

IDENTIFIERS OF GUARDS AS HAVING FIRED

Meeting of Roosevelt Citizens Fails to Demand Sheriff's Removal.

MOTHER JONES TELLS STRIKERS MUST WIN

Roosevelt, N. J., Jan. 21.—County Detective Richard A. Peltier lined up all the deputy sheriffs on duty at the Williams & Clark works tonight and led before them the witnesses of the shooting of strikers last Tuesday.

About eight of ten of the guards were identified as witnesses of having fired on the strikers, said Peltier afterwards. Two of those identified I know and of the twenty-two released on bail for manslaughter, I am uncertain whether or not the others picked were among those arrested.

"Obviously not all of the twenty-two arrested can yet be identified as having fired on the crowd. On the other hand, we may have linked with the shooting some who were not among the twenty-two accused."

"The identifications secured will make strong evidence against some of the guards, I believe. I shall not be able to say how many of those identified I know and of the twenty-two released on bail for manslaughter, I am uncertain whether or not the others picked were among those arrested."

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HOUSE HEARS PLEA FOR MAJOR KOEHLER

Rep. Sloan Attacks Court-martial and Promises Interesting Revelations.

CALLS CHARGES BASELESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A frank discussion of the case of Major B. A. Koehler, former commandant of Fort Terry, N. Y., who was dismissed from the army about a year ago on serious charges after trial by court-martial, was presented to the house to-day by Representative Sloan of Nebraska, a friend of Major Koehler and the Koehler family.

He severely arraigned the court that found Major Koehler guilty and said he had submitted the record in the case to eleven lawyers in Congress, all of whom reported that the evidence did not support the charges.

Mr. Sloan said that, in speaking in behalf of Koehler, he was influenced only by a desire to communicate the facts to the country. He expressed the hope that some time just would be done for the former army officer and he intimated that in the future there might be highly interesting revelations.

At his trial Major Koehler contended that he was the victim of a conspiracy to railroad him out of the army. Secretary of War Garrison investigated and declined to sustain the charge.

Mr. Sloan summarized as follows a few opinions in the case rendered to him by prominent lawyers:

Senator Cummins of Iowa: "To convict an officer upon the evidence submitted under specification 16 would reverse all the laws and shock the civilized sense of justice."

Senator Walsh of Montana: "The evidence would not support the charge in any court exercising civil jurisdiction."

Senator North of Nebraska: "Common ordinary justice and decency should not permit any conviction founded upon his (the witness) uncorroborated testimony to be sustained."

Mr. Sloan spoke of the suddenness with which the Major was placed under arrest and criticized the conduct of the proceeding.

"None of the specifications of fact against him charged him with any malice or criminal act," said Mr. Sloan. "Neither did he charge him with the attempt to perpetrate any malice or criminal act. Neither did they charge him with having offered to commit any such act. More than that, he was charged with having bad habits or propensities, but these are not specifications of fact."

Declaring that the court examined 125 witnesses, Mr. Sloan said that "no two witnesses saw or said they heard any of the charges, but the majority of them were uttered by the accused; while, on the other hand, every specification of fact was squarely met by the distinct, general and specific testimony of those who were called by witnesses or by strong corroborative facts."

Continuing Mr. Sloan, "Capt. Mays, who seemed to represent the wish of the authorities here, from his lips there seemed to come a statement of the following nature: 'Does the gentleman think that the judge advocate received orders from Washington?' asked Representative Mays of the committee on the case.

"I would not say that," replied Mr. Sloan, "but apparently the 'jury' thought that this man proceeded in a dual capacity to New York, after having been in Washington in this case."

In beginning his speech Mr. Sloan said he knew the Koehler family, consisting of the Major, his wife, and their children, a brother who was a commissioned officer and a third brother who rose from the ranks in the Philippines and met his death there. He said they were all clean and honorable men.

URGES ALLIES TO SUE FOR AMERICAN SUPPORT

Dr. Dernburg's Propaganda Is Succeeding, Says the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Daily Mail prints prominently a long despatch from the New York correspondent criticising the propaganda of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, which, he says, is succeeding.

The correspondent urges the Allies to consider the case of a country which has been neutral in mind, speech, will and action, have adopted for an organized attempt to influence American opinion. German agents are conducting an unrelenting campaign. "They have drilled the German American into a vast amount of propaganda, and they have tried to intimidate the State Department and have endeavored to create an atmosphere in which the forging of passports and the bribery of American officials and ships engaged in supplying the needs of the Allies may seem to be patriotic performances."

