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VOLUME FIVE. WHOLE No. 240 CLEVELAND, OHIO SATURDAY, AUGUST 15 1914. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEAR

THE GREAT OIL COMBINATIONS

World-Wide In Scope, With Empires And Republics As Partners, They Are Now Making History As It Was Never Made Before

(A SERIES OF ARTICLES PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR SOLIDARITY BY JUSTUS EBERT)

The history of the oil industry is the history of modern industrial development in more senses than one. It was in the oil industry that the first trust was formed and the first billionaire was evolved. From the oil industry there has come an octupus-like creature that gobbles up gas, electric coal, railroad and other corporations; creating civil war in Pennsylvania and Colorado and fomenting international war in Mexico and elsewhere; besides projecting into modern life a young personage who is the personification of a power greater than that of the President of the United States, to whose emissary he gives the snub brutal as becomes the weilder of the transcendent industrial might of present-day society.

Great has been the history of the oil industry; but greater still are its future prospects. Formerly only an illuminant and lubricant, oil, together with its distillates, gasoline, etc., is fast becoming the predominant fuel and basis of the world's motive force. Thanks to the modern fluid burners of every description and the ignition engine, oil is now used to generate the power necessary to drive ponderous locomotives, turn the turbines of huge ships, give speed and usefulness to the auto—in brief, set in motion the machinery of the world, however used. What coal was once to the navies of the world, such is oil fast becoming; an oil base is as essential to naval success and to mercantile shipping as was once a coal base. Around this salient fact big struggles are now being wag.. It has forced Mexico into the fore; and, with the assistance of the Panama Canal, it promises to give California a career that will more completely destroy its fair reputation as "the land of sunshine and flowers"; making it, instead, the land of great economic conflicts and struggles.

Many current facts illustrate this tendency. In No. 235, July 11th issue of Solidarity, under heading, "Boston Transport Workers' Notes," this information appears:

"The steamers Massachusetts and Bunker Hill are on their summer runs again. They are burning oil again this year and consequently only carry two firemen on a watch instead of eight, as in former years when they burned coal. Of course, there are no 'coal passers on these ships now, which means that on these two ships alone the crew has been cut down by about fifty men."

On July 27, London cablegrams told of great English and German shipping lines joining in a big oil scheme, called the British Union Oil Co., with a capital of $60,000,000 formed to exploit the California oil industry and to acquire control of the Union Oil Co. of that State. "The preponderance of shipping interests," says the cablegram, "gives strong support to the view that oil fuel will in the future be more generally used in the mercantile service and that many of the group desire by this means to get control of ample supplies independent of other sources.

"This being so," the new company will be assured of a ready and growing market, while it may at the same time afford an impetus to the adoption of this kind of fuel by shipping companies generally. It is argued, too, that this process will be greatly stimulated by the opening of the Panama Canal."

In an article entitled, "Naval Use of Fuel Oil a Most Vital Question," "The Wall Street Journal" declares: "The navies of the world in the future will use oil exclusively for fuel. The United States, Great Britain and Germany have now adopted fuel oil and practically every other country will soon be building nothing but oil burning dreadnoughts." The same journal goes on to show that none of the great nations is going to be dependent on other nations for its oil supply, but will back enterprises representative of their own interests in foreign lands. This fact, it claims, accounts for British governmental support of Lord Cowdray in Mexico, and the Royal-Dutch Shell Combine in India, Russia, Australia, etc.; also the large British shipping interests and other interests operating in California, as already indicated. On the subject of foreign combinations in California, The Wall Street Journal waxes eloquent. It contends that the British Union Oil Co., with its $60,000,000 of capital, "controls nearly one-third of California's output of close to 100,000,000 barrels yearly and fully one-half of its proved acreage." It asks, patriotically, of course, and without any of the Standard Oil bias so peculiar to all of its oil articles, "Are we selling our birthright?" It intimates that federal interference with foreign oil exploitation in California is necessary; also that the Wilson administration has been informed of the matter. From all of which interesting international developments may be expected.

Oil fuel is undoubtedly a cheap and increasingly important commodity. The nation that controls cheap oil will be the dominant commercial and naval power. This is equivalent to saying that the man or group of men that controls oil controls the dominant nations. That international control is the aim admits of no doubt; to this great end do all the combinations contend. Some of these combinations are indeed large. There is the Royal Dutch-Shell Combine, for instance; a Standard Oil rival. This is an Anglo-Dutch combination, consisting of the Royal-Dutch Petroleum Co. and the Shell Transport and Trading Co. It has enormous resources. Its operating capital is in excess of $100,000,000 and is estimated to be up to $300,000,000. It has the backing of the Rothschilds also. Its production for 1913 is estimated at 7½ per cent of the world's output, or 27,000,000 barrels. Beginning in the Dutch East Indies, the production of the Royal Dutch-Shell Combine has been extended to the United States, Russia, Roumania, Egypt, Persia, Mexico, Trinidad and other less prolific fields, as well as to Java, Borneo, Sumatra and Burma. Originally formed to combat Standard Oil aggression, in the Dutch East Indies, the products of the Royal Dutch-Shell Combine can today be found throughout Europe, the Orient, South America, Australia, United States, Canada, the Levant, and South Africa, and, in fact, in almost every part of the civilized world. In the Russian interior, in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Italy are its products sold by its many subsidiaries. Its fleet of 65 vessels enables the combine to make good its chairman's declaration, to-wit, "the great distributing organization shall not be dependent upon any one field, or upon any one country, or upon any one government." And the Royal Dutch-Shell Combine, with England as its headquarters and principal market, is believed to be only in its infancy!

STANDARD OIL COMPANIES

Without doubt, the Royal Dutch-Shell Combine is a large enterprise; but it is greatly overshadowed by the group of companies known as the Standard Oil. These, so far as is known, number thirty-four, and, together with their subsidiaries, constitute an industrial formation that is unsurpassed for scope and power; not only within, but also outside of the oil industry. They are combinations of combinations; the Standard Oil of New Jersey, for instance, consisting also of thirty-four companies; while the Vacuum Oil Co. is made up of eighteen companies operating in 38 countries. The

(Continued On Page Four)

SECONDS "THE CALL TO THE COLORS"

Let me second the idea contained in "A Call to the Colors" in the last issue of Solidarity. Therein "Ignatz" declares "The coming convention should be made a council of war against our common enemy and not among ourselves." Right you are, "Ignatz." What is there to fight for among ourselves? Is the I. W. W. so big and powerful that its control is a matter of life and death to the working class? Is there no industry still unorganized to which we could devote our energies? Are the lumber jacks all in our ranks? Are the migratory, the steel and iron, the textile, the transport and millions of other workers? Is there no war—national, class, or industrial—which we should organize to stop or engage in? Is our press so substantial as to get along without our consideration? Are Ford and Suhr, Rangel and Cline, Frank Tannenbaum, Carl Person and thousands of other victimized workers enjoying liberty and at work among us, in our ranks where they ought to be? Is capitalism overthrown and industrial democracy a fact? In a word, is there nothing for us to do but to reduce our own strength by a useless wrangle over "issues" of no practical importance at this stage of our development?

With the whole capitalist society practically a unit against us, there is a big enough field for all of us to exercise our peculiar talents and ambitions in, without taking them to a convention where they are exercised destructively without any benefit either to ourselves or the working class whom we profess to represent. It makes the writer smile when he thinks of the big problems in labor organization offered by the trusts and, at the same time, contemplates the childish antics of some of those intent on reforming the I. W. W., even to the extent of killing it. Such a talent for destruction is misapplied; it ought to be turned against the capitalist class, against the Dursts, Rockefeller and other representative capitalist interests, in the form of big organizational work.

Here, in the East, in New York City, there is a vast field for all willing to help to organize. This field will never be plowed and harvested by internal dissension; not by shortsighted, ambitious men and women; but by men and women capable of organization on a big scale, embracing a thousand and one tendencies and forms, welded together and intertwined in a manner in accordance with the capitalist structure that obtains hereabouts. Here is a field in which capitalism employs thousands of the finest and most cunning brains in its defense. And here a few—a handful of I. W. W. men and women—presume to fight among themselves as to who shall have the honor of tearing down, single-handed and alone, this capitalist structure. Or, of defeating, unaided, except by their own choice petty little group, the multi-varied mind of the capitalist class. Why, the whole proceeding is ridiculous to contemplate! It's a joke, in which the weighty polemicists are the laughing stock. They are saving the capitalists the necessity of destroying them. They are committing suicide, though they know it not. Personally, when I contemplate the little oasis of I. W. W.ism in the desert of metropolitan capitalism, I am not at all surprised that many workingmen do not drink of it; the precious stream is not approachable because of a few who block the way, struggling to defend it and keep it open for all—as they think and presume.

Let us cut out such nonsense. If we must fight, let us fight the capitalist class. If solidarity is our only authority, then let's have some of that authority—and let's have it quick. The fight on the outside of the convention is big enough for all; on the inside it is out of place.

