SEP 19 1914
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SOLIDARITY

EMANCIPATION

VOLUME FIVE. WHOLE No. 245 CLEVELAND, OHIO SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. 1914. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEAR

RANGEL—CLINE DEFENSE SCORES

D. R. Rosas, First Defendant Tried at Special Term in San Antonio, Acquitted.

San Antonio, Sept. 7.—The defense in the Rangel-Cline cases, now on trial in the special session of court for September, is just fairly getting into action. D. R. Rosas, the first case to be put upon trial, has been acquitted.

At the opening of the trial attorneys for the defense made motions to quash the special venire and the special term of court. Both motions were overruled by Judge W. S. Anderson, of the Thirty-seventh District Court.

Ten jurors were accepted the first day as follows: R. J. Moore, Emil F. Maurer, O. H. Henderson, J. C. Johnson, T. F. Coffey, S. W. Gray, I. F. Karcher, G. Zenner, August Zander and R. D. Crane. Judge Anderson ordered twenty talesmen summoned for the next morning at 9:30 and from them the two remaining jurors, Ben Schwegman and George Houston were selected.

Eugene Buck, ex-sheriff and also member of the grand jury which indicted all the men, was the only witness of importance. He gave the same testimony which he has given at the trials of the six men hurriedly convicted at previous sessions of court and which he has gotten down pretty pat now.

The charge against Rosas was also the same as that against the six convicted and sentenced. The only difference seems to have been in the shape of the jurors' heads.

Jesse Campbell, the man who signed his name to the promise of the officers that there men would be allowed to proceed in peace to the Mexican border, was also a witness. Evidently the jurors considered his word on the witness stand as worthless as it was on that paper given to the prisoners.

The fact that the other six men who were tried, before the Rangel-Cline Defense Committee had time to gather its forces together, gain publicity for the cases and secure a fund for an adequate defense, were all sentenced, makes this victory the more signal.

Leading men and women all over the country are now taking up the matter and it is quite a different situation from that of a few friendless, moneyless workingmen being hustled to life imprisonment off in one corner of the country to gratify rare and class spite and with nobody to know or care.

Conspicuous among those who are now active in these cases are Eugene V. Debs and Leonard D. Abbott. The former has issued a ringing call to all friends of labor on behalf of these men in an editorial in the Rip-Saw and is speaking in their behalf wherever he goes.

All the cases which have resulted in convictions have reversible points and will be appealed and carried to the Supreme Court if necessary, say the attorneys for the defense. They declare the battle has just begun for the freedom of these men.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD AWAKEN

By Joe Hill.

Workers of the world, awaken,
Break your chains. Demand your rights.
All the wealth you make is taken
By exploiting parasites.
Shall you kneel in deep submission,
From your cradles to your graves?
Is the height of your ambition
To be good and willing slaves?

If the workers take a notion
They can stop all speeding trains.
Every ship upon the ocean
They can tie with mighty chains.
Every wheel in the creation,
Every mine and every mill,
Fleets and armies of the nation,
Will at their command stand still.

Join the Union, Fellow Workers,
Men and women side by side.
We will crush the greedy shirkers
Like a sweeping, surging tide;
For united we are standing
But divided we will fall,
Let this be our understanding:
"All for One and One for All."

Workers of the World, Awaken,
Rise in all your splendid might,
Take the wealth which you are making,
It belongs to you by right.
No one will for bread be crying,
We'll have freedom, love and health
When the grand Red Flag is flying
In the Workers' commonwealth.

Butte Propaganda League has moved to 428 S. Arizona St. All rebels welcome.

War Joke No. 5701

THE DISARMAMENT OF EUROPE?

Occasionally, some capitalist mouthpiece gives the searcher after causes, a glimpse behind the scenes of the great conflict now going on in Europe. We have long suspected that international capitalists were the real arbiters of the war program, and that for some reason they seemed to have singled out Germany as the victim of their machinations. The financial column of the New York Times of Sept. 10, gives us a glimpse of the inner machinery of the European banking system tending to confirm that suspicion. It is couched as a "rumor," of course, but appears none the less probable. Here it is:

"It was learned that some of those officially concerned in world politics had reason to believe that before Germany went into the war German bankers who were consulted by the imperial government with reference to furnishing funds to carry on the hostilities agreed that they would be in a position to provide the financial means to conduct the war for a month or two, but not for as long a period as six months. At that time the feeling existed in German official circles, it was said, that the German armies would enter Paris within three weeks after hostilities began. In fact, information has been received here that the German government so told the bankers who were asked to arrange for war funds. Double the three weeks' period has elapsed since the war began, and the German forces are not in possession of the French capital. According to today's report, German bankers whose financial resources are feeling the effect of the war are believed to have taken the initiative in an effort to obtain the assistance of certain American banking interests in furthering the peace movement."

This is an interesting flashlight on the financial situation as pertaining to the European war. Why are the "German bankers" so conservative? What is the matter with their "patriotism?" Are they afraid to "go forward with the Kaiser and god" to the conquest of the world? A person at all informed on our banking system, will of course not be puzzled over these questions. He will know that there is no such thing as a "national banking system," even if there are "national banks." The banking system is international in scope and operations. No "national banker" so-called, can operate independently of the ensemble of bankers that makes up the system. There is no escaping the conclusion, then, if this Times' rumor is correct, that the ensemble of European financiers is against German arms in the great conflict. If more suggestive evidence is needed, we have only to take the statements of British spokesmen and diplomats, who the last few days expressed themselves as really insulted over the offer of the United States through President Wilson to mediate the struggle and bring about peace. The Britishers insist in confident terms that they will not consider peace terms until Germany is thoroughly licked, no matter how long it may take. This may seem like a British bluff, but most likely it has a different foundation. The British and their allies very probably "feel their oats" literally, in the form of unlimited financial assistance with which to wage the war. The "financial ensemble" of European bankers is very likely with them (the allies) to the finish. A more thorough knowledge of the ramifications of "international capitalist investments" throughout Europe would enable us to make the point clearer. British statesman" and military chiefs not only aver that Germany must be subdued, but also DISARMED, at least as far as her navy is concerned. They do not state as to whether England proposes to give up her navy also. But this very pronouncement of English official mouthpieces suggests the possible disarmament of Europe as the final objective of the war.

And why not? Isn't the idea of disarmament perfectly proper and in order, in the interest of "international capitalists?" The standing army is an INTERNAL national menace, as well as a constant invitation to international rupture of trade and exploitation. "Anti-militarism" has been a burning issue of the European labor movements for many years. It has been growing in force year by year. It afforded a rallying cry for international working class solidarity. That rallying cry was always coupled with the proposal of a GENERAL STRIKE AGAINST WAR, and the proposal of a general strike for any purpose is most disquieting to the ruling class. That internal menace and the still more obvious menace of international warfare, were reasons sufficient for a move of international capitalists toward the disarmament of Europe. Since German militarism has necessarily developed most menacing features, its destruction is the more logical point of attack upon the whole system. German bankers, as well as the others, could be depended on in a move of this sort Poor Kaiser! Poor German war machine! How feeble you appear in the hands of your real masters! How hopeless your struggle, if the ensemble of financiers be against you!

The disarmament of Europe would not, of course, mean the disarmament of the capitalists against the working class. They (the masters) would only change the form of their coercive machine. A "volunteer" militia, private "guards," stool pigeons and spotters—in short, the American system might easily be substituted for militarism in Europe. It would afford an opportunity for the masters to get more direct control over their slaves—always an objective with the ruling class. It would result in more intensive exploitation, with a better chance for European capitalists to reach out after the markets of the world, in competition with the United States and later on of China. Its disadvantages might have to be figured on later; but the masters no doubt consider themselves resourceful enough to meet those disadvantages (such as a possible decline of patriotism, and a development of international solidarity) as they present themselves. Just now the ruling class must rid itself of the menace of militarism. In view of the facts above stated, we think it more than probable that the disarmament of Europe will mark the end of the great war.

