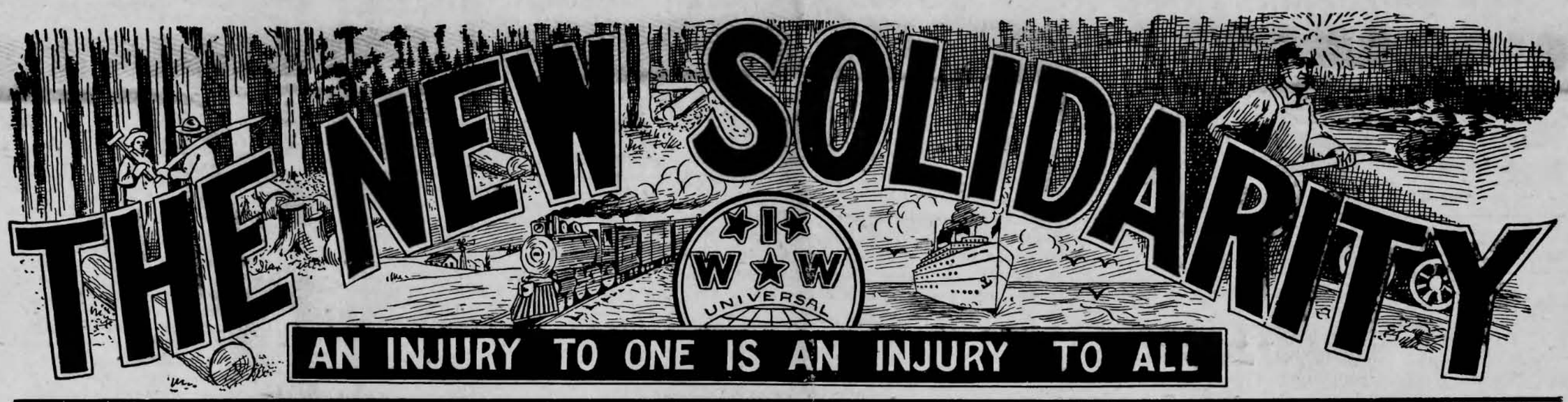
NO. 985
PLAINTIFF'S
DEFENDANT'S EX. NO. 34c
FOR IDENTIFICATION
ADMITTED in Evidence
John H. Fountain Clerk

You Will Eventually Join the I. W. W. Why Not Now?



No. 28 CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919 No. 28

BROTHERHOODS DEMAND INDUSTRIAL UNION ORGANIZATION

Industrial unionism is the most vital topic of discussion among the workers in the United States today. The best method of obtaining the results of shorter hours and better wages and working conditions is ever an absorbing topic among organized workers, and since so many of the craft unions have failed in their efforts to provide an adequate return to their members for their labor those members are taking steps to build an organization that is more effective.

One of the latest examples of this is that of the members of the four railway brotherhoods in Cambridge, Ohio, at a recent meeting at which they took the following action:

RESOLUTIONS BY BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN

Whereas--The events narrated thruout history have demostrated the fact that in Union there is strength, and also the conclusions of the past show that so long as workers are organized into little groups of craft organizations, not knowing the desires or aims of each individual group—just so long will the class struggle continue —or even grow, until it is forced thru its own manipulations to pass away, before the ever-evoluting mass of humanity.

Whereas—It is plainly evident that craft unionism has accomplished for its membership, all that it can possibly attain, and already the curtain of human progress has been rung down upon the great drama, in which it played so great a part, we therefore believe that the arraying of our forces, regardless of race, color or creed, is absolutely necessary, if we are to meet successfully the conditions that are not only upon us, but are growing greater each succeeding year.

Whereas—Our employers have found it to their vital interest to break away from the traditions of the individualistic age, and have formed one large organzation for the promoting their interests, we also realize that it is time that the workers were forming one great industrial union, because without that union we are constantly brought in competition with each other, while our interests are identical in every sense of the word. The workers cannot hope to accomplish the fullest sense of Brotherhood, as long as they are arrayed against each other, through the manipulations of the ties of craft organization.

Therefore, Be it Resolved—that we the members of the Four Brotherhoods of Railroad Employees, assembled in the city of Cambridge, O., this the 27th day of April, 1919, go on record in requesting that a convention of the different craft unions be called as soon as possible, following the receipt of these resolutions, and enough affirmative replies are received that will warrant the success of such convention.

Be it Further Resolved—That a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and be sent to every lodge of railroad men thruout the United States and Canada.

Signed:
Committee.

SEETHING CAULDRON IN MINES OF THE WEST

Butte, May 14.—The strike in Park City is a great success. So far not a man with the exception of a few old mollycoddles are on the job. There are about seven all told at work. The teamsters are out in sympathy with the miners.

The miners in Eureka held a meeting last Sunday and presented demands to the mining companies. There are no reports yet as to any further action they have taken.

Conditions are such in all the mining camps of the West that there may come a break at any time. The mining companies of Idaho, especially in the Coeur D'Alene District, are going wild over the country looking for men, shipping them in there and telling them that the wages are $4.75 a day, but are paying off at $4.25 a day and making a charge of $1.50 a day for board and room.

The A. C. M. is carrying on a campaign with their contracting and bonus system that is vicious. Some miners have received as low as five cents in their pay envelopes after working themselves white in the hot boxes. The cost of living is going skyward and wages are at a standstill.—Joe Kennedy.

MAY FLOWERS TO AMERICAN WORKERS.

DEMOCRACY, THOU ART A JEWEL IN SEATTLE

Seattle, May 6.—Since January 1 we have received but two bundles of "The New Solidarity." On the 2nd of this month we had the honor of a raid by the anarchistic police force of this city, at which time they confiscated all radical literature in sight. We at once secured legal counsel and made formal protest, and propose to carry the matter up and show them that we do not propose to submit tamely to such outrages.—Chas. D. Raymer.

Seattle, May 15.—We would be glad to receive the paper regularly if it could be gotten to us. The police broke up a Mooney meeting two days ago and arrested the speaker, who was talking about the Tom Mooney case. One day this week the "bulls" took about 100 copies of the "Nation" from a news dealer. Wouldn't that shake you? The damphools didn't know it from the reddest of red literature.

Oh, Seattle is getting to be the hotbed of democracy! You need not be surprised to hear of any crazy thing done here. We have not been able to get back the literature the "bulls" stole.—Chas. D. Raymer.

SEATTLE NOT WORRYING

Seattle, Wash.—The bunch here are all well and the predominant spirit is that "we should worry!" Where one belongs to an organization whose teachings show that we have a true diagnosis of the social ailment and a constructive program to apply as soon as we have developed sufficient economic force to nullyfy the power of the "master" hogs, we can afford to sing in the "masters'" dungeons.

We know Joe Hill's message is vibrating from coast to coast. The bee of solidarity is buzzing in the bonnets of the American working class. Progress comes from the bottom up. We must organize from the bottom up, direct from the bottom up; the top is in decay. Society is sleeping with its feet on the pillow while its head pounds the foot board. —D. S. Dietz.

FICTION AND FACT

Archangel, May 4.—The recent report that 60 American soldiers had been beheaded by the Bolsheviki is unfounded. There have been no soldiers at all beheaded, and those reported missing recently have all been accounted for. Several of those who have been captured by the Bolshevik army have been sent to Stockholm.

Chicago, May 9.—The recent scare heads that were printed by many daily papers about the beheading of 60 American soldiers have not been denied by any of the Chicago papers as yet.

MAKE THIS YOUR SLOGAN! "ON TO KANSAS"

Now that the work of the convention has been disposed of and the decks are cleared for action, let us muster our membership together for a real concerted effort, to organize one of the most important basic industries—namely, the Agricultural Industry. In the State of Kansas, one of the largest producing sections in the great grain belt, it has been announced that there is a bumper crop this year. What will this mean? Labor! And Labor aplenty will be in demand!

Already the newspapers of the country are calling for "hands." In fact they are making a call for an unusual number of men—bigger in proportion than ever before. It is estimated that over two hundred thousand men will be needed, but whether or not this number can be used is doubtful. However, it has usually been the custom in past years to over-estimate the real number, so this year we can look for an overwhelmingly large surplus of men because of the vast amount of unemployment now rampant.

Such a state of affairs is desirable and usually welcomed on the part by those who seek labor power. Why? Simply because it keeps the workers cluthing at one anothers' throats for that everlasting job, so as to be able to acquire "hands" at the cheapest possible wage. There is only one reason for such conditions existing, and that, because the workers lack organization.

It has been generally stated that the wages for harvest workers are to be fifty and sixty cents an hour, and ten hours will constitute a working day. But do you actually believe that this condition will prevail, if there are two men to a job? Most assuredly not! Those who employ labor will not hesitate to take advantage of a surplus number of men, regardless of the agreements or promises that have been made, because this has practically always held true in the past. And what is true of the past also holds true for the future, unless the workers are organized. The employers of labor are out for all they can get.

Now when we are almost sure that there is bound to be more men than jobs in the Kansas harvest fields, how can we alter situation, in case these promised wages are reduced and workers discriminated against? The first thought that comes to the average intelligent worker is organization. But in order to make organization realistic, its members or representatives must be there. There must be job delegates!

