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not bothering with anything ex-
I. W. W. organization. That's why
they are succeeding.
OUTLOOK
A referendum among the Finnish
Locals is being taken. About 6,000

Minnesota and Other Prisoners Need Your Assistance

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SOLIDARITY

Send In Your Dollar For the Defense Today

VOLUME SEVEN WHOLE No 359. PRICE 5c. CLEVELAND, OHIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1916. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEAR

Seattle Mayor Calls Everett Citizens "Cowards"

GREAT FUNERAL OF EVERETT VICTIMS

Big Mass Meeting of All Organizations.—Defense Committee Organized.—Publicity and Donations Needed.

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 20.

Funeral took place Saturday of Felix Baran, Hugo Gerlot and John Ignatowy, three of the members killed in Everett massacre. About 600 people marched in parade behind hearses, while a band played revolutionary music.

At the grave were about 700 adherents. Workers of the World sang, Chas. Ashleigh read the funeral address, followed by singing of "The Red Flag" and throwing of red flowers into grave. Everyone was supplied with flowers.

Parade and ceremony were most impressive. Women pallbearers carried coffin from hearse to grave. The crowd of workers were much affected and strengthened their determination to fight yet more resolutely for working class freedom.

On Sunday afternoon took place a great mass meeting in Dreamland Rink. Meeting was organized by a committee of the Seattle Central Labor Council, on which was also represented the I. W. W. The speakers were: Chairman, Judge Richard Winsor; Hulet Wells, President of Labor Council; J. Michel, Secretary Everett Building Trades Council; J. T. Doran, I. W. W.; Rev. Sydney Strong; Attorney France of Port Commission of Seattle; and Robert Bridges, Chairman of Seattle Port Commission.

A strong resolution was adopted demanding Congressional investigation into Everett affair, and protesting against the prohibition of free speech. About 5,000 people were present.

Collection for defense, $261.53. "Hold the Fort" was sung. Crowd very enthusiastic.

National Prisoners' Defense Committee now working. Mahler, Sec'y-Treas., and Ashleigh, Publicity Agent. Publicity and donations urgently needed.

Address Box 1878, Seattle, Wash. Over a hundred men in jail charged with murder. Get busy.

CHAS. ASHLEIGH.

MAYOR GILL SAYS I. W. W. DID NOT START EVERETT RIO.

Seattle Executive Places Blame for November Fifth Tragedy on Citizens of Everett—Gives I. W. W. Prisoners Tobacco.

Providing the I. W. W.s, whose attempted armed invasion of Everett had resulted in seven deaths and injuries to forty-nine persons, with every comfort possible, Mayor C. C. Gill yesterday afternoon personally directed the carrying of 300 warm blankets and an assortment of tobacco to the 250 perisoners now in the city jail.

In this manner Gill replied to criticism in Seattle and Everett for not having stopped the I. W. W.s from coming to the Snohomish County city. He supplemented this today by assisting Sheriff Donald McRae, of Snohomish County, and the posse of special deputies who met the invading I. W. W.s at the boat.

"In the final analysis," the mayor declared, "it will be found that these people of Everett who, without right or justification shot into the crowd on the boat were the murderers and not the I. W. W.s.

CALLS THEM COWARDS

"The men who met the I. W. W.s at the boat were a bunch of cowards. They outnumbered the I. W. W.s five to one, and in spite of this they stood there on the dock and fired into the boat. I. W. W.s, innocent passengers had all.

"McRae and his deputies had no legal right to tell the I. W. W.s or anyone else that they could not land here. When the sheriff put his hand on the butt of his gun and told them they could not land, he fired the first shot in the eyes of the law, and the I. W. W.s can claim that they shot in self-defense."

Asked what he would have done at Everett Sunday, when the I. W. W.s appeared at that city, the mayor said he would have permitted them to land.

"After they had been allowed to come ashore," he said, "I would have had them watched. Then if they violated the law I would have had them thrown in jail. There would have been no trouble that way."

Mayor Gill today also instructed officials at the city jail and the police to permit the prisoners to see their relatives and attorneys. Since their arrest they had been held incommunicado at the request of the Snohomish County authorities, and were allowed to see or talk to no one.

"These men haven't been charged with anything," said Gill today. "Personally, I have no sympathy with the I. W. W.s. The way I have handled them here in the past ought to be proof enough of that, but I don't believe I should have been tortured just because I have them in jail.

"It has been customary to let detained witnesses smoke in jail. I am not treating these I. W. W.s differently than I would anyone else.

NO FIGHT IN SEATTLE

"Because Everett has been reduced to a state of anarchy by their high-handed methods of dealing with this situation it is no reason they are going to attempt to bring their fight down in Seattle, at least while I am mayor.

"If I were one of the party of forty I. W. W.s who was almost beaten to death by 300 citizens of Everett without being able to defend myself, I probably would have armed myself if I intended to visit Everett again.

"If the Everett authorities had an ounce of sense, this tragedy would have never happened. They have handled the situation like a bunch of imbeciles, and they have been trying to unload these men onto Seattle. You don't see any disturbances here, because we don't use nickel methods."

The mayor charged that Everett officials were inconsistent in their handling of this situation. He said that they permit candidates for office to violate the city ordinances by speaking on the streets and yet run the I. W. W.s out of town if they endeavor to mount a soap-box.

"Why hasn't a Benson supporter just as much right to speak in the streets as a McBride or a Hughes supporter?" said Mayor Gill.—Socialist World, Seattle, Wash.

A. W. O. BULLETIN

IOWA NEWS

Around Des Moines there is developing a strong sentiment for the I. W. W. among the team hands. Many are so already. The bosses are trying men out of the I. W. W. in Des Moines. At Ames the members are active. Plenty of chance for work at Mason City. Sioux City shows big gains in members. Butler indicates a solid front in that section.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Bemidji needs delegates. Contractors come to the hall and try to get men. Duluth county is lining up a good chance to get work at $3 and $40 per month when you are hired. When you quit they pay you nothing to the way they feel about it.

IDAHO NEWS

Send Point reports unusual activity. Signs point to complete control of all jobs in that section of the country by the I. W. W. organization in the near future. Give her hell, boys.

St. Maries reports big gains in members and strong sentiment in favor of the union. Spokane is holding the reputation of last week. Much money raised for defense. Members are not bothering with anything except the organization. That's why they are succeeding.

OUTLOOK

A referendum among the Finnish Locals is being taken. About 6,000 of them are coming into the I. W. W. in a body. How is that for a report of progress?

The referendum is being sent out and 60 days will be allowed to vote. In the meantime, meetings should be held in all branches to discuss all 67 the resolutions and by-laws. Many of them should be defeated, others adopted. Discuss them thoroughly.

All delegates should cooperate with the nearest branch. Make all reports there, etc. This makes things more satisfactory all around.

Ted Graser is in Tulso, Oklahoma. Many men lining up there. Prospects look good.

Do all you can for the boys in Everett. They will need all the money we can possibly raise. Send all money in here.

FORREST EDWARDS.

"Representatives of ten Cleveland labor organizations met in I. W. W. hall, Saturday evening, Nov. 18, at the call of the Propaganda League, to devise ways and means of raising funds for the Everett and all other fights. C. G. Perry was elected financial secretary. A motion was passed that each of the ten organizations donate $2 to start treasury; $14 was collected. A general mass meeting will be held in the near future. Circular letters are to be sent to all labor bodies in Cleveland, asking them to send delegates to this Defense League.

Roy Sample please communicate with G. W. Hedrick, 1417 Adams St., Toledo, Ohio.

BUTTON MAKERS JOIN THE I. W. W.

Independent Union of Over Five Hundred Members Around New York, Comes Into Fold.

(Special to Solidarity)

New York, Nov. 18.

John Becket, clean cut, neatly dressed and smiling, hailed your correspondent at the recent Tresca meeting in New York city. "You're just the man I have been wanting to see," he shouted. "We have got a real industrial union in this city, at last. And I wish you'd write it up for Solidarity."

I've told John to go ahead and tell us all about it. He did. Here's what he said:

"It is a union of pearl button makers, and is known as Pearl Button Makers' Industrial Union 463. It used to be an A. F. of L. organization, but because of A. F. of L. treachery and lack of support it became independent last fall. Then it saw the necessity of affiliation with the I. W. W. For over four months—just think of it—its leading spirits sought to get in touch with the I. W. W. This will give an idea of how strongly they desired to become a part of us. They finally joined in the early summer."

Here John paused a little in order to get some breath, before plunging enthusiastically into the subject once more.

"At that time the membership numbered 460, all told. Now, since we have taken hold, it has climbed up 100. Five hundred are in New York city and 120 in Winfield, Long Island. At one time, when in the A. F. of L., the pearl button makers in this vicinity numbered 1,600 members. We are working to get them all back into the organization, and believe we will succeed. We are probing the organization elsewhere also, and would like to get into touch with the pearl button-making industry throughout the country."

Then John told of some of the nearby cities, such as Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Schenectady, N. Y., where the work of organization is going on. He also spoke of Muscatine, Iowa, once the scene of a big pearl button making strike, as one of the cities that was receiving attention.

Any I. W. W. members or sympathizers knowing pearl button makers, or coming in contact with the pearl button making industry, are urged to send names and addresses, and all information to John Becker, organizer, Pearl Button Makers' Industrial Union, No. 463, 408 E. 65th street, N. Y. City. He is alive to every opportunity to push the I. W. W., and may be relied upon to give a good account of his organization, with the help of I. W. W. members and friends.

Another man we had the pleasure of listening to recently is Phil Kurinsky, editor of the Jewish Industrial Unionist. It was at one of the Minnesota Strikers' Conference meetings. He was telling about the good work the Industrial Unionist has done in the eight months of its existence, and its hopes for the future. Kurinsky is a short man, handicapped by a difficulty in expressing himself in English, but conveying the impression of a slow, deliberate, get-there-despite all character.

