

The One Big Union Monthly

MARVIN BEGG



IN CZAR NICHOLAS FOOTSTEPS

Price 15 Cents



Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace as 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.

The 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.

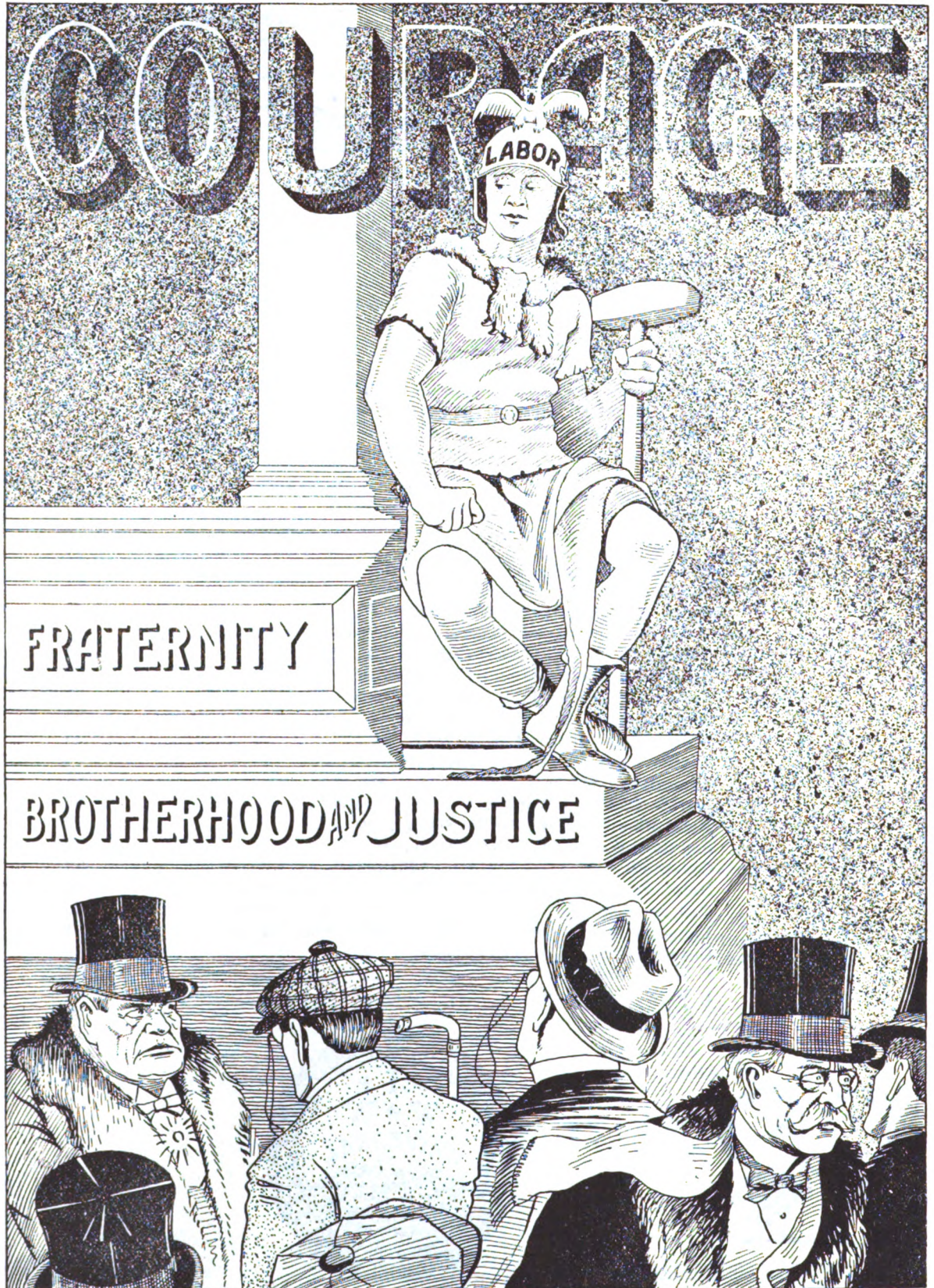




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THE JUSTICE OF THE WORKER'S CAUSE INSPIRES WITH COURAGE

THE ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY

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JOHN SANDGREN, Editor

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The following list of names, covering many pages, is the beginning, the first part, of I. W. W.'s indictment against the American capitalist class.

This list of 539 named members of the I. W. W. and 140 who are not named, total 679, is only a fragmentary memorandum kept by the I. W. W. lawyers from about the time of the Chicago indictment, 1917, to about the midsummer of 1919.

The list does not include the names of I. W. W. members arrested before that time. You will consequently vainly look for the names of Ford and Suhr, condemned to prison for life. You will vainly look for the names of Joseph Hillstrom or Rangel and Cline.

Nor does the list contain the names of the more than a thousand I. W. W. members that have been arrested or sentenced this fall. It does not include the Centralia victims nor any of the thousand men scattered in practically every jail of the Northwest, and it does not contain the names of those arrested in the country wide raids of Jan. 1-2, 1920 which included the officers and editors at General Headquarters.

Those names will come later.

Nor does this list include the over 1800 I. W. W.

strikers who were arrested in Paterson 1913, nor the 900 I. W. W. members who were arrested in Lawrence 1912, nor the over 100 who were arrested in Little Falls 1912-1913, nor the great numbers that were thrown in jail at McKees Rocks in 1909.

There were over 1000 members thrown into jail during the free speech fights which I. W. W. has carried on all over the country. None of them will be found on this list.

From Bisbee, Ariz. 1164 men, mostly I. W. W. men were kidnapped and forcibly "deported" and kept in a stockade for months. Their names are not here. Neither are the names of the thousand members, more or less, of the Western Federation of Miners, who were thrown in jail while that body belonged to I. W. W., etc. etc.

This particular list is being published by the General Defense Committee for the purpose of starting a permanent record or a history of the persecution against the I. W. W.

The list is very incomplete and in some cases may be incorrect. The General Defense Committee wants YOU to help complete it and correct it.

Circular letters have been sent to the various

defense committees asking for names and data that will enable the General Defense Committee to complete this dictionary of crime against the workers. But in these times of persecution, with numerous raids, the records of the local defense committees will necessarily be incomplete. Every member is therefor called upon to assist them in making the record as complete and as accurate as possible.

The history of the persecution that the General Defense Committee is thus gathering material for will be a document that will make the blood boil in the veins of all true Americans and all friends of liberty and justice all over the world.

It will save from oblivion the names of the workers who sacrificed life or liberty in the worldwide

struggle of humanity for liberation from the oppressors of ages - the owners of private property, the capitalist class of our day.

Help the work along.

Remember also that there are scores of these prisoners who are waiting for us to bail them out. Let us know what you can do for them.

And, incidentally, if you are a member of the I. W. W., do not forget to buy that \$5.00 stamp, called the Centralia and raids stamp. All secretaries and delegates have them. If you are not a member, the place to send your contribution for the defense is: Wm. D. Haywood, Secretary Gen. Def. Comm.

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Partial List of Prisoners

ADAMS, GEORGE

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Neb., Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

AHLTEEN, CARL

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison. Bail \$10,000.

ALEXANDER, GEORGE

Arrested Benewa county, Idaho, 1917. Picketing. Held several months at Moscow and St. Maries and released early in 1918.

ALLEN, WESELEY

Arrested Kalispell, Mont., 1917. Organizing. Held three months and released.

ALLMAN, _____

Arrested and held at Fort Douglas, Utah, for deportation. Repatriated.

AMY, BILL

Arrested Montecino, Wash., July, 1917. Picketing. Held 30 days without hearing and released.

ANDERSON, C. W.

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 9 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

ANDERSON, CHARLES

State. Arrested March 16, 1917, Saint Maries, Idaho. Sentenced June 4, 1918, under charge of criminal syndicalism, to from 1 to 10 years.

ANDERSON, E.

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Bail, \$10,000. Convicted, 2 years.

ANDERSON, ELMER

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37, and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Bail, \$10,000. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

ANDERSON, HENNING

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 17, 1918. Deported to Sweden, Oct. 25, 1918.

ANDERSON, LARS

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 17, 1918. Deported to Sweden, Oct. 25, 1918.

ANDERSON, OLIN B.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Con-

spiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

ANDREYTCHEV, GEORGE

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20 year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

ANTHONY, MILES, AND 65 OTHERS

Sixty-one held three months and released at Moscow, Idaho, July, 1917.

ARNOLD, _____

Arrested and held at Fort Douglas, Utah, for deportation.

ASHLEIGH, CHARLES

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison. Bail, \$10,000.

AUSTIN, W. W.

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Bail, \$10,000.

AVILLA, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5 year sentence, \$5,000 bond. Leavenworth Federal prison.

AZUARA, AURELIO VICENTE

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20 year sentence, \$10,000 bond. Leavenworth Federal prison.

BABCOCK, NATHANIEL

State. Indicted Missoula, Mont., June, 1918. Criminal syndicalism. Released on recognizance.

BALDAZZI, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence, \$10,000 bail. Leavenworth Federal prison. Out on bond, pending appeal.

BANKER, BERT, AND 11 OTHERS

State. Indicted St. Maries, Idaho, May, 1918. Convicted on criminal syndicalism. Sentenced June 4, 1918, to 1-10 years. Confined Boise state penitentiary. Appeal pending.

BARR, ALBERT

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March, 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 5 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

BASKETT, J. R.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1 year sentence. Term expired.

BATES, C. E.

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Neb., Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy, bail \$10,000.

BAUER, G.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

BEAUCHAMP, S., AND 2 OTHERS

State. Arrested Oct. 22, 1918, Logan, Mont. Held in county jail, Bozeman, awaiting trial. No date set.

BEESE, HERBERT

Arrested Kalispell, Mont., 1917. Held several days for hearing. Released. Rearrested in Whitefish, Mont., for organization and sentenced to 30 days.

BENNETT, CHARLES

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

BENNETT, GEORGE

State. Arrested Oct. 22, 1918, Logan, Mont. Held in county jail. Bozeman, awaiting trial. No date set.

BENTON, TOM

State. Indicted Story county, Iowa. Indictment returned September, 1918, bail \$1,500.

BERG, E.

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 17, 1918; deported to Sweden, Oct. 25, 1918.

BERGDORFF, RALPH

Arrested and sentenced to 1 year in Bellingham county jail, Wash. Jail delivery. Rearrested in Spokane, 1918. Held in county jail six months. In January, 1919, reincarcerated in Bellingham county jail to finish sentence.

BERGLAND, AUGUST

Arrested and deported Oct. 28, 1919.

BEYER, JOHN HENRY

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence, bail \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison. Out on bond. pending appeal.

BICKERT, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

BIDDISCOMB, HENRY

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Neb., Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy, bail \$10,000.

BJORKMAN, _____

Arrested and deported Oct. 28, 1919.

BLAINE, ROBERT

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Bail, \$10,000. Died of Spanish influenza while awaiting trial.

BLANCO, JULIO

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Jailed and later released.

BLUMBERG, A. M.

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 4 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

BOBBA, R. J.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1 year sentence. Term expired.

BOGGIO, ALEX

Arrested at Seattle, Wash., March 14, 1918. Released Dec. 2, 1918.

BOHN, F., AND 2 OTHERS

State. Violation of Espionage Act, North Yakima, Wash. Released.

BOOSE, ARTHUR

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5 year sentence, \$5,000 bond. Leavenworth Federal prison.

BOTSFORD, M. E.

State. Arrested March, 1918, Sandpoint, Idaho. Criminal syndicalism. Released on stipulation that he join Engineer corps of A. E. F. Rejected on physical examination. At liberty.

BOURG, C. J.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence, bail \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

BOYD, E. M.

Federal. Indicted Whita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 5 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

BRAZIER, RICHARD

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20 year sentence, \$10,000 bond. Leavenworth Federal prison.

BRIDGES, WILLIAM T.

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

BRODAHL, JOHN

Arrested April 5, 1918, Spokane, Wash. Charged with vagrancy. Sentenced April 10 to 30 days and costs. Released May 11, 1918.

BROMAN, LEONARD

Arrested Spokane, Wash., charged with vagrancy. Sentenced Aug. 15, 1918. Sentence suspended.

BROOKS, ALBERT

State. Arrested Feb. 28, 1918, Dillon, Mont. Seditious. Sentenced May 20, 1918, to from 7 to 15 years. Serving sentence at Deer Lodge, Mont.

BROWN, L. H., AND 3 OTHERS

State. Indicted in Washington on criminal anarchy. Convicted. Appeal pending.

BROWN, ROY A.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1 year sentence. Term expired.

BUCKLEY, DAN

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence, \$10,000 bond. Leavenworth Federal prison.

- prison.
- BURKE, JOHN**
Arrested March 20, 1918. Released Nov. 27, 1918.
- BURMEISTER, ALFRED**
Court martialled at army camp July 1, 1918. Sentence of 50 years reduced to 5 years in March, 1919.
- BURNS, ED**
Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Died of Spanish influenza while awaiting trial.
- BUSSERT, P.**
Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah. Repatriated.
- BUTTS, CHARLEY**
Arrested Sand Point, Idaho, 1918. Organization. Held several months without trial and released.
- BUZART**
Brought by Immigration Department from Walla Walla county jail to Spokane county jail and later interned at Ft. Douglas as alien enemy. Still detained at Ft. Douglas.
- BYERLY, ROY**
Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.
- CADWELL, ———**
Arrested Montecino, Wash., July, 1917, picketing. Held 30 days. Dismissed.
- CAFFREY, JOHN**
Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Lost his reason. Held in Insane Asylum.
- CAGE, ROBERT S.**
Arrested Milwaukee, Wis., June, 1918. Turned over to military authorities and placed in guard house at Camp Grant, July 1, 1918. Court martialled Oct. 8 for disobedience of orders and desertion. Sentence of 25 years reduced to 3 years June, 1919.
- CAIRNS, BLAIR**
Arrested April 5, 1918, Spokane. Vagrancy. Case now on appeal to Supreme court of state. Released without bond.
- CAMPBELL, J. W.**
Tried at Wallace, Shoshone county, Idaho, on criminal syndicalism. Jury disagreed and discharged. Case put over for fall term but during summer Campbell effected jail delivery.
- CAREY, ED S.**
Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Bail, \$10,000. Sentenced to 5 years. Bond, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.
- CARLSON, CHARLES**
Arrested March 16, 1918, at St. Maries, Idaho. Criminal syndicalism. Sentenced June 4 to from 1 to 10 years and now confined Idaho state penitentiary, Boise, Idaho. Appeal pending.
- CARPENTER, A. L.**
Indicted in Idaho. Released on \$2,500 bail. Bail forfeited.
- CARR, J.**
Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
- CARROLL, JOSEPH**
Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Bail, \$10,000. Sentenced to 3 years. Leavenworth Federal prison.
- CASSIDY, F. J.**
Arrested at Seattle. Criminal anarchy. Out on \$1,500 bail pending trial.
- CEDNO, FELIX**
Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Sentenced to 2 years. Bail, \$2,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.
- CHAPLIN, RALPH H.**
Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20 year sentence, bail \$10,000. Out on bond, pending appeal.
- CHESLEY GUY AND J. D. KING**
Federal. Indicted Spokane, Wash., Sept. 26, 1918. Conspiracy, \$10,000 bail. Dismissed.
- CHRIST, ARTHUR C.**
Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Case dismissed.
- CLARK, BILL**
Arrested Montecino, Wash., July, 1917. Picketing. Held 30 days. Dismissed.
- CLARK, JOE**
Arrested Seattle, Wash., 1919. Vagrancy. Case appealed to Superior court. Out on \$1,000 bail pending trial Nov. 15.
- CLARK, STANLEY J.**
Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence, \$10,000 bond. Out pending appeal.
- CLIFFORD, CHARLES**
Arrested Moscow, Idaho, July, 1917, charged with membership in I. W. W. Sentenced April 11 to 1 to 10 years in Boise prison. Serving sentence.
- COLLINS, JOHN**
Arrested April 5, 1918, Spokane. Vagrancy, \$100 fine and costs. Released May 3, 1918.
- COLLINS, WILLIAM**
Arrested Whitefish, Mont., June, 1917. Held 30 days without charge. Released. Three days later attacked in Columbia Falls, Mont., by 6 soldiers and slugged. Placed in hospital at Cutbank. Later sent into army. Sentenced to 5 years on McNeil's Island for objecting to food.
- COMMON, ARTHUR**
Arrested Seattle, Wash., Feb. 15, 1918. Habeas corpus filed. Released Nov. 27, 1918.
- CORELLA, VINCENT**
Arrested Seattle, Wash., March 25, 1918. Habeas corpus filed. Released Nov. 27, 1918.
- CONNELLY, TOM**
Arrested in Washington summer of 1919 at instigation of stool pigeon and released on testimony of witness.
- CONNOR, ROY P.**
Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Bail, \$10,000. Sentenced to 10 years. Leavenworth Federal prison.
- CORDER, RAYMOND**
Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1 year sentence in Leavenworth Federal prison. Sentence served.
- COURNOS, ALEXANDER**
Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal

CULVER, ROGER S.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Case dismissed.

CURLEY, JACK

Arrested Copalis, Wash., July, 1917. Held 5 days on vagrancy charge. Dismissed.

CURRY, _____

Arrested and held at Sand Point, Idaho. Later released.

DAILEY, OLIVER

Arrested April 5, 1918, Spokane, Wash., charged with vagrancy. Sentenced April 10 to 30 days and costs. Released May 11, 1918.

DAILEY, PETE

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Case continued generally. Rearrested after Chicago bomb explosion. Still being held. Mentally deficient.

DALRYMPLE, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

DAVIS, C. W.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence, \$10,000 bond. Leavenworth Federal prison.

DAVIS, JIM

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March, 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Out pending trial Dec. 1, 1919.

DAVIS, TOM

Arrested April 5, 1918, Spokane, Wash., charged with vagrancy. Sentenced April 10 to 30 days and costs. Released May 11, 1918.

DECKER, ROY

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Neb., Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

DELOFF, VITAN

Arrested Seattle, Wash., Feb. 5, 1918. Habeas corpus filed. Released Nov. 27, 1918.

DEMBICKI, STANLEY

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Jailed and released.

DEMPSEY, ROY

Arrested Rockford, June, 1917, failure to register. Sentenced July 5 to 1 year at Chicago House of Correction. Time expired but held by Department of Justice and turned over to military authorities, Fort Sheridan. Transferred to guard house, Camp Grant, May 27, 1918. Court martialled July 1 for disobedience of orders. Sentenced to 25 years. Reduced to 4 years in May, 1919.

DENEKE, W.

Interned at Sand Point, Idaho.

DEVRIES, J.

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

DIAMOND, ALBERT

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

DICKS, EDWARD F.

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Neb., Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

DIETZ, D. S., AND 30 OTHERS

Arrested Seattle, Wash., June, 1918. Held 20 days for federal investigation and released.

DIRK, BILL

Arrested Sand Point, Idaho, early in 1918 for organizing. Held several months without trial and released.

DISKA, MIKE

Arrested April 5, 1918, Spokane, Wash., charged with vagrancy. Sentenced April 10 to \$100 fine and costs. Released May 11, 1918.

DORAN, J. T.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5 year sentence. Released on \$5,000 bond pending appeal.

DOREE, E. F.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

DOUGHERTY, T. F. G.

Arrested and held at Seattle. Criminal anarchy. Out on \$1,500 bail pending trial. Dismissed.

DOYLE, JACK

Arrested June 1, 1918. Criminal syndicalism. Released on own recognizance.

DRAVES, FRITZ

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

DREW, HARRY

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 4 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

DUBAY, ALEX

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Wash., Sept. 26, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

DUFFY, JAMES

Arrested on board Norwegian Ship, Feb. 5, 1918. Habeas corpus filed. Released Nov. 17, 1918.

DUKE, CHARLES

Arrested Sand Point, Idaho. Criminal syndicalism, February, 1918. Released. Case uncalled.

DUPREE, _____, AND 6 OTHERS

Arrested Montecino, Wash., July, 1917. Picketing. Held 20 days without hearing and released.

EASTMAN, PHINEAS

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 7½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

EDER, A.

Arrested and held for deportation at Fort Douglas, Utah.

EDWARDS, FORREST

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20 year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

EISNER, OTTO

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 3-year sentence. Bail, \$3,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

ELLIOTT, JAMES

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

ELLISON, ———

Arrested at Camden, Wash., 1917. Trespass. Held at Newport, Wash. 1 month. Transferred to county jail, Spokane, Wash. Held 13 months and released.

EMBREE, A. S.

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1917. Conspiracy. Released on \$10,000 bail, pending trial. Dismissed.

ENRIGHT, AMOS

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to \$100 fine and costs. Released April 10, 1918.

ERICKSON, SVAN

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days and costs. Released May 11, 1918.

ERICSON, EARL

State. Arrested Sandpoint, Idaho. Criminal syndicalism, May 4, 1918. Joined Engineers' Corps, U. S. A., and was released.

ESMOND, FREDERICK

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

EVANS, HENRY

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Died of Spanish influenza while awaiting trial.

EXTELL, J. J.

Arrested and held Seattle. Criminal anarchy. Out on \$1,500 bail pending trial. Dismissed.

FANNING, RAY S.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Out on \$5,000 bond pending appeal.

FARMER, STEELE

Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Jailed and later released.

FARNER, HENRY

State. Arrested March 16, 1918, Saint Maries, Idaho. Sentenced June 4, 1918, criminal syndicalism, to from 1 to 10 years. Idaho State penitentiary, Boise, Idaho.

FAUST, W. H.

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1-year sentence. Sentence served.

FISCHER, F.

Arrested and held for deportation at Fort Douglas, Utah. Repatriated.

FITZWILLIAMS, MICHAEL

Arrested Seattle, Wash., April 17, 1918. Released Nov. 27, 1918.

FLETCHER, BEN

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Bail \$10,000. Released on bond pending appeal.

FLEURY, FRANK

State. Arrested March 16, 1918, Saint Maries, Idaho. Sentenced June 4, 1918, criminal syndicalism, to from 1 to 10 years. Idaho State penitentiary, Boise, Idaho.

FOLEY, JOSEPH

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act.

FORBES, SAM

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 5 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

FORD, JOHN D.

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Neb., Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

FORD, WILLIAM

Federal. Indicted Sacramento Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Named as co-conspirator and dropped from second indictment.

FOSS, JOHN M.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Out on \$5,000 bond pending appeal.

FOX, A. L.

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. No sentence. Appealing for new trial.

FRANCIK, WENCIL

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 7½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

FRANZEN, JACOB

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Wash., Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Dismissed.

FRASER, TED

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted 5 year sentence. Bail \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

FRIEDKIN, MEYER

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 days in Cook county jail on each of four counts. Sentence served.

GALLAGHER, F. J.

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 8 year sentence Leavenworth Federal prison.

GARNER, JOE

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Neb., Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

GAVIN, WILLIAM

State. Arrested Saint Maries, Idaho, March 16, 1918. Sentenced to 2 months in jail and \$100 fine. Effected jail delivery.

GEHRIG, H.

Arrested and held for deportation at Fort Douglas, Utah.

GEORGE, HARRISON

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

GERGOTS, LOUIS J.

Arrested at Camp Lee, Va., for disobedience of military orders. Court martialled and sentenced to 25 years. Sentence reduced to 3 years April, 1919.

GIESBERG, OTTO

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

GILBERTSON, REIDAR

Federal. Indicted Montana, September, 1918. Conspiracy. Case dismissed.

GILLORAN, PAT

Federal. Arrested Ely, Nev. Violation of Espionage Act. No indictment entered as yet. Dismissed, January, 1919.

GILTNER, H. A.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Jailed and later released.

GLAUZMAN, _____

Arrested Camden, Wash., 1917. Trespass. Held at Newport, Wash., 1 month; tried, transferred to county jail, Spokane; held 13 months and finally released.

GORDON, O. E.

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Espionage Act. No indictment entered. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 7½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

GOSSARD, JAMES

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Died in jail pending trial Dec. 1, 1919.

GOURLAND, W. A.

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Neb., Sept. 21, 1918, as co-conspirator.

GRABER, JOE

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

GRADY, JOHN, ALIAS BERT CARROLL

Arrested Spokane, Wash., May, 1918. Sentenced, appealed. Dismissed, case of City vs. Varroll. City vs. Grady sustained and appealed to Superior court. Re-arrested on federal charge, violation of Espionage Act. Dismissed.

GRAU, FRED

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 3 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

GRAVE, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

GRAVES, L.

Federal. Arrested at Phoenix. Case pending.

GREEN, PETER

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

GRESBACK, JOE

Federal. Indicted Whichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 3½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

GRIFFIN, C. R.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

GRIFFITH, J. A.

State. Arrested Billings, Mont., July 18, 1918. Seditious. Revised and dismissed.

GROENER, _____

Arrested in Washington by Immigration Dept. Interned at Fort Douglas as alien enemy awaiting action.

GROSS, LAWRENCE

State. Arrested St. John, Wash., Aug. 5, 1918, for organizing construction workers. Sentenced to 30 days. Sentence served.

GROVE, WILLIAM

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

GUINEY, NEAL

State. Arrested St. Maries, Idaho. Released in 1918. Re-arrested in Portland, Ore., early in 1919, and awaiting trial in Portland jail. Awaiting decision of appeal.

GULDAHL, ADOLPH

Arrested Spokane, Wash., Aug. 1, 1918. Held at Spokane county jail awaiting decision of Dept. of Labor as to deportation for 15 months. Released.

HAIGHT, HARRISON

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Case dismissed.

HALL, W. E.

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Wash., Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Case dismissed, 1919.

HAMILTON, ED

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

HANEY, GEORGE

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

HANSON, _____

Arrested Thompson Falls, Mont. Seditious. Acquitted.

HARDY, GEORGE

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1 year sentence. Sentence served in Leavenworth Federal prison.

HARDY, WILLIAM

Arrested Missoula, Mont., early in 1918; carrying concealed weapons. Sentenced to 1 year and 6 months, Deer Lodge penitentiary. Released recently.

HARPER, JOSEPH

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 2-year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

HARRIS, HENRY

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Released on bail of \$1,000.

HAWKINS, T. E.

State. Arrested Moscow, Idaho, July, 1917. Convicted for membership in I. W. W. Sentenced from 6 months to 10 years. Boise state penitentiary.

HAYWOOD, WILLIAM D.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20-year sentence. Released on \$15,000 bail pending appeal.

HEALEY, _____

State. Arrested Bonner county, Idaho, April 26, 1918, without charge. Released after serving 1 month.

HECHT, MORRIS

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 5 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

HEITMILLER, E. A.

Arrested Seattle. Held for deportation. Out on \$500 bail.

HELMS, H., AND 6 OTHERS

State. Arrested Montecino, Wash., July, 1917. Picketing; held 20 days without hearing; released.

HELT, F.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

HENDRICKSON, SIMON

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Penitentiary.

HENNING, ERNST

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 3 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

HENRICSON, GUS

Arrested Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 10, 1919. Held without charge.

HERD, H. E.

State. Arrested Moscow, Idaho, July, 1917. Convicted for membership in the I. W. W. Sentenced from 4 to 10 years. Boise state penitentiary.

HERMAN, F.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

HETZEL, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

HIEBARD, EDWARD

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

HICOK, S. B.

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 4½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

HIGGINS, PETER J.

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 3½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

HIRSCHBERG, WALTER

Arrested and sentenced by court martial to the Federal penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

HOFFMAN, _____

Arrested by Immigration Dept. Interned in Ft. Douglas as enemy alien.

HOFFMAN, J.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

HOFSTEDE, E.

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Confined Spokane county jail. Dismissed.

HOLM, CARL

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 17, 1918, for deportation. Released Oct. 28, 1918, on habeas corpus.

HOOD, WILLIAM

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918.

Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

HORN, _____

Arrested Thompson Falls, Mont. Sedition. Sentenced to 1 year.

