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April 28, 1920

NO 985
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John M. Fountain

Forget the League of Nations and Organize Your Own Power on the Job

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

No. 22 CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1919 No. 22

Bail Set for Thirty-six Leavenworth Prisoners

None Yet Out, Efforts Being Made to Furnish Bonds. Others to Follow

TOLEDO WORKERS RESENT POLICE ATROCITIES

FREE SPEECH FIGHT BRINGS MILITANT DEMONSTRATION

(Special to "The New Solidarity.")
By M. Wyman.

Toledo, March 31.—The workers of this city gave an exhibition of solidarity in mass action yesterday that for a time seemed the beginning of a real revolution.

The Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 300 had rented Memorial Hall for Sunday afternoon, but as we failed to get our speaker we gave up the hall to the Socialists because Debs was to speak, and the town was covered with bills for him. Arrangements were made for all who could to go to the station to meet Debs and about 260 Socialists who were expected from Detroit.

There must have been over 1,000 people at the station, but instead of Debs coming, Baker, the State Socialist organizer of Cleveland came. He announced that Debs was unable to come, being sick in bed in Akron. Toohy, a local Socialist, got up on a box to tell the crowd where to go, but he had no more than mounted than two bulls grabbed him off. This infuriated the crowd, and they declared for free speech.

Free Speech, Limited.

A telegram had been received at the hall in the forenoon with this statement: "Your lease of Memorial hall today cancelled on account attempted use not contemplated in lease by city. The mayor says he believes in free speech by free men, but Debs is not a free man, as he has been sentenced to ten years in the federal prison."

From the station the crowd marched to the Socialist headquartres where they divided, some staying there, others going to the courthouse yard opposite the Memorial Hall.

Toohy mounted the McKinley monument and began to talk, but no sooner had he opened his mouth than two cops pulled him down and landed him in the patrol wagon. Some one turned in a riot call, and in five minutes there were six wagons coming down the street. Of course this brought a bigger crowd, which soon numbered over 10,000.

Next Devine, a Socialist councilman, got up on the steps of the hall and was quickly nabbed. Then they had a hard time to get them fast enough, for one after another sprang up and started speaking all around the hall. The cheers of the crowd would tell the cops where the speaker was, and there would be a rush to see which was the lucky guy to serve his master.

This kept them busy until about thirty had been landed, then there was a lull. The police evidently thought they had conquered, but instead the crowd was reinforcing at the Socialist Hall, where Baker had called a meeting. Baker called for every one who was not afraid to go to jail to raise his hand, and every hand in the crowd went up.

Baker led the speaking, and the cops had a merry chase all over the square, four blocks around. One of our boys got up a tree and the blue jays had a time getting him down. All was fun until the soldiers began to speak. The first soldier to speak touched the cop who arrested him, and the cop is now in the hospital with a broken jaw. Six other soldiers were arrested. The soldier who hit the cop was booked for assault and battery.

Seventy-five men were now in jail, and as there were no more men to speak the women took a turn at it. Three of them mounted the monument at once, but the police said, "We don't want to arrest you women." They said, "Yes, we are fighting for free speech as much as the men," but they would not take them. The crowd seemed to be too great for them to attempt it.

The women then got the song book and started the crowd to singing "Hold the Fort." At this some one suggested that all fall into line and go to the police station. The crowd formed four abreast, marched around the court house, down the street to Superior St. to the jail, gathering recruits all the time. By the time the jail was reached there were 10,000 people in line.

The chief of police heard the crowd coming and called Devine. He said, "We will let you go if you will disperse the crowd and stop the meeting." Devine replied, "We are out for free speech and we are going to have it, and we are not going to leave this jail until all come out with us."

By this time the crowd had surrounded the jail, and a cop ran in and said, "For God's sake, Chief, let the men out. The crowd are shooting and will mob the jail." The chief opened the doors and let out all but the soldiers.

An auto filled with police was standing in front of the jail, and when Toohey came out the crowd lifted him up on the hood of the auto, and there he made a speech for ten minutes. Then Baker got up and spoke and took up a collection for Debs, not for bail as the papers stated, for there was no bail to pay. The papers stated they got $1,000 in ten minutes, and I guess they did.

Baker announced that Devine and others would speak. Devine said, "All are out but the soldiers." Someone said, "Where is Swartzenfeld?" (the I.W.W. boy) Devine said, "Well, just keep cool, fold your arms, don't move from here until he comes out."

