! LINE UP!

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ninking, longing ot satisfied with I the good things

to gain all the UCTION WORK

ON, COMMER-OCIATIONS are is for the bosses.

he bosses and or-lly want to better CRY MAN THAT ty, color, religion a Esquimaux or a long as he was a t you do the same

3 of the I. W. W. for the workers by cost you \$2.50, wages and better IE UP AND GET

struction work, a each line of work and the minimum

once and line up! rite Forest Ed-apolis, Minn. NORDQUIST

RS HAVE DONE

Philadelphia were i day at wages of Sundays, Holidays r night shift after ay. He had to look e hollering at the

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who belong to the raising wages and izing for the purIndustrial Union gether in one soleas.
Union of the I. W. America: Boston, ws. Philadelphia, nd. Tacoma, Seat-

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H. G.

and Other are building the ent grafters who ito-cars;, you who tat transform the sions grand; you! acres upon acres e things that the Need



Send In Your For the

VOLUME EIGHT

Everett

PRICE Sc WHOLE No 370

CLEVELAND, OHIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1917.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

LOOKS LIKE VICTORY

Opportunity for I. W. W. Men Proved Alibi, In Bitterly Fought to Get on and Do Some Organization Work.

IN THE OIL

M'NEELY AND WETMORE DATE SET FOR TRIAL FIELDS OF TEXAS ACQUITTED OF MURDER OF EVERETT PRISONERS

Fellow Worker Thos. H. Tracy to be Tried on March 5th.

By Charles Ashleigh

Everett, Wash., Jan. 27

The date of the first trial has beer set. The first man to be tried is Fellow Worker Thomas H. Tracy and his case. comes up on March 5th. This was decided yesterday in Everett when the 74 boys pleaded "Not Guilty!" The presiding judge was J. T. Ronald of King County, who has been appointed by .Governor Lister to hear the case, as prejudice was charged by our attorneys against the two superior court judges of Snohomish county.

APPLICATION MADE FOR CHANGE OF VENUE

Our attorneys gave notice of an application for a change of venue. They will now prepare affidavits proving that there is too much prejudice in Snohomish County to warrant the boys a fair and impartial trial. The affidavits will be submitted on Feb. 2nd and the motion for change of venue will be decided upon by the judge on Feb. 8th.

judge on Feb. 9th. OUR MEN IN GOOD SPIRITS

OUR MEN IN GOOD SPIRITS

The 74 boys made a fine showing in the court-room on Friday. They marched in heavily guarded by a swarm of deputies, but were entirely unabashed. They answered to their names: and rose, one after the other, giving, in ringing tones, their pleamit sounded more like a statement than a plea—of "Not Guilty!"
There was much favorable comment in the court on the clear-cut and self-possessed appearance of the prisoners.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR TAKES STRONG STAND

The Washington State Federation of Labor has been holding

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR TAKES STRONG STAND
The Washington State Federation of Labor has been holding
its annual convention in Everett. This has enabled a number of
the delegates to visit the docks and see for themselves the scens
of the carnage. On Thursday, the convention was addressed by
Miss Flynn and the response of the delegates was unanimous and,
enthusiastic. They cheered Gurley Flynn for some minutes after,
her speech. Strong resolutions were adopted calling for the
ber speech. Strong resolutions were adopted calling for the
trial for those in jail and a Congressional probe into the affair,
trial for those in jail and a Congressional probe into the affair,
trial for those in jail and a Congressional probe into the affair,
trial for those in Everett at which a large number of the
delegates, together with citizens of Everett, were present. The
spirit of the audience was splendid and Miss Flynris speech was
applauded to the echoes. The collection for the defense amounted
to \$112.55.
PRESIDENT OF STATE FEDERATION SPEAKS-GUT.

to \$112.56.
PRESIDENT OF STATE FEDERATION SPEAKS OUT.
President E. P. Marsh, of the Washington State Federation
of Labor, spoke his mind on the Everett affair in his opening address to the Convention. The following is a portion of his address:

MOONEY LEGAL BATTLE

The "Amalgamated" in Baltimore

(Special to Solidarity)