HOUGHTON, JOHN

Federal. Arrested Ely, Nev. violation of Espionage Act. No. indictment entered. Dismissed.

HOUN, M.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

HUBER, E. J.

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 3½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

HUGHES, WILLIAM

State. Arrested Montecino, Wash., July, 1917. Picketing; held 20 days without hearing; sentenced to 3 days.

JAAKKOLA, FRED

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

JACOBS, CARL

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

JACOBS, CHARLES R.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1-year sentence. Served sentence in Leavenworth Federal prison.

JACOBS, F.

Arrested and held for deportation at Fort Douglas, Utah.

JENKINS, THOMAS A.

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

JOACSON, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Dismissed.

JOHANSON, RAGNAR

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted 10 year sentence. Released on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

JOHNSON, ALARICK

State. Arrested April 23, 1918. Criminal syndicalism. Defendant released on own recognizance. Re-arrested Missoula, Mont., spring of 1919, anti-sabotage law; dismissed August, 1919.

JOHNSON, ALBERT

Federal. Indicted Butte, September, 1918, violation of Espionage Act. Released on own recognizance. Later dismissed.

JOHNSON, CHARLES

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 19, 1918. Released Dec. 12, 1918. U. S. deportation case.

JOHNSON, DAVID

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March, 17, 1918. Deported, Oct. 20, 1918. U. S. deportation case.

JOHNSON, FRANK

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Released from second indictment and dismissed.

JOHNSON, FRED

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Fined \$100 and costs. Released May 11, 1918.

JOHNSON, J. S.

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Dismissed, 1919.

JOHNSON, J. W.

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Fined \$100 and costs. Released June 9, 1918.

JONES, HAYES

Arrested Spokane, May 1, 1918, criminal syndicalism. Sentenced to 30 days, \$100 fine and costs. Released Aug. 2, 1918.

JONES, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Spokane Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Dismissed, 1919.

JONES, L. M.

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Fined costs and sentenced to 30 days. Released May 11, 1918.

JUSTH, OTTO

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Case dismissed.

KACIEMEYER, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

KADJIU, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

KANE, H. F.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

KAPPEN, FRANK

State. Indicted Story county, Iowa. Indictment returned Sept. 1, 1918. Bail, \$1,500.

KEENAN, JAMES

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Later released.

KELLER, _____

Arrested and held at Harlowton, Mont., for failure to register. Sentenced to 30 days. Vagrancy. December, 1918.

KELLEY, W. O.

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

KELLIHER, DENNIS

Arrested Spokane, April 15, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days and costs. Released May 11, 1918.

KELLY, J.

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days, \$100 fine and costs. Released June 9, 1918.

KENNEDY, JOSEPH

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Case dismissed, 1919.

KIEFER, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

KILLEN, OLAN

Arrested and deported Oct. 28, 1919.

KIMBALL, A. D.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Later released.

KIRCHER, W.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah. Repatriated.

KIRKBY, CARL

Arrested and held at Harlowton, Mont. Criminal syndicalism, Sept. 16, 1918. Released December, 1918.

KLABO, H.

Arrested and held at Kalispell, Mont., violation of city ordinance in distributing pamphlets. Sentenced to 3 months. Case appealed.

KOBAK, JOE

Arrested and held for deportation. Out on \$500 bail pending order of deportation.

KOBLER, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

KOENIG, CHARLES

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1-year sentence. Sentence being served at Leavenworth Federal prison.

KOLKE, T.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

KOLOCH, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

KOPP, GEORGE

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 16, 1918. Criminal syndicalism. Sentenced June 4, 1918, to 6 months to 10 years. Boise state penitentiary.

KORNER, R.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

KOSA, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

KRAMER, FRANK

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Case dismissed, 1919.

KRIEGER, CHARLES

Federal. Indicted at Muskogee, Okla. Released. Re-arrested under state charge Oct. 16, 1918. County jail, Tulsa, Okla.

KRUBER, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

LA CASALE, NICKOLA

Court martialled October, 1918, Fort Oglethorpe, for disobedience of orders. Sentenced to be shot. Changed to 20 years' imprisonment and reduced to 3 years summer of 1919.

LAMBERT, CHARLES L.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20-year sentence. Bond, \$15,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

LAMBERT, R. A. OR R. E. LAMBERT

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Out on bail pending trial Dec. 1, 1919.

LANCASTER, ARTELL

Federal. Indicted Sept. 21, 1918, Omaha, Neb. Bail, \$10,000.

LANG, VICTOR

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days and costs. Released May 11, 1918.

LATCHEM, E. W.

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Neb., Sept. 21, 1918. Bail, \$10,000.

LASSI, ROBERT

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Released summer of 1919. Case dismissed.

LAUKKI, LEO

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. sentence. Out on \$10,000 bail pending appeal.

LAUKIS, JOE

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Later released.

LAW, JACK

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bail pending appeal.

LAWRENCE, CHARLES

Arrested Fernwood, Idaho. Jail delivery from St. Maries county jail, February, 1918.

LEVINE, MORRIS

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

LEWIS, A. R.

Arrested and held for deportation at Seattle. Out on \$500 bail pending order of deportation.

LEWIS, W. H.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

LIND, GUS

Arrested Aug. 13, 1918. Sentenced to 30 days and fined \$100. Sentence suspended; defendant left town.

LIPSCOMB, W. H.

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Released summer of 1919. Case dismissed.

LLOYD, DORCAS

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days and fined \$100 and costs. Released June 9, 1918.

LLOYD, HARRY

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Out on \$5,000 bond pending appeal.

LONG, GEORGE

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

LORTON, BERT

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

LOSSIEFF, VLADIMIR

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20-year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bail pending appeal.

LUKLA, MATT

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Fined \$100 and costs. Released June 9, 1918.

LUND, FRED

Arrested Sandpoint, Idaho, criminal syndicalism. March, 1918. Released without trial.

LYONS, V. W.

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Out on bail pending trial Dec. 1, 1919.

MAC DONALD, J. A.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

MAC DONALD, GEORGE

Arrested Benewa county, Idaho. Picketing. Held at Moscow and St. Maries. Released after several months without trial early in 1918.

MADISON, NELS

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 17, 1918. Deported to Norway. U. S. deportation case.

MAHLER, HERBERT

Federal. Indicted Chicago Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

MAIHAK, PAUL

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 3 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

MAKI, SANDOR

Arrested Crosby, Minn., June 7, 1917, failure to register. Sentenced Aug. 1 to 8 months in Mankato county jail. After expiration of sentence re-arrested and sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Court martialled and sentenced to be shot. Sentence commuted by War Dept ao 20 years and further reduced in March, 1919, to 3 years. Alien. Native of Finland.

MANNING, JAMES

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5 year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

MARA, E. J.

Arrested Cashmere, Wash. Assault. Convicted. Appealed. Trial pending.

MARHOFF, _____

Arrested Boville, Idaho. Held at Moscow 1 year. Transferred to Spokane for additional 8 months and released.

MARHOW, GOLF S.

Arrested Moscow, Idaho, June 28, 1917. Released Dec. 11, 1917. U. S. deportation case.

MARLATT, NORVAL G.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Case continued indefinitely. No sentence imposed.

MARTIN, ALFRED

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days and costs. Released May 11, 1918.

MARTIN, ALFRED

Arrested and held for deportation at Seattle. Out on \$500 bail pending order of deportation.

MARTIN, FRANK J.

Federal. Indicted Butte, Mont., September, 1918. Violation of Espionage Act. Case dismissed.

MARTIN, JOE

Arrested at St. Maries, Idaho, March 16, 1918, criminal syndicalism. Convicted, sentenced to 1

- to 10 years. Boise state penitentiary. Appeal pending.
- MARTIN, JOHN**
Arrested and being held at Ely, Nev. Violation of Espionage Act. No indictment entered. Dismissed.
- MARTIN, PETE**
Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to \$100 fine and costs. Released June 9, 1918.
- MASON, ALBERT**
Arrested Benwah county, Idaho. Picketing. Held at Moscow and St. Maries. Released after several months without trial early in 1918.
- MASON, TOM**
Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of the Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.
- MATSON, _____**
Arrested and sentenced to 2 years. Charge of attempting to interfere with fire fighters.
- MATHSON, MATT**
Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Case dismissed summer of 1919.
- MATTINGLY, W. E.**
Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Later released.
- McAVOY, JOHN**
Arrested Phillipsburg, Mont., July, 1918. Misdemeanor. Held on \$1,000 bail. Case later dismissed.
- McCARL, HARRY**
Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 3½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.
- McCARTHY, CON**
Arrested at Ely, Nev., violation of Espionage Act. No indictment entered. Released Jan. 5, 1919.
- McCARTHY, DENNIS**
Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 16, 1918, criminal syndicalism. Sentenced to 1 to 10 years Boise state penitentiary. Case on appeal.
- McCARTHY, JOSEPH**
Arrested at Seattle, Wash., charged with assault. Convicted, fined \$25. Case appealed and pending. prison.
- McCARTY, JOE**
Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal
- McCLEOD, ROY**
Arrested Spokane, May 1918. Vagrancy. Acquitted and released July 5, 1919.
- McCOCHAM, E. J.**
Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.
- McDONALD, E. E.**
Arrested Spokane, May, 1918, criminal syndicalism. Convicted, sentenced to 30 days, \$100 fine and costs. Appealed and case dismissed. Re-arrested by Immigration Dept. and held in Spokane county jail awaiting deportation for almost 1 year. Released.
- McDOUGAHL, JOHN**
Arrested Wallace, Shoshone county, Idaho, Aug. 15, 1918; criminal syndicalism. Released on own recognizance.
- McEVOY, PETER**
Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.
- McKENZIE, JAMES**
Federal. Indicted Sacramento Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.
- McKENZIE, WM. D.**
Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Released summer 1919. Case dismissed.
- McKINNON, CHARLES H.**
Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Out pending appeal.
- McMURPHY, J. J.**
Arrested at Burke, Idaho, 1917. Sentenced to 1 year Boise state penitentiary and \$500 fine. Released Nov. 20, 1918, without fine.
- McNICOLL, E.**
Arrested near Montecino, Wash., July, 1917. Picketing. Held and bound over to Superior court. Released after ten days.
- McQUILLAN, PAT**
Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Released summer 1919. Case dismissed.
- McWHIRT, CHARLES**
Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1-year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Sentence served Leavenworth Federal prison.
- MEADE, W. E.**
Federal. Indicted for violation of Espionage Act. Convicted and sentenced to 5 years, McNeil's Island.
- MEDIS, H. D.**
Federal. Arrested and held at Yakima, Wash., for several months. Released by grand jury.
- MEE, PADDY**
State. Arrested Aug. 10, 1918. Sedition. Released Sept. 10, 1918. Insufficient evidence.
- MELLA, LORENZA**
Federal. Arrested at Butte, violation of Espionage Act, September, 1918. Released and case dismissed.
- MEYERS, FRED**
Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of the Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released. Arrested Seattle, vagrancy. Out on \$500 bail.
- MIAMA, CHARLES**
Arrested Spokane April 5, 1918, vagrancy. Fined \$100 and costs. Released June 9, 1918.
- MILLER, _____**
Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
- MILLER, F.**
Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
- MILLER, FRANCIS**
Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bail pending appeal.

MILLER, FRANK

Arrested Thompson Falls, Mont. Anti-sabotage. Held 4 months and released.

MILLER, FRED

Arrested and sentenced to 5 years in Deer Lodge, Mont., penitentiary.

MILLER, G.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

MILLER, H.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

MILLER, LOUIS

Arrested Ione, Wash., 1917. Held 18 months. Sent to New York for deportation in February, 1919. Released from Ellis Island.

MILLER, W. L. (WILBER MILLER)

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of the Espionage Act. Convicted, 1-year sentence. San Francisco county jail.

MILOSH, MIKE

Federal. Indicted Great Falls, Mont., Oct. 26, 1918. Out on bail pending trial under Espionage Act. December, 1918, dismissed.

MISCHE, LOUIS

Arrested Spokane, March 18, 1918. Ordered deported to Switzerland. U. S. deportation case.

MONAHAN, PAT

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

MONTGOMERY, CURLEY

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March, 1917. Criminal syndicalism. Sentenced to from 2 to 5 years in Boise state penitentiary.

MONTGOMERY, E. L.

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 16, 1918, criminal syndicalism. Sentenced 1 to 10 years Boise state penitentiary. Case on appeal.

MOORE, LYMAN

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 16, 1918, criminal syndicalism. Sentenced to 1 to 10 years Boise state penitentiary. Case on appeal.

MORAN, FRANK

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 2-year sentence. Bail, \$2,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

MORAN, WILLIAM

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

MORGAN, FRED

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 16, 1918, criminal syndicalism. Sentenced to 1 to 10 years Boise state penitentiary. Case on appeal.

MULROONEY, JAMES H.

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 4-year sentence. Bail, \$4,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

MUNDY, P.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah. Received deportation warrant. Objected.

MUNDEY, PETE

Arrested by Immigration Dept. at Walla Walla, Wash., transferred to Ft. Douglas and interned as enemy alien. U. S. deportation case.

MURPHY, JOE

Convicted of criminal syndicalism at Wallace, Idaho. Sentenced to 1 year.

MURPHY, JOHN L.

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

MURPHY, JIM

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Released summer 1919. Dismissed.

MURPHY, TOM

Arrested Troy, Mont., May 1, 1918. Seditious. Sentenced to pay fine of \$200. Not confined.

MURRAY, BERNARD

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Released summer 1919.

MURRAY, DAN

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

NEFF, WALTER T.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20-year sentence commuted by War Dept to 20 years and ten months. Out on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

NELSON,

Arrested Thompson Falls, Mont. Seditious. Released.

NELSON, FRED

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1-year sentence in Leavenworth Federal prison.

NELSON, W. N.

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, December, 1917, criminal syndicalism. Convicted and sentenced to from 2 to 10 years. Boise state penitentiary.

NERAT, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1919. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

NIELSON, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

NIGRA, PETER

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Sentenced 18 months. Bail, \$2,500.

NOLAN,

Arrested and sentenced to 2 years. Charge of attempting to interfere with fire fighters.

NOLAN, JAMES

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Died in jail of Spanish influenza while awaiting trial.

NORMI, NESTOR

Arrested Spokane, Aug. 14, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days. Sentence suspended.

OATES, JOSEPH

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

O'BRIEN, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released. Re-arrested June, 1919, Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for organization. Held by Immigration Dept.

O'BRIEN, J. L.

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 16, 1918, criminal syndicalism. Sentenced June 4, 1918, to from 1 to 10 years. Boise state penitentiary. Appeal pending.

O'CONNOR, HARVEY

Indicted Seattle criminal anarchy. Not apprehended. Case dismissed.

O'DAY, TOM

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Released on bond pending trial Dec. 1, 1919.

OLSEN, CHARLIE

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Case dismissed summer of 1919.

OLSEN, E. L.

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Case dismissed summer of 1919.

OSTRUM, ERIC

Interned in military prison at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco. trial Dec. 1, 1919.

PAHJOLA, A.

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days, \$100 fine and costs. Released June 9, 1918.

PANCNER, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

PARENTI, LOUIS

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Out on \$5,000 bond pending appeal.

PARSON, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Released on \$1,000 bail.

PASEWALK, WALTER

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

PATERSON, JOHN

Arrested and held at Seattle for deportation. Out on \$500 bail awaiting order of deportation.

PATTERSON, JOHN

Arrested Montecino, Wash., July, 1917. Vagrancy. Held 24 days and sentenced to 10 days or \$25 fine. Re-arrested Seattle, June, 1918. Held 20 days for federal investigation and released.

PATTON, FRANK

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 3½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

PAUL, DAN

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced 30 days and costs. Released May 11, 1918. Re-arrested St. Maries, Idaho, July 20, and held in county jail 13 days. Released August, 1918.

PERICH, JOHN.

Arrested Seattle, July 21, 1917, on order of deportation and held in Spokane county jail until Dec. 11, 1917. Released. U. S. deportation case.

PERRY, GROVER H.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

**PETERSON, WILLIAM, OR WM. SLA-
BERG**

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of the Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

PHELAN, J. B., AND 13 OTHERS

Indicted San Francisco for violation of Espionage Act.

PHILLIPS, JAMES

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5-year sentence. Bail, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

PIEROG, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

PIKA, PAUL

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Later released.

PLAHN, CHARLES

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5 year sentence. Out on \$5,000 bond pending appeal.

POE, ROBERT

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 3½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

POLLOK, THEODORA

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Sentence not imposed. New trial pending.

PRASHNER, ALBERT B.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Released on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

PRICE, JAMES

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 4-year sentence. Bail, \$4,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

PUJOL, J.

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Arrested and jailed. Later released.

QUINN, MIKE

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Out on bond pending

RADUNZ, H.

Arrested Seattle, Wash., June, 1918, held 20 days for federal investigation and released.

RANDALL, _____

Arrested and held at Seattle. Criminal anarchy; out on \$500 bail pending trial. Dismissed.

RANTIO, ERNEST

Arrested Spokane, Aug. 14, 1918, and fined \$10. Fine remitted on provision defendant leave town.

RATTI, JOSEPH J.

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

RAY, WILLIAM

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days, \$100 fine and costs. Released May 14, 1918.

REED, HENRY

Arrested Seattle, Feb. 19, 1918. Released Nov. 26, 1918. U. S. deportation case.

REEDER, WALTER

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Later released. Re-arrested in Oklahoma. Convicted. Sentenced.

REGAN, JOE

Arrested Latah county, Idaho. Criminal syndicalism. Jail delivery before trial.

REGAN, ROBERT

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days and costs. Released May 11, 1918.

REILLY, FRANK

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and sentence. Bail \$2,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

REISIER, THEODORE

Arrested Spokane, Aug. 14, 1918. Vagrancy. Not guilty. Released.

REY, MANUEL

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20-year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

RICE, C. H.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10-year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

ROBERTS, GLEN

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted. Sentenced to 10 days in Cook county jail on each of four counts.

ROBEY, JACK

Arrested Sand Point, Idaho, early in 1918; organization. Held several months without trial and released. Arrested and deported Oct. 28, 1919.

ROBINSON, EDGAR

Arrested Seattle, Feb. 25, 1918. Habeas corpus writ granted Dec. 4, 1918. U. S. deportation case.

RODRIGUEZ, ABRAHAM

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Later released.

ROLAND, ———

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

ROSS, TOM

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

ROTHFISHER, CHARLES

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20-year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bail pending appeal.

ROVINSON, SAM

Arrested and held for deportation, Seattle. Out on \$500 bail pending deportation order.

ROWAN, JAMES

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 228, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of the Espionage Act. Convicted, 20 year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bail pending appeal.

RUBY, JOE

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

RUDOLPH, AXEL

Arrested and deported Oct. 28, 1919.

RUSSELL, L. C.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, May 1, 1918. Violation of Section 135, Federal Penal Code. Jailed and released on \$1,000 bail pending appeal by government.

RUSTEMANN, ———

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah, Repatriated.

RYAN, GEORGE

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

RYAN, J. F.

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Dropped from second indictment and released.

RYAN, JAMES

Arrested Jan. 25, 1918. Released Nov. 26, 1918. U. S. deportation case.

RYAN, JOSEPH

State. Arrested Oct. 22, 1918, Logan, Mont. Held at Bozeman awaiting trial.

SAFFORES, BASILE

Federal. Indicted Sacramento Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Sentence suspended pending new trial.

SALV, TOM

Arrested Spokane April 5, 1918. Charge of vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days and costs; released May 11, 1918.

SAMPLE, ROY

Arrested Montecino, Wash., July, 1917. Picketing. Held 30 days without hearing and released.

SANDBERG, W.

Arrested Minneapolis, July, 1917, for failure to register. Sentenced October to 11 months Crow Wing county jail. Released on bail pending appeal. Rearrested April 4, 1918, same charge. Bound over to October term. Released on bail. Rearrested May 20 by military authorities. Court martialled for technical desertion. Sentenced to 20 years and reduced to 3 years April, 1919. Ft. Douglas, Utah.

SANTELLI, VINCENT

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act Convicted, 10 year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

SAPPER, MICHAEL

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 7½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

SARRAZIN, EMERY

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 17, 1918. Habeas. corpus field. Released Dec. 9, 1918. (U. S. Deportation case).

SCARLETT, SAM

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 20 year sentence. Bond, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

SCHMIDT, OTTO

Arrested Jan. 29, 1918. Held until habeas corpus was filed, Oct. 31. Ordered released, but died from influenza pneumonia soon after release.

SCHMUCKER, WILLIAM

Federal. Indicted Butte for violation of Espionage Act., September, 1918. Released on bail. Case later dismissed.

SCHNELL, CARL

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 3 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

SCHNEIDER, F.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah. Received deportation warrant. Objected.

SCHOENBERGER, C.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

SCHRAGER, BEN

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Sentence suspended. Case continued indefinitely.

SCHWANDT, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

SCOTT, ROBERT

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Released summer, 1919.

SCOTT, THOMAS

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 17, 1918. Habeas corpus filed. Released Nov. 27, 1918. (U. S. deportation case).

SEIDLER, P.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

SELZER, JOSEPH

Federal. Indicted for violation of Espionage Act and convicted and sentenced to one year.

SHANNON, ED

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days, \$100 fine and costs. Released June 9.

SHEA, JOHN

State. Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 16, 1918. Criminal syndicalism. Convicted. Sentenced June 4, 1918, to from 1 to 10 years. Boise state penitentiary.

SHEPHERD, CHRIS.

Arrested Clarkia, Idaho, 1917. Picketing. Held at Moscow, St. Maries, and later transferred to Ft. Douglas, Utah.

SHERIDAN, DON

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Bond, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison pending appeal.

SHERMAN, N. E.

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

SHUREN, STEPHEN

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Con-

spiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Released pending trial Dec. 1, 1919.

SIHTO, JACK

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail \$10,000. Released summer, 1919.

SIMPSON, JAMES

Arrested Seattle, Wash., Jan. 22, 1918. Habeas corpus filed. Writ granted Dec. 4. Released December 1918.

SINCLAIR, ARCHIE

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Bond, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

SLOVICK, JAMES

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted. Ten year sentence. Bond, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

SMITH, ARTHUR J.

Arrested Seattle, Jan. 22, 1918. Habeas corpus filed Oct. 31. Released Nov. 27, 1918. U. S. deportation case.

SMITH, BERNARD

Federal. Arrested Ely, Nev. Violation of Espionage Act. No indictment. Dismissed.

SMITH, C. L.

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

SMITH, EUGENE

State. Arrested Salt Lake City, Feb. 2, 1918, violation of Espionage Act. Released Dec. 2, 1918, on \$1,500 band. Case continued indefinitely.

SMITH, JOE

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Released summer, 1919.

SMITH, M. J.

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Released summer, 1919.

SMITH, R.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

SMITH, WALKER C.

Arrested and held Seattle. Criminal anarchy. Out on \$5,000 bail pending trial. Dismissed.

SMITH, WALTER

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

SOLAN, _____

Arrested and sentenced to two years. Charge of attempting to interfere with fire fighters.

SONTAG, CARL

Arrested Walla Walla, Wash. Interned at Fort Douglas as alien enemy.

SOPER, ANTON E.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

SPANBERG, A.

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 17, 1918. Deported to Sweden, Oct. 25, 1918. U. S. deportation case.

SPEALMAN, FRANK

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Released summer, 1919.

SPEED, GEORGE

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison. Sentence served.

STANGELAND, ALBERT

Arrested and confined at Camp Jackson, August, 1918. Court martial sentence of 50 years for disobedience of orders reduced to 5 years in April, 1919. Ft. Douglas, Utah.

STARK, LEO

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 4½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

STENBERG, SIEGFRIED

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Bond, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison. Released on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

STEPHENS, JOSEPH

Federal. Indicted Sacramento Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

STEVENS, W. K.

Arrested Thompson Falls, Mont., under anti-sabotage law. Held four months and released, 1918.

ST. JOHN, VINCENT

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Out on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

STOLKE, T.

Held for deportation at Ft. Douglas. Repatriated.

STRANG, WARNER

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 17, 1918. Released Nov. 27 after filing of habeas corpus. U. S. deportation case.

STROM, GEORGE, AND 2 OTHERS

Convicted and sentenced at Libbey, Mont., to from 2 to 10 years.

STROM, WALTER

Arrested Eureka, Mont., early in 1918. Held two months. Inducted into army.

STRUBER, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

SULLIVAN, FRANK

Arrested Benewa county, Idaho. Picketing. Held some months at Moscow and St. Maries. Released without trial early in 1918.

SULLIVAN, MIKE

Arrested June 3, 1918, Phillipsbury, Granite Ct., Mont. Criminal syndicalism. Released on bail. Dismissed.

SWANSON, OSCAR

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000.

SWENSON, ALRIK

Arrested and deported Oct. 28, 1919.

TAHTI, NELS

State. Arrested Red Lodge, Mont., February, 1918. Criminal syndicalism. Held in county jail at Red Lodge. Dismissed.

TANNER, WILLIAM

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5 year sentence. Released on \$5,000 bond pending appeal.

TAYLOR, _____

Arrested Thompson Falls, Mont. Sedition. Acquitted.

THOMPSON, JAMES P.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Bond, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison pending appeal.

THOMPSON, M. A.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

TORI, LOUIS

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Bond, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

TRAVIS, FRANK

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Died in jail of Spanish influenza while awaiting trial.

TROTTER, HARRY

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested, jailed and dismissed from witness stand while trial was on. Prison pending appeal.

TURNER, JOHN I.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Bond, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal

TYNICK, P.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

USAPIET, JOE

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Sentence suspended. Case continued indefinitely.

VERBECK, NICK

Arrested Benewa, Idaho, 1917. Picketing. Held several months in Moscow and St. Maries. Released without trial early in 1918.

VOETTER, GEORGE F.

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Bail, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison.

WAGEMANN, _____

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

WALDEN, TOM

Arrested Copalias, Wash., July, 1917. Held 20 days and released.

WALLACE, NICK

Arrested Sand Point, Idaho, 1918. Organizing. Held several months without trial and released.

WALLBERG, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 3½ year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

WALSH, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1919. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 10 year sentence. Bond, \$10,000. Leavenworth Federal prison. Released on bond, pending appeal.

WARD, JIM

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bond, \$10,000.

WARD, W. T.

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days, \$100 fine and costs. Released June 9, 1919.

WEILAND, C.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

WEINBERG, JULIUS

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Dropped from second indictment and released.

WEIR, ROBERT

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bond, \$10,000.

WELTON, E. M.

Arrested Benewa county, Idaho. Picketing. Held some months at Moscow and St. Maries. Released without trial in 1918, after acquittal of Neal Guiney at St. Maries.

WENGER, GEORGE

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Convicted Dec. 1919. 3 year sentence. Leavenworth Federal prison.

WESTERLUND, FRANK

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1919. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5 year sentence. Out on \$5,000 bond pending appeal.

WESTPHAL, JOHN

Arrested Spokane, May, 1918. Criminal syndicalism. Case appealed and dismissed. Rearrested July, 1918, August, 1918, and February, 1919. Small sentences. Indicted Sept. 24, 1918, on a Federal charge of conspiracy. Held on \$10,000 bond. Released summer, 1919. Case dismissed.

WETTER, PIERCE G.

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1919. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5 year sentence. Bond, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison pending appeal.

WEYH, WILLIAM

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1919. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 5 year sentence. Bond, \$5,000. Leavenworth Federal prison. Out on bond pending appeal.

WHITEHEAD, ALBERT

Federal. Indicted Sacramento, Feb. 8, 1918. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 9, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Convicted, 1 year sentence. Sacramento county jail.

WHITEHEAD, ED

State. Arrested at Sandpoint, Idaho. Criminal syndicalism. Case untried. At Bonner county, Idaho. Criminal syndicalism, April, 1918. Held until fall term and case dismissed.

WIERTOLA, WILLIAM

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bond, \$10,000.

WILLIAMS, SAM

Federal. Indicted Spokane, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Bail, \$10,000. Case dismissed summer, 1919.