It was a familiar story. How the Jewish press had misrepresented the I. W. W. as anarchists, dynamiters, cut-throats, "bums," and a few other things besides. And how the Industrial Unionist was slowly but surely breaking down this prejudice, by a clear-cut presentation of I. W. W. principles, tactics, and news. The result was the formation of propaganda groups in the clothing and other industries. Such had been the progress made that, whereas the Industrial Unionist was formerly a quarterly, it has now become a monthly, publication, with a weekly in the next step. Kurinsky wished the conference to remember the importance of Jewish I. W. W. agitation and to help in pushing it, through the growing circulation and influence of the Industrial Unionist as much as possible. It was a good sight to see Kurinsky and his co-workers tell of their doings. It was the voice of conviction and determination in behalf of the I. W. W. speaking once more.

Delegates from the New York locals have met twice for the purpose of securing united I. W. W. action in behalf of Tresca, Scarlett and Schmidt. The meetings were held at the headquarters of the Italian Bakers, West 22nd street, near 7th avenue. They should be continued. The New York locals need a central committee to secure united action on all occasions.

The Tresca, Scarlett and Schmidt meeting at Manhattan Lyceum on November 13, was a success. The hall was crowded. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn delivered one of her able speeches and $50 was collected.

New York does stir—some.

J. E.

Send in your sub for Solidarity.

ANOTHER TRIAL ON MESABA RANGE

State Uses Everett's "Bloody Sunday Massacre" to Prejudice Jurors.

While the public still greets the remark, "an honest lawyer," with roars of laughter, and esteems a prosecutor but a blood-thirsty, soulless machine for turning out convictions; it remained for Prosecutor Funk in Cloquet and Hibbing last week, to further degrade the profession by pulling off the rawest deal yet in the strike cases. Some prosecutors try at least to be fair, vainly perhaps, for the law is a soulless thing at best; but Mr. Funck is not one of these. Firstly, he took the Everett massacre out of the state of Washington, and set it before a Minnesota jury in hopes to sway their prejudice. Secondly, he wanted to convict Joe Blago, regardless of facts, apparently.

Joe Blago was on trial for assaut in the second degree. Blago is the father of seven children, one attending high school. He has lived in this country for sixteen years and owns his home. He was charged with having hit one of the Steel Trust's pet gunmen with a rock. The witnesses for the state was composed of two scabs and four gunmen; one of whom is Steve O'Donnell, professional, with records in the Grays Harbor and the 1907 strike; a shifty-eyed gentleman who admits that he takes a drink "once in a while." The only witness called by the state who might be regarded as fair, proved a bombshell and a boomerang to Prosecutor Funck.

Finck-Funck called on Mike Vranich, a fourteen-year-old boy, who upon being admonished by the court as to the necessity of telling the truth, proceeded to upset all of Fink-Funck's plans by swearing that Blago did not hit any gunman with a rock. Blago should be to educate the workers towards peace. Concluding that the workers have nothing to lose but the chains that bind them.

His colleague, representing the coal miners of England, in his message to our miners, gave a history of how the miners' unions and said that only labor was allpowerful to produce or withold production as it saw fit, whether in times of war or peace.

The director of public safety of Jersey City, Frank Hayes, then addressed us and told us how he keeps the gunman and scabs out of his city. He says he has them searched when they are brought to town and sends them to the penitentiary. That's what jails were for, he said, to send scabs and thugs to. When the recent railroad strike loomed up he notified the railway presidents that if he found one scab sent into his town he would not only lock him up, but the first president of a railroad that would land in Jersey City he would send to the penitentiary for criminal offence. When he took charge of the Bayonne affair he sent the thugs on a boat to New York. The law he thinks should be interpreted for labor instead of criminal capital, who had gone too far. Receiving great applause from his audience he retired.

Messrs. Gimbel and Strayer, legislative representatives of the different farmers' organizations, declared that the interests of the Federation and the farmers were identical and they were there to get cooperation in demanding laws for the benefit of both.

Miss Mary Anderson of the Woman's Trade Union League gave an outline of the achievements of that organization, which were not many. She said she ran a school in Chicago for training girls in organization work.

But by far the most interesting man before the convention was Bonsi Susuki, organizer of the Labor's Friendly Society of Japan, who came here as a fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. His union he said has grown in the past year from 18,000 to 30,000 members, that the Japanese have shown a remarkable spirit of solidarity, proof of which is shown in the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast where the Japs were offered all they asked for, but refused to go back and stuck it out with the rest, also in the great strike in Honolulu, where the Japs were a leading force and where the workers gained a 35 per cent increase in wages. As for the "Yellow Peril" he said it meant more the color of some American newspapers than it does Japan. In fact Susuki with his beautiful speech, would fit more at the opening session of the I. W. W. convention than he did here, for it seemed like most of his ideals have flown over the heads of most of the delegates here. According to Susuki there are more than twenty Japanese unions on the coast, two of which are more than twenty years old. He asked the convention to send a labor leader of world-wide reputation to Japan, meaning, we suppose, Sam Gompers, whose visit there would loom up the idea of organization among the working class and quiet the conservative classes by teaching them that trade unionism is merely a logical development of modern industry.

A delegate from the San Francisco labor victims in a short review of the case, pleaded the support of the convention for the prisoners and stated that Frank P. Walsh, after a personal investigation of the case, declared his absolute belief in the innocence of all the prisoners and sent a check of $250 for their defense. Lawyer Chorchoran of New York went to Frisco to aid voluntarily in the defence, the machinists of Toledo have also sent their lawyer, Frank Mullholand, to aid in the fight.

The delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, Wall and Mahone, stated that they found the workers of that country restricted in nearly all their activities for the improvement of their condition, that the government, which has taken a hand in all matters of production and distribution, will have the real test of its ability to take care of the workers, when the war is over and when thousands of workers will be at the point of starvation. The soldiers coming home and finding 600,000 women working in their places and with the munition plane ceased and no preparation made to supply jobs for them, they are expected to raise enough hell to give even the British government something to think about.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION IN BALTIMORE

Opens With the Usual Assortment of "Fraternals" on Hand to Tickle the Ears of Delegates.—Jap Out of Place.

(Special to Solidarity)

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened this morning by Samuel Gompers with the introduction of Cardinal Gibbons and the fraternal delegates from this country, Canada, Great Britain and Japan.

The cardinal preached the usual sermon about pie when you die, to which Sam replied that that's a great ideal to look up to, but since we are here on earth first, we must see that we live decently here.

One of the delegates remarked that the A. F. of L., which he was proud of, has done more for the people of America than any organization, in fact even more than the preachers.

The President of the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, among his remarks stated that the unions of England fought against conscription until conscription became necessary and then they gave in. The greatest message he brought forth was what he called the Triple Industrial Alliance, that is the amalgamation of the railway men, the coal miners and the marine transport workers of England, comprising 1,350,000 men. The scheme he said was to empower the amalgamated to call a strike of the three organizations when any one of three unions was threatened with destruction, through a referendum of the membership of each union. He said that the reason the British Trade Union Congress refused the offer of the A. F. of L. to a labor peace congress was because the acceptance of it would mean an admission of weakness on the part of the British Laborites towards the war and thereby strengthen the war party. Since it is by preaching that Blago did not hit any gunman with a rock. Blago should be to educate the workers towards peace. Concluding that the workers have nothing to lose but the chains that bind them.

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The Fifth of December!

Virginia Minn., Nov. 12, 1916

Fellow Workers:

The 5th of December is fast approaching. On that date our fellow workers and friends, guilty of no other crime than having defended the miners of this range against the continual robbery committed by the Steel Trust, will be brought to trial.

Now more than ever it is imperative for every member of the I. W. W. to do his full duty.

The workers of this country must be aroused to the full importance of this case involving as it does not only the liberties of seven men and one woman, but the fundamental question of organization.

This case is going to be fought out by the prosecution on the ground laid out by the Haymarket case.

It is the duty of our members for the time that is left to work with all possible energy to secure publicity for these cases, to arouse every labor and progressive organization in their locality to contribute to the defense fund, to send resolutions of protest to the Governor of Minnesota, to the District Attorney of St. Louis County, to Secretary of Labor Wilson and to the President.

We ask every I. W. W. local to immediately make preparations to hold a nation-wide protest meeting on December 4th. Start to work for its success immediately. Secure local speakers. Agitate! Raise funds! Make Sunday, December 4th, a day of monster protest against the Steel Trust, which proposes to railroad our fellow workers to a living death.

This committee must from now on meet heavy bills for lawyers, for witnesses, taking care of the families of the accused, meeting the expenses not only of the capital cases, but for all cases growing out of the strike that are either on appeal or have yet to come to trial. So we would urge that whatever funds you may have on hand for the defense be sent immediately. If there is a defense committee in your locality, see that whatever money is on hand belonging to this fund is sent here as soon as possible.

Make use of the enclosed subscription lists. We must have over $40,000.00 before this case is settled.

(Continued on Page 4. Cols. 1 and 2.)

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B. H. WILLIAMS : : : : : : : : : Managing Editor

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Making A Difference Plainer

The recent death of Henry George, Jr., has called attention to an analysis of the trade union movement in one of his books, "The Menace of Privilege," that will serve the purpose once more of helping to show the difference between the American Federation of Labor and the I. W. W. The analysis as quoted by the New York Sun of Nov. 15, is as follows:

"Now the growth in numerical strength," he wrote, "and the centralizing movement among the trade unions calls forth a power in no way provided for in our civil polity. It is not a power accountable to the masses of the people unless it in some way infracts the general laws. Short of that it is responsible only to those who brought it into existence, who compose it, and who direct it. Its policy is not the fundamental one of killing privilege and so of ending the necessity of militant unionism among laborers. It assumes that privilege must not only continue to exist, but grow, and that the only recourse for workingmen is to extend their organization to meet it.

