'Pork' Bill Off To Fine Start Through Senate

Measure to Appropriate $33,000,000 for Rivers Survives Republican Fire

Seems Sure of Passage

Smoot Recognizes Many 'Old Friends' and Sherman Offers Poem on Subject

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Surviving a broadside of vigorous Republican criticism, the Democratic rivers and harbors "pork barrel" bill went sailing on its way in the Senate to-day, with every prospect of a safe passage. It carries an appropriation of $33,000,000.

On a test motion put by Senator Smoot, of Utah, for the expressed purpose of "testing the taste of the Senate for pork," the appetites of those favoring the measure were upheld by a vote of 34 to 29.

"It is a bill that is well salted," said Senator Smoot, "and smacking strongly of Southern hospitality."

On board the measure as it buffeted its way through the storm of protest were many projects that were old and many that were new. The test vote came on a motion to strike out the appropriation of $100,000 provided as this year's expenditure by the government on the $733,000 project to provide a six-foot channel for the Oklawaha River, Florida, in the home state of Senator Fletcher, chairman of the Commerce Committee, which handles rivers and harbors appropriation bills in the Senate.

River's Commerce Dwindles

The item had been excluded by the House, but was proposed by Senator Fletcher on the floor to-day as a committee amendment. Information brought out in the debate disclosed the fact that the commerce of the Oklawaha, which amounted to 99,000 tons in 1910, when the government first undertook to improve it, had dwindled to 11,265 tons in 1917. Rocks and dirt, rolling into the stream from its banks, explained Senator Fletcher, defending it, had been partly responsible for this decline.

Senator Smoot, attacking it, declared that the river was a mere stream running through a swamp, and read from a letter written to the committee by J. D. Young, a real estate operator in Florida, saying that if the government would only expand the project to include drainage as well as dredging, he would gladly share in the expense, contributing at the rate of $10 for every acre of land bordering the stream which he controlled.

Senator Kenyon, referring to the river as the "dusty Oklawaha," likened it to the item in the bill for deepening Raccoon Creek, New Jersey, the location of which, he apologetically explained, he had been unable to give owing to its absence from any atlas he was able to obtain. Raccoon Creek, he said, had commerce in 1913, when the government began spending money on it from a rivers and harbors appropriation, of 89,000 tons, whereas last year it had dwindled to 37,000 tons. This commerce, he said, principally consisted of oyster shells and manure.

He likened it also to the item in the bill for developing Newbegun Creek, North Carolina, the commerce of which last year did not appear in any statistics of the Department of Commerce owing to the fact that the only boat plying its waters had been destroyed by fire.

When Oklawaha, despite all that was said, was retained in the bill, Senator Smoot informed the Senate that he was through.

"Load down this bill now to your heart's content!" he shouted, shaking a finger at the Democrats. "I shall not make another effort to stop you."

"It's a waste of breath," agreed Senator Kenyon after he had been defeated by a vote of 31 to 32 on a motion he made to amend the project so that the State of Florida would contribute one-half of the cost.

Fletcher Resents Criticism

Senator Fletcher angrily resented the criticism that the Oklawaha was not a navigable river.

"There is not a more meritorious item in the whole bill," he insisted. "It is true that some people bought some acres along this river after Major Slattery, an army engineer, approved the project, but that does not alter the merits of the project. I tell you it would be downright wicked for us to sit here and allow this river, which might be made an important highway of commerce, to go unimproved. It would be a violation of every rule of Congress to require Florida to pay half the cost."

Declaring that he recognized many old friends in the bill, Senator Sherman related the experience of Illinois with respect to the Hennepin Canal project in that state, upon which the government has expended $7,600,000. Despite this expenditure, he said, commerce on the canal has so dwindled as to make the waterway now but little more than "a rendevouz for basket picnickers."

Packing House Employes Granted 10 P. C. Advance

Decision Is Retroactive to November 10; 85,000 Workers Are Affected

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Packing house employes were given a 10 per cent advance by the decision of the arbitrator, Judge Alschuler, who announced the award to-day.