WILLIAMSON, GEORGE

State. Arrested Idaho, April, 1918. Held in Bonner county jail until fall term and released. Criminal syndicalism.

WILSON, ALLEN (CLYDE)

Arrested Rockford, June, 1917, failure to register. Sentenced July 5 to 1 year at Chicago House of Correction. Time expired, but held by Department of Justice until May 11 and turned over to military authorities at Ft. Sheridan. Transferred to guard house at Camp Grant, May 27, 1918. Court martialled July 1 for disobedience of orders. Sentenced to 25 years. Reduced to 5 years, May, 1919.

WILSON, J. W.

Arrested Chicago, September, 1917. On Chicago postoffice bomb explosion. Held and later released.

WILSON, ROBERT

Federal. Indicted Birmingham, Ala., spring, 1918. Later released.

WILSON, ROBERT

Arrested St. Maries, Idaho, March 16, 1918. Criminal syndicalism. Convicted. Sentenced to 1 to 10 years. Boise State penitentiary.

WILSON, WESLEY

Arrested Kalispell, Mont., December, 1917. Organizing. Sentenced to 90 days. Appealed. Released.

WINSKI, GEORGE

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bond, \$10,000.

WITTER, ———

Arrested April 15, 1918, Wenatchee, Wash. Criminal syndicalism. Released. Later rearrested for sedition. Indicted by grand jury and confined in Spokane county jail awaiting trial on federal charge.

WOELFLE, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 24, 1918. Conspiracy. Later released and dropped from indictment.

WOLFLEY, JOHN

Federal. Indicted Wichita, March 14, 1918. Conspiracy. Dropped from second indictment and released.

WOLSKI, WALTER

Federal. Indicted Omaha, Sept. 21, 1918. Conspiracy. Bond, \$10,000.

WRIGHT, JACK

Tried at Sandpoint, Idaho. Jury disagreed.

YARLOTT, GEORGE R.

Federal. Indicted Wichita, Sept. 4, 1918. Conspiracy. Out on bail pending trial Dec. 1, 1919.

YOUNG, IRA

Arrested Spokane, April 5, 1918. Vagrancy. Sentenced to 30 days and costs. Released May 11, 1918.

ZUMPANO, SALVATOR

Federal. Indicted Chicago, Sept. 28, 1917. Conspiracy to violate Sections 6, 19 and 37 and Section 4 of Espionage Act. Arrested and jailed. Case dismissed April 30, 1918, during process of trial.

ZUPAN, F.

Arrested and held for deportation at Ft. Douglas, Utah.



— What dey got you for?

— Oh— Radical activities.

— Say man! Don't be foolish. Tell 'em you stole a horse or killed a man, but for Gee's sake don't say you are a wobbly or anarjist.

Under the Spell of Terrorism

By John Sandgren

Some time ago the Russian bolsheviki gave currency to the expression: "the dictatorship of the bolsheviki is no dictatorship to the workers. It is a dictatorship only to the enemies of the people." So the terrorists of the United States say: "There is no terrorism in this country. It is terrorism only to the enemies of Uncle Sam".

Here in this country things are reversed.

The very same people who are terrorized in Russia are the ones who do the terrorizing here. For them of course, it is liberty -- liberty to do what they please to the working people. The ruling class of this country has established a regular secret government which has its seat in Wall street. This



Underwood & Underwood Photo.

BOSTON STRIKE TROOPS IN HISTORIC FANEUIL HALL

What the Russian and American autocrats have in common is that both claim to represent the people. The difference is that the bolsheviki openly confess that they are autocrats while the American terrorists disguise themselves in the cloak of "democracy".

In Russia it is the former upper class, the former grand-dukes, the former "aristocracy" of birth, the former landowner, the former exploiter and oppressor of the poor, in short, the capitalist class, that complains of terrorism. Because he is deprived of his chances to live off the labor of others he suffers the pangs of Hell under bolshevik rule. He is under the spell of terrorism.

secret government controls largely the governments supposed to be elected by the people and partly through these governments, partly through their own agencies, they rule the people of this country as absolutely as ever the government of the czar ruled the Russian people.

The many millions of the people are cowed into absolute and servile submission to this secret government, and the reign of terror is so complete that very few dare to open their mouth or write a word in opposition to this government by the rich. They are under the spell of terrorism.

Among the workers there are still some who dare to raise their voice in opposition and who resort

to action against this cruel reign of terror by a secret government.

The result is typical for terrorism. The list of prisoners covering some 16 pages of this issue is mute evidence of this reign of terror.

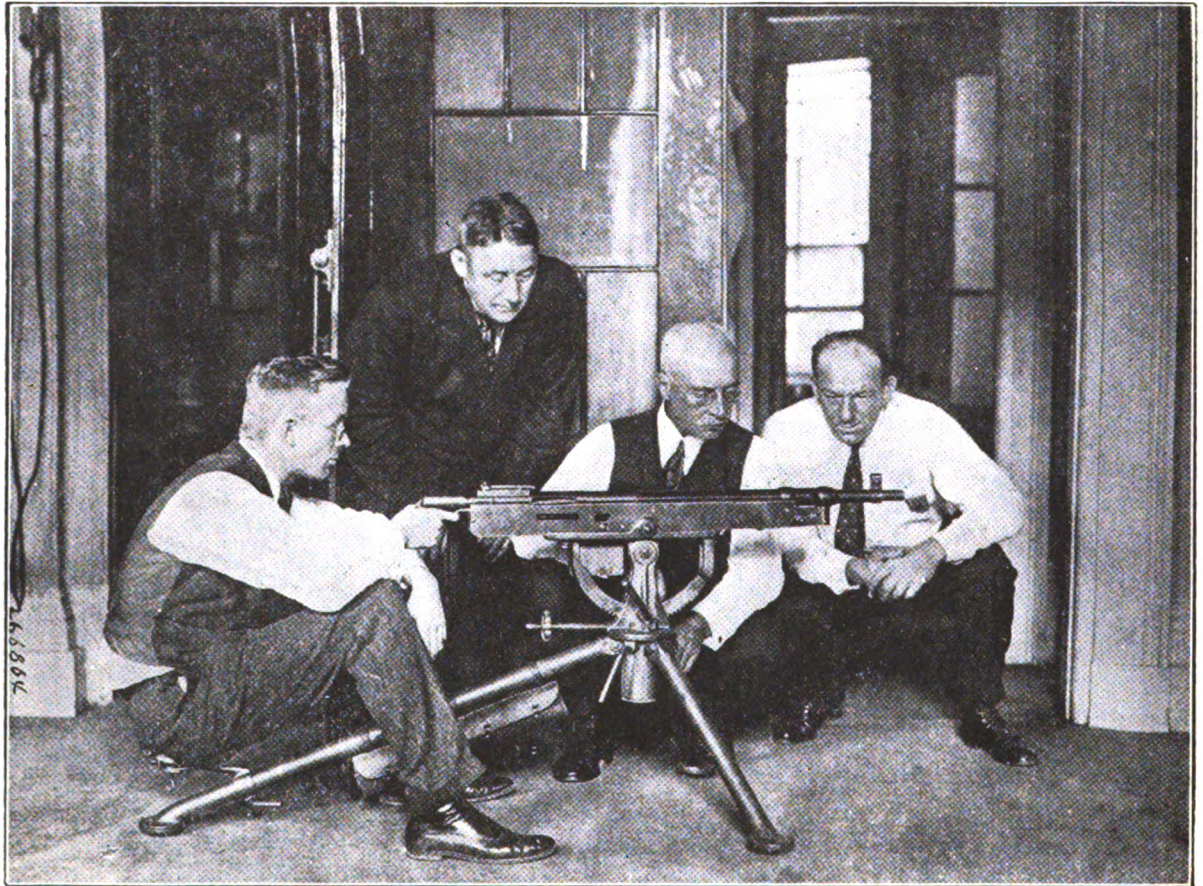
Or if you will look at the photo herewith. At first glance it looks like the reproduction of some classic painting depicting the sack of Rome by barbarians in ancient times. But it is nothing of the kind. It is simple modern American Cossacks, tools of terrorism, camping in the historic Faneuil Hall in Boston a hall that has been called "the cradle of liberty".

Note the incongruity of these swaggering hirelings lounging on this platform, where liberty has

perhaps still warm from its deadly action in the "police riots". They are just as keenly interested in this new tool of terrorism as a bunch of boys. To them it means continued prosperity, continued parasitism. It is one of their most reliable instruments for keeping the useful workers under the spell of terrorism, in a state of fear.

* * *

In the next picture we see Harvard students practicing with a machine gun. They are mostly sons of well-to-do people and have already imbibed the idea that the "rabble" is dangerous and must be kept in subjection. They have already murdered in their hearts the spirit that every child is born with, the spirit that follows you up to through youth if you



Underwood & Underwood Photo.

BOSTON SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE WITH MACHINE GUN USED IN RIOT

been the main theme for nearly 2 centuries, beneath statuary of renowned champions of liberty and under the motto "liberty and union now and forever". These tools of oppression are there to help suppress the attempt of the Boston police force to get a living wage and to prevent them from joining the union.

Turning to the next picture we see the chief of police of Boston and some of his intimates fondly playing and experimenting with a machine gun,

allow it to lead you, the spirit that follows you and acts as your guiding genius through life up through old age and unto the edge of the grave, if you allow it to keep company with you, the spirit of truth and justice. The students have murdered that spirit in their breast, and now they are callously learning how to shoot down the poor and down-trodden who cry for bread and justice. In a few years, perhaps in a few months, these very young men may be shooting down men, women and child-

ren in the mill towns of New England.

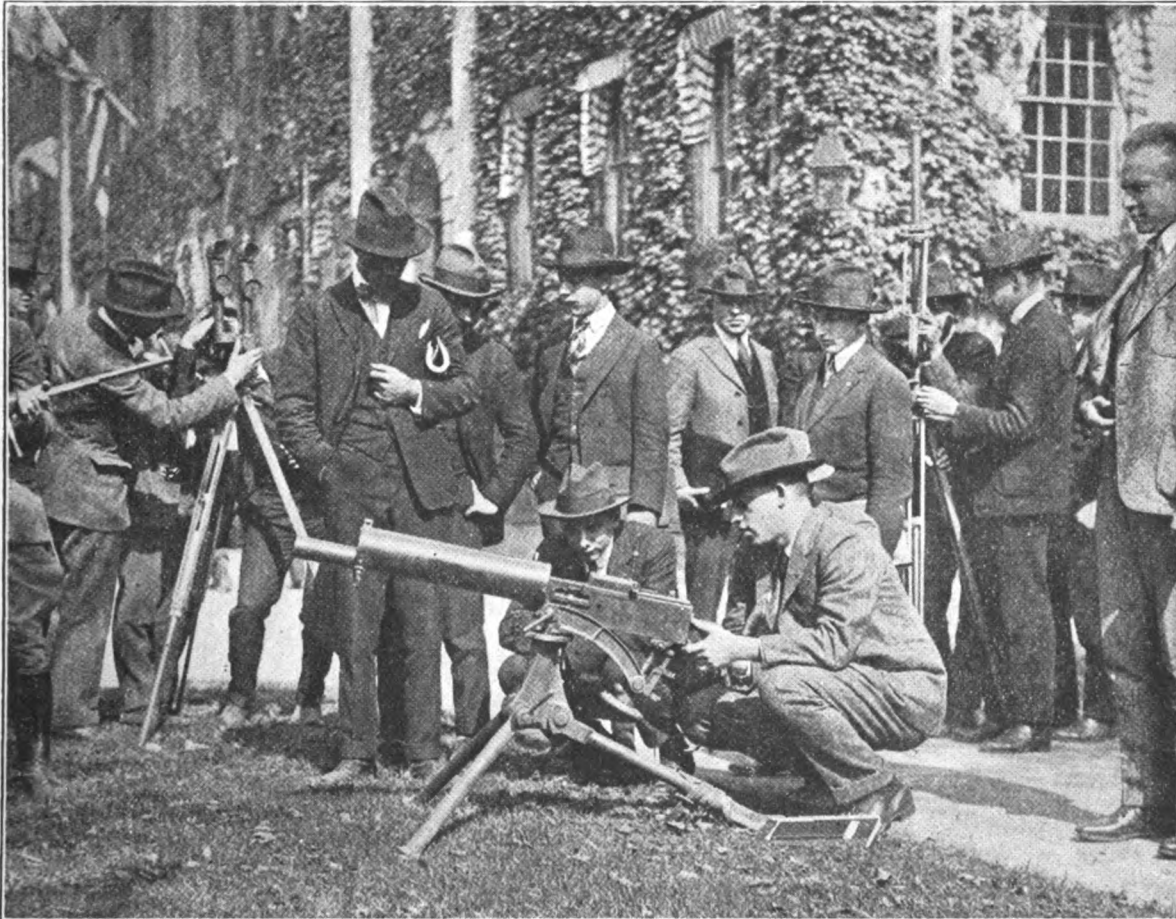
In the next picture we see four members of the state Constabulary of Pennsylvania, that private police of the steel trust and the coal barons which is maintained at public expense. The hypocrites and the liars will say that it is a shame to hold up these useful citizens to scorn, as their function is only to "maintain order".

All of us know that their true function is to terrorize the working population of Pennsylvania, to suppress speakers and break up assemblages. That is what they have recently done throughout the steel strike and that is what they have done before and what they will do hereafter. They are called "cossacks" and they fill the same function as the

boys in khaki" ready for "business". In this particular case the soldiers were on legitimate business, suppressing the mob riots in Omaha, Nebr., where the low-browed mob smashed the windows in the Court House and set fire to it and tried to hang the mayor. But the very same "boys" were soon after transported to Gary, Ind., to terrorize the strikers and "suppress riots", arranged by the "Sherman Service Inc." or other "detective agencies."

But this is by no means all the manifestations of terrorism.

The other day a Chicago paper carried an ad for "guards" to go up in the northern woods to combat a "menace". In other words, the demand for gunmen is at present so large that it cannot



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HARVARD STUDENTS LEARNING HOW TO USE A MACHINE GUN

cossacks in Russia. They are the tools of autocracy. They keep the workers submissive by holding them in the spell of terror.

In the next picture we see a member of the N. Y. State Constabulary trying to ride into a drugstore, while some passersby are hurrying their steps to get away from him. Being near a cossack is not safe. They are under the spell of terror. The cossack with his gun rule supreme.

And finally we have the familiar sight of "our

be filled through the regular secret recruiting agencies but has to be advertised broadcast. "The woods are full of gunmen," and so are the mines and the shops and the labor unions.

Production and distribution is gradually drifting into a stage where terrorism of the workers by "stools" and gunmen is the normal condition. The worker goes to his task under the spell of terror.

Machine guns are stored in convenient places by every concern employing a large force of men. Seve-

ral concerns make a specialty of the manufacture of such "riot guns" for the shop and for the home. If the gunman with his revolver and his club is insufficient, then the machine guns are called in action, and the dapper college boy and football hero gets his chance to warm his nose in human blood.

When not busy with debauchery or planning inhuman exploitation of workers, the minds of the capitalists seem to turn on new methods of "fighting mobs", that is subduing workers. One day we hear of a tear gas, of which only a few drops have to fall on a "mob" in order to kill hundreds of them and disperse the others. The next day we hear of

strous preparations for murder? And why are they all directed against the wage workers? Simply because there is no justice in the present system. It would not last for 24 hours without constantly increasing violence and terrorism. The people of the country would shake off their oppressors in short order if they were not held in check by guns.

They are under the spell of terrorism.

Nor is this the only kind of terrorism that the secret government of this country inflicts upon us.

The machinery of "justice" and its adjunct the police are being brought to bear upon the workers with all its force. We refer to the first article in this issue.



Underwood & Underwood Photo.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTABULARY ON STRIKE DUTY

the method of dropping nails and spikes from an aeroplane, each nail going right through a recalcitrant striker.

Then again we hear from New York City of a searchlight so powerful that it throws men to the ground like a 3 inch hose attacked to a hydrant, or we hear of the ease with which the crowded east side can be controlled simply by mounting machine guns on the elevated railway structure at every street crossing.

If there is "democracy" and "freedom" and justice" in this country, if "terrorism" is "psychological" - to talk with Wilson, - why all these mon-

But even this is insignificant in comparison to the terrorism hanging over the mass of the people whose bread is constantly in jeopardy. The man with a "job" is constantly being terrorized into cowering submission like a dog.

Without being told he is made to understand that nobody is wanted except those who willingly submit and allow the master to put his foot on their neck.

This sort of terrorism is particularly effective against women and weak men, especially clerical workers. In order to get anything to eat they allow themselves to be stripped of every vestige of in-

dependence and even hire out to persecute others. dependence and even hire out to persecute others. others.

The terrorists extend their activity to every nook and cranny of the people's lives. If there is any way at all of bringing economic pressure or blackmail to bear upon a person, it is done, in order to keep him silent and submissive to the secret government. That is why most of the middle class elements are in deadly fear of being suspected of disloyalty to the secret government, that is the financiers, the profiteers, the exploiters, the criminals who have

people are more and more being deprived of their rights and their ability to protest --- through a net-work or a system of secret government that runs through society from top to bottom.

The American people are under the spell of terrorism.

There is two ways of getting out of that spell. One of them is to make common cause with the terrorists and fall in with the secret government. In order to do that you have, however, to give up your manhood and your independence and become a serf of the devil with both body and soul. You



Underwood & Underwood Photo.

NEW YORK STATE CONSTABULARY "MAINTAIN ORDER" IN BUFFALO STEEL STRIKE

overthrown the constitution and usurped the power over the people.

Through bribery, violence, threats, blackmail and economic pressure the same secret government has gained control over the political machines that really pick out and control the political officers, and through them the system of terrorism is carried through all our public institutions, even to the extent of terrorizing the school children under the false pretense of teaching them patriotism.

And in the meantime the robbery of the people through low wages and high prices continues, and

have to die spiritually in order to live bodily. So do all the men who hire out to carry arms against the people and those who sell their mental ability for the same purpose. They are then no longer part of the human brotherhood. They are prostitutes. They are criminals.

Many of us prepare to sacrifice bodily liberty to allowing the capitalists to enslave our spirit. Failing to bend our will and break our spirits they throw us in jail or even take our life, but they cannot get us under the spell of terrorism. In or out of jail

our spirit remains free, and death itself has no terror for us, however much we desire to live.

The spell of terrorism has no power over our spirits. And in that fact lies the salvation of man-

kind from eternal slavery.

It is this spiritual fortitude of some workers in connection with economic development which shall make us all free men.



Underwood & Underwood Photo.
FEDERAL TROOPS ON DUTY IN OMAHA NEGRO DISTRICT

Uncle Sam in Schackles

How insiduously the terrorist regime works is well illustrated by the following letter from one of the Western States. Naturally we have to leave out name and address.

"One Big Union Monthly, Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Editor:-

"As I am now 84 years of age and am sick with a very bad cold, and as they have raided and taken one of my neighbours, treating him very mean and held him in jail for some time, all of which treatment I would be unable to stand at my age, I request you that you stop sending me The One Big Union Monthly. I have not changed my principles, nor do I intend to. I fought through the civil war and took part in 18 battles and skirmishes, and I do not approve of the high handed work being done against the laboring class in this country. You will probably not hear from me further as I am too old

to longer take part in the coming war between Labor and Capital.

Very Sincerely Yours (Signature)

This is what they call liberty and democracy, when they cannot and will not leave a feeble old civil war veteran alone, so that he dares to brighten his last days by reading the literature that he really wants to read. When it has gone that far, it means that not only has freedom of the press been abolished, but actually even freedom of thought. For when a person does not dare to show his sympathies for a certain movement by having its publications mailed to him, then that person has actually lost his freedom of thought. He is under the magic spell of terrorism.

How long will it be before the American People shall awake out of its stupor and arise with all its might and throw off the spell of fear, assert its manhood and demand its rights as free men?

Evolution—Revolution

By D. S. Dietz

When labor officials, so-called, make the statement: We are for evolution, but not revolution they deserve to be told that they had better "read up" else they will land in the scrap heap. Concrete scrap piles have their abstract counter parts in the world of man.

Evolution and revolution are as inseparable as the bloom of the cherry trees and the fruit which follows it. To say: We believe in evolution, but not in revolution is to say "we believe in the bloom but not in the fruit." How ridiculous.

We may say, evolution is the natural processes bringing things to a point, that the successful revolutions may take place.

A great railway was built across the continent. In the course of natural evolution the steam system became overwhelmed by the increased traffic—the new conditions. Trainmen were gassed, killed by the smoke in the tunnels. Freight was delayed. The old system proved itself inadequate. In their perplexity, the management consulted its committee of technology which means that science must always come to the rescue. Not preachers, politicians, managers, nor stockholders. Evidently, the committee of science told the management, that a revolution was necessary. You must change a basic principle, change from steam to electricity. That necessitated a complete change of machinery.

Now then, the engineers and other trainmen who saw the handwriting on the wall at once procured hand books on, electrical machinery. When the change came they were qualified to step from the discarded machinery to the new and powerful, easy going machinery. Thus do years of evolution culminate in the wholesome fruit of revolution.

The trainmen, especially engineers, who did not make a study of the new condition were naturally relegated to the rear, in the end to go with the old steam engines to their respective scrap piles. Labor politicians take notice.

The same law of evolution is working day and night in every industry of the world. The law can have no other purpose than to periodically revolutionize systems. We must repeat that the same law is emphatically true in theories of administration. None but fools vainly protest that law.

All that the workers of any industry need to cooperate with them, are the technical committees necessary to the several industries. That is, every industry has its technique, which the workers must acquire or develop among themselves and by drawing to their ranks individuals of technical knowledge. A working class administration of industry needs no bondholders, stockholders, preachers, politicians or other blatherskites.

The success of a revolution of any kind is **always** in proportion to its organized development along industrial technique as contrasted with mass-action bewilderment. Society in general need have no fear of the working class. The workers will **always** seek or develop the technician which is the great social guarantee. Blatherskites, Never!

Our Accounting System

By D. S. Dietz

Concretely, all of the I. W. W. is in its Accounting Department. There is its ownership. The eventual "taking over, control and operation of industry" is a matter of records, to be. Therefore, our accounting system is of vital importance aside from the mere matter of balancing with cash.

While the writer aims in this little writeup, to offer some constructive criticism, he wishes it understood that there is more room to praise and applaud than there is to criticize.

With the exception of the Supply Dept. the book system in vogue is splendid, at least for the present. Where our records do not reflect thoroughness, completeness and accuracy, it is the result of a lack of ability (not lack of numbers) of the workers in the office. To be more specific, said workers do not, as a rule, have among them one who has office organization technique. That accounts for only a part of the difficulty. The other part comes from adverse forces from without the organization; that is, interference by the enemy.

We have in mind more particularly, the Union General Offices. From the viewpoint of needs and simplicity, very often the branches and districts try to keep to many books. Office technique simplifies; as contrasted with cumbersome and unwieldy machinery.

Report blanks, at least within a Union, should be universal in form. There would be a very noticeable improvement, again added, if they were made universal throughout the entire organization, as well. The U. S. Post Office employees realize the need and importance of universal forms. The Department has them. Our organization loses one half the energy expended in office work because of diversified methods and forms. Before any form is adopted it should have the approval or recommendation of a technical board.

Union 500 alone, loses, at least, \$25.00 per day of labor energy through office inconsistency of various kinds. Oh, some may exclaim, that's over-stated. The writer is in a position to prove that it is understated if anything.

Now, let us workers get right down to rock-bottom and find out what "technique" means. It is something that we of the I. W. W. must look upon as the masters look upon gold. It is the very thing, as an incentive of the New Society, which takes the place of swag in the old and falling "slumgullion" society.

We cannot, either for the masters or for ourselves, operate a logging camp, a saw-mill, a planing-mill or conduct the Lumber-shipping department, without from 4 to 10 highly skilled workers in each operation. A worker who has had much experience in a particular line of work acquires more and more technique. They are necessary to a safe and sane operation. The same is true of an office having a volume of work. Without the technique the office fails partially in its object and purpose. Every line of work has its own technique.

We all realize that the organization does not have, as yet, an abundance of technique. That will develop when the organization, as a whole, learns the need of and demands it. However, when we see so many striving to do the best they can under the circumstances, we are moved to state: It is wonderful. Therein lies the secret of ultimate success on general lines.

The Agricultural Workers Union in Argentina

BY TOM BARKER

In the onward stride of modern capitalism, there are two sections of the working class, which are behind their fellows in organizing for their mutual protection. The one is the worker of the deep-sea, the other the toilers of the fields and the prairie. The isolation that divides the workers in both industries is largely responsible for this state of disorganization, but the needs of the hour, the greed and rapacity of their masters—for no other workers are so underpaid and overworked as the workers on the ships and on the land—and the desire for a better and more attractive life, act as the motive springs for these workers forming unions in their industry.

Edwin Markham's "Man with the Hoe" was a living description of the old school of rural worker. It is a type that is mercifully disappearing from the land of all countries. His back is no longer willing to carry the burden of the world. The old drunken, fighting harum-scarum sailor cared little and knew less about organization. He was easy to be robbed, scantily paid, and atrociously fed. But the new school of seamen are a different type. In the forecastles and in the engine-room the philosophy of the proletarian has made its beginning, and the Scandinavian on deck and the Latin in the stoke-hole are dreaming dreams of social warfare and conquest. The isolated and the divided are learning the lessons of solidarity and of organization.

The Australian Workers Union is the largest pastoral organization in the world. It is now over 20 years in age and possesses a membership of nearly 200,000 men and women, who are distributed all over the Island Continent. In the United States of the North the I. U. No. 400 has been organizing the migratory worker for the past three years. Its success has been phenomenal, and its staff of voluntary delegates are in every wheat field, fruit orchard and cattle station. It is the consolidation of the hitherto neglected forces of the country worker.

The desire for organization has now reached the country workers of the republic of Argentina. This gigantic country produces enough cereals to feed the world. Wheat and barley and maize are sown in the spring by the brown workers of the soil, and in the harvest, Mother Earth and her swarthy children gather and reap the golden spoil. The railway stations are almost hidden by the product of sun and soil and muscle rearing their high stacks along the side of the track. And yet, in this sunny land of the south, in this hill-less cornucopia, the sweating reaper knows the gnawing bites of hunger, even while surrounded by the very fruits of his labor.

Long before the sun rises on the sea-like horizon, the harvest hand has risen to commence his long day's toil. His clothes are still damp with the salty sweat of the previous day's slavery. Still half asleep, he tends the rattling, noisy machine felling the slender stalks. He has sixteen or more long

hours of slavery, and for the sum of three or three and a half pesos a day.

Three hours after the dawn has vanquished, the work stops for "matè". "Matè" is presumed to be a meal, and takes the place of breakfast. It consists of a cup of maté—herb tea—which is sugared in a very minor degree, and a golleta, which is hard, dry, and a stranger to salt. This is the succulent breakfast of the Argentine harvest hand. At 11 a. m. the worker dines off a poverty-stricken soup and a "puchero." The latter is a national institution, and becomes monotonous after a short while. A harvest hand's "puchero" would create a revolution in an Australian shearing station, and send the cook for dear life down the track, minus his swag.

At 12:30 p. m. the slavery begins again and goes right on up to the time you can't see. Famished, hungry, exhausted the human animals come from the field, and grope in the darkness for their "cena" or supper. This meal is about the same as the mid-day meal, with a little tea in the place of the maté.

His hunger half satisfied, he throws himself down on his couch of straw and with the stars peeping down on him, he sleeps the heavy sleep of exhaustion until the heavy boot of the capataz (foreman) awakes him for another day in the fields. All night long the mosquitoes exact a heavy toll from his already shattered frame. Whatever is left from their greedy bites is left for the exploitation of another type of mosquito, whose richness and idleness is contrasted with the squalid and sordid slaves of the pampa.

