

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

No. 26

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919

No. 26

MAY DAY CELEBRATION CRUSHED BY TANKS FROM GERMANY

Cleveland, May 2.—The May Day celebration here was marked by two deaths, scores of people wounded and sent to the hospitals, some hundreds less seriously injured and over 130 sentenced and fined on charges of rioting, while several others are held on charges of attempting to kill. This was all the result of police activity in breaking up a parade which had been arranged by Socialists and Union members.

There was no city ordinance violated by the paraders, but the mayor had issued an order to the police to suppress any violations of the law with promptness and firmness. This gave the police their chance, and when it was reported to a police captain that a patrolman was being mobbed the order went out for the officers to start action. The dead, wounded and convicted among the paraders is the result. Those who were convicted were all sentenced to the limit of the law.

Several parades started from different parts of the town to converge at the public square. The paraders were orderly, but were soon being heckled by the police and "patriots," with the result that a "riot" was started. In suppressing the riot the mounted police and several war tanks were used to support the patrolmen. In driving the war tanks thru the streets there was no effort made to avoid women and children, but all were compelled to run for their lives. Part of the war tanks were among those taken from Germany at the close of the war.

It is freely admitted that the first offense was committed by those calling themselves "patriots," as they attacked those in the parade without cause, but this was permitted and even encouraged by the police, as it gave them the chance to "suppress lawlessness."

MAY DAY CELEBRATION BY RUBBER WORKERS

Akron, May 2.—For the first time in the history of Akron a May Day celebration took place which resulted successfully. This was done in spite of the fact that the yellow Socialist machinists and moulders union had started to conduct the parade and celebration.

The parade assembled at Butcher and Main Sts. with banners. One banner was inscribed, "We demand the release of all industrial prisoners," another, "We demand amnesty for all political prisoners," while several others declared for free speech, free press and free assembly. When the moulders saw the banners in the parade they withdrew.

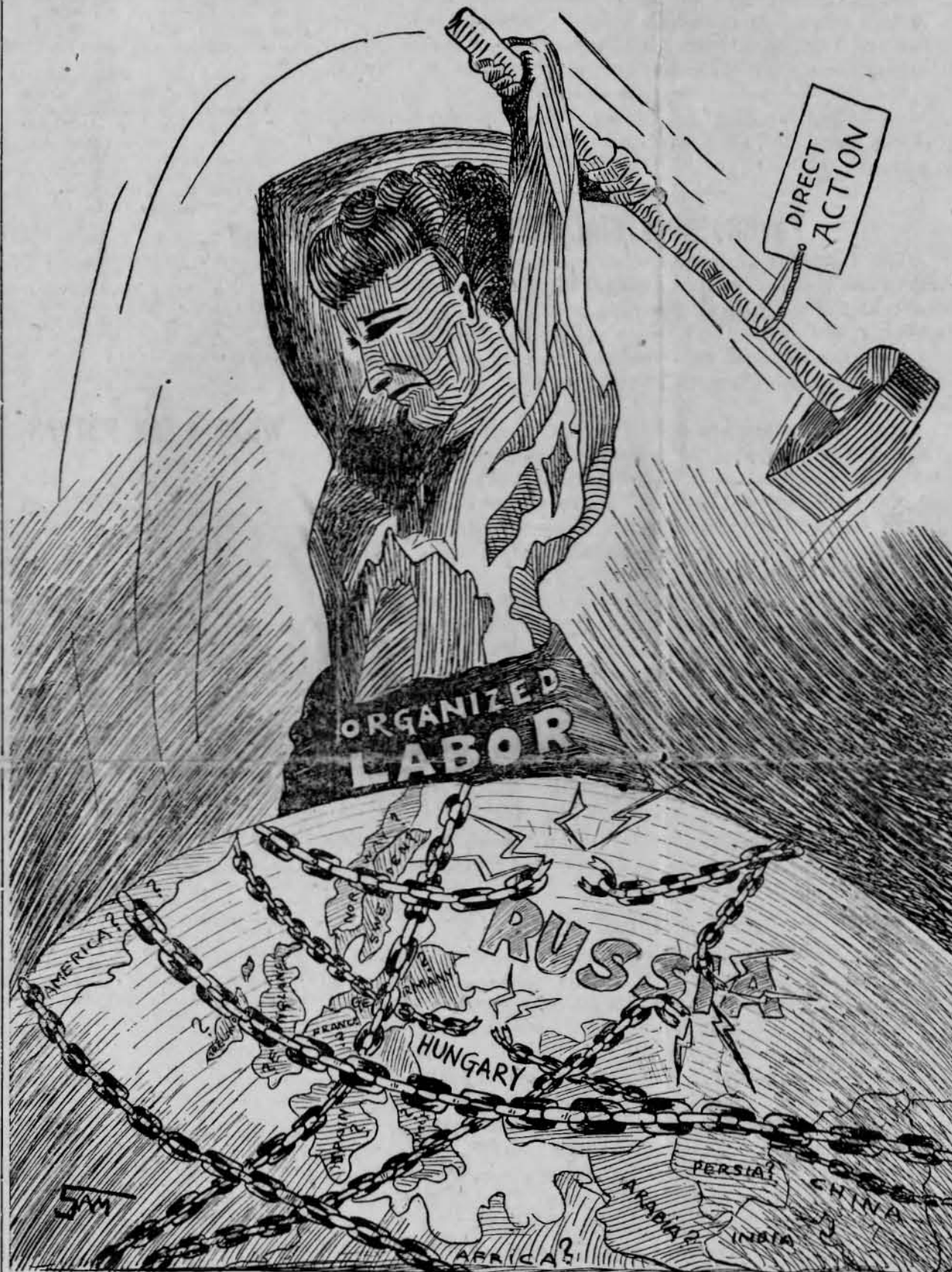
The parade started at 7 P. M. with several thousand workers in line, and two good bands playing the "Marseillaise." The parade marched thru the principal streets of Akron led by sixteen police and followed by a patrol wagon filled with police. The parade reached Perkins Square about 7:30.

The meeting was called to order by a member of the machinists union, also a yellow Socialist by the name of Newman. The A. F. of L. orators, some of them members of the Socialist Party, preached and demanded the eight hour work day, which has already existed in Akron for several months. Also, vote catching speeches were made.

The first regular speaker was Private Karl Ulrich, just discharged from the army and still wearing his uniform. He told the listeners to organize, that the machinists union was willing to help. He said the workers should all organize, from the man who uses the pick and shovel to the man who cuts diamonds, and that an injury to one is an injury to all, which was followed by applause.

The next speaker was E. Parker, organizer for the machinists, and he also made a strong plea for the eight hour day. A controversy then arose between us and the chairman, and the chairman told us that on account of what occurred in Cleveland in the afternoon he feared our speaking would cause trouble. The chairman was supported in his argument by a yellow Socialist.

However, we told him that if we were not allowed to speak from the same platform we would hold a meeting under the auspices of the One Big Union. By this time the organizer was thru, and a politician who is looking for an office next fall then spoke. He advised organization along political lines. At the conclusion of



STRIKE FOR LIBERTY

his talk he introduced a resolution demanding amnesty for all political and industrial prisoners, which was unanimously carried.

While the speaking was going on Fellow Worker Rose Turk had arranged a soap box at another place. The chairman then got up and made a plea that all the machinists and sympathizers go home in an orderly manner while they could be accompanied by the band, thinking thus we would be left in the lurch. But their plans were not carried out.

Fellow Worker Monaldi jumped on an auto and began talking and the crowd remained. Monaldi explained the meaning of May Day, and was tremendously cheered, as he was also when he mentioned the One Big Union as a means of crushing the Rubber Trust. After an eloquent appeal he introduced Fellow Worker Morris H. Rogers, who explained what took place in Russia and Hungary.

After an eloquent appeal by Rogers he introduced Fellow Worker Rose Turk, who was the final speaker. She told the crowd to break their chains and to join in the I. W. W., which brought great applause. She concluded by inviting the crowd to our hall. Before the meeting was over the yellow Socialists had disappeared, as they feared trouble. We then went to our hall and held a meeting, which ended with singing "Solidarity Forever."

We are anticipating to line up all rubber workers in the One Big Union in the near future.

Missoula, April 28.—A hall has been opened here at 123 W. Main St., and all Fellow Workers going thru here are asked to give the Secretary, Nat Bobcock, a call.

DEMAND RESTORATION OF STOLEN WEALTH

Van Voorhis, Pa.—The miners of this place have made demands that the government of the United States shall

1. Recognize the Soviet government of Russia, which protects the interests of the working class of the whole world.
2. Recall the Allied armies from every part of Russia.
3. Release political and war prisoners, which would be justified by and consistent with the constitution of the United States, which guarantees freedom of speech to every one.
4. In spite of this guarantee and though the war has ended, innocent people are being forced to endure hardships in jails.

They have also demanded that the government of the United States assist in the transfer by Bakmetieff to Martens, as the representative of Russia, whatever property belonging to the Russian people there may be at present in the United States, consisting of money and manufactured articles.

In addition to this, they demand that Bakmetieff shall give to Martens a complete account of his activity from the time he took over the office of the ambassador to the present time, and if he shall fail to surrender all of the property claimed by Martens, the latter as the representative of the Russian people shall be enabled to obtain recovery of the same thru the courts.