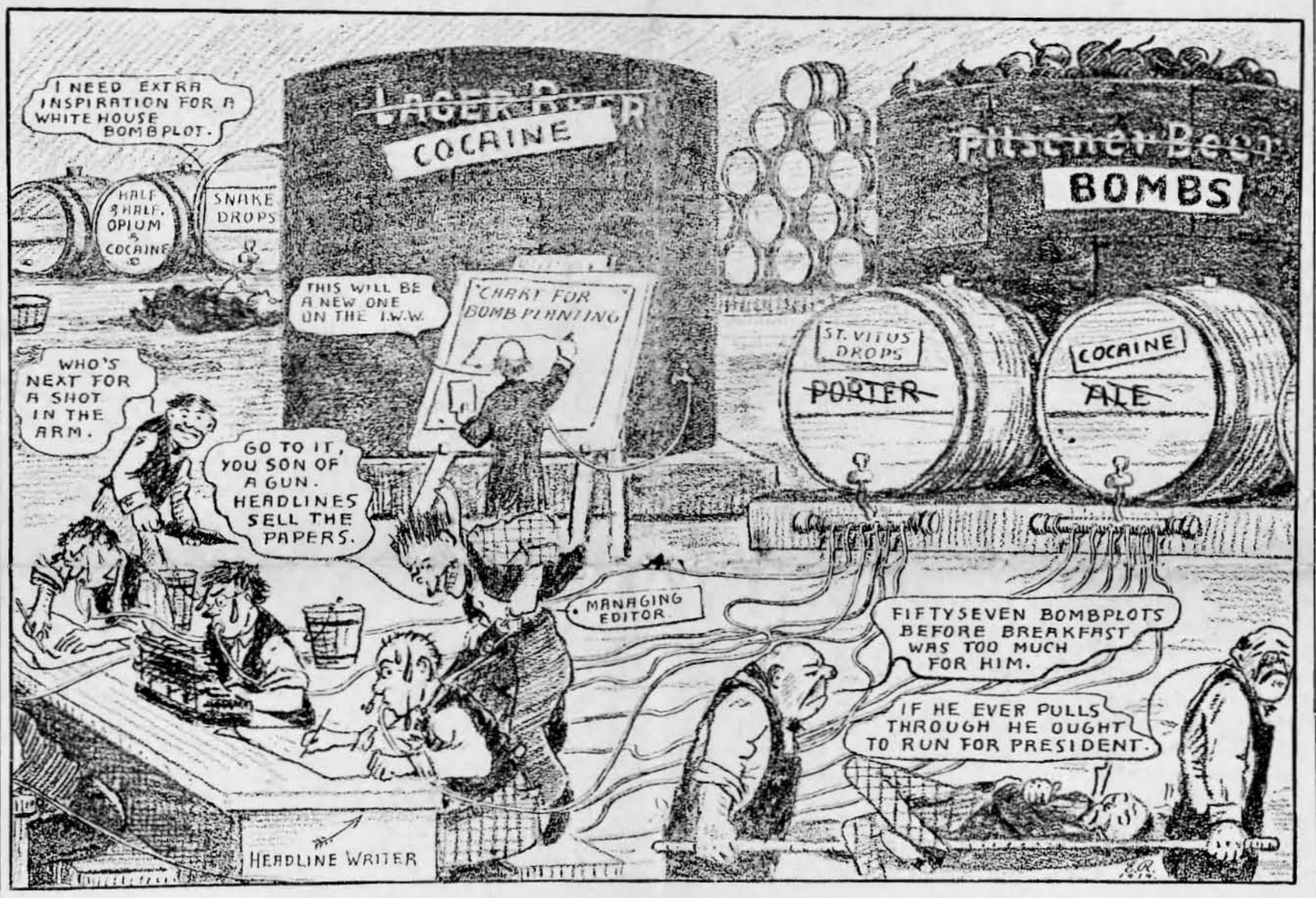
In a short time the crowd made way for two fellows who came carrying him on their shoulders. He spoke for thirty minutes. Swartzenfeld said: "If Debs, Mooney, Haywood and all political prisoners are not released by July 4, or the day set for their release, a general strike will be on. Are you with us?" The yells that went up for the next ten minutes, it seemed to me, would reach the ears of all our boys in U. S. prisons everywhere.

Then some one yelled, "Where are the soldiers?" In a minute they came out. One mounted the stand and said: "I have just come back from the trenches. I fought for democracy. I thought we had it in America, but is this today free democracy? I have a brother in France. He wrote me to make this a land of democracy for him to return to. And this is the democracy we have in this country! Wait until the other soldiers return!"

