

One Union: One Label

One Enemy

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION EMANCIPATION

PAIN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

Official Western Organ OF THE Industrial Workers of the World

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BARONS PLEASE TO CUT

LEWIS MACHINE AND OPERATORS CO-ERGE MINERS

Kansas Miners Repudiate Lewis Faction But Are Being Forced To Sign "Yellow Dog" Slip. Test Will Come July 1st When Big Mines Resume.

PITTSBURG, Kans., June 18.—The Lewis machine co-operating with the operators in this district (14) is attempting to reduce the 5,000 miners of the district to a state of machine-controlled company unionists. The thoroughly rotten Lewis dominated faction of the U. M. W. of A. has degenerated to just that of a company union.

Less than 50 per cent of the mines in the district have been operating since May and the first part of June. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the miners have been employed. At the time of the Springfield Convention in March, fully 90 per cent of the miners expressed their intention of joining up with the re-organized U. M. W. of A. It was not at that time thought that the operators in this district would take a stand with the Lewis faction. The mines operated have been mostly the strip mines with a few of the kind which are operated by the Western and Central companies. The third month finds the operators in alliance with the Lewis machine trying to force the miners to sign the "yellow dog" slip which requires the miners to pay \$10 to the Lewis machine and agree to the checking off of their dues to the Lewis organization. Otherwise they are fired. Fully 500 miners have refused and have lost their jobs. Many others, with families on their hands, have yielded to the coercion, fearing unemployment and hunger, and have signed away their rights for the sake of a job.

The real test will come when the larger mines begin operating on July 1st. With 75 per cent of the miners now idle, it remains to be seen how many of them will abandon unionism and be herded back into the company union by the Lewis-operators threats of the blacklist. The operators, preparatory to resuming work have notified the presidents of the local unions to sign the statement and get all your men to sign it. Those who refuse to sign won't have jobs. They give as their reasons for this taking sides with Lewis in a factional dispute in which the great majority are opposed to Lewis, that if they go ahead and employ men who don't sign the "yellow dog" agreement the Lewis provisional officers will come around and compel them to fire all miners who haven't signed.

"No," they say, "we are circulating these statements in advance to determine how all the men stand on the question."

Over on the Missouri side of the district where most of the large strip mines are located there is scattered unionism. It does not repudiate the Lewis machine.

The success of the Lewis machine would be a severe blow to unionism. It would commit the great body of these miners to the grip of the most reactionary, slugging controlled, company union in existence. However, it may be for the best. If the miners go back under the "yellow dog" agreement it will be only a question of time when a spontaneous walk-out will occur in rebellion against the rotten organization and a rank and file movement toward real unionism will occur.

ATHEISTS CAN'T TESTIFY IN NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK, June 20.—Anyone announcing a disbelief in God or any god is not qualified to give court testimony, according to a ruling by Judge Walter J. Van Fleet of the Court of Common Pleas in Newark, N. J. The opinion was handed down when a witness in a case involving Graham, editor communist, indicted for "hostility to the government," refused before testifying to take the customary oath on the Bible.

A previous difficulty had been encountered when the chosen foreman of the jury was replaced for refusing to take the oath. Most of the defense witnesses are also atheists. The ruling has caused much comment among lawyers. The defendant was convicted and the case will be appealed.

Chapter 1, section 4, of the New Jersey Constitution states, "There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles."

CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS URGE ACTION BY GOVERNOR IN MOONEY CASE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Northern Federation of Civic Associations Saturday formally requested Governor C. C. Young to make an immediate announcement of his decision with respect to Thomas Mooney's plea for a pardon from San Quentin Prison.

A document forwarded to Sacramento declared the governor, from a study of the case, is in a position to decide without waiting for the advisory pardon board to pass judgment. The communication expressed no opinion on the merits of the case.

SALE OF ARMS TO SOVIET RUSSIA STOPPED BY U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Disapproval of export of arms, munitions of war and airplanes for military purposes to the Soviet Union has become a policy of the American Government.

While no governmental agency is empowered by law to restrict such exports to the Soviet Union. In the present instance today the administration would follow the policy of informing prospective exporters that such shipments were "regarded with disfavor."