Counsel for the packers estimated that the award would cost the packers $12,000,000 a year. About 85,000 employes will receive the retroactive advance.

Judge Alschuler said that while there was a slight decline in some items of the cost of living, rents have gone up.

The advance is retroactive to November 10. In addition, the award grants 2½ cents an hour raise to all workers under twenty-one years of age whose earnings are less than 42½ cents an hour.

Time and a half is given for overtime, with double time in certain instances. Overtime begins after eight hours and there is compensation also for men who are required to be at work before 5 o'clock in the morning. The overtime scale becomes effective March 2. The award applies to the plants of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Company throughout the country.

The advance is based on the advance in the cost of living. The award also deals with a number of minor complaints.

Sherman's Ire Roused, He Bursts Into Poetry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The "pork-barrel" bill has driven Senator Sherman, of Illinois, to verse. With "apologies to Walt Mason," he offered the following in the Senate to-day:

"Every one can see by the dawn's early light the millions that gleam in the log-rollers' sight, while the creeks and the bayoux and frog-ponds galore make the taxpayers swear and feel painfully sore, the sandbars and sawyers, the snags and scows, the Congressmen's schemes and the engineers' rows, the dredges and shovels, the dikes and the dams, spend enough cash to break two Uncle Sams. The troop blithely gathers from hill and from plain, from mountain peaks snow-capped again and again, down from alkali dust, from sagebush and pine, they gather their cohorts, line upon line. They move down together. One seems but a dab, but when all march along to the lootstep of grab, a fearful procession gaining strength as they come, it's the I. W. W.'s the Bolshevist bum of all legislation that unravels our roll, depletes our exchequer and gravels our soul, hangs on the majestical rivers that flow from the far North and their mantles of snow, that run by the wheat fields and the corn in its rows and ripples along where the cotton boll blows; they sap and they burden, they dog and deface the great Father of Waters in grafting disgrace. Their impudent face in desert and swamp is everywhere seen as they brazenly romp from valley to sea, from prairie to lake, the rivers and harbors the lawmakers rake."

Conferrees Reject Pneumatic Mail Tubes for New York

Week's Deadlock on Post-office Bill Ends; 3-Year, $200,000,000 Road Building Plan Is Retained

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senate and House conferees reached an agreement to-day on the $400,000,000 post-office appropriation by eliminating the Senate amendment providing for pneumatic tube mail service in New York City and Brooklyn and retaining the Senate amendment appropriating $200,000,000 for road construction during the next three years.

The pneumatic tube amendment, over which the conferees have been deadlocked for a week, authorized the postmaster general to contract for tube service in New York and Brooklyn and prohibited removal of the service from postoffices in other cities in which it formerly was used for mail transmission. Continuance of the tube service has been a source of conflict for many years in Congress and the last postoffice appropriation bill was vetoed by President Wilson because of Postmaster General Burleson's opposition to its appropriation for the tube service.

The Senate provision for a road-building programme provides $50,000,000 for this year and $75,000,000 for each of th etwo following years. The House conferrees also yielded on the Senate appropriation of $300,00 for motor truck service. The House bill set aside $1,000,000 for this service.

The conferrees voted to retain the provision granting salary increases for postal employes, but accepted the Senate recommendation limiting this increase to the present fiscal year. Establishment of a commission to investigate the salaries of postal employes, which the Senate inserted, also was retained, as was the Senate provision appropriating $850,500 for the airplane mail service. The House bill appropriated $300,000 for this service.

Hays Sees Chance to Break "Solid South"

Republican Chairman Reports Enthusiastic Meeting Held in Greensboro, N. C.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who returned yesterday from a largely attended meeting of Republicans in Greensboro, N. C., held last Saturday, said the next big Republican gathering will be in Minneapolis on March 7. He will attend and make an address.

The state convention in Greensboro on Saturday drew 2,000 Republicans from all sections of the state. North Carolina Republicans never had a bigger convention. The purpose of the convention was to register a protest against the dishonest election methods employed in North Carolina and to pass resolutions petitioning the Legislature for an honest election law. The North Carolina Legislature is now in session.