Fellow Workers! Think of the thousands of workers who will be in the Kansas harvest this year! This enormous mass is in dire need of organization! Don't be of the opinion that a handful of men can weld this great army of men together, because they can't. It will take hundreds of job delegates to do it. Every member of the I. W. W. that is job-loose in the industrial centers, and those who follow seasonable work, should make it a point to come to the Kansas fields with job delegate cr[illegible] tials and a stock of supplies. I[illegible] grain belt you have a clear fiel[illegible] organizing because there is no [illegible] union to contend with. The ha[illegible] will be starting, on or abou[illegible] middle of June.

Do you recollect the big drive thru the harvest in 1916 when over eighteen thousand new members were lined up in the A. W. I. U. No. 400? One of the contributing factors of that great success, was the large number of job delegates in the field. When we think of the number of men needed in Kansas this season, and the number of delegates that should be there, we realize the gigantic task which confronts us. But we must not let the "biggness" of the thing dash our hopes. When a proposition is "big," "go after it in a 'big way'." "Organize on a large scale."

We are issuing a clarion call for one thousand (1000) job delegates for the State of Kansas. Come on you Wobblies and lend a hand. If the Farmer has a "bumper crop," let us get in and organize the agricultural workers for a "bumper membership," and "bumper wages." What do you say? Are you with us? If so, then let our slogan be: "On to Kansas, with one thousand job delegates."

Organize! Organize! Organize!
Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 400
C. W. Anderson.

(Special Cablegram)

Amsterdam, May 17.—To International Workers of the World, Chicago: According to resolution taken at Berne have decided in mutual accord to convene international conference of all trade union centers at Amsterdam on July 28 and following days. Each center may send ten delegates as a maximum. Wire to address "Cudegeest," Amsterdam, names of your delegates. Take immediate [illegible] essary steps for their passports. [illegible] ter giving full details and ag[illegible] are following.—Cudegeest Jouh[illegible]

(Special Telegram)

Spokane, May 18.—Strike against Eureka Lumber Co. on the Fortine River is won. The settlement is for $5.00 and board and free blankets for eight hours work.

The strike on the Rutledge Lumber Co. on Marble Creek is also won. The wages are $6.00 and board and free blankets for eight hours work.—Fred Kennedy.

Notice

Fellow Worker Meyers of Eldorado, Kansas, who testified in the Chicago trial is asked to write to Geo. F. Vanderveer, Room 17, Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash., at once on a matter of urgent importance.

DEMAND AN INDUSTRIAL UNION

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM MAKES RAPID GAINS

The Workers' Council movement, having for its object the organization of the workers on industrial, instead of craft lines, after the pattern of the new "shop steward" idea in England, is spreading rapidly among the garment trades in New York and is being advocated in other trades and in other industrial centers thruout the country. In Cleveland, Ohio, for example, the organization of "Industrial Soviets" is already well under way.

The movement in New York had its origin among the waist and dress makers during their recent prolonged strike and gained added impetus by the demand of the workers for more democratic control of their own affairs than is provided under the present trade union form of organization. In this respect, it bears a striking likeness to similar revolts against the executives of the British and Scotch trade unions during the past winter.

After several conferences and mass meetings, a Workers' Council has been definitely launched in the Waist and Dress Industry, with delegates representing over 14,000 workers, while a council is in process of organization in the White Goods industry. Other branches where the new idea is taking definite shape are the cloakmakers and boys' shirtwaist makers.

The trade union officials are watching the development of the workers' council movement with as much uneasiness as the employers, as it spells the end of their autocratic regime even more surely than the successful overthrow of the wage system. With all the workers of each establishment organized in one shop unit, regardless of craft or trade, and with direct control of all matters placed in the hands of the workers or their shop delegates, the foundations are being laid for a democratic and class-conscious labor movement in this country.

For the purpose of making their position clear regarding the class war prisoners, the convention adopted the following clear cut resolutions:

Whereas, organized capitalist hatred has thrown into the jails the bravest spokesmen of labor for terms more savage than those meted out to political prisoners by the old autocracies of Russia and Germany, becaue they dared to speak what they thought the truth, and refused to prostittute their conscience, and

Whereas, laws ostensibly intended for the punishment of enemy spies, have been used by the powers that be to crush every expression of labor's solidarity and forwardlooking thought and

Whereas, the imprisonment of these people is primarily a manifestation of the struggle between groups of nations, be it

Resolved, that we call upon the class-conscious workers of the country to exert their industrial powers to face the release of the class war prisoners.

The following resolution was also adopted relative to two New York papers which claim to be working class publications:

Resolution

Whereas, the official Socialist newspapers of this city, the "New York Call" and the "Jewish Daily Forward," have persistently refused to print news items or accept paid advertisements of the Workers' Council of the Waist and Dress Industry and Whereas this attitude is aiding the officials of the American Federation of Labor to keep the workers in subjection and ignorance

Therefore, Be it resolved that we condemn such action as a betrayal of the real interests of the working class, from which they get their support.

Resolution Committee

SEEING CORRECT LINES OF LABOR MOVEMENT

The growing movement in the ranks of the W. I. I. U. in favor of abandoning the hope of the workers freeing themselves by casting ballots in capitalist elections is indicated in a significant incident that occurred at the semi-monthly business meeting of Metal and Machinery Local 217 of the W. I. I. U. in Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 6, 1919.

A resolution was presented by a group of the members reading in part as follows:

"The world war has disorganized the functions of the political class state. The strategical position of labor is changed entirely. Its revolutionary vitality has been transferred from the political parties to the economic organizations of labor. Instead of fighting for seats alongside capitalist legislators, labor must organize on the economic field, for the sole purpose of establishing the Industrial Republic.

"The war has dissolved the multitude of working class factions, aspirations and conceptions and laid the foundation for unified action.

"Taking the aforementioned conditions into consideration, the undersigned committee proposes the following:

1.—That we strike out the clause in our Preamble which calls for the manifestation of our revolutionary activity thru a distinct political party of labor.

2.—That we call upon all our members to sever their connections with the S. L. P., S. P. or any other political party, as these bodies have outgrown their usefulness and are becoming detrimental to the cause of labor.

3.—That we go on record as favoring affiliation with the I. W. W., as the only organization in the U. S. A. advocating the correct application of the principles of the class struggle.

4.—That our delegates to the National Convention of the W. I. I. U. be instructed to introduce a motion to that effect.

(Signed) Carl Finkeldey,
Wm. Grundman
John Alexander."

The motion was bitterly fought by the S. L. P. politicians but came within four votes of being adopted.

REVOLUTION VERBOTEN

"The right of revolution does not exist in America," said Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior of the United States, at the banquet of the Americanization conference last evening. "We had a revolution 140 years ago which made it unnecessary to have any other revolution in this country, because it was fundamental. One of the many meanings of demacracy is that it is a form of government in which the right of revolution has been lost by giving the government wholly to the people. Revolution means revolt. Against whom are we to revolt, in the United States, excepting the people of the United States?

"No man can be a sound and sterling American who believes that force is necessary to effectuate the popular will. As we have taken from the duelist his pistol and compelled him to seek redress in the law, so in the larger affairs of the Nation we have said: "This is your country. Make it what you will, but you must not use force, for when you come here and became a citizen, you gave over the right to resort to anything but public opinion and the methods of the law in the determination of national policies. You are the sovereign citizen, and as a sovereign you cannot repudiate yourself. If you are in a minority, you must wait until you become a majority, and as a majority you must be content to prevail by processes which respect the rights of the minority.—Christian Science Monitor.

THEIR CONVENTION NOT RAIDED

New York, May 14.—Federal customs inspectors and appraisers met here in convention and adopted resolutions for a raise in wages. There was no police raid of the convention. McAdoo spoke at the opening of the convention, and gave the government ownership and operation of railroad under his administration some very cordial support.

DISCHARGED AS I. W. W.

Schenectady, May 2.—Fellow Worker Frank Johnson, who has been working for the General Electric Co. for over nine years was recently discharged because he is a member of the I. W. W. and had taken part in the recent conference of Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 300 in Cleveland. There was no fault found with Johnson's work, and he was not laid off because of slack work, as there was a large amount of work ahead in his department and another man was put on at once to complete it.

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois

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Bundle Orders, 3 cents per copy, Express Prepaid.
Make Money Orders for Subscriptions Payable to "The New Solidarity."

C. E. PAYNE, Managing Editor

MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS NOW

Jails unspeakably foul have been the portion of many of our Fellow Workers during the past two years. Hundreds have suffered at the hands of the commercial clubs and their lackeys, the constituted officials. Many have died under their vicious treatment, and it is safe to say that at least twenty per cent of those who have been incarcerated for more than six months have had their health permanently ruined. Yet there are many of these men who have been in jail for over eighteen months and have not yet been brought to trial.

These conditions cannot be allowed to continue. The workers of the country must awake and take some action to release these men, for a time at least. Things must not be allowed to go on in this manner any longer. Every worker who has any consideration for the welfare of his Fellow Workers will get busy at once. There is one thing that all can do. That thing is to see every one of their friends and acquaintances and do their utmost to obtain sufficient bail to have these men liberated.

The bond has been set for several of the Fellow Workers who are held on the Wichita indictment, and these men should by all means be liberated at once. A rule of the court is to the effect that only property in Kansas can be used, but this does not apply to liberty bonds, which may be from any part of the country if deposited with the court in Kansas. For some the bond has been set as low as $500, and it should be possible to obtain the release of all of them at that figure.