So I arise to second "Ignatz's" suggestion—"The coming convention should be made a council of war against our common enemy and not among ourselves."

Here's to a big ORGANIZING convention!

NEW YORKER.

Aug. 7th, '14.

SPY AGAINST I. W. W. PROTECTED BY COURT

(Special to Solidarity)
Sacramento, Calif., Aug. 6.

All proceedings against F. W. Goebel, the Thiel detective, who was arrested with Fellow Workers Esmond, Edonstrom and Starr, have been dismissed.

All four were charged with disturbing the peace and a sentence of 80 days handed the three I. W. W. men should, under the rulings of Judge Henderson, have been handed to the detective who provoked the disturbance by threatening the life of Fellow Worker Esmond.

It is just possible that Goebel may show up around some of the coast locals with a tale of bad treatment. He has already asserted through the columns of the Sacramento Bee that he proposes to organize 200 men, bring them to Sacramento and clean out the present defense committee. Before the organization moved in this case it had the dope. Goebel is well known in the forests of the coast and last was prominent around Fort Bragg and Eureka. Goebel tried last week to involve five fellow workers in an arson charge. He set fire to a barn near Perkins, but the men he was trying to cinch put it out.

In the I. W. W. hall here three fires were only discovered in time to save the hall.

Goebel was expelled not a month too soon.

DURST SHORT-WEIGHTED PICKERS LAST YEAR

Last year Durst Brothers hop scales were 35 pounds short. Men would pack bags so that they staggered under the weight. When put upon the scales a boy could pack the weight recorded. Several women went to the railroad scales and were weighed. At the railroad one was 145 pounds. At Dursts she only tipped 110 pounds. Another weighed 195 pounds at the depot and only 160 pounds at Durst's. These witnesses are ready to testify.

One of the tactics this year should be to put everybody wise to this little, sneaking graft.

In the Marysville Appeal we learn that there is a fine gathering of scissorbills. That is the Appeal's claims that Durst already has 200 workers. This paper reports that there was great joy in Wheatland, when Peter Peterman, blew in with a crutch and a general crippledness. Another choice recruit rode a bicycle and had a wooden leg and a lame arm. He was welcome also. Let all such and the militia and gunmen spear the hops for Durst this year.

Everything is progressing well. The Hindus came in this morning and reported that they would not work for any hop picker this year.—Hop Pickers' Defense Com. Bulletin.

HARVEST BOUND

All rebels coming west toward Minneapolis and the harvest fields, can help colonize the job at Rochester, Faribault, and Owattona, all in Minnesota. Construction paving, sewer and water work to be had at $2.50 a day, 10 hours, but can be made eight hours with the aid of a few more rebels. Boarding houses stand good for chuck and room.

The inducements are—a good lively town, three band concerts a week by a $16,000 a year classic band, beautiful park and recreation grounds, and the best hospital in the world with free medical attention to all who cannot pay.

City officials give prisoners eye-opener in the morning and three good two-bit feeds a day, which is brought over by smiling socialist comrade whose features act as a weather-vane on the revolution.

If you want the full product of your toil, come to Parker's paradise. Parker, the narrow gauge, who is the city's police force, is a physical culture fiend, and allows prisoners free use of dumbbells, Indian clubs, vibrator machines and other paraphernalia guaranteed to keep you in fine trim for the class struggle.

All rebels center on Rochester, even if for a few days (in which time you can make a stake to hold you till the harvest). You will help us by your agitation. GORDON, Local 64.

Subscribe for Solidarity.

HOP BARONS WORRIED OVER LABOR

Offer Fancy Wages To Pickers. Hindus Refuse To Scab. Detective Tries To Foment Trouble

(Special to Solidarity)
Headquarters Hop Pickers Defense Committee,
114 Eye Street, Sacramento, Calif., Aug. 7, 1914.

With the battle lines of the Ford and Suhr defense strike on the hop fields gathering and the clash only a few days off, the hop barons are agitated about another move of the I. W. W. Hop growers have aroused to the fact that even what hops they may get picked are not safe because they are exposed to the workers while in transit, both in the United States and on the wharves and rail lines of Europe.

This will be read while the battle between the workers and the hop barons is actually being fought. Therefore there can be little of prediction as to the outcome now. As usual conflicting rumors come to the headquarters. Capitalist newspapers are stating that the barons have all the pickers they want. At the same time the sheriff of Yolo county is pleading that Yolo county be allowed to pick its hops, because Yolo people were good to the army of the unemployed. Hindus, who never before were paid more than $1.15 per day, are bringing information that the growers are offering them $3 flat per day. Hindus know the game of slowing up and would make good saboteurs at this rate. However, the Hindus swear they will not pick hops until Ford and Suhr are out of jail. Police judges are also turning loose all the winoes and female vagrants on the promise to pick hops. Meanwhile the battle lines are pitched.

Because a detective who has been infesting the I. W. W. hall here was decorated as a detective should be, three members of the I. W. W. got thirty days apiece and one of them got four months for carrying a gun. Frederick W. Goebel, who had a four-year card in the I. W. W., and who did work for the Burns men against Ford and Suhr last year, showed up about a month ago in Sacramento. He was advocating sabotage. About two weeks ago he took five very young members out to Perkins, treated to booze frequently and then set fire to a lot of straw near a barn as a "revolutionary measure." These boys put out the fire, returned to the hall and reported. Shortly thereafter three fires were started in the I. W. W. hall here. Goebel was watched. After careful consideration it was intended to call Goebel before the committee and give him a chance to explain his actions. Fred Esmond, who is about five feet six, asked Goebel to come into the office. Goebel is a big fellow and turned on Esmond, saying, "You little son of a ——, I will get you," and made a motion toward his gun. Esmond grabbed Goebel's arm. Somebody smashed him. The row had overflowed into the street. John Edonstrom, custodian of the hall, went out to help stop the row. Goebel was yelling "Help." Police and stool pigeons appeared like magic. The three men named above were arrested with Goebel. At the police station Goebel whispered something and was separated from the prisoners. Next day he appeared as the prosecuting witness and from the stand threatened to get Fellow Worker Scott, Lambert and Coller. When his own trial came up he was dismissed without fine or imprisonment.

Goebel now claims that he will rouse San Francisco locals, Fresno and Los Angeles to clean out the present defense committee. Goebel has been well known in the forests along the Pacific Coast. His card was taken out in Seattle. Any local desiring particulars can get them upon application to Sacramento. Goebel showed his bitterness against the I. W. W. in the most open manner when the case was in court, but one perfectly good detective has been spoiled. He is now in the employ of the Thiel Agency.

The Class Struggle In Canada

(Special to Solidarity.)
Edmonton, Alberta, Aug. 3.

Last winter a member of the Edmonton local I. W. W., named Frank Hiram Johnson, took up a homestead in the vicinity of Lac La Biche, some hundred miles or more northeast of here. During last February Johnson went to settle on his land. In May and June Johnson wrote certain letters to James Rowan (then secretary of this local) to the effect that he was in a hostile community. From these letters it would seem that his life was in danger. Wherefore, Rowan with another member of this local, W. E. Barret, left here for Lac La Biche. Arriving there at Johnson's shack late on Sunday night, July 5th, they found Johnson dead. It is plainly evident that deceased was murdered, probably in his sleep, as his head was cut and battered in and was already maggoted. A bloodstained axe was found near the body and there was dried blood on the floor. The door of the shack was fastened from the inside and the finders of the body entered through a window. Rowan and Barret then started to walk to Colinton to inform the Mounted Police. Barret felt played out and he was left at Taylor's stopping place. Rowan pushed on to Colinton and gave information to the Mounted Police. From there he was told to go to Headquarters at Athabasca. After making a statement before a local J. P., Rowan was arrested on a charge of vagrancy, and sentenced to six months' hard labor. A few days later he was allowed on $2,000 bail, pending a new trial. Barret was also arrested on a similar charge and given two months' hard labor.

Although there was no incriminating evidence at the inquest, the jury recommended that Rowan and Barret be held. Subsequently they were charged with murder, to be tried at the next session of the supreme court. Previous to his death Johnson had been worried and threatened by the people in his vicinity. He

(Continued on Page Two, Cols. 3 and 4.)

GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL HOP PICKERS

DO - NOT - PICK - ANY - HOPS AND FORD AND SUHR WILL BE FREE.

SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
112 HAMILTON AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

UNDER THE OWNERSHIP AND SUPERVISION OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

B. H. WILLIAMS . . . Managing Editor

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ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER APRIL 19, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

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War and "The Growing Solidarity of Labor"

Some twenty years ago a professor of "International Law" in Yale university mentioned as one of the forces operating against future wars, "The growing solidarity of labor." In these twenty years, we are told, that solidarity has grown immeasurably. Yet we see all Europe at war once more, for the first time in a century. Nothing seems able to stop that wholesale murder, unless it be the big capitalists of Europe, who may find it too costly to their money bags. What is the matter with the working class? While press reports are carefully censored, there are some indications that an anti-war movement is in operation. Socialist Deputy Jean Jaures was assassinated, shortly after he had made a powerful speech against war. An unconfirmed report from Berlin states that socialist members of the German Reichstag were shot, for opposing war. At the battle of Liege, German soldiers taken captives, are reported to have said: "We surrendered because we are socialists and opposed to the war." German socialists in Paris are quoted in resolutions against war, and as condemning the kaiser as an aggressor. Reports of "apache" riots in Paris suggest anti-militarist demonstrations. But none of these moves on the part of labor appear so far to have interfered in any degree with the mobilization of huge armies and their preparations for wholesale slaughter. War madness seems to infest the European working class as never before.

What shall we conclude from these facts? The conclusion seems irresistible that the boasted solidarity is wanting; that not even the sentiment against war is as extensive as hitherto we have been led to believe. Certain it is, that sentiment alone cannot stop war. IT REQUIRES ORGANIZATION, international in scope, and powerful enough to control the movements of the working class in industry. No such organization exists at present in Europe. True enough, we see three million unionists in Germany, about the same number in Great Britain, nearly a million in France, and proportionately large numbers in the other countries. True enough, also, they are "fraternally united" in a supposedly "great international" with headquarters in Berlin. But they are not actually united, nor do they control the movements of the European working class in an industrial sense. They have not yet established their freedom from capitalist domination or manipulation. Above all, outside of France, these unionists are imbued with the German spirit of "discipline" and "obedience to authority." Individual, trade, industry, and class initiative and self-reliance remain undeveloped. Dependence upon union officials, dependence upon "labor" politicians, take the place of real working-class solidarity and the class war ideas and measures that go with it. So we behold the impotency of the conservative trade union movement, and the readiness with which the patriotic workers of different countries fly at each others' throats when the big capitalists and their official puppets sic them on.

All this is logical enough under present conditions and circumstances. Should the war disillusion the workers, these conditions may bring a change in the spirit of the workers. But at the outset, with a knowledge of the status of the European labor movement, we had no reason to expect a different turn of events. THE EUROPEAN WORKING CLASS IS STILL UNDER THE CONTROL OF THEIR CAPITALIST MASTERS, who in the name of "patriotism" are leading the slaves into the shambles. A solidarity of European labor sufficient to have stopped this great war, would have sufficed to dump capitalism and all its feudal appendages into the ocean of oblivion. That achievement waits upon that solidarity.

The responsibility for this war, then, rests upon the shoulders of European capitalists. What do they hope to gain by it? We cannot imagine a German, French, English, Russian or any other capitalist's being "patriotic" for anything except his possessions, whether inside or outside his native land. We can imagine a German capitalist, residing in Berlin, for instance, whose holdings are in France and carefully protected by the French government, being enthusiastic for French victory. Whatever advantage is likely to accrue to Mr. Capitalist, whether as an individual or part of a corporation, will readily offset any "patriotic" or other consideration. In other words, CAPITALISM IS INTERNATIONAL. That fact must not be overlooked, in studying the war situation. What are the big fellows aiming at? Would they wipe out national boundary lines and all the restrictions to industrial and social development that go with them? Would they formulate the "United States of Europe," thus encouraging the more rapid mingling of nationalities, as in this country? Would they do away with the vast armaments and standing armies, whose presence is a perpetual menace to "peaceful exploitation?" There is no doubt that this must be done sooner or later, if capitalism in Europe is to proceed to its logical development. A single area of territory embracing France, Austria and Germany, for instance, would afford much more opportunity for extensive and intensive capitalist development, than do the three existing divisions. With a somewhat more liberal government (by and for capitalists), with hidebound "national" restrictions done away with, Europe would afford a finer field for capitalist exploitation, in competition with China and the United States. Do the European capitalists perceive all this, and are they working to that end? Time will tell.

Meanwhile, the solidarity of labor, now overwhelmed by the wave of national "patriotism," may be expected to develop either through the war, or as a result of the great changes which the war will undoubtedly bring to pass. Expressed in concrete form through a revolutionary union movement, that solidarity of the workers will grow until it culminates in the world movement for the overthrow of capitalism and the substitution of the Commonwealth of Labor on a world basis.

All Aboard For The Convention

The annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is called to assemble in Chicago on September 21. It meets at a time when big events are pending for the workers of the United States. Whether the European war will tend to remove or to increase the existing industrial depression in this country, is not easy to determine in advance. In either case, it will lead to working class revolts in America on a larger scale than ever before. It will strengthen the hold of the big capitalists upon industry. It will make more imperative I. W. W. EDUCATION and THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNSKILLED IN THE GREAT INDUSTRIES.

That is a propostion for the Ninth convention to consider. How can we promote the work of education and organization? How can we obtain financial resources to place organizers where they are needed? In all directions opportunities are plentiful. What can be done to embrace and make the most of them? This matter should be discussed and acted upon by the delegates. Let us hope that the mere theorists, who cannot see either the "forest" or the "trees," but mistake both for something else, will be left at home; and that men who really want to ACT and to BUILD AN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION, be sent to confer on the affairs of the general organization. Big opportunities await the I. W. W. Let us have a representative convention to lay plans to embrace those opportunities.

Thoughts On European Murderfest

Two facts in connection with the European war are symbolical of war at all times and in all countries. The first is the readiness with which John D. Rockefeller offered the loan of Standard Oil millions on securities at soaring rates of interest. The second is the increase in prices in this country. In the first fact we see war enriching and increasing the power of those already rich and powerful, without any risks or personal danger on their part. In the second fact we see prospects of increasing suffering, strikes, etc., for the working class—in short, a social revolution, in which American society will be shaken from stem to stern, to judge from recent high price agitations in this country.

In this latter fact there lies a gleam of hope, for, in the social revolution which a European war is likely to make possible, the present system of production and distribution, which requires outlets for markets and is responsible for the present situation, may be overthrown and ended once for all. It was the reaction against the war with Japan that ten years ago, gave such great impetus to the Russian revolution, carrying it almost to victory and success. May not history repeat itself; not only abroad but here at home as well?

It is pitiable to contemplate the position of the German Socialists in the European war scare. Three million strong they use their strength—to what end? To create a counter-war—a social revolution? No; but to beg the Kaiser to desist from war as a mad venture; and to request Italy to first plead with Austria. What else but petitions to reaction is possible to a movement that is strong in numbers only; and that fails to recognize, nay ridicules, the power of labor to "prevent war by means of a general strike? Far more ridiculous are than the greatest political movement of "their Fatherland" are the German seamen, who met in Hoboken, N. J., on July 31st, and declared in favor of a general strike of all the means of transportation, as a step whereby to prevent war. These seamen are German subjects, employes of the great German steamship lines coming to New York. They know what the German Socialist "statesmen" have yet to learn, viz., that war is an impossibility without labor's economic co-operation and participation; where these are refused war scares end. Three million men refusing to go to war in the greatest war country of Europe—what a stupendous revolutionary effect this would have had all over the world! What a stupendous stabilizer of civilization and a step forward away from reaction it would have meant to us all! Utopian dreams, you say? Sure, anything revolutionary in connection with the German Social Democracy is a Utopian dream; many Utopian dreams are built on its impossible composition. Let all workingmen cut away from its influence. It has been weighed in a critical crisis and been found wanting! On with the general strike!

A fellow worker in the largest American city has a novel method of combating capitalist falsehood that is worth adopting everywhere. When the recent dynamite epic took place he doubled his bundle order for Solidarity! Every week, up till then, he got 25 copies; then he took 50. These he distributes in the yards of two big corporations, mostly to young Irish-Americans and German-Americans. He reports that the papers are always eagerly taken; in fact, when any of the young fellows are overlooked, an outcry is made for a copy! He is known as "the I. W. W. man," and says his reception is always friendly; he is well received, no matter what the current lie in the capitalist press may be! We commend his method to all: in times of capitalist onslaughts, double your I. W. W. activity!

A French fellow worker writes from Providence, R. I.: "If that lecture trip of Williams goes through, we will surely have him here. The next issue of *L'Emancipation* will have an account of his tour." With the French I. W. W. branches interested the Solidarity lecture tour is nearly accomplished fact. How about other points along the suggested route: Buffalo, Rochester, Boston, Lawrence, New York, Philadelphia, etc.? Don't go to sleep on this proposition. Next winter Solidarity will be needed more in the East than ever before. All the big industrial cities will be centers of unemployment and discontent, unless all the prophets are wrong. A big circulation will then be a factor. Let us build up our press in advance. With Ben Williams as lecturer, Solidarity will make new friends and readers, and push forward. Interest your local; all together!

J. E.

The Class Struggle In Canada

(Continued From Page 1)

said in one of his letters that he suspected the Catholic Church was back of his persecution. There is a big Catholic Mission in the neighborhood. Those who have studied the labor question from a material standpoint know what a powerful enemy we have in Roman Catholicism. A priest plays a treble rôle as postmaster, land agent, and spiritual adviser at Lac La Biche. Deceased suspected the latter of tampering with his mail. Members of this local observed how the priesthood of Lae La Biche is looked up to in fear and awe.