AMALGAMATED AND MILITIA RULE BUTTE

(Special to Solidarity)

Butte, Mont., Sept. 10.

There was little of importance here to report to you in the last few days. The masters are determined to hold Fellow Worker Shannon, and bail is refused to him. The Amalgamated Conper Co. have a move on foot to make this an open camp, and have made an announcement to that effect. But we are not taking that seriously at all.

Here is a good story, worth making known. It requires a pass to gain admission to the court house where the troops are stationed. One of our fellow workers went up there to see the boys in jail. He was stopped by the guard and asked for his pass. He produced an old rusting card and showed it to the soldier. The headline of said card reads: "Amalgamated Copper Company." "Well," said the gunman, "I have never seen a pass like that before, but it says Amalgamated Copper Co. on the top, and therefore it must be all right: I guess I will let you pass." And through the deadline our fellow worker went unmolested.

By the way, Muky McDonald and J. F. Bradley have also been captured and put in the coop.

APPELLATE COURT AGAINST FORD AND SUHR

(Special to Solidarity)

Sacramento, Calif., Sept. 10.

The third Appellate Court has at last handed down its decision. It upheld the decision of the Yuba County court. This means that Fellow Workers Ford and Suhr will be taken to the penitentiary to spend the rest of their lives for daring to strike for better conditions. This would please Durst and his kind.

It is up to all rebels to make these people come to time by showing your solidarity. Hold protest meetings. Give the case all the publicity you can. Write Governor Johnson protesting against innocent men being railroaded to the penitentiary for life.

Funds will be needed to carry this case to the Supreme Court. Send all funds to C. L. Lambert, secretary protem., Wheatland Defense Committee, 114 I St., Sacramento, Calif.

Fellow Worker A. L. Hall, formerly secretary of local 73, is notified to communicate with that local in regard to financial matters that have come up since he has resigned. This request is in the form of a motion passed unanimously at a meeting of that local on Sept. 8.—P. McLaughlin, Sec'y 73.

JOHN PANCNER DEFENSE COMMITTEE

We again call your attention to the case of John Pancner, who was tried before a jury in Tonopah, Nevada, for the crime of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. On the 27th of August he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for no less than one year or more than eighteen months, on the flimsiest kind of contradictory testimony.

JOHN PANCNER IS A NATIONAL ORGANIZER OF THE I. W. W. The crime of assault with intent to kill was only a BLUFF. Pancner is in the penitentiary not because he committed any crime, but because HE WAS AN I. W. W. All through the trial it was proven that the gang of SCABS came to the union hall FOR THE PURPOSE OF WRECKING IT. When Pancner came on the scene they tried to beat him up and run him out of town, he protected himself by shooting one man in the leg. FOR THIS CRIME HE HAS BEEN RAILROADED TO THE PEN.

This case must be appealed. To do this we must have your support.

The Defense Committee is $187 in debt. It will take at least $1000 to go through with this case. Will you help raise the thousand? Give as liberally as you can, and above all, give quickly.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation, JOHN PANCNER DEFENSE COMMITTEE, Secretary, J. F. Ellison; Treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Abott. Address all communications to Mrs. Minnie Abbott, Box 876, Tonopah, Nevada.

NEWSBOYS STRIKE IN SASKATOON, CANADA

Through a desire to appropriate to themselves all the profits accruing from the increased sales—due to the war excitement—the Saskatoon Daily Star raised the price of papers to three cents each, whereas the newsboys had been getting them for two cents. The boys gathered around the "Star" office as usual, waiting for the papers to come out. Then they pounced upon them and began tearing up the papers; and the strike was on. It was interesting to watch them destroying the papers of the "scabs." The I. W. W. held street meetings in their behalf, and now the boys are back at work, but they are getting five papers for ten cents. The Saskatoon news boys have learned a lesson in solidarity and the use of the "wooden shoe."

If the rising generation can be judged by these boys, wage slavery is nearing its end. Working men take a lesson from the boys.

Yours for solidarity.

J. I. TURNER.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN RIVALRY

Commercial Reasons For a Most Bitter Conflict Between Saxons and Teutons.

By Guglielmo Ferrero
(The Noted Historian and Authority on Militarism.)

In this gigantic war the combatants are actuated by different motives and for different interests. Each is acting with different means of offense and defense; each, in a word, occupies a position peculiar to itself.

In the midst of the confusion of events which will soon overwhelm us from every side, it will be impossible to keep one's bearings, unless he knows the position of each belligerent power.

So, as we go on observing, as occasion may offer, we shall discern these interests, motives, and methods of offense and defense. Today we shall examine this point: For what reason has England taken the field on the side of France.

Speech of Grey

In the speech he delivered in the house of commons on August 3, Sir Edward Grey clearly defined England's position among the belligerents. It was then still free from any obligations. The French and English general staffs had for some time been working out the plans of the eventual military operations that the two governments might have to carry out, if they should some day find themselves fighting side by side.

Everything was ready for an offensive and defensive alliance; but the two governments had not yet assumed reciprocal obligations of any kind.

On the evening of Aug. 3, England could still declare itself neutral, and it would seem that Germany was still trying day trying to persuade it not to take up arms.

For what reason did England declare war on Germany on the day following?

The apparent reason was Belgium. On that very day the chancellor of the German empire announced in the reichstag "that Germany would violate the neutrality of Belgium, because he who is fighting cannot heed international law." And the next day England sent to Germany the ultimatum: "Respect Belgium or go to war."

BELGIUM THE PRETEXT.

But Belgium was the pretext for the war rather than the reason—the magnificent pretext offered by Germany to the party in England that for long had been wanting war. England also had guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. By violating it Germany was affronting England whose honor was now pledged to unsheath the sword.

In England friends of peace and partisans of war have been—and cannot fail to be—in agreement in recognizing that war was inevitable as soon as the German armies had crossed the Belgian frontier.

But it is to be believed that, even if Germany had not imprudently furnished England with that splendid pretext, England would have sought and found another.

ENGLAND'S REAL REASON.

For a long time the Conservative party and a considerable section of the Liberal party of England had been agreed that if Germany should attack France, England must take the field with Russia in its defense in order to prevent Germany from further aggrandizement upon the continent and from becoming the arbiter of Europe.

This is the real reason why England today stands side by side with France against Germany, just as a century ago it was directing the struggle against Napoleon.

It is a most potent reason, for Germany has now reached a point in its history and development at which it might by further expansion become more dangerous to England than the Napoleonic empire was a century ago.

Whosoever needs to be convinced of it has only to study the statistics of the production of iron, and there he will find the key to the Anglo-German conflict.

England is the richer, but Germany has far the greater population. With some increase in territory upon the continent and with its natural rapid growth this population might very soon be double that of England. So for England this war is a matter of life or death.

IMPORTANCE OF IRON

In a certain sense I should almost be tempted to say that the struggle between England and Germany is fiercer than that between Germany and France. Germany and France are enemies for historic and moral reasons.

In the last ten years Germany has become, after the United States, the second metal working nation in the world. In 1912 the United States manufactured about 30,000,-

(Continued On Page Four)

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

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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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General Headquarters—Room 307—164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Industrial Organization---Why?

From a reader of Solidarity in a Southern city, we have the following:

"We waste time in useless work in trying to organize something that is already organized. Can we ever hope to organize the oil industry any better than it is now—that is, industrially? Every tool and machine, building, tank, etc., everything concerning the production and distribution of oil and its products is now and always was in the hands of its workers. Every dollar paid in or paid out, is by the hands of the workers. What is needed, is to educate its workers to keep the dividends and interest themselves, instead of turning the mover to the land and stockholder. The workers, all of them, are entitled to all the wealth produced by them, and the bond and stockholders now get over one-half the wealth produced. The workers produce the wealth and then hand it over to the parasites. What they want is to learn how to keep the wealth they produce. Are the Lawrence mill workers any nearer to owning the mills, than they were five years ago?"