The leading Democratic daily newspaper of Greensboro said it was the opening gun in a pivotal state to break the Democratic solid South, and warned its readers to keep an eye on Chairman Hays and the Republican organization both in state and nation.

Among Chairman Hays's callers yesterday were ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan, and his son, Chase, jr, of Fresno, Cal.; John T. King, of Bridgeport; A. T. Hert, of Louisville; George A. Glynn, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Rudolph K. Hynicka, of Cincinnati. Discussing the situation Mr. Hynicka said:

"Had Roosevelt lived he would have been nominated in 1920 by acclamation and elected with ease. With the colonel gone it is difficult to predict upon whom the choice will fall. The party is united and enthusiastic, and we stand to win. The Republicans will control Congress after March 4. I believe they will meet their new responsibilities courageously."

2-Year Jersey Assembly

TRENTON, Feb. 17.—A resolution providing for a constitutional amendment increasing the terms of members of the New Jersey House of Assembly from one year to two years was presented in the Assembly to-night by Assemblyman Underwood Cochran, of Atlantic County. The purpose of the bill is to prevent, in the future, a deadlock such as occurred at this session and held up the election of the Speaker of the House until the fifth week. The resolution provides for the election of only one-half of the membership of the House each year, instead of the entire sixty members each November.

The people of the state will have an opportunity on March 3, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to say whether they favor the ratification of the national prohibition amendment. This announcement was made to-night by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Trade Embargo Urged to Keep Germany Meek

War Board Official Says Blockade Must Continue Until Peace Is Complete

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The continuing necessity under the armistice terms to maintain the economic blockade of Germany by prohibiting the export to European neutrals of American goods which might find they way into the Central Empires was emphasized to-day by Clarence M. Woolley, vice-chairman of the War Trade Board, in a letter to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in response to a resolution introduced by Representative Fuller, of Illinois, inquiring why the War Trade Board had placed embargoes on the export of American goods to neutral countries.

"The whole question of the extent to which the blockade of the Central powers shall be maintained," continued Mr. Woolley, "has been the subject of serious consideration by the representatives in Paris of the United States and the Allies. We are informed by them that, for important political and military reasons, it is regarded as highly desirable for the present to continue the blockade in its main features, and that removal of the blockade would eliminate one of the most persuasive reasons for the acceptance by Germany of the terms of peace which the associated governments desire to impose.

"Marshal Foch has stated emphatically that so far as it concerns war materials, it is, from a military point of view, a matter of the utmost importance that every effort be made to prevent Germany from obtaining any commodities which could be used by her to resume military operations.

"It is the view of our delegates at the peace conference that the enemy should not be permitted to revive his commerce and industry and return to pre-war conditions before he has assented to grant to the associated governments the reparation to which they are entitled, and until he has delivered into their hands satisfactory guarantees that he will perform the covenants into which he must enter to the making of peace.

"The associated governments are also considering whether Germany should be allowed to reestablish her industries and again to become a competitor for the commerce of the world, before similar industrial establishments in the invaded areas of France and Belgium have been rehabilitated and placed in a position where they will be enabled to compete on at least equal terms with the nation which has been the cause of their devastation.

The exhibition of paintings at the Lotos Club by artist members contrasts well with the recent group shown there by seventeenth century artists. The human interest appealed to the old masters; they loved to paint lavish interiors, social life, gorgeous costumes and sumptuous portraits. The modern American artist is inspired by poetic bits of landscape, the beauty of sea and sky, of rugged mountains and moonlit deserts.

Ben Foster shows a typical landscape—golden brown trees against distant purple hills. A beautiful evening landscape, rich in color, is by George Bogert, and Henry B. Snell paints with much feeling a churning green sea amid towering rocks and calls it "The Eternal Turmoil." Two canvases hung above the line, but charming in quality and sentiment, are "Milton Pond," by A. T. Van Laer, and "The Cypress Grove," by E. Irving Couse.