The crowd then dispersed, the Detroit boys marching to the special train that was waiting for them. All departed feeling that a great victory had been won. In addition to having all those arrested released unconditionally, we have been granted the right to the unconditional use of any hall in the city.

London, March 31.—Delegates representing 150,000 Welsh miners adopted a resolution this afternoon at Cardiff advising against acceptance of the government's terms proposed in an effort to avert a strike. This action was taken against the advice of the miners' leaders.

Lansing, Mich.—The lower house of the Michigan legislature has approved the passage of legislation which would make criminal syndicalism felony, to be punished by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment of not more than ten years. They define criminal syndicalism as the advocacy of crime, sabotage, violence or other terrorism to accomplish political or other industrial reforms.



News Item.—The manufacture of beer will cease with July 1, but the breweries will not be vacant. They will be occupied by the ever-growing industry of the NEWSPAPER BOMB-PLOT BREWING ASSOCIATION. Trained experts, skilled in anti-labor bomb-plot frame-up work will be in charge of these gigantic enterprises. The newspaper offices have become too small to furnish the increasing demands for bomb-plots, and the breweries will be just the thing to give the necessary accomodation. The perfect bomb-plots that will be brewed in these establishments will not meet the sad fate of the bomb-plot placed on sale by the Chicago Tribune some time ago. That was a gigantic piffle, and has happened to others of the "world's greatest newspapers."

SWEDISH RESIDENTS CLASH WITH LABOR DEPARTMENT

On February 23 over one thousand Swedish-born residents of Seattle held a meeting to discuss the attitude of the U. S. Labor Department toward foreign born residents of this country. Letters were sent to Commissioner General Caminetti and to the State Department in Washington asking what the attitude of those officials is toward foreign born workers in this country. The replies of those officials were not direct, but were a side-step to avoid taking responsibility for their actions.

Commissioner Caminetti referred the matter to Henry M. White, commissioner of immigration at Seattle, after saying that those who sent the letter were trying to overthrow the government. The State Department passed the buck by saying that the matter had been turned over to the Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor and the governor of Washington, the three departments that are responsible for the present persecution against foreigners in the United States.

Commissioner White of Seattle made a reply in which he practically put it up to the Swedes of this country to break up the I. W. W. or take the consequences of imprisonment without trial or warrant. In the course of White's letter he made this statement:

"No man truly representing the United States Government will contend that a laboring man has not the right to contend for a betterment of his labor conditions, but no man who is conscientious and honest with himself will say that the I. W. W. organization is contending for the purpose of bettering labor conditions. This organization is attempting to break down the American Federation of Labor, a constructive labor organization. The I. W. W's. preach against entering into contracts with their employers, and they in addition, preach that if you do enter into a contract, then it is your duty to break that contract as soon as you have your employer at a disadvantage."

In reply to White's letter, over 1,200 Swedish residents of Seattle held a meeting on March 23, at which the following action was taken:

The committee were instructed by the meeting to submit the following questions to the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., as a result of Mr. White's letter:

1—Can a Swede who desires to return to his native land secure a passport allowing him to depart at once?

2—Can a Swede secure a passport allowing him to enter Canada to escape the blacklist used in this part of the country?

3—Can immediate trial be given to those who are being held by the Immigration authorities or who are out on bail?

4—Can your department assure us that those who are ordered deported will not be held indefinitely in the jails and detention stations of this country?

5—Is membership in the Industrial Workers of the World a crime at this time?

6—Does belief in and advocacy of the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World and solicitation for members, constitute a crime, where it is not shown that an accused party believes and advocates the destruction of property, and the overthrow of the government by force?

7—Is it the attitude of your department that we must force Swedish workers to leave the Industrial Workers of the World and to adhere to the American Federation of Labor as per Commissioner Henry M. White's suggestion?

LABOR DEPARTMENT HAS WARRANTS TO DEPORT MANY

Bail has been set for 36 of the federal prisoners who were convicted on the Chicago indictment last year. Those listed to be admitted to bail at this time, and the amount of the bail, are as follows:

$15,000 for Haywood.

$10,000 each for Andreytchine, Ashleigh, Chaplin, Clark, Doree, Edwards, Fletcher, Gordon, Jaakola, Johanson, Laukki, Lossieff, Law, MacDonald, Miller, Nef, Pancner, Prashner, Thompson and St. John.

