

it over" on Governor Lowden, he had an opportunity to express his sentiments in a forcible manner.

Six women pacifists who attempted to argue with him retired in confusion, while an interested street crowd numbering more than 100 cheered the police official and slapped his back in approval.

"Did you hear the resolution passed praising the police?" asked one woman, smilingly.

"Yes," replied the captain.

#### MILITIA OVER POLICE.

"By the way, captain," she went on, "what would you have done if the soldiers had come?"

"Well, I think," replied Captain Russell without hesitation, "that in war time the militia is over us—we are nothing more than ordinary citizens."

"Do you mean to say," inquired another woman, "that the state would have more power in Chicago than the city authorities?"

"Yes, in war time," he responded.

"Candidly," continued the captain, raising his voice, "I'm not with you people. If I had anything to say about it I wouldn't have allowed the meeting."

"We are at war and every man and woman in the United States should do everything possible to help lick the kaiser."

#### GETS OVATION FROM CROWD.

A crowd of about 150 persons, who had gathered about the speakers, gave the captain an ovation.

"Wouldn't you want to stop this awful slaughter?" demanded one of the men pacifists.

"Yes," retorted the captain hotly, "by all means, but the only way to do it is to fight to a finish."

"Internal disturbers," he continued, pointing an accusing finger at his interrogator, "are only helping the kaiser. We've all got to stick together."

"Here comes our car," said a man grabbing one of the six women by the arm, "we'd better hurry."

While the pacifists were hurrying away several men who had heard the captain's remarks stepped forward and shook his hand.

### PEACE COUNCIL DENOUNCED IN CHICAGO CHURCHES

The Rev. Austin Hunter, pastor of Jackson Boulevard Christian Church, denounced the "People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace" as the workingman's worst enemy in a Labor day sermon yesterday.

"I understand," he said, "that most of the delegates to this so-called peace council are representatives of labor. They claim to be speaking in behalf of the masses of the people, yet they are obstructing the government of the United States in its heroic efforts to carry on this war—a war waged for democracy's sake."

"Don't they know that the government is using all its energy and the lives of its soldier citizens for the express purpose of giving the laboring man a chance by advancing the causes of democracy. If we win the war labor will have its best chance. These mistaken agitators are binding the very hands which are trying to free them. Labor has nothing to fear as much as false leadership."

The Rev. H. L. McLendon, pastor of the Marquette Road Baptist Church, takes the same view and condemned in even more scathing words the aims of the peace council.

"These men ought to be tarred and feathered and driven out of the city," he said. "I have no sympathy with them."

Bishop Samuel Fallows announced from the pulpit at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church that he had sent a telegram to Governor Lowden the previous evening congratulating him on his refusal to allow the pacifists to meet in Illinois.



## Federation Raps Governor; Also Snubs Doves of Peace

By a big majority vote yesterday the Chicago Federation of Labor "disapproved of the action of the authorities of different states in prohibiting the People's Council from holding meetings," at the same time announced that it did not indorse either the principles or the program of the pacifists and elected three delegates to the convention, beginning Wednesday in Minneapolis, of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. The federation refused to send delegates to the People's Council.

Discussion of the action of Governor Lowden and other state executives in preventing an assemblage of the People's Council was long and bitter. "Usurpation of authority," was the favorite phrase of the objectors. The tensivity was heightened at times by hints that somebody was lying or that some one else was pro-German.

#### DISAPPROVES COUNCIL ACTS.

The sentiment of the delegates apparently was expressed when John Fitzpatrick, president, said:

"The Chicago Federation of Labor does not sympathize with the People's Council in any way excepting that it be given the opportunity to exercise its constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly. If the Governor of Illinois has a legal right to stop the People's Council from meeting he has as much right to stop this federation from meeting."

At this there was a storm of applause.

Then as if wary that secret service operatives might have been in the audience Fitzpatrick declared, "I am answerable here to the law for what I say." If the People's Council purposes treason or is seditious in act or aim it should be punished by law, Fitzpatrick maintained. "Perhaps one or two of the People's Council might speak treasonably," he argued, "but that is no reason why more than 2,000 other persons should be suppressed." Resolutions condemning various governors and other officials for their action in relation to the People's Council would be presented by him to the Minneapolis convention, Fitzpatrick said. "I am not ready to surrender my rights as an American citizen," he shouted. "We cannot afford to take chances with our liberty."

#### COWARDLY AND TREASONABLE.

Ridiculous, cowardly and treasonable were terms applied to the People's Council and its acts by Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. "The People's

Council hasn't backbone enough to stay anywhere or do anything," he declared. "If it intends no wrong why are its movements open to suspicion? If the People's Council intends to do wrong every one of them should not only be denied the right of assembly but should be herded in jail."

Mayor Thompson was a target for attack. Olander asserted that a certain high official in Chicago a few years ago denied young woman garment workers the right of free assembly. "There was no war then," said Olander, "yet this big official very carefully stopped those poor women from meeting."

"The People's Council," declared Olander, "is not playing honestly. Their agitation is not so much unlawful as harmful, and should be met by counter agitation on the part of all true Americans. Labor stands for the rights of peoples rather than the rights of governments. This is a war of the peoples—of democracy. No utterance in this hall ever was as radical as was President Wilson's message to the pope. That was true Americanism." The People's Council, Olander asserted, committed a great crime when it tried to obscure the aims of democracy by a cloud of false peace.

#### TRIES TO INVOLVE LABOR.

That the People's Council had attempted to use union labor "to sow seeds of discord and discontent" was the contention of William M. Rosell, deputy state factory inspector. "We are against treason in any form," he shouted, and the assemblage gave hearty assent.

One delegate with the roll of the Rhine on his tongue asked: "Dit Lowden efer r-r-reggognized der labor mofemend?" Answering himself he shouted: "Yes, by chails and beniden-sharies." He wilted in the laugh that ensued.

Whether or not a nation should war was a matter of the ballot and not of bureaucrats, declared Frank Buchanan, representing the iron workers: "Denial by government of our constitutional rights is crime of the highest order," he continued. "So long as the pacifists meet peacefully they should not be molested."

Morton L. Johnson, of the electricians, author of the motion disapproving of governmental acts against the People's Council, was elected, with President Fitzpatrick and Secretary Edward N. Nockels, a delegate to the Minneapolis convention of the labor alliance. Johnson was opposed by Socialists at the meeting because of his defection from the party.

Present officers of the Chicago federation were nominated for election Sept. 16.