

Who's Who Against America

Previously mentioned: WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, ABRAHAM CAHAN, WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, NEWS GARDNER HEARST, MORRIS HILLQUIT, OF RIGA, VICTOR L. BERGER, ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, HEARST, THE ENEMY'S HERO, THE STATE OF WISCONSIN! SCOTT NEARING

Henry Weismann, Hypphenate

Directing Spirit of German-American Alliance, Professes Loyalty to Red, White and Blue, but Aids Kaiser by Reversion to Old Tactics, Secretly Furthering "Cause" of Kultur and His King

OF THE German propagandists in this country Henry Weismann, of Brooklyn, president of the New York State German-American Alliance, is one of the most rabid and effective, notwithstanding the fact that he sought cover as soon as the United States severed relations with Germany, by protesting his loyalty to his adopted country. But even since then he pursued, in this respect, a vacillating policy by publicly confessing his Americanism but secretly furthering what he pleases to term the German cause.

He had a checkered career. Once a fanatic advocate of direct action, a "professional anarchist," as he was called by his cooler headed colleagues of the Bakery Workers' International Union, the former salaried labor agitator became within a surprisingly short period a bitter enemy of the union labor movement. Since he had been convicted in San Francisco of dealing with explosives and had to "do" time in prison, he attempted to evade the consequences of his acts and words to the extent that he "gamely" retired through a window at the rear of the Chicago Turner Hall when he feared arrest for his bloodthirsty utterances at a meeting in honor of the anarchists who had been executed for the Haymarket outrage.

The most provocative exponent of the Kaiser's risk in this country so long as he did not risk criminal proceedings, he suddenly became last year to the superficial observer a loyal American, so "loyal," indeed, that he denounced as enemies of the United States many of his former associates of the German-American Alliance who never had been so rabidly pro-German as he openly boasted to be. And it is a strange coincidence that Weismann's conversion to another political or economic creed never hurt his personal interests, but to the contrary.

Weismann's services to the Hohenzollerns and their cause are a matter of record—his speeches, writings and acts.

He was the secretary of the Printers' and Publishers' Association, Inc., which was organized in March, 1915, "to publish a daily newspaper in English which is to do justice to the German cause." A circular sent out by the Printers' and Publishers' Association says:

"We have succeeded in moving a number of responsible gentlemen to take in hand the creation of such a paper. It now lies in our hands to create this paper as the only possible weapon against the repulsive lies, innuendoes and depreciations of our home people. One million dollars must be raised by May of this year. And I, therefore, turn to you with the request that you help realize this as soon as possible."

This hope was not realized, and the pro-German English daily was never issued.

Undaunted, Weismann continued with greater energy his efforts on behalf of the Kaiser. While he, speaking for the New York branch of the alliance, denied, on February 25, 1915, all connections with pacifist bodies, he mobilized the state alliance to assist the notorious Friends of Peace, at the Utica convention of the state alliance, July 23-25, 1915, he was chairman of a committee which introduced a resolution condemning "this autocratic action (the diplomatic note that any new case of an attack on unarmed ships, causing the death of American citizens, would be considered as a deliberately unfriendly act) of the President as a dangerous usurpation of power and a peril to our peace; that we support with the greatest energy the stand of the Friends of Peace, and that we appeal to the peace-loving people of our country to take part by mass demonstrations in the National Peace Congress called at Chicago, September 5 and 6, 1915. This resolution was adopted, and likewise another resolution submitted by Weismann that the state alliance be represented by two delegates at the peace congress.

According to the official report on the Utica convention (page 31), Weismann said: "While Wall Street and our finance, working together with England, attempt to push the Presi-

dent of the United States into a war with Germany, we, the citizens of this country, are by our duty bound to oppose a diplomacy bringing on war with the Teutonic countries, where we were born, and to frustrate these plans. We ought not to be energetically protesting, but also to leave nothing undone to uphold the dignity of the country and to spare it the shame of being England's handmaid."

Said American Democracy Would Cease to Exist

This official report was edited after a storm of indignation had been aroused by the reports that Weismann had said at the Utica Convention: "A war with Germany inevitably means an alliance with England and its allies. The result would be that American democracy would cease to exist. The men who are upholding the President's hand are the ones who are engaged in forming the National Security League. These men demand a strong military establishment. "I feel that I must differ from the President in any act that brings on danger. I am under the impression that his oath of office by transgressing the Constitution (by sending the Lusitania note). His one-sided neutrality is bringing on war with Germany. His policy is not in accord with the humanitarian principles laid down by Bryan in the last two years advocating arbitration. It is in defiance of the policy of his own government and is under the operation of the law."