OMAHA MAYOR SCARED OF DEMONSTRATION

Omaha, May 1.—The Socialists and I. W. W. of Omaha arranged to hold a mass meeting in celebration of May Day, and had rented the Swedish Auditorium for the occasion. The Mayor, however, took it upon himself to decide what was to be said and done at the meeting, and at once forbade it being held. The following is his letter to the I. W. W.:

Omaha, April 30, 1919

I. W. W. Headquarters,
104 North 13th Street,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Gentlemen:
My attention has been called to circulars advertising a public meeting to be held by your organization and others at the Swedish Auditorium on Thursday evening, May 1st. I immediately took this up with the management of the Auditorium and was advised that when they agreed to the use of the Auditorium for that evening they had no knowledge of the character of the meeting that was to be held. At my request the management of the Auditorium has stated that the building will not be open to your organization on that night and that any money that was paid for the use of the building will be refunded to the parties who made the payment.

In this connection permit me to say that as Mayor of Omaha I will prevent in so far as it is within my power any public meetings being held by the I. W. W. for the purpose of spreading its doctrines among the people of Omaha. Your organization will please govern itself accordingly.
Yours very truly,
Ed. P. Smith, Mayor.

GREAT I. W. W. CONVENTION MEETS FIFTY-FOUR DELEGATES ARE SEATED

NO OPPOSITION AS YET FROM THE POWERS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD NOW IN CONVENTION

By Roberta Bruner

Monday, May 5, 1919, at 10:09 A. M. marked the beginning of the most important convention the American workers have ever known. In a brief speech of acceptance Fellow Worker Abner E. Woodruff, elected temporary chairman, expressed the prevailing thought of the day, saying:

"The eleventh convention of the I. W. W. is a most important one. The world is entering upon a period of reconstruction. We, the militant working class, are also entering upon a like period, in order to have the new structure ready to replace falling capitalism. What we do, therefore, is of immense importance."

Later, on being elected permanent chairman for the convention, the same Fellow Worker made an even shorter but more vital, speech as follows: "I shall make no sort of a speech of acceptance for the honor you have conferred upon me. I simply want to remind you of your duty to the working class. Now get busy!"

The convention needed no bidding to "get busy." The seating of three contested delegates required a liberal interpretation of the constitution, but showed a desire to brush aside petty technicalities for the more useful constructive work at hand. The rules and regulations committee offered a comprehensive report including the following points: The convention is to meet at 9 A. M., to adjourn at 12 noon, reconvene at 2 P. M. and adjourn for the day at 6 P. M. Five minutes shall be the maximum time to speak on any motion.

REPRESENTATION IN CONVENTION

The representation of the different Unions, together with the number of votes they are entitled to, is as follows:

Lumber Workers I. U. No. 500, Maurice Daly, Tom Murphy, Robert Ransom, Oscar Wuall, James Cunningham, Leonard Broman, August Walquist, A. W. Thorne, Earl Osborne, Tom Scot and John Grady, with 91 votes.

Metal Mine Workers I. U. No. 800, A. S. Embree, J. F. Fuller, John Shank, Jukka Toivar and Ernest Hawkins with 66 votes.

Marine Transport Workers I. U. Nos. 700 and 100, and Branch 1 of Local 8, Charles Carter, William Cunningham, Robert V. Chestnut and Genaro Pazos with 62 votes.

Construction Workers I. U. No. 573, Jas. H. Kelly, Abner E. Woodruff, Robert Nelson, A. Lerman, John Kiviniemi, Henry Burke, George Penn, James Patton, Nick Valerio and R. V. Lewis with 45 votes.

Agricultural Workers I. U. No. 400, R. V. Lewis, T. A. Jenkins, James Kelly, P. Taft and George Aldridge with 21 votes. (R. V. Lewis has 4 1/2 votes in No. 573 and 1 vote in No. 400, being elected as delegate in both Unions.)

Metal and Machinery Workers I. U. No. 300, A. Axelrod, F. M. Johnson and Leon Shuff, with 15 votes.

Textile Workers I. U. No. 1,000, R. L. Weber with 10 votes.

Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers I. U. No. 1,100, Anna Pancer and Lizzie Tysson with 8 votes.

Bakery Workers I. U. No. 46, John Agresti with 7 votes.

Railroad Workers I. U. No. 600, R. J. Robinson with 4 votes.

Shipbuilders I. U. No. 325, James E. Treanor with 4 votes.

Furniture Workers I. U. No. 480, Waldemar Severin with 1 vote.

General Recruiting Union, L. S. Chumley, Axel Granstrom and Irvin Franklin with 16 votes.

General Executive Board, Thos. Doyle, J. J. McMurphy, John Burke, John Korpi and Jas. Scott with 1 vote each.

Class War Prisoners in Leavenworth, Pietro Nigra with 1 vote.

"We, the delegates of the Industrial Workers of the world, send greetings of good cheer to all class war prisoners with assurance of all possible support."

Early in the convention it was decided to throw the doors open to reporters and to the public at large in order that the proceedings of the I. W. W. may be proven to be open and above board as we have ever been.

Various reports were offered and disposed of with dispatch. The report of the G. E. B. showed fourteen Industrial Unions, two Locals, the G. R. U. and three Unions being mothered by stronger Industrial Unions. An encouraging membership was reported. A report from the managing editor of "The New Solidarity" was read and accepted.

Committees on Resolutions, Ways, Means and Finances, Construction, Education, Auditing and General Organization were elected.

That the work of the I. W. W. has not been confined to the office at headquarters nor to any particular locality is shown by the thoughtfully framed resolution sent in by the various Branches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is most encouraging that the persecution capital has inflicted upon the workers incident to the war hysteria has in no way militated against the activities of the Fellow Workers permitted to go unimprisoned. It bears out the words of the G. E. B. which says:

"The hour of Industrial Unionism is here. The I. W. W. has shown the way. It is for us, the members of the I. W. W. to utilize our opportunity and win the day for Industrial Democracy."

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM INDORSED BY YPSL

The national convention of the Young Peoples Socialist League of the United States which met in Chicago on May 1 for a four day session has taken some steps that are likely to have very far reaching effects.

They made a unanimous demand for the immediate release of all class war prisoners. They denounced the Berne, Switzerland, conference, and indorsed the Moscow, Russia, conference which has established the Third International recently with representatives of 19 nations. They demand the immediate withdrawal of Allied and American troops from Russia. They sent fraternal greetings to all the communal groups of Europe. They decided to send a representative to the Liberty Conference to be held July 1. They introduced a resolution to the effect that religion as a manifestation of capitalism needs to be explained. They denounced the actions and omissions of elected Socialist officials in regard to their support of the war program of the capitalists.

The economic program of the Young Socialists is embodied in the following resolution:

Industrial Unionism
As a weapon to achieve the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery, the craft union method of organization has outlived its usefulness. If we are to carry on the class war more effectively than in the past, we must change our present method of organization in conformity with our past experience and the demands of the time.

The industrial union form of economic organization is superior to the craft union because

1. It emphasizes the fundamentals of the class struggle.

2. It tends to draw into a more compact body the forces of the workers and develops a spirit of class solidarity.

3. It accepts each gain in working conditions as a stepping stone to the ultimate abolition of wage slavery.

In view of these facts, we go on record as heartily endorsing the industrial union form of economic organization.

Butte, April 28.—Onni Tuomi who was assaulted in the Finnish hall last September by one of the Copper Trust gunmen, and then charged by the gunman with carrying firearms, has been discharged.

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive
Board of theIndustrial Workers
of the World

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois

Subscription Price, One Year, \$1.50. Six Months, 75 Cents.
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C. E. PAYNE, Managing Editor

Vice President Marshall says that all who don't support the American government according to the law as laid down by officialdom should be deported to the South Sea islands. Which is a solution offered by any ignoramus for the ills that men must endure. Did it ever occur to him to remedy conditions?

THEIR PEACE OR OURS?

Every worker should know just what is proposed and to be enforced by that travesty on justice that is called the "League of Nations." For the workers to know of that gigantic skin game would be for them to condemn it in unmeasured terms.

Every term of the peace treaty—so-called—has been drawn by the envoys of England, France, Italy, Japan and the United States. Three of those countries are monarchies, giving a majority of one against the democracies. The envoys of all those countries are the same men who were in control of their countries in 1914, when the world was plunged into unspeakable misery. Not one of the envoys have been elected by the people of the country they "represent," but all have been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the business interests of the five nations.

Just what the nations as nations, and the nations as representatives of the exploiters of their various countries, shall do to each other is no affair of the workers. If they should peace-league themselves out of existence it would be a matter of no more interest than a back yard cat fight, so far as the workers are concerned. But it is what is to be done to "labor" that is the disturbing factor in the whole thing. This is the official proposal thereon:

The high contracting parties declare their acceptance of the following principles and engage to take all necessary steps to secure their realization in accordance with the recommendation to be made by the international labor conference as to their practical application:

1—In right and in fact the labor of a human being should not be treated as merchandise or an article of commerce.

2—Employers and workers should be allowed the right of association for all lawful purposes.

3—No child should be permitted to be employed in industry or commerce before the age of 14 years. In order that every child may be insured reasonable opportunities for mental and physical education between the years of 14 and 18, young persons of either sex may only be employed on work which is not harmful to their physical development and on condition that the continuation of their technical or general education is insured.