By the time the last cutting is over the men are physical wrecks. What use is it to them that they now have 150 to 200 or even 300 pesos in their pockets? The money evaporates as if it was enchanted. Between drug-stores, wine dumps and alleged fondas or boarding-houses, it disappears leaving the man with no option but that of securing another skinner as soon as possible. But this form of social crucifixion is coming to an end. These are not the days of social quiescence. The New Message stalks abroad, and it crops up alongside the threshing machine, and at 'matè' time. Here and there among the brown toilers one or more men will be found who know how matters have to be changed, and understand, more or less vaguely, how to do it.

You will see going north at this time of the year, hundreds of men travelling on the freight trains. They are from the big cities, many of them from the port workers, from the ships and other industries. Thousands of them understand the necessity of organization, many of them have been members of the union in their own industry. This year the 'matè' has to contain more sugar, and they are going to want eggs, churrascos and meat for the first meal. At the midday meal there will have to be meat and salad in addition to our old friend

"puchero". There is going to be tea and plenty of it, and tea is a luxury in this country.

At 2.30 p. m. they are going to have another small meal and a 40 minute rest, which will probably almost cause heart failure to the estancieros (farmers) and hangers on. They also want to have the mate' ready before starting work in the morning. They are going to decline to get up before the sun, and also to work after that gentleman has knocked off.

If they work some portion of half-a-day and have to knock off through rain or breakage of machine or any other matter, they want to be paid for the half-day, whether the time worked be ten minutes or three hours and a half. They want to be paid in money, not in promises, or lottery tickets or fowls, gramophone records or left off clothes. And when the gladsome day comes when the wheat is reaped, winnowed, thrashed, and stacked, they want to be taken to the nearest station in a carriage or conveyance, at the expense of the proprietor.

Estancieros and machine agents are to be notified of these demands by the delegate of the Agricultural Workers Union, and if they are agreeable they are to sign it, and give their order to the Union for the men. The Union is to establish offices in every pastoral centre, with general headquarters in Rosario. Of course if the owners do not agree to these very reasonable terms then we presume, the boycott will be applied.

The wages are to be ten pesos per day for day workers. Only days and half days are to be counted. Quarters of days are to be abolished: On the machine a fireman shall have 200 pesos per month, cooks, 200 pesos per month; fireman's assistant 150 pesos per month; oilers, 200 pesos per month; all other hands 10 pesos per day. The enforcement of these conditions and wages while not coming up to the standard enforced in Australia and some parts of the United States will effect a great change throughout the country and be of far-reaching value to the worker in the camp. It will give him leisure, and show him some of the tangible results of organization. It will bring him within hailing distance of his fellow workers in the other industries in Argentina, who are now busily engaged in organizing and financing the Agricultural Workers Union. Money is flowing in from all directions and organizers of competency are going to the country this year for a change. Roughly, there must be somewhere in the direction of a million workers engaged in the harvest.

With the sweep of the season from the northern provinces will come the sweep of the organization. A gigantic campaign will be started, carried by hundreds of enthusiastic delegates, who will be armed with supplies for joining members. They will attempt from the beginning to establish job control, to link all the men up. "No Union ticket, no job," will be the slogan.

Literature has been printed in great quantities

calculated to arrest the attention of the country workers. Newspapers will be printed and distributed in the usual Argentina working class style, free of charge, giving news of the organization, its doings, fights and conquests. Songs are being written to instill the solidarity by agreeable sounds to the ears of the brown toilers of earth.

Back of all this activity stands the imperative call for the One Big Union. The workers in the ports and on the railways know well that successful organization must reach right back into the source of the country's wealth, back to the grain fields. Power is tested by the weakest link. The country workers have been the weak link. This will be the last year of weakness. A new link is being forged. This is the day of big things—and quick things. Eight months ago, Argentina was the weakest point in international marine Unionism. Now it is one of the strongest. The Marine Transport Workers made it so. The Agricultural Workers will make and create an unconquerable force out of the despised pariahs of the camp. Long live the Agricultural Workers Union.

Picture the One Big Union, fellow workers. The harvest worker toiling in Argentina reaping and producing the grain, the railway workers carrying it to the ports, the longshoremen loading it to the ships, the seamen and firemen in the ships carrying it to the doors of other countries, the longshoremen there unloading, the railway men again carrying it to the depots, the carters to the stores, the store-worker selling it to the ultimate consumer, all members of the One Big Union, all with the idea of the proletariat in their minds and souls. The links are being forged, fellow workers, in all directions. Give us more men, more initiative, and no force on this earth can hold it or stay it.

Wheat and barley and maize are the things that are gambled with today. These priceless treasures, which insure the happiness and wellbeing of the race are held in the hands of the masters of bread. The men who reap, the men who carry, the men who make, are putty, like the wheat in the hands of the Masters of Bread. The Loaded Dice of the gambler has far too long been the governing force of Society.

His existence is challenged in the foot-hills of Mendoza, the fertile Entre Rios, the lonely pampa central. The numberless host is taking the one direction and its march will follow the harvest with a zest this year, for is not the time coming when the reaper will not go hungry amidst his reaping? Yea, the New Day is breaking. There will be no need for the capataz to wake the workers to view the coming dawn.

All hail to The Agricultural Workers Union in South America! !

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The Aftermath of the Railroad Strike in England

By George Hardy

In the December issue of the O. B. U. Monthly I described the British Rail Strike as a marvelous victory for the working class, because the British government was forced (by economic direct action) to reverse its position from attempting to reduce wages on Dec. 31st 1919, to one of agreeing to pay wages at their present rates until Sept. 30th 1920.

However negotiations were to be entered into immediately, which was done. After over 3 months of discussion, another program was been arrived at which leaves the railmen not in such a victorious position as before, when they demonstrated by their Industrial Solidarity—their power to win.

Yesterday, January 18th was the day that seems to turn victory into defeat. By a majority of 2 out of 60 delegates voting they agree to accept a very intricate and complicated program embodying the following terms, (1st) that the rates of pay shall be standardized on the basis of the average wage paid over each grade on 15 railways, with a proviso that every case of hardship should be met. (2nd) When the cost of living has fallen to the pre-war level the standard rate shall be 100 per cent higher than wages were before the war. (3) After Sept. 30th the wages will be governed by the cost of living, based on a sliding scale, and whenever the cost of living has risen or fallen five points, wages shall go up or down one shilling (25 cents) as the case may be, the datum line to be 125 per cent above pe-war prices.

Although in the first instance the Railmen by a refusal to accept were able to make the government alter its plan, or scheme, from one of standardization (meaning making all bonuses permanent wages) based on the lowest paid man in any grade to one based on the average wages paid in any grade. Nevertheless many of the higher paid men will suffer a reduction, so this snatches (to some extent) victory away from them.

Victory is even less apparent, when we consider the 3rd item. For if the Railmen accept a sliding scale as the governor of wages—they admit, they do not look for an increase of the standard of living outside of that shown in the 2nd item.

However you will remember I said it was not a revolutionary strike in Sept. 1919 although to some extent revolutionaries had control, and this must be remembered in all class action as well as in craft action, for in mass strikes, if the workers are only out for wages etc., they are not likely to make real class-conscious decisions.

There is notwithstanding the above facts, a great movement going on in Great Britain. The fact that the delegates refusing the terms only needed three more votes to carry a refusal means much to revo-

lutionaries. The rank and file also will vote on the matter in their respective branches and they can turn the decision down which will mean it is an armed truce that has been decided.

Then there is coming up the Dockers (Longshoremen's, demands of 16 shillings a day and the miners scheme of nationalization. Couple this with the militant delegates' statement that, "the time is not opportune", meaning they do not like winter as a fighting season, but would rather wait until all the above vital questions are on the table, then bring into action in the spring the full power of the Triple Alliance. This is the aim of many revolutionaries.

What must be decided sooner or later, is whether the Triple Alliance can be a factor in the industrial field. When this time comes there is no doubt about the Industrial Solidarity of British Labor, as they have a natural hatred for blacklegs and will maintain solidarity even though they do not agree eye to eye with their Fellow Workers. The same Solidarity of all members affiliated with the Triple Alliance that was shown in the Railstrike of Sept. 1919 can upset the British government.

This may be the signal for a European Revolution that so much depends on England. To the American worker the British workers ask, "What will be your attitude in the coming Crisis?"



Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery they may indeed wait forever.—Macaulay.

Enslaved by Gunmen

In Chicago there has recently been a clash between gunmen that bares a state of affairs which deserves the attention of the whole country.

To hire assassins is a trick of wealthy evildoers and tyrants which goes as far back as history. But in no country has the hired gunman risen to such a prominence as in the United States of recent years. Here the field has been so encouraging for the gunmen that they have regularly established themselves in business as gunmen, carrying on their murderous work in open for years, buying luxurious homes and automobiles and getting "respectable", all the time remaining at their bloody task. The Chicago incident is proof of this.

The gunmen may be divided into four classes:

1. The "stick-up" man, who holds up people and robs them, occasionally killing a few to save his own skin, and only occasionally hiring out for a "dirty" job.

2. The "special police"—gunmen or the "operatives" of "detective agencies", which are really the murder departments of big business. These fellows pack a gun for the purpose of terrorizing workers and frequently wound and kill striking workers. They are also the mainstay of "citizens' posses" and Ku Klux parties who drive I. W. W. men out of town and leave them in the desert, who tar and feather and beat up I. W. W. men or other "undesirables", and who occasionally do a little lynching job, as in the case of Frank Little, and in the frequent cases of "suicide by hanging", now taking place in the western woods.

3. The politician gunman. This specimen is active in politics and terrorizes his ward or his precinct and "delivers the goods" on election day. He is spending most of his time in saloons (now in blind pigs) where he talks politics and gambles. He is usually decked out in many rings and flashy diamonds. Frequently he is the owner of a saloon or a brothel or both and enjoys respect among his fellows in proportion to the number of notches in his gun, that is in proportion to the number of murders committed. He is chummy with the politicians and officeholders, police and judges included, and enjoys "protection" for his saloon, his gambling den or his brothel and has other kinds of swag besides. Not infrequently he is on the city's payroll. Drunks with a big roll are frequently taken in hand by him. This type frequently has a fine residence and a family and nearly always an automobile. As he increases in prosperity he gradually hires men to "work for him". That's how the apprentice murderer-gunman—gets a chance to get up in life. After this type of gunman has made his pile he gradually retires from the dangerous "work", leaving it to the younger "boys" who have yet a political carrier to make and a pile to gather. At this stage he may go into politics and run for office, and he is frequently found in the city council or holding down

"a payroll job" in the city's service. A political grafter he remains to the end, and there is not much use putting up a political ticket in his ward without first consulting him.

4. The labor union slugger and gunman. It is this latter type that has recently sprung into prominence in Chicago, incidentally revealing the fact that there are immense bodies of workers—tens and tens of thousands—"organized" in the A. F. of L. who do not actually constitute bona fide labor unions, but who merely are victims of gangs of bandits—thieves and murderers—who have gotten control of their unions or themselves "organized" the unions and taken out charters in the A. F. of L.

The incidents are briefly as follows:

One, "Moss" Enright, a well-known labor slugger and gunman, with several notches in his gun, it is said, and at the same time an officer of the plumbers' union, was murdered early in February. He was just stopping his \$6,000 automobile outside his \$60,000 mansion when another automobile drove up and its occupants pumped him full of slugs and poisoned tacks from a "sawed-off shotgun", before he himself had a chance to get his own gun out of his overcoat pocket.

Well, Enright, who once started to serve a life sentence for murder of another labor union gunman years ago, but later "got clear" through "pull", got a funeral that would make the uninitiated think that he was a public benefactor. There were over 200 floral contributions and 5,000 people attended when the coffin was taken out of the house. Among the attendants were a state senator and a state representative, a judge and several other public officials and a number of A. F. of L. officials. The majority of those attending came from the underworld where "Moss" had his chief admirers and proteges. There were magnates from the brothel district, saloonkeepers, gamblers and gunmen and those who "hang out" in their places. "Moss" was popular among these people for most of his business seems to have been transacted in saloons and back parlors. Such places seem to be most suitable for the collection of bribes and blackmail and for division of swag as well as for the planning of dark business. "Moss" probably also "set them up" freely. Easy come, easy go. So "moss" was considered "a fine fellow" in the circles where a more honest and innocent person is considered a "boob" and a good for nothing.

But the thing that interests us most is that "Moss" Enright, the gunman, was a very prominent man in the A. F. of L. The investigation has revealed the fact that there are several unions in Chicago that are absolutely under the control of the likes of Enright. If it had not been for a feud between these labor gunmen which ended in murder, we would have known nothing about this, but now the investigation by the police brings out that the street sweepers, the street repairers, the



APROPOS THE GUNMEN FEUD IN THE A. F. OF L. OF CHICAGO

gashouse workers' unions and several other unions, have been helplessly in the hands of Enright and other sluggers. Among these the names of Tim Murphy and Mike Carozzo are the most prominent, and they are booked for complicity in the murder of Enright.

But it should not for a moment be thought that it stops there. It appears from the investigation, as reported in the papers, that these bandit chiefs have whole gangs of underlings or operatives which have been entrusted with the various offices of the unions. Not enough with that, but these bandit gangs seem to have very close connections with other unions. So f. i. with auto repairers, steamfitters, bricklayers and painters and many more.

The question arises whether the larger part of A. F. of L. officialdom in many cities does not consist of this kind of bandits. Such is the bodyguard of Samuel Gompers and such is largely the make-up of the delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions where all progressive measures are killed.

The way these labor union bandits operate seems to be that they terrorize all decent elements to

stay away, on penalty of slugging or facing a gun. Thereupon the murderous conspirators nominate and elect one another for all offices, paying one another good salaries, and giving unbounded opportunities for graft. The officers in the office seem, according to the papers, to be increasing their income by "holding out" that is by reporting a smaller membership than the actual. The walking delegates, who, of course, always have their guns handy, collect small sums from the man who wishes to join or who wishes a job and bigger bribes from the contractors "to keep labor troubles off".

Furthermore it seems that the real bandit chiefs devote themselves to the extortion of larger sums from large corporations to desist from strikes. In fact, it is hinted that the present feud and the murder may have grown out of the fight over the division of a large bribe of this kind. This explains the mansions and the automobiles.

Tim Murphy began his career as special "bodyguard" or gunman for a well-known politician, Senator Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, while Mike Carozzo can look back upon a career as a divekeeper before

he used his gun to get control of a body of workers largely composed of his countrymen, Italians.

Only a corner of the curtain concealing the secret manipulations of the A. F. of L. has been raised, accidentally. What it lays bare is enough to shock hope and faith in the labor movement out of the staunchest.

A large part of the workers in the A. F. of L. are completely enslaved by these labor sluggers and bandits. They are under the spell of terrorism. They dare not strike out for control of the union by the workers themselves, for fear of being slugged or killed. These bandits naturally oppose every reform, every advanced idea. It is largely these bandits and their low-browed tools who oppose industrial organization and the I. W. W. in general. They hate us and persecute us because they know that our success would mean the elimina-

tion of sluggers and murderers and crooks from the union.

The I. W. W. stands for job control by the workers themselves, for democracy within the union, in fact it is a union where the officials are servants and not masters. This is naturally repulsive to the gentry from the underworld.

The proper thing for these workers to do is to drop their fake union, which is only an agency of extortion, and form a real bona fide union according to I. W. W. principles, electing men to office who are known to be honest and capable and devoted to the cause of the workers.

The sluggers and murderers must get out of the labor movement, together with Sam Gompers and his whole rotten machine, and a new era must be ushered in.

Harold Lord Varney "Exposes" the I. W. W.

For some time past Harold Lord Varney, ex-secretary - treasurer of Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 300, and well-known I. W. W. writer, has acted rather queerly. He all of a sudden moved his headquarters from Chicago to New York—over the protests of some members, and otherwise proved that there was something wrong with him. He had a surprise in store for the I. W. W. members. He contemplated renouncing us. This he has now done. He has "exposed" us in a whole page article in the *New York Sunday World* of February 8, and in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, thus making his backsliding public business and capitalizing it for what it is worth. For the latter purpose Varney poses as a very important person in the I. W. W. in the past, concealing the fact the I. W. W. is so built that the arrest or disappearance of any 100 or 200 or 500 or 1,000 or 2,000 for that matter of its most "prominent" mem-

bers will not seriously affect the life of the organization.

We are happy to state that Varney's sudden departure from the I. W. W. was of so little importance to the I. W. W. that it would never have been noticed by the membership had he not himself advertised it. This is a warning to all of us—not to get "the swell head". While our services may be useful and acceptable to the I. W. W., none of us is such a god that the organization could not dispense with his services without the slightest inconvenience.

As far as Varney is concerned he must have suffered terribly of late in his double role, and we certainly are glad to be rid of him, now that we know what ailed him.

The following is an exact reproduction of Varney's "exposure" as it appeared in the *Sunday World*. (For further comments, see the articles, "One More Renegade", by George Andreytchine, and "Man Overboard", by John Sandgren, in this issue:)

The I. W. W. Exposed by its Chief Propogandist

Harold Lord Varney, "Bill" Haywood's Counsellor and aid, charges that the main object of the leaders is to bring about the destruction of the American Federation of Labor. The masses of the country promptly uproot every revolutionary movement, for they are loyal to America and its institutions of government.

By Harold Lord Varney

I FIRST met Bill Haywood some seven or eight years ago. I doubt whether Bill even remembers the occasion. But to me it was a decisive, unforgettable day.

It was in a little rafter-walled two-room home in St. Louis—a flat finished off in the loft of a carpenter shop and belonging to a dim individual who was then Secretary of the St. Louis Socialists. "Big Bill" had come to town to lecture for the I. W. W., and the Secretary and I had bestirred ourselves to arrange a supper to welcome the great man. Busy women "comrades" had filled the tables with good things. And after the supper we pushed

back our chairs and listened hungrily to the talk of the famous I. W. W. "chief."

I was then eighteen years old. A few months earlier I had read Marx and Kautsky and Spargo and I had been washed into the Socialist Party in a hot tide of emotionalism. I had given up my former dreams of the bar. All the bright plans of my boyhood had suddenly slipped away. A lawyer's career became strangely detestable to me. I determined to become a Jean Jaures—a Eugene V. Debs—a Bill Haywood, a glamorous leader of revolution.

There was another youth in St. Louis at that

time, some two years older than myself—John Gabriel Soltis. Socialism had come to Soltis also in a law school. We met in the “local,” and the first night we formed an alliance. We burned with great plans and we shrieked at the stodgy old “comrades” in the party who seemed so hopelessly stupid and inert.

I can see Soltis now—a shaggy headed, boyish figure, mounted on a platform in the little Socialist hall, screaming at an audience of a dozen drowsy figures, shaking his arms wildly as he entreated them, “in the name of suffering humanity,” to support the Socialist Tribune. For we had started a paper! The Socialist Tribune was the joint product of our plannings. Every week we poured into it florid Varney-and-Soltisisms. To pay the bills we entered the working class—Soltis in a restaurant and I in a machine shop. I can remember the soft, affectionate tone that used to creep into Soltis’s voice as he mouthed the magic name—Socialist Tribune. And I suppose that my voice shivered too.

Joining the I. W. W.

The coming of Bill Haywood was an event for both Soltis and me. For “Bill” was coming to us, hot from the Lawrence strike. He was coming to us from spectacular, vivid scenes which we had followed breathlessly in the newspapers. St. Louis is off from the beaten track of revolutionary incident, and the coming of Haywood was like a breath from hot, furious mill towns, from wild, battling mining camps—from polyglot steel towns—and from ocean docks, astir with industrial revolt.

Soltis was very learned that evening as we sat in front of the attic feast and drew out the rich fund of tales which Haywood brought us. He assailed “Big Bill” with ponderous questions couched in deadly polysyllables. But I was strangely silent. I was listening to the leader and his talk of the I. W. W. I sat in the background with a new thought stirring in my mind. The I. W. W.! Should I join it? Should I leave the Socialist Party and its timorous dilettanteism? For months already I had been howling for “sterner chords and wilder music” in my Socialist Tribune. I had been groping for something “redder.” Should I abandon the political party and throw myself into the frankly revolutionary group?

After the gathering dispersed I got Haywood alone. Diffidently I put the question: “Shall I join the I. W. W.?”

And peculiarly enough Haywood answered “No.” I remember the amused light that came into his one eye as he heard me out.

“The I. W. W. is composed of different kinds of fellows than you,” he explained to me. “You can help the I. W. W. a great deal from the outside. But don’t join it. You won’t fit in.”

But, nevertheless, I joined it. A few days later I climbed three dingy flights of stairs in an old warehouse building and found the St. Louis I. W. W. headquarters. I came out with a red card in my pocket.

I have carried that card ever since. Through lights and shades of adventure that have eclipsed the maddest melodramas of fiction I have gloried in my I. W. W. card. Seven years of strike leading, seven years of delirious speech-making, seven years of lecturing and of writing and of tireless journeyings through emotion-heated labor fights! So I have lived since that first night.

But now the fire begun to cool. And as I look back to the beginning I am able to realize that Haywood was right. I shouldn’t have joined the I. W. W. I didn’t belong there. I came into the I. W. W., emotion-driven, and I have remained there through the years because the glamour of its battles

gripped me like a magnetic spell. The I. W. W. is a boy’s organization. It comes to youth as it came to me—full of the tempest and the throbbings of idealism. But when the ideals cool into doubt, the glamour tarnishes away.

A few weeks ago I was holding one of the highest offices in the I. W. W. I had slowly mounted up in the movement until I was at last one of its national leaders, and I sat with Haywood in its national councils. I had made a very definite place for myself in the I. W. W. I was the writer and interpreter of the movement. Two of my books were used as textbooks by the organization. I had written a history of the I. W. W., and I had delved out my material from every nook and cranny of I. W. W. incident. I was the foremost lecturer of the I. W. W., traveling constantly to fill ever-increasing dates. I got on the inside: I got to know the I. W. W. with all the intimacy that comes to the man who is at the head. My life was choked with its responsibilities.

The Dream Flickers

And it was then—just as I had finally got my hand on the throttle of the American revolutionary movement; it was then—just as my boyhood dream of labor leadership began to realize itself—that everything began to pale and sicken. The dream tarnished. The ideal flickered out. I had a sense of things falling; all the delicate balances of my beliefs seemed to shake. My life—crowded and gripped by I. W. W. duties—suddenly became flat and empty.

There were a few weeks of wavering—of desperate struggles to recover my I. W. W. self—and then, finally, I found myself standing outside, an apostate from the I. W. W., a believer in the established order. And now I begin to see the I. W. W. with the cold aloofness of one who has grown beyond it.

I am writing this paper to explain why I left the I. W. W. I am going to try to put my reasons before the public. And these reasons are all intellectual reasons.

I did not leave the I. W. W.—as I entered it—led by another emotional flare. Emotionally I would have remained with it. There were my friends, my comrades of fights and thrills and dangers; there were the faithful ones who had loved and trusted me through the years; there were the memories, which will ever be sweet to me with the witchery of my youth. Certainly, for emotional people, the I. W. W.’s will always be more attractive than the existing order. Whatever virtues the present system may have, it hasn’t got the emotional pull which is found in the ideals of revolution.

The capitalist system of society can never be so alluring to youth as the dream of Communism or the apocalyptic vision of Utopia. Existing orders are always based on logic, and logic is cold and thin. But revolutionary programmes flow from the emotions, and emotional movements are magnetic and rich with fascination. It is only when the young begin to turn—as I have turned—from their emotions to their reason that they right themselves and become reconciled to the necessary existing order. The I. W. W. mind is a vicious circle, and one goes round and round and never escapes until he frees himself from unreasoning sentimentality. But when one begins to think, the I. W. W. faith turns to ashes in his mind.

The chief reason which has weakened my I. W. W. faith has been the knowledge that the I. W. W. is not the uncompromising revolutionist which it claims to be. I have been struck by the unbelievable disparity between its radical public utterances and its weak, compromising inner self.

I have long been conscious of the fact that my



OILY JOHN GIVES A HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS FOR "HIGHER EDUCATION"

I. W. W. isn't what it seems. Of course I couldn't have guessed this when I joined. Only by climbing to the top and surveying the weltering field of its national membership could I convince myself that the I. W. W. has no historic destiny; that it is only another of those doomed organizations which have the seeds of their own destruction planted in their heart. The I. W. W. is paralyzed by a contradiction which guts every limb of its organization.

The contradiction lies in this: For propagandic purposes the I. W. W. represents itself as a great flaming revolutionary programme, instinct with an unspotted idealism, voicing the urges of the entire working class. It scorns the short-cuts of politics and political opportunism. It is sonorous with the phrases of Communism. It assumes the form of a labor union—not because it is interested in everyday demands, but because unionism gives it the most elastic form in which to penetrate industry and prepare for the final revolution.

I. W. W. Dress Parade for the Young

But the actual I. W. W. realizes none of these lofty aims. It is not revolutionary, and it is not an expression of the whole working class. The real I. W. W. has sunk into a paltering, hesitating mass union of laborers, confined to four industries and reflecting the spirit—not of labor, but of the lumberjack, the miner, the "gandy dancer" and the harvest "stiff." Outwardly the I. W. W. is a great barrage of revolutionary phrases to excite and attract the emotional. But in its inner circles the stress is laid, not upon destroying capitalism, but upon destroying the A. F. of L.; not upon building a new system, but upon building a new union; not upon getting job ownership, but upon getting "job control." The dress-parade I. W. W. has a grandiloquent and impressive programme to achieve a new society, but in the actual I. W. W. this programme has faded, and all the energies of its branches are turned into frittering tasks of routine and desperate efforts to gain "immediate demands." And its leadership drifts more and more into the hands of uninspired "job delegates."

Now this may all seem paradoxical and contradictory. And that is just the point. The real I. W. W. is contradictory. That is the fatal thing which makes all I. W. W. hopes shrivel into futility when we analyze them.

It is the dress-parade I. W. W. which attracts the young, as it attracted me. Every year thousands of idealists throw themselves into the I. W. W. to find an avenue to their dreams of a new society. And the I. W. W. either disillusiones them or else it loads them down with tasks, as in my case, and thus keeps them bound to it by the momentum of routine. It may delude them with glamorous, melodramatic activities. But it gets them nowhere on the road to a better society.

I don't mean to suggest that the average I. W. W. man is aware of this truth. On the contrary, even the leaders of the I. W. W.—a few blasé old-timers like Bill Haywood excepted—are religiously convinced that in building up the I. W. W. they are fighting a social revolution. "We are building the structure of a new society within the shell of the old," they quote glibly from their preamble. They feel that every increment to the I. W. W. means a weakening to capitalism. I believed it myself until I began to analyze the human material that we had in the I. W. W.; then I realized sickly that the faster we grew the further we drifted from our revolutionary aim.

And the case is this: The masses of this country are not revolutionary. They are not interested in revolution. They are loyal to America and to its institutions of government. And it is these

masses who are the field from which the I. W. W. must necessarily glean its recruits.

In order to put across their sweeping programme the I. W. W. must have numbers. The theory of the I. W. W. is to overthrow capitalism by organizing all the workers, in all the industries into a One Big Union. They do not, like the Bolsheviks, plan a minority dictatorship. They do not, like the French Syndicalists, trust to a "militant minority." They must have all. Their theory stands or falls upon this point.

Working Class Do Not Want Revolution

But how can they rally all the workers to revolution when hardly a handful of these workers are interested in revolution? Here has been the "poser" which the I. W. W. has always faced. Can one bring revolution to a people who do not want it? The working class of America is interested in jazz and baseball and Billy Sunday. The working class of American prays to God and venerates the traditions of Washington and Lincoln. The working class own Liberty bonds and vote for the candidates of the great American parties.

The mountain of American labor did not come to the Mahomet of I. W. W.ism, when the Haywoods and the St. Johns launched their One Big Union. And so the I. W. W.—perhaps unconscious to itself—has gone to the mountain. The I. W. W. couldn't make labor revolutionary. But labor has made the I. W. W. conservative.