A large portrait of President Wilson is by Stanley Middleton, painted in rather a tight manner, but having certain pleasing qualities. Jan Chelminski shows a characteristic group of horsemen with Napoleon in front—"Toward Madrid." "In a Cotton Gin," by Harry L. Hoffman, attracts quite a bit of attention with its brightly clad negro women in a dark interior. The unobtrusive charm of "The Valley Farm," by J. Francis Murphy, is like a beautiful chord in a rather jangled melody. Among other artists represented are, Reynolds, Beal, Charles Dewey, William Robinson, H. B. Snell and Bruce Crane.

Rodeheaver Lauds 'Y' Work

Says All Organizations Gave Valued Aid at Front

Homer Rodeheaver, the Rev. Billy Sunday's slide trombone artist who has been brightening corners in France in the uniform of the Red Triangle, told last night of the difficulties the Y. M. C. A. had met abroad. His address followed a concert given by the Sunday Campaign Chorus at Carnegie Hall.

"I could talk for a long time," he said, "about the mistakes which the Y. M. C. A. and similar organizations made in France, but it would take me forever to tell you the things which they did right and a mighty long time to tell you the impossibilities they accomplished."

He praised all the war welfare organizations highly, but he spoke particularly of the Y. M. C. A., with whose work he was most familiar. One of the "impossibilities" it grappled with and eventually overcame, he said, was the taking over of the canteen.

"Seven hundred of the Young Men's Christian Association boys were right up with the front while it was being pushed through the Argonne Forest," he said. "When the soldiers said, 'Let's go!' those field secretaries ambled right along with them. Seventy-six of them were killed, wounded or gassed."

Tali Essen Morgan was director of the concert. The soloists included Mildred Reardon, Hans Kronold, Edna White and Howard A. Murphy. Edith Morgan Savage was the accompanist.

Lumber Dealers Feted

New Corporation Gives Banquet to Men Who Sail To-day

Wholesale lumber dealers of this vicinity gave a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night to a committee which will sail for Europe to-day as representatives of the American Export Lumber Corporation. The corporation is a coöperative association of the wholesale lumber dealers of the country and was formed yesterday afternoon. Its president is Thomas E. Cole, of Philadelphia.

"This organization," said Joseph E. Davies, one of the speakers at the dinner, "will enable the wholesale lumber distributers of the country to obtain the great economies of coöperative action. Representing as it does distributers of all kinds of lumber and forest products, it is in an especially fortunate position so far as efficient marketing is concerned. It will react to the benefit of the American lumber industry by affording it a great distributing agency and stabilizing competitive conditions so far as foreign markets are concerned."

Soviet Plan Of Forced Free Love

Continued from page 1.

ownership and are proclaimed the property of the whole nation.

"7. The distribution and management of the appropriated women, in compliance with the decision of the above said organization, are transferred to the Anarchist Saratov Club. In three days from the publication of this decree all women given by it to the use of the nation are obliged to present themselves to the given address and give the required information.

"8. Before the Black Committee is formed for the realization of this decree, the citizens themselves shall be charged with such control. Remark: Each citizen noticing a woman not submitting herself to the address under this decree is obliged to let it be known to the Anarchists' Club, giving the full address, full name and father's name of the offending woman.

"9. * * * * * * *

"10. Each man wishing to use a piece of public property should be a bearer of a certificate from the factories committee professional union, or Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Council, certifying that he belongs to the working family class.

Providing for Future

"11. Every working member is obliged to discount 2 per cent from his earnings to the fund of general public action. Remark: This committee in charge will put these discounting funds, with the specifications of the names and lists, into the state banks and other institutions handing down these funds to the popular generation.

"12. Male citizens not belonging to the working class, in order to have the right equally with the proletariat, are obliged to pay 100 rubles monthly in the public funds.

"13. The local branch of the state bank is obliged to begin to reserve the payments to the national generations fund.

