

tried to communicate with Sheriff John T. Traeger to demand that he stop the meeting, but learned over the long distance telephone that the sheriff was out and would not return until evening.

No troops now in Chicago are under state control, except the Eleventh regiment, which was raised recently, and has not been equipped. All other regiments are in federal service and are controlled by Major General Carter.

For several hours Governor Lowden sought to reach Major General Carter to ask him to send troops to guard the halls and drive the pacifists out.

He was unable to reach the general, however, and finally ordered Adjutant General Dickson to entrain a battalion of the Ninth Infantry, a newly raised and equipped national guard unit in Springfield.

The battalion left over the Chicago & Alton Railroad at 2 o'clock.

Orders were given to detain the troops at the point nearest the West Side Auditorium, at Taylor street and South Racine avenue. They were instructed to march directly to the meeting and disperse it.

The pacifists, learning with joy that the Mayor had proven a staunch ally to their cause, held a secret meeting at 8:30 in a little hall at 1144 South Halsted street, and arranged for a secret meeting to be held in the auditorium at 2 o'clock.

ORDER FLASHED HERE.

The open meeting was to have been held in the evening. It is believed, however, Governor Lowden's order was flashed to the peace advocates from Springfield, as it suddenly was announced the afternoon executive session be abandoned and that session opened to the public.

In this manner the pacifists sought to circumvent Governor Lowden by meeting and adjourning before the troops reached Chicago.

Later in the afternoon Governor Lowden reached Major General Carter here, and got the latter's promise to do all in his power to carry out the Governor's instructions. It was stated an order was prepared to send, if necessary, Chicago troops mobilized in camps and armories to the Auditorium.

The order was held up temporarily, it was said, because of fear of rioting and bloodshed.

Members of the Second Artillery,

lution will free us. It is the only way. I, for one, will resist to the limit of my strength."

He spoke with a decided German accent, and many of his words were unintelligible. Other delegates said the organization he represented largely is composed of Industrial Workers of the World.

"DOWN WITH UNITED STATES!"

His speech started a riot of cheering. Men leaped upon their chairs, swung their hats and shouted:

"Revolt! Revolt! Down with the government! Down with Lowden!"

Mr. Stedman signaled the speaker to proceed.

But men looked furtively around whenever the doors were opened, and several left the hall at once.

The meeting was called at 2:45. Seventy-five persons were in the hall. The delegates straggled in in groups until about 200 were there. Then Congressman Mason arose. He was cheered.

"Before I came to this meeting I thought I was interested in you and your movement," he said. "I thought I was interested in peace and in your organization."

WILSON IS ASSAILED.

"Now I know I am interested in your peace movement.

"Our President, in answer to the pope's peace proposal demanded that the German people speak, stating that when they ask this country for peace a proposal then can be worked out.

"In the name of the Most High and love of justice why don't he let the American people speak."

Wild cheering followed.

"I stand by the keystone of our liberty, which was laid in the blood of our forefathers—the constitution of the United States.

"This constitution demanded free speech, guaranteed free speech to all under our flag.

FREE SPEECH AT STAKE.

"Right now we are more interested in free speech in Illinois than we are in the indemnity one king in Europe shall pay to another.

"This action of the Governor is his answer to a constitutional guarantee.

"Apparently your mouths are to be closed by a man who has sworn to uphold the constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois. Your mouths are to be closed by your President.

"The most sickening thing in his-

LABOR UNIONS FOR PACIFIST MEETING HERE

Disclaim Sympathy With People's Council, but Insist on the Right of Free Assemblage.

Chicago Federation of Labor Adopts Resolution Defining Its Stand; Protests to Lowden.

While emphatically disclaiming any sympathy with the purposes of the People's Peace Council, the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday adopted a resolution protesting against the action of the Governors of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota in preventing meetings of that organization.

President John Fitzpatrick was applauded when he said:

"We are absolutely at variance with the aims and objects of the People's Peace Council, but we are demanding the sacred rights of free assemblage. If the Governor of Illinois can stop a meeting on the West Side he can come in here and prevent this meeting."

CALLS GOVERNORS WRONG.

Morton L. Johnson presented the resolution after the federation had voted to send delegates to the Minneapolis convention of the American Alliance for Peace and Democracy.

"While we deplore what the People's Council stands for we should stand for our rights," he said. "The Governors are wrong in setting aside constitutional rights."

Former Congressman Frank Buchanan said usurpation of power in public office was an abuse.

"But when it results in denying the people their fundamental rights such abuse becomes a crime," he said.

William Russell of the machinists thought the public would misunderstand the position of the federation if the protest was adopted.

"We will be accused of supporting the objects of the people's council," he said. President Fitzpatrick

ROUTED BY STATE TROOPS