The colching industry in Baltimore, as well as [Rev York, Becketer, Philadelphis, Boston and Chicago, from the belignes, the college of the coll

SOLIDARITY

B. H. WILLIAMS

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE 112 HAMILTON AVE. CLEVELAND. OHIO utive Board of the Indus Workers of the World

ENE YEAR

51.00 THREE MONTHS

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ORESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, AND MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS TABLE TO SOLIDARITY, OR THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU. AT ABOVE ADDRESS O AS SECOND-LASS MATTER APRIL 18, 1819, AT THE POST

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

GENERAL OFFICEPS

W. D. Haywood, Gen. Sec'y-Trees.
Jon. J. Ettor.

Gen. Organizer

Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly

*U. S. Obeys the International Call

The entrance of the United States, in a military sense, into the day ar that now deserves the name, "The World War," should success. The entrance of the United States, in a military sense, income a war that now deserves the name, "The World War," should eause no surprise to any but the most ignorant, with respect to the modern international line-up. Those who have followed events understandingly, know how tremendous has been the role already played by this country in the great conflict. The action and respect to the properties of the country in the great conflict. played by this country in the grat commercial system of the action of the stupendous economic and commercial system of the United States have carried with them more far-reaching conseaction of the superiors economic and commercial system of the United States have carried with them more far-reaching conse-quences in the great struggle, than have the military battles and campaigns of the belligerents. America has fed the allies; armed and munitioned the allies; made possible for the allies the holding in check of the more compact and efficient forces of the central

powers.

While the terrible struggle was going on in Europe, United States capitalists were piling up millions on this side of the ocean. American industry was going at top speed, with correspondingly hig profits for the owners of the machines. Meanwhile the central powers, headed by Germany, though checked, were not easily arbitude. The United States assistance to the allies kept Germany though the control of the control subdued. The United States assistance to the allies kept Germany from winning a decisive victory; but otherwise prolonged and rendered more desperate the fight for ultimate supremacy. It gradually made clearer the international aspects of the great war, and led definitely to the proposal of a World League for the enforcement of peaceable relations between the nations. President Wilson made that proposal definitely in his address to the U.

S. Senate.
For this country to have a hand in the establishment of such a League, at the close of the way, she must abandon her "neutral" attitude, and become an active participant in the struggle. No doubt Germany, too, desires such a league, for her future security, and perceives the advantage of U.S. influence in the coming Council of Nations. Hence the threat of renewal by Germany of her former ruthless submarine warfare, which her rulers knew such result in a hreak between the two countries. With the rest t result in a break between the two countries. With the rest be world against the central powers, the latter can cry, ough" and hope for a readjustment that will leave them the and allogether empty "honors" of the war. These cantral powers have, at least, given the world a terrible demonstration of military and economic efficiency—a demonstration which it is hoped, is the last brutal contribution of nationalism to social evolution.

is the last brutal contribution of nationalism to social evolution.
With the United States a belligerent, the war must come to an end sooner than it would otherwise. But it would be wrong to conclude that any such humanitarian motive has driven this country to the fray. The United States has joined the larger and more powerful group of belligerents, because the economic interests, actual and prospective, of her rulers, are bound up with those

of the allies, and she must obey the international call.

All is well, from a world capitalist's standpoint!

A Capitalist Editor's View of the I. W. W.

Through its legislature, Minnesota is going to try and take unbiased look at the I. W. W. Recent activities in northern Minnesota have brought the organization into the spotlight. With Socialism fairly well established as a political influence that must be reckoned with, it is timely to show the vital difference between Socialist and the R W. W.

Among persons who know little of either, there is a disposi-on to put them in the same category and use their names inter-angeably. As a matter of fact, both the labor unionist who believes in making a collective contract with the employer and the Socialist who is a sincere and consistent member of his organiza-tion are not in sympathy with the I. W. W. In so far as the I. W. W. aims to help the producer, it has the respect of the other organizations, but the point of disagreement is the methods employed by the I. W. W. to further its aims. The disagreement is pro-

sat by the 1. W. W. to further its aims. The disagreement is progressive.