"14. All women proclaimed by this decree to be the national property will receive from the funds an allowance of 238 rubles a month.

"15. All women who are pregnant are released of the direct state duties for four months, up to three months before and one month after child birth.

"16. The children born are given to an institution for training after they are one month old where they are trained and educated until they are seventeen years of age at the cost of the public funds.

Prize for Twins

"17. In case of a birth of twins the mother is to receive a prize of 200 roubles.

"18. All citizens, men and women, are obliged to watch carefully their health and to make each week an examination of urine and blood. Remark: The examinations are to be made daily at the laboratories of the popular generation health.

"19. Those who are guilty of spreading venereal diseases will be held responsible and severely punished.

"20. Women having lost their health may apply to the Soviet for a pension.

"21. The chief of anarchists will be in charge of perfecting the temporary arrangements and technical measures concerning the realization of this decree.

"22. All those refusing to recognize and support this decree will be proclaimed sabotage enemies of the people and counter anarchists and will be held to the severest responsibilities.

(Signed) "COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SARATOV, Russia."

The following is the translation of the other decree, issued by the Bolsheviki of Vladimir and published in the official Soviet organ, the "Izvestia":

"Every girl who has not reached her eighteenth year is guaranteed by the local commissary of surveillance the full inviolability of her person. . . . A girl having reached her eighteenth year is to be announced as the property of the state.

"Any girl having reached her eighteenth year and not having married is obliged, subject to the most severe penalty, to register at the Bureau of Free Love of the Commissariat of Surveillance.

Man May Not Protest

"Having registered at the Bureau of Free Love, she has a right to choose from among the men between the ages of nineteen and fifty a cohabitant husband.

"Remarks: (1) The consent of the man in the said choice is unnecessary. (2) The man on whom such choice falls has no right to make any protest whatsoever against the infringement.

"The right to choose from a number of girls who have reached their eighteenth year is also given to men.

"The opportunity to choose a husband or a wife is to be presented once a month.

"Men between the ages of nineteen and fifty have the right to choose from among the registered women, even without the consent of the latter, in the interest of the state.

"Children who are the issue of these unions are to become the property of the state."

The decree states further that it has been based on the excellent "example" of similar decrees already issued at Lugi Kolpin, etc. A similar project of provisional rights in connection with the socialization of women in the city of Hvolinsk and vicinity has been published in the local "Gazette" of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies.

Overman Committee Is Told How Germany Employed Bolsheviki

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Roger E. Simmons, a forestry expert who travalled all over Russia for the United States government, gave new evidence to-day before the Overman investigating committee that the Germans had a working agreement with the Bolsheviki and that they had carefully picked out the Lenine group as the most extreme, and therefore best suited for their use.

Mr. Simmons corroborated the evidence of previous witnesses as to the terror, the distruction of industry and the opposition to the Soviets among both workmen and peasants. He told also of the wonderful record made by the Allied troops at Archangel, and predicted that the withdrawal of the Allies would be followed by a general massacre.

"All the terrorism was instigated in Germany," Mr. Simpson said, when he took up that part of the story. "I know of a statement which was made and sworn to before our Consul General at Moscow which has never been published and which I think is known to few, even in Russia. Its author is a Russian Socialist exile, who was teaching in Germany when the war broke out.

He Picked Lenine

"One day a man came to him saying the German Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, wanted him to go to Switzerland, which has long been a gathering place for radicals of all sorts, and make a study of the different schools of Russians, to find out which was the most radical. He said that the German government would be willing to furnish 5,000,000 marks ($1,250,000) for financing the selected group in a campaign in Russia.

"The man talked this over with an American then in Germany, who advised that he accept the offer, hoping that some good for the Allies might come of it.

"The Russian went to Switzerland and reported back to the Chancellor that the Lenine group was undoubtedly the most radical, but advised against using them, on the ground that they would cause complete chaos in Russia."

"Take that story," said Mr. Simmons. "Take the fact that Lenine reached Russia through Germany with German aid. Take the facts revealed in the Sisson papers, and you will see that it makes a very strong case. I would not say that Lenine became a German agent or did anything he did not want to do, but certainly he did what the Germans wanted him to.