Some of these men in Kansas have been held in the rotary tank, which has been described several times, and the minds of three have given way under the terrific strain, one has died, and several of the others are permanently injured in health. With such conditions as these which our Fellow Workers are compelled to endure, every one must get busy at once and help to get them released. See every one who can possibly lend the use of liberty bonds for a time, and induce them to do so. Do not delay in this matter, but see to it now, so that our Fellow Workers may have a few days of strengthening sunshine between now and the day set for their trial in September.

AGREEMENT AT LAST

The seemingly impossible has finally been accomplished. A common standing ground for agreement between Gompers and the industrial unionists of the United States has been found, and it was Gompers who found it. Listen to this: "Mr. Burleson needs only a wider field and better opportunity to fit him for succession to some of the world's best known but unlamented ex-dictators."

Then Gompers goes on to say that Burleson must eventually walk the plank. Which is true. And will also be true of several other officials to whom Gompers now kow tows very obsequiously. But more than anything else will it be true of the industrial masters to whom Gompers owes allegiance and to whom he looks to keep him in his present job of Master Misleader of American Workers.

TAKING IT BACK

Ole is beginning to crawl. All he owns is in Seattle, and he wants to go back there. Hence this statement, as reported by the Philadelphia Ledger of May 8:

"This report about my advocating hanging parties is without truthful foundation. It is a report growing out of the imagination of some one more given to the spreading of sensation than of fact. How could I, in a position which requires the general enforcement of laws, ask other men to break them, as would have been the case had I ever asked my fellow citizens, as has been reported by sensation mongers, to attend 'I. W. W. hanging parties?' The idea is absurd."

Next thing we know Ole will be claiming that he was the best supporter the general strike had in Seattle of last February. Bombast generally has that rocket and stick effect.

VESTED RIGHTS VS. COMMON RIGHTS

We, the working class, recognize no such things as a vested right. Vested rights are taken as privileges by one person or set of persons that they deny others the common right to enjoy.

Regardless of what vested rights may say or claim, the working class demands that the entire world and all its activities shall be discussed anew each day; that the whole field of human life shall be readjusted and every subject examined anew each day as if it had arisen for the first time. We do this, not from a vicious motive toward any of those who now claim their vested rights, but because every day there are other people coming on the stage of life who must be given their proper share of opportunity to function in life.

We do not make this appeal to those who have vested rights, those who have special privileges to lose by such discussion and action. We make it only to the workers, for it is they who are the ones now shut out of the common rights of life, and it is they who would stand to benefit by the renewed examination of all subjects on a basis of equality.

One of the greatest bulwarks of capitalism is the ignorance of the workers. The workers themselves must remove it by education.

MASTER CLASS IGNORANCE

The greatest mistake the master class makes in trying to j[illegible]e the industrial union movement is in their judgment of the m[illegible]ods they suppose will be used in making the change from private ownership by the capitalists to social ownership by the working class. The masters are so thoroly imbued with the robber idea of taking by force of arms the things they want that they are unable to see any other method, even if they wanted to.

The old-time club, the medieval sword, the modern machine gun, these are the only means the masters have ever used to gain their ends, and it is only in terms of such things as these that they are able to think. They know nothing else. The brute who lives by brutality and ever in an atmosphere of brutality can never know the value of reason in solving difficulties as they arise. He must ever fight his way out in the most brutal manner where reason and a very little work obtain [illegible]r results in much less time.

This is particularly true with regard what the master class [illegible] will be the method of gaining control of the industries by the workers. They think the workers will of course use the only means the masters know of, never dreaming that there may be other means more effective and infinitely easier to use.

The peculiar weapon of the working class which they will use to gain their own emancipation is that of industrial organization. With this weapon used in the industries, the transition from private to social ownership will be made with the least possible turmoil.

THE LINE OF CLEAVAGE

That movement will win in America which reflects Amer[illegible] economic conditions. Such a movement cannot be created [illegible] theory. Such a movement cannot be jetted out to us from [illegible]a. It must be a growth—an emanation from the instinctive yearnings of American industrial toilers. Emissaries and acolytes from Bolshevism need not create it. It is here—full grown and conscious. Its roots are already deeply planted in the American soil. It is the Industrial Workers of the World which has caught the genius of the American Proletarian revolution.

We have learned nothing as economists if we have not learned that nations are industrial organisms—each with a different economic skeleton. One nation is agrarian; another maritime: a third, industrial. America is both industrial and agrarian.

Men's thoughts are moulded by their means of making a livlihood. Quite naturally then, the American and British proletariat reason otherwise than the Russian. There is a contrast of thought and instinct which reflects the immense contrast of Russian and Anglo-Saxon economic institutions. In Russia, the psychology of the situation indicated mass political action as the [illegible]s of proletarian expression. In America and Britain, [illegible] political action is unprecedented: mass unionism is the [illegible]ional proletarian weapon. It is mass unionism which the Left Winger must himself align with if he wishes to put teeth into his theories.—Exchange.

DR. BEN FRANKLIN

ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS

November 1737

"**Freedom** of speech is a principal pillar of free government; when this support is taken away, the constitution of a free society is dissolved, and tyranny is erected on its ruins. * * * Those abuses of the freedom of speech are the excesses of liberty. They ought to be repressed; but to whom dare we commit the care of doing it? An evil magistrate intrusted with the power to punish for words, would be armed with a weapon the most destructive and terrible. Under pretence of pruning off the exuberant branches, he would be a[illegible] destroy the tree. (Here he [illegible] to give many historic abuses [illegible] power by the courts.) * * * [illegible]ood only dreads the attack, and [illegible]ut for auxiliaries. Truth never fears the encounter; she scorns the aid of the secular arm, and triumphs by her natural strength. * * *

In the former part of this paper it was endeavored to prove by historical facts, the fatal dangers that necessarily attend a restraint of freedom of speech and the liberty of the press; upon which the following reflection naturally occurs, viz: **that whoever attempts to suppress either of these our natural rights, ought to be regarded as an enemy to liberty and the education.** (Emphasis is Franklin's.)

* * * Upon the whole, to suppress inquiries into the administration is good policy in an arbitrary government: but a free constitution and freedom of speech have such a reciprocal dependence on each other, that they cannot subsist without consisting together."

And thus Lincoln:

"But you (the pro-slaveryists) say you are conservative—eminently conservative—while we are revolutionary destructive, or something of the sort. What is conservatism? Is it not ad[illegible] to the old and tried against [illegible] and untried? We stick to, [illegible] for, the identical old policy [illegible] point in controversy which [illegible]pted by our fathers who framed the government under which we live'; while you with one accord reject, and scout, and spit upon something new. * * * Let us be diverted by none of these sophistical continuances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored—contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong: vain as the search for a man, who should be neither a living man nor a dead man. * * * Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it." (From his address at Cooper Institute, February 27, 1860.)

EDUCATE, ORGANIZE, FOR EMANCIPATION.

Could I send a message to the great American working class I would say:

"Good literature alone is not sufficient. The literature requires behind it a virile organization like the One Big Union of the I. W. W.

"We do not advocate the overthrow of government as some are misinformed, and as we are charged with here in Seattle.

"We are organizing to battle against the industrial hogs who constitute the great American scourge.

"With the scourge removed, we, the workers, the producers, the real foundation of society, can then build 'more to the heart's desire.'

"No matter how good a paper is, it is scrap unless applied to the job.

"An aggressive membership full of vim, vigor, pep, methodically organized, will give our good literature a more concrete value and influence."
—D.

INVESTIGATION

When eggs go high and butter soars
And milk goes up a dozen floors
And old John Public stands and roars
In righteous indignation;
The legislators rise and sing:
"Leave that there stuff to us, by jing!"
And then they gather round and spring
Old Man Investigation.

Old Man Investigation comes
With martial air and roll of drums
And for a while the nation hums
With noise and agitation,
And presently the noises die
And no man stops to make reply—
He is a grand old alibi,
Old Man Investigation.

Exchange

OAKLAND ENTERTAINMENT

The Oakland Branches of the I. W. W. will give an entertainment and dance in Jenny Lind Hall, 2229 Telegraph Ave., on Saturday evening, June 7, at 8 o'cock p. m. The admission will be 25 cents, and a good time is assured to all. Every one invited.

There will be a grand ball and entertainment under the auspices of educational and propaganda league of the 18th ward Socialist Party at the Workers Hall, 119 Throop St., Chicago, on Saturday evening, May 24. The admission is free. Refreshments will be served.

Address Wanted

We have a report of a meeting in Eagles Hall on May 11 where $123 was collected, and which is signed "Press Comm.", but there is no city stated. Where was it?

Jose Grado or Pedro Esteve is asked to write to Fellow Worker Alfred Carmolos, general delivery, Chicago, Ill., on a matter of importance.

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA IN ARCHANGEL

Something like a month ago there was a great furore in official circles, with a corresponding flutter on the part of the press, regarding the circulars that had been distributed among the soldiers of the Allies on the Archangel front. There were many of these circulars, and the refusal to do "duty" was imputed to everything but them. Yet for all that, the circulars have a very deep interest at present, and we have been able to obtain one of them, which is printed in good English. We reprint it in full.

The Shame of Being a Scab

Is there a more contemptible creature in the world than the one who deserts his fellows and helps defeat his own side? No, there is not!

Are you aware, American and British soldiers, that you are earning such contempt for yourselves?