4—Every worker has a right to a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life, having regard to the civilization of his time and country.

5—Equal pay should be given to women and to men for work of equal value in quantity and quality.

6—A weekly rest, including Sunday, or its equivalent, for all workers.

7—Limitation of the hours of work in industry on the basis of eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, subject to an exception for countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances render the industrial efficiency of the workers substantially different. The international labor conference will recommend a basis approximately equivalent to the above for adoption in such countries.

8—In all matters concerning their status as workers and social insurance, foreign workmen lawfully admitted to any country, and their families, should be insured the same treatment as the nationals of that country.

9—All states should institute a system of inspection, in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers.

Read that thing again. See if you can find one point in it that is to be enforced for the benefit of the workers. There are some things that they say "should be." And even at that, there is not one of the "should be's" that is to be enforced for the benefit of the workers.

There is not one guarantee in the whole rotten mess that the workers are to have better conditions than they are able to take by their own organized power. And if the workers must depend on themselves for all they are to have, why should they allow that gang of pirates' chaplains at Paris to say what "should be?"

Every worker should study that monumental farce that is to be foisted upon them—if they will allow it. And if any worker studies it and is then in favor of such an abortion in the guise of labor legislation, he is hopeless. He deserves the slavery that is there designed for him.

OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

The governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States have officially recognized the Omsk government of Russia as the real thing in Russia, regardless of the fact that the Omsk gang is composed of a small coterie of cutthroats who would be unable to hold their jobs only that they are held in place by Allied guns and food. The reason they are "recognized" is because they are the only gang in all Russia who could be found to sanction the Standard Oil steal of Russian resources.

The organized workers have power to take whatever they want, with or without reason. Whatever the right of eminent domain, they alone have the potential power to enforce it.

WAR ON THE I. W. W.

The New York World has declared war on the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks. The declaration has three clauses, which read as follows:

"1. A Nation-wide movement for 100 per cent union-labor Americanism and a 'no quarter, given or taken' war against all forms of forcible revolution advocated by the 'Red' syndicalists.

"2. The adoption of industrial co-operative stores to bring down the cost of food, clothing and other necessities of living.

3. Devising plans to put a stop to profiteering in house rents by avaricious landlords."

That is a nice sizable war they have started. Going to treat 'em rough and take no quarter. Just can't live in the same block with a Bolshevik, so there, now! Just going to spit on their editorial hands and write something savage. And to make sure they will do it they tell just how it will be done. They will stop profiteering and establish stores to feed the people—who have the price.

But if they will give or take no quarter, why will they give the people cheaper food and house rents? That isn't treating us to war, it is giving charity to a few. But why argue? Articles 2 and 3 are merely the circus barker's howl at the door of an empty show tent. The same crowd will not be bitten twice.

The Industrial Workers of the World is the American Supreme Court of Last Resort, from whose decisions there is no appeal.

FAVORS INDUSTRIAL UNION

"The Tailor" of Chicago, the official organ of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America, makes the statement in its latest issue that "The American Federation of Labor has no power to instruct any union to strike, or not strike; and the general officers of the national unions cannot prevent any local union from taking part in a general strike if they feel disposed to do so."

Those statements are true if looked at from the correct angle. In the general strike in Seattle "the general officers did not prevent any local union from taking part in a general strike when they felt disposed to do so," but they tried it hard enough. Even to the point of threatening to revoke charters. But they did not have power to prevent the local unions doing as those locals wished. The majority ruled.

"The Tailor" says that "the general officers are not to blame for the laws made by the membership of the organization." And this same fact is causing many of the officials of the A. F. of L. some sleepless nights. And may also be to some extent the reason why "The Tailor" favors the Industrial union plan of organization in general, the deprecating the One Big Union plan. Could "The Tailor" tell just how much of an industrial union plan they favor, and how we may have an industrial union without the One Big Union?

"Truth never needed swords." The American capitalists are demanding a strong army and navy "for protection."

THAT POT OF GOLD

It is reported straight by way of the U. S. Department of Justice, the Chicago reporter of a daily paper and a friend of that reporter, that Mr. Martens, the representative of the Russian Soviet government in the United States, has sent \$200,000 to Chicago to be used in propaganda for the Bolsheviks, and that this is to be spent with the Socialists and the I. W. W.

That is some sizeable wad to dangle before the eyes of workers who are hard run every week to pay the printers' bills. It would be good to look at—if we could see it. What is the story told for? To have the I. W. W. charged again with receiving gold, this time Soviet gold instead of German gold? The source of the story makes that theory plausible.

But the Fellow Workers thruout the country should not let the pot of gold at the foot of the Chicago Daily Rainbows lure them to a belief that we have any but the workers to look to for emancipation. "It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism."

ONLY UNION MEN SCAB

Sioux City, May 4.—The Midland Packing Co. has a partial strike on here. A few of the men went on strike, and nearly 700 laborers went out in sympathy. Among those who went on strike to enforce the demands of the first strikers were several members of the I. W. W. A building trades council member made this statement:

"The sympathetic strike has played right into our hands. Not a 'wobbly' is working on any jobs we are concerned with. The only unions at work at the Midland plant are the bricklayers, carpenters, ironworkers and engineers. When the striking laborers and steamfitters, and the electricians, who expect to walk out Monday or Tuesday, return to work we will see that no red card contractors attempt to put them back, or every union building trades craftsman quits work."

RECALL VERY UNPOPULAR

Sioux City, May 3.—Of the 53 unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Assembly, 37 unanimously endorsed Mayor Short at their regular meeting last night, and condemned the action of those who have been trying to start a recall against the Mayor. Of the affiliated Unions there were 16 not represented in the meeting.

Address Wanted

Philip Greenfield, or anyone knowing of his whereabouts, is asked to write to his sister, Miss Bertha Greenfield, 48 West Park St., Butte, Montana.

SEETHING UNREST IN TOLEDO INDUSTRIES

Toledo, May 1.—We are experiencing here a very strong labor unrest. The workers of one company have now been out four weeks. The outlook for them under the A. F. of L. spells defeat.

The ship yards, employing upwards of 2,400 men, staged a 2-day strike, but are back at work. It seems their trouble was not so much a question of wages as it was a racial question. The Toledo Shipbuilding Co. has imported 80 Negroes from the South, claiming they could not secure white men to do the rough work that the Negroes would do.

The fact is there are some 10,000 men idle here now. It is also claimed the Negroes were hired at a reduced rate of pay. They have been paid 40 cents per hour for a ten-hour day, as against 46 cents per hour for an eight-hour day as the lowest wage formerly paid. The workers claimed the company was using the Negroes to undermine the wage scale, and refused to go to work until the company discharged all the Negroes brought in. This the company did.

The Overland Auto Co. is having considerable trouble with its slaves. One hundred testers walked out for more money. They were getting 40 cents per hour and demanded 42. They are still out, and the entire 13,000 employees are about ready to strike.

The street car men are also having a time in an effort to reach a settlement with the Toledo Ry. and Light Co., of which H. L. Doherty is president. The men have called a mass meeting for tonight, at midnight, and it seems likely they will strike. They had agreed to leave the question of wages up to the war labor board, and from all appearances the board has failed to reach a satisfactory agreement in the eyes of the men.

We are having a mass meeting at Memorial Hall at 2:30 today and this evening, and also expect to parade the city. The Gendon Wheel Co.'s employees served notice on their bosses that May 1 is their holiday and they would not work.

WICHITA JAIL ROTTEN

Lawrence, Kans. April 30, 1919.

Our previous statements concerning the county jails at Wichita and Topeka, Kansas, have been officially confirmed. We quote the following newspaper clipping from the "Topeka Daily Capital" of April 22, 1919:

"Jails Are Unsanitary"

"Inspector reports, and Shawnee and Sedgewick lose Federal Prisoners." "A report that the Shawnee County Jail, 5th and Van Buren sts., is unsanitary and unfit for the detention of U. S. prisoners has been made to the federal authorities by J. W. Fishman, federal inspector of prisons. O. T. Wood, the U. S. Marshal, has been ordered to remove twelve members of the I. W. W., now at the Topeka jail, to Winfield, Kansas.

The federal inspector's report did not say that he had seen evidence of filth or any unsanitary condition in the jail, nor did it tell of having inspected the jail himself, but stated that he based his report on the assertions of certain court officials at Topeka.

"The inspector charged the jail at Wichita, Kansas, where the I. W. W. men were originally confined, with being the most unsanitary building of its kind he had ever inspected and further stated that the Topeka jail was in little better condition. "Mr. Wood said yesterday that he inspected the Wichita building last fall and reported at the time that the sanitary conditions were fair, but that the building itself was very old."

(Above is true copy of clipping.) Accounts of these two jails, published prior to this, are in our estimation conservative. There is an old saying that "the truth is bad enough," so you can judge by past narratives that we have stayed reasonably within our bounds.

However, I wish to call your attention to the last paragraph in the clipping, in which Mr. Wood states that the conditions were "fair" in the Wichita jail last fall. We take issue with him on that score because what he says is not true. Had the conditions been "fair," there would have been no occasion to call the public's attention to the fact that they were deplorable. What is more, the I. W. W. prisoners know for an absolute fact that the conditions were unbearable because those men were confined there for many months and should know something about it if anybody does.