Agreement With Germany

"I have a friend who was close to Cherkoff, an associate of Bronchkevitch, Lenine's intimate friend. He says the Bolsheviki had an agreement with the Germans for support against the Allies in the north and the Czecho-Slovaks in the east, and that both guns and men have actually been sent north. Also, I have seen a picture of the officers who commanded the force that took Jaroslav. In it were many men in German uniforms and wearing iron crosses. This was a Red Guard army."

The terrorism was carefully organized, Mr. Simmons added, not haphazard brutality. He told of what might be called "official pocket picking." A previous witness had described how spotters watched inside the state banks, and pointed out to men outside those whem it was worth while to rob.

Mr. Simmons himself lost 14,000 rubles this way, the money being taken almost by force by a man partly dressed in a Red Guard uniform. The treasurer of the International Harvester Company was robbed four times, though each time he took added precautions. The United States military mission and the Y. M. C. A. were also robbed in this way.

Mr. Simmons closed his narrative with a reference to conditions in Archangel, the Allied base in North Russia. He left there November 3 last.

Brave Deeds of the Allies

"When the history of the Archangel expedition is written," he said, "it will be shown that some of the bravest deeds of this war have been performed by our American troops and their British and other allies. Every inch the Allies have had to give in that country has been followed by the murder of every man, woman and child in the evacuated territory. Thank God we have given mighty few inches. If we left Archangel now it would mean one of the most horrible massacres of innocents in the world's history."

"Mr. Simmons," said Senator Overman, "I wish in the name of the committee to thank you for what you have said. You have rendered a great service to your country and I wish that every man, woman and child in this country could read what you have said."

The hearings will be resumed at 10:30 to-morrow morning.

Silas P. Hubbell Estate Appraised at $68,452

The supposed $2,000,000 estate of Silas P. Hubbell, over which long litigation followed his death in 1913 at Daytona Beach, Fla., had a net value at his death of $68,452. Appraisal by the State Transfer Tax Appraiser fixes the gross value of the estate at $298,919.

Among the deductions was a debt of $218,927 to Sharp & McVicar, brokers.

Several years before his death Mr. Hubbell attracted attention by giving away more than $1,000,000 to Miss Martha S. Hill, who at the time lived at the Virginia Hotel, Chicago. Later he brought suit to recover the gift, alleging Miss Hill had used fraudulent means to obtain it.

Three nieces and two nephews contested Mr. Hubbell's will.

One of the contestants, Mrs. Ruth M. Holden, a niece, also sued in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Holden said her uncle, Silas P. Hubbell, promised her one-half of his estate if she would refrain from revealing the alleged dual life of her father Sidney Hubbell. She accepted the offer of her uncle, who left her only the income from a trust of $20,000.

Mr. Hubbell owned stocks and bonds valued at $293,360 at the time of his death. The appraisal shows that the legacies to twenty-nine beneficiaries had to be prorated because of the smallness of the estate. The trust fund created for Mrs. Holden was prorated to $5,804.

Thomas Defends Ford

Attack Made by Sherman of Illinois Answered in Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Thomas, of Colorado, Democrat, in the Senate to-day replied to the recent attack made upon Henry Ford by Senator Sherman, of Illinois. The Colorado Senator praised Mr. Ford's record and said Edsel Ford claimed exemption from the draft because he was needed to supervise the Ford company's war construction.

Regarding the peace ship, Senator Thomas said Ford "left his aggregation of neurotics, paid the bills and took his medicine."

Deportations Of 'Radicals' To Be Continued

Aliens Advocating Revolt or Sabotage Must Go, Says Secretary Wilson

Brooklyn Union Rebuked

Machinists Who Protested on Behalf of Enemies Receive a Sharp Reply

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Aliens found advocating destruction of property or overthrow of the government by force will be deported under the provisions of the immigration act of February 5, 1917. This announcement was made to-day by Secretary of Labor Wilson in a letter sharply rebuking Micrometer Lodge 460, International Association of Machinists, of Brooklyn, for protesting against the deportation of fifty-eight "alien radicals." The Secretary denied that the aliens were being deported without due process of law and asserted that they had been given fair trials.