The ruling powers of Canada are as despotic as in any other country, and they will certainly cinch the two men now charged with murder, if we do not put up a good defence. It is an old trick of the master class to victimize active members of the revolutionary movement. Rowan was a good active member of this local for a year or more. There is room for many more of his type in the rebel ranks. Barret's life is also in danger. Rally to their aid then, all ye who preach the gospel of solidarity. In an age of commercialism money is an absolute necessity. We must have funds to prepare their defence and cover incidental expenses. Swarm into Edmonton when Rowan and Barret go to trial on this trumped up charge and show the master class that they have an enemy to reckon with. If you have funds send them to J. G. Gaveel, Secretary Local 339, 47 Fraser Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

"Paris Alive and Kicking"

When the United Press makes the lying statement that 450 "looters" or "apaches" were arrested in Paris, they cannot deceive me. I know that there are thousands of enlightened anti-militarists among the C. G. T. and Communist Anarchist Federation in Paris, and I know that they will not hesitate openly to express themselves, as long as they are free. War is a terrible and useless calamity to the people of Europe, and the thinkers among them are going to protest.

This protest will occur in anti-war demonstrations large and small. Singly or in groups their voices will be raised against war, in the singing of the "International," and AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT WHICH MAKES WAR, AND VIOLATES THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN. This protest is, of course, illegal, and means the arrest and imprisonment of offenders.

The United Press LIES. I personally challenge the accuracy of their statement. But let them lie. They cannot fool me, for in trying to misrepresent things they tell me what I want to know. The people of Paris are alive and kicking.

HERBERT STURGES.

Denver headquarters Local 26, are at 1131 19th St.

"White Supremacy!" What's It Mean?

White supremacy! What is it? What does it mean?

To know what a movement or idea is, it is necessary to know what and who its advocates are. So in order to answer the above queries, we shall take Mr. "White Supremacy" gent and introduce him to the readers of Solidarity.

Now, who are its advocates? They are planters, merchants, lawyers, manufacturers, and in short, the bourgeoisie of the South. What are they? The answer follows.

Our "white supremacy" friend is very fond of negro women. The proof? Every person in the South who is neither white nor black. It seems that many of these "highly respectable" gentlemen had grown tired of the idea of marrying white women, so they procured negro women as "companions." It was cheaper; he did not have to secure a marriage license and when he became tired of her he did not need a divorce.

They became so bold in Louisiana that this state passed a law against this practice. But law has a joker in it; it does not forbid him having a negro woman as cook, so I am informed.

Again, where these "gentlemen" are married to white women, many of them use their white wives for child bearing, and their negro affinities as a means of gratifying their passions. Sometimes, though, they slip, with the result that many southern white children have half brothers and sisters who are neither white nor black. (See Dixon's "Sins of the Fathers.")

With this damning evidence against them, they cannot claim that white supremacy means keeping the white race pure. I have seen "white supremacys" refuse to drink water out of the same dipper with a negro, but I have seen them drink whisky out of the same bottle. In railroad travel they will not ride in the same car, but I have seen them sitting side by side in the same wagon.

Then why this ranting about "white supremacy"?

The answer is, THEY ARE AFRAID THE WHITE AND NEGRO WORKERS WILL LEARN WHAT SOLIDARITY IS AND ORGANIZE ACCORDINGLY!

When looking for a slave they never see the color of his hide; they only notice his muscles. White supremacy REALLY MEANS WHITE PARASITES LIVING OFF THE LABOR OF BOTH WHITE AND COLORED WORKERS. That is what it means.

A word about the negro. The negro is by nature communistic. Throughout the South where he is sufficiently economically independent to live without the white man he segregates. There is a colony of negroes four miles from Monroe, La. There are, all told, 54 families of them. They have their own lodges, churches, and also have an organization they call the grange. Through this organization they pool their finances and every spring order their year's supply of provision, thus economizing.

The object of the I. W. W. is to make all workers economically independent. And with this independence the races will automatically segregate.

A few words to my own people, the working class of the South, and I will close.

As long as the boss can keep us divided he can win. Remember that.

The position of white men of the I. W. W. toward men of other races is this: All men, regardless of color must eat. To eat they must have money. To get money they must sell their labor power. Then is it not right that they all organize in One Big Union and put their own price on the only thing they have for sale—their labor power? Certainly it is. But this doesn't mean that you will have to marry a negro if you don't want to. If one of you were to fall into a river and could not swim, and a negro came along who could swim, would you drown rather than accept his offer of aid? Hardly!

That is the I. W. W. position. Labor organized on race lines will drown. Only organized on CLASS lines will it swim.

No, it is not necessary for you to meet in the same union hall. The black and white Baptists don't meet in the same building, do they?

Don't let them sidetrack you from the main line which is, Shall we be freemen or slaves?

W. H. LEWIS.

"The Vital Question"

It is to be deeply regretted, as it undoubtedly is, by all serious and sincere rebels, that last year, the question of decentralization instead of being discussed impartially and impersonally, was most shamefully dragged into the disgusting puddle of personality. No one, who claims to know the trend of thought of the I. W. W. can deny that decentralization is not an issue of grave proportions. It is my earnest conviction, that had decentralization been properly presented at the convention last year, it would have been adopted. But was pretty hard to find anyone on the floor of the convention who could give it a clean formulation, even if he had a good unexpressed conception of it. This was positively due to the fact that there was not a sufficient open discussion of it, and a lack of literature on the subject.

Now, just what is decentralization? Decentralization is a form of organization in which the economic power of the workers is highly centralized, and the political power, or dictatorial prerogatives of the officials, is absolutely removed. This is the substance of decentralization. It reduces the officials of the organization, from a commanding function, to a serving one.

Well, then, someone will say, just in what way are we to proceed to decentralize the I. W. W.? By the abolition of the G. E. B. and the general secretary? Positively not! Then how? By abolishing the following from out of the constitution:

Article III:

Section 2. Strike out whole. Also the whole of Sections 3, 5, 7 and 9.

Section 8. Strike out first two and one-half lines.

To say that this leaves no power in the hands of the G. E. B., consequently rendering them useless, is to ignore entirely the most vital function of the G. E. B., viz: to enact the mandates of the convention into force; to administer to the needs of the organization as these needs are seen and decreed by the membership through their respective delegates. In this connection, let me quote Pouget, from the August issue of the International Socialist Review:

"Thus all the federated organisms of the working class meet in the C. G. T. it is there, they enter into contact, and it is there that the economic action of the proletariat is UNIFIED, intensified and broadened. However, we must not deceive on this point. The organic function of the C. G. T. is not to direct, but rather to CO-ORDINATE and amplify the action of the working class. In it we find cohesion, not centralization, impulse and not AUTHORITY."

Elsewhere in the same article Pouget says: "It was not at a single stroke that the C. G. T. (established in 1895) reached this simplicity of organization. The way was prepared by successive modifications."

In other words, French syndicalism has been and is evolving, just like everything organic. We must do the same, when conditions demand a further evolution and perfection. There are those who will object, with the statement that the workers are not in a position to run their economic organization without being directed by authority. This is absolutely false. The solidarity of the workers is not established by authority; it is a natural growth, emanating from the life-demands of the workers. No individual can manufacture it and distribute it, as he would a commodity. It must spring from the workers themselves, and the best anyone of us can do is to observe its tendency. Life is not a pattern, but a continuous development.

We should further remove the non-revolutionary rule, which allows one delegate to control the convention with the brute force of voting power. One delegate one vote, ought to be the practice. This practice would not in any way interfere with the rights of the great majority, since conventions of a revolutionary organization function more as an educational congress, than they do as a palace of law and justice.

If it is possible, we ought to elect a cosmopolitan G. E. B., in which the language of the predominating nationalities should be spoken. This would help greatly, I think, in promoting an organization among them. As it is, the G. E. B. knows little or nothing about the foreign-speaking wage slaves who number many millions and who can be easily organized if the proper effort is put forth by an intelligent G. E. B.

J. GABRIEL SOLTIS.

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HORRORS OF WAR: A SOLDIER'S PICTURE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here follow excerpts from "The Conscript," translated from the French of M. M. Erckmann-Chatrian. The book is regarded as a classic and is said to embody an accurate recital of the "horrors of war." The scenes are laid during the later Napoleonic wars.

When I returned to myself, I looked around. I was in a long hall, with posts all around. Some one gave me wine and water to drink, and it was most grateful. I was in a bed, and beside me was an old gray-mustached soldier, who, when he saw my eyes open, lifted up my head and held a cup to my lips.

"Well," he said cheerfully; "well! we are better."

I could not help smiling as I thought I was still among the living. My chest and arms were stiff with bandages; I felt as if a hot iron was burning me there; but no matter; I lived!