"The chief aim of labor unionism is to raise wages and reduce hours. Is it not in the very nature of things that as time inures laboring men to trade union warfare to this end they will become less and less sensitive to other things? Has not this a menace of a State within a State, or worse—of an armed camp within a State? Indeed, do we not see manifestations of this in the policy of some of the large labor bodies now? Is there not a frequent display of arrogance and arbitrariness? 'We've got the power and and we're going to use it' has often been the precursor of injustice.

"The alternative to such strife—(between capital and labor) privileges continuing—is the treaty; an industrial agreement between organized privilege and organized labor. In that event let the nation beware. It will come to realize that it has two vast standing armies quartered upon it. One army will be the army of privilege; the other of laborers. Refraining from blows they will agree to share, even if unequally, the advantages of privilege, and together they will eat out the substance of the nation."

Henry George, Jr., shows keen appreciation of actual conditions when he says of the power of the trades unions:

"Its policy is not the fundamental one of killing privilege and so of ending the necessity of militant unionism among laborers."

He also exhibits great discernment when he points out the compromise affected between "organized privilege" and "organized labor," according to which they agree to share "even if unequally, the advantage of privilege."

Other writers have called attention to the same phenomena in the worlds of capital and labor; but it is doubtful if any have made them as clear as has Henry George, Jr. His words photograph the salient features oof the A. F. of L. in its alliances with the National Civic Federation and the Wilson Administration. In both we see unmistakable evidence of the truth of George's analysis.

Now, the policy of the I. W. W. is directly opposed to that of the A. F. of L. IT AIMS TO KILL PRIVILEGE AND TO END THE NECESSITY FOR MILITANT UNIONISM AMONG LABORERS. IT WANTS NO COMPROMISE WITH THE CAPITALIST CLASS, CONVINCED THAT IT IS AN EXPLOITING, PARASITIC CLASS WITHOUT WHOM BOTH LABOR AND SOCIETY CAN PROGRESS IN A MANNER AS YET UNDREAMED OF. IT WOULD EMANCIPATE LABOR AND LIBERATE HUMANITY BY ABOLISHING CAPITALISM. It would do this through the perfectly logical development of working class power outlined by George in the above quotation, that is by moving working class organization up from a trade union on to an industrial union basis in line with modern industrial evolution. George, Jr., may lament the conditions that create "a state within the state." But such conditions will be inevitable, even under single tax capitalism, and they can only be eliminated through their complete fruition, aided by a working class conscious of the process, and determined to turn the same to great social purposes, as already indicated.

Such a working class is being created by capitalism. Its advance guard is the I. W. W., which insists on endeavoring "to build the new society within the shell of the old." And which accordingly, is more damned and persecuted than any other organization in the field of labor. Its refusal to aid privilege and thwart progress has made it anethema, while the A. F. of L. is received with open arms as "a different kind of union."

Thanks to Henry George, Jr., for the opportunity to make this difference plainer once more. J. E.

I. W. W. Tactics and The Political Question

To those who are informed, it is well known how, why and when, the I. W. W. was formed. And to those who are informed it is well known that the I. W. W. had what is known as a "split" at its 1908 convention. And without doubt the conflicting cause of the "split" was due to the intrigues and bickerings and conflicting theories and adamant opinions of the S. L. P. and S. P. The question of anachism, or physical force or sabotage or what not, was in no wise the issue or an issue. Especially was anarchism not the issue or an issue.

For, to the fact-informed man, the essence of anarchism is not physical force, or sabotage, or dynamite, or even anti-politixalism. No, the essence of anarchism is a conception of government, of society, that is erroneous in the light of scientific sociology. And the I. W. W. from its inception down to the "split" and on to the present day, never has had, nor could have had, the anarchist conception of the state and society. From this actual matter of fact it can be readily seen that the cause of the "split" was the wranglings, worthy or otherwise, of the two socialist parties, carried on partly within and partly without the I. W. W., over the question of politics.

Now then, the I. W. W. started out on a scientific basis, to do a definite concrete work of economic organization, on revolutionary lines, with industrial freedom as its watchword and its goal. Inevitably it had to fight a daily and a continuous class war, and that from many angles.

But in the doing of this arduous work it encountered, right across its firing line, while it was actually engaged in concrete mobilization and instruction in shop and field a proclaimed ally in the form of the two political parties, with, as it were, books of rules anent strategy, tactics, warnings—one set contradicting the other. Both of these parties clamored for the I. W. W. to stop its concrete work—the work it perforce had to do in its way toward the goal—and hear their cases, and then decide which should be its leader.

The I. W. W. at this juncture, rudely, roughly, brusquely brushed them out of its way. This was the "split" of 1908.

It instinctively, if not consciously, knew it could not stop its actional work to await the mathematically worked out "blue prints" of socialist academicians, which should serve as a guide book to its actions. The I. W. W. preferred and determined and decided to make its own campaign. Then it was it became "anarchistic," a "bummery outfit," etc., in the eyes of the two political parties—especially the S. L. P. (This I know personally, for I have been in the S. L. P. and the two I. W. W. organizations, changing about, vacillating, yet ever seeking for the solid ground of facts, upon which I could help fight the tremendous battle for working class emancipation and human redemption. I acquired, in this manner, considerable theoretical knowledge, and also clinching concrete observation and experience.) But to label a thing "anarchism" when that thing cannot possibly become "anarchism" without ceasing to exist, is an act of stupidity.

For, as any thinker must know, the concept of this sociological underlying the I. W. W., is utterly at variance and opposed to the viewpoint of anarchism. Therefore the I. W. W. is not, has not been, and cannot be, anarchistic. To say contrarywise is a pure fallacy. As to certain I. W. W. tactics, such as direct action or sabotage, they are but means to an end, used as occasion warrants or seems to warrant. And it is as a matter of actual fact, only the theoretical socialist, the wage slave of the "mechanic" persuasion generally, who understands, bookishly, industrialism, and that only in the abstract—certainly not concretely—who glibly condemns direct action and sabotage. And this he does so complacently, because he has never actually rubbed shoulders with the concrete executives of the capitalist's will. He is ever in the academy, never in the field, never on the firing line.

Therefore he never meets the real thing when it comes to capitalist oppression, and consequently cannot conceive that "the civilized plane" reasoning is shattered to pieces when stern necessity confronts us, demanding the arm unlifted in vigorous return-defense. As a matter of fact, it will be found that those who object so strongly to sabotage and direct action, are those who live a "sheltered life;" are those who, although they are wage slaves, are victims of respectability, of conventionalism, and who are practically, in their psychology, near-bourgois. And they cannot escape it until they rub shoulders with the real thing, which will utterly de-bourgeois-ize their minds.

If the bourgeois is hopelessly bourgeois, so is the near-bourgeois wage slave hopelessly near-bourgeois. Only will he awaken and orientate himself when the club of concrete fact cracks open an aperture in his skull. No, this type of slave is not for the trenches until the master has driven him there. So he will continue to advocate most foolishly. "No trenches! Stay in the civilized parlor!" because that is the only place he knows of.

As a matter of simple fact, the academic objectors to sabotage, etc., the utterers of the phrases, "civilized plane," "constitutional method of political action," "anti-political," etc., are but theoretical socialists, inescapably committed, by their bourgeois training and environment, to bourgeois modes of thought; they are, even while they pooh-pooh the idea, but incorrigible bourgeois. ideologists. And that is the reason why they harp upon political and anti-political matters, and why they are evermore doomed to an insufferable penance of wasting their life and energy in being sticklers for what actually is nothing but an affair for bourgeois ideologists to fret over.

This same feature is witnessed in the squabble in the S. L. P. anent discussing unity with the S. P. To the proletarian it makes no difference whether they unite or not. I suppose years of conflict will now ensue with those wage slaves who have left the S. L. P. and those who have not, over the question of unity with the S. P. "Artificial unity from above," sneer the wage slave decampers from the S. L. P. What a crying shame for them to waste their energy over such an empty, artificial subject. And here I would submit to those brothers that it is also an artificial cry to say the I. W. W. is anti-political.

The I. W. W. expressly attends to the integral industrial organizing of the workers to commit the revolutionary act of emancipation. The I. W. W. is not perfect; it is still in a formative stage, but, as its Preamble proclaims, it knows what it wants and is determined to get it. All who are not inveterate hair-splitters, or hopelessly afflicted with bourgeois ideology, should join it and clear their heads of clouds, and prepare their energies for concrete economic action.

H. S. CARROLL.

Working Class Solidarity: Is It Possible?

Editor Solidarity:

The writer has discussed this subject quite frequently of late with radicals of various shades of belief, ranging from revolutionary industrial unionists down to political socialists who believe that the quickest way to better conditions is to herd together the discontented middle class in an assault upon the ballot boxes.

The industrialist has a hope—sometimes enlarged into a real vision—of an advancing, militant proletariat, united into One Big Union, seizing the industries of the world and running them for the benefit of the producers. The political socialist views with dismay, and doubt, the flocking of alleged radicals to the standards of the old capitalist controlled parties, and the slow growth of political socialism.

Will it ever come to pass that the disinherited of the earth shall become so linked together by the bonds of class interest—a mutual desire to possess the products of their own toil, and a purpose to leminate waste of labor power—that they will voluntarily 'jack pot" their sole assets—labor power—and stand together on class lines?

In other words, is not the very fact that the working class have nothing to lose but their chains, a fact operating against working class solidarity?