The decision came to light after the Glenn L. Martin Co. of Baltimore opened negotiations with the Soviet to manufacture 20 bombing planes and other aircraft and equipment at an approximate cost of \$2,000,000.

The negotiations, however, were brought to an end when the State Department, after consulting other Government departments, including the Navy, indicated its disapproval.

State Department officials said today they had for some time reviewed requests for exportation of arms and military equipment to the Soviet Union. In the present instance disfavor was expressed "in view of certain recent developments."

The import of these "developments" was not expanded upon by the department, and officials declined to discuss what they had in mind in offering this reason for their action.

The policy is not without precedent, regulations now being in force regarding the export of arms and military equipment to China.

AND RUSSIA SAYS THAT ANOTHER WAR IS ABOUT TO BREAK OUT

MOSCOW, June 17.—Clement Voroshilov, Commissar of War, today delivered one of his periodic warnings of the outbreak of another great war.

He stated that the United States, Japan, England and France this year would spend 15,700,000,000 gold rubles (about \$2,500,000,000) on armaments compared to only 2,500,000,000 in 1915, and he interpreted that as indicating clearly that these countries, including the United States, had greatly increased all weapons and had enormously multiplied their capacity for destruction.

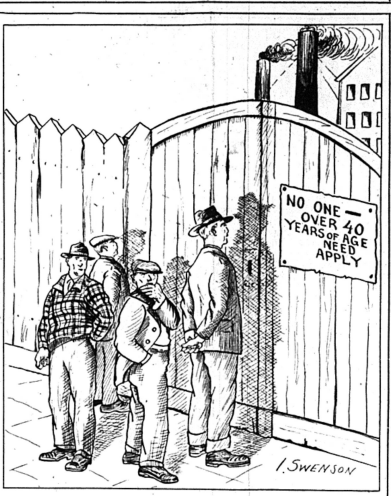
"In 1915," he said, "the United States, England and France had only 2,500 airplanes. Today they have 6,000 and could, in case of necessity, produce many times that number."

He also remarked that the United States now was passing through the greatest economic crisis in history, there being, he said, 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 unemployed in America.

Depression World-Wide.

Reports from 25 nations to the Department of Commerce show that trade depression is world-wide, virtually without exception trade commissioners in Asia, Europe, Latin America and elsewhere reporting a prevailing dullness of business.

SENTENCED TO DEATH



No Family Men Wanted at Ariel

KELLEY & SULLIVAN WANT ONLY MEN WHO WILL BOARD IN TENTS AT \$1.75

Ultimatum Issued On June 1st, Board in Our Camps Or Go Down the Line. Family Men Leave As Wage Is Too Small To Allow For Family Maintenance After Paying Excessive Price For Poor Chuck.

ARIEL, Wash., June 15.—On the first of June, month of roses, Kelley & Sullivan contractors in charge of clearing the Lewis Dam reservoir, tried to hand some of their employees a lemon.

This outfit had many men working for them who had homes and families in the nearby towns and small farms commencing to as stump ranches. It was customary, when the day's work was done, for the aforementioned employees to climb into "Old Henry" and go home, where they might enjoy their meals at the family table. They would then return in "Old Henry" with a moustache for work the following day.

Now it is well-known that Kelley & Sullivan are doing this job on a cost plus basis. This means that the Northwestern Light & Power Co., who are having this done, give Kelley & Sullivan a percentage as profit on all expenditures on this work.

But in order to keep little bugs like Kelley & Sullivan from eating up the big ones, the Northwestern set a maximum wage which was not sufficient for a man to keep himself and family in decency. Kelley & Sullivan were to be real hundred percenters but they could not get it out of the Northwestern, so they began blackmail threats on home guard workers in order to increase their profit.

This is what they did: They established benches of bunk tents for sleeping quarters for their workers; they got they got five mulligan mixers and filled them conditions such as this, which are below the average; they charged the excessive price of \$1.75 per day. "Hid Kelley & Sullivan the power to raise the wages no doubt they would have done so, increasing the expenditures and thereby deriving greater profits for themselves, for that is the way cost plus works. The Northwestern Light & Power Co., however, are no fools—they know all capitalists are crooks, including themselves. That is why they set the maximum wage—to keep Kelley & Sullivan's hands out of Northwestern's pockets, thus assuring themselves a goodly profit from the workers' labor power.