I gazed at the heavy rafters crossing the space above me; at the tiles of the roof, through which the daylight entered in more than one spot. I turned to the other side and saw that I was in one of those vast sheds used by brewers of the country as a shelter for their casks and wagons. All around on mattresses and heaps of straw, numbers of wounded lay ranged; and in the middle on a large kitchen table a surgeon-major and his two aids, their shirt sleeves rolled up, were amputating the leg of a soldier, who was shrieking in agony. Behind them was a mass of arms and legs. I turned away, sick and trembling.

Five or six soldiers were walking about, giving bread and drink to the wounded.

But the man who impressed himself mostly on my memory was a surgeon with sleeves rolled up, who cut and cut without paying the slightest attention to what was going on around; he was a man with a large nose and wrinkled cheeks, and every moment flew into a passion at his assistants, who could not give him his knives, pinchers, lint, or linen fast enough, or who were not quick enough in sponging up the blood.

Things went on quickly, however, for in less than a quarter of an hour he had cut off two legs.

Without, against the posts was a large wagon full of straw.

They had just laid out on the table a Russian carbineer, six feet in height at least; a ball had pierced his neck near the ear, and while the surgeon was asking for his little knives, a cavalry surgeon passed before the shed. He was short, stout, and badly pitted with smallpox, and held a portfolio under his arm.

"Ha! Forel!" cried he, cheerfully.

"It is Duchene," cried our surgeon, turning around. "How many wounded?"

"Seventeen to eighteen thousand."

"Aha! Well, how goes it this morning?"

"Passably—I am looking for a tavern."

Our surgeon left the shed to chat with his comrade: they conversed quietly, while the assistants sat down to drink a cup of wine, and the Russian rolled his eyes despairingly.

"See, Duchene, you have only to go down the street, opposite that well, do you see?"

"Very well, indeed."

"Just opposite you will see the canteen."

"Very good; thank you; I am off."

He started and our surgeon called after him:

"A good appetite to you, Duchene!"

Then he returned to his Russian, whose neck he laid open. He worked ill-humoredly, constantly scolding his aids.

"Be quick," he said, "be quick."

The Russian writhed and groaned, but he paid no attention to that, and at last, throwing the bullet on the ground, he bandaged up the wound, and cried, "Carry him off!"

They lifted the Russian from the table, and stretched him on a mattress beside the others; then laid his neighbor upon the table.

I could not think that such horrors took place in the world; but I was yet to see worse than this.

At five or six beds from mine sat an old corporal with his leg bound up. He closed one eye knowingly, and said to his neighbor, whose arm had just been cut off:

"Conscript, look at that heap! I will bet that you cannot recognize your arm."

The other, who had hitherto shown the greatest courage, looked, and fell back senseless.

Then the corporal began laughing, saying:

"He has recognized it. It is the lower one with the little blue flower. It always produces that effect."

He looked around self-approvingly, but no one laughed with him.

Every moment the wounded called for water.

"Drink! Drink!"

* * *

In passing through Kava, I saw all the horrors of war. The village was but a mass of cinders; the roofs had fallen, and the walls remained standing; the rafters were broken; we could see the remnants of rooms, stairs, and doors heaped within. The poor villagers, women, children, and old men, came and went with sorrowful faces. We could see them going up and down in their houses, as if they were in cages in the open air; and in one we saw a mirror and an evergreen branch, showing where dwelt a young girl in time of peace.

Ah! who could foresee that their happiness would so soon be destroyed, not by the fury of winds or the wrath of heaven, but by the rage of man!

Even cattle and pigeons seemed seeking their lost homes among the ruins; the oxen and the goats, scattered through the streets, lowed and bleated plaintively. Fowls were roosting on the trees, and everywhere, everywhere we saw traces of cannon balls.

* * *

And those great trenches—fully a mile of them—at which the country people were working with such haste, to keep the plague from completing the work the war had begun!

The War In Europe

The editorial in No. 239 of Solidarity (August 8) is nothing short of a glorification of Russia and her henchmen and an insult to Germany, who now is struggling against an overwhelming mass of enemies composed of the three great "cowards" (not powers) everyone of which is afraid to tackle Germany single-handed. By this editorial the writer shows a deplorable lack of knowledge of European conditions and of history in general.

As this is to be an answer to the editorial, I will take up each item by itself.

The writer calls Germany ossified. I think that with all due respect to the fellow worker, he seems to be getting ossified himself. The ossification of Germany is probably the reason why this country, which is smaller than Texas, with a population of more than 65 millions, is producing enough to feed 90 per cent of its people and has since the last decade developed its economic power to such a tremendous degree that the British capitalists have lost sleep on account of the "German danger" to their commercial supremacy. The economic development of Germany is due to the so-called "German system" which is necessary for a small country with such a big population as Germany. Everything is thorough-going in Germany because it has to be; it is just a plain case of economic determinism with them.

To put Russia as a "coming nation" ahead of Germany is so ridiculous that nobody with common sense will believe it. Russia! the most barbarous, most oppressed and most ignorant nation in Europe, a menace to everything that spells progress, ahead of Germany, one of the best educated countries in the world. Why, it is simply nonsense.

But now, to the workingmen of those countries.

According to the editorial, the French and British workers are far more progressive than the German workingmen. That undoubtedly accounts for the fact that the German Socialists and trade unionists had large anti-war demonstrations, such as that of 60,000 men in Berlin and 20,000 in Stuttgart, while on the other hand the only anti-war demonstration in France was one small one conducted by the French Syndicalists, while the French Socialists are vying with the jingoistic French bourgeoisie in the display of pat-riotism. NO anti-war demonstrations of any kind took place in England.

The Germans are fighting against Russia, a name odious in the eye and to the ear of every progressive workingman in Europe as well as in the United States. The French progressive workingmen, those great revolutionists, are marching to the tune of the "Marseillaise" to slaughter the German workingmen, and that in the interest of the Czar and autocrat of Russia. Very revolutionary, indeed!

When, some 15 years ago, the French glass workers, in some town near the German boundary, went on strike for better conditions, the French capitalists made goo-goo eyes at the German workers to entice them to come and break the strike of their "national enemies." The German workers not only did not go as strikebreakers, but supported their French fellow workers very liberally with money and did all in their power to prevent the capitalists from getting strikebreakers anywhere, which was, of course, very conservative and ossified. They will now get the reward for their splendid display of international solidarity, from the hands of those "progressive, revolutionary" French workingmen. All this for the greater glory and honor of the Russian Czar and NOT for the benefit of the Russian workingmen.

Now to England. Because the English capitalists are jealous of the peaceful development of Germany, the English workingmen have taken up arms against the German workingmen. This is in accord with the international record of scabbery of the British.

When, during the strike of the longshoremen and dock-workers in Hamburg in the winter of 1906-1907, the Hamburg capitalists failed to get strikebreakers on the continent of Europe, they imported a gang of degenerates from London, who with the aid of the Hamburg police broke the strike. A few years ago during a strike on the Canadian Pacific, the capitalists imported scabs from Scotland. Oh, for the revolutionary, progressive solidarity of the British workers! But give me the reactionary, conservative German workingmen, who have shown such splendid international solidarity wherever there was an occasion for it.

Reactionary Germany, and Austria-Hungary is fighting against the bloody monster and mass-murderer, Nicholas II, czar, autocrat, and most degenerate cur of all the Russias. France, England and their tail-ends, Belgium, Portugal, and semi-barbarous Servia, with her swine "Kink" Peter, are fighting for the instigator and murderer of the famous "Bloody Sunday" of St. Petersburg.

Germany and Austria will probably lose, as their enemies are too many, and Italy played the traitor to the triple alliance to protect its "honor," according to King Victor Emanuel; but when the two buffer states are crushed there will be no more obstacle to the spreading of Russianization in Europe. And I hope the progressive workingmen in France and England will get their due reward for helping Russia, the overgrown menace of Europe, instead of letting the backward countries, namely, Russia and the Balkan states on one side, and Germany and Austria on the other side side fight it out alone and weaken one another, which would help Western Europe.

Much more could be said on this subject, but this is enough now.

The United States will probably be the gainer in this titanic struggle of Europe, as England will probably not only destroy Germany's commerce, but also its own, like the bull in the china shop.

Let us hope the workers of this country will be intelligent enough to gain better conditions for themselves when the industries and commerce of this country will boom as a result of the war and the supply of labor, as a result of lack of immigration, will be shortened and the demand immensely increased.

So, all for the One Big Union, to strengthen us for the fight against the common enemy of ALL the workers, and let us be prepared to wrest better conditions from the capitalist when this unprecedented prosperity really takes place.

KARL RATHJE,
Member L. U. 85, I. W. W., Chicago.

Reply By Editor

For the sake of clearness, a few words in reply to our correspondent seem necessary.