We hear much today of the consolidation of great capitalist interests to fight labor organizations. They have something to protect. The worker, on the other hand has something to get. Is the will to keep not stronger than the will to get? It seems so. The strongest labor organizations are those composed of workers who have the largest incomes. The "damned hopelessness" of the hopelessly poor seems to be the chief obstacle in the way of their emancipation, for a hopeless man or woman is not material for a constructive organization. The poorer the worker—the lower the wage scale—the least willing to organize.

As a matter of principle the real rebel will stand out for his "dream" until the breath of life ceases to animate him. The revolt of the low-paid wage slave comes when he is present to a point where his means of subsistence is cut into to an unusual degree—where conditions become too much for even his long suffering nature to longer stand, a slight betterment in his condition—perhaps not even a restoration to his former miserable conditions—and he has lost his desire for revolt. Innumerable instances can be quoted to prove this. The ranks of the working class are full of traitors. There are no conscious traitors in the capitalist ranks—the ox never deserts his owner, nor the ass his master's stall. The dollar is his master.

I have spent some time picking out wage slaves singly, and getting their notions as to the class struggle—the possibility of a working class alignment. The better paid, the better educated, the more likely rebel. The lower paid, 'the more servile and contented.

Here's your problem. The writer sees a class struggle, but the struggling seems to be on the part of the owning, employing class.

Chas. Evans Hughes, recent candidate for president, said in a speech the last day of his campaign: "When rights are not enforced they cease to be rights." This sounds like a restatement of the old slogan: "Might makes right." Hughes had been telling people for three months previous to that statement that in this beautiful democracy might does not make right, but everything is determined by the rule of reason. Thus do political phrase-makers make asses of themselves.

But who will enforce the rights (?) of the hopeless or contented, servile working class. They have no rights because they demand only a full belly of husks—to be a few weeks this side of actual starvation, when their co-operation industrially could make them forever free from want, and eventually living in luxury.

DISGUSTED REBEL.

(We suggest to our "Disgusted Rebel" that, possibly he personally is a bit weary or surfeited with the "idea" and needs a rest. Why not go into the "woods" for a few months, try to forget there is a class struggle and a labor movement; then see how it looks? If the "vision" does not come back to you then, we shall have to conclude that, not the working class, but you, are hopeless.—Editor Solidarity.)

The Right to Work

By Harrison George

The right to work is supposed to be an inalienable and a natural right, accorded to man by men, upon recognition of the fact—that labor is the basis of life. Yet we find that in practice, this so-called "right" is not operative and the theory falls before facts actually before the one fact—that where organized labor does not control industry—no man has the "right to work" except at the terms of the employer and the whims of "straw-bosses."

Where labor controls it is, of course, a different story. That is the purpose of unionism; and it was to gain an organization and some control over the job, the biggest thing in a worker's life, that the Mesaba Range Iron Miners struck this summer. It is clear to anyone having the slightest idea of industrial conditions, that there must be intolerable things confronting them when near 20,000 men of various races, unorganized and distributed over a large territory, go out on spontaneous strike.

To organize quietly during times of comparative industrial peace, is impossible in a district controlled by the steel trust, whose stool pigeons and sluggers saw that no worker who breathed a word of unionism, could work or live on the Mesaba range. The contract system gave to grafting foremen a means to deny the "right to work" to all but those paying them private graft; the whole Range being but a modern industrial feudalism.

There are hundreds of affidavits, investigated and proven true by officials, showing how men were forced, through fear of losing their jobs, to buy lottery tickets, etc., from mine captains, pay them rebates from wages offered and supposedly received and give to their bosses a certain sum each month; besides presents—boxes of cigars, whisky, etc., to secure the "right to work." There are also affidavits, many of them, showing that these captains forced their lust upon the women of miners whose jobs they controlled. Such was the "right to work" under steel trust rule.

It was such damnable tyrannies, which for lack of space cannot be given in detail, that these men demanded relief from. Under guidance of the organizers now in jail, charged with murder, they formed a union in a remarkably short space of time. The mayors of the range towns met with the men, sending a request for a conference to the operators. "Nothing to arbitrate," said the steel trust, answering as did Carnegie at Homestead, as did Rockefeller at Ludlow.

Against the worker with empty hands was massed the governor and the gunmen, professional strike-breakers, gum-shoers, the sheriff, police and police judges; while jails and curses, bullets, beatings and denial of every natural and legal right was the answer of organized capital through the social and political forces it controlled, to these peaceful people who are mostly from foreign soil and who have no vote but that in the union hall.

To their credit be it said, these workers could not be overawed with official violence; they stuck and are sticking to their union, only resuming work when it became apparent that their beloved leaders would be sacrificed to the framed-up charge for the vengeance of the steel trust if all support was not turned to their defense. They are perfecting the union day by day and though poor from the struggle are doing all in their power to rescue their brothers.

They are standing true to the cause of labor and it is a pleasure to say that labor at large is standing by them. Support for the defense is coming from all parts of the world. From the union coopers of Guncorn, Cheshire, England, to the workers in far-off Papaikou, Hawaii; from the Alaska Labor Union of Anchorage, to the Electrical Workers, Balboa, Canal Zone, Panama; from labor bodies in every state in the union, comes support and well wishes. In distant Italy large posters are put up and great meetings arranged by Italian labor in recognition of the danger to one of their most respected leaders, Carlo Tresca. They join with American labor in defense of labor's right to organize.

It will in fact be decided at this trial, whether an organizer must be responsible for every act done in a strike zone; whether done by a striker or by a gunman; which means to labor as a whole, whether it has any real right to organize without having the organizer choked by the hangman's noose. For nearly thirty years the Chicago Haymarket Decision has been used against any labor leader the bosses wished to "get" in labor wars. Last year John Lawson of the U. M. W. of A., was convicted in Colorado under this outrageous precedent; and in order to end this living danger to all organized labor the best attorneys obtainable are going to endeavor at this trial to kill the force of this precedent for all time. It means a great deal to labor—does this fight; which though distant on the map, perhaps, from some sections is none the less their fight.

In the cases where the strikers are charged with minor offenses some of whom are now on trial; the writer has seen the most questionable testimony, apparent frame-ups, being given by the state which is backed by the pitiless powers of the steel trust, and it is apparent that here in the small ciy of Virginia, Minnesota, the coming month will see the beginning of the most important legal battle waged in the cause of labor during this decade.

Next week the writer will expose the most amazing methods by which the steel trust gained control over the Mesaba range.

Suggestions For Lake Organization

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 11.

Solidarity:

What about holding a conference of Marine Transport Workers of the Great Lakes? I think we ought to hold such a conference in Cleveland, Ohio, about March 15th. The reason I think Cleveland ought to be the place for the conference is this, because after navigation closes, most of the sailors go from Buffalo to Chicago, Cleveland being the center between the two cities. Here are a few suggestions I want to make:

1. To have the delegate system, same as A. W. O.
2. We ought to have three organizers, in the following towns: Ashtabula, Conneaut and Lorain, Ohio, because they are the main towns where the boats go, also you can tell the sailors very easily there.
3. That all locals on the Lakes establish a branch local of the Marine Transport Workers.
4. As Duluth is the only Marine Transport Local, that is, L. U. 245, members should be initiated into Local 245.

Other fellow workers on the Lakes are invited to send any suggestions they may have to Solidarity or the Worker.

GEORGE SMITH.

G. A. Roberts has been elected secretary pro tem of the Fresno Local 66. Hall is at 703 G St., across the street from Rosenberg Bros.' packing house, Fresno, Calif.

Middle Class "Christianity"

Editor Solidarity:

Political action and capitalist morals seldom get caught in such a trap as was sprung here in precinct 29 of Berkeley, Calif., on election day last.

In this precinct are registered 280 perfect gentlemen and ladies of the Hill Mansion exclusive class, all honest, decent, law and order, God-fearing and church-going Christians. Among those 280 are three ministers of the Gospel (not priests) and the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Their lawns and churches, have been plastered for weeks with prohibition dope and we have had prayers and meetings without end.

Imagine the consternation among their Mr. Block defenders when the total vote of this precinct of Christian parasites showed just one (1) prohibition vote. What a pity four or five of their servants had not been registered and voted prohibition, so they could at least have saved the four preachers from this awful show down.

W. DENNIS.

Fellow Worker Thomas L. Tisdale, man of Inverness, Mont., has sent in a check for $19.40 for H. F. Tisdale. This amount was collected for a jungle fund to be used in the harvest fields in the early part of 1917, but has now been donated to the defense of the Everett prisoners.—Wm. D. Haywood.

WATCH YOUR NUMBER

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SODIDARITY. For instance 358. That means your sub expired last week, add you should renew at once.

THIS IS NUMBER 359

Tulsa, Oklahoma Starts Organization

Tulsa is what one would call an aristocratic "burg," owing to the fact that it is an oil industry center. Just recently for instance a certain bank opened here for business and received $1,200,000.00 deposits the first day, the next day an ordinance was passed by the city "plug-uglies" making it a fine of $100.00 to be found loitering too long in one place, and on the next day sent thousands of dollars across the "briny deep" to starving Armenians, while hundreds of men, women and children are suffering right here in Tulsa for food, shelter and clothing. It is an absolute fact that 48,000 of the 50,000 inhabitants of Tulsa are far below the dead line.

There has been much agitation in this city lately, and it so happened that a few live ones of No. 400 appeared on the scene and noting the opportunity to organize, immediately began, with the result that Fellow Worker Ted Fraser was sent here, and now we are organized into a branch of No. 400, with hearquarters and hall at No. 106½ South Main street. Fellow Worker James Duffy, the 230 lb. featherweight, was unanimously indorsed by the members here for Secretary, and by the way Duffy, with all his surplus flesh can cover the ground on the industried field of five or six ordinary men.

