

"ARK" FILLED WITH RADICALS LEAVES THE U.S.

249 Anarchists, Including Berkman and Goldman, Taken From New York Back to Russia.

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ists' tug as it passed a boat crowded with more Department of Justice men.

The chant of "Long live the revolution in the United States" was started by Peter Blanky, general secretary of the Union of Russian Workers as the Buford got under way at 6:15 o'clock. Proof of membership in this organization, which was formed here in 1907 by a Russian who is now chief of police of Petrograd, caused most of those in the party today to be deported. Its constitution advocates the use of violence.

Miss Goldman was so unconcerned that she slept until after midnight although the rest of the party remained up all night. All were notified immediately after dinner last night that they would be deported before daylight. They had not expected it so quickly. Despite elaborate precautions, Harry Weinberger, counsel for Berkman and Miss Goldman, learned of the plans, and made two ineffectual attempts to visit the island. The bureau of immigration considered another visit useless because he had said farewell to his clients. So had Mrs. Stella Ballentine, Miss Goldman's niece, and Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald of New York, who had expressed a desire to be deported with Miss Goldman and Berkman, whom she kissed in public when he was surrendered for deportation.

Caminetti in Charge.
Anthony Caminetti, commissioner general of immigration, took personal charge of preparations at the island during the night and accompanied the tug down the bay. Representatives Johnson and Siegel, members of the house committee on immigration, also were there, as was Francis P. Garvan, assistant attorney general, and William J. Flynn, chief of the secret service of the Department of Justice.

As soon as they were informed that they would be out of the country before dawn the male anarchists at the island formally organized the "first soviet anarchistic commune" of America and elected Berkman "general commissary." He bossed the preparations in the large detention room and no monarch was ever more readily obeyed. All stood up when he entered the room.

The members of the commune obeyed his so promptly that guards transmitted their orders through him. In khaki shirts, with khaki trousers tucked into high Russian boots, he was the central figure in a merry group that awaited the tug. They played banjos and guitars and sang the "Internationale." All their conversation was in Russian.

Berkman said he expected to go to Petrograd and co-operate with Lenin and Trotsky in governing Russia. He said his uncle N. Starick, was the director of all the country's railroads and also head of the Moscow soviet.

Going Among Friends.

"Why should I not be happy," he remarked as he tied up a box of oranges which was put on board condensed milk and chocolate and great quantities of other food supplies that the whole soviet took with it. "I am going among friends."

Most of the members of the commune had ample clothing of their own, but the immigration officers took care that no one should be imperiled by the rigorous weather of Russia. Those who had not properly equipped themselves were supplied with complete outfits from army stores, including overcoats, underclothing, mittens, hats and boots.

The commune took nearly \$500,000 in American money with it. Berkman said the cash possessions averaged \$2,000 each. Most of it was in greenbacks but there were some travelers' checks.

Miss Goldman said her plans after

er she reached Russia were indefinite other than that she would immediately organize the "Russian Friends of American Freedom" to carry on propaganda in the United States.

Signs Death Warrant.

"This government has signed its death warrant in these deportations," she said. "This is the beginning of the end of the United States government. I am not going to stop my work as long as life rests with me. The czar never resorted to such methods as the United States is using in this first deportation of political agitators."

A similar prediction of dire results for this country was made by Arthur Kates, another leader of the Russian union, who was arrested in New York.

"The anarchist movement will be carried on in the United States although the intellectual heads, the real top of the movement, are now being sent away," he said.

Miss Goldman and the other two women in the party were in deep black and none of the three exhibited the defiance that characterized the conduct of the male anarchists. The trip was regarded as a lark by the youngest deportee, Thomas Buchamoff, 17 years old, nephew of Bianki, who organized a branch of the Union of Russian Workers at Freeport, L. I.

The soviet left many individual messages of farewell and a joint telegram was sent to the Department of Labor asking American women to reflect on the separation of deportees from wives. It was signed by Alexander Schatz, "grand secretary of the commune."

Message for Women.