The writer of the foregoing is not a new reader of Solidarity, nor one recently acquainted with the I. W. W. He speaks as if he had just made a discovery—a very easy and simple way of disposing of the class struggle and of the previously-outlined program of industrial unionism, based upon the same. But our friend's proposition is not new—it has been often stated in the same terms both before and since the I. W. W. was founded. "No need to ORGANIZE the working class; that class is already completely organized by capitalism." All that is needed is "education" to instruct the workers to "keep the wealth they produce, instead of handing it over to the parasites." As a matter of fact, observed in all industrial processes today, the workers do not "hand over" any wealth to the boss; nor do they "keep" any wealth or its equivalent for themselves. True enough, the workers as a class produce all wealth, but they neither control its production or its distribution. Take for instance, the steel industry. In 1912 the workers of the United States produced some thirty million tons of iron and steel products, considerably more than the combined production of Great Britain and Germany. Different groups of workers—such as miners, transporters, mill workers of various descriptions—co-operated in the production and distribution of these iron products. These 300,000 slaves exercised no control whatsoever over their product or its disposition. The wealth passed from one productive group after another in succession, until it reached the consumer. There was no "handing over" or "keeping" of any portion, by the workers, because there was, on their part, no sense of possession at any time. The steel slaves simply produced the wealth, and expected only the price of their labor power (wages) in return for their work. The product of labor and its disposition were left entirely in the hands of the exploiters.

Why was this so? Simply because the steel workers were not organized for the definite purpose of controlling their product and its disposition. They have been trained by the capitalist system to produce wealth for the capitalists; they have never set about to produce wealth for themselves. And for this latter purpose, ORGANIZATION as well as education, is indispensable. The beginnings of that organization of the workers have to do with shop or working conditions, such as wages, hours of toil, safety and sanitary appliances, speed of machines, and other practical shop problems. Organizing for this purpose, the workers eventually discover that the more powerful and inclusive their union; the more intelligent their fighting tactics, the better chance they have of successfully disputing the absolute control of the industry hitherto exercised by their masters. The workers gain in mastery over industry in proportion as their experience ripens and their organization acquires breadth and compactness. No longer do they appear to themselves merely as individual cogs in their master's machine. A sense of collective power and responsibility takes the place of individual helplessness. The fact of partial industrial control leads to the idea of COMPLETE industrial control. The master finds his slaves more and more difficult to manipulate exclusively in his own interest. The struggle tends more and more to assume the nature and proportions of a class war. Rebellion takes the place of docility; tactics are evolved; old weapons tested; new ones invented. Thus through organized effort the workers are EDUCATED for the control of industry, a thousand times more rapidly and surely than if they were left as individual units in the shop along the idea suggested by one correspondent. A SENSE OF COMPLETE SEPARATION OR INDEPENDENCE FROM THE PARASITE BOSS, is essential to working class emancipation. That can only be acquired through revolutionary industrial organization, with its DESTRUCTIVE TACTICS and its CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM.

There is possible danger that the destructive tactics may be emphasized too much at times. Constructive building is often slow and usually unromantic; while sabotage and guerilla warfare appeal to the imagination. However, both are imposed upon the working class by the necessities of the class struggle, and the workers will have to learn by experience and observation how to use both effectively. To dispense with either the destructive or the constructive, would be fatal to the development of revolutionary industrial unionism. The master naturally chooses to fight; he will not willingly get off the backs of the workers; the latter must learn to fight as well as to expand their constructive organization. Attack and defense; conservation and construction—are problems of the revolutionary labor movement, whose solution means the end of capitalism, and the sure foundation of an industrial commonwealth. ORGANIZATION OF LABOR (now non-existent) IS THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE PROCESS.

The Value Of Propaganda Leagues

The proposal to organize Propaganda Leagues was broached first in the Third Annual Convention of the I. W. W. The reasons advanced then are sufficiently convincing now after a lapse of six years, and our intervening growth and experience has added weight to every argument in favor of the auxiliary body.

True enough at that convention we passed a resolution endorsing Propaganda Leagues. But it has remained largely a dead letter and probably will so long as the prejudice of some local continues an integral part of the organization. That their co-existence is quite possible, but not altogether desirable I will attempt to demonstrate later.

The function of the Propaganda League is derived from the essential distinction between the I. W. W. and all other labor organizations. The I. W. W. propose to form not only a unification of all groups of labor to secure higher wages, shorter hours and a better working and living environment, but also a revolutionary army, aimed to overthrow capitalist control of industry. It must not only give the workers some solution for their immediate problems, it must change their attitude towards life. It must make of their humblest daily needs a spur towards a great ideal. It grows insistently a menace to capitalism to the extent that every open battle may be suspended but is never ended; that revolutionary flame is kindled in the minds of the combatants. It knows no final agreement, no settlement with the present order. It must therefore unravel the tangled chords of race, craft and color prejudice, of resignation and humility, of despairing pessimism and a stultifying "laisser-faire" optimism. It must weave a new mental fabric of solidarity, of militancy and hope.

Education is not a conversion but a process. The A. F. of L. needs only a union administration. The I. W. W. needs that PLUS AN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE UNION. Therein lies the necessity of the Propaganda League.

The League's business is exclusively propaganda. It has neither voice nor vote in the affairs of the union. It is not making amendments to the constitution, initiating referendums, microscopically examining the monthly financial reports, or proposing structural revisions. This is the legitimate business of industrial locals, yet many of the recruiting locals give seven-eighths of their time to internal "improvement" of the I. W. W. and one-eighth to external propaganda. They have the machinery of a union without the material upon which to work—shop interests. Sometimes it appears as of mutual dislike rather than mutual interests cements them together. Soon their function as a union becomes mere monotonous routine and clogs up their activity as an educational, recruiting body. Yet they have no closer connection with the work of a real industrial union than a recruiting station on the Rio Grande has with the army in Mexico. The Propaganda League is not an imitation of a union. The mutual desire of the members to spread the principles, program and organization of the I. W. W. cements it together. Having no internal I. W. W. activity it will perish from disuse when it fails to serve as the vanguard of every new invasion into a city or industry.

* * *

THE SUBSTITUTION OF PROPAGANDA LEAGUES FOR MIXED LOCALS WOULD COMPEL THOSE WHO WANT TO CARRY AN I. W. W. CARD, TO GO AFTER THEIR OWN INDUSTRY. Many are "union members" in the I. W. W. today, whose obligations end with 50c per month. Often they pay in advance and appear irregularly where do they work? Under what conditions? Could the place be organized? No one but themselves, knows.

I am personally acquainted with members who have been in mixed locals since the general organization was born. The one place they WORK, gives you no attempt to organize, is where they work. They purchase immunity from the characterization "non-union" for a paltry sum and evade all the risks and responsibilities of shop organization.

Not all members of mixed locals are of this calibre but the Propaganda League would soon sift the wheat from the chaff, especially if members are given to understand that WORK, not faith is expected of them. The street car worker who wants to be a bona-fide member of the I. W. W. would thus be given an incentive to go after others in the carbarns, the longshoreman would realize we want not him alone, but the waterfront. The union implies the group, not the individual, and twenty stray persons from twenty different industries are no more a union than twenty thousand loose bricks are a wall.