In order to realize its programme and get numbers the I. W. W. drifted into opportunism and thus blasted their organization with a contradiction. The masses are interested in more to eat, therefore the I. W. W. told them to join the "Wobblies" and get more food right now. The masses are interested in shorter workdays, so the I. W. W. adopted the slogan that the A. F. of L. itself had launched in 1886—an eight-hour day! The masses want sanitary conditions of labor, so the I. W. W. began to agitate for sanitation.

In fact, none of the big battles of the I. W. W. has even remotely suggested any revolutionary aim. They have all been accidents of opportunism. The I. W. W. fought in Lawrence—not for revolution, but for a 10 per cent increase in pay. The I. W. W. in Paterson merely voiced an eight-hour-day spirit. The I. W. W. at Everett fought and died in order to make speeches on the streets. The I. W. W. at Wheatland struck for more lavatories. The Butte, the Bisbee, the Mesaba Range struggles were but battles over wages. The I. W. W. pulled out 75,000 lumberjacks in 1917 by howling against the system of carrying blankets.

Wherever the I. W. W. has grown it has grown by tabooing the talk of revolution. Wherever the I. W. W. has gained members they have done so by methods which the A. F. of L. itself might have used. But wherever the I. W. W. has attempted to advocate a programme of a new society, there its very roots have been exterminated by the hostility of the workers whom they seek to organize.

I. W. W. Drifts Into Opportunism

And so the recruits to the I. W. W. are, in the main, conservative workers. Some of them become impregnated with I. W. W. principles. But very few. For the most part they come in solely to build up a labor union, and they turn indifferently from the talk of revolution. And they, in turn, gradually leaven the I. W. W. toward attitudes yet more conservative. To gain these members in the first place the I. W. W. must assume a conservative pose. And to hold these members, after they have been gained, the pose must be kept up.

More and more then, as it thrives, the I. W. W.

drifts into opportunism and fails in its original ideal. More and more these policies react upon the I. W. W. leaders themselves and palsy their dreams.

It was the realization of this impossibility in the I. W. W. programme which destroyed my original faith. For years I had stormed up and down the platforms of the country, calling the workers to revolutionary unionism. And yet, only when I talked of immediate demands did the workers seem to answer.

The average I. W. W. advocate has become a victim of extreme self-deception. He believes what he wants to believe. He thinks the workers are shouting for revolution when they are only cheering for "porkchops." He watches for straws, and every discontent of labor is distorted into the first rumble of revolution.

And so for seven years I fancied that I was forming a fateful revolutionary union. For seven years I felt revolutionary vibrations which had their source nowhere but in myself. For seven years all my mornings were revolutionary "dawns," but their sun has always set in disillusioning capitalist nights. I wallowed in my emotions until my reason rescued me. And now that I have come to realize the temper of the American workman I know that the I. W. W. cannot win him. All the stage spectacularities of the I. W. W. but beg the I. W. W. goal. As a revolutionary body the I. W. W. has been a ludicrous, epochal failure.

What the I. W. W. really has done has been to organize several thousand workers in each of four industries—lumber, coppermining, agriculture and camp construction. It hasn't gained job control in any of them. It has been too revolutionary to be a success as a union; it has been too conservative to be a success as a revolution. The A. F. of L., even, could have organized these industries much better.

And to gain this pitiful result fifteen years of fighting, of self-immolation, of lavish personal sacrifices that are almost unparalleled in labor history have been the price. The I. W. W. has poured into its battles the lives, the vitality and the infinite idealism of thousands of nameless young devotees, who come on always, in tragic waves, to fill the ranks of this fated cause. And the result of it all is—four minor unions! It is superb—but it is silly.

When I began to see these truths I saw the fallacy that lies behind all revolutionary movements. Not alone is the I. W. W. attempting the impossible; the I. W. W. is but a startling example of the impossibility of all revolutionary attempts. The failure of the I. W. W. may have been stark, but it only emphasizes the stronger the utter hopelessness of social revolution as a method of progress. Where the I. W. W. falls, there the Socialist will fall, the Communist will fall, the Bolshevik will crumble, for their tactics are unsound and Utopian.

The trouble with the revolutionary thinker is that he has no historical sense. In his impetuous, fanatic ardor to realize an ideal he does not attempt to understand the institutions of today. He does not glimpse the agony of the ages which have brought us up to our present system. He blinds his eyes to the awful gulf which lies waiting to swallow us if our delicate artificial system should crumble.

The system which we revolutionists have called capitalist is regnant today because it has shown itself practical, workable and human. It was not invented by any one. It was not blue printed by theorists. It did not come to us, brain-blown, from the studies of economists.

Instead, it was a growth. What we call capital-

ism is an accumulation of social institutions which have slowly developed through the ages. Some of them have origins which antedate written history. All of them are plastic, altering with our needs, forming and re-forming themselves in the shape of the changing world. They are played upon eternally by the tests of necessity and the urge of experiment. And these institutions—linked together into a system—are the pillars and piles upon which we have reared our comfortable security of life.

Only a few generations separate us from the howling fears of beasts and the awful scourge of hunger and cold. The struggle for existence has led us to capitalism. And under the leadership of capitalism humanity has been marshalled and mobilized into a war with cold and hunger which has placed us in the secure social luxury of the present.

It is natural for us to look into a yet more glorious tomorrow. Society has not stopped growing. But when the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks assail capitalism today they are assailing the very cornerstone which supports civilization. They are loosening the cement of social life. They are weakening the foundations upon which the very possibility of their own collectivist dream is resting. Pull down capitalism and the Socialist programme is but a hollow scaffolding.

The Real Hope of the Future

The young men who follow their emotions into revolutionary movements, as I did, blink at these stern truths. And so they build I. W. W.'s which shake with fallacy. They cry for revolution when the very morale of our industrial order is trembling in life struggles. They are sappers, undermining the labor of those who are truly building the humble increments of progress. They are so anxious to gain a Utopia that they would obliterate a civilization.

Social progress does not come by revolution it comes by work. It comes by the tireless labor of millions of men and women, contributing their mites to a great social prosperity. It is not the fruit of the demagogue; it comes from the un-honored laborings of the inventor, the artisan and the wilderness pioneer. It does not come suddenly, as the I. W. W. would bring it; it grows slowly and tortuously, but every growth is eternal.

The hope of the future lies in the unifying of men's energies into a greater and saner capitalism; it does not come from those who preach division and who demoralize our unit in class hatred. Such is the new belief which I have at last attained. If my reason has led me far from the I. W. W. I can only the more fully sense the gap which has led the I. W. W. away from reason. If the I. W. W. calls me an apostate I can only answer that, for seven years, I was an apostate in the I. W. W. from the truths which I had buried and suppressed.

I cannot share the bitterness of the general public opinion against the I. W. W. Perhaps I still stand too close to them to believe that they are ogres of iniquity. I prefer to remember them as I knew them—a sincere band of heroic, perverted men. Some of them I shall always love. All of them I shall always understand.

But now I know one thing. Years ago, when it all began, Bill Haywood was right. "I didn't fit in." I tried to be an I. W. W.; I gave them everything I had to give but one thing only—MY RIGHT TO REASON. And that one thing, which I refuse to sacrifice, was the thing which has at last led me away. Revolutions must have not merely the bodies of their leaders, the revolutionist must also give his free, rich mind. He who keeps his mind above the emotions and their fatal flood will surely return to capitalism. Such has been my story.

One More Renegade

By George Andreytchine

The readers of the One Big Union Monthly will pardon us for not making a thorough reply, after a critical examination, to Varney's vituperations in the kept press, for this is not even an attempt at refuting any of his allegations.

He is not important enough to cause anybody a sleepless night. He has not mattered in the life of our organization or any of its militants to deserve a serious valuation. The world has known many a renegade especially in the trying days of the universal slaughter. France has had its Herve', Jouhaux, Guesde, Renaudel and Sembat; England its Hyndman, Henderson; Germany its Scheidemann, Noske, Sudekum, Ebert and Heine; Russia its Gvosdev, Plekhanov, Skobelev. We cannot enumerate them, their names are legion. But our renegade is of a cheap kind; he has not had the chance even of realizing his pet ambition of "becoming a Jean Jaures, a Eugene Debs, a Bill Haywood."

Humanity will never pause to gasp at the loss of a fighter as it did when Hervé deserted the cause of the working class, who had shown courage, indomitable heroism and devotion to that cause; who had served prison sentences for it, had been beat up, insulted and put on the index, not for excommunication, but for execution in case of revolution.

Such people who had great power thanks to the traditional influence they wielded in the labor movement one had reason to fear. But still, we see that Hervé is completely erased from the memory of the French revolutionists and his name has become a derision, a by-word of treason and contemptible turn coat counter revolutionary activities.

The pigmy Varney is a disillusioned American college boy who had been fed on the hero business all his life and now has turned most cowardly to bite people who have had nothing but the glad hand of fellowship and understanding for him. We wish to say something about THE REAL REASON that made him quit the working class in order to cover himself with the slime of the kept press (he always was hungry for such stuff!) if the readers of this magazine will excuse our brutality. There is a letter in the possession of one of our fellow workers written by Varney which reads something like this: "You ask me why I quit Chicago. Well, in the first place I had a hot tip that these raids were going to be pulled off, and besides. * * * If there ever was a man who knew that the liberty and very lives of his fellow men were in jeopardy and did not warn them, that man was worse than a criminal. But we have a reason to suspect that only a few men knew of these raids and they were in the pay of the Packers, Bankers and Speculators of Chicago, Mr. Hoyne and his brave crew of night riders.

This is only a preface to the real reason; a few

days before this "exposure" appeared in the New York World, Harold Lord Varney had learned of his indictment by the bankers' jury in Chicago and that the capitalist system he praises so gullibly would not hesitate to send him to Joliet. But his —ambition was never so bold as that; he aspired to be a Gene Debs, a Bill Haywood without having to bury himself alive in Atlanta or Leavenworth; he dreamt of "becoming a Jean Jaures" without having to lay his life for the cause of the proletariat.

He says that he has entered the I. W. W. "led by an emotional flare." He left it, however, in a different kind of emotion, the emotion that a mouse feels when he is trapped between two huge paws of a ferocious cat. And to be frank "the capitalist system can never be so alluring," its Joliet, Leavenworths, Atlantas, St. Peter and Pauls, Monjuich, Clairvaux, are not "very alluring." Such shameless boasting, impudence and overboldness as he displays were surely unnecessary in order to tell us the story of a man who cannot stick to his principle, a man without any will power and manhood.

One of the pretenses for which he is supposed to have quit the I. W. W. is that it "is not the uncompromising revolutionist which he (the I. W. W.) claims to be. That it is another of those doomed (by who? his present masters?) organizations which have the seeds of their own destruction planted in their heart. The I. W. W. is paralyzed by a contradiction which guts every limb of its organization."

Why? Because "the I. W. W. realizes none of these lofty aims." We are only a few days off the third anniversary of the Russian revolution. Three years and two months ago Varney would have quit the Social Revolutionary party because "it realizes none of its lofty aims." This is silly, sillier than all he has ever said. **Programs and platforms are realized only under certain historic-economic conditions that make such revolutions possible.** The sick dreams of an imbecile never materialize, but the determination of millions of conscious and heroic workers do, under the above mentioned conditions. Those conditions prevail now in Europe, Asia and America, even Harold Lord Varney's own United States, for which he might shoulder a musket against the workers he once tried to dope. It is useless to go any further than to direct the reader to Frazier Hunt's articles in the "Chicago Tribune" of February 10th on the peasant's in Siberia, the most downtrodden and benighted folks on the face of the earth:

"I find the population united to a man in what they believe is their fight for justice. They are determined the land owned by the government, church, and rich landlords shall be theirs, to divide among themselves to farm on the Russian communal system; sworn to end for all time the Kol-

chak idea of reactionary government, finish the Japanese intervention, and gain peace. "Soviet" is the password and for the moment Moscow is their Mecca.

"What does 'Soviet' mean to you?" I have asked scores. I always get the same answer: "Zemla e svoboda" (Land and freedom).

"The world lives and dies for a magic word and today, none is so magic as "Soviet." When America speaks the word "Soviet," it sees a man with blood-shot eyes running wild with a torch in one hand and a pistol in the other. But here in the dreary frozen hills the word "Soviet" comes to these peasants as the breath of spring bringing new hope and fresh determination to fight as one for the beloved land and freedom."

These peasants never aspired to be "Jean Jaures, Debs or Haywood," but to be free and free will they be.

The American working class will do the same in spite of such people as Gary, Schwab and General Wood. It only needs a little more of that idealism born out of suppression and suffering which Varney's masters are supplying and plenty.

The opportunism he talks of comes from himself. He was the chief propagandist of "evolutionary" instead of revolutionary action; he attempted to emasculate the I. W. W. He was the chief defamer of the Russian revolution and has done much to alienate the true militant workers from the I. W. W. The pages that he has lately written in our press issue forth the stench of opportunism and senility.

He calls the achievements of our organization "pitiful." We are amazed at his assertion. We thought he knew history, and recent history at that. The Bolsheviki count only 300,000 members now, after two years and a half of victorious conquests against the international bandits. Before the revolution it had something less than 15,000 members. That in a country of 180,000,000.

We do not despair of our numbers. Numbers do not count with us; we want quantity and that quan-

tity surely is not what Varney is made of.

And still Varney says that we "emphasize the revolution as a method of social progress." This in one breath with our opportunism and contradictions. Some logic. But here I must remind the reader that Varney wrote an article during our trial before Judge Landis that would have sent him to Leavenworth were it not the fact that Haywood refused to divulge his whereabouts. That article threatened Judge Landis, the jury and prosecuting attorney with the pompous phrase "There are Two Hundred Thousand of Us."

Varney believed in "revolution as THE method of social progress," only two years ago. Later he became the incarnation of Gompersism and now Harry Orchardism. Bon voyage! soon we shall not be able to distinguish him from those creatures who testified against us and our fellow workers in Sacramento and Wichita.

Before closing I want to mention that the reason Varney praises the capitalist system as the "accumulation of institutions which have slowly developed through the ages." "Slowly!" Sure. Just read about Cromwell, about the ten years of revolution in France, a century ago; when many thousands of heads were chopped off to make capitalism possible; look at France in 1830, 1848 and 1871 about which much has been written. The Paris Commune was "slow" when in three days alone Gallifet shot 35,000 Proletarians. Look at England a century ago at Peterloo, where soldiers killed the revolutionists; later we see again the reign of terror during the Chartist movement. Czarist Russia and Germany have bitterly regretted "the slow" evolution that Varney is dreaming about. Their fields are manured with bodies of peasants and working men, all killed for the glory of "his beloved capitalist system."

He wants "greater and saner capitalism," Well and good. But why does he want it now, after his indictment by the minions of the much praised saner capitalism?

I am sure your reply is on your tongue.

Man Overboard

By JOHN SANDGREN

The news that Harold Lord Varney has lost hope in the I. W. W. and again thrown his lot with capitalism, reminds us of the immigrating Irishman who jumped overboard when he came to Sandy Hook, because he thought that no more Irishmen could cross such an ocean after him, his own trip having been very rough.

We hold that the good I. W. W. ship, after a very rough voyage is now "inside the capes". The last thing a sensible man should do now would be to jump over board, with calm water and a beautiful shore ahead. Now is the time for all hands to get on deck and cheer, for the I. W. W. is surely on

the home stretch. Our cause is about to capture the world.

During the last twelve month hardly a month has passed without the news that the workers of a new country have adopted our principles or joined our ranks.

Patiently we have labored all these years without much visible results, patiently we have suffered and sacrificed, but finally our work begins to tell.

The principle of industrial unionism, the principle that the peoples of all countries should themselves take possession of the means of production

and distribution through these industrial unions and by means of them carry on production and distribution when capitalism collapses, that principle for which we have fought so desperately without making much headway for years, has within the last few months been recognized by workers all over the world as the only solution of the social problem.

First came the news that the bolsheviks of Russia were relaying the economic foundations of their country on industrial union lines. Then followed, closely upon one another, the news that western Canada had adopted the One Big Union, and that Australia was doing the same thing. Since then such news have come incessantly, from Argentine and Uruguay, from Mexico, from Spain, from Italy from Greece. The French syndicalists in their congress formulated our principle clearer than ever. The conservative English trade unions abandoned their old indirect action position and declared for direct action. Then came the German workers with the big surprise of the year, large bodies of them organizing with full endorsement of I. W. W. principles.

That the workers of Sweden and Norway consider themselves as champions of the same principle, we may conclude from the fact the Swedish and Norwegian Workers are now strenuously collecting funds for the I. W. W. defense, having already remitted \$2000 from Sweden and \$500 from Norway.

That contributions to our defense funds are also flowing in from organizations in the Netherlands, Cuba and England and Italy shows that we have friends a little everywhere.

Finally, we recently received the big jolt of the year from England, when the shop stewards movement, representing 1,500,000 men, aligned itself with the I. W. W.

As a fitting summary to this work of the last 12 months comes the important news that the Russian industrial unionists, many millions strong, have issued a call for a 4th international, a purely industrial international, as recorded in our last issue.

Just as we are writing these lines the mail man brings a letter from the railwaymen of Portugal, asking us for information about the One Big Union, as they want to become part of it.

The industrial international in accordance with the I. W. W. program will soon be reality.

So thought compelling is the I. W. W. program that all other programs are withering and collapsing before it.

Only a few months ago we were *considered merely a handful of desperadoes with a social wild cat program. Today we are a world movement that is sweeping everything before it.

It is becoming more apparent every day that, as the collapse of capitalism proceeds mankind is turning to our program as their only salvation from total destruction and chaos.

In fact, there is no other universal formula for the solving of the social program.

But what about this country, somebody will say. Is not the parent body of the I. W. W. facing destruction as the result of the persecution. Are not the two governments of this country, the secret one and the official one, going to break up your organization by denying you free speech and free assemblage and, by confiscating your mail and by imprisoning your secretaries, editors and delegates as fast as they are elected, as well as any member who becomes conspicuously active? Are they not through terrorism going to drive away part of membership and scare others from joining you, preventing your growth and endangering your existence as an organization?

Are we really making as much progress in this country as we are in foreign countries?

We surely are, and perhaps more so, although it has not yet come to a head resulting in a spectacular landslide to our ranks. But as observers of our progress for a long time, we dare make the statement that the elements for such a landslide at any time are present everywhere. To wit:

The A. F. of L., the craft union principle, is thoroughly undermined. Even old craft union leaders are in increasing numbers publicly endorsing industrial unionism with the "taking over" clause.

The number of independent industrial unions endorsing the substance of the I. W. W. program is on the increase.

The substance of our program is endorsed and energetically expounded by all political socialists.

The only organization of negro workers of any importance, the one that holds the future of the black race in its hands, the "National Brotherhood of Workers of America", has adopted a declaration of principles along I. W. W. lines.

There is a general awakening in all classes, making them recognize the fact that only industrial organization can stave off a calamity.

All these factors cooperate towards bringing the working class together on an industrial union basis. Only people who have prostituted themselves to the terrorists will deny the correctness of this conclusion.

The persecution is keeping these elements out of our ranks at present. The workers are keen enough to discover the strength of our social program, but they want to get the benefit of it without paying the price. They are willing to let us do the fighting for them, and they cheerfully surrender to us most of the "martyrdom".

As a result it is possible that industrial unionism for some time will keep growing in this country outside of the I. W. W.

But what do we care, as long as the working class is drifting into an acceptance of our program. The program is the main thing. The name does not matter.

Looking at the situation in this country from this point of view, we have every reason to be

jubilant over our success, even though we see "breakers ahead". The main point is won. The world is adopting our plan of a new society and our method of getting there as fast as can be expected.

The I. W. W. is on the home stretch after having served as the shock troops of the new society for 15 years. We are now in sight of the new society.

To jump overboard from the I. W. W. ship at this time like Varney has done, and like the Irishman did in the story, is either a bad case of jail scare or it may be a modern case of the sirens luring a sailor down in the dazzling palaces of the deep. For the rest we shall not try to guess what caused the spirit to leave Varney and drop him back in the capitalist world of thought. We only make note of the incident. His work for the I. W. W. was of great value. The little pamphlet "Industrial Communism—the I. W. W." was the right

word at the right time. His "Story of the I. W. W.", of which there still remain 11 chapters, we will continue to publish in this magazine.

Varney gave us the best that was in him. Our ideal spurred him to great and noble efforts, and he may in days to come with satisfaction remember that he has drawn many a straw to the I. W. W. stack.

The I. W. W. pays for such efforts mainly with time checks cashable in happiness instead of coin in the new society, unless the holder goes over to the enemy body and sold. In that case of course he has "nothing coming".

Incidentally we may remark that we do not miss the sailor who thus jumped overboard from the I. W. W. ship. He leaves no hole behind him. The incident is closed, and the I. W. W. ship sails serenely on to triumph and victory.

Requiescat in pace.



THIS IS A COAL BARON



**THIS IS A STRIKING STEEL WORKER
BRINGING HOME HIS TOOL CHEST**

If you had to go on a long journey, which one of the above two would you rather ask to look after your family?

The Mexican War Between Socialists and Communist

In the November issue of *The One Big Union Monthly* we published a report on the recent socialist and communist convention in Mexico City, which report was written by Linn A. E. Gale, publisher of "Gale's Magazine". Almost immediately we received protests from I. W. W. men (actual wage workers), of whom some have been known to us for years, warning us to give no publicity to matter sent in by Linn A. E. Gale. About the same time we received an official communication from the Socialists Party of Mexico and some members connected with it, denouncing the Gale report as false. Finally we received the article of Irwin Granich which was published in our January number. This article by Granich was the one that was least personal, so we published it, in order to shed light on the situation down in Mexico.

We also note that at least one of the labor organizations in Mexico with which we have been in contact for quite some time, had taken a stand against the new communist party.

Seeing that both the socialist party and the communist party endorsed industrial unionism and wanted to establish contact with the I. W. W. it was nothing but fair that both sides be heard. That Granich's answer was rather personal may be due to the rather vituperative tone of Gale's report in the first hand.

Now we are in receipt of a letter of protest from Linn A. E. Gale and 8 of his friends and co-members of the communist party. They are rather personal and contribute little or nothing of direct knowledge of the Mexican movement, but they throw an indirect light on conditions down there.

Some might say that *THE ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY* should reserve its pages for something better than these more or less personal attacks with their charges and counter charges, but the editor begs to differ with them for several reasons.

First, it is just as important for us to be familiar with conditions down in Mexico as it is for us to know conditions in Canada. The question of direct cooperation between the One Big Union of Canada, of United States and of Mexico is bound to come up in the near future, and for that reason it is necessary that we should be somewhat conversant with men and condition in Mexico as well as in Canada.

The fierce conflict between the Mexican socialists and communists has caused both sides to tear the curtain down and bare some of the innermost secrets of their movements and some of the leading personalities, so we are getting quite some information about Mexico.

Second, we want our members to know the state of affairs down in Mexico City when they get down there, so they do not act blindly.

Third, we publish this correspondence as a further illustration of the extremely bitter feud waged between the political socialists and the seceders that call themselves communists. The fight down in

Mexico is a piece of the same cloth as the battle between the Socialist Party and the Communist Parties in U. S. We all remember how it came to fistcuff fights between them at the last convention in Chicago, and how the Socialists called in the police to clear out the communists. It is of a piece with the corresponding bitter struggle in Germany, where the socialists murdered Carl Liebknight and Rosa Luxemburg and have extinguished the lives of thousands of communists. It is closely related to the extremely bitter fight between socialists and "bolsheviks" in Scandinavia and other countries. We I. W. W. member are not "bolsheviks" or "communists" in the same sense as the bolsheviks-communists of Mexico, United States, Germany and Scandinavia. We are Industrial Communists, and the I. W. W. is a labor union and not a political organization, like the socialist and communist organization. We are not in that fight between politicians. We are onlookers.

We publish these flashlights from Mexico City more to warn the unwary I. W. W. man for the rocks, than in order to interest him in socialist or communist politics. We hope that the account of these scraps between politicians will cause the workers to look for a way to get rid of their leadership or at least to absorb them in their industrial unions, where they will be reduced to their proper proportions.

We wish to give the socialists and communists of Mexico City credit for the efforts they have made towards a solidification of the industrial union movement in Mexico, but as it is now, with the workers divided in two camps, both claiming to endorse the I. W. W. or industrial organization, but fighting one another tooth and nail, solidarity is nothing but a ghastly joke as far as Mexico is concerned. We hope the workers will soon start out on their own hook just as I. W. W. has done, repudiating the assumed leadership of all political parties.

Finally we frankly admit that we have a weakness for attending fights between the political socialists and their recent apostates the communists. It has all the interesting features of a cock fight or a bull fight with none of their brutalities. In both cases there are a lot of feathers flying and a lot of bellowing and a lot of red flag waving, but in the case of the politicians there has been no blood shed so far, at least on this continent. We enjoy to see the politicians destroy one another before an audience of wage workers. The worse they treat one another the better we like it. It fills the workers with disgust for the political game and makes them turn to industrial organization. We also think that when the present leaders have destroyed one another, the Mexican workers will come together, as they really have nothing to fight about.

For the rest we consider that both sides should be grateful for the publicity we are giving them, in-

stead of protesting. Those who are old enough will know that those who are right will survive as a living force for good. Lies and calumny only help their cause. At the same time, those who are wrong will sooner or later come to grief.

We next expect a counterattack from the socialist side as an answer to the letters published herewith, but to tell the truth, we would infinitely prefer a few articles for the One Big Union Monthly on f. i. such subjects as:

1.) A brief history of the Mexican labor movement from its inception to the present day.

2.) A survey of the Mexican labor movement on the industrial field, its possibilities and its difficulties.

3.) An impartial review of the socialist or communist experiments in Yucatan with the lessons we can draw therefrom.

4.) To what extent, if any, did the insurrections under Zapata, Villa and other rebel chiefs represent the aspirations of the poor and give expression to them.

5.) A survey of Mexican industry with approximate statistics.

Who is going to furnish the American I. W. W. men and other readers of The One Big Union Monthly with this information? We want to get thoroughly acquainted with Mexico and its workers.

Here follow the letters from members of the communist party of Mexico. There are several more but we cannot afford the space for them.

The letters:

ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY,
Editor, January 28, 1920

I am enclosing a reply to the slanderous, malicious article of Irwin Granich that appeared in your January issue. Not as a matter of personalities, but as a matter of common decency and justice, I trust you will print my reply.

It would be putting it mildly to say that I am fighting mad to see such rot in an I. W. W. paper. I am certainly surprised, to say the very least. I appreciate your natural desire to give all sides a hearing, in the event of a controversy, and I am aware, of course, that you do not know me personally—nor Granich, for that matter, I presume. But you have certainly read my magazine for several months, unless the copy I am sending you every month does not reach you. And if you have read it, you must know that it is a revolutionary publication that is about as uncompromising in its editorial policy as any issued anywhere. Therefore, it would seem that it would have been no more than fair for you to withhold publishing a vicious, savage and certainly serious indictment of an editor of such a publication, until, at least, you had made a personal investigation.

Again, I say that I expect you to publish my article in the interest of decency and justice. This will only partly rectify the injury you have done me, for a lie always travels faster than the denial, and many will know of Granich's attack, who will not know of my reply.

I certainly had hoped to be able to cooperate, in my limited way, with you. I would be glad to do so even yet. But it will be difficult to do so if you accept without investigation the unsupported lies of a

fake Radical who now pops up for the first time in the role of an assailant of one who has put in a couple of years of hard, honest work for the Cause.

Yours for Industrial Solidarity,
LINN A. E. GALE

LYING ABOUT THE MEXICAN MOVEMENT
By Linn A. E. Gale,

Publisher of Gale's Journal of Revolutionary Communism, Mexico City.

The One Big Union movement is of too great importance for much of our attention to be diverted into channels of personal controversy. Yet it is never entirely possible to consider principles apart from persons since life itself is a relative thing and absolute reasoning is out of the question the minute we begin to consider hard realities instead of rain-bow-tinted vaporings.