"Think! Think! Think! American women," it read. "We came to this country with love for the liberty upon which the country was founded. We honestly labored and devotedly invested all we possessed for the welfare of all as we understood it best. Yet the government of the United States is going to deport us. Well, the only thing we ask, is that our children and wives be not deprived of their fathers and husbands and be granted permission to go with them to soviet Russia."

The three women in the deported party will be treated as first class passengers, occupying one large cabin. The men are in three separate compartments. Ten immigration inspectors will help soldiers guard them. All will be confined to their quarters except for a brief daily exercise period on deck. Red Cross nurses went along to act as midwives.

Officials of the Department of Justice expressed pleasure at the speedy fruition of plans to rid the country of anarchists. These plans were laid when bombs were sent to officials and prominent citizens in June. In country-wide raids on November 7, anarchists numbering 290, were arrested and 239 of these were deported today. The other 10 included Berkman and Miss Goldman, whose cases had long been pending.

Other Arks May Leave.

Other soviet arks are likely to leave in the near future, for the Department of Justice has a card index of 60,000 radicals who are under scrutiny and it is the announced intention of the authorities to deport all who are proved to advocate the overthrow of the government by violence.

Sixty anarchists who have been ordered deported were expected from Detroit for the Buford, but the train orders were canceled, because to have awaited its arrival would have delayed the sailing.

Today's ship load contained men arrested in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Ansonia and Waterbury, Conn., Cleveland, Akron and Youngstown, Ohio; Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit and San Francisco.

Farewell Statement.

In a farewell statement signed by Goldman and Berkman the arch-anarchists expressed their gratitude to the American government for giving them "the honor and glory of bringing to Russia the knowledge of the outrages and cruelties practiced upon American men and women because of their opinions." After several hundred words devoted to abuse of the authorities, the statement concludes with a prophecy of their return.

"We, the first American political refugees," the statement said, "will yet live to see America truly brave and truly free and we will be recalled by this land to rejoice with her people in their triumphant achievements."

A Tickle Is the Beginning of a throat cold or painful cough. HAYES' HEALING HONEY Stops the Tickle by Healing the Throat. 35c per bottle.

Two Arrested When Stolen Articles Are Found Ready to Mail

Mr. and Mrs. Burdell Olson, 2222 Farnam street, were arrested last night by city detectives in connection with the theft of \$80 worth of clothing and jewelry stolen last week from Mrs. M. McAdams, 2220 Farnam street.

The police found clothing and jewelry in the Olson apartment they say has been identified as that stolen from Mrs. McAdams. Some of the articles had been wrapped neatly in Christmas gift packages and addressed. A long silk scarf was addressed "My Dear Old Mother."

Mrs. Cleo Olson was charged with grand larceny on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. McAdams. Burdell Olson, the husband, was held for investigation.

Find Officer's Body With Bullet Hole Through the Heart

Bismarck, N. D., Dec. 21.—The body of Maj. E. R. Orchard, clothed in an army uniform, was found in his room at a local hotel with a bullet hole through the heart. At his side lay a .38 calibre revolver. A coroner's jury found the death apparently was due to a bullet wound self-inflicted. No reason for the act could be assigned by relatives.

Since his return here several months ago, Orchard has been engaged in a paving project. Prior to the war he was a state deputy bank examiner. He was instrumental in recruiting the Second North Dakota infantry to war strength and advanced from battalion adjutant to a majorship during his two years of service abroad.

The dead man was a son of Rev. John Orchard, a pioneer Congregational minister of Dickinson, N. D.

Mrs. Mary E. Butler, Wife of Former Chief, Died Sunday Morning

Announcement was made yesterday of the death at 4 a. m. Sunday in a local hospital, following an operation, of Mrs. Mary E. Butler, aged 66 years, wife of John H. Butler, a former chief of police of Omaha, and well known in the business circles of the city, being connected with the Omaha Loan & Building association.

Surviving are Mr. Butler, one son, Ben, and two daughters, Mrs. Mary McFadden and Mrs. L. Fairbrother. Mrs. Butler had lived in the city 46 years. Funeral services will be held at the family home, 4228 Ames avenue, Tuesday at 2 p. m., the Rev. Titus Lowe officiating. Burial will be in Forest Lawn cemetery.