It may seem strange to you, but you are really fighting against your own side. You are showing loyalty to the master-class. But it is treachery to your own class, the working class.

You are working men. In your home country you have surely had many opportunities of experiencing the hostility of the employing class. You may have been working for a fellow country-man, or he may have been a foreigner, it made no difference. Consciously or unconsciously you knew that the employer was no friend of yours. You knew that he did not employ you for your benefit, but for his own. Even if you did not think it out, you felt that he was of a different kind to you. And you knew also that he regarded you as different from himself; as a cow to be milked, or a sponge to be squeezed.

Most likely you worked for a company or a trust. You did not know who your employers were. It was simply an impersonal soulless machine pumping your life and vitality out of you.

Times came when your patience gave out, and you came out on strike together with your fellow workers. Then you knew that it was open war between you and the employers. Then there were no ties of blood, or calls of nationality. You experienced only the bitter hatred of the class antagonism. You knew that your security and that of your wife and children depended upon the loyalty of the workers to each other.

It happened on some such occasions that some spineless creatures did not stick it out, and went sneaking back to work. What were your feelings then?

Rage, contempt, disgust.

The traitors! They betray their class. In the struggle for a decent living they go over to the wealthy, powerful sweaters.

Scabs! Blacklegs!

What mean cringing curs they look as they march up to the factory gates under the protection of the police or even soldiers.

You learned then, did you not, that a nation is divided into two opposing classes, the working class on the one side and the employing class on the other.

The State machine, the Government, the Courts, the Politicians, and the Press, all condemn, and persecute the striker, but protect the scab. They are all tools of the employing class.

A working man who sides with the employing class, no matter of what nationality, is a traitor to his own class.

There can be no worse treachery than being a scab.

You are scabbing now! Are you not ashamed?

You are fighting on the side of the employers against us, the working class of Russia. You have come here avowedly for the purpose of overthrowing the Soviet government.

Do you know what the Soviet government is? It is the government of the working class. Try to imagine a Federation of shopstewards acting as the government of Great Britain or America and you will get some idea of what a Soviet government is.

Labor is in supreme control in Russia. When you fight against the Soviets you are fighting against Labor; against your own class.

Our revolution was like a strike on a huge scale. We came out not merely for a rise in wages, but for the full product of our labor. We won, because the workers and soldiers of Russia stood together. There were no scabs.

Just as in a strike all the forces of a capitalist government, and its agents are employed against the workers, so in this great successful strike of the Russian workers, the forces of international capitalism are being set in motion to crush the victorious workers in Russia, and rob them of the fruits of their victory.

The capitalist class does not allow national differences to interfere with its class interests. The victory of the Russian workers was as much a blow to the capitalists of England and America, as it was to the Russian capitalists. They have therefore come to take their revenge.

All their talk of intervention to "save" Russia, amounts to this: that they are going to return the land to the landlords, the factories and mines to the capitalists, and incidentally to grab a bit for themselves in the way of trading rights and concessions. Furthermore they want to compel the Russian workers to repay the loans contracted by the tyrannical and corrupt Tzar.

And you are doing it for them. You are the tools of our mutual enemies—the capitalists. You hold the rifles, you work the guns with which to shoot us,—your fellow workers.

Cannot you see that this is part of the same class war that you have been carrying on in England and America?

Now you are playing the contemptible part of a scab. You are siding with the bosses, and helping defeat your own class.

Comrades! Drop this dirty work. Turn your guns on your real enemies, the sweaters and capitalists.

Come with us in the far nobler struggle—to establish the triumph of labor the world over.

(Signed) N. LENIN,
President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies.
G. TCHICHERIN,
People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

NEW PRESS A NECESSITY

We had hoped to print an eight-page paper this week in order to make a complete report of the convention proceedings. The report was written in time, but the machinery of the present printing plant was absolutely unable to handle the work, and even the four-page paper is a day late; and other papers are held up for lack of machinery of an adequate capacity. And all the time the work is growing heavier. A new press is a necessity.

THE ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY

June Number

will be off the presses this week. As before it contains 64 pages of most interesting reading matter and cartoons, as well as the reports of the various industrial unions and general headquarters. The June edition will be twice as large as the first issue, but as we are printing only enough for immediate needs you had better send in your order immediately. Subscription price $1.50. Single copies 15c. Bundle orders 10 cents per copy. Address orders and remittance to **The One Big Union Monthly,** 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

FRESNO PICNIC

The Fresno Branches of the I. W. W. are arranging to hold a picnic on Sunday, May 25, and have arranged a good program and entertainment. They will also have a speaker to explain the principles of the I. W. W. The Fresno Branches have a hall at 1942 Tulare St., where all workers are welcome.

The address of the I. W. W. hall in Des Moines, Iowa, is 210 West Third St. Bryan Aldridge is the secretary in charge. All workers are welcome. There is mail at the hall for Harry Sahnd and Henry Sahnd.

CHICAGO PICNIC

The Chicago City Central Committee of the I. W. W. has arranged for a giant picnic in the Elm Tree Grove on May 30 from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. There will be splendid entertainments. To reach the grounds, take car north to Irving Park Boulevard, then west to the end of the car line.

(Special Telegram)

Spokane, May 15.—Trials of Howell and Hawkes at Moscow, Idaho, set for June. J. B. Bender has been released at Coeur D'Alene on writ of dismissal.

There is a letter in the Chicago Branch for Kurt Muller. For this letter address James Crowley, 951 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

WORKER, SOLDIER AND SAILOR FRATERNIZING

General Convention Continues Its Work

CONSTITUTION TAKEN UP FOR CONSIDERATION

By Roberta Bruner

MONDAY, MAY 12

The convention accepted several reports from the Grievance Committee of a minor nature and two or three more important ones as follows:

We find, that the fellow workers in Stillwater were misled by their attorney, and were railroaded. We believe them innocent, and recommend that an attorney immediately investigate, and do what he can to obtain their release.

The Committee's recommendation standing as a motion to concur, the motion was seconded, put and carried.

Your Grievance Committee finds that every effort is being made to raise bonds for the fellow workers in Wichita. The bonds have been reduced for some, and efforts are being made to have them reduced for the balance. We will report from time to time as to the success we have.

We further recommend that all grievances be in writing, fully explaining each side of the case, as we cannot act intelligently on them otherwise.

We find false impressions have been given regarding the setting of bail for fellow workers in Leavenworth. We are sure bail has been set for only part of them. We have Attorney Christenson instructed to have bail set for the balance. Another party is investigating the appeal in this case, and will bring in a true report, which will be submitted to the Convention.

We recommend that the convention consider the deportation cases.

We recommend that the convention take some action on Griffith's case. From the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union 800.

The recommendation of the Committee is: We recommend that delegates from Butte give the status of this case in writing.

The convention concurred with the above report of the grievance committee.

The accepted report of the Constitution Committee as amended by the convention follows:

Article I, Section I, paragraphs D, E, F, G, and H of the suggested amendments to the constitution by the provisional general executive board, with paragraph F as an amendment:

(d) An Industrial Department shall be made up of Industrial Unions of closely kindred industries appropriate for representation in the departmental administration, and assigned thereto by the general executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World.

(e) An Industrial Department shall consist of two or more Industrial Unions aggregating a membership of not less than 20,000 members. The departments shall have general supervision over the affairs of the Industrial Unions composing same, provided that all matters concerning the entire membership of the I. W. W., shall be settled by referendum.

(f) The Departments shall be designated as follows:

Department of Agriculture, Land, Fisheries, and Water Products.

Department of Mining.

Department of Transportation and Communication.

Department of Manufacturing and General Production.

Department of Construction.

Department of Public Service.

(g) The financial and industrial affairs of each Industrial Department shall be conducted by an Executive Board of not less than seven (7) nor more than twenty-one (21), selected and elected by the general membership of said Industrial Departments, provided that the Executive Board and general membership of the said Industrial Departments shall at all times be subordinate to the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, subject to appeal, and provided the expense of such referendum shall be borne by the Industrial Departments, or Industrial Unions involved.

(h) Industrial councils for the purpose of establishing general solidarity in a given district may be organized, and shall be composed of delegates from not less than four Industrial Unions, and shall maintain communications between the Industrial Unions and the General Headquarters.

Industrial Unions within the district defined in the charter of a district council shall be required to maintain affiliation with said council.

Officers of the general office and organizers under pay of the general organization shall retain their membership in industrial unions of which they are members.

Duties of the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Sect. IV. The duties of the gen. sec'y-treas. shall be to take charge of all books, papers and effects of the office. He shall be nominated and elected as provided for in Article II, Section 2, and shall hold office until his successor is duly elected, qualified and installed, except in case he shall resign or be removed from office, when his place shall be filled by the alternate or the General Executive Board. He shall furnish a copy of all proceedings to each industrial union regardless of their connection, if any, with any of the departments of the Industrial Workers of the World.

He shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; he shall be custodian of the seal of the organization, and shall attach the same to all official documents over his official signature; he shall provide such stationery and office supplies as are necessary for the conducting of affairs of the organization; he shall act as secretary at all meetings of the General Executive Board and all conventions, and furnish the committee on credentials at each convention a statement of the financial standing of each industrial union. He shall have a voice but no vite, in the governing bodies of the organization.

The General Secretary-Treasurer shall close his accounts for the fiscal year on the last day of March. He shall make a monthly financial report to the general executive board and to the general membership, and he shall make a complete itemized report of the financial and other affairs of his office to each annual convention.