$5,000 each for Avilla, Fanning, George, Parenti, Perry, Plahn, Rothfisher, Stenberg, Tanner, Westerlund and Wetter.

$1,000 each for Nelson, Speed, Nigra and McWhirt.

Attorney Otto Christenson of the defense made the following statement:

"We applied for bail only for those who were sick and those who had some prospects of furnishing the bail. I had anticipated that the bail would be fixed at an amount considerably higher than was done. I think it a safe statement to say that bail may be expected to be fixed at $5,000 each for the five-year men, and $10,000 for the ten and twenty-year men. If any of those not listed have any prospects of raising the amount of bail they should communicate with me, and I will arrange to have their bail set.

"Real estate property any place in the United States may be used in the appeal case. However, it will be necessary for two persons to sign the bond, and each schedule real estate in double the amount of the bond, one scheduling unencumbered property, and the other may schedule mortgaged property. Liberty bonds or cash in the amount of the bail fixed will also be acceptable."

In this connection Mr. Christenson has received the following letter from Harvey R. Landis, inspector in charge of the Chicago division of the Immigration service:

"April 3, 1919.

"Mr. Otto Christenson.

"Sir:

Referring to your conversation with Inspector Ebey I beg to say that the names of the members of the I. W. W. granted bail by the Circuit Court of Appeals, for whom we hold immigration warrants are as follows:

"Charles Ashleigh, George Andreytchine, Ragnar Johanson, Vladimir Lossieff, John Avilla, Charles Plahn, Sigfried Stenberg, Charles Jacobson, Petro Nigra, Francis Miller, Fred Jaakola, Leo Laukki, Walter T. Nef, Louis Parenti, Charles Rothfisher, Frank Westerlund and Fred Nelson.

"This list is made by checking the names on the warrants against the names as they appear in this morning's Tribune. A supply of blank bonds is enclosed. Two sureties are necessary. They must each be owners of real estate in double the amount of the bond. The bonds should be executed in duplicate.

Respectfully,
Harvey R. Landis,
Inspector in Charge."

The appeal in the Chicago cases has been filed, but the court is yet to certify the bill of exceptions. There is much briefing to be done.

The prosecution may propose such amendments as they wish, and the amendments they propose will be argued, then the court will make its order regarding them. The court may order such parts of the appeal as it wishes printed, at government expense. The attorneys for the defense have hopes that the appeal itself may come up for hearing in June.

To date there has been property scheduled for several of those in Leavenworth who were to be admitted to bond at this time, but not as yet in sufficient amount to secure the release of any of the men.

Washington, April 1.—Meat packers in the United States were released from food administration control today.

Chicago, April 2.—Packing Trust stocks were in great demand today.

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois

Subscription Price, One Year, $1.50. Six Months, 75 Cents.
Bundle Orders, 3 cents per copy, Express Prepaid.
Make Money Orders for Subscriptions Payable to "The New Solidarity."

C. E. PAYNE, Managing Editor

WORLD'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT

The most notable achievement of the past few years has been the determination of the wage working class of all the world to do its own thinking. Those who are active in the labor movement of not longer ago than fifteen years can remember the great homage that was paid college professors, lawyers, doctors and writers who would condescend to speak for labor unions at their meetings, and the consideration almost bordering on devotion that was shown any preacher who would leave the pulpit to talk to a crowd of laborers.

This looking up to those above, this bending the pregnant hinges of the knee to intellect, was but natural from the training that was thought to be a necessary part of the education of all workers.

Though the workers will make some mistakes by doing their own thinking, the mistakes will be their own and no one but themselves will have to pay the price. But they will not make the one unpardonable mistake which is greater than all others of having their thinking done for them.

This new departure is the most radical that has taken place in the world of science in the past two centuries, the time when the thinkers of the world have upset all the theories of the past and brought them into the white light of reason. And this new departure will give to the world the greatest results that have accured from any line of thought in the history of the world.

WORLD LEAGUE A NEW DESPOTISM

Any worker who is so verdant as to immagine that the league of nations is going to abolish war and armies should open his mind to the signs of the times instead of being lulled to sleep by those who have an ax to grind thru the operation of that league.

On March 31 Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of war for Great Britain, made a statement in parliament to the effect that conscription would be necessary to maintain the armies needed to enforce their own style of peace. His special plea for conscription was because the Bolsheviki are throwing off the shackles of monarchy and oppression "and the various little states are in direst peril." He correctly stated the position of monarchies when he said the armies must be kept or "we will be powerless to exercise the slightest influence on events in Europe." It is force, not peace, that maintains every government in the world.