Officers Among Crew Held on Mutiny Charge

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forced to return at the point of pistols in the hands of the ship officers. A chief boatswain who hid aboard the barge escaped. Later several of the crew stole a lifeboat and went ashore.

When two detectives learned that the fire room force was going to let the fires go out, a special armed guard was sent below. Another armed guard of soldiers were put aboard the vessel to prevent trouble on deck.

After the fire room incident, state-rooms and lockers were broken open and looted of clothing and valuables. On December 15, Calkins was placed under arrest on a charge of stealing, and taken to the captain's office. He is alleged to have boasted that he was one of the ring leaders. He escaped after being locked in the brig.

Calkins is said to have joined the crew 15 minutes before it sailed from Hoboken on its last trip. He will be made the subject of special investigation, it is said.

Six men are in the ship's hospital suffering from gunshot wounds, inflicted during the mutiny in fights aboard the transport.

According to an executive officer of the ship, bolshevik and I. W. W. agitators have been causing trouble among the crews in the transport service for some time.

An official investigation of the mutiny will be started on board the ship tomorrow.

Chinese and Three Drunks in Hot Battle

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him with drunkenness and fighting. Kahler was badly cut and bruised.

Also Wanted Police.

While the police were breaking up the fight at the Mandarin, central station got a call from a pool hall at Thirteenth and William streets. The pool hall proprietor wanted a cop to referee a scrap between three of his customers.

A squad of officers hurried to the pool hall and arrested Rudy Masilko, 2205 South Sixth street, Sebastian Fisicaro, 14404 South Fourteenth street, and A. Laferla, 1232 South Thirteenth street. All three men were charged with drunkenness and fighting.

Five minutes later a cigar store proprietor at Sixteenth and Farnam streets called the police to break up a fight in front of his store. The police got there too late. The fighters had quit, split the gate receipts and gone home.

Two More Spots.

During the fight at Sixteenth and Farnam streets the police were called to 1728 South Twelfth street, where Al Schulz, 3003 South Ninth street, was said to be causing trouble. Schulz' former wife told the police he had tried to break into her home. She asked that Schulz be held at the police station all night. He was. So was his automobile. Schulz was charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace.

Ten minutes after the South Twelfth street call the police were summoned to arbitrate a fight on North Twenty-fourth street. On the way out the cops possibly fainted from overwork, as no arrests were made.

Goldman And Berkman Spent Years in Prison

Deportation of Two Leading Radicals From U. S. Ends Thirty Years of Consistent Fighting Against Government—Blamed For Causing the Assassination of President McKinley and Other Crimes.

New York, Dec. 21.—The deportation of Emma Goldman and her devoted companion, Alexander Berkman, ends a joint career of 30 years in the United States, during which they preached the overthrow of government by violence. He spent 16 years and she three years in jail, but they were never punished for the part their teachings played in attacks by others on life and property.

Berkman served 14 years for shooting Henry Clay Frick and two years for urging young men to abstain from registering for the draft early in the war. Miss Goldman was in prison two years for opposing conscription and one year for inciting to riot. Berkman was never brought to trial on an indictment for murder in connection with the Preparedness day bomb outrage in San Francisco. Miss Goldman was acquitted of illegal distribution of birth control literature.

Their joint activities as publishers of the anarchist magazines, "Mother Earth" and "The Blast," suppressed during the war, combined with their addresses at anarchists' meetings, helped cause the assassination of President McKinley. The government charged in its deportation proceedings. The confession of Cologos described the influence which Miss Goldman's writings had on him.

Blamed for Dynamiting.
Their influence was traced in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times. Matthew Schmidt and David Caplan, now in jail with others for that crime, were "of the Goldman club," Attorney General Palmer said.

They were suspected of receiving German money to oppose preparedness by the United States before the United States entered the war. They co-operated with German spies in endeavoring to cause a revolution in India during the war. They were the pioneer radicals in the United States. Now there are 60,000 Reds here and 472 disloyal foreign language newspapers, according to Attorney General Palmer.