I am not pleased to have to participate in a discussion of my own merits and demerits, for my chief concern while I am in Mexico, is to use my energies for the development of a real working-class movement here. When I go elsewhere, if I do, I shall try to use what few capabilities I have for the same end. I would certainly prefer to center on the essential business of organizing the workers industrially down here, keeping personalities in the background.

But in the January issue of the One Big Union Monthly there was published an article by Irwin Granich containing a malicious, mendacious, scurrilous attack on me, and I am constrained to answer it. If what Granich says of me is true, I am a Judas Iscariot to the labor movement. If what he says is false—as I shall directly show—he is a despicable, lying scoundrel.

The Mexican peons, like the proletarians elsewhere, will undoubtedly eventually come into the possession of the fruits of their labor whether I am vindicated or not, or whether this fellow, Granich, continues to spill his venom on me, but it is not the most salutary thing for the working class to permit such a man to continue his representation and mud-slinging. Hence, my reply.

I must explain first of all that among the several thousand draft evaders who came to Mexico, I was one and Granich and his co-worker—Charles Francis Phillips, were others. Granich says in his article, "Gale... fled the draft and landed here." The inference is that he disapproves of such conduct. The fact is that both of us, like many others, "fled the draft." For this I make no apologies. I refused then and I shall refuse again, if called upon, to participate in a capitalist war. If this be treason, make the most of it. I will fight in the ranks of the workers whenever I may be needed, but in no other army.

This insidious, misleading remark of Granich is on a moral level with the petty bourgeois rot that is and Phillips published in "El Heraldo de Mexico" when they were editing its English section. "El Heraldo" is the personal organ of Gen. Alvarado, the "Socialist" who, as governor of Yucatan, made several million pesos altho a poor man before, and was able to return to Mexico City and start a modern daily. Constantly in their editorials, Granich and Phillips were urging "more friendly business relations between the United States and Mexico. One editorial was headed, "There Are No Bolsheviks in Mexico", and said that American capitalists need not fear Bolshevik propaganda here for it did not exist and was only a yarn of sensational newspaper correspondents. And this is the kind of a fellow who now writes an article for the One Big Union Monthly, professing genuine revolutionary loyalty

and libelling those who are honestly giving their best efforts to the working class!!!

My wife and I waded the Rio Grande, 7 miles west of Laredo, Texas, and entered Mexico, July 27, 1918. I had published "Gale's" as a Radical monthly about a year in the United States, and besides being conscripted for military service, I had been arrested for violating the espionage law on account of an article, "The Coming American Revolution", published in the March, 1918, issue of Gale's." Granich says I "started" the magazine in Mexico. He lies and know that he lies. I *continued* it here. I had worked hard to establish it in the United States and sunk most of my savings, as well as some of my wife's in the publication, and it was natural that I should resume it when I reached a country where I was free to do so.

Granich says I published the magazine "with Carranza money, as he himself acknowledges." Another lie. I did nothing of the kind and I acknowledged nothing of the kind. I resumed publication of the magazine in Mexico City with *my own money and that of my wife. Some \$3,000 of the money my wife saved up when she was working as stenographer to the comptroller of New York State in the Capitol at Albany, before we were married, is invested in a journal which, like all Radical magazines, does not meet expenses!* Mrs. Gale has no regrets. She gave the money gladly and willingly and would do it over again if she had the chance. But not every girl does those things. And it is infuriating to read in print the damnable falsehoods of a traitor like Granich about the source of the magazine's financial support when I know my own money and my wife's—mostly hers—has paid our every bill!

There was an attempt made to induce the Carranza government to take certain action that would have been of importance internationally to the working class. The attempt failed. It is neither necessary nor advisable to go into details now, but the time will come when I will speak freely. For the present, suffice it to say that Granich, Phillips and Manabendra Nath Roy betrayed certain confidences reposed in them, for the sake of political advantages, and when the tale of their treason is known, it will be enuf to blacken them forever in the eyes of the Radicals everywhere.

It is true that I am a "convert." If I mistake not, Eugene V. Debs stumped the United States for William J. Bryan in 1896 and was at one time an ardent Democrat. I was a Democrat until the spring of 1917—three years ago—when I left the party. I became at first a free-lance Radical, then a political action Socialist and finally an industrial Communist which I am today. I have no excuses to make because my course had been what it has been. I honestly tried, as a Democrat, to improve on a tumbling and condemned system. Experience taught me that the system cannot be mended and must be torn down. I learned the rottenness of politics and the futility of parliamentarism as a Democratic editor, a political reporter in the New York State capitol and an employe of the State government. I resigned by mutual consent as managing editor of the Morning Sentinel, Amsterdam, N. Y., chiefly because I insisted on championing the labor unions of the city against the wishes of the owner. Determined to be free from all political and corporate influences, I started a personal organ that would be responsible only to my own conscience. It is true I was a white-collar man, an "intellectual", if you please, and that I have never worked in a mine or sweat-shop. I wish I had. I think no Rebel is a full-fledged one without some such experience. But it seems to me a man's actions count for a damn sight more than

does his experience and I am willing to be judged by that test.

During the war "Gale's" was the only magazine published in English that could denounce the great crime without being suppressed. Allied capitalism retaliated by having the magazine barred from the American, British, Canadian and Cuban mails, 'because it was "disloyal" and "seditious." The American government TWICE DEMANDED MY EXTRADITION and Carranza refused both times. THE MEXICAN POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY REFUSED SECOND CLASS RATES TO "EL COMUNISTA DE MEXICO", A SPANISH PAPER WHICH I EDIT AND WHICH IS OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO. Does that look like an alliance with Carranza? The other day William Weinert, Box 711, Havre, Montana, sent me a letter he had received from the postmaster at Laredo, Texas, refusing to forward to me an international P. O. money order for a subscription to "Gale's", because "such is forbidden by the department." A similar rule was in force during the war but had not been invoked after the lifting of the censorship in April, 1919, until now. It seems that the U. S. Postoffice Department is going to stop my money orders again. Do these things mean anything or don't they?

In December, 1918, having exhausted the money we brot from the United States, my wife went to work as a stenographer for an American business house here to help make both ends meet and raise enuf money to keep up the magazine. *She was discharged by four American companies in succession as soon as her identity became known.* Every possible obstacles was put in her way to prevent her getting employment again. The American financial interests here knew they could do nothing legally against us, because of Mexico's neutrality, so they tried to cut off all possibility of earning money and literally starve us. That they did not succeed, was thru no fault of theirs. Wherever we roomed, the landlord or landlady was visited by American secret service agents who made threats in an attempt to get us evicted.

During the stay of a year and a half in Mexico, we have been the constant targets of the attack of the capitalist press. "El Universal", the principal pro-Ally paper here, published a page attack on me once, and has frequently called on Carranza to expel me from the country. Some time ago when 19 criminals were banished to the Tres Marias Island, "El Universal" concluded its article by asking why "Gale, the bolsheviki", was still allowed to stay in Mexico.

Possibly the common enemy knows who is fighting it. Possibly it dosen't. But I have been under the impression that the enmity of the master class was a pretty good test of a man's loyalty to the workers.

Granich mentions an "English school." For nearly a year Mrs. Gale has given English lessons to Mexicans evenings after working all day on the magazine with me. This is the only way whereby we can pay the deficit on the magazine. When I see Granich working all day and late into the night for a principle, I shall consider him licensed to sneer at my wife because she teaches English to help meet expenses.

A book store in also mentioned. We have the agency for certain books and now and then sell some. It also helps us keep above water financially. When Granich was in Mexico City he borrowed quite a number of these books and went away without returning one of the loaned books.

I have no "matrimonial agency", "bill collecting

bureau" or "real estate office," and have never had any. A "slacker" who once sold some magazines for me, tried to start a matrimonial agency and a collection agency, but gave them up. I had no interest whatever. My father, who lives in a small village in central New York, has been a real estate dealer for some years, and if any reader of this wants to find out his reputation or my own up there in the humble farming section where I first saw the light, they can go and ask all the questions they want to. I published a real estate advertisement of a local concern in the magazine twice. So much for all of that.

It happens that I have at different times and on diverse occasions, given lectures on other subjects as well as Industrial Communism and the class struggle. Among these other subjects have been birth control, determinism, various systems of therapeutics, psychology, etc. It happens also that I have no faith in dope and drugs. I believe that fresh air, sunshine, optimism and living as naturally as is possible under the accursed capitalist system, are of more value than all the physic and pills in the world. This is the basis for Granich's dark allusion to "New Thot." All of it has as much to do with my loyalty to the working class as the color of my undershirt.

I have a book review syndicate, it is true. It costs me money for postage and the trouble of writing reviews. I get late books on economics, sociology, etc., for my pains. I wish I were getting money out of it, too, as Garnich infers. God knows I could use it all right. Maybe it is betrayal of the working class to write book reviews. I don't know. I suppose this malicious, mudslinging upstart does know.

It doesn't make a lot of difference whether I began my career by running a Tammany Hall weekly, as Garnich asserts, or not, but as another evidence of the utter falsity of the stuff this fellow has written, I will explain I didn't. I began it as a newspaper reporter on various upstate dailies in New York, later serving in clerkships in the Legislature, becoming editorial writer on one of the largest dailies in the state, later telegraph editor and managing editor of other dailies, and finally starting my own magazine.

As for calling myself "the future Lenin and Trotsky of North America", of course, this is another lie and hardly deserves notice.

The really serious part of this choice collection of lies and misrepresentation is the declaration that I am "trying to bleed the movement out of money." This is the crowning falsehood of a fellow who while in Mexico was guilty of every piece of meanness and sabotage describable. To this charge, I shall say in reply that those who visit the two rooms in which my wife and I live, eat, sleep, and work; who know that we work 16 and 18 hours a day for seven days a week, with an occasional Sunday afternoon walk in the country as our sole means of dissipation; who chance to call when we are eating our elaborate (?) meals in a corner of the room that is the magazine office by day, the English school in the evening and our bedroom at night; and who question some of the comrades who have loaned us money in our periods of being "broke"—*they can tell you how rich we are getting and how sumptuously we are living.*

If an honest inquiry is desired, ask Dr. John Mez, the German Socialist who was here for a year or so, and who knew Mrs. Gale and me as well, at least as the mudslinger, Granich, and whose word is worth that of a dozen such snakes. Dr. Mez is now giving lectures before the Rand School and the Intercollegiate Socialist Society in New York.

A word about the record of Granich here. Altho

some of us were actively propagandizing for the cause from the time we came to Mexico, Granich and Phillips and their friends took great care on arrival to do nothing that would antagonize the économic interests that dominate the country. They got jobs, went to work, earned good pay and kept quiet. For a year I was lecturing and writing on Socialism while they were lying low and keeping out of possible trouble.

In January, 1918, the armistice having been signed, some of the "slackers" began to think about returning to the United States. Meanwhile, New York dailies had been attacking me, saying I smuggled the magazines across the border during the censorship (which I did, I am proud to say), and denouncing me as a dangerous "Bolshevik", "pro-German", etc., etc. The Committee of Public Information issued a statement saying "Gale's" was "Bolshevik in the extreme" and "scurrilous" and that my wife and I would be given severe sentences in prison if the American Department of Justice ever caught us. The fellows in question became frightened. They had hoped for an amnesty, or at last that border restrictions would be easy. If this agitation kept up, they feared that the border would be watched as closely as ever or more so, and they would be unable to slip back across the Rio Grande. There was a "Slackers' Club" in Mexico City. A secret meeting was called one Sunday, so I would not attend, and one Levin of Brooklyn proposed that steps be taken to suppress my magazine and stop my propaganda. Granich joined actively in the discussion. It was suggested that an appeal be made to Carranza to suppress the magazine and that a letter, signed by all present, be forwarded to Ambassador Fletcher, explaining that the signers were NOT BOLSHÉVIKI BUT SIMPLY "SLACKERS" WHO, HAVING TAKEN NO PART IN BOLSHÉVIKI PROPAGANDA IN MEXICO, HOPED TO RECEIVE OFFICIAL CLEMENCY!!

This cowardly proposal nearly provoked a riot and the meeting broke up in disorder after some red-blooded Reds present said that any fellow trying to save himself in such a way, ought to be caught and shot on the spot. Here you have a revelation of the kind of fellows who are now conducting this campaign of abuse and lying.

Granich, Phillips, et al., continued their policy of taking care of themselves and doing nothing to endanger their own safety until a few weeks before the Mexican Socialist Congress when, beginning to sense that the Bolshevik cause might be winning, after all, a dozen or so of them joined the Mexico City Socialist Local enmasse one night. From that time on, they manifested great activity and lost no opportunity to sabotage those who had been active propagandists for a year or more. Irwin Granich was a principal one of them.

Notwithstanding Granich's declaration to the contrary, the recent Socialist congress was controlled by reactionary interests headed by Luis N. Morones and ably aided by Manabendra Nath Roy, who CAST THE DECIDING VOTE THAT GAVE MORONES HIS SEAT. Not only did Roy vote for Morones, but he called me to order for making a speech against Morones that he characterized as "too personal." Granich was not a delegate but he was in constant cahoots with Roy and with Phillips who was seated after Adolfo Santibanez had been ousted for opposing Morones.

The communist Party as Garnich well knows, was the expression of the delegates who refused to be bound by a Gompers-controlled convention.

The communist party, as Granich well knows, has been organized provisionally and is now trying to weld together the scattered and disconnected unions of the country in One Big Union that will some day be powerful enuf to take over control of industry and make this beautiful, sunny, flowery Mexico the property of its workers. The Communists, pursuant to their policy of rejection of political action, are co-operating not with a view to controlling it or making it a tail to a political kite, but with a clear consciousness that it must be the backbone, soul and sinew of whatever real industrialism develops in the country.

It is galling that one must advert to slander-slingers when there are bigger subjects to challenge our attention. But it is certain that these attempts to drive the dirk of malice into the backs of those who are in the advance columns of Labor will not halt the procession, however much they may hinder it betimes.

The onward march of the Industrial Workers of the World is a mass movement in which individuals are but atoms that come and go and are soon forgotten. Huge, irresistible economic forces are urging us forward unto the goal of Communism and Liberty. When betrayal and discouragement dog our footsteps, we take courage in this knowledge. When green-eyed pups snarl and snap at us along the way, and emit their poison-sputum in our faces, we may congratulate ourselves that not all of them put together can stop the eventual triumph of the Great Cause of Economic Freedom that transcends all and will conquer all.

Mexico, City January 27, 1920
Editor of the One Big Union Monthly.
1001 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois

Dear Fellow-Worker,—

As a member of the I. W. W. printers' Union Executive Committee of Mexico City, also of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico, I protest emphatically against the collection of lies published in the last issue of your magazine and written by the traitor and stool-pigeon, Irwin Granich. The article is full of lies from one end to the other. I came here from the Philippines nearly two years ago and I know something about the Mexican labor situation. I know this fellow, Granich, and his friends, Charles Francis Phillips and M. N. Roy, and I also know Gale. I have no hesitation in saying that Gale is one of the most capable editorial men in the Radical movement, a strong advocate of the O. B. U. and as square as a man was ever made. He is working with might and main for the cause and working harder than anybody else here, as is his wife. These curs, Granich, Phillips, etc., helped sell out the S. P. here to Morones, and are now maliciously circulating rotten, stinking lies about Gale to cover up their own guilt. Gale is worth 10,000 such low-lived traitors.

Please PUBLISH THIS LETTER. Such damnable dog-vomit as that coming from Granich ought not to go unanswered.

J. C. LAMATI

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 27, 1920.

One Big Union Monthly, 1001 West Madison Street Chicago Illinois, U. S. A.

Fellow Workers:—My name may be familiar to you, as I am National Committeeman of the Communist Party of Mexico in the State of Tamaulipas, and I also been co-operating with the I. W. W. in Tampico.

I am spending a little time in Mexico City and

have just read the article by Irwin Granich in the last issue of your magazine, and I want to tell you that it is a disgrace to any I. W. W. publication to publish stuff by this stool pigeon. Many things he says in the forepart of the article are true, but his attack on Fellow-worker Linn A. E. Gale is a mean, malicious piece of sabotage. Granich was working hand in hand with the friends of Morones down here and his bosom friend, M. H. Roy, cast the deciding vote that seated Morones in the Socialist Convention as a delegate. Granich now tries to disguise his guilt by pretending to be an enemy of Morones and by also attacking Gale.

I have known Gale all the time I have been in Mexico and I know how he lives and what he does. I know nothing about what he did in the United States, but down here he has been working constantly to develop a working class movement. When Granich and others were earning money and keeping quiet to avoid trouble, Gale was publishing his magazine, giving lectures on socialism, and fighting local capitalist interests. He has spent his money freely and his wife has been forced to work as stenographer several times to earn money to keep his magazine going. Every time her indentivity was learned she was discharged and every capitalist here hates them bitterly.

Only a couple of weeks ago I loaned Gale \$100.00 to help him pay his February printing bill. He is constantly struggling to get along, and when this Fellow Granich, intimates that he is making money, he is a despicable liar.

I shall appreciate it if you will publish this. If you want to write to other comrades down here, they will tell you the same thing, unless they are in the pay of Morones and Roy, or unless they have malice. Yours for Industrial Solidarity.

J. C. PARKER.

Jan. 21, 1920.

Editor, O. B. U. Monthly: I want to enter my protest against your having published the attack on Linn A. E. Gale by Irwin Granich which appears in the January issue of the O. B. U. Monthly. I do not know Gale except by correspondence, but I object to the policy of allowing our magazine to be used for personal quarrels. Gale says of Granich more or less what Granich says of Gale. If Granich wants to answer, let him publish a magazine of his own, and not exploit an I. W. W. publication to satisfy his personal grievances.

FREDERICK A. BLOSSOM

Editor's note: The Mexican situation can, in the editor's opinion be best understood by allowing the two political factions, the Socialist and the Communist, to describe one another in public. In our opinion there will never be a real industrial organization in Mexico with an I. W. W. program until the unions make themselves independent of political organizations and take in only actual wage workers.

NOTICE

At the moment of going to press we learn that the appeal of the Sacramento prisoners (the "silent defense" prisoners) has been granted, and the men admitted to bail — \$1000 for each year of sentence. Let us all dig right in and bail them out not forgetting the Chicago and the Wichita boys and others.

"GERMAN SPIES"

By ROBERT SMITH

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah, Internment Camp,
Jan. 20, 1920.

Greetings: I herewith take the opportunity to forward to you a report of a few of the many and various incidents and happenings that have taken place, under what may be called "Pro-German Propaganda", with the hope, that you might give it due publicity. I also may add, that up till now, there has been very little chance of appearing with our side of the story for it is self-evident, that the "Powers that be", are and have been very much interested in suppressing the facts of the case.

This then had to take, and succeeded in taking the underground channel. A long, laborious process at the best.

There have been interned, under the pretext of being pro-German and dangerous Alien Enemies, at the Fort Douglas Internment Camp, about seven hundred men. These men have been picked up in various parts of the country, including Alaska, way up near the Arctic Circle, and the Philippine Islands. Their ideas, their relationship to other countries; whether or not they were German Nationals; whether they were anti-German-Military; as a matter of fact, nothing seems to matter except: Can we make it stick, and intern this man.

If the local representative of "Capital", in the shape of a "Democratic District Attorney", wanted to dispose of some one who happens to be "obnoxious" to the local Profiteers—the victim was immediately declared an "Alien Enemy", and as such, without further formality—such as a hearing or a trial, etc., promptly ordered interned for the duration of the war.

If any one wanted some one else's belongings, or had some personal animosity against someone, wanted to get even with someone; or wanted an active member of any Workingmen's Union removed, all that was necessary to do—report him to the nearest "Pay-triotic District Attorney", as being pro-Hun; thereupon you would be thrown into some filthy jail, kept four to five months incommunicado, forbidden even to correspond with the Attorney General himself (for the local Politicians had to cover up some dirty work themselves) until finally along came the Tailor-made-Presidential-Warrant. Right then and there you became a "German Spy", to be exploited by the American Capitalist's Papers, for the purpose of inflaming the minds of the unsophisticated Public.

The excuse for that propaganda is now over, but still one-hundred and twenty men, mostly workingmen that have gone on strike against unbearable conditions are held here in this damnable Hell-hole, called an International Camp. Fourteen month, after this imperialistic war has ended, when the Dollar Patriots are breaking their necks to trade with this abominable Hun, we are still held prisoners, in the country that fought to make the world safe

for "Democracy". Say, quitt your kiddin.

For what?

Is the Attorney General Palmer still not satisfied? Does he expect the rest of us to hang ourselves, like one of the prisoners did on Christmas eve? Does he expect to drive the rest of us insane? -- Like he already succeeded with about fifty. -- Or are You, Attorney General Palmer, afraid to release us, for fear that we might show up some of your dirty work? Can't you succeed at all to deport us? In Order to cover up???

I charge—and we demand an investigation by disinterested Parties—that of all the men in here, and that ever been in here, there never has been one spy among them. And you know it Mr. Palmer. Further more, I do know, and I defy you to disprove it, that ninety-nine percent of the men that ever have been here, have been framed up against.

Most men that have been here, and that are still in here, are Workingmen, that had gone on strike for a living wage; that have fought lice and bed-bugs in the lumber and logging camps in the state of Washington, for the last twenty years. That have fought the corruption and greed of the hungry and profit-mad owners of these hell-holes of exploitation.

I will give you people just a few of the interned "cases" in here. They are the general rule and therefor will suffice:

One Internee, named Buhler, No. 661, from Boise, Idaho. This poor fellow is a cripple; is paralyzed and can barely navigate. HE CAN NOT EVEN SPEAK. But had a few Dollars saved up, which evidently some one thought worth while getting.....

Another Internee by the name of Siebeck, No. 1272 an old man. Seventy years old, and over fifty years in this country. Feeble and practically helpless. Lived down south and owned an old dilapidated dug-out. Was arrested in the cotton fields, spying for something to eat. But I do not want to be too harsh in this case, for Uncle Sam done this fellow really a good turn, by giving him a place to eat and sleep—such as it is—He does not want to leave here.

Another Internee. Stadler. He died several months ago. An old, harmless, brokendown, helpless man of over seventy. Also was barely able to move about. He had not a single tooth in his head, and it tickled him when the authorities handed him a toothbrush, upon his arrival. Unconsciously they also done him a favor, by providing him with food and shelter in his last days.

Then we have old man Pashke. Over thirty years in this country. One time soldier in the U. S. army in the Philippine Islands. An old friend of General Pershing who recognized him a few days ago, at the time of his visit to this lunatic asylum. Even General Pershing was surprised to find such

men in here, and told his aids to use his (Pershings) name to effect this man's release. Too bad that General Pershing did not have the time to look at the rest of these "German spies" for it would have given him an opportunity to know the work and the help that Attorney Palmer gave him at home, while his men had to face the hordes of deluded German Slaves "over there". The sequel of it is: Pashke had a cocoanut-ranch in the Philippine Island that some hundred per-cent fiend in human form thought worth while. Besides, this "German Spy" is over sixty years old and has only one arm and one eye. It is a disgrace, and only irresponsible officials will intern men like that.

Then another old man, Jonson. He lived for forty-one years in one place; on a little farm of his in the middle West. "Dangerous to the Government". If it was not such a tragedy, it would be real funny.

And so I could go on and on; telling you about the cripples physically and mentally deranged; about the downright imbeciles and idiots; about those that came here sane, who after receiving a good treatment, such as being shot full of buck-shot, hit over the head with clubs, rubber hose and the like, etc. etc. etc. left insane, I presume, to the insane asylum in Washington D. C. Many also parted and released themselves, for the strain was too much, and more than they could stand. But let this be enough for the time and more later.

Of these seven-hundred men, that had the misfortune of being roped in for the sake of "Demo-

cracy", there are still left today, January 20th. 1920, about one hundred and twenty victims. The remainder of about five-hundred fifty have left. Over about three hundred accepted "force-ful" repatriation. They were told they'd better accept that, for it might be a long time before they will be released. The rest were once more permitted, through the magnanimity of our hero, Mr. Palmer, to enjoy the hospitality of the big-hearted American exploiters, by paying their fare and expenses to their places of arrest.

Some, who came from the interior of Alaska, where autocratic Russia used to keep her exiles, were permitted release to Salt Lake City, Utah, four miles from here with the streetcar, if they could rustle car-fare. They succeeded and left for somewhere, in order to hit the back-door or the mainstem to keep from starving to death.

Attorney General Palmer, all I can say is: YOU WIN. And I have absolutely no ill feeling towards you, because you, in your capacity of property custodian, have stolen my dirty blankets. The only home I ever possessed.

So don't be afraid to release us on that account. We all had a good and long deserved rest, enjoyed very much your free meal-ticket that you so willingly extended to us; we are ever so much obliged to you for that; but we are getting tired of posing for you as German Spies, for we sincerely think, that the emergency is over, and that we contributed our share, towards making this world safe for your brand of "Democracy."

News from Apecenter

By Special Correspondent

Apecenter, March 1--Mr. and Mrs. Van Snub made their appearance today in Apecenter and created quite a sensation on the boulevard. Mrs. Van Snub was dressed in the latest Parisian fashion. Her gown was a semi-blue anthracite creation with mayonnaise trimmings. Brussels sprouts with a shade of chiffoniere a la Mignon in front and shredded pompadour coteletts in the rear flanks, gave the whole affair something divine. It is superstylish and will be the talk of society for months to come. The display of jewels showed rare taste and the estimated value of sunbursts and pearls alone is \$2,000,000.

The wonderful black turtle suit of Mr. Van Snub is talked about in salons and clubs. It will give Mr. Van Snub the undisputed leadership in the world of dash. Mr. V. S. is the well-known author of the famous book, "Why the I. W. W. Should Be Abolished." Mrs. V. S. has won undying fame through her brilliant articles in the Saturday Evening Post on "Working Women and Wages." She proved conclusively that working women can and should live extremely happily on six a week. It should also be mentioned that both the Snubs are untiring workers in the press-campaign against the Bolsheviks.



Are We Radicals?

By L. M. VAN WINGERDEN,
(Delegate E. 1300)

PORTLAND, Ore., County Jail, Jan. 15.

As I sit here in my prison cell, no longer a part of the foam which tops the waves of that ever onward sweeping vortex of humanity in its struggle against time and evolution, I cannot but wonder at the lack of comprehension of the masses, of the absolute futility of attempting to forestall evolution and time itself. They may occasionally appear to gain and get a lap ahead, but when they draw up for wind they are swiftly overtaken by Father Time, who never hastens, nor even slackens his pace, and these, who would have stolen a march on Old Man Time, are soon again lost in the vortex, as evolution goes on its way.

The Monroe Doctrine, the League of Nations, are all as the dam which would stop and blockade the river of progress, but which are only flotsam, to be carried onward and onward, until they disappear from sight in the oceans of oblivion. Those who would dam the river of progress, shall be overwhelmed by its waters, those who would forego Father Time will fall by his sickle.

There are three distinct groups of humanity, and most of the members of these different groups, do not realize the position they are in. There are the Conservatives, the Progressives, and the Radicals; those are the three groups. The first group, *the Conservatives*, are to be pitied. They are composed of that contemptible element which would lag behind evolution, but are nevertheless swept along. They are either cowards, who would forego the struggle for progress and betterment, or they are ignorant and, consequently, helpless, like a cripple, who has to await the chance passerby to push his wheelcart for him and they are as much at the mercy of the more progressive.

The Progressives, are those who would follow the path of natural evolution. They would not lag behind evolutionary progress, nor would they forge ahead of Father Time. They are in the right, neither to be pitied nor censored.

Then comes *the Radical*, he is the one, who would forge ahead of time itself, would forego evolution. He is the contrary to the Conservative, more than progressive, determined to gain his end by any and all means, and not counting loss or consequences. The Radical will stop for nothing. He will go the limit. He is a dynamo, with unlimited energy, and most heartily condemns and damns the Conservative.