* * *

THE LEAGUE CAN UNITE ALL ACTIVE SPIRITS OF VARIOUS LOCALS IN A DISTRICT FOR AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN. We have organized a Propaganda League in New York City to secure the permanent cooperation of all the "live wires" from each local. For this purpose the mixed local cannot serve although both bodies can exist. There is always room for one more, in propaganda. Since the dissolution of the District Council, the locals have been entirely isolated, holding their own mass meetings or selling their small quantities of literature, if they did either. There is unity of purpose among neither the locals nor the active spirits. Spasmodic cooperation occurs over a strike or in a defense committee followed by long periods of silence. But we haven't always a big event to unite for in specific labor, we need not only exceptional, but regular educational work. That we need a central body for united organization activities, is not disputed. But propaganda service is voluntary, one must have some adaptability for it. Labor sometimes rudely educates the cocksure person who sets forth to save it. Only the ones fitted, survive in propaganda work. The difficult task of breaking down prejudice and arriving at points of contact of arousing consecutively curiosity, attention, response and support, requires special capabilities. Many a soap boxer is a better master of his art, than the highly paid lecturer.

Persons elected to a Central Committee may have exceptional administrative ability and yet have no disposition for propaganda. Propaganda can no more be elected at random than editors. Where large numbers join simultaneously on the tidal wave of a great strike, the men they naturally elect to the executive offices and committees are ones known in the shop, in the old union or in the strike. All other ones they are unfortunately the good fellows of the group. And the real I. W. W. element are often overwhelmed by the influx unknown to the mass personally, yet they must be essential in a Propaganda League the ones vitally interested in its task.

Again, there are in every large city, locals defunct or nearly so. They will then elect as delegates to elect committees or hold meetings. But individuals can be reached and held in a Propaganda League, and through them the effort made to revivify the locals.

THE PROPAGANDA LEAGUE CAN ACT AS A LEAVEN AFTER THE INFLUX OF LARGE NUMBERS DURING A STRIKE.

The danger of the I. W. W. being overwhelmed by a flood of members who would convert it into a conservative local body, is not to be underestimated. It can be minimized by a compact group of workers who know what we are and what we want, carrying on a ceaseless educational campaign distributing literature, arranging meetings, securing subscriptions for the papers, etc. Our task in a place like Paterson was and is, not to modify but to popularize our principles. Our revolutionary program is not embedded with certainty in all the mind of every worker who goes through an I. W. W. strike. Far from it. But that does not mean that we should trim our principle to the mental yardstick of the new members. Rather we must make it intelligible to a sufficient group, probably only a working minority, who can serve as a nucleus in the event of other strikes.

The poison of newspaper lies can be counteracted among new members by a liberal antidote of I. W. W. literature. For instance, the court findings in the Lawrence strike fund cases have been published broadcast. Harm has been done, suspicion has been created since we are not invulnerable. Fellow-worker Ettor published in "Solidarity" a searching analysis of those cases, in which he convincingly demonstrated that funds were neither lost nor misused. But who read it? Ourselves, the old timers who knew the truth of it, anyhow. HOW MANY TEXTILE WORKERS READ IT? Not all the "live-wires" who were I. W. W. long before newspapers knew of its existence as "the great American scapegoat" had held together in a Propaganda League, as well as scattering into the various branches, as their place in the textile industry compelled, that issue of "SOLIDARITY" would have been placed in the hands of every I. W. W. textile worker, at least. Our position in Lawrence and Paterson would have been strengthened greatly thereby.

* * *

THROUGH PROPAGANDA LEAGUES WE CAN MAINTAIN CONNECTIONS WITH MILITANT INDIVIDUALS OR MINORITIES IN OTHER UNIONS.

There are many skilled workers who are compelled to belong to a craft union by economic necessity. The union enforces the closed shop, and to leave it individually means unemployment, the blacklist and the severing of all connections with other militants within. Some unions make it obligatory on their rebellious members not to join another union. Yet these individuals are willing to give the I. W. W. their financial and sometimes their active support. Through a Propaganda League, they may do so. Friend and foe alike admit that in Butte, Mont., the I. W. W. Propaganda League has acted as a powerful stimulant to united action. The decapitation of the crooked machine and the infusion of real industrial unionism into the miners' ranks is credited largely to that organization, and could be duplicated in many other places, where necessity compels relations to remain within the craft union camp. Eventually, numbers great enough to cast off the shell of the old union and re-align their forces in the I. W. W., are conceivable.

THE PROPAGANDA LEAGUE CAN FURNISH AN SPHERE OF ACTIVITY FOR ALL THOSE WHO ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY INELIGIBLE TO THE I. W. W. BUT WHO WANT TO WORK FOR IT. Persons holding civil service jobs, editors of papers, not controlled by the I. W. W., and even persons who are not actual wage-workers might come under this proviso. The constitutional resolution provides only for wage-earners, and it was rather a knotty problem with us in New York City. Should we adhere strictly to this conception, or take in all who believe in the I. W. W. We decided to give the latter form a trial. The non-proletarian element who will want to work for us will never be more than a few exceptionally non-class-conscious. But there is a group of doctors, teachers, writers, several college professors, and some well-to-do persons, not themselves a type specialists, but recipients of inheritances, who do believe in the I. W. W. and want to work for it. They are not essential, yet should we slam the door in their faces? We do not refer to mere "freaks," but to a person as universally respected as Miss Ashley, for instance. She does not belong to the working class, yet she is an enthusiastic adherent to the I. W. W. In the League persons ineligible to the general organization will have no voice in its affairs, yet they will be afforded ample opportunities to devote voice, pen and purse to its upbuilding.

* * *

PROPAGANDA LEAGUES CAN SHOULDER MANY BURDENS NOW CLOGGING THE ADMINISTRATION OF UNION AFFAIRS—FREE SPEECH FIGHTS, UNEMPLOYED AGITATIONS, DEFENSE OF PRISONERS, ETC.

As the ruling class becomes daily better acquainted with the truly "dangerous" character of the I. W. W., there will be more suppression, more arrests of active spirits, more intimidation of the membership in industrial centers, than we have yet had to meet. It means the organization will be increasingly bled financially and eventually occupied exclusively with defensive agitations. Some other provision must be devised for raising the necessary funds and arousing the desirable publicity. The burden of defense on the I. W. W. grows apace, to the detriment of all other work. Yet every spark of revolutionary spirit we possess forbids us to abandon one man to the wolves of jails and gallows until we have exhausted our means of prevention. The Propaganda League can serve effectively in such emergencies. It can arrange meetings, print circulars, provide literature and speakers and draw a mixed crowd of organized and unorganized. Each local can participate in the protest without draining its treasury dry and from an educational viewpoint more real interest will be stimulated among our own members. When they hear five or six appeals at a business meeting, equally meritorious, perhaps but usually monotonously read, they do not gain a vivid impression of the issue at stake in any one case, vitally important though it is.

In the unemployed movement that occurred here last Winter, fine propaganda could have been made by a Propaganda League. Instead when the scattered I. W. W. men were picked up by the police, the whole thing floundered around until it was finally taken by several divergent radical groups and run into the ground. It is futile to say, "Let the unemployed do for themselves." If they would have, they would have long ago. They need advice, they need stimulation to act, and if they don't receive it from the I. W. W. they will a-plenty from the anarchists, Socialists and collection-taking free lancers. Just now there are thousands out of work, on account of the weather. They are not organizable at this moment. But they are material for the future. They face a terrible winter, that will have "unemployment on account of the war" and "high prices on account of the war" as a crushing dilemma.

Ours is the task to arouse them from apathetic submission, to stimulate them to immediate united action in demand for work or bread. Ours is the further responsibility to make them realize that securing employment on the ghoulish "Prosperity for America" program of capitalist vultures who will coin the blood of Europe into American dollars, means only sky-high prices for them. An embargo and unemployment; unlimited exportation and war prices—such is the unpromising future for labor.

Propaganda Leagues can now get into the harness as never before to arouse "a hate as quenchless as the wrongs," to rouse men on the brink of discouraged, but groping labor the revolutionary watchword, "ABOLITION OF THE WAGES-SYSTEM!"