To further corroborate our statements, we cite the inspections made of the Wichita jail by Judge Bird, Assist. Co. Atty. Elcock, a delegation of Buffalo, N. Y., clubwomen and a prominent business man of Wichita, all of whom denounced the jail as unsanitary and unfit.

Now again we wish to state that the Topeka jail has also been condemned prior to Mr. Fishman's report, so these various inspections of both the jails ought to satisfy any intelligent person of the fact that they are unfit for habitation as pronounced. Hoping that there may be no occasion to mention these hell-holes as far as we are concerned in the future, we remain,

Yours for Industrial Democracy,

C. W. Anderson.

SPEAKER WANTED

Omaha, April 23.—A speaker on industrial unionism is asked to communicate with the Omaha Defense Committee. Address John Walzel, 104 N. 13th St., Omaha, Nebraska.

John Avery, or any one who was working with Peter F. Aiken at South Hammond, Ind., in February 1917, or any of the section men who worked there at that time, are asked to communicate with Peter F. Aiken, Elroy, Wis.

TAENIA CUCUMERINA

By Robin Ernest Dunbar.

I am a wobbly, And if I may be allowed to speak, Now that the little disturbance in Europe and Asia is Nearly over I should like to offer a few remarks for the good and welfare of the order.

We roughnecks know that we made too many goods For the bourgeoisie to sell to each other So they got to scrapping amongst themselves over The best customers.

Of course we had to do most of their scrapping for them But they had to pay us for doing it Out of their surplus value And went broke doing it. Now they're bankrupt They look to us to pay their debts. They are a modest lot, These bourgeois!

Somehow in the process they seem to have let The cat out of the bag.

The Russians, Hungarians, and workers in all lands Got wise to their skin-game And blocked it entirely in places, Partially in others.

Instead of playing the goat to them, The producers lapt up some of their own milk, They look on the army and saw that it was good, And took it over to themselves. They slew the ass with its own jaw-bone;— Hain't it hell, Mabel?

The aristocrats in Russia abolished religion by killing Rasputin, Then the Czar dealt the church's hand-aiden, booze, A death blow and cleaned away the alcoholic fumes From the muddled brains of his Bolsheviks,— They did the rest.

Stolen wealth debauches its possessor; Unearned increment is the undoing of the capitalists; There is no longer any virtue or strength in the bourgeoisie.

Booze, bibles, whores and slaves are crumbling rocks On which to build a great society. Picture the drunken Christian stooping over his shameless whore Pouring on her bleached head his wealth stolen from us, And you have the bourgeois exploitation system before you.

I can recollect when the bourgeoisie was clean, Took care of itself, combed its hair, Cleaned its teeth, and settled the country. Now its work is done, it sits down in sodden vice Shutting its eyes to the demands of its upbuilders.

War showed its gross inefficiency, Influenza proved its uselessness. War bankrupted it financially, morally, physically, politically. Influenza closed its poisoned picture houses, places of sordid amusement, defiled public schools, emptied churches; The first made plain it was crazy, The second that it was rotten.

Its lawyers, doctors, bankers, merchants, preachers, Politicians, actors, ball players, pugilists, Movie stars, bar-keepers, psychics, practitioners, Massage fakirs, lying journalists, censors, Ad writers and millions of other useless lumber Display its utter worthlessness. They weren't needed while war and the "flu" raged, Why are they wanted at any time?

The crop of lice has robbed our head of all its hair.

Parasites! Your time has come! You fall of your own plethora and our destitution.

I know it will be hell for the "ladies" who loiter around in their limousines on pretended errands of mercy, And for the "gents" who rest their feet on mahogany desks, devising new schemes to rob the workers of their dues, And who cover their dirt by hiring dicks, stools, and clowns to carry out their knavery and bless it with a holy name, Like patriotism, religion, philanthropy, humanitarianism, etc., etc., To abdicate; but their day is gone.

Their guff doesn't go any longer. Us stiffies are hep to their bluffs; We've got their numbers. They've got to clear out; We've taken a verminuge. We've suffered long enough with the tape-worm of capitalism, Which fastened its head in our guts and sucked our sustenance; We're going to expel Mr. Taenia Cucumerina,— Kennel-man, get your bottle!

NEW LEAFLET

A new leaflet has just been received from the press which is one of the best recently printed. It is "An Open Letter to American Workmen," by George Hardy. This leaflet should be in the hands of every worker in the country. The price is one cent each, 40c per hundred, prepaid by mail or express. At this price it will be necessary to have the money accompany all orders.

MASS MEETING CALLED

Hammond Branch will hold a mass meeting on Sunday, May 11, at 2 P. M., at 144 Indiana Ave., one block north of the N. Y. C. tracks, Hammond, Indiana. There will be speakers in English, Russian and Hungarian. Every one is invited.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS ARE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS IN ORGANIZATION WORK

MINUTES OF CONVENTION METAL AND MACHINERY W. I. U. NO. 300

Called to Order at Cleveland, Ohio,
April 15, 1919, at 10:30 A. M.
By E. R. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer

Fellow Worker Pek of Cleveland was elected temporary chairman.

Motion carried that voting for members be permitted in this conference.

Reekstein was elected custodian, and reported 18 delegates present. These were Ekers, Kiss, Bremmer, Reekstein, Cheh, Litovsky, Katona, Barton, Freeman, Quist, Johnson, Dragonoff, Shuff, Pek, Sabo, Friedrich, Veseyre and Thomas.

Shuff was elected permanent chairman, and Freeman recording secretary.

Secretary-Treasurer Thomas read the report of the financial standing of No. 300, which had been audited by the G. E. B.

Motion carried that the report as read be accepted, and copy sent to each Branch.

Another report concerning the activities of No. 300 was then read, and on motion was laid over to new business.

All recommendations and resolutions sent in by the various Branches were read and laid over to new business.

Motion carried that No. 300 issue a weekly bulletin.

Motion carried that a general leaflet be issued by No. 300 dealing with the metal and machinery industry.

Motion carried that we dispense with the election of organizers until we have elected an organization committee.

Motion carried that we immediately elect a by-laws committee of five. Quist, Thomas, Reekstein, Friedrich, Freeman and Barton nominated. Motion carried that committee consist of six.

By-laws committee went into session and the convention adjourned till 2 P. M.

Conference reopened at 2 P. M. with twenty present. Honczl, Horvath, Simko, Pal and Smith were new delegates present. Ekers, Litovsky and Veseyre were absent.

Motion carried that by-laws be read and acted on seriatim.

1. Adopted that officers shall consist of secretary-treasurer and organization committee of five;

2. That all officers shall be nominated on the floor of the annual convention and elected by referendum;

3. That the annual convention of No. 300 shall be held on the second Tuesday of April in each year, the place to be determined by the organization committee. However, it must be held in the most centrally located point possible;

4. That the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be to have complete charge of the general office of No. 300, keep complete accounts, be responsible for all records, shall with the approval of the organization committee hire and discharge all help necessary, but shall hire only union members when possible;

5. That secretary-treasurer shall receive \$28 per week, and the members of the organization committee shall receive \$28 per week plus mileage while in the employ of No. 300;

6. That the organization committee shall meet at the headquarters of No. 300 as soon as possible after the result of the referendum is known and shall elect a chairman;

7. That the organization committee shall act in the capacity of organizers, and shall conduct the business of No. 300 between convention.

8. That the organization committee shall have the power to establish Branches, to conduct the business of same till a Branch secretary shall be appointed and to appoint stationary delegates, organizers, traveling delegates, etc., and to issue supplies and credentials to new delegates.

9. That in case of vacancy in the office of secretary-treasurer the chairman of the organization committee shall become the secretary-treasurer.

10. That the chairman of the organization committee shall remain in the office of No. 300 and act as organizer in that vicinity, and shall not leave that vicinity except in case of emergency or when ordered to do so by the majority of the organization committee;

11. That candidates for the office of secretary-treasurer shall be members of the I. W. W. in good standing for at least two years, six months of which shall have been in No. 300 at the time of nomination;

12. That candidates for the organization committee shall have been members of the I. W. W. eighteen months, 90 days of which shall have been in No. 300 at the time of nomination;

13. That the five nominees receiving the highest number of votes for organization committee shall compose the committee, and the next highest five shall act as alternates;

14. That members of the organization committee shall at all times work in co-operation with the Branch secretaries and Branch organization committees;

15. That all secretaries shall be elected by the members of their respective Branches for a term not to exceed six months.

to the secretary-treasurer of Branch secretary at least once a month. That failure to do shall cause the delegate to be placed in the delinquent list, and notice of this action shall be sent to all Branches;

20. That all supplies and financial accounts of Branches shall be audited at least once a month;

21. That accounts of the secretary-treasurer shall be audited at least once every three months by a committee selected from the organization committee;

22. That wherever two or more Branches of No. 300 are organized in one locality they must immediately proceed to form a District Council.

23. That the initiation fee shall be \$2.00 and the monthly dues 50 cents, except as otherwise provided for in the general constitution.

24. That the foregoing by-laws can only be amended or revised by a referendum of the entire membership.

25. That a referendum can be called for by any Branch, provided the call is seconded by one third of all the Branches within 30 days.

26. That ballots of all referendums shall be in the office of the secretary-treasurer 60 days after they have been issued.