The trade unionist believes in organization with the trade as the unit and with the interests of the the trade as the basis. z

The Socialist does not oppose trides unions, but seeks to amalgamate all-the workers into one organization in order that they may zofe together. The trade unionist may continue to be such when he becomes a Socialist since Socialism is particularly senserned with the political union of workers. The voting together of the working class is the first object of Socialism.

The I. W. W. differs from both trade unionism and Socialism, in the first case by discarding trade lines as the basis of organization and in the second case by substituting "direct action" for the political action favored by Socialists. Instead of having trade syzanizations, the I. W. W. favors placing all workers in one organization without regard to trade considerations; instead of voting against abuses, the I. W. W. believes in going right to the front and smashing the conditions that create abuse. The ballot is too slow for the I. W. W. and this is the reason test it preaches and practices meeting force with force, good and quick, and hard. The I. W. W. is a fist. It is organized for fight and holds that

nditions prove the futility of any other method of bettering the MORRIS HILLQUIT, TRUST PROMOTER consumes prove the nuthing or any other method of bettering the workers' conditions. Its methods are not generally approved either by labor unionists or Socialists, though there are individuals in 50th these groups who are attracted by the direct action doctrine. The greatest-strength of the I. W. W. is in districts where individual trades are weak, but where there are large groups of uncitted, uncovaried workers.

The economic doctrines of the I. W. W. are purely socialistic and it is differentiated from Socialism chiefly by, the question of method. Its direct action doctrine has led to the accusation that the I. W. W. believes in ignoring government and laws and is really anarchistic. This criticism has lately been voiced by a Minneapolis Socialist weekly. It is doubful if this criticism worries the I. W. W. Even if the legislature finds that the I. W. W. is a "menace," the organization is not likely to resent it because that is just what it is trying to be to the present order of things.

Frankly the I. W. W. is a problem and its peculiar ability to thrive on ordinary repressive measures calls for rather unusual ingenuity on the part of those who oppose it.—Minneapolis, Daily News.

Wall Street Considers Servant Problem

Wall street is alive to the doings of the I. W. W. Domestic Workers' Industrial Unions. Read this from "Commerce and Fi-nance" of Jan. 17th:

"EIGHT HOURS FOR MARY ANN!"

"A nine-hour day with time-and-a-half for over-time" is the nand the Domestic Servants' Union of Duluth makes upon empers. The members further insist upon a day off each week.

demand the Domestic Servants Conford of Journal masses opin cap-ployers. The members further insist upon a day off each week, "In other parts of the country there has been an effort put the day for servant grits on an eight-hour basis, but will be the success. The Duluth Union has the therefore, will command less than the servant grits of the server of the server of the W. or grant is might under more soavy circumstances, yet the movement has its value. It will do much toward stabilizing wages, securing better and more food and suitable sleeping quar-ters for servants. Back of these lie the true reason for the "serv-ant problem" no doubt. Few American grits of the better class are willing to be domestics even though the wages are rather at-tractive when living conditions are made nearly, if not quite in-tolerable, for a self-respecting young woman.

"The principal demand of the Duluth Servants Union is for the limitation of hours. Most persons realize that the peculiar conditions that surround the occupation of servants makes such a thing almost, if not utterly impossible. The better class of serv-ants themselves realize that and presumably many of them will not join in the move for shortening the working day.

"There is at least one fashionably woman in New York who

ot join in the move for shortening the working day.

"There is at least one fashionable woman in New York who
as enforced the 8-hour day for a long time. None of her maids or
ousemen is on duty for longer than 8 hours. This necessitates
eeping two shifts of servants—a luxury most persons unfortuately can not afford.

nately can not afford.

"For servants in a hotel or other public places there is a difference. Conditions there are not like those in the home. The hotel waters here have been common—and unpleasant. But a strike of domestic servants and an attempt to reorganize the housekeeping system of the country on an 8 or 9-hour day basis never can be accomplished. First we will become, as they have in England, a servantless people."

Our Supreme Court

(Los Angeles Record)

It was a week ago today that we said some things that were on our heart and mind about the supreme court of this nation.

Since then we have had-considerable peevish complaint from a considerable peevish considerable peevish

various stand-pat sources.