One of the foremost advocates of the league is Lieutenant-General J. C. Smuts of the former Boer republic of Africa, now of the British Empire. On December 16 he wrote this statement: "The league will have to occupy the great position which has been rendered vacant by the destruction of so many of the old European empires and the passing away of the old European order." He cannot conceive of leaving the world to pursue its way without some form of tyranny.

Coming as this statement does from one of the staunch supporters of monarchy, it shows the intention of those who are forming the league to make it take the place of "old European empires" in ruling the subject workers with an iron hand. High sounding phrases about "preventing future wars" and other clap-trap of that sort can not cover the fact that the league of nations is, by the admission of those who are sponsors for it, to be used to keep the workers of the world in subjection, now that monarchies have been overthrown and new shiboleths must be sought.

WORLD DOMINATION

The Fellow Workers who are being denied their liberties and rights by the powers that be should not be too severe on those officials who are responsible for the vicious acts. They are setting some good examples that we may well take to heart.

The working class is shut out of all voice regarding the control of industry and the making of laws. This is as it should be. Only the owners of industry should speak in matters pertaining to industry. To have others taking part in the discussions regarding what should be done, and modifying laws and plans to the extent of their power, is always confusing and a hindrance to progress. There must be but one authority, and so long as the people of a country consent to the private ownership of industry that authority should be the private owners of that industry.

And it is well that the private owners of industry should set the example of shutting out all who are not owners. It gives the Industrial Workers of the World a chart of a course they must take when they come to dominate industry. Capitalism is breaking down, and when it is broken there will be no force other than that of the Industrial Workers of the World to take charge of industry and keep it running to feed and clothe the people.

During the transition period, when the capitalists see the workers operating the industries they own, under the leadership of the Industrial Workers of the World, it is certain they will do all in their power to prevent the successful operation of those industries, for the simple reason that they are not receiving their accustomed surplus value. To admit them to share in the councils would be to admit a disturbing force, and one that could well wreck civilization. They are in control of industry now, and have zealously given us a good example of the way in which we must eliminate interference.

YELLOW SOCIALISTS A WORLD PERIL

CANNOT DIRECT EVENTS, ONLY HAMPER PROGRESS

THE FRIENDS AND ENEMIES OF BOLSHEVISM.

By John Sandgren

Bolshevism has numerous friends hroughout the world. In the recent call for an international communist congress issued by the Communist Party of Russia, no less than thirty-nine national organizations of different countries were invited. Together, they would form a formidable array of revolutionary force.

But numerous as the friends of the Bolshevists are in the ranks of the workers, still more numerous are their enemies. The Social Democrats of the right, such as the Social Democratic Parties of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and so on, thruout the world, are their bitterest enemies and do not hesitate to say what they think of them as well as to fight them, as they do in Germany.

Here follows a description of Bolshevism taken from the Swedish paper "Socialdemokraten," edited by the notorious Hjalmar Branting of bourgeois Socialist fame. The description is taken from the German Social Democratic paper "Vorwarts," and the reader should remember that the Social Democrats and the Bolsheviks until quite recently have belonged to the same party and worked more or less hand in hand. This is what the Social Democrats say about the Bolsheviks.

"LENIN'S SOCIALIST RUSSIA. THE BOLSHEVIK PETTY BOURGEOIS TRANSFORMATION.

"A very good description of the situation that has arisen in Russia through the Bolshevik regime may be read in "Vorwarts." It is written by a Social Democrat who, some years ago, traveled through Russia full of enthusiasm for Russian emancipation. He said, among other things, "The Bolsheviks gave the land to the peasants and their slogan was, 'Divide it between you as you see fit, yourselves.' Thru this, there arose a general and mutual rage of annihilation. While the proletarians hurried to divide property in the city, the peasants divided the land in the country. Under the leadership of the Bolshevik government, the proletariats succeeded in getting so far with the socialization of the means of production that thousands of factories had to be shut down. Petrograd had, up to a year ago, three million inhabitants, but has now eight hundred thousand. A year ago, Moscow had two and a half million inhabitants, but now it has only nine hundred thousand. Transportation conditions offered the greatest difficulties in moving from the cities.