27. That each newly initiated member of No. 300 shall be given a three months subscription to any I. W. W. paper or magazine free.

Motion that we issue a 25 cent voluntary assessment stamp was lost.

Motion carried that we issue a 50 cent voluntary assessment stamp.

Motion that we accept the applicants in Newark, N. J. and New York City who did not pay their initiation fee was lost.

Motion carried that we do not accept those applicants to membership who did not pay their initiation fee.

Motion carried that secretary inform both Newark and New York City Branches concerning the action taken.

Motion carried that the resolution introduced by Toledo Branch of No. 300 to endorse the Chicago Recruiting Union in their action regarding nominations for secretary-treasurer of the G. R. U., and to instruct our delegates to the general convention to endorse the same shall be tabled.

Adjourned at 5:30 P. M.

Convention met at 10 A. M. April 16, with thirteen delegates present.

Motion carried that we adopt seriatim the instructions for delegates to the general convention.

Motion carried that the recommendations for changes in the constitution submitted by the acting general executive board be referred to our delegates to the general convention with instructions to use their own discretion regarding same.

Motion carried that our delegates to the general convention act in favor of accepting Esperanto as an international language.

Motion carried that the resolution from the Chicago Branch of No. 300 to the effect "that universal credentials and due books be issued by the general headquarters instead of district credentials and due books" shall be referred to our delegates with instruction to use their own judgment.

Motion carried that the resolution from the Chicago Branch to the effect "that the I. W. W. send a delegate to the International Communist convention in the event that invitations are extended to the I. W. W." be turned over to our delegates with instructions to introduce same at the general convention.

Motion carried that the resolution from Detroit to the effect "that the I. W. W. print leaflets, pamphlets and books that deal with industry, explaining the course of the raw material to the finished product in each industry, and that as soon as possible a complete industrial educational system be developed" shall be accepted and turned over to the delegates.

Motion carried that resolution from Detroit to the effect "that the I. W. W. in its revolutionary activities must not allow itself to be dragged into any agreement or compromise that would imply sacrifice of any of the I. W. W. principles with any party, organization or social movement, but must stand by its principles" shall be turned over to our delegates with instructions to submit the same.

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Motion carried that No. 300 shall temporarily adopt the by-laws as submitted by the conference until the results of the referendum are known.

Motion carried that the secretary have a small number of the by-laws printed in English and Hungarian languages.

Motion carried to send the following telegram to the Fellow Workers in Leavenworth, care W. D. Haywood: "To all class war prisoners: We, the members of Industrial Union No. 300 in conference assembled send greetings. We assure you we are doing our utmost in carrying out our part of the class war, and we expect you will soon be with us."

E. R. Thomas of Chicago, Rona DeGuerre of Schenectady and A. Axelrod of New York were nominated for secretary-treasurer.

Mike Chick of Detroit, O. Barton of New York, Lee McClellan of New York, John Verganoff of Chicago, F. W. Johnson of Schenectady, S. Ratnoffsky of New York, Chas. Stephenson of Toledo, H. S. Varney of New York, Jack Friedrich of Detroit, L. E. Shuff of Toledo, G. L. Fortney of Marion, Ind., Frank Honey of Erie, Pa., Eric Quist of Bedford, O., and Ray Perrin of Waukegan, Ill., were nominated for members of the organization committee.

A. Axelrod of New York, Lee, McClellan of New York, F. W. Johnson of Schenectady and L. E. Shuff of Toledo were nominated as delegates to the general convention. Axelrod, Johnson and Shuff were elected.

Barton, Thomas, Friedrich, Johnson, Freeman, Pek and Katona spoke under good and welfare.

The conference adjourned at 4:30 P. M. with singing of "Hold the Fort."

Leon E. Shuff, Chairman.
Irving Freeman, Secretary.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS NO. 573 CONVENTION

(Continued from last week)

April 29, 1919, the convention met at 9:15 A. M. E. V. Wallis was elected chairman for the day. Minutes of the sessions of the previous day read and approved.

Convention decided that the debt of No. 573 to the general Headquarters be recognized only for supplies actually sold, and in hand in headquarters of No. 573, and in the hands of its Branches and delegates up to and including May 15, 1919.

The ballot committee reported the following nominees eligible for election to the organization committee: T. H. Dixon, Frank Edwards, John Kiviniemi, Robert Nelson, Wm. Ford, Geo. Roeschlan, A. McMillan, Dan Stephens, Jesse Sigal, H. Tonn, N. Valerio, W. T. Ward, E. V. Wallis, Bert Lewis, Frank Kuchinsky and Abner E. Woodruff.

Convention agreed to the resolution in regard to nominees to organization committee, and ordered all the above names on the ballot; that the instructions to members should be to vote for seven, the seven receiving the highest vote to be declared elected as the organization committee and the next seven to act as alternate committee.

Convention agreed to the resolution by Desmond, that travelling delegates or organization committeemen going on a construction job shall see if there is a delegate on that job. If so, they shall not initiate new members nor collect dues except in conjunction with the delegate.

Convention agreed with the Goodell resolution, that no person who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors or stupefying drugs shall be eligible to hold office or be employed in any responsible position in the I. W. W.

Convention decided to favor a \$1 universal voluntary defense stamp to be issued only by general headquarters of the I. W. W., the funds so derived to be used for general defense and relief and the propaganda furthering the same.

The convention adopted the following resolution: "We, the Construction Workers Industrial Union No. 573 of the I. W. W. in mass convention assembled in Chicago, Ill., on the 29th day of April, 1919, to further the structure of our organization and to gain our objective, Industrial Democracy, declare that:

"Whereas, there are members of the I. W. W. serving sentences in the bastilles of capitalism for no other reason than being true to the workers; therefore be it

"Resolved: That we do all that lies in our power to effect the release of our Fellow Workers in the class war, struggle, not thru resolutions or protests, but thru the most effective weapon, the revolutionary industrial organization, and from this day we will be more determined to work for a more powerful organization of the workers; and be it further

"Resolved: That we send greetings to our Fellow Workers and all class war prisoners now in the different jails and penitentiaries in the United States."

The following telegram was then ordered sent: "To the Fellow Workers incarcerated in the bastilles of capitalism: The C. W. I. U. No. 573 in convention assembled sends greetings to all, and pledge our moral support. Our motto in the future as always shall be: 'Organize!'"

Wm. W. White having notified the ballot committee that he declined the nomination as secretary-treasurer, the chairman drew a lot to decide as between T. H. Dixon and Wm. Ford as to which should go on the ballot. The name of T. H. Dixon was drawn.

The convention took up the election of delegates to the general convention of the I. W. W., and the following delegates and alternates were elected:

Delegates: James H. Kelly, Abner E. Woodruff, Robert Nelson, T. H. Dixon, R. V. Lewis, John Kiviniemi,

Henry Burke, George Penn, James Patton and Nick Valerio.

Alternates: A. McMillan, Frank Kuchinsky, George Roeschlan, E. Lerman, Dan Stephens, George Allen, Frank Edwards, Jesse Sigal, Sam Fisher and J. Crowley.

While the minutes were being written up the convention listened to interesting talks by a number of the members under the head of good and welfare.

Minutes of last session were read and approved.

Convention adjourned sine die at 4 P. M.

Abner E. Woodruff,
Recording Secretary.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL BUSINESS MEETING

No. 600 GENERAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,

Called to Order 10:40 A. M., April 25, 1919, by C. N. Ogden, Secretary-Treasurer No. 600.

F. W. Allonas, elected chairman of meeting.

Minutes of previous convention read and approved.

Motion carried that report of C. N. Ogden, Secretary-Treasurer of No. 600, be accepted.

Motion carried that report of Ballot Committee be accepted.

Motion carried that all members present, in good standing, have a voice and vote in this meeting on all questions.

Resolutions, Communications and Bills

Motion carried that resolutions of C. N. Ogden be taken up seriatim.

Resolution No. 1.
That we elect a by-law committee.

Motion carried that the body act as by-law committee.

Resolution No. 2.
That we take up the Industrial Union No. 400's by-laws and apply as much of them as possible toward drawing up by-laws for No. 600.

Motion carried that we take up No. 400's by-laws seriatim, to accept or change them at the time of reading.

Copy of Changes as Approved by This Meeting

No. 1. The organization committee shall elect their own chairman at their first session after their election. Accepted.

No. 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall assume full control of R. R. W. I. U. No. 600's office and be responsible for same. He shall have full power to employ or discharge all office help. I. W. W. help shall be employed whenever possible.

No. 3. The chairman of the Organization Committee shall preside at all meetings of the Organization Committee. He shall keep in close touch with the main office at all times. He shall communicate with the office at least once per week.

No. 4. In case of emergency or vacancy, he shall assume the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer.

No. 5. The three members of the Organization Committee who are nominated by the Organization Committee and receive the highest number of votes, shall audit the books of the Sec-Treas just before each regular conference, or in the event of conference being held only once a year, books shall be audited twice per year.

No. 6. All candidates for the office of secretary-treasurer shall be members of the I. W. W. in good standing for at least two years, six months of which shall have been in R. R. W. I. U. No. 600.

No. 7. All candidates for the Organization Committee shall be members of the I. W. W. for twelve months, six of which must have been in R. R. W. I. U.