* * *

A final objection raised against the Propaganda League is that all the tasks assigned to it are already being done, or should be, by the union proper; that propaganda, literature sales, defense meetings, and the consolidation of active members should not be left in the hands of an outside body. Strictly speaking the Propaganda League is not an outside body. It is an auxiliary machine, constructed by the I. W. W. to relieve itself of a multitude of important but nevertheless preparatory tasks.

The complete and systematic fulfilling of every function outlined for a Propaganda League serves in a preliminary capacity, just as winning a strike for the right to organize, leaves you where you started unless you follow it up by using that organization to gain material concessions. The League leaves up-done and the union proper, our real work, the fight against capitalist exploitation and control of industry. Our big job is—to act, in the shop, on the industrial field.

Defense helps preserve our field of action. Propaganda helps produce UNITED action. Literature helps produce INTELLIGENT action.

But the I. W. W. has outlined for itself a gigantic task, an epoch-making revolution to break the chains of wage slavery.

To this it must consecrate its every hour, its finest energies. The industrial organization of labor for "the every-day struggle with the capitalist" and "to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown" is the noble mission of the I. W. W. Let us strive with minds purged of petty egotism, high resolve and hearts full of hope, shoulder, for the dawn of freedom.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

For A Record-Breaking Effort

To I. W. W. Members Everywhere:

"Let's build up our Union. Let's line up for war.
New members in numbers unequalled before."

Now for a big autumn line up! A record month in this, the most critical period of the I. W. W. development! A record month of earnest endeavor! A month exhibiting in fullest measure the loyalty, vim, snap, vinegar and grit of a whole-souled red-blooded fighting North, South, East and West in organized endeavor! The call is for each man's BEST during September, to the enthusiast and to the cool calculator, to the courageous and the timid, to the quiet man on the job, and to the man who believes in boosting, the man who can't (until he tries) and the man who can without trying: the cock-sure man, the man in doubt, the fellow who finds it dead easy and the man who scores hard, the spurter, the steady-goer, the brilliant, the plodder, the scholar, the convincer, the coaxer, the man with a hobby plan and the agitator who adapts his "psychology" to the man, the tactful, the resourceful, the has-been, the will-be, the call is to each and all to increase the army of "am-nows" for the best month in the I. W. W.'s annals.

Agitators, Educators, Organizers, Centralizers, Decentralizers, Borers from within, Marxians, and Rough necks, get after the workers! Explain your organization! Push your literature! Now, in this critical period of industrial development!

Get after the man on the job! Put an idea in the head of the man "on the bum!" Call him who says, "It can't be done," and whose need grows greater, day by day. Get after the father, the young wage slave, father. Make it your business to spread the doctrine of Industrial Unionism.

Come, get busy! Feel that confidence born of past successes! Remember the thrills of that first fight! Go in for your greatest victory NOW, when the I. W. W. needs you most. You, the leaders of great struggles, you the rank and file, who make the bone and sinew of the aggregate! Leaders and trailers, everywhere, get in line. Go in to beat your own best. Make an unrivalled total result. NOW, when the I. W. W. needs you most!

"True Knights of the Earth, alert to the call,
Achieve now in splendor your triumph of all."

MINNEAPOLIS.

Anybody knowing the whereabouts of William Henry Lewis will please make the same known to his wife, Mrs. Annie Lewis, 16 Paul Road Waterloo, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia. He came to New York about two and a half years ago as a coal trimmer on a steamship. The last we have heard of was from New York City, where he stated that he was a member of the Seamen's Union.

At the regular business meeting of Local 73, Stockton, Calif., Phil McLaughlin was elected secretary to succeed Rob't. Connellan, who has resigned. The local is in excellent shape and could accommodate a good soapboxer. Address all communications to Phil McLaughlin, Box 845, Stockton, Calif.

The
Woman Rebel
Published Monthly. The first unveiled female head raised in America.
Subscription $1.00 a year
Address: Margaret H. Sanger
54 Post Avenue New York City, N. Y.

Any member having a copy of the Industrial Worker for the year 1906, containing words and music of the song, "Freedom, Toilers," is requested to forward the same to the General Office, Chicago, Ill.

The local at Great Falls, Mont., wants a good organizer. No booze fighters need apply for the job. Address secretary, Walter Loew, Box 1562, Great Falls, Mont.

Chas. Clinton wishes to hear from Chas. Pierce, at General Delivery, Cushing, Okla. Important. Secretaries of coast locals take notice.

Watch Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 244. That means your sub expired last week, and you should renew at once.

THIS IS NUMBER 245

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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

(Continued from last week)

The Standard Oil Company of New York is now reported to have something like $23,000,000 invested in oil stocks in China, and during the many years which the Company has been operating there its business has aggregated a total of over 100,000,000 barrels of oil. The Company now has twenty steamers plying across the Pacific, to take care of its exportation to the Far East, of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 barrels of oil a year.

Japan, although not a large consumer of oil, produces only about one-third of the crude oil necessary to fill its requirements, a large part of the remainder being supplied by the New York Company.

In addition to these activities the Company operates a large fleet of tank steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Great Lakes, which was increased during 1913 by five new steamships and two barges requiring an expenditure of about $3,000,000. It also owns extensive and valuable real estate, machine shops, etc. Its assets are given as $103,425,165.

The $16,212,985 earnings shown for 1913 (after deducting operating expenses, depreciation and sundry reserves) are equivalent to 21.62 per cent. on the $75,000,000 stock now outstanding and compare with $15,185,209 in 1912, an increase of $1,027,776.

During the year the Company made large expenditures for the purchase of new vessels and improving and extending its refining and marketing facilities. Five new steamers to be used in the trans-Pacific trade were built for the Company at a total expenditure estimated at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Considerable money was also spent in the installation of more modern processes at the Company's refineries, which will enable it to get a substantially larger percentage of high grade refined products than was formerly obtainable. Many new distributing stations were established through New York State and New England, and the Company added numerous motor trucks to its distributing equipment.

Obviously the Company's earning capacity is such as to permit much larger dividend payments than the current rate of 2 per cent. quarterly, but it is not unlikely that the company will pursue a conservative policy in respect to dividends pending the completion of its development work in China. This of course, will require the expenditure of a great deal of money, and the presumption is that the Company for a time at least will continue to pay relatively small dividends to shareholders, and put its excess earnings back into the property. In the long run this is a policy which will inure greatly to the benefit of the shareholders.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (OHIO)

Capital Stock: $3,500,000. Dividends: 1912, $5; 1913, $20.

This Company is engaged in both the refining and marketing business. It owns two plants at Cleveland. Number 1 covers about 100 acres and takes off only the light ends, the remainder being pumped to plant Number 2, which covers about 40 acres.

This Company may be regarded as the original John D. Rockefeller concern, Cleveland being the place where Rockefeller got his start in the oil business.

During the past year or so, the plants have been practically rebuilt, at an estimated cost, of about $3,000,000. In connection with plant Number 1, a large barrel factory is operated, a modern can works and wagon works which can turn out 25 tank wagons a day. There is also a well equipped repair shop, which gets a good deal of business in repairing tank cars.

The Number 2 plant is engaged in compounding lubricating oils, and the manufacture of all grades of vaseline, greases, etc., embracing over 400 different brands. The Company is noted for its paraffine output. Some time ago all its contracts for fuel oil were cancelled as the Company found it was more profitable to discontinue that part of the business.

Throughout Ohio the Company has marketing stations, and its delivery wagons cover the state pretty well. This branch of the Company's business yields substantial profits.

No income account or balance sheet has been published by the Company since the segregation, but for the eight-year period, from 1899 to 1906, its average net profits were reported as $1,017,697, equivalent to 30 per cent per annum on its stock. Doubtless earnings have considerably increased since then.