He shall prepare and sign all charters issued by the General Executive Board. He shall receive all moneys from the recruiting union for dues, assessments and supplies, and receive all money for charters from industrial unions and industrial councils. He shall receipt for same, and care for and deposit all moneys as instructed to do by the General Executive Board in some solvent bank or banks, which shall be drawn out only to pay indebtedness arising out of the due conducting of the business of the organization, and then only after bills shall have been first duly presented by the creditors when in payment thereof a check shall be drawn and signed by him.

For the honest and faithful discharge of his duties, he shall give a bond in such sum or sums as may be fixed by the convention or General Executive Board, the bond so given to be approved by the General Executive Board and kept in their custody. He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the organization, and shall receive for his services $4 per day, which shall be paid out of the funds of the organization in the same manner as it is provided for in the payment of other bills and indebtedness.

He shall employ such assistance as is necessary to conduct the affairs of his office. Renumeration for such employees shall be fixed by the General Executive Board and paid as other bills and indebtedness, as hereinbefore provided. He shall convene the General Executive Board, as hereinafter provided.

Article III, Section 1. The General Executive Board shall have general supervision of the entire affairs of the organization between conventions, and watch vigilantly over its interests thruout its jurisdiction. They shall be assisted by the officers and members of all organizations subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World. They shall appoint such organizers as the conditions of the organization may justify.

(a) The General Executive Board shall not appoint or cause to be appointed any delegate or organizer without first notifying the union (if any) where the organizer or delegate is about to operate.

Section 2. The General Executive Board shall not appoint as an organizer of the I. W. W. anyone who is in the employ of any political party.

All organizers shall at all times work under the instructions of the General Secretary-Treasurer. All organizers, while in the employ of the Industrial Workers of the World, shall report to the General Secretary-Treasurer in writing on blanks provided for that purpose at least once each week. They shall receive as compensation for their services four dollars per day and general organization and transportation expenses.

All organizers under pay must furnish the secretary of the industrial union in the locality in which he is working an exact duplicate of the report that he sends in to General Headquarters.

Section 3. The decision of the General Executive Board on all matters pertaining to the organization or any subordinate part thereof shall be binding, subject to an appeal to the next convention, or to the entire membership of the organization, provided that in case a referendum vote of the membership is demanded by any subordinate part of the organization, the expense of submitting the matter to referendum shall be borne by the organization taking the appeal, except where the decision of the General Executive Board shall be reversed by a vote of the membership; then the expense shall be borne by the General Organization.

Section 4. The General Executive Board shall have full power to issue charters to Industrial Departments, to Industrial Unions and Branches, and Industrial Councils. They shall also have power to charter and classify unions or organizations not herein provided for.

Section 5. In case the members of any subordinate organization of the Industrial Workers of the World are involved in a strike or a lockout, if in the opinion of the General Executive Board, it becomes necessary to call out any other Industrial Unions, they shall have power to do so.

Section 6. The General Executive Board shall meet only on call of the General Secretary-Treasurer, or vote of the General Executive Board, or upon the call of two or more Industrial Unions.

The books of the General Secretary-Treasurer shall be audited twice within the fiscal year, the first time by the General Executive Board members at their semi-annual meeting, and the second time by a committee of five, elected on the floor of the general convention.

The General Secretary-Treasurer shall publish the Auditing Committee's report along with monthly report, and shall give the name of the auditors together with their card numbers and the numbers of the Industrial Unions of which they are members.

Section 8. The General Executive Board shall have full power over the offiicial organ, and guide its policy.

Doyle, for the Committee, stated that the motion passed on Saturday, providing that the editors should be elected, and as to their wages, would be inserted by the Committee. The report proceeded as follows:

Section 10. The members of the General Executive Board shall have power to visit any subordinate body of the I. W. W. and have full authority to examine and audit all accounts of said subordinate bodies, and also to compel the use of the universal system of bookkeeping as adopted by the convention of the I. W. W. from time to time.

Section 12. Charges against general officers.

Charges against any of the general officers shall be filed in writing with the General Executive Board, or the General Convention, at the option of the person filing charges.

If the charges are filed before the G. E. B., they shall at once have a copy of the charges sent to the accused, together with a notice of the date of the hearing of the charges. Charges filed before the general convention must be sent to the General Secretary-Treasurer at least sixty days prior to the date of the convening of the convention.

On receipt of the charges, the General Secretary- Treasurer will forward a copy of the same to the accused, and notice to appear at the convention for trial.

Any decision of the G. E. B. on charges tried by them shall be subject to appeal to the next general convention, and from the general convention to the general membership. The dicision of the general convention on charges can be appealed from to the general membership.

The cost of appealing to the general membership shall be borne by the party making the appeal. If the vote on appeal results in favor of the party taking the appeal, then the general organization shall refund the cost of the appeal.

The Secretary-Treasurer, the General Executive Board and other officials of the general office shall be subject to recall upon a referendum initiated by two or more Industrial Unions as provided for in Article VII.

Agreements. No part of the I. W. W. shall enter into any contract with an individual or corporation of employers binding the members to any of the following conditions:

(a) Any agreement wherein any specified length of time is mentioned for the continuance of said agreement.

(b) Any agreement wherein the membership is bound to give notice before making demands affecting hours, wages or shop conditions.

(c) Any agreement wherein it is specified that the members shall work only for employers who belong to an association of employers.

(d) Any agreement that proposes to regulate the selling price of the product they are employed in making.

(e) Any agreement entered into between the members of any Industrial Union or organization subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World, and their employers, as a final settlement of any difficulty or trouble which which may occur between them.

(f) No Industrial Union or any part of the Industrial Workers of the World shall enter into any agreement with any labor organization contrary to the principles of the I. W. W.

Article IV: Conventions.

Section 1. The annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall convene on the second Monday of May of each year where the general headquarters is located.

Section 2. The General Executive Board shall draw up a list of delegates against whom no contest has been filed at the general office. The general secretary-treasurer shall call the convention to order and read the aforesaid list. The delegates on the aforesaid list shall proceed to form a temporary organization by electing a temporary chairman and a committee on credentials.

Section 3. Delegates to the annual convention shall be as hereinafter provided. The General Secretary-Treasurer and other members of the General Executive Board shall be delegates at large with voice but no vote, and shall not be accredited delegates, nor carry the vote of any unit of the organization. No delegate shall cast more than one vote when voting on seating of a contested delegate or delegates.

Section 4. Unions chartered directly by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof.

Section 5. When two or more delegates are representing industrial unions in the convention, the vote of their respective organization shall be equally divided between such delegates.

Section 6. Representation in the convention shall be based on the dues paid to the industrial union for the fiscal year prior to the convention, except industrial unions that have been chartered less than a year shall have representation for the average amount of dues paid since their charter was issued.

Section 7. On or before March 1 of each year the General Secretary-Treasurer shall send to each industrial union credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates and alternates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the dues collected for the last fiscal year.

Section 8. Industrial Unions shall properly fill out the blank credentials received from the General Secretary-Treasurer, and return one copy to the general office not later than April 15. The other copy shall be presented by the delegates to the committee on credentials when the convention assembles.

Section 9. Delegates to the convention from the industrial unions shall be in continuous good standing in the general organization at least one year, and in their union at least ninety days prior to the nomination and election of delegates.

Section 10. The expense of delegates attending annual conventions shall be borne by their respective unions, except mileage, which shall be paid by the general organization out of a fund provided as follows:

On or before September 1 of each year, the General Secretary-Treasurer shall issue a special voluntary convention stamp at 50 cents to all industrial unions. The secretaries of all industrial unions shall dispose of these voluntary convention stamps and remit all moneys so collected to the General Secretary-Treasurer at the end of each month.

All unsold convention stamps shall be returned to the general office by July 1, next.

Section 11. Two or more industrial unions, with a joint membership of 500 or less, may jointly send a representative to the convention, and the vote of said delegate shall be based on the representation hereinbefore provided for, provided such delegate is a member in good standing in one of the unions so sending him.

Industrial Unions that are indebted to the official organ or the publishing bureau controlled by the general organization, having sufficient funds to pay their indebtedness, and failing to do so, shall not be entitled to representation in the general convention.

Section 13. The convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is the legislative body of the organization, and its enactments are of valid force when sustained by a referendum vote of the membership touching any and all of the amendments to the organic law which the convention may adopt. As to such amendments, they shall be submitted to a referendum vote by the General Executive Board within thirty days after the adjournment of the convention. The vote shall close sixty days after the date ballots are issued.

Article VI, Section 1. The revenue of the organization shall be derived as follows: Charter fees for industrial departments shall be $25. Industrial District Councils and Industrial Unions $10. Industrial Union branches $2.

Section 2. Industrial Departments shall pay as dues into the general treasury at the rate of five cents per month per member.

Industrial Unions shall pay at the rate of 15 cents per month per member.

Industrial Union Branches shall purchase all due stamps and other supplies from the headquarters of their industrial union.

Section 3. The initiation fee for members of industrial unions shall be $2.

The regular dues of industrial unions directly united with the general organization shall be 50 cents per month.

No part of the initiation fee or dues above mentioned shall be used as a sick or death benefit.

Article VII. Membership, etc. Section 1. None but actual wage workers shall be members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Section 2. A majority vote cast shall rule in the general organization and its subordinate parts, except as otherwise provided for in this constitution.