"These developments must fill thoughtful Americans with many apprehensions. The separation of German Americans from the main body of the State's citizenship and their organization into a racialist party is a development which appears to be a high price to pay for the pleasure of continuing to extend to Dernburg and his associates hospitality and liberty which they have abused. That, however, is a matter for American decision."

The Daily Mail believes the Allies can count on the continuous support of all the nations in the United States. It attributes much of the shipping and contraband difficulty to the procrastination of Great Britain at the beginning of the war in dealing with American grievances.

CHILD HIT BY AUTO, MAY DIE

Man Succumbs to Heart Disease After Being Nearly Run Down.

FRANCIS BEIN, 7 years old, of 147 Manhattan avenue, Williamsburg, was run over yesterday at Leonard and Boerum streets by an automobile belonging to the Williamsburg Bridge. The shock following his narrow escape from injury brought on an attack of heart trouble and he died in an ambulance on the way to the Eastern District Hospital. He was born in Germany seventy three years ago.

GERMAN AGENT ARRESTED

Officer on Secret Mission to U. S. Taken From Steamship.

GENEVA, Jan. 21.—The stamps of Turin says that a British warship stopped the liner Duc d'Aosta, from Genoa to New York, and arrested Count von Keller, a German officer, who was going to the United States on a secret mission. The prisoner has been sent to Gibraltar.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY TO AID THE IDLE WORKERS, SAYS DANIEL GUGGENHEIM



George W. Perkins.

Continued From First Page.

tion along humanitarian lines. Surely no man who has been successful can be happy when he realizes the condition of the workers. To remedy these conditions is too big a job for either the State or the employer. There must be cooperation of the national Government, the State Governments, the employer and the workers themselves.

"We must see that the worker not only gets sufficient wages but also that he gets some of the comforts and luxuries of life. This commission is a good thing to that end. I have always felt that was I believe in the democratization of industry. No fair or just condition can be brought about until the employee has a voice in setting these matters to rights."

Mr. Guggenheim said that philanthropic organizations had affected conditions very slightly and that "only when the Federal and State Governments take up the matter of the unemployed and the care of the unemployed will conditions improve."

"This may sound socialist," he said, "but these are my views. Philanthropy must be democratized. The State must raise the money by taxing the large estates which have become the property of a few families. Men and women don't want charity; they are human beings, not dogs, and what they do want is a chance to work. But much good is being done for the present through philanthropic foundations."

"There is another thing. We must teach people how to save. The great majority of working men and women don't know how to save. It is a difficult thing to learn. I believe therefore in profit sharing schemes and in holding up bonuses until the end of the year, because the larger the amount received at one time the more likely people are to hang on to it."

"We would be better off if more people would save their money. That would improve the unrest among workers, because just as soon as a man has anything he begins to change. The greater part of the working people are thriftless."

Mr. Perkins prefaced his testimony by reading into the record a statement of his beliefs on certain general questions. The following passages are taken from that statement:

"I do not believe that competition is any longer the life of trade. It is clear that competition, driven to its logical end, gave us the sweatshop, child labor, long hours of labor, unsanitary labor conditions, and bred strife between employer and employee."

"I have long believed that cooperation through large industrial units, properly supervised and regulated by the Federal Government, is the only method of eliminating the abuses from which labor has suffered under the competitive method. I believe in this for both labor and capital; but as in all cases the result places large power in the hands of a few men, I believe that such organizations should be under the strict regulation and control of the Federal Government in order that they may give the public the maximum amount of good and the minimum amount of evil."

Government Shortcomings. "You asked me whether the large resources of endowed foundations constitute a possible menace. In my judgment no concern whatever need be felt on that score, provided the Government will require that all their transactions, in the minutest detail, be made public once or twice a year."

"I believe you threw out the suggestion last Sunday evening that the Government should take over these foundations and administer them. This, of course, is a matter for the people to decide. Efficiency in administration that we have



Daniel Guggenheim.

Three Financiers' Views on Way to Help Workers

Daniel Guggenheim: I favor labor unions, because unionism sometimes helps the worker in disputes with capital and capital sometimes gets very arbitrary.

Capital is becoming more humane. In addition we are getting better laws.

Only when the Federal and State Governments take up the matter of the unemployed and the care of the unemployed will conditions improve.

George W. Perkins: I do not believe that competition is any longer the life of trade. Competition, driven to its logical end, gave us the sweatshop, child labor, long hours of labor, unsanitary labor conditions, and bred strife between employer and employee.