SWAN & FINCH COMPANY

Capital stock: $500,000. This company is engaged in the compounding of lubricating oils and greases for the use of railroads and factories. It also handles about 80 per cent. of the fish oil business of the country, is a heavy exporter of vegetable oils as well as doing a considerable export business in refined petroleum products of various kinds. Its headquarters are in Maiden Lane, N. Y.

In 1913, the Company built new warehouses and a compounding plant which, it was said, would increase the Company's capacity by about 100 per cent. To handle its foreign business the Company has established a branch in England. Its assets are $1,135,850.

UNION TANK LINE COMPANY

Capital Stock: $12,000,000. Dividends, 10%.

This Company owns tank cars for the transportation of oil over the railroads throughout the United States. It charges shippers of oil a certain stipulated price per day for the use of these cars, and the railroads also pay the Company on a mileage basis, for hauling them.

At the present time the Union Tank Line Company has in service about 12,000 tank cars. The Company purchased 1,000 new steel cars in 1912, and contracted for the construction of a like amount for delivery in 1913. In addition to buying these new steel cars within the last two years, it is understood that the Company has had a large number of the old cars repaired, by substituting steel under-frames for the old wooden frames. Since the dissolution, the physical condition of the equipment has been greatly improved, and now is regarded as in first-class shape.

Its assets are given as $12,379,961.74.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Capital Stock: $15,000,000. Dividends: 1912 ,$6; 1913 $6.

Stockholders of this Company on February 29, 1912, authorized an increase of capital stock from $2,500,000 to $15,000,000. Shareholders were given the right to subscribe to new stock at par to the extent of 500% of their holdings, and payment for the same was made June 1, 1912. Part of the proceeds was used to liquidate $8,320,000 owed to the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, and to redeem $2,000,000 bonds held by the New Jersey Company.

The Company owns works and refineries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Olean, N. Y., where it also has a small amount of connecting pipe lines, and Bayonne, N. J., as well as in Austria and Hungary. The plant at Olean produces illuminating oils and gasolene, while that at Rochester is engaged principally in the compounding of lubricating oils of all grades, for which the Company has become specially noted.

In 1912 82½% of the entire production was sold in foreign countries, while 17½% went to domestic consumers. The total business showed an increase of 15% over 1911.

The Company's very large foreign business is done mainly through its subsidiaries: The Vacuum Oil Company, Ltd., for England; the Deutsche Vacuum Oil Company, for Germany; Vacuum Oil Co., S.A.F., for France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Switzerland and Algiers; Vacuum Oil Company, S.A.I., for Italy; Vacuum Oil Company, A.B., for Sweden; Russian Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., for Russia and West Siberia; Vacuum Oil Co., K.T., for Austro-Hungary, Greece, Balkan States and Turkey; Vacuum Oil Company, Bombay, for India, Burmah and Ceylon; Buenos Ayres, for Argentina and South America; Cairo, for Egypt and territory; Hong Kong, for Hong Kong, Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies; Kobe, for Japan and Korea; Shanghai, for China and East Siberia; Lisbon, for Portugal, Canary Islands and Morocco; Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa, Ltd., for all South Africa, and Mauritius Vacuum Oil Co., Prop., Ltd., for all Australia and New Zealand; Copenhagen for Denmark and Norway; Helsingfors, for Finland; and Vacuum Oil Company, A.B., for Sweden.

The company's assets are given as $34,484,184.23.

Total profits of the Company for 1913 being $3,375,773.53 plus $1,457,156.18, representing the Vacuum's share of undivided profits of the foreign marketing companies, were $4,832,929.71 or approximately 32½% on the Company's outstanding stock. This compares with $4,159,006.46 in 1912 or 27¾% on the Company's stock, and with $2,938,000 for 1911. From this it will be seen that the earnings of the Company have been showing "a very healthy expansion." Average profits of the Vacuum Oil Company for the years 1906 to 1910 inclusive were $1,858,633.43 per annum.

WASHINGTON OIL COMPANY

Capital Stock: $100,000.

This is a producing Company, owning oil properties in Western Pennsylvania, and also controls the Taylorstown Natural Gas Co.

During the year 1912 the Company had operating on an average 147.17 wells, which produced on an average 136.35 barrels of crude oil a day. The total production for 1912 was 47,672 barrels, for which the Company received $79,159, or an average price of $1.6615 a barrel. The 1912 production of 47,643 barrels compares with 50,258 barrels in 1911, a decrease of 2,615 barrels.

The total assets are $53,569.36.

Per cent. earned on stock 1913, 63.36%; 1912 53.83%; Inc. 34.53%; per cent. paid on stock, 80%.

The Company drew on its profit and loss surplus to the extent of $11,636.39 to cover dividend payments made in 1913.

Here we come to the end of the review of the big oil combinations known as Standard Oil. These combinations are certainly remarkable to contemplate. Their extensive size and scope defy ordinary classification and can only be grasped with the aid of the imagination. For one thing, they know no country; they are organized under every flag that produces profit. They are a world-power, figuring in the world's diplomacy, finance and wars. It is the Standard Oil that is said to have secured, in exchange for concessions, a U. S. treaty favorable to Russian autocracy. It is Standard Oil wireless that intercepts war news on the high seas, just as its agents are alleged to spy on their competitor's business on shore. It is the Standard Oil bank, the First National City of New York, that undertakes to restore the system of international credits seriously disabled by the European war. It is Standard Oil billions that are buying the securities of all kinds, principally railroad, which this war has dumped so precipitously and cheaply into the stock market. It is the Standard Oil ship that figures so prominently in the present attempt to create an American registry. In fact, "Standard Oil" is as powerful and all-present as its many strong corporations and ramifications warrant and justify. It would indeed be surprising, with its vast organizations and scope, which bring it into affiliation with governments and other and more powerful interests, to-wit, the financial interests, the Standard Oil were not the modern Colossus that it is, astride of many worlds and a force in them all.

The Standard Oil combinations offer food for much thought. For one thing, considering their many activities, ranging from the production of oil at the well, to its refining at the rennery, and its marketing at home and abroad—from the making of barrels, cans, tank wagons, and oil machinery of all kinds, to that of vaseline, garoline, naphtha, motor spirits, petroleum, coke, acids, etc.—they deny the claim that the industrial processes tend to decentralize and become autonomous. There is complete dovetailing of all the industrial processes here. In fact, it is the industrial process that makes concentration both possible and inevitable in the oil industry. Were it possible to pump oil out of the earth directly into the consumer's burner, there would be no need of pipe lines, refineries, marketing stations, tank wagons, and steamers, cooperages, canneries, etc. It is because all these things are required that the companies necessary to make them are created and welded together, either by drastic and competition, with all its crime corruption, or by legitimate absorption, with its peaceful sale and purchase. It follows that, where the industrial process compels continuous connection and concentration it is folly to attempt to force separation, dissolution, or decentralization, by law. In fact, the growth of the Standard Oil companies since dissolution, shows that the law tends to create many combinations, all of large proportions, where formerly only one existed. These, instead of working on an extensive, are now working on an intensive basis; that is, each of the companies operates in competition with the other, just as the various constituent companies of the Carnegie Steel Co. were operated in competition with one another prior to their absorption by the steel trust; a principle which the latter has adopted with great results. There is inter-competition which redounds to the benefits of the inter-ownership in control of the combinations. There is, in other words, an intensification of the industrial process, but no disintegration, either in ownership or in fact.

