

## FIFTY-FOUR I.W.W. TO BE DEPORTED

Now En Route From West  
ern Points in Custody  
of U. S. Officials

## 40 SEATTLE AGITATORS

Most of the Prisoners Aliens,  
Norwegians, Swedes and  
Finns Predominating

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Fifty-four members of the Industrial Workers of the World passed through Chicago last night in a special train under a heavy guard on the way to an Atlantic port where it is said, they will be deported at once by the immigration authorities.

Forty of the prisoners came direct from Seattle, where it is alleged they committed the textile strike. Thirty-eight of the remaining ones are Spokane agitators, an I. W. W. leader from Denver and five alien convicts arrested in Chicago were among the prisoners gathered into the Federal net.

A. D. H. Jackson, chief of the Seattle office of the immigration service, was in charge of the party.

### Under Surveillance a Year

"For more than a year the immigration service has been working quietly in all industrial centers checking up on the strange aliens who have appeared, and gathering evidence against I. W. W. leaders and troublemakers who call themselves Bolsheviks," said an official on the train. "When evidence was compiled against this particular crowd each case was brought to a Federal hearing and all court findings were sent to Washington where they were referred to the Secretary of Justice, Mr. Wilson. The secretary has the power to order the type of prisoner deported or released, and so far there has been little trouble in getting quick action."

The majority of the prisoners will be sent back to Russian provinces, the others principally Norwegians, Swedes and Finns, according to guards on the train.

### Attempt at Delivery Frustrated

The only attempt at a mob delivery of the prisoners was frustrated by the arrival of the police officials. After the train reached Butte, Mont., officers were warned that the I. W. W. leaders in that city and Helena had learned of the deportation and were massing to deliver their comrades. The two cars then attached to a regular train were cut off at a junction and sent in another train, which made a wide detour, missing both Butte and Helena.

Several hundred men gathered at the railroad station in Butte when the original train reached that point. They were allowed to search the train and when they found the prisoners were not on board, left without making trouble.

Only one of the prisoners made serious objection when told of the intention of the government to deport him. He swore out a writ of habeas corpus against deportation which was quashed by a Federal Court, at Spokane. One woman, the wife of a Spanish agitator arrested in Spokane was in the party.

New York, Feb. 10. (By A. P.)—At Ellis Island, the immigration station today it was said on authority of the fifty-four I. W. W. en route here from the West, would arrive "probably today or tomorrow."

The prisoners will be detained at Ellis Island until arrangements for sailing can't be made. They will be divided according to nationalities and the deportation of the several groups will be effected at the earliest possible moment it was declared. As their deportation already has been ordered, there will be no necessity for them being examined by Department of Justice officials before being taken to the immigration station.

## Thieves in Auto Get \$5000 Furs

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street and Woodland avenue station arrested Carl Edelman, Forty-second and Chestnut streets, both on suspicion.

### Boys Held as Purple Snatchers

Three negro boys suspected of robbing Mrs. Catherine McGrath, 428 Chestnut street, of her purse in Forty-second street above Chestnut Saturday night, were arrested yesterday. John McNamee, sixteen years old, and Eddie and Eddie, both aged twelve, were held without bond for trial.

The other two youths, Benjamin Parker, fourteen years old, State street and Powelton avenue, and Craven Jones, fifteen years old, Thirty-ninth street below Market, were sent to the Home Detention.

Seven weeks ago the police crime force arrested Simon Trice, a negro pimpernel, of Thirty-ninth street above Powelton avenue, on suspicion that he is the man who shot and killed Lewis Morris at Thirty-ninth and Ludlow streets on Christmas eve.

Lewis left his car to help Mrs. Mary Marlow, 4650 Market street, who was being robbed. The motorman chased the thief, who turned and shot Lewis in the head. Lewis is still in the Presbyterian Hospital. The negro was held without bail.

## GROWERS MAY PACK TOBACCO

Million Dollar Organization Contemplated at Lancaster

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 10.—Next week a committee will report to the Lancaster County Tobacco Growers' Association plans for the organization of a growers' packing association. If the project gets under way it will be capitalized at \$1,000,000.

Only the crops of stockholders will be packed, according to this plan, and it leaves out in the cold growers not stockholders.

## WANT HOSTS FOR MARINES

War Camp Service Urges Citizens to Entertain Heroes

The war camp community service is urging upon Philadelphians and residents of the districts near Philadelphia that they entertain one—or more than one—of the wounded marines, heroes of Chateau-Thierry, and Belleau Wood, and now at the League Island barracks, over the week-end.

A telephone message or a letter in the hands of the service, 1325 Widener Building, is all that is essential to effect the plan. Numerous requests have already been filed by families anxious to entertain the heroes.

**Husband and Wife Sue**  
Suit for \$5000 damages was brought against Frank H. Beeler by Horace H. Brown and his wife, all of Audubon, N. J., in the Camden County Court. The men were injured when an automobile in which they were riding, collided with a trolley. Beeler was driving recklessly and caused the

## U. S. HAS OPPORTUNITY FOR BIG TRADE IN CHILE

Visiting Valparaiso Bank President Says Countries in Southern Hemisphere Are Proud of War Record of Great Sister Republic and Welcome Enlarged Business Relations

Opportunities for the United States to do big business in South America are at present "extraordinary," in the opinion of R. H. de Ferari, a bank president of Valparaiso, Chile, who is visiting the leading cities of this country in an effort to establish connections between manufacturers here and Chile. He is now in this city.