We are organized here in Tulsa and we are here to stay. Our object is to later established an Oil Workers Industrial Union, and we will do it. There are a number of first class field delegates here and room for lots more.

The workers is the oil fields as well as all other industries are beginning to understand more than ever before, that the capitalist class and the workers "have nothing in common," and at last they are beginning to realize the fact that "an injury to one is an injury to all."

Like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky, the murderous news was flashed across the continent, that five of our fellow workers were killed, massacred if you please, and many others wounded and hundreds thrown in jail in Everett, Washington, by a band of pluguely cut-throat curs, composed of business men and capitalistic pimps from every slimy train leading to their sacred throne.

This kind of degradation only adds fuel to the flames of Industrial Unionism, and brings to view more vividly than ever before all outrages that has been doled out to our many, many heroes, who were forced to sacrifice their noble lives, and we realize that it is all only the culminating fruition of that hydra-headed monster, capitalism.

Solidarity is the word, the seeds of discontent must be sown. The harvest will be gathered and justice will come to the workers of the world through the One Big Union."

Iowa Job Notes

(Special to Solidarity)
Lu Verne, Iowa, Nov. 12.

There is lots of construction work going on in northern Iowa at present, such as tile ditching. Men are not very plentiful at this time, and chances are good for getting a job. Tile ditching is draining construction, and it is all piece work.

The prices are 7½c. a spade, two spades wide and one rod long; that makes you 15 cents a rod. This work is no snap, but if a man wants to work, he can make from $3 to $4.50 per eight hours, with board $6 to $7 a week. The digging is easy now, as there was a big rain a few days ago. I also want to state that this work will be going on all winter.

There are also some big country jobs on around Humbolt, Iowa, and jack work is in progress in nearly all towns from Britt to Fort Dodge, on the M. & St. L. Ry.

We should concentrate our forces on these jobs and make them day instead of piece work. Then we can slow down. But the way it is now, if you slow down, you are only sabotoing yourself.

A good deal of corn is to be pocked yet, and the price for that is a jitney a bushel. All you fellows without jobs come to northern Iowa.

W. C. KING.

Rebel Girl Defenders

Denver, Colo., Nov. 13.

Editor Solidarity:

In the issue of Solidarity of Nov. 11, appears an article under the heading, "Denver Housemaids' Union List Stolen." The writer tells of attempts of white slavers to secure victims from among the girl members of the union. But the article fails to give credit to the fellow workers who foiled the white slavers and drove them away from our meetings. These fellow workers, though repeatedly threatened with bodily violence at the hands of the gang of white slavers, stood their ground and defended the girls. Credit should be given to Dan Dailey, Sec'y of Local 614, and Fellow Workers Chas. Jacobs, Meyer Friedkin, and Phil Engle. Our rebel girls must be protected!

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Local 614.

BENEFIT BALL IN MILWAUKEE
Milwaukee, Wis.

On November 6th, we gave a grand benefit ball for the defense of our fellow workers who are in jail as a result of the Mesaba Range strike. The ball was held under the auspices of the Metal and Machinery Industrial Union, at the Elite Roller Rink. Fellow Worker Louis G. Stevens donating the hall and furnishing the music at a personal expense of $50. Everybody had an enjoyable time, and we raised over $28 for the defense of our fellow workers. We are going to repeat in the very near future.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Roy and Floyd Edgerly, members of Local 400, A. W. O., please communicate with me at once. It is very important that I hear from you as soon as possible.—J. A. Sullivan, P. O. Box 580, Omaha, Neb.

THE EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

By Abner E. Woodruff, C. E.

(Continued From Last Week)

The capitalist system of machine production requires the workers to possess considerable dexterity and education in order to function to the best advantage. Also, the capitalist method of absentee ownership throws a great part of the burden of management upon the workers, so that they have, not only a large technical training, but executive ability as well. Is it any wonder that such a class should become critical of its condition and surroundings? Is it strange that, finding itself in practical control of industry, it should commence to inquire why it continues in poverty while the proprietors mount to the position of millionaires? Is it amazing that this class, having the wealth of society within its grasp, should seek to take possession?

History teaches us that, in each epoch of the world since the advent of private property, some one class has been dominant; that the civilization of each epoch was the product of the then ruling class; and that a subject class grew and expanded within that civilization and finally made itself the dominant class. The new class created a new society and, in its turn, was displaced by yet another class which set up another society in its turn. Following the parallelism, it is quite unbelievable that the proletariat—a class having large intelligence and a militant spirit—should continue to submit indefinitely to the dominion of a dwindling few, who, from every practical viewpoint, have become absolutely parasitic.

CRAFT UNIONISM

Immediately the capitalist class settled itself into power, it began to have trouble with the wage slave class. The "iron law of wages," which decrees that "wages shall always tend to sink to the lowest point at which the worker can maintain the efficiency demanded by the development of industry and reproduce his kind,' began to operate forcefully. The wage workers awoke to the fact that the boasted freedom of the capitalists meant, for the workers, an unlimited freedom to starve. Private property in the lands, tools and machinery of production gave the proprietors a *right of exclusion* and, unless the workers accepted the terms laid down by the masters, they *would* starve.

The individual worker found himself helpless, and the early history of the factory system is too shocking and too shameful to be repeated here. It is enough to say, that out of the suffering and humiliation of the workers, the first Labor Unions arose. Originally, these were Mutualist Associations, with the design of conforming the worker to his environment by providing sick and burial benefits, and in other ways assisting him to make both ends meet; but later, the craftsmen, finding the automatic machine encroaching upon their skill, converted them into defensive institutions with the purpose of protecting the crafts.

The craftsmen now set up the plea that "skill is a property" and, therefore, possessors of skill should have the same rights as other property holder; and, so long as the machine processes were crude and imperfect and the organization of the master class was equally imperfect, these craft unions were able to secure small concessions for themselves. The theory that skill is a property led easily to the effort to monopolize that property and many were the dodges and subterfuges adopted to make the monopoly effective. Limitation of apprenticeships, high initiation fees and dues, difficult and technical examinations for membership, gentlemen's agreements with the employers and closed books in closed shop cities and towns, were a part of the protective and exclusive measures adopted, but beyond this property idea the craftsmen apparently could not go. The hand tool limited their vision to the mere thing they hold in their hands—they could not see the great world of industry growing up around them, nor catch the inspiring message of the machines to the struggling masses.

The American Federation of Labor, the Australian Workers Union, the Amalgamated Societies of the English workers and other nationalistic organizations of their kind seem never to have come to a realizing sense of the great fact that *production is now a social process* and that the organizations of the workers must take on an all inclusive or universal character in order to conform to that fact. Their protestations of industrial vision and purposes are mere hollow phrases belied by their persistent *separation* of the workers into craft or district organizations that render them helpless and futile in the vast industrial sea in which they are submerged. Without doubt, they continue to accept the wage system as a finality and seek only to maintain themselves as integral parts of that system. While they struggle and fight for a larger wage, there is no apparent knowledge that the wage is merely a portion of the worker's production and not a reward for services rendered—their cry is "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work," the only question being "what is fair"?

Collective bargaining is a principle with the craftsmen and, since they choose to accept the laws and standards of the master class, it is but natural that they should regard their bargains, or contracts, as holy and sacred, even when such contracts force them to work alongside of men who are "scabbing" or "black-legging" on other craft unionists who may be out on strike. They are thus forced into the paradoxical position of paying strike benefit assessments with one hand while they filch away wages with the other by working with the scab or black-leg and aiding the boss to break the strike.

Such string-halted morality certainly comes from ignorance of the structure of capitalist society and the mission of the working class, and so long as it continues to influence the minds of these workers will lead their class in an ever-descending spiral.

So long as the capitalists competed vigorously among themselves and the various shops confined themselves to the manufacture of single articles, or closely related articles, or only one of the processes of transformation was carried out in the one shop, the craft unions had a measure of success, but when, through the process of elimination, competition centered wealth into fewer hands and machine production took on the form of industry (following the raw material through all the processes to the completed article) craft unionism lost its force and effect.

The machines break up the skill of the craftsmen and spread it out in the hands of groups of unskilled workers, who do simple tasks in connection with the machines. And since such skill as these machine workers require is mostly in the nature of mere nimbleness and can be acquired in a very short time, the craftsman's notion of "property in skill" can never obtain any foothold with them. The essence of property is a right of exclusion, and the machine tender's skill (?) is too easily acquired for exclusion to be practiced at the machines.

The craftsman's opposition to the machine in industry loses validity in the presence of the machine—defeat is too apparent—and the machine attendants, developing under new and different conditions, has a new and different viewpoint—to them, the old craft notions of property, mutual interests, contract and defense are just so much ancient and useless "junk."

THE MACHINE PROLETARIAT

With the development of the machines there also developed the grooms of the machines—the machine proletariat (workers possessing no specialized skill). These workers have always been denied recognition by the craftsmen, because the craft attitude was one of contempt for the unskilled; and further, the craftsmen have always had an instinctive knowledge of the difference of the proletarian outlook upon industry and life, and feared that the machine men would refuse to accept the "God-given" leaders and would rule the labor organization by reason of their superior numbers. However, these workers are now organizing on their own account and, since they are the most numerous and most militant class in production, with the most urgent need to be served, they must in the end become the dominant force within the working class and their form of organization become the prevailing form.