"This political bankrupt has dared to assume powers that belong to Congress alone. "What the German-American Alliance needs is a fighting champion. I am willing to undertake this great struggle, come what will. "This resolution is in accordance with the ones moved by Weismann and adopted by the board of directors of the State Alliance at Utica on August 1, 1914, the same day when Germany declared war on Russia. Then it was decided to start an aid movement in order to energetically assist the brothers fighting in the old country and their relatives. At the German Day celebration at Olympia Weismann said it was his belief that the British brought about the sinking of the Lusitania through their own negligence, that the Wilson note would rob Germany of her chief weapon, submarine warfare, and that it was his opinion Germany would not give up the war."

On June 24, 1915, he called the sinking of the Lusitania, and thereby the murder of more than one hundred Americans, among them women and children, a "crime of reprisal. Again and again he pleaded for German interests, but not for America's unalienable rights and legitimate welfare."

At the Chicago convention of the German sodality known as Friends of Peace, Weismann, this celebrated neutral, was one of the central figures. As chairman of the central committee, he played, next to Jeremiah O'Leary, whose "Bull" was barred from the mails for lack of loyalty, the most conspicuous part. He who rhapsodized on German patriotism and military preparedness in the United States as a shame by saying: "I am interested in the sale of arms, backed by a powerful press, are making systematic and determined efforts to put America on a par with Europe, an insanity which must ultimately insure our entrance into war."

Calls on Germans To Help the Kaiser

Weismann challenged, in the winter of 1914-15, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, to a public debate because the German-American League, the militarist, had condemned the motives of his stand at an exclusively German gathering, the state convention of the German-American Alliance in Buffalo, July 3 and 4, 1916. His report to this convention contains these paragraphs: "Although the preparedness campaign pointed directly against Germany, the German-American League, expected to give immediate and enthusiastic support to the movement. And woe to him who dared to withhold it. Weismann sent out a circular, "Pro Bono Publico" ("For the Public Welfare"). The circular said in part: "It is our utmost duty to revenge to the utmost our curtailed rights as citizens of this country. This means, in the first place, that every German-American fulfill his duties on Election Day."

The circular insisted that "secrecy is absolutely necessary for success" and continues: "Effective work has been done and should continue to be done by organizations openly pro-German or suspected of being pro-German. Organizers of the German-American League, however, their effectiveness is lessened. Anyhow, the Germans are with us; we need the others."

As the age of sixteen Henry Weismann came, in 1881, from his native country, Germany, to the United States, where he worked as a baker at San Francisco. Then, many a year ago, he was a fanatical revolutionary phraser and ideas, and the mental fever increased from year to year until it culminated in the year 1915, when Weismann boasted they would overthrow the government and do away with all exploiters. They had arms and drilled. The more radical a brother, the more Weismann acted in 1886 and was sent to prison for dealing with explosives during the anti-Chinese outbreaks in "Frisco. It must be presumed that if his prison record had been known to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn his application to that court for admission to the bar in 1909 would not have been granted.

Hailed as German Kaiser and War Patriot

He is a man of incomprehensibly rapid changes of mind. G. A. Hoehn under the red flag of the Kaiser, Weismann attempted to establish a pro-German English daily in New York, in the St. Louis "Arbeiter Zeitung."

It is very appropriate to consider the record of the speaker at the mass meeting held on November 11, 1910, at Chicago to do honor to the memory of Spies, Fischer and Lingz, who had been hanged for an anarchistic crime three years previous. Weismann made a hyper-radical speech. He said, in part: "This red (of the displayed flags) means our salvation, our deliverance. Under this red flag we shall make the working class will march to victory and triumph. The red flag will be placed on the ruins of capitalism, which cowardly murdered our comrades and brothers on November 11, 1910."

Having, continues the St. Louis "Arbeiter Zeitung," sung the praises of the red flag of revolution, Weismann raised his right hand, like a Galileo-Galilei, and pointed to the American flag, uttering some "terribly radical words" about and against the Stars and Stripes of Uncle Sam.