Section 3. No member of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be an officer of a pure and simple trade union.

Section 4. No one employed in an industry which is organized is eligible in the recruiting union, and no member of the recruiting union can remain the same after an industrial union of the industry in which he works has been organized.

Section 5. The General Executive Board, or not less than three industrial unions in at least three industries, may initiate a referendum on any subject.

(a) Any industrial union in good standing with the general office may institute or initiate a call for referendum to be submitted to the General office at once with reasons and arguments for same.

(b) Upon receipt of the initiative call for a referendum, the general office shall publish same in the official organ, with arguments for and against, and must submit it to all industrial unions and industrial departments for seconds within thirty days.

(d) All seconds from industrial unions must be in the General Office within forty-five days from the date the call is submitted to the industrial unions for seconds. Should sufficient seconds not be received at the General Office with in forty-five days, the call for referendum shall be null and void.

(e) After sufficient seconds are received, the general office must submit the motion for referendum vote within fifteen days. Tabulated returns of the vote of the industrial unions must be returned to the general office within sixty days from the date the referendum is submitted to the industrial unions.

(f) The returns of the referendum vote shall remain in the headquarters in sealed envelopes until the election committee as provided for in pragraph (g) meets. Such committee shall meet not later than ninety days from the date of the referendum is submitted to the industrial union. The general secretary-treasurer shall notify the industrial unions or body initiating referendum of date set for committee meeting.

(g) The election committee to canvass the vote on referendum shall be composed as follows:

Four members of at least one year's continuous good standing in the organization, prior to their election to this committee and in good standing, shall be elected by the industrial unions in the city in which general headquarters are located, to act as an election committee. They shall have charge of all elections and referendums. In reporting thru the monthly bulletins, the reports of referendums and elections, the general secretary-treasurer shall give the names of the election committee, together with their card numbers, and the number of the industrial unions of which they are members.

(h) The industrial union or body initiating the referendum shall pay the expense of its own delegate on election committee unless the referendum is carried, in which event the expense shall be paid by the general arganization as provided for in the constitution under the "Officers' Salaries."

Referendums initiated to change dates for any action, or to defer action or postpone dates already set, must have sufficient endorsements to be operative and to allow the vote to be sent out at least sixty days prior to date which referendum seeks to change.

Referendum returns from independent unions or departments cannot exceed the paid up average membership of the industrial union for the three months previous to the vote on the referendum in question.

Section 6. As soon as two or more industrial unions in closely kindred industries see fit, they may proceed to call a convention of these industrial unions, and organize themselves as an industrial department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Section 7. All industrial unions, departments and individual members must procure supplies, such as membership books, official buttons, labels, badges, and stamps, from the General Secretary-Treasurer, all of which shall be of uniform design.

Section 8. There shall be a free interchange of cards between all organizations subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World, and any industrial union or industrial department shall accept, in lieu of initiation fee, the paid up membership card of any recognized labor union or organization.

Whenever an applicant wishes to retain his membership in another labor union, said applicant shall be required to pay an initiation fee.

Section 9. All departments and other subordinate organizations of the Industrial Workers of the World shall use the official Industrial Workers of the World stamps in membership books. All stamps shall be paid for as provided in Article VI, Section 2, and no member shall be considered in good standing who fails to pay dues and assessments inside of sixty days.

Section 10. Editors of papers not controlled by the I. W. W. shall not be eligible to membership in the I. W. W.

Section 11. No members of the I. W. W. shall represent the organization before a body of wage earners or others without first having been authorized by the General Executive Board or a subordinate part of the I. W. W.

Section 12. No organizer of the I. W. W. while on the platform for this organization shall advocate any political party or political party platform.

Section. 14. The general organization, industrial departments, industrial unions, and recruiting unions, shall be prohibited from employing or reinstating expelled members unless as provided for in the by-laws of the Industrial Workers of the World Constitution, until such expelled member shall be reinstated and placed in good standing by the union from which they were expelled.

Section 15. All persons hired by the I. W. W. shall be members of the I. W. W. for at least six months wherever possible.

A resolution offered by A. W. I. U. No. 400 was then concurred in after being amended to read as follows:

"We, the members of A. W. I. U. go on record as being opposed to any official of the general organization holding office for two consecutive terms, with the exceptions of editors and that same be embodied within the constitution."

The afternoon session of the seventh day disposed of the matter of delegates expenses. The general organization is to pay the fare one way (not allowing for sleepers).

It was also resolved, that all delegates be instructed that when they send into the office for supplies, that they shall give an itemized list of supplies on hand and when and from whom their last supplies were obtained. Be it further resolved that all delegates shall be provided with report sheets printed to suit this ruling.

TUESDAY, MAY 13

Late Saturday the matter of the marine transport workers, who are at present under three charters, was brought up. These charters are No. 100 of the Atlantic Coast, No. 700 of the Pacific Coast and Local 8 of the Philadelphia docks. It is commonly understood that these unions wish to unite under one charter. The delegates in the convention, however, felt they were not familiar enough with the marine transport industry as a whole to justify them in taking any arbitrary action, and therefore adopted the following resolution:

That this body go on record that all of the Marine Transport Workers should be in one Industrial Union; that just as soon as possible after this convention adjourns, the Marine Transport Workers call a convention; that delegates be sent from these different bodies, 100, 700 and 8; that the delegates be sent on the same basis that they are sent here, one delegate for every so many members; that in this Convention they shall elect their own officers and draw up their own by-laws, and get together.

It is generally felt that this will solve most of the difficulties of the present situation, as the marine transport workers are practically a unit on the principles of the I. W. W.

The question of hiring a traveling auditor was opened for discussion. The arguments which lost the proposition were these:

1. Expenses being great, makes plan impracticable.

2. Takes. initiative away from members, therefore making for inefficiency.

In regard to stamps the Ways, Means, Finance and Gen. Headquarters committee made the following recommendation which was concurred in:

We recommend that the present organization stamp of $1 be retained; that the present class war prisoners relief stamp of $1 be retained; and that two general defense stamps be issued in denominations of 50 cents and $1 each; and that all other general organization assessment stamps be called in.

It was voted to send greetings to the soviet governments of Russia and Hungary and to include the I. W. W. preamble in the letters.

The clause in the constitution on initiation fees was discussed. Many favored a sliding initiation fee to permit adaptability to localities but the majority favored a fixed, universal fee of $2.00 as a point of consistency with the Universal Delegate System.

The Constitution Committee then proceeded to report, as follows:

Article 8. The Committee recommends striking out the entire article, and inserting a new one, to be supplied by the convention.

This was carried.

Article 9. Pledges of officers, etc.

Section 1. All officers in the I. W. W. when being installed into office shall be required to give the following pledge: "Having been entrusted by my fellow wage workers with the position I am about to assume, I do solemnly pledge my word and honor that I will obey the constitution, rules and regulations of the Industrial Workers of the World, and that keeping always in view its fundamental principles and final aims, I will to the best of my ability perform the task assigned to me. I believe in and understand the two sentences, 'The working class and the employing class having nothing in common' and 'Labor is entitled to all it produces.'"

Section 2. Obligations to new members shall be printed on the application blanks.

Section 3. No general officer of the organization or parts thereof, or any salaried organizer, shall be permitted to accept any office in any political organization, nor shall they be allowed to accept nominations for any political office except permission be granted by a referendum vote of the entire organization.

Article 10. Amendments.

Section 1. Proposed amendments to the constitution shall be in the hands of the General Secretary and printed in the official publication at least two months before the assembling of the convention.

Section 2. All proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws shall clearly state the article, section and paragraph to which the amendment applies. New articles and sections shall be so stated. Each clause to be amended shall be on a separate sheet.

Article 11. Charters. Section 1. The number of signers required on application for charter shall not be less than 20.

Section 2. Any union or department of the I. W. W. that fails to pay its per capita tax for a period of six months shall be considered defunct, and all property, books, moneys and effects shall be surrendered to the general office of the I. W. W., to be held in trust for a period of one year pending the re-organization of such union or department. At the end of that period the funds and property shall become the property of the general organization.

The change in this clause caused considerable argument. The chief argument in favor of the change was that per capita could be held longer in case of strike without causing extra clerical work at headquarters or of being held defunct.

Section 3. The charter of an Industrial Union shall not be surrendered so long as ten members who agree to abide by the rules and regulations of the general organization object thereto, nor shall the funds of any organization be divided among its membership.

Article 12. All parts of the Constitution conflicting with amondments ratified by referendum vote are hereby declared null and void.

A delegate from 573, then made a statement to the convention with reference to applications of new members accepted into the Recruiting Union and not transferred into 573, where they belonged, and of which 573 had no record, and concerning money which the G. R. U. had received, credit for which should be given to 573; and then offered the following motion: That Construction Workers Industrial Union No. 573 be credited with the amount due from the G. R. U. at headquarters, and that the record of those members of Industrial Union No. 573 be given over by the G. R. U. to Industrial Union No. 573, in which they belong.

This motion was amended somewhat.

After a lengthy discussion, there was offered the following amendment to the amendment: That we wipe the finance out, and instruct the G. R. U. to turn over these members to 573, which was carried.

The convention hereupon adjourned to Wednesday, May 14, 1919, 9 o'clock, A. M.