1. Our editorial statements or conclusions regarding Russia could not be construed as a "glorification of Russia and her henchmen," meaning, we presume, the despotism of the Czar and the ruling powers of that country. Our conclusion that "Russia contains all the elements for progress" was based upon events in that country, apparently unknown to our correspondent. Right at the eve of the war, Russia was revealed to the world as the storm-center of industrial strife. According to reports, more than half a million workers were on strike in different sections, against the very industrial and political despotism, which, if unchecked, would indeed menace Europe, as our correspondent suggests. From this it appears that the Russian working class is emerging from the "darkness." This movement has been going on, with ups and down, since the close of the Japanese war, and is more promising, in our judgment, than that of any other European country, precisely because Russia's population, territory and resources afford greater room for industrial expansion and trustification. Hence our conclusion.

2. We did not state that Germany was completely ossified, but that she was "rapidly becoming ossified." And for the same reason given more in detail by Fellow Worker Rathje—namely, insufficient room for expansion under pressure of a growing population. Hence the "German system of thoroughness and intensification," which has about reached its limit, with threatening "ossification."

3. Anti-war demonstrations took place only recently in nearly all European countries affected by the conflict. They were seen in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. Those in Germany may have been larger than the others; but none of them were intensive enough to allay the war fever that now infests Europe. Comparisons along that line are of little moment, in view of the present situation.

4. The fact that the German unions supported a French strike financially and by refusing to furnish scabs (or a thousand such strikes, for that matter) does not affect our conclusion that the "conservative unions of Germany act as a brake on the development of revolutionary unionism in Europe." That does not follow, any more than the fact that should the most conservative A. F. of L. body refuse to scab on a union of the same trade in Canada or Mexico, that act would make it a revolutionary union. The influence of German trade union "centralism" and "bureaucratic discipline" is well known and recognized by the militants of other European countries.

5. Fellow Worker Rathje appears fearful that Russian ignorance would overwhelm German culture and education, in case the "bear" should conquer. But might it not be the other way around? Just as the barbarian conquerors of Old Rome were in turn "conquered" to a large extent by the Latin culture and institutions; so might not the Russian conquerors (under much more favorable modern conditions) absorb all that is good in the "German system," while bringing a new spirit into Germany? In our judgment, the mingling of all these different nationalities on a common soil, should that result from the war, would tend to remove the prejudices, which even our fellow worker has not been able to overcome. It would remove one of the greatest barriers to working class emancipation in Europe—national patriotism.

EDITOR SOLIDARITY.

From Dawson, Minn., a fellow worker writes: "Since my last letter to Solidarity, the boys held a special meeting in the jungles to decide what they were going out to work for. $3.00 per day and not more than 10 hours a day, was the proposal which passed unanimously. A collection of $5.50 was taken up for the Rangel-Cline Defense Fund. I think it would be a good idea for all rebels in the jungles to follow this stunt. A good sum of money could be collected in this manner for the defense of our fellow workers who are rotting in jail."

The wider the circulation of our press, the greater the power of the organization and the less danger of active workers in the struggle being victimized by the bosses. Take a lesson from modern day publicity and get busy on the sub rustling line.

Members of Local 33, Cleveland, in arrears for dues, are requested by the secretary to pay up, and get ready for active work toward building up the local. Dues may be left at Solidarity office, where stamps will be affixed to membership cards.

An Open Letter To Ernest Untermann

Mr. Untermann:

In your published letter criticising the Rangel-Cline Defense Committee you have labeled me as one of "such people" as an enemy of the Socialist party, and have delicately hinted that I am an anarchist and a disruptor.

I believe it is Shaw who defines an anarchist as a person with whom you disagree. Certainly there cannot be entire agreement between me and so sectarian a person as your letter catalogues you. I believe in industrial unionism, in organizing the only power which the worker has, a belief toward which hosts of your party comrades are leaning, but I can work with persons who do not believe precisely as I do.

As a scientific observer you must know there is always more or less attendant upon building even the most magnificent structure. I do not pretend to be your equal by a thousand miles as a student of Marx, but doesn't he say something about the shavings being a constituent part of the bungalow—that without waste the product cannot be produced—so that seemingly disruptive criticism—mine and yours, may perhaps be immaculately Marxian.

Out of your Marxian lore, pray tell me, does he anywhere say: "Workers of the world, you shall not unite unless you unite the way we tell you?"

Your letter is redolent of that state Socialism which will put us where we belong, do what is good for us and tell us to behave, a thing which members of the Socialist party, when they see where it is heading in, will be among the first to repudiate.

Surely, Mr. Untermann, you cannot expect to bind all workers down to a cut and dried creed or dogma, prescribing their action for deliverance. Let's be sensible. How under the shining canopy can you expect men and women who are intelligent and can form their own opinions to all think as alike as peas in a pod? That was only possible in the persuasive days of the thumbscrew and the iron maiden, and these are not in use now—not even in Texas.

Society is fluid. Constantly there are new situations, and "new occasions teach new duties." The most we can hope for is that with gradual awakening intelligence the workers will realize their collective economic power and will come together and take, by the means feasible at the time, the things which are rightfully theirs.

To awaken that intelligence, to develop that power—that is the thing. And before we can organize a community, such as the southwest, economically or politically, if you will, we must first arouse interest and win the confidence of the workers.

If we cannot lay aside our isms and our pettiness and join hands when members of the working class are at the cruel mercy of the enemy, if we cannot forget everything but that we are fellow victims of the system of greed, when an opportunity presents itself for weakening the hold of our common enemy and buttressing our own position, then indeed is the case of the working class hopeless.

But more and more adherents of the various isms are coming together for action in crises, and this I consider the most hopeful sign of the times.

The Rangel-Cline Defense Committee is an example. We could easily all fall to wrangling if we began discussing our various shades of belief. Personally, I am opposed to the gun propaganda. In my opinion it is only the lack of strong economic organization which makes guns necessary. So Mr. Murray and I will not discuss guns while working on the Rangel-Cline Defense Committee, for here is a concrete situation, a work of legal defense to do, and not a talkfest.

Of course if it comes to a choice between stretching hemp and having a gun handy, most folks would choose the gun. If you, Mr. Untermann, prefer hemp, it is simply a matter of taste.

The point is this: Most anybody can get excited go off his head and fight. But what we need is men and women of cool courage who will face the greater danger of teaching economic freedom in hostile camps. That is the sort I understand Rangel and Cline to be and that is why I want them out on the job again.

I have taken an occasional shot at the Socialist party and the A. F. of L., but it was in the nature of "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." Personally you could hardly notice it, but I do love the Socialist party for its propaganda of an ideal, the A. F. of L. for its pioneer work in organizing labor. But when I realized that the Socialist party was putting the cart before the horse and the A. F. of L. was beginning to walk backwards, as a plain-spoken body I had to mention it.

You complain that the Socialist party of California has not investigated the Rangel-Cline matter. Well, what is the matter with the Socialist party of Texas? Nobody has hindered the Socialist party of California investigating. Perhaps one reason that it has not is that some of its most important members know the members of this committee better than you do and they don't think we are "such people" at all. See? Queer, isn't it?

These men in Texas have been in jail since last September and neither the S. P. of California nor the A. F. of L. took up the matter. After such a lapse of time, with no action upon their part, I submit that it looks like dog in the manger tactics to wax wroth when somebody else took it up.

As to your critical interest in the receipts and expenditures of the committee—pardon me while I smile. I have been a member of the S. P. you know. Once I made a most atrocious attempt to keep the books of a local myself. But Mr. Wirth is a brilliant exception to the general inefficiency in radical circles along that line. Looking over his books is a pleasure I wish you might enjoy. Since you are not in Los Angeles you might delegate some S. P. member here to look over the books for you. I know a number of Socialists in Los Angeles whom I consider perfectly trustworthy.

Finally, brother, we expect Jack London to draw upon his imagination when he writes, but when Ernest Untermann writes we expect him to draw upon facts.

P. S. Have you read Mr. Debs' strong endorsement of the direct action of the Arkansas miners? Guns at that.

GEORGIA KOTSCH.

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112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Some Paris Workers Against War

"La Guerre Sociale" (The Social War) of Paris, date of August 4, comes to our table just as we go to press. It bristles with a militant anti-war attitude. Across the top of the front page we read in big letters: "A BAS LA GUERRE!" (Down With the War!). Herve and Victor Meric write stirring appeals to the French working class to take a stand against war. Herve laments the fact that his dream of a general strike or insurrection in the presence of war is not being realized; but denounces in strong language the alliance of France with the bloody Czar of Russia. Meric draws a graphic word picture of the horrible effects of war upon the working class; and calls upon the workers of Paris to assemble in the boulevards and cry down the "white blouses" who are shouting for war. The "Bataille Syndicaliste," daily organ of the C. G. T., is also quoted as having made a stirring appeal to the workers to demonstrate against war on a large scale on the boulevards. Socialist and syndicalist organizations have called meetings, to protest against the European murder-fest.

John Brill has been elected secretary of Local 174, Oakland, Calif. Live wobblies or soap-boxers passing that way are requested by the new secretary to drop in and make themselves known. Headquarters are at 500 Alice street.

JOHN PANCNER IS LATEST VICTIM

(Special to Solidarity.)
Tonopah, Nevada, August 1.