Mr. Wilson reiterated his previously announced decision that no person would be arrested simply for joining the Industrial Workers of the World, but that any alien advocating sabotage or anarchy would be deported.

Anarchists an "Invading Enemy"

His letter said:

"It is my intention, as Secretary of Labor, now that the unusual danger of sea travel is over, to carry out the clear provisions of the law; first, because it is my sworn duty to do so, and, second, because any foreigner who comes to this country and advocates the overthrow of our form of government by force is an invading enemy, who is treated with great leniency when he is simply deported to the land from which he came.

"When our own citizens desire to change the form of government, they can do so peaceably in the manner provided by the Constitution. If we cannot make progress by the peaceable process of discussing and voting, we are not likely to make any progress by the riotous process of cussing and shouting. The men who cannot be depended upon to vote right cannot be depended upon to shoot right."

Mr. Wilson called the union's attention to the fact that passage of the immigration act was strongly supported by the American Federation of Labor, "of which you are a part."

Deportees Treated Fairly

Discussing the deportations, the Secretary said:

"Those you refer to as radicals are being sent out of the country because they have been found advocating the overthrow of our government by force. They have had every possible opportunity, both at the places where they were originally arrested some time ago and at the department in Washington, to defend themselves against the charges made under the immigration law.

"All were freely granted the privilege of employing counsel. Some did so; others declined; but all, irrespective of whether or not they employed counsel, were treated fairly, as the department never acts or allows any of its officials to act as prosecutor, but simply as an agency to ascertain the truth. The right to resort to the courts was not denied any of the aliens. Some of them availed themselves of the opportunity. Most of them preferred to abide by the department's decision."

East Side Starts Drive in Favor of English Language

A movement to make English the universal language on the East Side was started yesterday. Posters were displayed in every street east of the Bowery and south of Fourteenth Street. They were printed in Greek, Yiddish, Russian, Ladino, Polish and Hungarian, and said: "Learn English. Join the English classes nearest your home. Apply at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, for particulars."

A strong local feeling, which has grown largely out of the war, is back of this movement they say at the Educational Alliance. The demand for English classes comes directly from the people, according to Dr. Nathan Peyser, executive director, and the campaign which started yesterday is the first step in supplying this demand.

"We are putting this campaign on a basis of benefit to the individual," Dr. Peyser said yesterday. "There must be something concrete as an incentive to learning. We must crystallize those benefits which the people vaguely feel. We point out to them that they will be better able to use hospitals, dispensaries and other public welfare institutions if they know English. We show them how they can better keep in touch with the interests of their children."

There are about 150,000 persons in this one district, Dr. Peyser said, who cannot speak English. During this week an intensive publicity campaign will be waged. In schools, moving picture theatres, churches and settlements information is being distributed. Placards have been spread about and in library and school books leaflets have been placed telling about the classes.

On Thursday a circular letter will be handed to every child in the public schools. This letter is in Yiddish and in English and is to be taken home. The foreign language newspapers, Dr. Peyser said, have given every possible aid to the movement.

It is planned to open classes whenever a group of at least fifteen asks for them. The pupils will be allowed to choose both the time and the place. Children will be cared for while mothers are studying. The method of teaching will be extremely elementary treatment of the parts of an object or thing. This is necessary because many of the students are illiterate. In three or four months a fair working knowledge of English will have been acquired by the average student.

House Military Heads Want Favor for Enlistment Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Anticipating another fight in the House to-morrow on temporary army reorganization for the year beginning next July the House Military Committee, by a divided vote, to-day directed Chairman Dent to apply for a rule making the committee's proposed legislation authorizing enlistment of half a million men in order on the new military appropriation bill.

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Sunday's Tribune Graphic

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