This is Radical No. 1. Then there is Radical No. 2. He is the one who would use any and all means to blockade progress and evolution, for reasons of selfish interest. He will go the limit to deny evolution; murder, arson, wars, miseducation, treachery, vilification—everything imaginable will be used by him without the slightest compunction. Babes may starve, mothers may falter and die at the profit-

making machine, yet every attempt which the Progressive or Radical may make to better conditions of these downtrodden, will be met with the whirl of bullets, the stampings of the Iron Heel!

Those are the Radicals in power today, the handful of men who would deny progress and evolution. They are the worst element in our present day society. By virtue of their power they would seize the government of the people and force it to do their bidding, they, by virtue of their power would corrupt the courts, and force all public officials to bow to their will! They are the cause and creators of the above-named Radicals, or the No. 1 Radical. They, the No. 2 Radicals, the all powerful of today, are of the root which causes all evil, and that root must be reduced to ashes.

They must be forced to comply with the natural laws of evolution, and they will be made to comply, as "evolution will not be denied"!

In order to hasten their downfall, we, the workers, who are of the majority of all peoples, and the producers of all wealth, must use constructive methods. The conservative must be educated to the true position he is in, the radical among the workers must be educated to the futility of his attempt to forestall time itself. He must check himself, and move cautiously, slowly, yet deliberately, and surely. The Conservative must hurry and catch up with the Progressive, or Liberal, the Radical must slow down and fall in line with the Progressive or Liberal. Many people call themselves Radicals, but they are really Liberals or Progressive, and many call themselves progressives, but they are Conservatives. We must all come to a true understanding of our status in society, and we must all join hands in working for the complete eradication of the root of evil, "The Capitalist System"! A thorough study of the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World, will satisfy you that the I. W. W. is an evolutionary organization and its members are Progressives, and not Radicals!

The I. W. W.s are called Radicals by the capitalist press, and some of the less educated of our members, have actually began to classify themselves that way. This must not go on any longer, as it causes a lot of illdirected abuse and disrespect for our organization. Let us be what we are, and let us not pretend to be that which we are not. For several thousand years the workers have attempted to free themselves from different kinds of slavery; time went on, and time goes on now. So let us not waste any of it, but let us begin by each and every member of our organization acquainting himself with the aims and objects of our organization. Also, there are free libraries all over the nation, in which a worker may find much from which he may learn!

A Bourgeois "Success"

By Red Pacific

We have gone drama hungry for three or four years my wife and I because whenever we tried to satisfy our natural appetite for amusement and relief from stored up complexes at the Theater we were inevitably disappointed. We left in a more unpleasant state of mind than we entered. All the plays we had recently seen, save one or two of the Irish Players, were so grossly commercial, so over-accentuated the heaven that comes with riches, that we swore off both spoken and silent stage and attended vaudeville, whenever the daily grind grew too monotonous to bear. Vaudeville consisting of the skilled acts of specialists, with now and then a bit of art thrown in we could tolerate, and sometimes enjoy. So, tho there were moments of terrible boredom, we were glad to pay the price of admission, including war tax, for those rare and surprising moments of unpremeditated art that lifted us out of ourselves, until we could forget our own petty worries and the great nightmare of the class struggle.

But even vaudeville palls. We seldom entered a show but we recognized two or three acts we'd seen before, some good, most bad. While a good old act is tolerable, a poor old one is insufferable. It were better for us if we had never entered that house at all.

With these excuses and apologies in mind we attended a spoken drama that had undergone a phenomenal run of half a year in this town, a burg that never supported a play for half that period before. We thought if nothing else came from it, we'd learn what constituted a "punch" for the bourgeoisie in these revolutionary days.

It wasn't long in developing. It seems the hero had had a little affair with a camp follower of the Red Cross order, and on his discharge from overseas with his fair but frail partner. Of course in the play, this episode had been blest by the minister, but from the way the girl kept it secret, you could readily see it was only a plain case of fornication feebly disguised to make it pass. She felt fully protected by reason of her wealth and anomalous position, a lone woman thrown like a fire brand amongs superfluous made tinder. To his chagrin she refused to resume the former pleasant relations, giving as reason therefor the difference in their social standings.

Then comes the punch. He makes her a plain speech about democracy, about how he was wounded and gassed to make the world safe for a certain particular brand, and that he hadn't gone thru the hell of war to let a little chit like her throw her class superiority up to a pore feller like him, but a real hero who had won the medal, by gosh! You could almost hear a pin drop the way the simps rose to the tinsel of this fake cratory. He lied to her too about his own bourgeois standing, it being a trifle

better than he represented, but of course a cipher or two below hers.

Thence on the play dropped in the mud. He became a butler in her house, but of course though he loved her madly, forswore her bed. She flirted with two or three degenerates before his face, and then eloped with a drunken cheap sport. Instead of showing his heroism by punching this fellow's nose, he takes a salaried job and waits until she grows tired of her paramour. He makes her jealous by satisfying his passions with one of her friends, and though she has spent several nights with her old beau, he falls for her trick of entering his room, stealing into his bed and when he enters locking him in and hiding the key. The presumption being that once the old relations are resumed, he will forgive her for her many immoralities committed with him and with other. And they were happy ever after.

Curtain falls with the two in each other's arms and little left for the bourgeois imagination, which is but feeble at best, and demands that things be shown plainly, but never named openly.

A few little lecherous acts are thrown in for good measure, like promiscuous kissing, some being moments long and apparently full of sex-rousing fire. Innuendoes about adultery, fornication, etc. are in almost every other speech. A widow shamelessly states "No lady would name what she would do for \$50,000 a year!" Rot! All rot! And with just a little false democracy thrown in to perfume the stinking mess. Of course there are some mawkish scenes set in for good measure, but they do not constitute the reason for the "success". This in plain words is the skill with which the hack-writer coats his filth, draping it in the mantle of equality. Filth alone standing by itself is repulsive; but when covered over with some novel gauze of respectability, it attracts all the noisome flies of the bourgeoisie.

Did I like it? No! And neither did my wife. Really it repulsed us both. My reason for saying this is: before entering the theater, - a hot, ill-ventilated, unhealthful hole in the wall, - we chanced to meet a prominent breeder of rabbits, and listened to his talk of clean sound sportsmanship with more genuine pleasure than we got at the dirty playhouse. She has bred many prize winning cats, and I have done fairly well with chickens and a certain class of hares. Through them and their improvements and superior pointings both of us have done our bit in aid of a better race of people. Besides that she has been a faithful wife mother, and now is chief breadwinner; while I have served the cause of industrialism and of revolution with my voice and pen for many years. We are fully alive; too alive to fall for the inanities, the vulgarities and the indecencies of even so great a success as that outlined herein. Money is not good, when

it is earned by the sweat of another's brow; on the other hand it is a curse. And any art that doesn't portray the real facts is a bastard art and will fall of its own weight just as soon as left to stand alone.

The highest manhood does not consist in displaying military heroism, but in living a life devoted to the progress of humanity. The highest womanhood does not consist in attracting various men through the sex appeal, but in living a maternal life and inspiring husband and children to devote themselves to the cause of progress. Such womanhood and manhood finds little of comfort in the bourgeois world; quite the contrary. They must look to the proletarian world for sympathy and inspiration. Workers, not idlers are those who inspire classic art. Tolstoi came near the mark when he said that the real artist is one who portrays his emotions in such a manner as to cause an infection on the part of his audience; and those emotions must be devoted to the cause of progress. i. e., of revolution. Art is the highest means of revolution; fake art props the state of things as they are. Conservatism is bourgeois; progress is radical.

A NEW PAMPHLET FOR THE HOTEL, RESTAURANT & DOMESTIC WORKERS

A pamphlet under the title, "Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers - How they live and How they Work," is just off the press. We wish to say in passing that it is chuck full from cover to cover of real pictures of life on the job. It will hold your interest even if your brain is stunned and tired, as most workers' are, after the day's toil. In fact, the little story is quite spicy in places. Yet I am not urging you to read this unusual booklet for that reason. You can find "spice" in a more realistic and vivid way than by just reading "about" it. No, I have - to my mind - a better and loftier purpose in calling your attention to this interesting story of the people - men, women and children - who minister to our wants every day of the year, the people who prepare our food and serve it to us, the people who keep our rooms clean and sanitary so far as the (land) lord of the "establishment" will permit. In fact, the people who hold our lives in the hollow of their hands, but don't know it.

Yes, the life of these people has its spicy side. There is no doubt about that. But it also has another side, and that is the tragic one.

The tragedy lies in the fact that these people, so absolutely necessary to the wellbeing of all, are wholly unconscious of their great power and position of vantage. They are like a man who has a priceless jewel, but does not know its worth and barter it for a song; like an army that holds the key to a strategic point, but slumbers while the enemy occupies the coveted places and conquers and enslaves it. So these people hold the key to the very engine room of our life and are in position

to keep that engine throbbing or let it die. But, instead of using that strategic position, these people whose work, like the heart-beat, never stops, permit themselves to become debauched, degraded and enslaved by those who are at their mercy, if they only knew it.

If the story of the "spicy" side of these people's life holds your interest and commands your attention, then the story of the other side will do so doubly. The little pamphlet, "Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers - How they live and How they Work," pictures both these phases in vivid colors. But, unlike the novel, it does not stop here. In an equally vivid and dramatic manner, it points to the way out of impotence into power, out of misery and suffering into a life of happiness filled with the fruits of service to mankind.

Fellow Worker Chumley, recent editor of the Rebel Worker, in penning this story of these people who serve us while we come and go, has contributed much to the progress of the working class. He has given us a true and vivid picture of their life on the job. He has pointed out their strategic position in industry and he has shown the road to power and freedom.

In point of interest, this little pamphlet is a close competitor of the best novel. But, when it comes to the question of pointing a way out of Egypt into the promised land, it stands alone. Unlike the novel, it does not say that they "were married and lived happily ever afterward". The closing chapter is a more thrilling and promising one than that and you must read the booklet to enjoy and appreciate it.

Write for this new pamphlet to-day. 15c per copy. \$10.00 per hundred. Delegates and agents should sell it by hundreds and thousands.

Send all orders and remittances to

ERNEST HOLMEN
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE

We are still in need of back copies of The One Big Union Monthly of March, April and May 1919. Any one sending in copies of these, will do our movement a valuable service, as there is quite a demand for our magazines from libraries all over the country.

Mail copies to

THE ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY
1001 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Ill.

**TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W.
AND TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

Whereas on account of the continuously increasing cost of all commodities and the heavy drain made on the I. W. W. treasury thru the defense of our members in the capitalist courts, the I. W. W. cannot possibly function as an effective organization much longer on the present basis of a monthly due stamp of 50 cents and

Whereas the system of assessment stamps (such as organization stamps, defense stamps etc.) is a failure from a financial point of view because it throws the burden of responsibility on the shoulders of only a few and

Whereas at the prevailing rate of wages (which is about two times as high now as it was in 1917 and 1916) all members of the I. W. W. can afford to pay two times as much for dues and

Whereas this question, although brought up and discussed before, has still not been allowed a sufficient amount of time for discussion by the members of the I. W. W.

Be it therefore hereby resolved that we the members of Chicago Branch No. 1 of the I. W. W., C. W. I. U. No. 573, assembled at our regular business meeting of January 26th 1920, go on record as being in favor of raising the monthly dues in the I. W. W. from 50 cents to One Dollar and be it Furthermore hereby resolved that we call the attention of all the members of the I. W. W. to the

vital importance of this question in connection with the welfare of their organization so that a thorough discussion may follow and this issue be made a special one at the next General Convention of the I. W. W.

Signed Resolution Committee
James E. Parker 296068
Jack Gaveel 307859

**ROUMANIAN I. W. W. MEMBERS
START THEIR OWN PAPER**

From Fellow Worker Joseph Wagner we have received the following communication:

"I am pleased to announce that the Roumanian language paper of the I. W. W. has at last made its appearance. It will be published semi-monthly, to start with, but we hope to soon be able to issue it as a weekly.

Will you please call it to the attention of those of your readers who come in contact with Roumanian wage slaves and ask them to send for a bundle of same.

The name of the paper is "MUNCITORUL" (The Worker). Subscription price \$1.00 a year (26 issues). Address: 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill."

Let us all do our best to give the new I. W. W. paper a boost. It means another nationality added to the already big and prosperous I. W. W. family. All hail our Roumanian fellow workers!

Textile Workers Industrial Union No. 1000, I. W. W.

Paterson, N. J. Jan. 12, 1920

To the Members and Secretaries

of T W. I. U. No. 1000

At the regular meeting of the General Organization Committee, Fellow Worker E. F. Doree resigned as Secretary-Treasurer of 1000. For that reason, Fellow Worker H. Hochstetter, Chairman of the G. O. C. will fill the vacancy until a new secretary-treasurer is elected and installed. This action is in accord with the constitution of 1000.

Each branch shall, then, at its next meeting, nominate ONE candidate for the office of Secretary-Treasurer. The names of all those so nominated will then be placed upon a ballot and the one receiving the highest number of votes will serve until a successor is regularly elected and installed, as provided by the constitution of 1000. The names of all nominees must be in this office not later than Feb. 10, 1920.

Each branch should make sure that their candidate will accept the position as secretary-treasurer, if elected, before sending his name here to be placed upon the ballot.

Trusting that this matter will receive your early consideration and action, I am with best wishes

Yours for Industrial Freedom
H. Hochstetter

Acting Secretary-Treasurer

The meeting of the General Organization Committee of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 1000 was called to order by Fellow Worker E. F. Doree at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, Jan. 11th, 1920, at Paterson, N. J.

All members present except Fellow Worker Hourwitz of Boston.

In view of the failure to get in touch with G. O. C. Member-elect Hourwitz, it was decided that, unless Fellow Worker Hourwitz accepts the position in the very near future, the next highest candidate Fellow Worker Machado of New Bedford, be called to fill the vacancy.

It was then moved and seconded, that, because of the financial condition of 1000, the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to have made 50c Voluntary Assessment stamps, these stamps to be issued in book form, in single sheets of fifty. Carried.

Because of the protests from several branches regarding the present system of paying commissions to delegates, it was moved and seconded and carried, that the whole matter be placed to a referendum vote of the membership.

The first proposition to be placed upon the ballot is the question:

Shall delegates of 1000 be allowed a commission?
YES..... NO....

Then the following questions should appear upon the ballot, the proposition receiving the greatest

number of votes to go into effect, provided it is decided, by the vote on the above question, that a commission shall be allowed:

1st. Delegates shall be allowed 25 cents on each initiation fee and 10 cents on each due stamp.

2nd. Delegates shall be allowed 25 cents on each initiation fee and 5 cents on each due stamp.

3r. Delegates shall be allowed 50 cents on each initiation fee and 5 cents on each due stamp.

4th. Delegates shall be allowed 50 cents on each initiation fee.

Moved and seconded that we discontinue practice of giving a Six Months Free Subscription to any I. W. W. paper to a new member paying full initiation fee. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the next leaflet printed deal with the difference between the Amalgamated and the I. W. W. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That stickers be made. Lost.

Moved and seconded: That we request Paterson Branch to make the "Textile Worker" the official bulletin of 1000. Moved and seconded: That the motion be tabled. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That we have edited and printed a pamphlet showing the technical subdivisions in textile and clothing manufacturing shops, and how the I. W. W. is accordingly constructed and how, by its formation, it gives full representation, on all shop and union matters, to all workers employed in these industries, so that they can de-

termine, for themselves, what they want and how they should go about getting it. The pamphlet shall also, in a scientific manner, compare the form and methods of craft and semi-industrial unions with that of the I. W. W. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That we employ a traveling delegate as soon as possible. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That the work of the Secretary-Treasurer of 1000 should be divided between the office of 1000 and Paterson Branch. Carried.

Fellow Workers Rabinoff and Hoenstetter were then chosen, by acclamation, to audit the accounts of 1000.

Fellow Worker Hochstetter was unanimously elected as Chairman of the General Organization Committee.

Resignation of Fellow Worker Doree taken up. Moved and seconded to accept resignation. Carried.

Moved and seconded: That a call be sent to all branches immediately, requesting them to make nominations for candidates to fill office made vacant by Doree's resignation. Carried.

Fellow Worker Pomplona resigned from the General Organization Committee. Moved and seconded: to accept resignation. Carried.

After a general discussion on matters of import to 1000, the meeting adjourned at 8 p. m.

Signed:

E. F. DOREE

Recording Secretary, G. O. C.

Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 400, I. W. W.

BULLETIN NO. 2.

January 30, 1920.

The new Organization Committee will meet soon and perfect plans to carry on an aggressive campaign of organization. On account of the recent raids things had come to a kind of a standstill for a while, but are now picking up again. This also holds good for the other Industrial Unions.

For this same reason the office of the A. W. I. U. in the last ten days has been burdened with work, but we have caught up with our work and all communications, etc., from now on will receive prompt attention. Some of the Fellow Workers in the field may be holding reports back, not being certain of whether they would reach us or not, they can now go ahead and send in their reports and money orders.

The Northwest District of the A. W. I. U. seems to be the hardest hit by the recent reign of terror. Fellow Worker Stevens that was secretary of the district out there, is one of the men arrested. The California District is still operating though many of the 400 members have been arrested lately and are held on a charge of Criminal Syndicalism. The General Defense has charge of defending these Fellow Workers.

The Fellow Workers arrested in Centralia are now on trial, in Montesano, as the presiding judge would not grant another change of venue. Chicago Branch No. 1 of the C. W. I. U. has requested us to bring to

the attention of the members of the A. W. I. U. No. 400, that at their regular business meeting a resolution passed going on record in favor of raising the monthly dues for the entire organization to \$1 per month. In order to raise discussion on this question a committee was elected to send out bulletins to the different branches of the I. W. W. making them acquainted with the action taken by the Chicago Branch No. 1, C. W. I. U. No. 573.

It is needless to give you here in detail the reasons which make the \$1 per month dues necessary, as the bulletin sent out by the aforementioned committee and different articles that from time to time have appeared in our papers, have made you by now thoroughly acquainted with these reasons. The members of 400 will give this matter their utmost consideration, as the members of 400 at the next spring convention will have to give their delegates to the general convention instructions as to what stand to take on this question.

This is the most vital question concerning the internal affairs of the organization, that is before us at the present time. It is not enough to say, No. 400 has carried on, on a 50c due stamp, the fact of the matter is that the General Headquarters cannot carry on, on the per capita we are paying. In the last couple of weeks many Fellow Workers have written in to this office to get their old accounts cleared up, this is a good time to do it, as this is the

dull season of the year and it will give up a clean slate to start out next spring.

JOB NEWS:

Minden, La., Pipeline camps, wages \$4 per day and board, conditions fair. Time and one-half through mud, double time trough water.

Yours for the O. B. U.

FRED FISHER
Secretary-Treasurer, A. W. I. U. No. 400.
C. I. JOHNSON.

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1920

Receipts	
42 Initiations	\$ 84.00
1121 Dues	560.50
Organization stamps	555.00
Relief stamps	25.00
General Defense stamps	126.00
A. W. I. U. stamps	20.00
R. R. M. stamps	9.50
C. W. I. U. stamps	4.00
Centralia stamps	416.00
Criminal Syndicalism stamps	22.00
Buttons, pins, etc.	3.25
Lit. card cases, dup. cards, etc.	201.10
Moneys paid on acct. supplies	9.50
Moneys paid on acct., by Br. sec'y's & dels.	1,178.02
Money refunded .....	.50
Sub. to Solidarity	1.50
Sub. to O. B. U.	1.50
General Defense donations	187.77
Joint acct. receipts for Dec.	117.87
Rubber stamps for lit. comm.	2.75
Cancelled check	1.50
List Der Klassenkampf	2.25
List La Nueva Solidaridad	11.10
Money turned over to new secretary	3,809.24
G. R. U. dues	12.50
M. T. W. I. U. No. 8, dues	8.50
M. T. W. I. U. No. 8, init.	2.00
M. & M. W. I. U. No. 300, dues	5.50
O. W. I. U. No. 450, dues	31.50
O. W. I. U. No. 450, init.	20.00
L. W. I. U. No. 500, init.	4.00
L. W. I. U. No. 500, dues	21.00

C. W. I. U. No. 578, dues	91.00
C. W. I. U. No. 578, init.	16.00
R. R. W. I. U. No. 600, init. (2 A. F. of L.)	16.00
R. R. W. I. U. No. 600, dues	35.50
M. M. W. I. U. No. 800, dues	4.00
H. & R. D. W. I. U. No. 1100, dues	3.50
G. D. W. I. U. No. 1300, dues	2.50
F. P. W. I. U. No. 1500, dues	3.50
F. P. W. I. U. No. 1500, init.	4.00
P. & P. W. I. U. No. 1200, init.	2.00
P. & P. W. I. U. No. 1200, dues	2.00

Total receipts\$ 7,129.35

DISBURSEMENTS MAIN OFFICE, JANUARY, 1920

Personal deposits	\$ 40.00
Headquarters on acct. per capita	396.30
Headquarters on acct. supplies	975.20
Com. on literature and papers	2.30
Literature and papers	147.88
Dist. and br. sec'y wages and dels. com.	675.50
Mileage	78.08
Moneys held by br. sec'y's and dels.	1,080.22
Main office salaries	436.00
Rent, lig ht, heat, etc.	182.94
Stationary and fixtures	5.55
Postage, express and wires	69.09
Allowance on reports from other Ind. unions	150.75
General Defense and relief	51.90
On acct. rep. to other Ind. unions (Dec.)	288.75
Personal loan returned	10.00
1 card, Canada O. B. U.	2.00
2 A. F. of L. cards	4.00
Money turned over to new sec'y	3,809.24
Bank exchange .....	.20
Criminal Syndicalism stamps	18.00
Subs. O. B. U.	1.50
Subs. New Solidarity	2.25

Total disbursements\$ 8,425.65

RECAPITULATION

Total receipts	\$ 7,129.35
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1920	4,023.04
Grand total	\$11,152.39
Total disbursements	8,425.65
Cash on hand January 31, 1920	\$ 2,726.74

FRED FISHER,

Secretary Treasurer A. W. I. U. No. 400, I. W. W.
Total receipts\$7,129.35

Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No.8, I. W. W.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

February 4th, 1920

The following are the results on the amendments to the By-laws:

Amendment No. 1. Delegates to the M. T. W. Convention shall be elected from the branches and the districts of the M. T. W. in accordance to their membership. With one vote on roll call for each 200 members and mayor fraction thereof. Delegates representing small branches to be allowed one vote. Yes. 2801 No none.

Amendment No. 2. Delegates to the General Con- the Industry, and shall be what the referendum of the M. T. I. U. No. 8 decides. Yes 2801. No none.

Amendment No. 3. Wages for officers of the M. T. W. shall be the same as the prevailing rate of wages of the majority of the members employed in the industry, and shall be what the referendum of the M. T. I. U. No. 8 decides. Yes 2801. No none.

We are sorry to note that the membership show little interest in referendums. As most of the above votes all came from the Philadelphia District. All members should vote as well as in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia District has set a good example and it should be followed by all branches.

The stationary delegate in Liverpool reports considerable propaganda work being done amongst the longshoremen. Meetings are being held and leaflets calling same distributed.

The Stockholm delegate reports that business meetings are now being regularly held. We have received \$61.00 to be forwarded to Sweden for propaganda and literature.

Fellow Worker Finnestad has been appointed a Fraternal Delegate to represent us at the coming I. T. F. Conference to be held at Christiania.

We have received a communication from the Sindicato de Estivadores y Jornaleros, Mexico, regarding affiliation and the One Big Union of Marine Transport Workers.

In Argentine the Port Workers have formed a Port Federation for Argentine and voted to have fraternal and other relations with us.

The Marine Transport Workers of South America are growing in membership and power. Fellow Worker Barker has resigned and will soon be on his way home. The Organization intends to try and get a foothold in South Africa.

A call for an International Convention to form One Big Union of Marine Transport Workers of the

entire World will be soon issued from Argentina. 50,000 workers were represented.

They are badly in need of competent organizers in Argentine, members speaking Spanish and Swedish or both should get in touch with this office, if they are competent to act as organizers. This is necessary. If we could send them a few men, great results could be expected. If able to fill write to Box 69 Station D. New York, N. Y.

Good work is being done by delegates amongst the German seamen. Many members have been lined up. Meetings are being held in Hoboken.

The New York Branch of the Marine Transport Workers will hold an International Entertainment on March 6th. at their Carrol St. headquarters. All members in New York should attend.

L. Shiffman, a delegate credentialed from Portland is reported drowned. The tanker on which he shipped was wrecked.

With best wishes, we are

Yours for the O. B. U.

Elmer Kennard, Chairman. James Scott, Sec-Treas.

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
Financial Bulletin

February 1, 1920

Receipts for January, 1920

1st, J. Patterson, L. W. I. U. No. 500	\$	7.00
5th, P. Petaja		16.50
6th, A. Axelrod, acct. Swedish Br.		10.00
6th, Delegate B. No. 119		31.00
7th, N. Y. Branch		50.00
7th, E. Okum, acct. Swedish Br.		41.00
8th, C. G. Anderson, Stockholm		10.00
11th, P. Petaja		2.50
17th, Phila. Dist.		300.00

17th, H. Hochstetter, I. U. No. 1000	2.75
18th, A. Olsen, acct. Swedish Br.	10.00
19th, John Patterson, L. W. I. U. No. 500	85.25
20th, Bert Lewis, C. W. I. U. No. 578	16.50
20th, John Patterson, L. W. I. U. No. 500	2.00
20th, Delegate B. No. 119	11.00
21st, Phila. Dist.	300.00
24th, P. Petaja	17.90
26th, Delegate B. No. 112	25.00
26th, T. S. Wetter, Baltimore	4.91
27th, Phila. Dist.	300.00
27th, P. Petaja	35.50
28th, Thos. Whitehead, acct. G. R. U.	85.61

Total receipts for month\$ 1,814.42

Expenditures January, 1920

2nd, E. Kennard, mileage, Baltimore	\$	10.32
3rd, J. Scott, wages		85.00
3rd, E. Kennard, wages		85.00
10th, Cable to Buenos Aires		10.10
E. Kennard, wages		35.00
J. Scott, wages		44
E. Kennard, telephone		5.00
13th, Gas Company		35.00
17th, E. Kennard, wages		35.00
17th, J. Scott, wages		3.25
19th, Union Stationary Company		85.00
24th, E. Kennard, wages		35.00
24th, J. Scott, wages		450.00
28th, Thos. Whitehead, per capita		101.90
Thos. Whitehead, supplies		18.00
Thos. Whitehead, assessments		1.75
Thos. Whitehead, G. R. U., Por ratio .....		.95
30th, Am. Railway Express, pro-rata		18.25
20th, J. Patterson, No. 500, pro-rata		5.00
20th, E. Holman, No. 1100, pro-rata .....		.95
30th, Am. Railway Express, pro-rata		85.00
31st, E. Kennard, wages		35.00
31st, J. Scott, wages		35.00

Total expenditures\$ 983.66
Receipts\$ 1,814.42
Expenditures 983.66

Balance on hand Feb. 1\$ 320.75
On hand Jan. 1..... 2,018.27
On hand Feb. 1\$ 2,339.03
In trust for Swedish Br. .. 61.00
Cash on hand Feb. 1\$ 2,278.03
Above is main office report only.

Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union No. 800, I. W. W.