CONFERENCE OF MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, May 19.—The Marine Transport Workers Industrial Unions will hold a conference here on the 24th of this month. The reason for calling the convention on such short notice is the decision of the G. E. B. and the eleventh general cenvention recently held in Chicago, and also from the consideration that there is no time to lose and some action must be taken to put the M. T. W. on the map of organization.

Delegates from I. U. No. 700 of Pacific coast, I. U. No. 100 of the Atlantic Coast and Local 8 of Philadelphia will be present in the conference. An invitation has been sent to the Russian Seamen's Union of New York. Every Branch of the M. T. W. has been asked to send one delegate, but the representation in the conference will be on a proportional basis.

The latest news received from foreign countries shows a great spirit for the One Big Union from all Europe and South America. The marine transport workers especially are taking up the idea of solidarity with a vigor that is encouraging.

REFERENDUM COMPLETE FOR COMMITTEE

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION No. 400, I. W. W.

Bulletin No. 34

Chicago, May 20, 1919

The ballots for election of the Org-Comm. have been counted by a committee and the following is the result:

Albert Bare	160
Geo. Aldridge	153
Jack Terrell	139
D. N. Simpson	137
W. Rumfield	111
H. Bradley	107
C. E. Smith	105
Joe Higgins	79
Dave Rommell	60
James Dunn	56
G. Fitzpatrick	47
J. A. Parker	45
Oliver Weaver	45
John Downs	43
L. Rassmussen	39
Walter Wismer	35
Fred Bowman	33
H. Seleceski	32
Frank Scott	29
W. R. Parker	28
A. L. Sargent	19
Bob Rebman	17

The first seven constitute the General Organization Committee and the others will act as alternates according to the vote received. Those whose names were on the ballot and do not appear on the above list have already declined.

All members who are elected on the organization committee or who are in the first seven alternates should got in touch with the main office at once; a meeting will probably be held about May 26, if we can get in touch with all the members in time.

Reports coming in from the harvest belt are to the effect that haying has started down in Oklahoma and wages around Enid Cherokee and vicinity are $4.00 for ten hours.

There is two weeks work down there on the hay and then it will start farther up the country, wheat harvest will be ready in Oklahoma and southern Kansas about the 10th of June and the Government has posters out in hundreds of towns advertising for over ten thousand men to come to Kansas.

The wages agreed upon by the farmers this year are $5.00 for a ten hour day for others than stackers; stackers will get $6.00 per day and will be allowed time and a half for overtime.

The commercial clubs of the different towns have decided that there will no man allowed to hang around any town and they have made provisions for the enforcement of a vagrancy law.

There is a strike going on at Font Reed's camp at Latham; about a dozen of our members along with some blue card men quit the job a few days ago.

At Lush Wyoming there is a big Oil Boom and wages are $3.50 and board; there will be a refinery built there very soon.

There is a demand for Oil Workers thruout the oil fields all over Wyoming and men can always connect out of Casper; we have a few delegates there now but they need some help so all members in that vicinity should send in for supplies.

The fellow workers on the Wichita case are still in jail; all members who have Liberty Bonds or who know of anyone who has bonds or other property that they would care to put up for those boys should get in touch with this office at once.

Remember that for $5,000.00 we can get eight fellow workers released.

The ballots on the By-laws are now off the press and all members should write in to this office for them; it is very important that all members vote on them as there are some very important changes suggested.

Dan Lemon should write to this office at once.

D. N. Simpson, Chairman, Pro-Tem. Mat. K. Fox, Sec.-Treas A. W. I. U. No. 400

IN SEASON AND OUT

Debs, who called the Kaiser "Germany's sceptered savage" in 1900, is behind steel bars today, while Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who praised the same savage to the skies in 1913, in return for the jeweled bauble that this royal scoundrel bestowed upon him, lives in freedom in the lap of luxury. Capitalist civilization certainly is a stench in the nostrils of the devil himself.—Western Labor News.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Omaha, May 13.—A smoker was held here on the evening of the 11th which was highly enjoyed by a large crowd, among whom were many strangers. Fellow Worker Pat Noonan was the principal speaker and gave a fine talk on industrial conditions. We proved to the workers of Omaha that the One Big Union is still on the job and growing every day.

All those present were well satisfied with the entertainment and music. A pie eating contest caused much laughter. Two colored dancers kept the crowd on their toes by exhibitions of fancy steps in pigeon wing, turkey in the straw, etc. The Wobblie quartet sang songs of the revolution and popular melodies of the day.

The sentiment expressed by the audience was certainly encouraging and proves our cantention that the ideals of right and justice cannot be crushed, nor revolutionary industrial unionism turned back by suppression of meetings or denial of free speech.

The general results of the smoker were successful. The audience received the truth about our position and purpose in organizing the workers and the need of education with a hearty response. We had a good literature sale and took two new members.

Coffee, cake and ice cream were served, also plenty of smokes, and after the entertainment every one left vowing they had had the time of their lives.—Joe Fisher.

WORKERS WITH MAYOR

Sioux City, May 15.—As a result of the speech of Mayor Short at the opening of the A. W. I. U. convention here recently, the business interests have started a recall against the mayor. As part of their scheme to down the mayor, they have nominated a union man named Carney, doubtless thinking to thus divide the vote of the union workers and allow some one of their own number to make an eleventh-hour campaign with a chance of winning. Many of the more active union men of the city have denounced this move, saying that so far as they are concerned the only candidates that is worthy of the support of the workers is Mayor short himself.

"If we don't stand together," said Walter Hess, union street car employee, "the labor ticket will suffer. We've got to stick. The nomination of Carney is nothing more than an attempt to break up the labor ticket. The men back of the recall hope to see part of the unionists switch their votes to Carney, and with a split in our ticket they'll try and, if we are not united perhaps elect, some man yet unnamed—one who has nothing in common with labor. That's the situation. They'll never succeed. Their object is too obvious."

Many of the business men of the city are very bitter at the action of the war department in refusing to allow the city tc keep the war tank that has been here for several weeks to assist the victory loan.

STRIKE ON, STAY AWAY

San Francisco, May 14.—The prisoners at county jail No. 2 have gone on strike and refuse to work on a diet of mush and stew that is prepared as only a public institution would tolerate.

Some fruit has been sent to the Fellow Workers, but the sheriff refused to allow it to be taken in. When asked the reason he replied, "Some more I. W. W. stuff. We will show the I. W. W. and their friends who is running this place. We will give them what we want them to have to eat, and they may get their heads broken besides."

This same character made the remark that Fellow Worker Miller ought to be taken out and hung. He is setting a bad precedent in view of the fact that those refuse to perform useful work may soon occupy the jails.

GONE TO PARTS UNKNOWN

Jas. Connley, member of L. W. I. U. No. 500 collected $10.50 for the American Workingmen's Club of Spokane for which he has not remitted.

On August 22, 1918, $95 was turned over to Emmett Chase, a member of L. W. I. U. No. 500, to furnish bond for Jack Doyle who was then in jail at Wallace, Idaho. After this bail was withdrawn it was turned over to Chase by Attorney Streiff. On December 25 I received a letter from him saying he would come to Spokane and turn in the money to me, which he has not yet done.

H. Hickson, a member of L. W. I. U. No. 500, sold Butte Bulletins for two months and never remitted for them. He owes the Butte Bulletin $240.—John Grady, Sec'y Defense Committee, Spokane, District.

CHICAGO MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

The general membership meetings of the Chicago Branches are held every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock in the Workers Hall, 119 So. Throop St. Attention is also called to the open forum meetings which are held every Sunday evening at eight o'clock in the same hall.

Every I. W. W. in Chicago is urged to come and help make these meetings a success. The open forum meetings are open to all workers, and all are urged to come and take part in them. There is always an interesting subject to be discussed, and there is an opening for every one to take part in them.

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.

CONVENTION RESTATES UNCOMPROMISING POSITION

We, the delegates of the Industrial Workers of the World, in convention assembled, hereby reaffiirm our adherence to the cause of the International Proletariat and reassert our profound conviction that the program of Industrial Unionism not only furnishes a method of successful resistance against the aggressions of a rabid master class, but provides a basis for the re-construction of society when capitalism shall have collapsed.

We regard the great European war as convincing evidence of the ripening of the capitalist system and its approaching disintegration, and we hail the rising workers' republics in Russia and other countries as evidence that only the proletariat, thru its economic force and by reason of its strategic position in industry, can save the world from chaos and guarantee the fundamental rights of life.

We publish again the preamble to our contsitution and call upon the working class of the world to unite with us upon the basis of the principles there declared, in order that we may, by our combined economic power, displace the wage system with its horde of parasitic exploiters and substitue for it the communal system known as "industrial democracy," thereby liberating humanity from its age-long degradation and freeing it to go forward, not only to universal prosperity and happiness, but also to a high and noble culture.

Workers of the world, unite! You have only your chains to lose! You have the world and life to gain!

PREAMBLE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

THE working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

SAFE AND SANE IN MASS.

Holyoke, Mass., May 16.—Prospects for a general strike in this city on July 4 in support of a demand for a new trial for Mooney and Billings do not appear bright for the Mooney supporters here. Local leaders said yesterday they would follow the lead of the A. F. of L. in taking action on the case. According to the local leaders the strike vote authorized by the International Workers Defense League is without the authority of the A. F. of L. and cannot be indorsed by local labor unions except as an insurgent movement.

The A. F. of L. has indorsed the campaign for a new trial for Mooney and Billings, but is not committed to the general strike, they claim.