No. 8. Branch secretaries to be elected by members of the branches, subject to the approval of the organization committee. The secretary-treasurer shall be notified immediately of all elections, with address of those elected. The Gen. Org. Comm. shall state reasons for removal, or objection to any elected branch secretary or stationary delegate.

No. 9. All books and supplies of the branches shall be audited at least once per month. Copy of auditing committee report sent to secretary-treasurer. Branch auditing committees shall be elected by members of the branches.

No. 10. When issuing supplies to delegates, branch secretaries, stationary and traveling delegates shall sign their name on the back of the credentials, stating the total cash amount of supplies and date issued.

No. 11. No supplies shall be issued except by the main office, branch secretaries, stationary and traveling delegates.

No. 12. No branch secretary shall be allowed to open bank account with organization monies.

No. 12. (A). Branch secretaries shall hold only enough organization monies to pay current expenses.

No. 13. Delegates must report to the secretary-treasurer at least twice a month, failure to report at least once per month will cause the delegate to be placed on the delinquent list, same to be sent to all Branches and Delegates.

No. 14. Delegates are absolutely prohibited from accepting part of the initiation, when lining up new members, new members should pay the full amount initiation fee at time of joining.

Motion carried that meeting be adjourned till 1 P. M.

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changes in the by-laws as presented by the G. E. B.

After general discussion of each change it was moved, seconded and carried that we go on record as being in favor of adopting the by-law changes, by an addition to the part covering charges, as follows: "As soon as the accused receives copy of the charges, he shall be denied voice and vote in all meetings, pending the decision of his case." Carried.

Motion carried that we instruct the delegate to the General Convention to try to get these additions to the constitution and by-laws adopted at the General Convention.

Motion carried that we go on record as being in favor of the following: "Any member working in an industry 30 days, from the one that is covered by the I. U. to which he belongs, after being requested by a delegate or branch secretary to transfer, he shall be considered in bad standing thereafter," to be added to the transfer paragraph.

Motion carried that we place the following resolution out to referendum of general membership of No. 600: That the wages of the secretaries, stationary and traveling delegates shall be increased to five dollars per day.

Motion carried that we open branches wherever possible and establish district offices. Not less than six branches shall comprise a district, in a radius of 300 miles.

Motion carried that we instruct the delegate to the General Convention to make the following motion, talk and vote in favor of same: "That the price of dues be raised from fifty cents per month to one dollar per month."

Motion carried that we change the diagram of the letter head by using the present form with a railroad background. This change to take effect at next printing of letter-heads. This to be left to the sec-treas. and chairman of G. O. C.

Motion carried that we turn over all bills to the auditing committee without reading same, in order to expedite business,

MADISON STREET IN CHICAGO

LEAN YEARS ON AGAIN IN SLAVE MARKETS

By Mike Walsh

West Madison St. in Chicago once more has its full quota of men out of employment, shuffling back and forth thru the slave market, and the specter of the lean years of 1912-13-14-15 is once more to be seen on the pinched faces of the men. The past winter has been a hard one for some of them, for there has been no place to spend the night as of former years. The police station offered them a place of refuge and the Municipal junk pile has been banned by the city administration. Hence the past winter many of them were compelled to walk the streets after the saloons closed at twelve. And on July 1 the saloons are going.

Within a stone's throw of the edge of the slave market are the quarters of the Construction Workers' Industrial Union No. 573, at 951 West Madison St. These men are ever awake and alert to the need of organization of the men that do the nation's dirty work, and receive so little in return. The personnel of the members and the Secretary Nelson breathe the spirit of the great West. They are out every day among the hard-rock men and other sons of the construction camps, placing literature in their hands as well as getting them to join the One Big Union, as they term their organization.

This spirit has permeated the rest of the branches of Chicago to get busy and look to their laurels as industrial unions. These men are the real factors in the revolution, for they are foot-loose and distance lends no enchantment to them. For their work is seasonal and they follow the elusive job from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the Canadian Rockies. They are dubbed Gandy Dancers, Dymos, Jungle Buzzards, Snipes, Vags, Bums, Tramps, etc., by the boss-loving animal that has a little better job as trainman, etc., but they, the casual workers, have more fight and pep in them than ten of the others.

And this jig saw puzzle that we call civilization will some day be dominated by the social outcasts of today. They are the heralds of the better day. This was demonstrated at Sioux City last week when, for the first time in the United States, these men did not demand the right of free speech and assemblage in holding their convention. They deliberately held their meeting in the street while the police and the citizens' slugging committee looked on with wonder. Mat Fox, the secretary of the Agricultural Workers' Union, was very reticent when asked about this historic affair.

This action on the part of these foot-loose rebels speaks volumes. The despised workers of the slums and the tenements of the cities are the forerunners of the better day. For unlike their stationary brother, who is strapped to the machine, they have nothing to lose but their chains. And the latter they have discarded and left in the jails and other places where they have suffered from time to time the injustice from the constables and other makeshifts of this civilization. The same chains will at some future time be used for other purposes. The past belongs to the keepers of jails, the masters of bread, to gunny-sack contractors, to the gun men and other harnacles of the dim past, but the future will belong to the migratory workers. For they are the beacon lights of the coming dawn of freedom.

PLEASE DON'T STRIKE

Fortne, Mont., April 26.—The strike on the Fortne is looking better than ever. The picket camps are in full swing. A few scabs working.

The Eureka business men came up to Fortne yesterday and gave us a nice little talk in the Fortne Hall. All they talked about was their own interest. They said they did not want the mills shut down, as it interfered with their profits for the pay roll to stop. They said they would protect any one who wanted to work on the river. They wanted us all to go to work, and if we would not do so we would be undesirable citizens. The following hand bill has been circulated by the business men:

NOTICE!

At a Meeting of Businessmen of Eureka, Held on April 23, the Following Resolutions Were Passed

Whereas a strike exists on the river furnishing logs to the Eureka Lumber Company which threatens to paralyze the industry and business of Eureka, Fortne and adjacent towns and communities and to work hardship on the workingmen and their families of the communities, Therefore be it

Resolved, that, We, the undersigned, residents of Lincoln County, Montana, hereby express ourselves as opposed to such a strike and we further pledge ourselves to give our support and protection to any and all men who are willing to go to work. Anyone unwilling to go to work or who is interfering with those who are willing to go to work, or is agitating or encouraging the strikers, or is picketing, will be considered an undesirable and a menace to these communities.

CORRECTION

In the report of the A. W. I. U. Convention last week in the report of the grievance committee this statement occurred: "We, the grievance committee, find that the Wichita boys did not have grievances." The word "not" was inserted by mistake. It should have read, "The Wichita boys did have grievances."

NEW ALIGNMENTS BY AMERICAN WORKERS

The American Labor Party has had its first test in the Chicago elections. In all, about 700,000 votes were cast but the Labor Party polled 7% of this vote. Those who had expected a victory for labor at the Chicago elections will be disappointed, but politicians who realize the necessity of careful detailed organization before political victories can be won will recognize in this vote of 50,000 for a labor candidate, a new force that must be reckoned with in 1924 if not in 1920.

America is due for a political realignment. The Republican and Democratic Parties both stand for the same thing. Sooner or later they must combine forces. The workers are split up into several well defined groups. For the time being at least they will struggle separately. The parties representing capital are thus potentially more united than the parties representing labor.

The American Labor Movement contains at least five distinct groups, therefore, it will have at least five distinct phases.

1. The owning farmers and the more prosperous renters will be represented in some organization like the Non-Partisan League which will direct its attention to local co-operation and to the protection of its members against aggression by railroads, packing houses and other great business interests. These farmers will be class conscious as against the big corporations, but they will have an owning-class psychology.

2. The American Trade Union Movement will gradually transform itself into an industrial union movement. Its backbone will be the highly skilled workers. Its policy will look toward control of the job. This movement will become class conscious.

3. The rank and file of the Trade Union Movement, including men and women who for years have accepted the theory that the business of the Trade Union is not to go into politics will constitute the backbone of a "Labor Party." They will devote their attention primarily to immediate demands that look to the socialization of local and national industries. This group will be class conscious.

4. A minority of wage-earners, a small number of farmers, and a fringe of representatives of the professional classes will constitute a revolutionary political party, the object of which is the establishment of international Socialism. The majority of wage earners will never be long to this party until the revolution actually arrives. This party will be primarily educational in function and will devote its energies mainly to preserving the ideals and advancing the standard of the international labor movement.

5. The migratory workers, the lower grades of farm laborers, and some of the worst exploited of the factory workers are propertyless, homeless, familyless and voteless. They will form some movement like the I. W. W., which scorns political action and insists on the direct expropriation of industry.

For a member of a conservative Trade Union to step outside of his union into an organization like the Labor Party, is an immense gain for him and for the labor movement. The Labor Party when it is organized on a national basis, will fill his need and will thus assist in breaking down the lines between various labor groups and in laying the basis for a greater solidarity of labor.

For a class conscious Socialist to abandon his doctrines of internationalism for the comparative nationalist doctrines and the immediate demands which the Labor Party will necessarily adopt, is a step backward.

The Labor Party will be a boon to the majority of the workers, broadening their horizon, and showing them their relation to the other workers of the country. It cannot be a part of a world movement. That function is the function of the Socialist Party and of the direct actionists of the extreme left.—Scott Nearing.