Meanwhile at least two hundred local workers rode back and forth to and from the job to the settlements or to nearby farms where they lived. It did seem for

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CONTRACT IN ANTHRACITE FIELD EXPIRES AUGUST 31 AND BOSSES LAY PUBLICITY BARRAGE FOR CUT

With 250,000 Miners Out Of Work Employers Prepare To Sharpen Wages To Minimum. If Probable Struggle Follows It Will Affect Two Million People In State of Pennsylvania.

By JOHN COALDIGGER. Special to the Industrial Worker.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 22.—The present contract between the operators and the anthracite miners expires on August 31. Negotiations are now going on looking to a new agreement and upon the outcome of these negotiations depends the issue of peace or war in the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Of the miners in this district probably 150,000 have been at work either whole or part time since the slump in coal. From 250,000 to 300,000 are idle. Coal production is at a minimum. The government figures for the week ending May 17 reported 1,161,000 tons of coal, which is 245,000 tons less than reported for the preceding week. Fully 2,000,000 people are dependent upon coal production indirectly and not less than 750,000 directly for their living in the state of Pennsylvania. It will be wondered at, that the present negotiations and their outcome are being watched with intense interest. If the usual strike or lock-out results it means wholesale disaster to these people.

The operators, with their usual craftiness, prepared for the coming negotiations as is their custom by a carefully prepared publicity barrage. On May 25, fifty selected representatives of as many metropolitan journals were invited to the coal region by the coal barons and have since then been on a junket thru the district as guests of the millionaires. The finest cars have been provided and a "good time" has been enjoyed by all. The visitors have been wine and dined and feted. It now becomes their social duty to reciprocate by

representing to the public the coal barons' side of the impending controversy over wages. They direct the "special writers" are filling the public ear with the woes of the poor millionaires of the coal industry, whose wine and viands they have consumed as guests.

Every strike of recent years—those of 1919, 1922, 1925-26—has been preceded by similar jockeying for position by the employers. The publicity agents have filled the public with false impressions concerning the declining fortunes of the mine owners and the state of the market for coal. In 1925 and 1926 the price of coal is being followed. For instance, Mr. W. W. Jernome, one of the publicity men writes from Washington, D. C.

"Decline of demand has cut deeply into the revenues of anthracite operators. Total receipts for 1928 were 6.5 per cent less than for 1927 and 17.5 less than in 1924. With the expiration of the latest strike years—1922 and 1925-26—the gross revenues in 1928 were the lowest for more than ten years."

"But there has been no decline in wages. The United States Coal Commission has reported that the average price of coal in 1928 of the purchaser's dollar goes to meet labor costs. In 1923 the wage scale reached a point approximately double the rates in force ten years earlier. There has been no material change in it since. Taking 100 as the index for 1912, the wage of contract miners rose to 244.2 in 1927, where it has since remained."

This is pure bunkum. The war enormously stimulated the production of coal in the production was boosted under the stimulus to enormous figures. The disorganized state of European fields created a market for American coal. The margin of production was broadened to include mines that had never before been productive at a profit. The period after the war continued with high prices. The British strike of 1926 cut off the British supply and American operators profited by supplying the demand.

The attempt to reduce wages after the war while prices still remained high resulted in two great strikes—that of April to August, 1922, when 680,000 miners of the Somerset field were joined by the miners of Southern West Virginia. The result of the strike was settled by Lewis, the West Virginia field was left to its fate and became virtually a non-union field in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania operators signed the Jacksonville agreement in 1924 fixing the scale at \$7.50 a day. That and for 1923 was the high tide of wages in the anthracite field. The companies were not without guile in this settlement. With the betrayal and disorganization of the West Virginia, Kentucky and Clearfield regions by Lewis of the U. M. W. of A., wages were reduced in these non-union fields and coal fields were transferred to the non-union fields where wages are around \$5.50 a day.

The production in the Pennsylvania and Indiana and Illinois districts immediately fell off. The irritation of machinery disrepair which was the result of the non-union began to be extensively introduced. The Barokite murder two years ago, is a now considered legal in Pennsylvania for any professional murderer to assassinate a union man at the request of the corporation. The law furnishes no protection and it will probably be necessary hereafter for individual union men to organize to take measures for their own protection while in this outlaw state.