Reading these communications we gather that we must be wearing a red shirt, waving a red flag, and carrying a life membership card in the royal and roistering order of the I. W. W. because we dared criticise the highest court in the nation.

While we are at it we might remark that everything we said are goes, and for good measure we add a few more specific rges anent this for life-sentenced batch of be-gowned reaction-

Why not abolish congress and take the veto power from th

Why not abolish congress and, take the veto power from the president?

Our government would be much simplified, and the change would be inconsequential.

Why pretend any longer that the people or their elected legislators make the laws? They don't. The most that can be said to said to be said to

effect?

Why not? Is there anything more congress or the presider can do to make the people's will law? No. The proposal passe all the legislative hurdles. It was considered in committee, urge in both houses of congress, received a majority vote, was engressed, and signed by the president.

But it is not a law.

Or is it a law?

Some railroad lawyers started a case out in Missouri and the decision of a local judge has been appealed to the supreme court. That body has not considered the appeal.

But what has all this to do with the 8-hour law passed by con-

gress?
When congress passed the tax requiring a penny stamp on a telegram, did telegraph users inquire whether the case had gone to give some court? When the interstate commerce commission ruled that the railways might add 5 per cent. to freight rates, did they wait until a test case had gone the the supreme court before they began levying the added tax on the shipper and consumer?

mer?
They did not.
Is there then one kind of law for workmen and another kind in owners? If the law favors the investing class is it presumed be good law and to require no o. k. from the supreme courty hile if the law favors workmen is it presumed to be be did as and ay be regarded as NOT EAW until the supreme court has en-Presuments.

dorsed it?

Presumably.

Otherwise why all this flummery of an opinion by a Kansas judge-which is not really an opinion, but is a pertunctory rolling intended to "expedite" the question to the supreme court? Why are the railroads not obeying the law?

What is law in this country? What is the law-misking power in this country? Is there any power, or any law that the rich must obey equally with the poor?

While the supreme court is about it, suppose these black-growned oracles answer the above inquiries.

AND PROLETARIAN LEADER

Or What Is The Matter With the Socialist Party of the U. S. A?

(Special to Solidarity)

New York, Jan. 28—There is considerable discussion going on among Socialist party men as to the cause of the slump in the recent presidential vote. There have been many reasons assigned. Some say that the Socialist party was pro-German; others that it was pro-Ally. It seems, however, that the trouble is that the Socialist party was pro-Broketarian. It is lacking to a second or the same pro-proletarian. It is lacking to a second or the same pro-proletarian. cialist party is really never pro-proletarian. It is lacking in the tinctive working class principles and policies. It is pre-eminestly bourgeois, intellectual and even capitalistic. The latter is evident

bourgeois, intellectual and even capitalistic. The latter is evident when its leadership is examined.

There can be no doubt that in this leadership, Morris Hill-quit, stands in the forefront. He has been called "The intellectual leader of the Socialist party." He is more. Because of his connections with the A. F. of L. unions in New York city, he is also the economic and political leader. Who is this Morris Hillquit He is a lawyer whose advosacy of the protocol links him with John Mitchell and the Civic Federation, and also proves that economic determinism is not only a doctrine, but also a factor in the lives of leading socialists. Hillquit is rich, his "original accumulations" from the making of contracts between unions and employers have enabled him to become a land speculator, corporation lawyer and trust promoter. His income from these various sources is set; rust promoter. His income from these various sources is esti-mated at from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a year. Truly, a magnificent proletarian leader for a magnificent proletarian movement. Just now Morris Hiflquit is figuring in the New York new

because of his connection with the Burns Bros. Co. Maybe Soli-darity's readers have never heard of this corporation. The New York Evening World describes it as "the biggest coal retailers nywhere," and quotes documentary evidence to show its conne ions with the Anthracite Coal Trust, through rebates receiv from the New Jersey Central Railroad, the principal factor in that trust. Judging from external indications its capitalization must be in the tens of millions

During the past winter the Burns Bros. Co. has been engaged in what the Socialists call "secondary exploitation," that is, the "robbery of the consumer." It has, in other words, been exacting exorbitant prices for anthracite coal from customers, the figure going as high as \$15 a ton. In the legal investigation of the coal situation, Hillquit stepped forward as the defender of the Burns Bros. Co., calling Mr. Burns "a true philanthropist," evidently,

situation, Hiliquit stepped forward as the derender of the Burns Bros. Co., calling Mr. Burns "a true philanthropist," evidenty, for so beautifully exemplifying the Socialist doctrine of capitalist robbery at the point of consumption.