Denounced by judges and other public officials from President Roosevelt down as enemies of the country seeking to destroy it but greeted by women anarchists who greeted them with kisses as "beautiful characters, 100 years ahead of their times," they so increased their following that it was easy for them to provide \$15,000 or \$25,000 bail in cash or Liberty bonds. Yet fines of \$10,000 each for opposing the draft were unpaid. They had no property, they said.

Long Agitation Against Them.
For more than 10 years their deportation had been agitated and at times seemed near but no formal proceedings for this purpose were instituted until the alarming radical activities of 1919, including the Seattle and Winnipeg general strikes, the sending of bombs through the mails to Attorney General Palmer and other prominent men, the formation of branches of the communist party and plans for anarchistic demonstrations on the anniversary of the formation of the Soviet republic of Russia, which were frustrated by countrywide raids in November.

These raids resulted in the arrest of 697 anarchists seized by the United States on deportation proceedings in the last two years.

When their co-workers, the Nihilists in Russia, whence they came in youth, evolved into the bolsheviks and formed the Soviet government after the downfall of the monarchy, Berkman and Miss Goldman championed a similar government and social order for this country. Berkman when surrendered for deportation predicted that he would return to the United States as Soviet ambassador and Miss Goldman prophesied a revolution here within five years.

"American capitalists are the most greedy in the world," she said, "and when the time comes they are going to pay a terrible price for it. A thunderous storm is brewing in the United States."

Yet when given opportunity during their many appearances in court to air their views they repudiated violence.

"The anarchist never advocates a reign of terror," said Berkman. "Anarchism means the negation of violence. Anarchists teach self-reliance, co-operation and mutual aid in opposition to existing institutions and authority."

In reply to one such exposition after Berkman's conviction in New York for opposing the draft the United States attorney said to the court:

Tried to Shoot Frick.
"The court should know that this man who now claims to be for universal peace and says he is against the use of violence, in 1892 went into Mr. Frick's office (in Pittsburgh) and tried to shoot him down without giving his victim an opportunity to defend himself. He shot him in the back as he would a dog."

"The first terrorist act in America," is the way Berkman described his attack on Frick in his book "Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist."

Berkman's last hour of freedom in this country expired early this month in New York City while Henry Clay Frick was being buried in Pittsburgh and mourned as a public benefactor.

Emma Goldman is 49 years old and Berkman 50. They were born in Kovno, Russia, and in early childhood removed with her parents to East Prussia. When 15 years old she came to the United States and started working in clothing factories in Rochester, N. Y.

Recently asked who her relatives were, Miss Goldman replied: "I have children all over the United States."

In 1887, when 17 years old, she married in Rochester to Jacob A. Kersner, who came from Russia in 1882 and was naturalized two years later. In 1909 his citizenship was revoked because he was not 21 when naturalized and had not been five

years in the United States. The marriage ceremony was performed by a schochet—a slayer of animals for kosher meat. Two years later the Kersners were divorced by a rabbi according to Jewish rite. Kersner seems then to have passed out of Miss Goldman's life entirely, for announcement in court during her final fight against deportation that he had died this year took her by surprise. It was on a claim that marriage to him made her a citizen that her legal efforts to remain in this country were based.

Father an American.

"They can't keep me out," she said in 1907, when there was talk of deporting her. "I don't believe they would be foolish enough to try. My father is an American citizen. I married an American citizen."

Her father came to the United States in 1886, one year after her arrival, and was naturalized at Rochester when his daughter was 24 years old.

Her association with Berkman began 30 years ago in New York. Other than that he is 50 years old and came from Russia, he seems to have concealed his prior history pretty well. When he was released from the western Pennsylvania prison after serving his time for shooting Mr. Frick, there were reports that he had married Miss Goldman in New Jersey, but the marriage was never recorded and at their trial for obstructing the draft both testified they were single.