The machine proletariat recognizes itself as the product of the machine, and, just as the craftsmen organized into craft unions on the basis of the hand tool, because it was the source of their living, so do the proletarians organize into industrial unions, on the basis of the machine—that being their source of life. They do not recognize skill as a property, giving anyone an aristicratic standing in labor, for the conquering machine rapidly destroys such skill as yet survives. Manual training, industrial schools and shop experience quickly fit the worker for his place at the machine, so the industrial union practices no exclusion, but accepts all who will enter at only a nominal fee. It regards the wages system as a passing phase and, instead of offering "a fair day's work for a fair day's wage," inscribes on its banner "the abolition of the wage system" and endeavors to build up the co-operative and communal instincts of its class. It demands the full product of its collective toil, declaring that modern conditions and modern needs have set aside all the rights of private property that may have existed heretofore, and that the modern absentee owner is a parasite, doing nothing to earn his keep. It accepts collective bargaining, but sets no time limits to its agreements and holds no contract sacred—in fact, it abhors the contract with a master—and stands ready to disregard all contracts when an observance of the same would force it into the attitude of a strike breaker, or compel it to give countenance to organized scabbery.

The machine proletariat, recognizing its subject position in modern class society, stands squarely on the class struggle, organizes to carry on the class struggle, and prepares itself to direct industry and administer society when that struggle shall have been won.

In all the various social systems of the past, the wealth and power of the ruling class has depended upon the wealth producing capacity of the working class and the degree to which it could be exploited. If the tools were simple and the portion of the wealth remaining after the workers were provided for was small, then the master class which took this surplus was relatively poor. But when modern machinery is used and the working class is highly productive, then the surplus of wealth is vastly increased and the master class actually wallows in a glut of wealth. The gulf between the workers and the masters yawns wider and deeper, and the workers, increasing in intelligence, grow ever more bitter and impatient with their poverty.

The chattel slave and feudal serf might well have toiled and suffered in silence—they knew no better—ignorance, superstition and bestial conditions held them in thrall, but not so the machine proletarian. He must be quick of body and alert of intellect—only as a trained man is he useful to the masters—therefore his reactions on his environment are more intelligent and more vigorous than those of any servile worker that has preceded him. He takes up the cudgel to defend himself. All the knowledge of the world is at his command and he quickly learns that labor power applied to the materials of the earth is the source of all wealth, and that the source of the master's riches lies in his appropriation of the surplus of wealth remaining after the workers are miserably fed, clothed and housed. Conversely, he learns that the worker's poverty arises from the fact that he does not retain the surplus of his own labor for himself, but allows it to be taken by another. The proletarian learns that governments and laws are used to awe him into submission to the looting of his labor; and that school and church and press are used to lull him into quietness. Is it then strange that he despises governments, contemns courts, rebukes teachers, loathes editors, abhors priests and seeks only to seize the materials and machinery of production, that thereby he may turn them to his own advantage and, through them, destroy the domination of classes and the governments, laws, schools, presses and pulpits that uphold class domination?

The machine proletariat attacks private property as a human institution. It recognizes the fact that through that institution all the other institutions of modern society have their force and effect, and nothing short of its destruction as an institution will ever be satisfactory. The proletariat knows that it can build a better society—a society, into which poverty, with all its hideous concomitants, can never come—and it is thoroughly determined to build it.

(To be continued)

Victims of the Big Business Vigilantes of San Francisco

Shortly after the United Railroads and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company made their arrests in connection with the Preparedness Parade explosion, their District Attorney Fickert bellowed that he was prosecuting not union men but plain brutal criminals. He conveniently forgot the catch-cry of his masters, "Down with the union bomb-throwers." Read the following details carefully about our unjustly accused brothers and sisters, and ask yourselves the question, are these people being prosecuted for murder or for unionism?

Tom Mooney (a member of Molders' Union No. 164 for fourteen years), who comes to trial on the 27th of November, has long been a thorn in the flesh of the public utility corporations. Just before the explosion, Mooney had been engaged as organizer of the Amalgamated Street and Railway Employes of America in a determined but unsuccessful effort to organize the wage slaves of the infamous United Railroads, the most venomous enemy of unionisms in California. His present prosecutor, supposedly representing the people, was elected to office in 1907 to dismiss the graft indictments against Pat Calhoun, president of the United Railroads and other corporation officials! The Pacific Gas and Electric Company in their 1913 strike made a determined effort to "railroad" Mooney for his activity, but he was acquitted after four trials. What a coincidence that public utilities Detective Swanson, who was transferred to the city service on the very evening of the explosion on July 22nd, was then a P. G. & E. detective and worked hard to convict Mooney.

Mooney was trustee of Molders' Union No. 164, delegate to the Labor Council in 1912, and represented his organization at the International Molders' Convention in Milwaukee during that year. There has never been a fight for the union principle to which Mooney has not given generous response. His is the spirit which back on the bleak hills of County Mayo (which gave his little old mother her soft brogue) fought against Irish landlordism.

Both Mooney and Nolan are the object of especial venom on the part of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce because of their exposure of an M. & M. plot to plant dynamite during the Stockton "open shop" fight and attribute the crime to prominent union men—an exposure which defeated the open shop forces and discredited their bungling detectives.

In the indictment of Ed Nolan (Machinists' Lodge No. 68, and a union machinist for fifteen years) the prosecution made a stupendous blunder. For Nolan is one of the best loved, as certainly he is one of the most active labor men on the Pacific Coast. Combining the fire of the labor union propagandist with the order of the mechanic, he holds a unique position in labor affairs. Courageous, original, of the caliber of real leadership, Nolan has no equal in California as captain of strike pickets or strike leader; yet he seems utterly free from the disease of ambition. As you might have seen him in Defense League meetings in the past, he is a slight man, sitting quietly with his wife and babies, and attracting no notice till he had something to say; then he spoke forcibly and to the point.

Nolan has long been a prominent figure in the California labor world. In 1904-10-11-12 he was a delegate to the Los Angeles Labor Council, in 1913-14 to the San Francisco Labor Council and in 1914 to the San Francisco Iron Trades Council. He had just returned from the International Machinists' Convention at Baltimore four days before he was arrested, and had gone out at once as captain of pickets in the Machinists' strike then drawing to a successful end. Indeed, the very night of his arrest he had just made his report of the convention to his lodge, and on returning home found his house in possession of a bullying crowd of police, headed by public utilities Detective Swanson.

Mrs. Rena Mooney, wife of Tom Mooney, is no less active than her husband. She is a music teacher of conspicuous attainments, and her pupils carried off the principal Panama-Pacific Exposition prizes in their classes, not only for piano-playing, but for the newer lines of training in tone and ear work. Devoted to her teaching as she is, Mrs. Mooney is utterly free from the affectations which so often separate the "artistic" from the common folk. In her presence you know at once that she is a woman of imagination, energy and a warm and liberal spirit. Mrs. Mooney has the devotion of a mother for each of her pupils, and it is this kindly quality which brought her into the labor movement and made her, after her marriage to Tom Mooney, his inseparable comrade and co-worker in attempting to organize the U. R. R. platform men. Mrs. Mooney helped materially to free her husband in 1913; so the "law and order committee" flung her into prison last July with the idea of handcapping the defense.

In prison Mrs. Mooney plays her violin for the other women prisoners and also the organ on Sundays. Among her faithful and indignant daily visitors are her music pupils, some of them but seven years old and recognized musical prodigies, whose playing at a recent protest meeting in the huge Dreamland Rink, in San Francisco, was touchingly loyal and a revelation to the huge audience.

Israel Weinberg, member of the Executive Committee of the Jitney Bus Operators' Union, is the marked victim of his union's fight with the United Railroads, and his enthusiastic devotion to the principle of unionism, his "religion," as Nolan puts it. For instance, during Mooney's work of unionizing the U. R. R. carmen, Weinberg initiated a levy of a dollar a day on the members of his union to help Mooney's work and devoted much of his time to conveying Mooney from one meeting to another. He was arrested leaving his union headquarters. Unionism is a crime to the United Railroads and the public utilities group—so Weinberg is a criminal! He is a veteran in the labor movement, being a union carpenter for the last thirteen years. Back in 1903 he founded the Jewish Carpenters' Union, No. 1756, in Cleveland, Ohio, and now belongs to Local No. 483, San Francisco.

In addition to his other "crimes" Weinberg refused Detective Swanson's bribe of $5,000 to perjure Tom Mooney into jail for the dynamiting of some U. R. R. high power towers (which, by the way, Mr. Swanson, were destroyed in the early morning hours, with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company ready to turn on their power, and when, as you doubtless know, there was a minimum of street traffic). "You are a young man, Weinberg," said Swanson, "with a young family to bring up, and this is probably the only chance you will ever have to get $5,000. All we need is a little circumstantial evidence against Mooney and we will protect you." But Weinberg could not be bought.

Warren K. Billings, already in danger of life imprisonment, was last year president of the Shoe Workers' Union and delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council. He had been very active in his union's strike in 1913 and also in the last Machinists' strike. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company jobbed him during their 1913 strike, Martin Swanson being the arresting officer. For an entire week preceding the explosion of last July Swanson was dangling a $5,000 bribe before Billings' eyes to help in a frame-up on Mooney; but Billings rejected the offer. Then Swanson arrested him and charged him with murder.

These are the five people hated by the profit-mongers of California who will be strangled on Fickert's "gallows of honest California wood" on the perjuries of those denizens of the underworld—the unspeakable Crowleys, McDonalds and Smiths—if the public conscience does not revolt. Can this legal murder be done under the eyes of the unionism of America? If public opinion does not assert itself, this will be the inevitable result. And perhaps after their lives are blotted out you will awaken to the enormity of a new Haymarket murder, and protest—too late.

The days are passing quickly—action is urgently needed. Discuss the case everywhere—at home; in your union halls, at meetings of your unions; display literature and, above all, send funds—at once—to Robert Minor, treasurer, 210 Russ Building, San Francisco. The situation is crucial and every unit is needed to defeat the corporate ghouls so intent on their sacrifice of the blood of our best fighters.