The jury in the Pancner case rendered a verdict of assault with a deadly weapon to do great bodily injury with MALIGNANT HEART.

Now, slaves, we have to free John Pancner, as the penalty in Nevada is from 1 to 2 years or $1,000 to $5,000 fine. So let us be up and doing. Tonopah is on the map again to stay for One Big Union, and John Pancner put it there with the flying squadron. This is your fight and mine, for we know not what a day or hour may bring forth and any one of us may be railroaded to the pen, if we let this flimsy, slimy district attorney get away with such injustice.

All Pancner did was to try to shoot into the floor when a mob was after him. They were coming so fast that White, the wounded man, ran into the bullet, just like scissorbills go to war. And if he had been a good union man, as the district attorney tried to impress the jury (White being a member of no union), he would have told in court that he was drunk and looking for what he got.

Fellow workers, we need funds, as we have just got started in organization. Help us and we will very soon be able to help you when you need it.

Send all money to Mrs. Minnie Abbott, Box 876, Tonopah, Nevada.

Great Oil Combinations

(Continued from Page One)

Standard Oil companies are the greatest oil producers, refiners and dealers in this country. This is equal to saying that they dominate the production of oil, for this country furnishes two-thirds of the world's supply, with Russia second and England third (in Burma, Australia and Canada: the Alberta district). This dominance becomes all the more apparent when the Standard Oil possessions in Mexico and its partnership with China, via the New York Standard Oil Co., are also considered. In fact, Standard Oil is the omnipresent God of the oil world; it is to be found wherever the omnipotent fluid gushes from the earth. Standard Oil is proof of the fact that political boundaries do not coincide with economic boundaries; and that territorial government is being subverted to and superseded by industrial government. It is an organization that recognizes no government, except to corrupt or use it.

The Standard Oil companies, though formally dissolved by the anti-trust law, are, to all practical purposes, one and indivisible, owing to their community of interests and interlocking ownership. They are, today, more formidable than ever before, despite their dissolution. Since the latter, their representatives have snubbed the President and made a partner of China. Further, their cash dividends, stock dividends and capital have all increased; these to such an extent, as to make Standard Oil stocks more valuable than ever before, their market value on May 29, 1914, reaching an aggregate of nearly a billion and a half.

Smithers & Co.'s booklet, "Standard Oil Companies," gives these facts and figures:

"Total cash dividend payment by the Standard New Jersey and its former subsidiaries in 1912 amounted to $52,686,635, while stock dividend payments amounted to $29,200,000, and shareholders were given the right to subscribe at par, by various companies, to new stock to the extent of $32,900,000.

"Cash dividend payments by the same companies in 1913 amounted to $107,795,362, in addition to the stock dividends, aggregating $81,766,500 and the rights to subscribe at par to new stock to the extent of $2,500,000."

From the same source we learn this additional information, gathered from official reports, as to the capitalization at the time of dissolution and on May 29, 1914:

	Company	Capital Stock Dissolution	May 29, 1914
1.	Anglo-American Oil Co. (Ltd.)	$1,000,000	$2,000,000
		$5,000,000.00	$10,000,000.00
2.	Atlantic Refining Co.	5,000,000	5,000,000.00
3.	Borne-Scrymser Co.	200,000.00	200,000.00
4.	Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
5.	Chesbrough Mfg. Co.	500,000.00	500,000.00
6.	Colonial Oil Co.	250,000.00	250,000.00
7.	Continental Oil Co.	300,000.00	3,000,000.00
8.	Crescent Pipe Line Co.	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
9.	Cumberland Pipe Line Co.	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
10.	Eureka Pipe Line Co.	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
11.	Galena Signal Oil Co. (Com.)	8,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
	Galena Signal Oil Co. (Pfd.)	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
12.	Indiana Pipe Line Co.	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
13.	National Transit Co.	12,727,575.00	12,727,575.00
14.	New York Transit Co.	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
15.	Northern Pipe Line Co.	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
16.	The Ohio Oil Co.	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
17.	Pierce Oil Co.	Authorized 10,500,000.00	Outstanding 10,500,000.00
		10,000,000.00	.....
		10,000,000.00	.....
		8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00
18	The Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	18,000,000.00	18,000,000.00
19.	The Solar Refining Co.	500,000.00	2,000,000.00
20.	Southern Pipe Line Co.	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
21.	South Penn Oil Co.	2,500,000.00	12,500,000.00
22.	S. W. Pennsylvania Pipe Lines	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00
23.	Standard Oil Co. (California)	25,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
24.	Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)	1,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
25.	Standard Oil Co. (Kansas)	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
26.	Standard Oil Co. (Kentucky)	1,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
27.	Standard Oil Co. (Nebraska)	600,000.00	1,000,000.00
28.	Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	98,338,382.00	98,338,382.00
29.	Standard Oil Co. (New York)	15,000,000.00	75,000,000.00
30.	Standard Oil Co. (Ohio)	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00
31.	Swan & Finch Co.	100,000.00	500,000.00
32.	Union Tank Line Co.	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
33.	Vacuum Oil Co.	2,500,000.00	15,000,000.00
34.	Washington Oil Co.	100,000.00	100,000.00

From these figures it will be seen that the capital of the Standard Oil Companies is nearly one-half billion of dollars, with a market value, as already shown, of three times that amount. The indicated earnings on this huge capital as per latest available report, is $135,393,928.00. This takes no account of the huge sums charged to the credit of the companies that would otherwise appear as earnings and dividends, as will be shown further on.

To more fully appreciate "Standard Oil," it would be profitable to consider each of its companies in turn, according to the list already given. They furnish an object lesson in industry of value to all students of capital and labor. As such they will make plain the course to be pursued by Labor in counter-organization. The facts that follow are all taken from the Smithers' pamphlet, already named:

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY (Ltd.)

Capital Stock: £2,000,000 ($10,000,000). Dividends: 1912, 20%; 1913, 25%.

On August 1, 1913, the stockholders of this company authorized an increase in the capital stock from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, and official notice was given by the company at that time that the £1,000,000 additional stock would be issued in the shape of a 100 per cent stock dividend.

This company has its headquarters in London, and is engaged in the marketing of oil products in England and elsewhere in Europe. According to the last reports available, the company owns a large number of steamships, barges and tugs. This marine equipment is used in connection with the transportation of oil to the Mediterranean ports, the Straits Settlements and along the shores of the North Sea. The company also owns valuable wharves, real estate and oil tankage in England.

The assets of the company are valued at $16,653,820. It has a surplus and reserve of $8,362,295.

During 1912 the company paid out $1,000,000 in dividends (20%). Surplus and reserve account increased $3,213,790. After all adjustments were made for the year (presumably, therefore, the net balance, which might be called net income, was equivalent to about $4,213,790 or over 80% on the $5,000,000 stock then outstanding. This would be equal to 40% on the present $10,000,000 capital.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

Capital Stock: $5,000,000. Dividends: None paid since segregation. Reported 45% paid in 1906 and 170% in 1903.

The Atlantic Refining Company is one of the largest manufacturers of lubricating oils in the world. It maintains three large plants, one at Point Breeze, near Philadelphia; Franklin, Pa., and Pittsburgh, Pa. The works at Point Breeze, including tankage, cover approximately 200 acres, which include about a mile and a half of river front on both sides of the Schuylkill river. The capacity of this plant is believed to be about 15,000 barrels a day, while it has storage capacity for upwards of 1,500,000 barrels of crude. It is understood that the Galena-Signal Oil Company, located near by, draws its entire supply of distillates for the compounding of its lubricating and illuminating oils from the Eclipse Works, under a ten-year contract, based on a sliding scale. This assures a steady market for a great portion of the Eclipse Works product.

The Pittsburgh Works cover about 21 acres, located on the Allegheny river, with excellent railroad connections. The capacity of this plant is said to be about 8,050 barrels a day, of crude, with a storage capacity of about 750,000 barrels.

All of these plants have been brought up to date in every respect, being so constructed as to get a maximum of efficiency at a minimum cost. Geographically, the plants could hardly be better situated either from the point of excellence for transportation facilities or readiness to the markets supplied.

In addition to its refining business, the company maintains a perfect network of marketing stations throughout the state of Pennsylvania, which is a particularly rich field on account of the number of large manufacturing enterprises in this state. It is estimated that about one-half of the company's product is sold for export.

The assets of the company are given as $30,808,776.72, an increase over 1912 of nearly $2,300,000.

When the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was dissolved in 1911, the Atlantic Refining Company owed the New Jersey corporation about $9,000,000. Up to December 31, 1913, this indebtedness had been reduced to $1,500,000. In other words, the Atlantic paid off $7,500,000 in a little over two years, this in itself demonstrating the company's great earning capacity.