HELD IN DETENTION

Aliens to Capitalism

We have just had a visit from a party who has been released from Ft. Douglas, Utah, on parole, and who brings us news of the 100 or so fellow workers who have been held there for the past twenty months charged with being alien enemies. This party (whose name is Boy) is not a member of the organization, but wanted to let us know how our boys are getting along out there. He gave us the names of some of the fellow workers, as follows: Fred Herman, Svelgin, Busse and Thompson. He states that our fellow workers have been offered their release on parole, but that they one and all refused, stating that that would imply guilt, when in reality they have not been guilty of any crime. Our informant says conditions are not very good at Ft. Douglas and that they are fed corn beef most of the time. He also says that about nine months ago, one of our fellow workers was shot by a guard, who claimed the prisoner had attacked him. The shooting did not prove fatal.

One evening the boys were all singing Wobblly songs, when along came a captain with about thirty of his men and slammed the whole bunch into the guardhouse. However, that did not stop the singing, and the next day they were all released again. Letters from the organization or papers are not allowed in to these fellow workers. After being held twenty months already, they will no doubt be kept there until it pleases the sweet will of the powers that be to release them.

The address of the I. W. W. Branch in Hibbing, Minn., is the Workers' Hall, 202 Lincoln St. All workers are invited to call.

MAKING THE HAY FOR FARMER JOHN

By H. Biddiscomb

My pal and I, not long ago, landed in a town, you know. As we were walking down the street whom do you think we chanced to meet? Why, old Farmer John, in town that day for men to help put up his hay.

He stopped before us with a jerk and asked us if we wanted work. We questioned him about his farm, which made him ask in alarm, "Say, now, what be you fellows anyway?" "Wobblies," said we, "just in today."

He gave his chin a thoughtful stroke, looked at us, and then he spoke: "If you be Wobblies, that's all right, but those I. W.'s are a fright. I had a gang once, threshing wheat; they actually kicked for more to eat."

"I fed those hoboos well, and say! They struck for fifty more a day. Now I was paying those gold darn tramps the going wage, and that's their thanks. Of course, I had to give in then because I couldn't get any men."

"And then I got an awful shock; those pesky tramps at six o'clock just quit, yes, quit! And I declare they wouldn't turn another hair. I told them right to the face they came to work, not run my place."

"No more I. W.'s, no siree! Those gold darn tramps near ruined me. They talked so much to my hired man the darn fool went and joined their clan. But you be Wobblies, you're all right. Now here is where you sleep tonight."

He led us to a tumbledown shed and left us there to rustle a bed. It rained that night, the roof leaked, too. We soon were soaked thru and thru. Well, ere the faintest dawn of light could pierce the darkness of the night old Farmer John was in the shed to arouse us from our watery bed.

Said he, "It rained a little bit last night, but I think we can hay, all right. Now you just harness Dobbin there, Pete and Dick and yon black mare, muck the barn and milk the cows, feed all the pigs, then come to the house."

"If breakfast aint ready, all well and good; each take an ax and split some wood. And after breakfast right away we'll start right in and pitch that hay."

We heard that farmer man all right, but our minds were made up in the night. We stayed right there till break of day, and then we started to walk away. Old John gets wise and hollers, "Say! Haint you boys going to work today?" "Well, I'll be darned! The lazy shirks, they are those pesky I. W. Works." We kept a-going and soon reached town but ran right into the Sheriff Brown. Says he, "Here's more of that damn clan. Get out of town or make the can."

SEEING A NEW LIGHT

The Beacon of Wichita, Kansas, has been for two years one of the most vicious of the persecutors of the members of the I. W. W. But now it seems to be learning the things that thinkers have known for generations. The following is indeed a queer editorial for a supporter of Standard Oil to publish:

Jailing Ideas

Should any man be sent to jail for his beliefs?

Should any man be imprisoned for talking about his beliefs?

If these two questions could be graven upon stone or moulded in metal there would come a day when they would be perused with astonishment and incredulity. There will be a time when people will not believe that such questions ever were asked by thoughtful persons, in all seriousness.

Fortunately, paper is subject to rapid deterioration and decay. Still, civilization is not proceeding at a footpace, and the day when men may be imprisoned for their honest beliefs and sincere words may not be so far away as it now appears.

Even now we find ourselves admitting a little shame-facedly that a man whose beliefs about many things are different from the beliefs of the majority is almost sure to go to jail. This is especially true, of course, when the man is alone in his beliefs, or in the extremely small minority; when his beliefs clash with the established political order, and when he is energetic about making converts to his beliefs.

What, after all, does it avail to send a man to jail for his ideas or his preachments? We cannot jail his ideas. If he has disciples, they will be doubly energetic while their teacher is behind bars. If he has sowed the seed of his belief, the sure way to make the seeds grow is to lock up the sower.

The way to combat false doctrine (which is the doctrine we do not agree with) is to spread true doctrine (which is the doctrine we believe in). If the false doctrine is indeed false, it cannot win. To jail its disciples is to admit our fear that the false (unaccepted) doctrine will become the true (accepted) doctrine. We should have more confidence in truth than to feel such fear.

It is too early to hope that we may soon cease to put men in jail for their false beliefs. But let us think it over from time to time. Perhaps it is, after all, a very ineffectual method of combating false doctrine. Especially in view of the historical fact that an idea, a belief, a doctrine has never yet been jailed.

BONDS FOR LEAVENWORTH MEN

To date there have been five of the prisoners at Leavenworth released on bonds pending the decision on their appeal for a new trial. These are Joe Gordon, Charles Rotherfisher, Vincent St. John, Frank Westerlund and Pietro Nigra.

Bonds offered for W. D. Hayward have been rejected, and bonds offered for others have not yet been accepted.

JUSTICE OUTRAGED BY I. W. W. INDICTMENT

New York City.—Captain Alexander Sidney Lanier, formerly assistant attorney general of the Philippine Islands and later a captain in the military intelligence division of the general staff of the United States Army, was some time ago appointed to inquire into the merits of the indictment against the 166 persons who were indicted in Chicago on September 26, 1917.

In part his report is as follows:

Indictment Defective
These defendants were indicted for a conspiracy to unlawfully and feloniously, and by force, prevent, hinder and delay the execution of certain laws of the United States, set forth in the indictment, which laws concerned chiefly the government's preparation for and prosecution of the war. In the first place, the indictment is, in my judgment, fatally defective, in that it does not give or convey to the defendants sufficient information of the nature and the cause of the accusations against them, which is their right under the sixth amendment to the federal constitution. I understand, and am informed, that in a recent prosecution of certain I. W. W. in Seattle, upon an indictment modeled upon the one in this case as a precedent, three judges of the United States circuit court of appeals quashed the indictment upon the ground above stated.

A Wrongful Conviction
Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the indictment and the question of the sufficiency of the evidence as a whole to sustain the prosecution—and upon these matters there may be ground for debate—there can be no question, in my opinion, the absolute innocence and wrongful conviction of Charles Ashleigh, Leo Lauckie and Vincent St. John in particular. I defy any one to show me one scintilla of evidence in the record of this trial that proves that either of the above defendants conspired with any one to violate any law, or that they did, in fact, violate any law, as charged and set forth in the indictment, or otherwise.

While I am of the opinion that these men were convicted contrary to the law and the evidence, solely because they were leaders of a revolutionary organization against which public sentiment was incensed; and that the verdict rendered was a foregone conclusion from the beginning in obedience to a public hysteria and popular demand, due to the psychology of the times, I feel that the inclusion in the verdict and sentence of the three defendants above named was a gross miscarriage of justice and an outrage that every consideration of right and good order of society demand should be corrected.

TEXTILE STRIKE GROWS IN LAWRENCE, MASS.

The strike of the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., is now in its thirteenth week. The workers of Olneyville have now gone out on strike in support of the Lawrence strikers, and efforts are being made to bring other textile workers to their support. Maynard and Fitchburg are expected to soon give the support of a strike to the Lawrence workers.

The American Woolen Company, however, is depending on John G. Maynard, A. P. of L. to keep the Maynard operatives at work. This was disclosed last week in a letter from the American, of which Wm. M. Woods is president, a part of which is as follows:

"We beg of you have no apprehensions of the Lawrence trouble interfering with the delivery of your order. We appreciate what you say that 'the market has piles of rags good enough for the rabble, and hardly a suiting fit for the better classes,' but this condition will be remedied in a short while. Your order together with similar ones will be put through at our Maynard plant and we feel sure that Golden will be able to make good in keeping this going in return for the favor we are showing his organization. However, let me assure you we will not let the matter go as in 1902, but will start negotiations at once, if the thing should spread."

"You will appreciate that the high personal regard in which we hold you has prompted us to be so candid in this matter."

American Woolen Company by Wm. M. Wood, P.
The strikers are pinning their faith on the fact that the workers at the Maynard plant may have learned a lesson in solidarity since the strike of 1912, and will not again allow themselves to be hit by the Golden chariot of Wood of the American Woolen Company.

Many of the strikers are asking what the amount of the subsidy that Wood is giving Golden, for they fully realize that the organization of which Wood speaks is receiving nothing for its common members. They are seeing that Golden must be absorbing all "the favor we are showing his organization."