PRESS COIMMITTEE.
November 4, 1916.

Pop Is In Des Moines

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 16.

Here is a little job news and social talk from the A. W. O. branch local at Des Moines, and the "adjacent properties of the I. W. W."

Get on these jobs and organize, fellow workers!

Iowa Telephone Co. at Grinnel, Shannon City, Manson and Lehigh, Iowa; $1.40 and board. Telephone work in Des Moines, $2.25 per 9 hour day.

Story City, Iowa—Street work, 30c per hour. Teamsters and cornpickers.

Garner, Iowa—Cedar Rapids Electric Co., $2.50; 9 hours; $5.50 board. All winter job.

Spencer and Milford, Iowa—Corn picking 6c ber bu. Tiling, 45c per hour. Begging men to go to work at Spencer.

Newton, Iowa—Building construction, 30 to 35c per hour.

Algona, Iowa—Corn picking, 6c per bu. 35 to 65 bu. per acre.

Much outside work to be done in Des Moines this winter if weather permits.

"Pop" Wagner blew in from "Minne" the other day and assumed charge of the A. W. O. branch, and business began to hum immediately. Poor "Pop" is having his mitts full supervising the A. W. O. job control of the entire state, and handling the "adjacents properties." By the way, every fellow worker should see these properties. Ask "Pop" about 'em and he'll show you as soon as you arrive.

All the fellow workers are on the job during the day, but the hall is a lively place in the evening. Plenty of music, mechanical and hand-played. Several sets of boxing gloves always in use. Next business meeting a Smoker Committee will be elected and a series of successful entertainments will be pulled off throughout the winter. More talent will be needed for these. Come on, you thespians, warblers and boxers!

"Pop" has just opened a free "boiling up" pavilion, with the idea of destroying all the vermin the fellow workers have annexed from the bunk houses of the CRUEL masters. It is against the rule to harbor these undesirables in the "adjacent properties" and the BAWTH is guaranteed to remove all trace of both mineral and animal kingdoms, thus leaving the wobs single men and in perfect organizing condition.

If you are employed, keep "your" job, such as it is. But if you are unemployed, then beat it for Des Moines and let "Pop" put you to work. The rest of the local wobs will see to it that you don't suffer from ennui, whatever that is.

JOHN E. NORDQUIST.

I. W. W. headquarters in Denver, Colo., are at Room 205, Railroad Building.—Dan Dailey, Sec'y.

Card and literature belonging to Adam Gambert, member Local 603, are at 507 Trent Ave., Spokane, Wash. He can have same by writing to Don Sheridan at above address.

Workers in the Building Industry

Do you realize the necessity of organization on the job? Whether you are a carpenter, bricklayer, cement mixer or what not, if you work in the building industry you need organization. Further, you need organization on an industrial basis instead of a craft basis.

If plumbers, masons, electricians, laborers and others are necessary to the erection and completion of a building then it also follows that plumbers, masons, electricians, laborers and others should all be organized into one big industrial union of that industry.

The Industrial Workers of the World have organized such an organization in this city and they call on all workers in the building industry regardless of craft, skill, nationality, creed or color to join it and bring about shorter working hours, higher wages and better working conditions. Now is the opportune time. Bosses need men and men are scarce. Take advantage of the opportunity that presents itself.

If you are a laborer, we want you. If you are a carpenter, we want you. No matter what you do, if you work in the building industry, we want you and your place is in our ranks.

We do not charge high initiation fees, nor do we try to make it hard for any worker to join our union. We want a closed shop in this city. The only way to have a closed shop is to have an open union. A closed union always means an open shop.

The craft union charges from $15.00 to $100.00 initiation fees and without this fee one cannot become a member. We claim that this charge is prohibitive and therefore have decided in favor of an initiation fee of $1.00 upon payment of which any unorganized worker will be admitted into our ranks. If you hold a card in any labor organization in the world, we will recognize same in lieu of an initiation fee.

We have organized this union to promote the interests of the workers only and do not propose to cater to any set of bosses or any particular craft. Our fight is for the worker as a worker and because he is a worker.

This in a few words, is the appeal that the Industrial Workers of the World is making to you.

For all workers in the building industry to join our union.

To make it easy for every worker to join our union.

To use the union when organized to force from the boss more wages, shorter hours and better conditions.

To educate the workers in the building industry to a knowledge of their own power and that an injury to one is an injury to all.

It is needless to attempt to portray the conditions under which we work. We all know that our conditions in life are anything but satisfactory. Long hours of toil, uncertain employment and small wages are but a few of the evils we have to contend with. We all realize that organization is absolutely necessary if we ever wish to improve our lot in life or even hope to hold what few advantages we may have gained after long years of struggle. Organization is the only real issue the workers have to deal with. Now is the time to organize.

If you believe that such an organization is a good thing for the building industry, don't sympathize, but join. The initiation is $1.00, the dues are 50 cents a month. Come and see us.

BUILDING WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 575
Branch 2, INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
226 Champlain Avenue N. W.
Cleveland, Ohio

GROVER H. PERRY

War! A Call to the Colors!

Under the flaming head, "Declaration of War," a manifesto was sent out to all parts of the world last June. It bore a challenge never before given in such fearless style. It said: "The Industrial Workers of the World has declared war on the Steel Trust." It was a call to arms and to action unequalled in industrial history. Today—while the miners are rallying their forces for the next fight—the Steel Trust is holding our organizers as prisoners of war and expects to work its murderous will upon them.

Last week the wires brought the story of "BLOODY SUNDAY" at Everett, where the lumber barons of the coast, with the ferocity of the timber wolves they are, had conspired with the drunken, snarling pack at Everett to shoot down in cold blood the unsuspecting passengers of the Verona. As usual, what workers were not killed outright by this dastardly crew have been charged with murder. This also is a call to action.

Workers, you who have enlisted in the I W W to carry the red banner of freedom at any and all cost into the industries of the enemy—now is the time to show what you are worth to the revolutionary, fighting, fearless I W W. Now is the hour of trial upon each member, and everyone feeling themselves worthy of membership should, without question or fear of consequences, devote himself to battle.

This is a situation filled with peril and unequalled trials upon us. The very life of the I W W is at stake and it is up to each and every one to answer to the call. It is up to you to save the lives of the prisoners and win this double battle.

Although the struggle is unequal in the courts, we have won there before, and we can win again, if everyone sees that our boys now endangered are properly defended. It is an unusual situation and demands unusual sacrifices. Workers must make them—there is no other way. If each will give a little, all together will give enough.

In both Minnesota and in Washington, the red banner of freedom is raised against the black flag of piratical, murderous exploiters.

THE I. W. W. EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY!

HARRISON GEORGE

Fifth of December

(Continued From Page 1)

Let us hear from you soon as to what action you take on this letter.

Yours for the freedom of our imprisoned fellow workers,

JOS. J. ETTOR
JAMES GILDAY

REMEMBER! THE TIME TO DEFEND OUR FELLOW WORKERS IS BEFORE CONVICTION!

James Gilday, Secy.-Treas., Defense Com. Bx 372, Virginia, Minn.

Fellow Worker:

Enclosed find the sum of ....., to be devoted to the defense of the Mesaba Range Strikers and organizers indicted for murder.

Mail at Local 85-2, 808 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, for F. W. Yatesfield, H. Lasdin, George Holzel, Jim Winkler.

An International Concert and Ball will be given by the Group of Aid of the Anarchist movement, for the benefit of "The Blast" and Carlo Tresca and the San Francisco prisoners, at Casino Hall, 85 E. 4th St., New York City, Saturday night, December 9. Tickets 20c; hat checks 10c.

Sam Gardon, a spinner by trade, who joined the I. W. W. in New York in the winter of 1912, is wanted to communicate with Wm. Negri, General Delivery, San Francisco, Calif.

PRICE OF BREAD UP

Not Due to Wheat Shortage

By Basil M. Manly
Member Industrial Relations Committee

Washington—Prices of all kinds of foodstuffs rose more rapidly during the past month than during any similar period in the memory of this generation, with the exception of the Leiter and Hutchison corners.

Wheat advanced from $1.56 on October 2nd to $1.90 on October 30th, or 20 per cent, while flour advanced from an average of $8.70 to $9.60 or 10 per cent. Bread prices advanced irregularly all over the country, and in many cities exceeded the advance in the price of flour, even when comparison is made with normal prices. In some cities by a combination reducing the size of the loaf and increasing the price, the actual cost per pound to the consumer was raised 65 per cent.

BAKERS BOOST BREAD

As nearly as can be determined the extent to which bread prices have been raised in different cities was determined by the strength of the local bakers' association as compared with the aggressiveness and vigilance of the housewives.

For the fundamental cause of the price increases we must go back to the world's crop shortage. There is no question about the reality of the shortage of every important crop—the only question is whether the shortage is great enough to justify the phenomenal price increase.

Wheat is the world's great food, and its price is fixed, not by the supply in any one country, but by the world's supply.

The most reliable estimate, that of the International Institute of Agriculture, places the 1916 world's supply of wheat at 25 per cent below the enormous harvest of 1915 and 7 per cent below normal.

If this estimate is correct, and there is every reason to accept it in preference to the inspired press statements of speculation, it seems unquestionable that wheat and flour prices are far above the justifiable level.

There are other considerations that give great weight to this opinion.

EUROPE REGULATES WHEAT

In the first place, in every European country the entire business of wheat handling has been taken over as a government monopoly. This means great economy in its distribution, and, consequently, a saving in consumption.

Second, on October 12th, Broomhall, the world's greatest wheat authority, reported that the United Kingdom's supplies of native and foreign wheat afloat and ashore were sufficient to last seven months at the present rate of consumption, or twelve months at a reduced rate.