Thereby hangs a tale. In April, 1914. the New York pressmade known that Morris Hillquit was a purchaser of stock in the Burns Bros. Co. The failure of the Wall St. firm of H. B. Hellins & Co. revealed the fact that Hillquit was a content of the samount of \$0.189, for Burnliquit was a few to such a content of \$0.189, for Burnliquit was a few to such a content of \$0.189, for Burnliquit was a few to such a content of \$0.189, for Burnliquit was a few to such a content on the such a content of \$0.189, for Burnliquit was a few to such a content on the few to such a content on the few to such a few to such

"YOUNG ICE TRUST LAID TO MORRIS HILLOUPT, "Morris Hillquit, former candidate for Congressman on the Socialistic ticket, is an attorney of record for Burns Brothers'de Corporation, in defence of Supreme Court litigation. The corporation is being sued by Frank B. and Walter W. Whitesell to set

Corporation, in desence of southern and Walter W. Whitesell to set aside an agreement.

"F. H. La Guardia, attorney for the Whitsells, stated yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Pendleton that Hillquif's client have formed a miniature ice trust by buying up independent companies. He said Hillquif owns stock in the company, is its attorney. There we have the capitalist evolution of Morris Hillquif completed. From a professional maker of trade agreements between employers and employees, to a corporation lawer and trust promoter is an easy step for a truly proletarian feader like Morris Hillquif. But what are the Socialist workingmen of America going to do about it? Are they going to put power into the hands of the Burns Bros. Co. "profetains"? Are they going to strike, to side for or against the workers?

We pause for a reply. In the meanwhile we submit the above as one of the contributory reasons for the decline of the Socialist party. Workingmen instinctively distrust the "workman's party that is led by men with the connections of the Hillquif.

Is Gompers A Dictator?

The question "Can the A. F. of L. become an industrial union?" receives a telling answer in an indirect way. in a which Samuel Gompers sends to the New York Times. In this letter Gompers denies the charge of Marsden, president at the letter Gompers denies the charge of Marsden, president at the Letter Gompers denies the charge of Marsden, president at the Letter of the Competent of the Letter of the Lette The question "Can the A. F. of L. become an industrial un-

Sept. II. It was my view of what the conference shouse navicared.

"Whether the position I took at the conference and in my let ter resulted in preventing the general strike being inaugurated I am in no position to state. You may draw your own inference. One thing is sure, the general strike did not occur."

This is surely an illuminating situation, when taken in concetion with the question, "Can the A. F. of L. boeome an industrial union?" Here is one man with power enough to block the tendencies of representative bodies towards industrial union strike, c., towards industrial unionism.

Where does he get it? With its continued exercise in such an effective manner as in the New York traction strike, what hope is there for the A. F. of L. to ever become an industrial union?"

FORMED T

Weekly, One Dolls

A few lines to let you she Range. I have no we the Range I lived in and the ren has changed—so pursual. The miners look so

only ten months ago or short difficulty how the anoble passions and idea oppressed miners. The sheets, all obedient water before an expression as and siffering in the se Now the workers free as are challenging the Wester of the sheet of th

The Duluth New Spit.

The Duluth New Spit.

The puluth New Spit.

That is the name seme, school and police sta

Babing police expressed of the spit. ted Virginia, Kit

I visited Virginia, Kit iner you meet on the stre Last night, after post of Sanday, Jan. 28, I went re Hotel.—Peter Wring, a grant of the steel trust, c "pick me up." We aske sellee station. We went th was at Virginia. Phone level to Etter and Carl T as a warrant once in

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One think 's apparent
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fear of another strike.