For every ounce of trouble brought about in industry through the selfishness and cupidity of business men, a pound of trouble has been brought about through half baked laws and muttonhead legislation.

Edward J. Berwind: There is no reason why the unskilled laborer in our mines should not make from \$2 to \$5 a day by working eight hours a day. But the men will not work more than nineteen days out of the twenty-six working days in the month.

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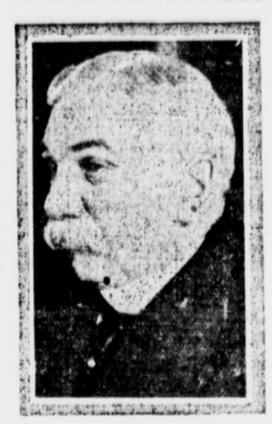
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E. J. Berwind.

in other branches of the Government, which would be a distinct loss to the people; for I take it that no one questions the high efficiency with which these endowments are being managed, and more than any one questions the low order of efficiency with which in many instances the public's money is managed by public servants in this country."

"I have long believed that we can never solve the problem of properly compensating labor through the wage system alone. I have for many years believed that we can come much nearer to a fair solution by coupling profit sharing with wages."

"For every ounce of trouble brought about in industry through the selfishness about in industry through the selfishness and cupidity of business men a pound of trouble has been brought about through half baked laws and muttonhead legislation on the part of our legislators."

Sherman Law Futile. "The Sherman law has done nothing whatever to eradicate the evils that have existed in business and has done much to seriously hinder the industry of this country. I can recall scarcely a piece of national legislation that has been based on sound twentieth century economics and morals."

Edward J. Berwind, president of the Herwind-White Coal Mining Company and interested in many other corporations, including railroads, banks and steamship lines, followed Mr. Guggenheim. He said that it was his policy to deal fairly with labor problems. His coal companies, he said, maintain the "open shop," but pay the wages determined by the great organizations of miners.

Satisfied With Earnings. "There is no reason why the unskilled laborer in our mines should not make from \$2 to \$5 a day by working eight hours a day," he said, "but I will say that for the last twenty-five years we have been unable to work our mines to capacity because the men will not work more than nineteen days out of the twenty-six working days in the month. That would seem to indicate that they are satisfied with their earnings, because no restrictions are put on them."

Mr. Berwind said that the law of supply and demand must regulate wages, and he held that the present good wages paid in the coal mining industry are due to the fact that for ten years preceding the present war his companies couldn't get labor enough, and that capital invested in the property lay idle seven days out of every month because of the refusal of the miners to work. Such shortages as there had been, he said, the labor unions had sought to continue.

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CONVICTS WILLING TO KNT FOR WAR RELIEF

Woman Finds Sing Sing Prisoners Ready to Help in Aiding Sufferers.

If any person will supply the yarn and the knitting needles he can start a regular knitting bee at Sing Sing prison.

Mrs. Ernest Shelling of the Polish Relief Committee visited the prison yesterday and saw Warden Thomas Mott Osborne. She happened to mention the relief work.

The Warden called several hundred men to the chapel and addressed them. He had picked out the men from the knitting shops for the most part, with some of the leaders from other shops. Every man in the room at once volunteered to do some extra work—an hour or more a day on the machines. They guaranteed that if enough yarn and needles were sent to get every man to work after 6 o'clock and before 9 o'clock when the light is good.

The Polish Relief Committee reported contributions at their headquarters, 487 Fifth avenue, yesterday, which bring their fund up to \$18,851.37.

The Belgian Relief Fund, 16 Bridge street, reported contributions of \$7,478.28 to the committee, also reported receiving a carload of flour from the Flint, Mich., Chamber of Commerce. The flour will be forwarded to the relief committee on a steamship sailing on February 1 or 2.

The Prince of Wales Relief Fund received \$2,250, making the total \$105,762.88. The American Jewish Relief Committee, through Felix M. Warburg, 52 William street, acknowledged the receipt of \$5,931.77, making the total fund \$226,697.36.

The Women's Section of the Commission for Relief in Belgium announced a gift of \$3,000 worth of condensed milk from Pasadena, Cal. The girls of the New York State Custodial Asylum sent a large quantity of new clothing, which were cash contributions of \$832.63.

The women's section also announced the receipt of a cable message reporting that the relief committee in London was in trouble in the north Atlantic, was being towed by the British steamship Kanawha, with the Lady Laurier and the Andromeda standing by. The Camino investor, labor and consumer or that has been based on sound twentieth century economics and morals."

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