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DETROIT AUTO INDUSTRIES CLOSE FOR TWO WEEKS

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—The Ford Motor Co. announced today that its offices and plants in the Detroit area will be closed for two weeks, beginning July 12. The announcement said the shutdown was to enable all employees to take vacations simultaneously and that a complete plant equipment and machinery inventory also would be made.

Most of the other automobile plants in the Detroit district are planning similar shutdowns during July and early August.

MELLON CATTLE CONDONE MURDER

Killers Who Pumped Lead Into Car Murdering Union Man Are Turned Loose In Philadelphia By Connivance of Police and Prosecutor.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Twelve "corrupt and contented" middle class cows from the Vare-Mellon pastures set in a jury box today and acquitted one of the foulest murderers who ever escaped the gallows. William Pfeiffer, bearded, red-haired, strike faced little strikebreaker, who deliberately pumped lead into a car killing Carl Mackley, union hoister, worker, was lastingly found "not guilty." The murder occurred March 6th when Pfeiffer with three companions, Walter and Preston Kane and Daniel D'Acenzo, also professional strikebreakers and gunmen, fired into an auto occupied by Mackley and three companions, killing Mackley and wounding William Zimmerman. The others escaped miraculously from the death hail rained into the car by the murderers.

Certain corrupt officials, including the police department, lent every aid to the criminals and co-operated in turning them loose to continue their murderous campaign. It is now a foregone conclusion that the other members of the killer gang will be acquitted. Since the Barokite murder two years ago, it is now considered legal in Pennsylvania for any professional murderer to assassinate a union man at the request of the corporation. The law furnishes no protection and it will probably be necessary hereafter for individual union men to organize to take measures for their own protection while in this outlaw state.

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ANNUAL DRIVE OF HARVESTERS' SWEEPS NORTH

Government Reports 190,000 Needed For Reaping Kansas Yield of 137 Million Bushels.

KANSAS CITY, June 13.—The vanguard of the 1930 harvest army today is sweeping into the wheat fields of four states reaping the first quotas of the 212,725,000 bushels estimated June 1st by the department of agriculture as the section's contribution to the world's food supply.

The United States employment service here has estimated 190,000 workers will be needed to finish reaping of the estimated crop of 137,200,000 bushels in Kansas, where the harvest is expected to begin June 20th. Of this number all except 27,500 will be recruited within the state.

Reaping of Texas' estimated yield of 24,000,000 bushels began with ample help at hand, the employment service reported, as did harvest of Oklahoma's and Missouri's crops estimated respectively at 31,922,000 and 19,500,000 bushels.

The army of harvesters working northward from Texas through Oklahoma is expected by the employment service to supply the needs of Kansas, then turn its attention to Nebraska, Colorado, North and South Dakota and other parts of the wheat belt.

The Industrial Worker

"An Injury to One is an Injury to All" ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE ENEMY

OFFICIAL WESTERN ORGAN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

It should be understood by members and others who read this paper, that this is the only publication of the Industrial Workers of the World which is published in English. It is published not for the purpose of disseminating information, but for the purpose of organizing and educating the masses.

Subscription Rates table with columns for National, Canada and other nations, and Foreign. Lists rates for one year, six months, and three months.

Published Once a Week at 1926 Western Ave., Seattle, Wash. C. B. ELLIS, Editor and Business Manager.

THE POWER BEHIND THE LAW

The foolish faith that human rights and liberties can be preserved by written laws is on a par with the belief that human morals can be regulated by statute.

Behind the maze of law stand the courts; and behind the courts are the masters of industry. Insofar as they are concerned it might be said to adopt the Pennsylvania system in which the police powers are principally in the hands of the Coal and Iron police working out of the company offices and paid by the corporations.

The last mentioned measure of legal reform is being practically enforced by the injunction powers of the courts. It is supplemented by the power of the Supreme Court to nullify acts of the legislature and congress.

"There is no important government in Europe, or for that matter in the world, where the judicial branch exercises the right to declare unconstitutional acts of the national legislature . . . The courts of England exercise no right of revision or nullification over the acts of parliament.