Report of Auditing Committee of M. M. W. I. U., No. 800

RECEIPTS FOR 1919 COMPARED WITH RECEIPTS FOR 1918

	1919	1918
Personal deposits	\$ 453.87	\$ 2,353.29
Initiations	16,555.00	6,086.00
Dues	33,242.50	13,224.50
General Defense	2,015.00	2,416.50
Gen. Org. stamps	523.50	.....
Six hour stamps	660.00	489.00
Buttons	1,125.15	582.40
Literature	4,546.42	1,355.79
Press fund	1,576.48	.....
On acct. cash balance—		
Br. sec'y and del. accts.	29,493.39	18,012.74
General Defense donations	6,618.24	10,732.16
General Defense, miscellaneous.....	2,702.69	5,618.17
Card cases	399.50	.....
Misc. subscriptions	6.75	1.25
Croatian papers	453.69	.....
Strike fund	1,725.63	.....
Money refunded, etc. ....	.....	577.21
Miscellaneous	180.18	743.94
Total	\$102,277.99	\$62,187.95
Cash receipts	85,067.39	20,082.69
Cash balance, Jan. 1.....	1,028.79	575.31
Grand total cash receipts	\$36,096.18	\$20,658.00

EXPENDITURES

	1919	1918
Personal deposits	\$ 465.99	\$ 2,949.05
Gen. Headquarters, per capita	4,912.95	574.05
General Headquarters, supplies	399.94	141.95
Literature	9,158.43	1,877.00
Subscriptions	171.95	1,036.99
Organization Expense—		
Wages	23,745.72	8,247.99
Mileage	5,705.82	2,836.94
Charges—		
Craft cards	484.00	.....
On account supplies .....	.....	673.10

On acct. cash balance branch secretaries and delegates	29,568.58	17,976.06
Relief and Defense—		
General defense	7,492.24	9,841.34
Miscellaneous	4,807.10	6,689.06
Main office wages	6,011.25	2,743.66
Rent, light and heat	2,317.86	1,092.29
Stationary and fixtures	1,987.32	1,399.94
Postage, express, wires	3,647.82	1,144.25
Miscellaneous expenses	1,969.85	3,010.80
Total	\$102,846.12	\$61,734.47
Cash expenditures	85,635.52	19,629.21
Cash balance, Dec. 31	460.66	1,028.79
Grand total	\$36,096.18	\$20,658.00

RECAPITULATION

	1919	1918
Cash on hand Jan. 1	\$ 1,028.79	\$ 575.31
Receipts	102,277.99	62,187.95
Grand total	\$103,306.78	\$62,763.26
Expenses	102,846.12	61,734.47
Cash on hand Dec. 31	\$ 460.66	\$ 1,028.79
We, the undersigned auditing committee, find the books and accounts of the M. M. W. I. U. No. 800 correct. We find that during 1919 the Main Office has followed a policy of placing organizers in new fields, with the result that initiations and dues compared with 1918, are:		
	1918	1919
Initiations	3048	8277
Dues	\$13,224.00	\$33,242.50
It is also to be noted that payments per capita and supplies to headquarters, while far short of the total amount due, compared for the two years, as follows:		
	1918	1919
	\$716.00	\$ 5,312.89

NICK RADIVOFF,
JOHN JACKSON.

Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union No. 800, I. W. W.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS ACTIVITY DURING THE YEAR 1919.

Although, I have made monthly reports of Superior District 800 activities, a brief review of last year's may not be too much, so the membership will see last year's achievements.

Superior District 800 delegates have taken in 3,481 new members during the last year. Sold 29,713 dues stamps during the same time. Total receipts for the last year, \$33,916.17. Total expenses, \$22,675.47. Money sent to M. M. W. I. U. 800 headquarters, \$10,992.35. Grand total expenses, \$33,667.82. Cash on hand January 1, \$248.35.

Superior District 800 office has also transacted business with other Industrial Unions with its own supplies as follows: Marine Transport Workers' Union No. 8 delegates received supplies amounting to \$3,964.50. Total money conveyed to No. 8 Headquarters, \$813.38.

To Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, 400 delegates have been given supplies amounting to \$1,217, and total money conveyed to 400 Headquarters, \$244.30.

Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers' Industrial Union No. 1100, delegates have been given supplies amounting to \$1,026.40, and money conveyed to No. 1100 Headquarters, \$189.80.

All business transactions being done without any recompense, even the postage has been paid from No. 800 treasury.

Two people have permanently worked in Superior District office, except in January, when the undersigned was alone.

Perhaps, some might think that the achievements are not very big, but taking into consideration the cramped circumstances under which our delegates have to work, I consider the achievements satisfactory. Of course, much better results could be obtained if the organizing of the workers and the bettering of the miserable conditions now prevailing, would be taken more to heart by the membership. But only a small per cent of our membership takes an active part in the upbuilding of our organization, leaving the same people to do the active part always. But let us make a strong resolution to start the year 1920 with new energy, every member doing his duty for the upbuilding of One Big Union, I. W. W., then we can better our conditions. Distribute literature, papers and leaflets, among the unorganized workers, and teach them to organize industrially in work and production, as our exploiters—capitalists—have done. That is where our strength lies, so use it for your own benefit of the whole Working Class.

Also, we must not forget to do all in our power for our own Fellow Workers who are suffering in the dark dungeons, without being guilty of any crime. Their only crime being that they have been true to their class and have fought unreservedly for their principles. Collect money for their defense and bonds to give them a chance to get out (at least for a while) and breathe the same fresh air as we do, and to further assist our struggle against an organized capitalist class. The duty of every member is to buy defense, relief and general organization stamps. Be

100 per cent I. W. W. before all, and fight one for all and all for one; for our pass-word is: An injury to one is an injury to all.

Yours for the One Big Union,
PETER PETAJA.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE M. M. W. I. U. NO. 800 OF SUPERIOR DISTRICT

We, your auditing committee, have audited the books of Superior District, M. M. W. I. U. No. 800, from October 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919, and submit the following statement:

RECEIPTS	
600 Initiations (4 Craft Cards)	\$ 1,192.00
6736 Due stamps	3,368.00
Duplicate cards	4.50
52 Six Hour stamps	26.00
65 General Org. stamps	65.00
69 Class War Relief stamps	69.00
19 General Defense stamps	19.00
2 Centralia Defense stamps	10.00
185 card cases	92.50
121 One Big Union banners	30.25
Literature and papers	279.67
Buttons and pins	175.90
Croatian paper fund	47.41
Relief and Defense fund	945.98
Personal deposits	205.75
800 Press fund	41.19
On acc't cash balance delegates acc'ts	520.70
Miscellaneous	479.11
Total receipts	\$ 7,571.96

EXPENDITURES	
Wages for branch secretaries and com. to del.	\$ 1,226.86
Wages for Superior district office	783.75
Mileage	426.37
Stationery, supplies and fixtures	198.61
Postage, wires and expressage	248.48
Rent, heat, light, etc.	216.60
Literature	188.99
On acc't supplies from Gen. Headqts.	100.00
Personal deposits	212.23
Relief and Defense fund	191.95
On acc't cash balance delegates acc'ts.	363.81
Miscellaneous	736.61
Total expenditures	\$ 4,844.26
Total receipts	\$ 7,571.96
Cash balance Oct. 1	270.65
Grand total receipts	\$ 7,842.61
Expenditures	\$ 4,844.26
Remit to A. S. Embree	2,760.00
Grand total expenses	\$ 7,594.26
Cash on hand December 31, 1919..	248.35

We have found that the cash book corresponds with remittances and reports from delegates, as well as receipts of expenses of Superior District Office. We have also gone over District Office supply accounts with delegates and found them correct.

We have taken inventory of all the supplies in Superior District Office 800, but same does not balance with supply account book, because inventory taken January 5th, 1919, was incorrect. Some supplies we found more than the supply book shows and some less, same being due to the fact that 800 headquarters has sent bills of supplies that has not been received and some of the supplies have been charged twice. 800 Headquarters has not sent statement of supplies charged to Superior District office during the year 1919.

We have taken an itemized inventory of all supplies on hand in Superior District Office 800 on Jan. 1st, 1920, and submit same to District Office to keep their supply book according to it in the future.

Superior, Wis., Jan. 12, 1920.

Auditing Committee.

AARO H. KOSKI, 466530,
WM. PIETILA, 233802,

Railroad Workers Industrial Union No. 600, I. W. W.

SUMMARY RECEIPTS FOR JANUARY, 1920

Initiations, No. 60	\$ 120.00
Due stamps, No. 450	225.00
Relief stamps	5.00
Org. stamps	6.00
Defense stamps	9.00
Centralia Defense stamps	5.00

Relief and Defense donations	7.50
Railroad Mag. stamps	27.50
Literature	12.00
Papers and magazines, B. O.	14.75
Papers and magazines, subs. ....	.75
Credits del. and branch accounts	4.50
Loan by G. D. Com. for Org. Com. meeting	100.00

Other Unions	Init.	Dues	
No. 800	\$ 2.00	\$.50	2.50
No. 400		4.50	4.50
No. 500	6.00	12.00	18.00
No. 573	6.00	18.50	24.50
No. 1100	2.00	.50	2.50

Total summary receipts Jan.	\$ 589.00
SUMMARY EXPENDITURES—JANUARY, 1920	
General Headquarters, per capita	\$ 180.80
General Headquarters, supplies	28.00
General Headquarters, Gen. Org. stamps	12.00
General Headquarters, relief and Defense	58.00
Wages and com. to del. and branches	11.50
Wages, Gen. Org. Com. meeting	100.00
Mileage	65.24
Main office wages	267.50
Rent, heat and light	26.50
Stationery and fixtures	14.12
Postage, express and wires	64.60
Allowance to Ind. Unions on supplies	89.75
Charges to del. and branches	72.50
Returned to G. D. Com. on acct. of loan	100.00
Total summary expense, Jan.	\$ 1,040.51
RECAPITULATION	
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1920	\$ 633.39
Total receipts for January	589.00
Grand total receipts	\$ 1,222.39
Total expenses	1,040.51
Balance cash on hand Feb. 1	\$ 181.88

BULLETIN

The General Organization Committee meeting was held in Chicago Jan. 22, 1920. Owing to some of the elected members of the Comm. not being able to attend, it was decided to call the nearest Alternates to fill their places at the meeting.

Following is the list of those present at the meeting:

Jos. B. Hart, T. B. Morghan, M. Carlson, J. W. Maier, C. N. Ogden and A. E. Reese. C. N. Ogden acted as temporary chairman at the meeting.

At the meeting it was decided to put out the bulletin once a month, owing to the lack of funds.

Minutes of the meeting will be published in Feb. 12th issue of New Solidarity. Watch for it.

Hoping to have the full co-operation of the membership in our spring drive for membership on the Railroads.

We are yours for the I. W. W.

JOS. B. HART,
Chairman of G. O. C. No. 600.
A. E. REESE,

Secretary-Treasurer R. R. W. I. U. No. 600.

Construction Workers Industrial Union No. 573, I. W. W.

Financial Report January, 1920

RECEIPTS	
Initiations 251, (\$ A. F. of L.)	\$ 502.00
Dues	1,292.50
Initiations, other unions	130.00
Dues for other unions	585.00
Organization assessments	253.00
C. W. P. assessments	139.00
Gen. Def. assessments	425.00
R. R. Magazine assessments	.50
A. W. I. U. assessments	1.00
Criminal Syn. assessments	102.00
Centralia Raids, assessments	357.00
No. 573 Convention assessments	33.15
Donations and col., Detroit Br.	100.94
Card cases	34.50
Buttons and pins	11.25
Literature	195.42
Papers and magazines	309.58
Acct. cash balance	
Acct. cash balance dels, sec'ys, G. O. C.	1,032.72
Duplicate cards	18.00
Donations—	
Centralia Defense	28.60
Portland Defense	14.75
Gen. Def. lists and books, C. W. P.	1.00
General Org.	5.00
Jail relief, Chicago	10.00
Gen. Defense sale furniture	2.00
Charter fee, N. Y. Br. No. 2	2.00
Subs	3.00
Proceeds smoker Phila. Br.	45.00
Proceeds smoker Gt. Fall Br.	46.00
Del. E. 1435 report taken law	10.00
Pro rata expenses No. 325	37.56
Pro rata expenses No. 500	11.50
Miscellaneous receipts	55.48
Total receipts	\$ 5,880.10

EXPENDITURES	
Gen. Headquarters per capita	\$ 345.85
Gen. Headquarters supplies	69.60
Literature	199.24
Papers and magazines	249.44
Commissions, ins. and literature	36.84
Wages, br. sec'ys, dels., G. O. C.	1,668.40
Mileage secretaries, dels. G. O. C.	69.77
Allowance on supplies, other unions	474.63
Account cash bal. sec'ys, dels. and G. O. C.	1,324.00
Expenditures for—	
C. W. P.	110.00
General Defense	607.45
Centralia Defense	92.75
Cr. Syndicalism	50.00
Jail relief	13.50
Portland Defense	14.75
Main office salaries	356.00
Rent, light heat	180.23
Stationery and fixtures	82.70
Postage exp. wires	99.81
Printing, Detroit Br.	85.49
Printing bulletins, main office	27.00

Printing bulletins, Cal. District	25.50
Subs	1.50
A. F. of L. cards received as initiation	6.00
Card cases	29.00
Chicago Br. No. 2 Rend adv.	75.00
Miscellaneous expenses	8.55
Total	\$ 6,343.60

SUMMARY	
Total receipts	\$ 5,880.10
On hand Jan. 1	1,872.16
Total	\$ 7,752.26
Total expenditures	\$ 6,343.60
Cash on hand Feb. 1	\$ 1,408.66

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 573, SEATTLE DISTRICT
Month of January, 1920

SUMMARY	
RECEIPTS	
Initiations	\$ 32.00
Due stamps	268.50
General Defense stamps	49.00
C. W. P. stamps	25.00
Centralia Defense stamps	136.00
General Organization stamps	11.00
California C. S. stamps	7.00
No. 573, Convention stamps	1.00
Literature	3.20
On account cash balance	134.15
Card cases	3.50
Duplicate cards	1.00
Total receipts	\$ 671.35

EXPENDITURES	
Literature and papers	\$ 54.55
Br. sec'y and del. wages and com.	22.50
Mileage	5.99
On account cash balance	12.00
Relief and Defense	248.50
District and office wages	146.00
Rent, light and heat	32.20
Stationery and fixtures	5.00
Postage, express and wires	7.75
Printing ballots	20.00
Total expenditures	\$ 554.49

RECAPITULATION	
Amount brought forward	\$ 370.36
Total receipts for January	671.35
Grand total	\$ 1,041.71
Total expenditures	554.49
Cash on hand Feb. 1	\$ 487.22
ALBERT ROSS,	
Secretary-Treasurer, Seattle District, C. W. I. U. No. 573.	

Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers Industrial Union No. 1100, I. W. W.

Financial Statement for Month of January, 1920

RECEIPTS			
Initiations	\$ 172.00	Postage, express and wires	23.85
Due stamps	358.50	Main office, wages	63.00
Gen. Def. stamps	13.00	On account, supplies	12.50
Org. stamps	7.00	On hand of branches and delegates	9.21
Relief stamps	1.00	Allowance on reports from other Ind. Unions	189.00
Centralia stamps	10.00	On account reports to other Ind. Unions	16.25
Duplicate cards	1.00	On account lost in raids	19.26
Buttons	25.75		
Literature	8.70	Total expenditures	\$ 513.09
Credit, account of cash balance	10.80		
Donations, smokers, etc.	15.00	RECAPITULATION	
Charter fee	10.00	Total receipts	\$ 632.75
		Cash on hand Jan. 1	146.71
Total receipts	\$ 632.75	Grand total	\$ 778.46
		Total expenditures	513.09
EXPENDITURES		Cash on hand Feb. 1	265.37
Literature and printing	\$ 143.00	Grand total	\$ 778.46
Wages, branch sec. delegates and organizers	39.60		
Mileage .....	.80		
Rent, light, heat	46.62		

ERNEST HOLMEN,
Secretary-Treasurer H. R. & D. W. I. U. No. 1100.

Call for General Convention

In accordance with the provision of the general constitution, the twelfth convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will convene on May 10, 1920 at Chicago, Ill.

Industrial Unions chartered directly by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for 200 members or less and one additional delegate for each additional 200 or major fraction thereof. When two or more delegates are representing an Industrial Union in the convention, the vote of such Industrial Union shall be equally divided between the delegates.

Representation in the Convention shall be based on the dues paid the Industrial Union for the fiscal year prior to the Convention, except in Industrial Unions that have been chartered less than a year, who shall have representation for the average amount of dues paid since their charter was issued.

The delegates to the Convention from the Industrial Unions must have been in continuous good standing in the general organization for at least one year, and in their Industrial Union at least ninety days prior to the nomination and election of delegates.

Two or more Industrial Unions in the same locality, with a total membership of 500 or less, may jointly send a delegate to the convention and the vote of said delegate shall be based on the representation herein-before provided for, provided said delegate is a member in good standing of one of the Industrial Unions so sending him.

Industrial Unions that are indebted to the Official Organs, 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. On or before March 1st 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 within the last fiscal year. The 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 15th. The other copy shall be presented by the delegate to the Committee on Credentials when the Convention assembles.

Article 10 provides for Amendments to the Constitution as follows: Proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be in the hands of the General Secretary and printed in the official publications at least two months before the assembling of the Convention.

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 part to be amended shall be on a separate sheet.

For constitutional provisions covering these points, see Article 4 of the General Constitution.

As provided in the constitution, special voluntary convention mileage stamps have been printed, but have not yet been sent to the Industrial Unions. The \$2.00 and \$5.00 Centralia Defense Stamps, the California Criminal Syndicalism Stamps, together with the stamps issued by some of the Industrial Unions makes so many stamps for the delegates to handle, that it will have a tendency to discourage new delegates and cause confusion even in the case of old delegates, in keeping their supply accounts straight.

In view of this fact, and the crippled financial condition in the General Office, which will not be able to pay the mileage of the delegates to the convention, it will be up to the Industrial Unions to devise ways and means to meet the situation.

It is plainly evident that the revenue of the Industrial Unions is not sufficient to meet their own running expenses, and pay their obligations to the General Office, and this is one of the vital questions that should be thoroughly discussed by the members without delay.

It is more necessary now than ever that a Con-

vention be held, so let every member get busy discussing the vital problems confronting the Organization, and if this is done in the genuine I. W. W. spirit, we shall overcome all internal difficulties and surmount all obstacles and persecution which we have been subjected to for the last 3 years.

The arraignment of the 37 members indicted by

the Grand Jury in Chicago as a result of the many arrests made the first week in January has again been postponed until April 5, 1920.

Yours for Industrial Solidarity,

THOS. WHITEHEAD,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Industrial Workers of the World—General Office

RECAPITULATION	
Organization Receipts	
Due stamps	\$ 2,169.04
General Org. stamps	187.00
Class war relief stamps	226.00
Gen. Def. & Centralia stamps	1,520.50
Due books	765.80
Literature, on account	1.50
Supplies	377.81
Organization fund	17.13
Literature—Cash sales	16.08
Publications	1,894.63
Personal accounts	3,340.37
Total receipts	\$10,515.86
Organization Disbursements	
Office wages	\$ 362.00
Rent	250.00
Repairs	43.00
Ice, and towel service	8.45
Gas and electric service and water tax	50.86
Postage	34.00
Miscellaneous	3.40
Publications	2,610.10
Literature	17.10
Supplies	275.36
Organization wages	24.00
Credentials	72.30
Mileage assessments	82.50
Bank exchange	9.70
Due books	370.00
Card cases	155.00
Personal accounts	3,189.38
Shipping room	59.09
Refund of loans on line	95.00
General Recruiting Union expenses	321.00
Def. com. account:	
Def., relief and Centralia assessments	1,735.50
Total disbursements	\$ 9,767.74
Balance January 1, 1920	\$ 1,200.89
January receipts	10,515.86
Total	\$11,716.85
January disbursements	\$ 9,767.74
Cash on hand Feb. 1, 1920	\$ 1,949.01

STATEMENT OF PUBLICATIONS FOR JANUARY, 1920

THE NEW SOLIDARITY	
Jan. receipts	\$ 443.64
Jan. disbursements	760.77
Jan. 1 deficit	\$ 317.13
February 1 deficit	2,654.35
February 1 deficit	\$ 2,971.48
ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY	
Jan. receipts	\$ 464.96
Jan. disbursements	852.48
Jan. 1 balance	387.52
Feb. 1 balance	960.42
Feb. 1 balance	\$ 572.90
SOLIDARNOSC (Polish)	
Jan. receipts	\$ 77.00
Jan. disbursements	76.25
Jan. 1 deficit .....	.75
Feb. 1 deficit	123.61
Feb. 1 deficit	\$ 122.86
GOLOS TRUZENIKA (Russian)	
Jan. receipts	\$ 516.93
Jan. disbursements	399.56
Jan. 1 balance	\$ 117.37
Feb. 1 balance	1,018.62
Feb. 1 balance	\$ 1,136.99

PROBUDA (Bulgarian)	
Jan. receipts	\$ 61.25
Jan. disbursements	315.38
Jan. 1 balance	\$ 254.13
Feb. 1 balance	332.80
Feb. 1 balance	\$ 78.67
GLAS RADNIKA (Croatian)	
Jan. receipts	\$ 10.00
Jan. 1 balance	495.18
Feb. 1 balance	\$ 505.18
DER KLASSENKAMPF (German)	
Jan. 1 deficit	\$ 5.68
Jan. disbursements	28.00
Feb. 1 deficit	\$ 33.68
IL NUOVO PROLETARIO (Italian)	
Jan. receipts	\$ 221.55
Jan. disbursements	185.08
Jan. 1 deficit	\$ 36.47
Feb. 1 deficit	1,255.43
Feb. 1 deficit	\$ 1,218.96
DER INDUSTRIALER ARBEITER (Jewish)	
Jan. receipts	\$ 1.50
Jan. 1 deficit	236.98
Feb. 1 deficit	\$ 235.48
PROLETARAS (Lithuanian)	
Jan. receipts	\$ 3.00
Jan. 1 deficit .....	.32
Feb. 1 balance	\$ 2.68
LA NUEVA SOLIDARIDAD (Spanish)	
Jan. receipts	\$ 76.55
Jan. 1 deficit	1,234.26
Feb. 1 deficit	\$ 1,157.71
NYA VARLDEN (Swedish)	
Jan. receipts	\$ 18.25
Jan. 1 deficit	1,848.67
Feb. 1 deficit	\$ 1,830.42

SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION BALANCES

	Debit	Credit
New Solidarity	\$ 2,971.48	
One Big Union Monthly		\$ 572.90
Solidarnosc	122.86	
Golos Truzenika		1,136.99
La Nueva Solidaridad	1,157.71	
Nya Varlden	1,830.42	
Probuda		78.67
Glas Radnika		505.18
Der Klassenkampf	33.68	
Il Nuovo Proletario	1,218.96	
Der Industrialer Arbeiter	235.48	
Proletaras		2.68
Totals	\$ 7,570.59	\$ 2,295.42
Publication deficit	5,275.17	
Balance	\$ 7,570.59	\$ 7,570.59

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, GENERAL RECRUITING UNION, JANUARY, 1920

Receipts	
Initiations	\$ 116.00
Dues	317.50
Assessments:	
Organization	21.00
General defense	99.50
Relief	4.00
Centralia and raids	40.00
Buttons	20.50
Literature	430.79
On account supplies (Dup. cards)	1.50
On account cash balance	322.97

Donations to local defense and relief and organiza- tion work	126.99
Assessments on other unions	1.00
Bundle orders papers and magazines	28.05
Subscriptions papers and magazines	3.75
Hall rent	192.00
Receipts on smoker in Philadelphia	10.75
Collection in New York	22.25
Special M. I. W. Assm'ts, stamps	2.00
Turned in by delegates of other unions	103.00

Total receipts \$ 1,863.55

Expenditures

A. F. of L. cards	\$ 8.00
Literature	33.59
Wages in the field—organizing	390.62
Wages in the field—commissions	169.14
Allowance to other unions for business done for G. R. U. by them.....	41.75
Mileage .....	.10
On account cash balance	526.92
Relief to fellow workers Cook Co. Jail	45.65
Rent, light, heat, etc.....	210.45
Stationery and fixtures	18.23

Postage, express and wires	34.99
Miscellaneous expense .....	.75
Total	\$ 1,480.19

Main office expenses:	
Subscriptions	\$.75
Allowance on supplies for the work done for other unions	121.25
Reports from No. 8 delegates	36.00
Total	\$ 261.00

Total expenditures for Jan., 1920.....	\$ 1,741.19
Recapitulation	
Total receipts for January, 1920.....	\$ 1,863.55
Cash on hand January 1, 1920	380.48

Total \$ 2,244.03

Expenditures in the field for Jan., 1920..	\$ 1,480.19
Expenditures in the main office G. R. U. for January, 1920	261.00
Total	\$ 1,741.19

Balance cash on hand Feb. 1, 1920 \$ 502.84

Yours for Industrial Solidarity,
THOMAS WHITEHEAD,
Secretary-Treasurer G. R. U.

General Defense Committee

BAIL AND BOND FUND

December 1, 1919, bail balance	\$ 6,621.84
December receipts	10,705.87
January 1, 1920, bail balance	\$17,326.71
Receipts for January	136.02
Total	\$17,462.73
Disbursements for January, 1920	9,337.75
Bail balance, February 1, 1920	\$ 8,124.98
Bonds on hand January 1, 1920	3,496.00
January receipts	1,580.00
Total	\$ 5,026.00
Bond disbursements, January	1,300.00
Bonds on hand February 1, 1920	\$ 3,726.00

GENERAL DEFENSE SUMMARY

Receipts	
Defense donations	\$ 4,346.56
Loan to defense	20.00
Defence stamps	1,296.50
Centralia stamps	215.00
Literature	5.00
Personal accounts	584.00
Refund on rent	200.00
Total	\$ 6,667.06
Relief donations	\$ 98.00
Relief stamps	224.00
Total	\$ 322.00
Total	\$ 6,989.06
Bail fund receipts	\$ 136.02
Total	\$ 7,125.08

Disbursements

Office Expense:	
Wages	\$ 453.00
Postage	447.20
Telegraph	51.34
Supplies	46.50
Repairs	2.00
Miscellaneous	3.50
Publicity:	
Printing	46.25
Advertising	5.04
Wages and expenses	45.12
Translation for literature	7.00
Speakers' wages and expenses	230.00
Legal expense	1,342.28
Personal accounts	619.00
Total	\$ 3,298.23
Relief	\$ 621.35
Total	\$ 3,919.58
Bail disbursements	9,337.75
Total	\$13,257.33

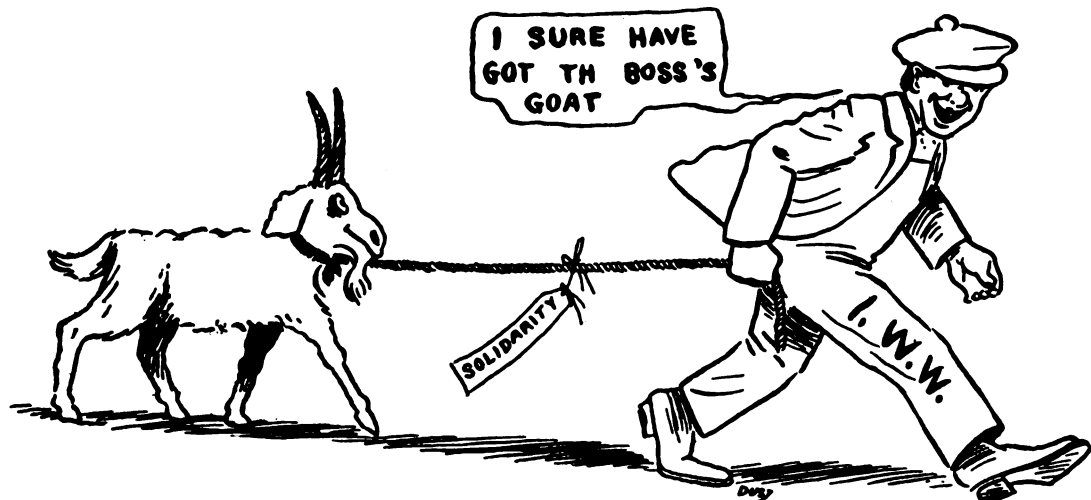
Deficit on January

Balance on hand Jan. 1.....

Balance on hand Feb. 1.....

Balance due Defense from General Or-
ganization as per state't of Jan. 1

Total Def. Fund Feb. 1.....



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