Third, the enormous losses of men at the front must have had an appreciable effect on the bread consumption of the allied nations.

Finally, the campaign for strict economy which has been under way in all European nations has unquestionably eliminated a large part of the waste, which, in times of peace, was estimated at 10 per cent of the entire consumption.

Equally significant is the fact that, in the face of the great increase in the price of wheat, the stocks of American food companies have increased enormously in price. Standard Milling company's common, which sold at 43½ when wheat was below a dollar, is now selling at 106.

Loose Wiles Biscuit common advanced from 14 on Sept. 22nd, to its present price of 27, and National Biscuit common went from 118 on Sept. 9th, to 131 on Oct. 19th.

This means that the stock exchange knows that these companies are realizing large profits, even at present prices.

The largest profits, however, have been taken by speculators and grain companies.

FARMER GETS LITTLE

The farmer has received only a relatively small part of the great advance. As nearly as can be determined, the farmers had sold between 60 and 75 per cent of their wheat before the price reached $1.70 a bushel, and at least half was sold when the market was around $1.55.

The farmers received considerably less than this through deductions for freight, commissions, and, while anything over $1.25 is a handsome price, their profits do not compare with the enormous amounts that have been realized by speculators, traders and grain companies.

Taking the American wheat crop as 600,000,000 bushels, the rise of 30 cents during October means a total addition of $18,000,000 to the value of the crop and a profit of very nearly that much for somebody.

PHILA. COOPERS ON STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)
Philadelphia, Nov. 14.

The coopers in Spreckels sugar house have been on strike the past three weeks. The women went out with them, but went back to work when they got an increase of $1 per week. The longshoremen were ordered out, but refused, and a motion was made, seconded and carried, that they be expelled from Local 8, branch 1, M. T. W. of the I. W. W.

We are working to get the inside sugar house workers with us, and had a meeting at transport workers' hall, with over 100 in attendance. They decided to hold a general meeting next Sunday at Lithuanian hall. See for that there are some married men among the striking coopers of 559, I. W. W., if the workers throughout the country could give them a little help they can win out, as the eyes of every sugar house worker and others, are on the I. W. W. I know we have other fine fights on. These fellow workers have been organized only a few months, but have always helped to get funds for other strikers. They are a class conscious bunch and know the meaning of solidarity. Send funds to Richard Gemmel, 121 Catherine St., Philad., Pa.

JOHN J. WALSH.

EXPERIENCES IN MICH. COPPER COUNTRY

(Special to Solidarity)
Painesdale, Mich., Nov. 12.

Just a few lines about the copper country. I shipped up here from Minneapolis about two months ago, for the Hancock Mining Co. I suppose they got hip before I came here that I was a wob, for I heard several remarks (meant for my ear) that I was an I. W. W. agitator, etc. They employ spotters to keep tabs on their slaves. I worked three shifts and they drove me until I quit. I then came here and worked for the Champion Mining Co. a week and got my foot broken by some loose hanging rock falling on it. The miners are supposed to remove all such, but in order to get their task done, pass it up, and shovelers and others have orders not to touch any loose hanging rock, so we must work under it or quit.

I have been a bit too patriotic to the cause since coming here, and the company and some of its faithful have had their eyes on me all the time. I distributed some papers and talked to the slaves about the One Big Union. Some think it is all right, but haven't the guts to come in and do their bit, afraid of their jobs. Others are hostile towards any union, as they haven't forgotten their long struggle a couple of years back, and some are very hostile towards the I. W. W. for several reasons, chief of which is they don't know a thing about it and won't read anything except the capitalist papers. They object to our direct action, and our taking in all nationalities and all colors of workers, etc., with all other kinds of tomyrot.

I lost a month with my foot and got some $40 compensation. Returned to work last Friday. I could feel that it was all off with me. The drivers eyed me with disfavor; they all knew I was a wob, so they began to try and get an excuse to can me. Scenting the undercurrent of hostility, I dug in a wee bit harder, and got by, till I got to talking to one of their stools, a patriotic, ignorant homegrund. He slipped the news to the driver at noon, and at 3 o'clock the latter came around and opened up on me—a Mr. Martin Messner and another underdriver, and then some Sam I wasn't doing the work right, but I really was, and told him so in short English. Then it got hotter and they sprang the main idea, that I was a red card man. I told them I was and we had quite an argument. He told me to go to the office and get my time; that they didn't want any I. W. W.s around here. I refused to go, and worked on, talking to the slaves for an hour, then went to the office and got it. Some 40 clerks, captains, and others came into the room to take a look at me, a hated I. W. W.

I was followed yesterday to Houghton by a low, slimy snake in the form of a human—a company detective, I suppose. Coming back on the train I heard some remarks about me, to the effect that they'd fix me and I'd better leave. At the depot the snake was joined by another one, and they followed me to my boarding house. If I wasn't married and didn't have my wife and baby here, I think they would try some rough stuff, and maybe I should stay, but we can't eat snow, so it's a case of mope.

Some foot-loose rebels could do some good here. Wages are $2.30 to $3.50; board $23 to $25 a month; hospital $1 per month and club 50 cents. A task is usually set and anyone falling under it is promptly canned. The drivers here are the worst I ever saw, though in covering some 40 odd states and working at all kinds of work, I have seen some raw ones. It's hurry up, John, all the time. The work is carried on with a grand rush. Having lots of fresh slaves at all times from the European countries, they get by with it better than any place in the mines that I know of. These new slaves are not used to the ways of this country and so they dig in and think it is all right.

There is quite a bit of work in the woods at $40 and some surface work and building.

We should give these copper kings a taste of what we gave John Farmer in Kansas and the Dakotas this summer.

W. E. T.

OAKLAND PROPOSES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Oakland, Calif., Nov. 15.

The following amendment to the constitution was voted upon and accepted by local 174:

I. Conventions of the Industrial Workers of the World, shall be held when and where authorized by a majority vote of the membership voting as hereafter provided.

II. It shall be the duty of the General Secretary-Treasurer, annually, on or before March 1st, to place before the locals this question: "Shall the organization hold a convention this year?"

IV. If the organization decides "no" it shall be the duty of the General Secretary-Treasurer to call for nominations for the offices of General Secretary-Treasurer, General Organizer and membership on the General Executive Board. He shall do this on or before July 1st of each year.

V. Nominations must be returned to the general office by September 1st. Whereupon, within thirty days thereafter it shall be the duty of the General Secretary-Treasurer to send out ballots in the usual form, presenting the nominees for election.

VI. Locals shall return the vote for the general officers on or before December 1st.

VII. Officers elected shall begin their duties and take office on January 1st of each year.

E. C. PLUNKETT,
Per Committee.

Industrial Union Literature
And Propaganda Mediums

The following is a list of ALL the literature in stock at this time, additions will be announced from time to time as added. To avoid errors and delays, order from this list. Items marked with (*) are available only in single copies. Four-page and assorted leaflets are discontinued, at least temporarily. All foreign literature should be ordered from the foreign language papers as advertised in these columns.

BOOKS

The Trial of a New Society—Justus Ebert.
Single copies 50c, 6 or more @ 25c.

Songs of Love and Rebellion—Covington Hall.
Single copies 50c, 6 or more @ 25c.

What Every Mother Should Know—Margaret Sanger
What Every Girl Should Know—Maragaret Sanger.
Single copies 30c, both for 50c, 6 or more @ 15c.

The New Unionism—Andre Tridon (paper).
Single copies 20c, 6 or more @ 20c.

Report of The Industrial Relations Commission, Vest Pocket Edition—Compiled by Fred Warren, with introduction by Chairman Walsh.
Ten cents per copy, 20 or more @ 5c, $4.00 per 100.

PAMPHLETS

***Mr. Block Cartoons**—Ernest Riebe.
Contains 24 drawings of this great series.

Sabotage—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.
Ten cents per copy, $5.00 per 100.

The Advancing Proletariat—Abner Woodruff.
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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS of the WORLD
Yondorf's Hall,
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SATURDAY EVE., NOV. 25, 1916
Entree at 7:30
Meet Delegates From All Over The World
Fritche's Union Band. Refreshments Served
"Life in the Jungle"
Staged by Joe Foley
TICKETS 50c. LADIES FREE

Flynn For Defense

November 24—Youngstown, Ohio.
November 25—Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 26—Rockford, Ill.
Nov. 27—Milwaukee, Wis.
Nov. 28-29—Twin Cities.
Nov. 30—Duluth, Minn.

We found that time will not permit us to give the localities any option on dates, for Fellow Worker Flynn must return here for the trial.

We have arranged the dates as best we could, the thing to do now is, to immediately get down to work and arrange for monster meetings everywhere.

Remember, fellow workers, the liberties of eight of our fellow workers are at stake.

If we are advised in time by you we will send posters from here. Let us hear from you at your earliest possible opportunity.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
James Gilday, Sec.

Every Delegate of the A. W. O. is requested at once to send in a statement of supplies on hand so the accounts can be checked up. This is important.—Forrest Edwards, Sec'y-Treas. A. W. O.

"The war after the war" will be an economic war of huge proportions. And, let it also be said, "lest we forget," it will also be a class war of like character. "The return of peace" will witness the return of social revolt. If we are enjoined to prepare for "the war after the war" let us do so by also preparing for the class struggle then. Join the I. W. W.! Prepare, prepare!

Henry E. McGuckin please communicate with Edward Hamilton, 808 West Van Buren St., Chicago.

Phin. Eastman get in touch with C. H. Edwards, care of Solidarity.

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Fellow Worker Harry Davis is requested to communicate with James Phillips, care of Solidarity, about membership card.