"Never was the spirit of South America so strongly in favor of the United States as at this moment," said Mr. de Ferari. "Argentina is now the distributor of the great sister republic has played during the war, and since. If business men here can now seize the psychological moment so greatly in their favor, and establish agreements with their manufacturers here and Chile, we can do in importing and exporting, bring us your capital and your experience in manufacturing, and a brilliant future is assured you."

"Of course, they must become acquainted with the necessities of these countries and bring what they need at low prices. That is why the Germans did big business with us. The English, French, and other nations have important businesses there. Chile, with only two important United States agencies in Valparaiso, The great sympathy that exists between Chile and

Chile came because England was the first country to make things for us."

"Our countries are all extremely rich in raw materials. What we need is to utilize these materials and make manufactured goods of them. We have very good labor, and we are well educated. To us, meet our people, establish your agencies, see what you can do in importing and exporting, bring us your capital and your experience in manufacturing, and a brilliant future is assured you."

European opposition to all this is of two sorts. One motive is the desire to keep Germany weak, another is the desire to keep German wealth where the Allies can seize it for reparation.

Germany as Plague Spot  
The American position is that the world cannot afford to have a great pauperized nation in central Europe as a breeding spot for social disturbance, and Germany cannot pay unless permitted to produce.

But the credit question, as already indicated in these dispatches, is bigger than the question of the relations with Germany. It underlies the whole problem of making peace and the whole question whether or not the present social organization of the world will be able to maintain itself or will yield to drastic changes.

Without a single economic command you would have the economic forces of Europe working at cross-purposes, with less harmony than existed between the military forces of the Allies before the naming of Foch as supreme commander.

### Restoring Prosperity

Countries are barring out each other's products and striving to kill off the industries of Germany as if somehow, prosperity could be restored, provided only enough damage could be done to rivals.

Instead of commercial industrial co-operation among peoples who are setting up peace in the world there is nothing but fear and friction. The question what part America will play in furnishing credit for the future doubtless is the biggest one before the new council.

The council naturally cannot have authority to compel America to furnish credit, or England or France to let down present economic barriers, but its decision on questions like this will have great weight because its solution of all problems will be inter-related.

Europe is likely to get out of America some things it wants and America, in return, to get certain things it wants in respect to the restoration of relations with Germany.

Pressure for credit from the United States is not confined to France. England, much more potent diplomatically and commercially than France, is pressing equally hard for credit from America. The demand takes two forms—cancellation of part of the war loan and advance of new loans now for industrial reconstruction.

European government financiers are not impressed with the position of the American Treasury Department that additional borrowing in America is not practicable.

On the question of the cancellation of the war debt England is not likely to take the advanced position of offering also to cancel some of her loans to France and the lesser Allies. Her argument is that the weaker nations must get securely on their feet lest they pull down stronger nations with them into financial and social difficulties.

### WIFE FAINTS IN COURTROOM

Collapses When Camden Holds Up Victim Identifies Husband

The Recorder's Court in Camden was thrown into confusion today when Mrs. John Taylor, of 1141 South Tenth street, was arrested and charged with having been identified as one of the men who had held up and robbed Foster Byrd, of 1168 Robert street, at Tenth and Market streets, last Friday morning.

The woman was carried into the private office of Recorder Stockhouse and revived. Taylor was held without bail, but, according to Byrd, was approached by four men, one of whom pointed a revolver and ordered him to throw up his hands. He identified Byrd as the man who went through his pockets and took \$25 in cash.

### FREIGHTER BRINGS 19 SOLDIERS

Arakan in Port With Six Officers and Thirteen Enlisted Men

New York, Feb. 10.—It is announced from Aravello that Captain Henrique da Palva Coelho, the Royalist leader, has been wounded, probably in the leg, while fighting in the mountains of Syria, which has been taken by republican forces.

The republican forces, aggregating 50,000 men, are concentrating around Antioch, the royalist army, according to advices reaching here from Latakia.

It was announced that attacks by the Royalists upon republican troops have been discontinued and that they are operating under normal conditions.

### TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

1763—Peace was concluded between Portugal and Spain.

1799—Bonaparte set out from Carlo

Kingston upon Hull for many

years a leading actor of the

American stage, born in England.

Died September 7, 1874.

1841—Union of Canadas proclaimed at Montreal, Canada.

1852—New York friends of Henry Clay presented him with a gold medal.

1859—President McKinley signed peace treaty, ending the war with Spain.

1904—Russia between Russia and Japan began.

1912—Series of terrific battles reported

between the Russians and the

U.-S.-Germans in the Carpathians.

1913—Russians threatened Austrian communications and aimed at Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina.

1917—British passenger steamer California sank without warning.

## Economic Council Big Stride Forward

Continued from Page One

and the Allies in regard to Germany is the question of shipping enough raw material to Germany to get her industries, in some degree, started before peace is signed.

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