It follows further, from the foregoing, that, where there is continuous industrial operation, admitting of no separation, there should be, on the part of the working class, no separation in organization. It is folly to think of any craft, or group of any kind, as able to defeat these Standard Oil companies. It can't be done; the independent oil producers and refiners unitedly could not do it; ONLY A WORKING CLASS ORGANIZED IN THE OIL INDUSTRY AS IT WORKS THERE IN can accomplish that result. This will mean the organization of every worker in every company just as he is employed by that company; whether as a pen pusher in the Broadway office or a mate sailing the Oriental seas aboard one of the tank steamers connected with the Standard Oil marine department of the company by which both are employed. Such organization should be formed for the purpose of making Standard Oil the property of Standard Oil employees. Its aim should be to make the oil industry democratic in operation and ownership. It is by such an INTERNAL REVOLUTION, it is herein outlined, that "Standard Oil," as at present formed, can be ended or overthrown. And it is to this, the best of ends, that the oil workers are organizing into the I. W. W. nor should not be destroyed; it should be made the property of those whose co-operative labor makes it possible. Anarchy will not bring about such an end. Nor will State Capitalism. Industrial anionism, as advocated by the I. W. W. will.

Join the I. W. W. Spread its papers and pamphlets; work for its upbuilding. As its proposition as it grows, will capitalism, or Standard Oilism, decline.

The Unemployed I. W. W. As An Educational Force

Solidarity:

It is with surprise that the writer reads that unemployment is one of the causes given by the locals for cutting off bundle orders to Solidarity. Unemployment of I. W. W. members should have just the contrary effect on Solidarity's bundle orders; for, with unemployment, I. W. W. members should be at greater liberty to sell Solidarity on the streets and elsewhere. The writer makes bold enough to suggest. as he has already done in previous articles, the organization of the I. W. W. unemployed into a great educational force. Every local throughout the country should organize every one of its unemployed into a sales agent for Solidarity and I. W. W. literature and thus cause a wider dissemination of our ideas and objects. The profit received from organized and systematic selling could pay the rent of many a headquarters and give the unemployed a place to go to. The writer has been often unemployed and he knows that, "where in h—ell to go," is one of the problems of the unemployed.

In New York, for instance, with many Marine Transport workers idle, the Marine Workers Transport Workers locals should be able to sell at least 1,000 Solidarity weekly and thus clear rent for headquarters and otherwise help along agitation. Solidarity is just now a very saleable paper. Everybody is interested in the European war; and Solidarity's editorials on that war have been among the best written. Riebe's cartoons, such as the one in the issue of Sept 12, entitled "Peace on Earth," ably second William's editorials and make the paper a better seller still. The work will be still easier if tackled by a corp of enthusiasts working together.

Don't let the reader run away with the idea that the writer does not know what it means to sell papers and pamphlets on the street. The writer has ample experience in that line, having proven on more than one occasion that, when it comes to peddling literature of any kind on the public highways, he is among the first at the game. The writer's experience and observation lead him to believe that any publication touching on the war properly handled, is the seller just now. In New York city, the German interests are selling a half-dozen special weekly publications in Franklin Square and other places; and with success, too . Think of some fellow worker elbowing the crowds there and elsewhere, while shouting: "Here you are, get the war extra of the I. W. W." Why, the very novelty of the thing, together with a glance at Rieber's cartoon, would make Solidarity sell like hot cakes. Give it a trial and be convinced.

It would be an eternal disgrace to the I. W. W. if, with all this idle energy going to waste, it was not turned to some advantage to the working class. Education is one of the prime essentials to our growth and the unemployed in our own ranks furnish a great means to this great end, while, at the same time, sustaining our headquarters and organization. Will I. W. W. locals appreciate the facts? Let us hope so; to the continued welfare of our press and the increasing strength of our movement. The capitalists are turning the war to advantage; let us do likewise.

JUSTUS EBERT.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Information On Free Speech Fights Wanted

We have been requested to furnish the United States Industrial Relation Commission with information about the free speech fights in which the Industrial Workers of the World has been involved.

Believing that the publicity to be gained is worth the work it will entail, we have concluded to gather all available data of occasions where police authorities have interfered with free speech, free press, free assembly and where the writ of habeas corpus has been denied.

Facts in regard to these important issues will make a permanent propaganda document of great value.

This report should include every city and town where a free speech fight has occurred, wherever possible giving names of mayor, chief of police, sheriff, patrolmen, detectives, also names of politicans, members of Citizens Alliance and other thugs.

The locals that have been involved should make a general statement. The individual members that have taken part in free speech fights anywhere in this country, are requested to write the facts in detail, covering their personal experiences. Write your story in your own way, giving dates, if you can, manner of arrest, prison treatment, trial sentences, etc., etc.

Send in any circular pamphlets, bulletins or reports bearing on the fights for free speech. Send all communications to General Headquarters, 307—164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
Gen. Sec'y-Treas.
WM. D. HAYWOOD,
General Organizer.

Industrial Union Literature

THE following is a list of the literature we have in stock at this time in quantities sufficiently large enough to insure immediate delivery. This is the best of Industrial Union Literature with plenty of variety for selection. Prepare for the summer agitation by sending in your order now. All literature is sent carriage prepaid on receipt of CASH with order.

The Trial of A New Society

By Justus Ebert

IN this book Fellow Worker Ebert gives the best exposition of the constructive and social philosophy of the I. W. W., that has yet appeared in print. It is not a work of fiction nor of speculation, but a matter-of-fact practical treatment of recent phases of the industrial, social and political life, as revealed by the great textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., and the trials of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso growing out of same. Handsome, Full Cloth, Gold Stamped Binding, 160 Pages With 8 Page Illustrations. Price Per Copy 75c

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By Andre Tridon

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

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Voice has been moved to Portland and is now being published by the locals of that city. Take notice in sending remittances and communications that the address is now 309 Davis St., Portland, Oregon.

Local 111, Tonopah, Nevada, has changed secretaries. All mail for the local should be addressed to Frank Curry, Box 876, Tonopah, Nevada.

The secretary of Local 322, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "H. A. Lattura has been expelled from this local on account of his having joined the army."

NEW SONGS WANTED

The seventh edition of Song Books is nearly exhausted and the present supply is going fast. In preparing to issue another edition soon we would like to receive as many new songs as possible at an early date. Send in any new ones you have run across and also any old ones which escaped the seventh edition that would be good in your opinion for a new edition.

Fellow Worker Herbert Davis is requested to communicate with his brother, Thos. A. Davis, at 28 Durden street, Southdown road, Liverpool, England.

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
Butte Mine Worker's Union	300
Sacramento, Cal., Local 71	250
Kansas City, Local 61	200
Prop. League, Omaha	200
Local 26, Denver, Colo.	200
Minneapolis Locals	200
San Francisco Locals	200
Butte Workingmens Union	100
Stockton Local 73	100
Spokane Locals	100
Philadelphia, Local 8, Br. 1, N. I. U. M. T. W.	100
Local 341, Chicago	100
Portland, Oreg. Locals	100
Local 215, Pittsburg	100
Total Bundles, issue of September 12, No. 244	3,907

Is your Local a "Live One?"

The bundle orders are again lower this week than the previous week. Correspondence promises an increase in a short time. In the meantime readers are urged to take advantage of the offer of 25 copies a week at 25c for individual bundle orders. This will help hold up the total until the workers return to the centers and the agitation of the locals gets under good headway again.

A word here about bundle order and literature accounts. We must have this outstanding money at once. The receipts have dwindled in the face of rising prices for the materials we use, and credit is becoming harder to obtain each day. Failure to receive this money quickly will force on us as the first step towards retrenchment the cutting down of composition cost and the elimination of cartoons for a time. This we do not want to do except as a last resort as it detracts that much from the value of the paper, making it hard to secure new subscriptions and sell the bundle copies. See that your local pays up at once, if not the entire amount at least part of it as every dollar will help greatly.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE!

Fifty Dollars In Prizes to Sub-Hustlers To Be Given Away.

A supporter of this paper has offered to donate $50 to Solidarity, to be given away in prizes to sub-hustlers. The disposition of the amount will be as follows:

1. Solidarity will give $15 in cash to the local netting the largest number of subscriptions between now and January 1. The cash amount of such subscriptions must total at least $35.