The Shinstedt bill to regulate injunctions issued by the courts was timely referred to Attorney General Mitchell. That austere gentleman returned it without passing. It is with this opinion as to its constitutionality. Of course, how could he determine from the maze of complexities presented by the laws and court decisions running into millions, just what that of its own autocratic power?

The usurpation of power by the courts has gone on at an unprecedented rate since the war. The confusion of state and federal jurisdictions has added to the maze. The Senate rejects the appointment of Judge Parker in response to the outcry over his "yellow dog" decision in the McClintic injunction case.

All efforts to resist this usurpation of power legally fail. The Sherman Anti-trust act originally enacted to limit the power of corporations became in the hands of the courts the opposite. It is never enforced except to enjoin workers to leave their unions.

In 1922 the Supreme Court rendered its famous Coronado decision which made every member of a union subject to damages brought by a corporation or individual employer against the union as a body. This was making law with a vengeance as a union is not a corporate body and before this decision could not be sued as a corporate body.

The corporate body is responsible only as a corporation and its individual stockholders are responsible only to the amount of stock held by them. This decision made each and every member of a labor union responsible in damages for the acts of the union. It is perhaps the most unjust and absurd decision ever rendered in the modern world.

In criminal proceedings against labor the courts have practically abdicated their functions in all major cases and the corporations have prosecuted directly the workers for their crimes.

The courts are obviously selected and elected by the anti-labor forces. They are the instruments of their will. Whatever prejudices one may have in support of law and order, this fact stands out in every case.

There is no power there is no right that is not to be taken away by the courts. It does not follow that "might makes right." But it does enforce the lesson that right without power to enforce it is ignored.

But there is enough law now on the statute book for it were enforceable. It is the strength of organized labor has been supported continually by a collaboration policy since the war.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

JUNE 28, 1930.

The Present Issue

Contempt for the Courts? Was there ever a day When the Courts did not trail with the vultures of prey? Was there ever a day when the Judges and Bar Were not at the front where the privileged are Guiding Juggernaut's cart?

Contempt for the Courts? Was there ever an hour When Juries were other than henchmen of power? What matter that king-craft and priest-craft are done? Who give their consent, for a courtier's pay, To the rape of the day!

Contempt for the Courts? Was there ever a minute When the struggle for Freedom had more urgency in it? Will the Courts are the people's fight is not won? And the battle is on!

June 17, 1930.

ROBERT WHITAKER.



An investigating committee of the United States, according to the capitalist press, has just discovered that the revolutionaries are contemplating world revolution.

It would indeed be tragic for the human race if social change didn't occur periodically, in conformity with evolutionary development. If it didn't, the human race would soon rot and disappear from the planet.

We are glad to see the capitalist press in the United States aroused over the recent murder of a newspaper reporter of Chicago. Now we know that when a Wobly reporter is murdered by the capitalist class, simply for telling the truth about capitalism, the immortal and beneficent capitalist press will hasten to the rescue.

The capitalist press, which upholds a social system that produces gangsters and murderers, has become hysterical over the recent killing of a reporter in Chicago. The killing of the reporter, however, is the inevitable manifestation of an iniquitous social system.

The folly of agitating against the preparation of war is reflected in the fact that if every person in the world today should say "There shall be no more preparation for war," we would continue to manufacture armaments and munitions.

Anyone who understands capitalism, scientifically, knows that capitalism prepares arms and munitions for war, and that the sentiment of human beings plays a very minor part.

One set of workers who are likely to be forced to death under capitalism are the women. As the business of small business men in San Francisco grew worse.

The bourgeoisie take great pleasure in depicting the beautiful buildings erected by labor, but the pictures, by showing some exploited, discarded worker leaning forlornly against the base of the building, often reveal the miserable reward of labor.

The industrialists who have the right to the fruits of production are the industrialists. They study "personality" and persist in the absurd unrealism of believing that moral and mental qualities can overcome the force of the law.

Perhaps the impending crisis in unemployment and business will drive them in desperation to a more realistic organization. They will be forced to build in this country a power to check the usurpation of power by the corporations through the courts and legislative halls.

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A Free Scholarship

WORK PEOPLES COLLEGE, DULUTH, MINN. Including Board, Lodging and Tuition For the Term Beginning November 15, 1930 and Ending April 15, 1931.