The company, however, has paid no dividends since the Standard Oil dissolution, though it is evident that it is amply able to make large returns to shareholders whenever the directors deem it advisable to do so. The company, as of Dec. 31, 1913, had a surplus of nearly $22,000,000, against $5,000,000 capital stock. There has been a great deal of discussion of the prospects of an increase in the capital stock and the payment of a large stock dividend, the estimates on this ranging anywhere from 300 to 500 per cent.

(To be continued.)

APPEAL FOR OHIO MINERS

Rayland, Ohio, July 23.

Vincent St. John
Headquarters I. W. W.
Chicago, Ill.

This is an appeal in behalf of Local 246, whose members have been out on strike since April 1. All are members of the United Mine Workers, but are not being supported by that organization, having received but $7.50 up to date.

Something should be done in this matter by the I. W. W., as it is due to activities along those lines that the officialdom of the U. M. W. A. refuse to help them. Whenever any of those officials come into the district they are driven out as disrupters.

The reason no appeal has been sent you before is due to the fact that the men did not know how to proceed until Dennis Dawson and myself came here and drew this up for them.

W. GLOVER.
G. W. DAWSON.

Sec'y of Local 246, Rush Run, is Joe Radosevic, R. F. D., No. 63, Rayland, Ohio.

Detroit International Labor Picnic

In Arbeiter Hall Gardens (Russell St., between Catharine and Sherman Sts.) a picnic will be held by the I. W. W. and its supporters on August 15, Saturday. Tickets 25 cents, ladies free. Doors open at 4 P. M. Good music, dancing, entertainment, and some talk. Pass the word and come. Proceeds will go towards the promotion of industrial solidarity in Detroit.

G. H. Edmunds, writing for the U. M. W. Journal from Des Moines, Iowa, says:

Since being off the force as an organizer, I have devoted quite a bit of my spare time to local labor conditions, and I want to drop a word of timely warning. If the legitimate unionists around Des Moines don't look well to their laurels, they may expect a repetition of the Butte, Mont., affair right here in Des Moines. The I. W. W. are very busy, holding nightly meetings on the prominent street corners, and already have a very large following here in this city.

Cardinal Gibbons said in an interview on his eightieth birthday:

Another organization which should be met with distrust and opposition, especially in this country, he said, was the Industrial Workers of the World. It is a dangerous element, and should be put down, he said. Some of its adherents, he thinks, have no doubt been deceived and misled concerning its purposes, but the leaders are guilty of open defiance of law and justice, and are without respect for the rights of individuals and property, not hesitating to resort to violence to promote their purposes.

Every knock is a boost.

A new edition of "The I. W. W. Its History, Structure and Methods," is now ready. This edition has been printed in a larger, clearer type which makes it much better appearing and more easily read. Same price as former editions.

Local 179, I. W. W. of New York City, has established a pleasant roomy headquarters at 350 East 81st street. Open day and evening. All welcome. Branch 1 (English speaking) hold a business meeting every Tuesday evening.

All communications for Local 322, Vancouver, B. C., should be addressed to the new secretary, W. J. Roberts, 34 Cordova Street West.

Fellow Worker Joe Gottal will please communicate with T. J. Thorne, at his earliest convenience. Address Sweet Grass, Mont.

Bound Files Of Solidarity

Four Years In One Volume.

During four years of the publication of Solidarity we have received many inquiries regarding complete files and of late these have become so numerous that we have decided to allow our readers and locals to secure a complete file at a nominal cost.

Upon having a couple complete files bound lately for editorial work, we find that by having the few remaining ones bound at the same time the cost would be low enough to permit us to offer the whole four years of 208 issues bound heavily in one strong book for only $10.00 carriage prepaid. Considering the durable binding this is a very low price, as it is only a little in excess of the price you would regularly pay for the papers. Many are the famous strikes, labor cases, free speech fights and countless other happenings in the labor world during this time which are followed each week and chronicled from the viewpoint of revolutionary industrial unionism in this single volume. A record of the development of revolutionary ideas during this stirring period. Truly it makes a remarkable book. You will want one of these, so send in your order early, as there will be only a few copies available. No orders without cash in advance will be considered.

Fellow Worker John Olson, member of Local 64, lost his right leg last fall while on his way back from Chicago to Minneapolis, where he was a delegate representing Local 64 at the last convention. This unfortunate accident happened to him while he was waiting for a train in the La Crosse yards. It is not necessary to relate that Fellow Worker Olson was and is a most sincere and courageous rebel, never shirking a call to action, but always responding most heartily. He is today in the most destitute condition, chiefly because he is without a leg which he lost as a sacrifice to the cause of labor. The Minneapolis locals have done everything possible to secure for him an artificial limb, which will cost $150. The locals find, however, that they are not equal to the task, owing to pressing financial matters. Therefore, we present the case of Fellow Worker Olson once again to the rebels, and ask that each local contribute whatever it can to help get an artificial leg for this destitute fellow worker, who can then help himself. Send all funds to Peter Johnson, Sec'y, 232 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

German fellow workers of Seattle, Wash., have formed a German I. W. W. Propaganda League, and are also taking steps to publish I. W. W. literature in the German language. They have already issued a leaflet containing Ernst Klaar's poem, "Weckruf" and the I. W. W. preamble, which will be sent postpaid to all locals at the rate of $1.00 per 100 copies. Address Frank Jakel, 2711 East John St., Seattle, Wash.

Local 480, Rockford, Ill., has translated and printed in SWEDISH, J. J. Ettor's pamphlet, "Industrial Unionism Road to Freedom." The pamphlet sells at the following prices: Single copies, 10 cents; 10 or more, 5 cents each. Local 480 will be glad to furnish sample copies to any locals writing for the same. All orders must be accompanied by money. Address all orders to Edward Danner, care of I. W. W. headquarters, 405 Seventh Street, Rockford, Ill.

Fellow Worker Michael Rosenthal, organizer of Locals 47 and 264, wants information as to present address of his younger brother, who has not been heard from for two years. Brother was known in the West by the name of Hill. Address information to M. Rosenthal, Box 2, Transcona, Manitoba, Canada.

All mail for Local 577 should be addressed to the secretary, John E. Nordquist, 1505 E. Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa, as the old News Arcade headquarters have been discontinued. Good soapboxers are needed badly in Des Moines. The authorities are threatening free speech.

Dan Buckley has resigned as secretary of Locals 88 and 313, Redding, Calif. J. A. Thompson has been selected to fill the vacancy. All foot loose rebels are urged by the new secretary to head that way and help to build up the only miners' local in California.

Local 61, Kansas City, Mo., has moved to new headquarters at 20 West Missouri Ave. All rebels passing through K. C. please take notice of change.—G. J. Bourg, Sec'y.

Locals 26, Denver, Colo., is in need of a first class speaker. Write to the secretary D. Bransky, 1910½ Lawrence St., Denver, Colo., for particulars.

John F. Miller has been elected secretary of Local 40, Missoula, Mont. Address Box 962.

Good soap boxers wanted in St. Louis.

I. W. W. PAMPHLET IN SWEDISH

The Scandinavian Branch of Local No. 322 has printed a pamphlet called "Loneslavens Organization" written by S. G. Johanson. It is written for workingmen in the camps. Price 10 cents. To Locals 5 cents a copy. Send orders with cash to

GUST HILL,
P. O. Box 511
Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

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The Live Ones

The following is a list of Local Unions receiving a Bundle Order of 100 copies or over of Solidarity each week. Locals whose account is not paid for current month will be discontinued from this list.

Seattle Locals	450
Sacramento, Cal., Local 71	350
Kansas City, Local 61	300
Stockton Local 73	250
Prop. League, Omaha	200
Local 26, Denver, Colo.	200
Minneapolis Locals	200
Spokane Locals	200
Local 341, Chicago	150
San Francisco Locals	150
Local 571, Great Falls, Mont	150
Butte Workingmens Union	100
Philadelphia, Local 8, Br. 1, N. I. U. M. T. W.	100
Local 480, Rockford	100
Local 86, Toledo, O.	100
Butte Prop. League	100
Local 84, St. Louis	100
Portland, Oreg. Locals	100
Total Bundles, issue of August 8, No. 239	4,934

Is your Local a "Live One?"

Local No. 2, M. T. W., wants a good Portuguese organizer to work on the water front in Boston. Wages $15.00 a week to start. Communicate immediately with the secretary of Local No. 2, M. T. W. 284 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

Everyone knows the tunes. Get the words—from the new I. W. W. Song Book. Just out. Price 10 cents. Order from I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

The $1,000 Fund

Total July 28th	$481.48
Justus Ebert	1.00
I. B. Hinman	.50
Arvid Olson	1.00
Justus Ebert	1.00
Total August 12th	$484.98

Local 90, I. W. W., of Newark, N. J., has established headquarters at 192 S. Orange Ave. Outdoor meetings are being held every Saturday evening. The slaves seem to be interested; many questions are being asked and plenty of literature sold. Headquarters are open every evening, and all are welcome. Address communications to Jacob Israel, Sec'y, 363 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.

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Enclosed find $..... for which send me 25 copies of SOLIDARITY each week for ..... weeks at the rate of 1c each.

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