"I represent the devil," said Miss Goldman at one of her meetings. "I am an apostle upholding glorious freedom, the apostle standing out against law and order and decency and morality. I am for the devil who leads the way to the absolute yielding up of all the emotions here and now. Women are the slaves of little laws and conventions. They'll learn to break the laws some day."

Headquarters in New York.

Berkman and Miss Goldman made their headquarters in New York, where their magazines were published, but they were well known in every large city in the United States and also addressed anarchist meetings in Canada, England, Australia, Holland and other countries. These meetings enabled them to live as comfortably as any despised capitalist would wish. Admission fees were charged, circulars sold and subscriptions to their magazines taken. At the last meeting they addressed in Chicago prior to their deportation the contributions to help them fight deportations were \$5,000. Miss Goldman's handbook, seized when her magazine was suppressed, showed weekly deposits running from \$50 to \$700 with one of over \$3,700. They lived at the best hotels. In fact they offered to pay their own way to Russia or, failing that, the difference between steamer and first-class in order to have the best accommodations.

Blame Sinn Fein for Wrecking Office of Dublin Newspaper

Dublin, Dec. 21.—Unknown persons Sunday night forced their way into the building of the Daily Independent and smashed all the machines of the newspaper with crowbars. The raiders are said to have been Sinn Feiners.

Some of the men entered the editorial room and overpowered the staff. When leaving they said: "You can consider yourselves suppressed for some time."

The incident is attributed to unfriendly comment on the Sinn Fein movement by the Independent.

SENDS WEDDING FEE TO PASTOR AFTER 20 YEARS

Husband Writes Letter Evincing Gratitude to Man Who Married Him.

Carthage, Mo., Dec. 21.—(Special.)—Twenty years to pay the wedding fee. Some record, isn't it?

Well, it's hardly the exact status of the case, nevertheless it's a good story. Here it is.

Twenty years ago when Dr. B. F. Cressman, now pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church here, was pastor of a church at Warrensburg, Mo., a young man, now a prominent man of Kansas City, and a beautiful young woman called on him to marry them.

After the ceremony the young man gave Mr. Cressman a wedding fee of \$15. Ten years later the minister received another "fee" of \$15 when the anniversary of the wedding came around. A few days ago, when the 20th anniversary came, the mail brought a third fee of \$15. The accompanying letter said:

"We are congratulating ourselves on this day with our two healthy, mischievous boys and a daughter in the high school, when we remember this is the 20th anniversary of the founding of our family. The girl of 20 years ago, who gave up all for me, has never wavered in her choice nor complained of her unbalanced bargain."

"I am more than ever sure, after 20 years of thought, that I did not properly compensate the minister who became my accomplice before the act, and I wish to avail myself of the occasion to inclose a check for \$15 for unrequited services, together with renewal of our personal regards."

U. S. War Material In Europe Sold For Immense Sum

New York, Dec. 21.—A total of \$700,000,000 was realized by the sale of America's war material in England, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany, Edward B. Barker, of Houston, Tex., chairman of the United States Liquidation commission stated on his arrival from Europe with five other members of the commission on the transport Powhatan. He said the commission also cleaned up claims due, and against the United States for as much more. Its report will be ready in a few days.

Mr. Barker asserted that, while it had taken the commission only 10 months ago to dispose of all this country's war stocks abroad, the other allied countries had not yet been able to make an inventory. He denied that motor trucks had been "left to go by the boards," declaring that all motor transport material sold by the commission had been used.

Trucks in Germany were sold to a syndicate for \$15,000,000, he said, and a British syndicate bought automobiles for \$1,000,000. One lot of automobiles was sold in France for \$400,000,000. He asserted the articles were sold for more than 50 per cent of what they cost.

Much of the material was junk and was more of a liability than an asset, according to Mr. Barker.

Commencement Exercises High School of Commerce

Commerce exercises for the High School of Commerce will take place January 2 at the Central High school auditorium. Superintendent of Public Schools J. H. Severidge will present diplomas to graduates. The exercises were originally planned for December 12, but because of the coal ban were postponed. The class play will be presented December 30.

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