Indent, whether we intend
The I. W. W. is dead,
ad see for yourself. The

tels and restaurants and to exterminate us. No es more the workers like the mines that cannot to estimate with that they got be precent. No charge for the tart of \$3 and \$1 isome \$5.50 and \$6, and 100 ler has been done away asses the miners are getting as the miners are getting. is and restaurants and to exterminate us. No as been done away set the miners are gettir m. The bosses say: there you say is comin mer even, that used to re-openly says that if you

tit.
The boys ask the captarted? Well, the price thigh cost of living, too!
mion gets da goods!
A few days ago a supe a an I. W. W.?"
"Yes an I. W. W.?" "Yes, it you are; you work so beyon't you show us he comply as he used to be did to take the shovels fr like a damned fool for ; it; if you don't, get to he led to see one Wob sit of the superto see one Wob sit of super: "You are a oit better than I." Once this slave superinget to hell away from it the likes of him: "If our Range."

Mooney Batt

ed From Page One and directly blaming laborates bomb murder. CUTOR INSULTS WO

saten all the way down the state every half-hour of each are vicious attempt to slama beings by misuse of the of law, Edward Cunha, the stant district attorney, repe stat district attorney, repe his presence of mind. He have in anger when pinned leal precedure by the gre of for the defense. W. I fran. The District Attorney sits as though dazed, nely spoken a word through

Watch Your Numb

ACH subscriber will find DARITY. For instance in means your sub expired in add you should at once.

ROMOTER RIAN LEADER

arty of the U.S. A?

able discussion going e of the slump in the any reasons assigned. any reasons assigned erman; others that it rouble is that the So-It is lacking in dis-It is pre-eminently. The latter is evident

rship, Morris Hill-illed "The intellectual Because of his con-York city, he is also his Morris Hillquit? I links him with John factor in the lives of final accumulations" is and employers have reporation lawyer and ious sources is esti-fruly, a magnificent

ian movement, the New York press ros. Co. Maybe Soli-rporation. The New rporation. The New iggest coal retailers e to show its connec-gh rebates received e principal factor in ons its capitalization

co. has been engaged itation," that is, the words, been exacting sustomers, the figure estigation of the coal efender of the Burns thropist," evidently, doctrine of capitalist

the New York press chaper of stock in the firm of H. B. Hollins reditor of theirs, to cock purchased on his n, Hillquit was de-noplatform; that is, n an issue, and there-paign, Hillquit had to no with it. That is, the promotion of sec-etarian of the East try; but greater still s put! And its great

es more interesting prris Hillquit. Int date, publishes the

RIS HILLQUIT. Congressman on the r Burns Brothers Ice tigation. The corpo-W. Whitesell to set

nitsells, stated yester-that Hillquit's clients up independent com-company, is its attor-

of Morris Hillquit trade agreements be-tion lawyer and trust trian leader like Mor-rkingmen of America out power into the ? Are they going to er big anthracite coal

we submit the above ecline of the Socialist t the "workman's" s of the Hillquits. NEW YORKER.

ome an industrial un-York Times. In this en, president of the need a general strike n men. Incidentally, orth attention. Says ing of a general strike

or?

to do with it and re-that it was violative nism and the laws of

requested me to give pathetic strike. I posnich in essence I have tement to a stenograte get the conferees to tity and gave it to the f Monday morning.
rence should have de-

ference and in my less being inaugurated your own inference.

a, when taken in conft. become an industrial union as

nued exercise in such traction strike, what ecome an industrial J. E.

as acks of fruit. I bet that Billy West did not like it very all.

One think 's apparent from the questions asked by some of yex-fellow workers of the Oliver that the steel trust is in dead-flar of another strike. First question was asked by a superinsedit, buether we intend to pull another strike next spring.

The L. W. W. is dead, says the Duluth Spittoon. Come here ale so for yourself. The steel trust has spies everywhere in the site and restaurants and by the blacklist system they are try-site terminate us. We have been supported to the strength of the strength of

Seenly says that if you make \$10 and even more, you will "beenly says that if you make \$10 and even more, you will "The boys ask the captains what made the companies so kind-ated! Well, the price of ore has gone up, and on account of sligh cost of living, too! Oh, my! say the wobblies. We know! willon gets da goods!