That a police captain ordered the speaker to stop, Weismann, who for minutes previously had been willing to stake everything upon the altar of the holy cause of the social revolution, ceased talking, sat down, and after a

while quietly fled through a back window of the hall, leaving his brand-new overcoat. He took the next train to Detroit, preferring to avoid arrest for the same liberty for the cause of which he had so bravely stood some minutes before. Weismann always understood how to make good use of changing conditions to the advancement of his personal interest. By any means, he became a beacon light of the New York colony of Potsdam enthusiasts. His name was mentioned quite often in the German-press, and always in connection with some "deserving" cause or plan. To the readers who credulously devoured the panegyrics of these sheets he was the embodiment of fairness, consistency, ability, and far-seeing vision. They regarded it as near blasphemy to doubt Weismann's advice or judgment.

Made a Good American By Coat of Tar and Feathers

Two secret meetings were held at Arion Hall, Brooklyn, headquarters of the local German-American Alliance, one on October 21 and one on October 29. Weismann presided over these conclaves of the Vehmgericht, and it was decided to work secretly, stealthily, but with deadly purpose, to overthrow the President, Fitzgerald, Fitzgerald, Weismann said, is "a fine man." But it was necessary to defeat him as a rebuke to President Wilson. During the campaign of 1917 Weismann, signed by Weismann and others, which read in part: "Judge Hyman was, during the last winter, the only non-German official in Brooklyn who had a good word for the German cause."

Stettinius and Keppel Named Aids to Baker

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Wilson to-day appointed Edward R. Stettinius Second Assistant Secretary of War and Fred P. Keppel Third Assistant Secretary of War. Both positions were created by Congress in the shape of a bigger navy and army. Mr. Stettinius has been director of purchases in the War Department since January. He formerly had charge of the Government's oil contracts through J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Keppel, who is dean of Columbia University, has been confidential adviser to Secretary of War Baker. Each will receive a salary of \$4,500 a year.

Webb Bill Goes to Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Final action on the Webb export bill permitting American exporters to form combinations in extending their foreign commerce was taken to-day by Congress and the measure went to the President. Exporters under the bill are prohibited from acts in their foreign competition, intentionally enhancing or depressing prices in the United States. Exporters' associations are made subject to strict supervision of the Federal Trade Commission, which is given power to prosecute those guilty of unfair practices.

Nebraska Legislators Bar German in Schools

LINCOLN, Neb., April 6.—The state law which prohibits school teachers to compel boards of education to provide for the teaching of German and other foreign languages in the schools was wiped off the statute books to-day when the Governor signed a bill recently passed by the legislature. A joint resolution for submission to the voters next November of a constitutional amendment to deprive alien of the right of suffrage was passed by the House to-day. The measure has passed the Senate.

To Bar Seditious Talk At Victor Berger Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—Adjutant General Dickson, acting under orders from Governor Lowden, to-day announced he would take whatever measures necessary to maintain order and to suppress seditious talk at a Socialist meeting in Chicago to-morrow, when Victor L. Berger and others are to speak. Federal authorities are cooperating with state officials.

German Socialist Editor Kills Himself in Prison

LONDON, April 6.—The suicide in prison at Munich of Kurt Eisner, formerly editor of the socialist newspaper, "Vorwärts," of Berlin, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. Herr Eisner was arrested in Munich last February, after having taken a leading part in the Berlin revolution. He boasted they would overthrow the government and do away with all exploiters. They had arms and drilled. The more radical a brother, the more Weismann acted in 1886 and was sent to prison for dealing with explosives during the anti-Chinese outbreaks in "Frisco. It must be presumed that if his prison record had been known to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn his application to that court for admission to the bar in 1909 would not have been granted.

German Propaganda Spread Through Music Textbooks

Preface to Beethoven's C Minor Sonata, Now Used by Neutrals and Allies, Praises Kultur and Reviles Enemies of Germany

English, Italians, Russians and Americans have nothing but faults, according to Professor Schenker. Of the French he says that "they are deprived of all sincerity, of intelligence, of culture, find to exaggeration of vague and meaningless phrases, who indulge in degenerate practices, and are narrow-minded."

As to the English, he says that their aim for sports has deprived them completely of the religious sense, manners, artistic tastes and scientific spirit. "In spite of Shakespeare, Carlyle, Byron and some others, the English people are contemptible, narrow-minded."