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS UNPLEASANTLY SHOCKED

The furniture manufacturers of Rockford had called their striking slaves together on April 28 to listen to their proposition for a settlement. Their "offer" was a 50 hour week instead of the 8 hour day the strikers wanted, with a lot of patriarchal welfare stuff made of hot air promises. The strikers turned it down flat by a vote of 728 to 391. There were 600 who abstained from voting. In a whole page statement in a local paper the manufacturers are screaming out their patriotic devotion and calling upon the furniture workers to shake off the influence of the I. W. W. But as one old worker put it: "I never knew I was a radical until the bosses told me. If this is radicalism I like it fine, and I am willing to stay out until justice is done."

OLE'S REVOLUTION EXPLOITED BY OLE

The subject of Holy Ole, mayor of Seattle, who claims he put down Bolshevism at that place is gleaned from an interview given by him and printed in the Literary Digest of March 8. The Digest's biography of Holy Ole, the maker of an Olegarchy, is kind of muddled, but here it is:

Fifteen years ago Ole Hanson came into Seattle on foot. He had walked from Butte. In Butte he had injured his spine. He bought a prairie schooner, rigged a harness behind and walked while his wife drove.

The other account of this is: Sixteen years ago he left Wisconsin, crippled in both legs, and drove to Seattle in a wagon because he was train shy over the accident that injured his legs. The first day he was in Seattle he bought a grocery store then sold out and became an insurance agent. The main point is that Heroic Ole was 'fraid of the cars and hiked over two mountain ranges rather than ride on a train.

But he admits that the fact that no booze is sold in Seattle was the cause of there being no disturbances there. Get this in his own words on prohibition: "Maybe it made the logger into a dangerous I. W. W., but in this strike it saved Seattle more money than was lost by the liquor interests when the state went dry. Not an arrest for violence in a city of 410,000, not a piece of property destroyed. That's because whiskey is \$20 a quart—when you can get it."

We don't know whether that is a boost for the I. W. W. or for prohibition. The fact of this admission of the way we conduct a strike might be easily construed into a boost for both. But he calls us dangerous, blood-thirsty, property-destroying, Bolshevists. So as to boost his own heroism? Looks like another gem from the same piece.

"Ole Hanson dictates with the enthusiasm that characterized his idol, Theodore Roosevelt." And he sure followed Big Tooth in the part. He has jumped from one party to another so often that no one can say what his politics is, except that he affiliates with the party that he thinks will win. Always looking for a chance to get some of the good political jobs.

The question is, what good job is Ole reaching for after all this press agent stuff? It ought to land him in the governor's chair at least. Then good-bye to any little bit of freedom the workers of Washington are not able to take by their organization, and the trustified state of Washington will be the state of anti-Syndicalist timber trust wolves.—Leonidas.

MAY DAY ON IRON RANGE

Hibbing, Minn., May 2.—May Day was celebrated in this town by about 1,000 people, the celebration taking place at the Workers Hall and was a great success without any interference by the Steel Trust law and order gang.

There was a good program, with speaking in English, Finnish, Italian, Austrian and Slavic. All the speakers appealed to the workers to organize and educate themselves, and demand the immediate release of all class war prisoners, and to make demands for a six hour day and the withdrawal of the troops from Russia.

Plans were adopted for a large and aggressive campaign this year, and all left with smiling faces and a determination to redouble their efforts in organization work. A celebration along the same lines took place in Virginia, Minn.

FUNDS FOR PUBLICITY
Chicago, April 30.—The Russian Fellow Workers here have collected \$36.46 on a list, and the money is to be sent to the Publicity Bureau that has recently been formed by the California District Defense Committee.

IS YOUR MAIL HERE?

The following mail is at 119 So. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.: Jack Swan, Ador Nelson (2), Ador Nelson, Joe Bagley, Pete Gotsch, E. G. Weston (2), James Dallas, Steve Loren.

HALL IN DETROIT

The new I. W. W. hall in Detroit, Mich., is located at 215 Gratiot Ave. Everybody welcome. Educational meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.—H. Van Dorn, Sec.

An entertainment and dance will be given by the International Workers Defense Conference on Friday evening, May 16 in the Metropolitan Hall, 717 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, in behalf of the political and class war prisoners. Admission 35 cents.

(Special Telegram)

Spokane, May 2.—Successful mass meeting held on vacant lot. Gatewood, Wicks, Metcalf and Crane were the speakers. The Fortne strike is still on, and has spread to Big Creek, Idaho. Picket lines have been established and are getting good results.

Adolph Ersson, one of the Everett, Wash., defendants in 1917, has been arrested in Los Angeles on the charge of being "a dangerous I. W. W. of the worst type," and is being held for deportation.

In the election of Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago City Central Committee the vote was for Jack Gaveel, 138, and for John Harrison, 13.—Jack Gaveel, Sec.-Treas.

"Will the League of Nations Survive?" will be the subject for a discussion for the Society of Vagabonds next Sunday at 3 P. M. at the Chicago Hall, 20 West Randolph, Chicago.

New York City.—Police have taken charge of the rail road tugs here, and have mounted machine guns in the pilot houses to make certain that the tugs will run.

J. M. Harris who worked at Halco, Oregon, is asked to write to Harold R. Johnson, Winlock, Wash. Card record is lost.

FORTNE STRIKE GROWS INCLUDES OTHER CAMPS

Eureka, Mont., April 29.—A strike which was called on the Fortne a week ago has now spread to include the Stillwater, Big Fork and Flathead rivers. The demands of the strikers are for an eight hour day, and blankets, springs and mattresses to be furnished by the companies.

There are twenty million feet of logs on the landings along the Stillwater, but the bosses say they cannot afford to work on the eight-hour basis, as they have but little water and are dependent on splashes. The crew told them to put on a double shift, but the companies flatly refused.

Picket camps have been established and are strongly manned by men of the One Big Union.

The wages on these drives were \$4 and \$4.50 for ten hours work.

The Panhandle Co. are also having their troubles this spring. This company never was known to feed anything, and they never intend to until the workers use their economic power. They have had two walk-outs at Camp 15 inside ten days, and one at Camp 32. The demands are a new cook or a new crew, with other demands.

The wages in these camps are \$3.76 low, \$4.25 high, with \$1.00 a day charged for board and \$1.00 per month for hospital. The two camps employ about 250 men. The crews went out solid with the exception of a few weak-minded jobologists, who can see nothing but their masters.

LOS ANGELES REFUSES TO STAY SCABBY

Los Angeles, April 25.—The I. W. W. held another big social here, and it was a huge success. There was an uncommonly large crowd, considering the hostile attitude of the town at the present time.

The program of the evening consisted of songs, music, dancing, refreshments, a Wobblly school of social science and the announcement of an application for a Construction Workers' Charter.

It has been well said that no revolution rises above the knowledge of those who created it, and the Wobblly school of social science suggests the possibilities there are for the members of the I. W. W. in just such institutions.

The application for the Branch Charter of the construction workers can be traced directly to the gradual decline and what seems to be a total collapse of the craft unions. What is left of them devote more time to wrangling over jurisdictional disputes than to all else. The master dictator, the machine, has absorbed the skill which is the basis of their craft. Like a robber, the machine has taken away their tools, or equivalent to that tells them to put their tools in a museum.

CELEBRATION SUCCESS

Philadelphia, May 2.—The May Day demonstrations here were a success. Harness bulls, finks, soldiers, state cossacks and all other gunmen who could be mustered were out in force, and they gave everyone a shake-down when trying to enter a hall or meeting place. Five members of the I. W. W. were arrested.

A Shocker, a delegate and member of C. W. I. U. No. 573 is held under \$1,500 bond for selling I. W. W. song books and being a delegate in the organization.

Hotels and lunch rooms had a hard time serving their patrons, and one of the largest hotels in the city had to close its dining room on account of the International Hotel and Restaurant Workers striking on the International holiday.

Literature, song books and papers were seized by the law and order thugs wherever found, but the workers of the city showed their solidarity by gathering together in many places where meetings were held.

ASK EMPLOYERS TO HELP THEM SUBDUDE THEIR OWN WORKERS

New York City.—At the annual convention of the American newspaper publishers association here four union leaders appeared and asked the publishers to give them what aid they could in stopping the spread of radical principles. The four men were J. J. Freil, president of the stereotyping and electrical workers' union, W. McHugh, acting president of the printing pressmen and assistants' union, J. W. Hays, secretary of the typographical union, and M. Wall, president of the photo-engravers' union.

McHugh claimed that many members of local unions have been carried away with the idea of bolshevism, but that officers of the international unions of the printing trades were trying to keep the men in line and asked the close co-operation of the publishers individually and as an association in combating the evils of the principles advocated by the I. W. W.

Wall, Hays and Freil endorsed the request of McHugh for help from the employers, and also spoke heartily in favor of the principle of arbitration as bringing peace and good will between the union officials and employers.

MEET ALL OF THEM

On May 10 the real affair, the Convention Ball and entertainment, will be held by the Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 300 at the Workers Hall, 9 So. Throop St., Chicago. This is something you won't forget. A chicken dinner will be served from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and supper from 5 to 7 P. M., and lunch until the wee sma' hours ayont the twal. The entertainment will be followed by dancing, the whole show is free. So come and meet the rebels from all over the country, and enjoy yourselves.

Frank Conbog wishes to hear from Mike Morris, Important.