A few days ago a superintendent asked one of the boys, "Are an I. W. W.?" "Yes," was the bold answer. "I can guess alyou are; you work so slow." "Well, Super, if you don't like why don't you show us flow to do it?" He was not so anxious comply as he used to be before. I know that mean soul. He at to take the shovels from the boys and scare them by work-like a damned fool for a few seconds and then say, "Work like it to take the shovels from the boys and scare them by work-like a damned fool for a few seconds and then say, "Work like it to take the shovels from the boys and scare them by work-like a damned fool for a few seconds and then say," Work like the take the third to be the super. "You are a home-made slave; go on like that, you do it better than I."

Once this slave guper-intendent said that if you don't like the set to hell away from it. Now it is our turn to say; to him the likes of him: "If you don't like the I.W. W., age to hell sur Range."

Mooney Battle Looks Like Victory

Mooney Battle Looks Like Victory

Continued From Page One

Continued Fr

HOW THE I. W. W. HAS TRANSFORMED THE MESABA RANGE

(Special to Solidarity)

(Special to Solida

symbols of the great 'American Eight-Heave Movement.

What has that algrady made in declared with the start algrady made in declared with algorithms algrady made in declared with algorithms algrady made in Construction News

Compiled by Robert Russell
The contracts have been let for the following construction
These jobs will begin as soon as the weather permits. Watch this
These jobs will begin as soon as the weather permits. Watch this
space for definite dates in future issues:
Clinton, i.a.—C. & N. W. Depot.—\$800,00. Spring.
St. Paul, Minn.—Hospital.—\$300,000. Sorn.
St. Paul, Minn.—Garges—\$15,000. Sorn.
St. Paul, Minn.—Garges—\$75,000. Sorn.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Store Building—\$85,000. Sorn.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Store Building—\$50,000. Spring.
Mitchell, So. Dakota—Hospital; H. P. Colis—\$50,000. Spring.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Store Milwauk

Green Bay, Wis.—F. A. Torkelson—\$50,000. STREET AND ROAD GRADING crete road—\$1,000,000.

The Hired Man Problem

**Many Yarmers are complaining that the long in the problem of the proble

A great book on a big subject. Showing that the court cases of Ettor and Giovannitig rowing out of the great Lawrence textile strike were concerned not so much with their guilt or innocence, but that it was the worker's idea of a new society that stood trial Most inherestingly written, con-

Lumber Strike Called Off

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 1

To All Members of the I. W. W .:

We, the members of the Central Strike Committee of the Minnesota lumber workers, acting under instructions of the sub-committee, of the strike district, in calling off the strike, wish the members of the l. W. W. to understand the situation before and

after the strike.

In calling off the strike the following is to be taken into consideration: Our first demand asked for a minimum wage of not less than \$40 per month. This demand has been granted; in fact the companies around the strike district are paying \$45 per month, this being the smallest wage paid by the Backus Brooks Co., against whom the strike started.

The second demand asked for a nine-hour workday. Of course, it cannot be said this demand has been conceded, but it is known that the lumber companies are not working their men the long hours they have been in the past, and that the men are given more time at their meals, etc.

Our third demand has resulted in a complete victory. The food in the camps is 100 per cent better, and is put up in a better way to the slave.

On our fourth demand we won a bigger victory than any,

import with a name part of the country. The fifthy conditions are seen as the camps before the strike was such that no mud-wallowing hog would tolerate. Now from information which is au the hooses have suffered a lose in profits from which they will be the bosses to make them. This is due to the fact that he hooses have suffered a lose in profits from which they will be also any suffered to lose in profits from which they will be also any suffered to lose in profits from which they will be also any suffered to lose in profits from which they will be also any suffered to lose in profits from which they will be also any suffered to lose in profits from which they will be also as the recovering, and they will no doubt do everything in their gover to keep on the jobs in the woods will be heard by every member of the L. W. W. The members here recommend the routing of Fellow Workers of the SMITHULE SCHOOL.