Rena Mooney spoke to an audience of 1,500 here on May 3, and a resolution was unanimously passed to take part in the general strike on July 4 for the liberation of Mooney and Billings, regardless of what the labor leaders think and say. The labor fakirs do not yet see that the "great" leader, Gompers, has lost his job in Canada, and that the same fate is coming to them here.

The sentiment of the meeting was to demand justice for Mooney, Debs, Haywood and all other class war prisoners, and to expect justice only thru the general strike.

TENSE SITUATION

Conneaut, Ohio, May 20.—The industrial situation here is very tense. The lords of industry are firing every one who attended the May Day celebration. As the "fired ones" cannot get another job in this city or vicinity they will have to migrate. This ought to make more Wobblies.

The masters have things pretty well in hand. They have a registration bureau where all the unemployed are supposed to register. In this way they hope to keep tab on agitators and at the same time get enough Henry Dubs to fill the gaps made by the discharge of rebel workers. But the workers are onto the game, and are not so easily caught.

RIGHT MAN IN WRONG

A notice appearing in the Butte Bulletin recently to the effect that Doc Cronin is a stool pigeon does not refer to James Cronin of I. U. No. 400, better known as "Doc." The Doc Cronin referred to in the Bulletin is a member of the Cooks and Waiters Union of Butte.—Joe Kennedy.

READY FOR CAPITALISM

BAIL URGENTLY NEEDED BY LEAVENWORTH MEN

This communication explains the necessity of getting some of the Fellow Workers out of jail as early as possible.

Four Fellow Workers, Walsh, Lorton, Hamilton and Plahn are in permanent isolation, segregated from the others and have no way of keeping in communication with the other boys. These boys are always in danger of violence from the officials and should be gotten out on bonds immediately.

Fellow Worker Perry is in the hospital with tuberculosis, has had several relapses... Has no one who can go his bonds. Also Andreytchine is tubercular but has funds. Several of the Fellow Workers of the one year men will be released about June 18, 1919. Those who will be held for deportation will be arrested upon their release from prison and will have to stay in jail until the disposition of the cases by the Appellate Court, which may be from six months to a year or two. If these men can be released on bonds of $1,000.00 the authorities will have to pay their transportation to their homes.

Jos. Gordon.
Pietro Nigra.

I. W. W. PUBLICATION

The prisoners held for deportation on Ellis Island, N. Y., are issuing a paper they call the "Hell's Island Goat," which gives the news pertaining to the deportees now being held there. It is called the "Goat" for the reason that those held for deportation feel that the only reason for their detention is that some of the officials do not want to admit their mistakes and vicious actions of the past, and are making those men and women the goats for their arbitrary tactics.

The international news contained in the "Goat" is well written up from the standpoint of men of all nations. The majority of those who were rushed across the country from Seattle in Feburary have been released, but those now held are representative of the most militant spirits from the European countries. The tone of the "Goat" shows a fine contempt for the petty officials who have thot to crush all forms of working class action by a scare about deportation. The men and women who are threatened with the deportation have not "scared" a little bit, and are laughing at the discomfiture of pompous officials.

RUSH ORDER ARRIVES

Holyoke, Mass., May 16.—The post office has "rushed" 120 copies of "The New Solidarity" of six recent issues here yesterday and today. Also six bundles of "Golos Truzenika" of 30 copies each from March, April and May. We are expecting more to arrive any time.

The capitalist government cannot understand what sabotage means. They use sabotage by holding the bundles till they are too old to sell, and we must then take them in our pockets and go from place to place where the workers are and give them away to read.—W.J. B.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BOX SUPPER

Railroad workers Industrial Union No. 600 will give an entertainment on the evening of May 31 at the Workers Hall, 119 Throop St., Chicago. All ladies are invited to bring a box lunch for two. The boxes will be auctioned. A prize will be given to the lady whose lunch box brings the highest bid. There will be a good program with dancing and good music. The admission is free, and all are invited to come and have a good time.—Committee.

WHY THE SIX-HOUR DAY

Briefly, the arguments for the six-hour day include the following: Unemployment pushes the weak to the wall—the six-hour day lessens unemployment. The boss wants an army of unemployed, therefore the worker should seek to eliminate it. Improved machinery increases efficiency and fewer workers are required, the choice is therefore between unemployment and shorter hours. The war has brought the crisis of unemployment under the capitalistic system, therefore the time for the six-hour day is NOW. Shorter hours means more workers and more machines. This would make still more work, but would reduce profits, therefore the boss opposes it and the worker supports it. Long hours and overtime cause unemployment, fatigue, ill-health, uninformed minds, jaded spirits and shorter lives. Shorter hours mean the opposite. Unemployment spells competition between worker and worker for the same job—shorter hours means co-operation. The One Big Union is one way to get shorter hours.—Western Labor News.

ARE YOU MAN OR MUMMY?

By Dan Conley

A mummy has a good excuse for placid inactivity, for failure to adapt himself to changed conditions. He can't be blamed because he does not keep abreast of modern progress. He does not have to figure costs or study charts of sales or worry about the overhead expense of the pyramids where his body lies, for he has been dead some six thousand years or so and that's a perfectly good alibi. And anyway he isn't walking round consuming food or occupying space that better men could use to good advantage.

But there is no living man whose blood still circulates and whose brain cells still are on the job who can furnish any alibi for not meeting changed conditions with changed methods, for not filling any gap that may occur with other things to take their place.

You know things are not right. You are not satisfied with conditions, but what have you done to help better conditions? You can do nothing with inactivity. It is only by organizing that we workingmen can ever get results. Read our papers, find out what we stand for and then line up with us.

I am one of three Wobs working on a section, the wages are but 40 cents an hour and the board is $8.50 per week, but we are determined to do all in our power to push the One Big Union for all workers. Do you want three section men to lift our own load and yours too? Get in and tote fair.

JAILS EMPTIED TO SUPPLY PACKERS' FLEET.

The San Francisco and Oakland city jails are being emptied of their prisoners to supply the canneries and fisheries of Alaska with labor this year.

Men facing sentences for petty crimes are being herded aboard the ships of the Alaska Packers' fleet.

Two wagon loads of prisoners serving sentences of six months or less were hauled to the steamer "Governor." Four hundred San Francisco prisoners have been sent away.

The men are carefully guarded by the police en route to the docks to prevent their escape. In the police courts they are given the choice of serving a stiff sentence for a minor offense or going to the labor camps in Alaska.—S. F. Daily News.

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.

Frank Conbog wishes to hear from Mike Morris. Important.

FELLOW WORKER WRITES FROM LEAVENWORTH

Leavenworth, May 15.—I wish to call your attention to several things that have happened and will continue to happen unless you, the members, put your shoulders to the wheel to stop them.

First, I and several others here for the past eight months have not received one letter or bulletin from our respective Industrial Unions or the G. R. U. We may be isolated from you personally, but we are still I. W. W. and are always anxious to know how our movement is progressing, therefore we ask you, the members, to suggest to our various secretaries to keep us posted by bulletins or letters of what is going on.

Second, we protest against smokers or collections for the benefit of class war prisoners and the proceeds being sent to some of the prisoners, while others get nothing. Therefore we ask that such money be sent to the general defense, where we know it will be equally divided or spent for the best interest of all. This is the only way to get unity of action and keep bad feelings from arising, so let our slogan be all together for all alike.

Another thing that will help our peace of mind, is for members from different parts of the country to write often, giving outline of conditions from their locality. By doing this you will give us live issues to discuss, thereby eliminating the misunderstandings we get when we have to depend on the daily papers only.

Last, but not least, we in here know that anything we get, whether it be our liberty or anything else, must come by the efforts of you, the workers. We know that you will produce the goods when the time comes. It will be a hard fight, but you will overcome all obstacles by steady plugging and building the One Big Union. That will take lots of hard, steady grinding, but don't forget the part each must play. Many times you will feel down-hearted, but just grind your teeth and use self-discipline to overcome all in your way.

For it is you, the real democrats, who will usher in by your efforts alone the New Day of the world for the organized workers. With best wishes I bid you farewell until you have accomplished the task you have set yourselves.—Jack Law.

INDUSTRIAL UNION PUBLICATIONS

English, Weekly
The New Solidarity
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

English, Semi-Monthly
The Rebel Worker
(Formerly The Labor Defender) 27 East Fourth St., New York, N. Y. $1.20 for one year, 75c for six months. Bundle orders 3c each.

English, Monthly
One Big Union Monthly
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months. Bundles of 10 or more, 10c per copy.

Swedish, Weekly
Nya Varlden
(The New World). 1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year. Bundle orders 3 cents per copy.

Spanish, Semi-Monthly
La Nueva Solidaridad
(The New Solidarity), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75c for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

Hungarian, Weekly
A Felszabadulás
(Emancipation), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2.00 per year, $1.00 for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

Russian, Weekly
Golos Truzenka
(The Voice of the Laborer), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2.00 for one year, $1.00 for six months. Bundle orders, 5 cents per copy.

Italian, Weekly
Il Nuovo Proletario
(The New Proletarian), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

Bulgarian, Weekly
Probuda
(Awakening), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders 3c. per copy.

Jewish, Semi-Monthly
Der Industrialer Arbeiter
(The Industrial Worker), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c. per copy.

Lithuanian, Monthly
Proletaras
(The Proletarian), 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months.