2. Solidarity will give $10 cash to the local sending in the second largest number of subs in the time specified, cash amount of such subs to total not less than $25.

3. Solidarity will give $10 in cash to the individual reader sending in the largest number of subs up to Jan. 1, the cash total of which must be at least $25.

4. $7 cash to the individual sending the second largest number of subs, to an amount not less than $20.

5. $5 cash to the individual sending the third largest number of subs, with cash to the amount of not less than $15.

6. $3 to the individual sending the fourth largest number of subs, with not less than $10 in cash.

To winners exceeding the above figures, Solidarity will add a commission or rebate of 25 per cent. of the regular subscription price.

Who is going to win these prizes? Get busy, and see what YOU can do!

Please announce that you are in the contest, when sending in subs.

The $1,000 Fund

Total September 3rd.	$188.73
Justus Ebert	1.00
Justus Ebert	1.00
Total September 10th,	$490.73

Circulation Statement

A Gain Of

One Thousand new subscriptions between now and January 1st 1915 will mean a Six Page SOLIDARITY.

Previous loss reported	43
Subs going off	44
Subs going on	37
Loss for week	7
Total loss to date	50

More ground lost in the campaign for a thousand new subscribers and a six page Solidarity by January first! We now have an additional handicap of 50 to obtain, with two weeks of the allotted time gone by already. This will never do, it will now take a little extra hustling to make up for the time lost. Remember that it will be necessary to have now an average of 75 new subscriptions going on the list each week above the ones expiring the same issue. This means that you, each reader, will have to do his or her part to secure this number. So far there has not been a single one of the subscription blanks sent out returned to us. We hope that next week will tell a different story regarding these. If the readers of Solidarity desire a larger and more effective press for the I. W. W. enough to do a little work towards this end, the result is certain. Any reader who can not solicit subs, or thinks he can't, can at least send in the names of some friends with money to cover their subscription. Do something, and do it quickly.

THE ADVANCING PROLETARIAT

Our new pamphlet just issued, entitled, "The Advancing Proletariat," by Albert E. Woodruff, is having a large sale and meeting with much approval by those who have read it. Quite a few have written to us, stating that it is in their opinion the best pamphlet yet published.

The chapters on "The Proletariat and Politics" and "Proletarian Organization" are particularly good. The splendid cover design gives the pamphlet an interesting touch which makes the sale of it easy when shown.

ENGLAND AND GERMAN RIVALRY

(Continued from Page One)

000 tons of iron, Germany about 17,000,000, England 10,000,000. These figures explain everything when we consider that iron is today the most important agency in world conquest.

What can a people that produce so much iron do with it? What must it do with it? It is naturally impelled to manufacture machinery, railroads, merchant vessels, iron-clads, dreadnoughts. The development of the German merchant marine and the creation of the German war fleet, which have given such umbrage to England were the natural effect of the rapid growth of German metallurgy.

TEMPTATION TO EXPAND.

However, a people that can construct so much machinery, so many railroads, so many cannon, so many ships of peace and war, and that has not, like the United States, an immense continent to populate with its railways, a people that lives crowded and crowded upon a small territory, will it not some day be tempted to make use of these arms and these materials in making room for itself in the world and in winning an empire to populate?

Indeed England has perceived for some time that Germany, with its rich coal mines, its powerful metallurgy, its military traditions, its population that has now reached 65,000,000 might before long attempt to destroy the British empire and conquer, at least, part of it for itself if it should succeed in spreading out in Europe and in throwing down and weakening the continental rivals—France and Russia—which have hampered its movements.

TWO DIFFERENT PRINCIPLES.

France represents, as it were, the qualitative principle; Germany the quantitative principle in modern civilization; so, taking account merely of interests, they might live prosperously side by side without suspecting each other or annoying each other too much. But Germany and England could not; every excessive aggrandizement of the one is a menace and a peril for the other.

Thus the war between England and Germany is absolutely different from that between France and Germany. One might almost call it a war of coal and iron, a mercantile conflict recalling the ancient struggles between Carthage and Syracuse, Genoa and Venice, but in colossal proportions and new forms.

An immense revolution has taken place within a century in Europe and America. We have entered the great age of men, in which coal and iron are the most important instruments of power and wealth. And in the old world England and Germany are fighting between themselves for the primacy in coal and iron.

A beautiful I. W. W. pennant and Solidarity for one year for a dollar. Certainly you have five friends who will want to take advantage of this opportunity if called to their attention.

The secretary's address of the Tonopah Propaganda League, is H. E. McGuckin, Box 876, Tonopah, Nevada. A good speaker is needed in Tonopah. The Propaganda League will pay $15.00 a week to a man who can talk industrial unionism. Correspond with the secretary for further information.

The Jewish branch of Local 85 Chicago, has moved to new headquarters at 1203 Blue Island Ave. All rebels who happen to drop through town will kindly give us a call.—A. Bloom, Sec'y.

A good soapboxer is wanted by Local 61, Kansas City, Mo., one who can deliver a good industrial union talk.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. W. W. PAMPHLET IN SWEDISH

The Scandinavian Branch of Local No. 322 has printed a pamphlet called "Lonesslavens Organization?" written by S. G. Johansson. 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
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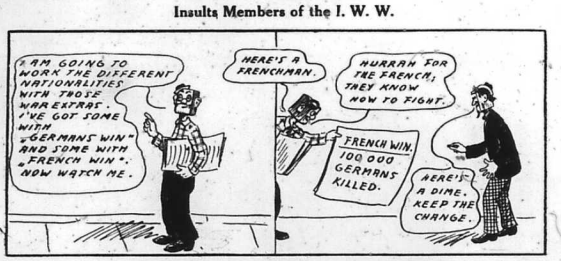

Call For Ninth Annual Convention

General Office, Chicago, Ill.,
307—164 W. Washington Street.

Pursuant to the provisions of the General Constitution, the Ninth Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will convene in the city of Chicago, Ill., Monday, September 21st, 1914, at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

The General Secretary-Treasurer will within two weeks of the date of this call send to each Local Union, National Industrial Union and department affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to, based on the tax paid by such Locals and National Industrial Unions and Departments as provided for in the General Constitution.

Immediately upon receipt of the credentials Local Unions will proceed to choose and designate their delegates to the convention by regular election. The secretary of each Local Union shall forward duplicate credentials for their delegate or delegates to the General Headquarters as soon as the delegate or delegates have been elected. All duplicate credentials must be mailed to the General Office not later than September 1st, 1914. Original credentials shall be delivered to the delegate for presentation to the credential committee of the convention. All credentials in duplicate must have the seal of the local union on same, together with the date of election of the delegate.

National Industrial Unions shall have two delegates for the first ten thousand members, and one delegate for each additional five thousand members or major fraction thereof.

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

Local Industrial Unions not paying tax upon an average membership of at least twenty members for the six months prior to the call of the convention shall not be entitled to a delegate.

Local Unions and National Industrial Unions to be entitled to represetation must be in good standing with the General Organization. Local Industrial Unions and National Industrial Unions to be entitled to representation in the Convention must be chartered at least three months before the date of the Convention. Delegates from Local Industrial Unions and National Industrial Unions or departments shall be members in good standing in the General Organization at least one year and in their Local Union at least ninety days prior to the nomination and election of the delegate.

Two or more Local Unions in the same locality may jointly send a delegate in accord with the provisions of the General Constitution.

For additional provisions of the Constitution relating to the delegates see Art. IV of the General Constitution.

Convention Hall will be announced later.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
C. H. EDWARD
J. M. FOSS
F. H. LITTLE
J. W. KELLY
EWALD KOETTGEN
W. D HAYWOOD, General Organizer
VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary-Treasurer

Dated July 10, 1914, Chicago, Ill.