Smithvills, Minn., Jan. 22. Smithvills, Minn., Jan. 23. Smithvills, Minn., Jan. 24. Smithvills, Minn., Jan. 25. Smithvills,

out so early nor come back so late. They have more time and they true is a best to the control of the control o

pear future. Frank Wood will go to Eurska for the purpose of getting the delegates organized and other things. In connection with the organization-lined out in proper shape. If Washington and Organ would establish a branch of lumber workers in Seattle and Portland we would have the log-ging woods lined up before the end of another year. Every place you have not been established with the control of interest has immediately siken place. We card index. Yours for the O.B. U., FORREST EDWARDS, Ser'y A. W. O. JAMES RILEY.

JAMES RILEY,

(Special to Solidarity)

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 3.

Although it was 18 below zero, enough workers harved the weather to make the Scariett meeting, had for financial success. It is claimed by those present that as an exponder of labor's principles Scarlett ranksecond to none, and for that reason his proposed tour of the East should be heartly enouraged by all locals. His

backsliders.

And again, lest we forget, our duty toward this school is a class duty!
Workers, awaken and respond!
Yours for the O. B. U. School,
ROSA KNUUTI.

The Lithuanian I. W. W. paper, "Barbininku Balsas," is in need of immediate financial assistance, on account of the high price of paper. This paper is doing fine work just now in a field that is developing rapidly, and must not be allowed to suspend. A fee fallow workers, expensed to the product of the

GROWTH OF I. W. W. IN BALTIMORE

in Polar the Sorgalization with the Sorgalization with the Sorgalization of the solid conditions where it is being and we would not be solid conditions. Every place where a sitche, A. W. O. No. 400 has blinked, revival of interest the solid conditions with the solid conditions

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tamer. EFFORE BE 11 house to the State Washington State Federal Labor to petition the Congress. United States and the Peedal Labor to petition the Congress. United States and the Peedal with, and the causes leading with, and the causes leading it ringsely, that responsibility in rightly placed, and to report that ways and means may be to the congress of the Congre e Federation of Lab segenty-four (74) bers of the L. W. W. ler by the Snobomis

LITERATURE IN STOCK

In its issue of Feb. 3, Solidarity announced that it would pas-lish a list of pamphlets and other literature still in stock with the I. W. W. Publishing bureau. Below is the list and quantity is stock Feb. 7. Secretaries and agents will please cut this out and keep it for reference. Do not order stuff not listed here, unil notice of re-publication is given. This will save a lot of extra work, if agents will pay attention to this notice: Revolutionary I. W. W. (Perry)—7,850. Price 5c copy; \$250

per 100.

Low W. Song Books—2,350. Price 10c copy; \$5 per 100.

Low W. Song Books—2,350. Price 10c copy. \$5 per 100. Orders limited to 200 while they last.

Eleven Blind Leaders (Williams)—400. Price 5c copy; in quantities of ten or more, 3c each.

New Unionism (Tridon)—20. Single copies only, at 25 cents.

New Unionism (Triton)—20. Single copies only, at 20 cents.
Advancing Proletariat (Woodruff)—300. Single copies 10c; in
quantities of 10 at 5c each.
One Big Union in the Textile Industry (Koettgen)—7,900. Single

copies 5c; in order to close these out, textile unions and others in textile centers may obtain them in quantities of 500 or

wenter referred to mest a on the worker and passengers of the "Verona," and be it further RESOLVED, mailer resolutions and do everything in their power to bring into effect these resolutions.

Passed by the Convention of the Ore possible the Convention of Labor in Salem, Oregon, Jan. WHEREAS, to condition has a risen in our neights of citizens, namely, the right of passenglar assemblage and free in our neights. The resolution of the Des Moines because meeting of the base meeting of the base meeting of the law to the Des Moines of Des Moines of the Des Moines of Des Moines of the Des Moines of Des Moines of the Des Moines of Des Moines

CALL FOR CONFERENCE

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IMPORTED

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Protests and resolu d to Governor Lister, gressmen and senato gredy of Everett, Nov.

R R. Wor

Railroad Workers I re. Results are very om for a hundred mo thity should get into

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THOMPSON MEETINGS

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