Will Be Given To The Member Sending In The Largest Number of Subscriptions To THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Between Now and November 1st, 1930. Through the gift of a member of the I. W. U. who is interested in increasing the circulation of the paper, The Industrial Worker is enabled to make this offer.

THE CONDITIONS ARE SIMPLE Get a sub book by writing The Industrial Worker, Box 1857, Seattle, Wash. Send in your name for registration as one of the contestants, giving your card number and address.

Every sub sent in will be credited to your account. Credits will be entered on the basis of one yearly subscription at \$2. Subscriptions for six months and three months will count as one-half and one-fourth of a year's subscription.

If you win the contest, the paid scholarship will be sent you immediately after November 1st and the winner's name published in The Industrial Worker.

REGISTER NOW AND WIN. USE THIS FORM: Industrial Worker, Box 1857, Seattle, Wash. Please register my name as a contestant in the subscription contest for the free scholarship at Work Peoples College.

My name is Card number P. O. Address Reference Give name of Delegate or Secretary.



A touching appeal. Have here a clipping from the Toronto Globe—you know, I get papers from all over the world.

The lumberjack seems to be passing from the scene, as pulp companies in the New England States cannot get men to go into the woods.

So they can't get men to go into the woods—that's a problem. The New England pulp-makers might try paying wages, it might even get them to stand in the position where they could be classed as health resorts—therefore, it follows, a little bribery in the form of stand-off and wages is positively necessary.

Jailing of a few raw-mouthed bosses would be a big aid to the perishing common.

I. W. W. Publications. The Industrial Workers of the World. For the Benefit of "IL PROLETARIAN" and Local Organization.

INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY, weekly newspaper in English, official organ of the I. W. U. \$2 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at 555 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, weekly newspaper in English, \$2 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at Seattle, Wash. Address Box 1857.

SOLIDARIDAD, bi-weekly newspaper in Spanish, \$1 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at New York City, N. Y. Address Box 82, Station D.

TIE VAPAUTEN, Finnish monthly magazine, 32 pages, \$1.75 a year; single copies 15 cents. May and December 48 pages, 25 cents. Published at 24 Lake Street, North Duluth, Minn.

MONEY IS GETTING CHEAP IF YOU HAVE SECURITY

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A reduction from 4 to 3 1/4 per cent in the rediscount rate of the federal reserve banks was authorized today by the federal reserve board. The rate change is effective tomorrow.

Gravs Harbor Delegates. Those who want to see an I. W. U. delegate in Aberdeen, Hoquiam or Compoquin, Washington, should acquire the new agent. Delegates are here and at work, but cannot be everywhere at once, so if you want to line up or stamp up, make inquiries—BERT BANKER.

I. W. W. Papers in Calgary. Delegate A. O. A., F. Harbaugh is selling papers in Calgary and can be found at 630 4th Ave. W. Anyone wanting papers or wishing to stamp up can do so.

Papers in Spokane. The I. W. U. papers can be bought from the newsboy at all times during the day at the corner of Washington Street and Third Avenue. Also at the I. W. U. hall at 223 N. Bond Street. They are also for sale at the news stand on the corner of Trent Ave. and Stevens Street.

Papers in Denver. I. W. U. papers can be bought in Denver, Colo. at Taylor's Variety Store, 2037 Larimer St.

INTERNATIONAL PICNIC

Given By The Industrial Workers of the World For the Benefit of "IL PROLETARIAN" and Local Organization at VENETIAN PARK

SUNDAY, JULY 6TH

Grounds open at 10 A. M. Speaking—Gaston K. Refreshments Dancing, Music by Society Orchestra

Admission, Men 25c—Women Free

Take any coach or street car via Mt. Clemens; Get off at 13 Mile Road. Signs point way from there to the grounds.

NEW YORK PICNIC

Celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the I. W. U. Will be held at Zedlers Grove, Lincoln Heights, Yonkers

SUNDAY, JULY 6TH - ALL DAY Under the auspices of the Joint Branches and the Press. Dancing - Sports - Refreshments

Directions: Take Lexington Avenue Subway to 241st St. and White Plains Ave. From there three buses will run to grounds.