The Italian, in the German's opinion, "is a bandit, a boaster, faithless, who has taken the motto of sacred egotism from the brigands, without inheriting their chivalrous character."

Of all, however, he finds for the Americans the most insulting names: "A crowd of storekeepers without Kultur, whose mind cannot be excited except by the coarsest buffoonery. The country often boasted of unlimited possibilities, but in reality it is the country of most restricted possibilities. The country, therefore, which is accompanied by lack of Kultur, which results in impersonality, irresolute business and the lack of the logical sense of which Watson, Eliot and others have given proof. In a word, that country where the ideas of Kultur and humanity are as remote from their true sense as whiskey is remote from the nectar of the Olympian gods."

"Glass in Bread" Epidemic Alarms Food Board Here

Department of Justice Takes Charge of Obvious Cases

Complaints Are Made Board of Health, However, Says It Is Another "Poison Needle" Scare

Although the Health Department thinks that the epidemic of glass in bread is the "poison needle" scare over again, the Federal food board is so alarmed over the situation that it is about to issue a second warning to the public. Complaints continue to pour into the office of the food board, and in many cases, according to P. A. Johann, head of the board's complaint bureau, the presence of glass is so obvious that there is no need for analysis. The board's belief that glass is being put into bread by men in the bakershops is stronger now than ever. The board considers the situation so grave that only the Department of Justice can cope with it, for the board has no power to prosecute. All the obvious cases are sent to the Department of Justice; only those that are doubtful are sent to the Board of Health for analysis.

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HEARN Annual Housekeepers' Week. SHEETS, BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, SILVERWARE, TOWELS, PILLOW CASES, TOWELINGS, SHADÉS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, HOUSEHOLD NEEDS, MUSLINS, CURTAININGS, BUREAU SCARFS, CUTLERY, CURTAINS. HOUSEKEEPERS! Look back, note changed conditions—look around, note your needs—look to the future, note dwindling supplies—THEN you will know how to take advantage of our great sale opportunity to replenish supplies, save dollars and stock up against future needs. These Offerings for Both Monday and Tuesday.

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A "TIMELY" SPECIAL PURCHASE OF SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS' WEEK! AT this time, with cotton higher than it has been since the Civil War, surely this is an achievement only possible here. Our cash purchasing power has many times brought to us offerings not heard of elsewhere, and this purchase is another instance. The brands (shown in above cuts) are all well-known kinds, easily recognized by every housekeeper as being the favorite for durability. Stamped subject to slight imperfections, but one would have to scrutinize them very carefully to find the defects, which consist of a dark thread or heavy thread here and there, that will not interfere with service in any way. As to prices, you could not buy Sheets and Pillow Cases of coarsest quality Muslin at the prices we name in this sale. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Table with columns for WAMSUTTA PERCALE, NEW BEDFORD SHEETING, and WAMSUTTA PERCALE. Rows list various sizes and prices.

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Table with columns for Men's Top Coats, Extra Size Voile Blouses, and Women's Dressing Sacques. Rows list various styles and prices.

Table with columns for 97 ct. Shepherd Checks, 48 ct. Mercerized Satens, 33 ct. Silk Mixed Chiffonettes, and 30 ct. Long Cloth. Rows list various items and prices.

SALE PRICES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS' WEEK. Silverware, Cutlery. Silver Plated Tea Spoons—Rogers W. R. grade—new designs—our reg. 68 half dozen. Silver Plated Table Spoons—Forks—Rogers W. R. grade—dozen. Silver Plated Knives—fine temper—steel—our reg. \$1.45—half dozen. Cold Meat Forks—Gravy Ladles—Berry Spoons—our reg. 68 each. Silver Plated Soup Ladles—Rogers W. R. grade—bright or gray finish—our reg. \$1.57. Salt & Pepper Shakers—silver plated tops—our reg. 23. Dinner Knives & Forks—fine American steel—ebony handles—our reg. \$1.67. Carving Sets—3 piece—hand forged steel—stag or celluloid handles—our reg. \$2.97. Steel Shears—fine nickel finish—6 to 8 inch—our reg. 67. Steel Knives—well-known make—ebony or cocobolo handles—our reg. 15. Table Knives and Forks—fine American steel—celluloid handles—our reg. \$4.95. Bread and Meat Knives—reliable make—our reg. 58.

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