"At the same time, the Bolsheviks succeeded in wholly suppressing cultural life. Only purely Bolshevik meetings of an official character are allowed to take place, and on account of the terror, nobody dares to have diverging opinions. Workers who are anti-Bolshevik, or not quite Bolshevik, are in the best case threatened with a suspension of the insignificant rations, whereby they would be given over to starvation.

"With starvation and capital punishment, all criticism of Bolshevik actions is punished. Even such actions as had been timely have now on account of the division and annihilation rage, led to the same result. The soviet government wanted to socialize credit, but cash money could not be found; only worthless paper money, and as industry already was in a miserable condition, this nationalization of credit led to its complete destruction and to the complete ruin of industry. In some few factories, which are still running, there is very little work done and the workers are getting their wages even if nothing is produced, and besides the production is considered as being under the leadership of the workers there employed. Not seldom, parts of machinery are sold and the proceeds divided among the workers. Of corruption and graft among the Bolshevik office holders, it is hardly worth speaking. Only ask the comrades who have spent some time in Russia as soldiers. They can tell you something. Many bureaucrats of the old regime were as poor-house people as compared with the present Socialist officials."

Such are conditions in Bolshevik Russia, according to the Social Democrats. If it is true, it only goes to show that political Socialism is unable to change the economic structure of society. That there is some truth in this, we may surmise without turning to the capitalist papers. From the syndicalist paper of Sweden, which has all the time taken an impartial and expectant attitude toward Bolshevism, we learn the following:

"According to a telegram from Berlin, the central executive committee of soviet Russia has recently unanimously adopted a resolution in which it says in part:

The transportation of and trading with these products is here made completely free. No bars of any import and the free trading in these products in squares and marketplaces be interfered with.'

After the adoption of this resolution, followed a long debate, during which Kamenoff, president of the Moscow Workers' and Soldiers' Soviet, in the following words explained the adopted resolution and its right meaning:

'The main thought in Comrade Lenin's resolution is, that the state shall make every effort to gather into its hands the trade with the most important food products, but leave everything else free.'

If this telegram speaks the truth, and there is no reason to suppose that it does not, the event spoken of is a good proof of the impossibility of the Social Democratic theory, while it at the same time gives strength to the syndicalist view of society.

This complete liberation of commerce can only mean the breakdown of the attempt of socializing commerce, and what is worse, it probably means a return to the private capitalist system of production and distribution.

And this breakdown, what does it prove? It proves that neither the working-class nor any other class in possession of the political power is by that able to shape the economic conditions of society. The Bolsheviks have followed the Social Democratic doctrine to conquer political power in order to introduce Socialism through decrees and proclamations. Better than any other Social Democratic Party, they have succeeded in getting the power of the state into their hands and they have, more honestly than any other party, tried to make a reality out of the theories. In order to realize the theories, they have not hesitated to use force; all the powers of the state have been taken into use and they have constantly worked in the direction of the ideal of social democracy to make the state the owner of the means of production and distribution.

But after nearly a year and a half of consistent carrying out of the theory of socialization, they have been compelled to commence the retreat, although they are still in possession of the political power.

What will eventually remain of Socialism in Russia now that the private capitalists' renaissance apparently has begun, depends upon the Russian workers. Not on their political power, however but on their economic power, that is, on the influence the workers have directly on the economic organization of the enterprises. If Russian workers, through the power of their economic organizations, gain some rights at the place of work, for instance, the right to control the management of the enterprise, the right to appropriate and dispose of the profits of the enterprise, in other words, the same right as the owner himself had, and if this right is acknowledged, not by government or duma, but by the employer, then it is a real gain, an expression of the real economic rightness of society that no political change can alter. But then it is no longer social democracy, but a piece of syndicalism and besides it is no longer a more or less lofty theory but pure reality.

However, it is a fact that in Russia the economic organizations of the workers lack the capacity to assert themselves in production, and for this reason, the return to private capitalism will probably be complete. Be this as it may, what the workers have won they have won through their economic power and not through their political power. That is what the syndicalists have to say about Bolshevism.

Then, turning to the third group of their enemies, the Anarchists, we find that they have a program of their own which, however dim and unclear it may be, is at variance with the Bolshevik economic program. Kropotkin, according to a recent interview, would substitute for the Bolshevik society, a society based on so-called free associations not very clearly defined.

The fourth group of their enemies are the Social Revolutionists of the various shades and particularly strong in their criticism of Bolshevism is the fuction represented by Maria Spiridonova. Finally, it is to be noted that the group represented by Kerensky, Breshkowskaya and Tchaikowski are actively engaged in the United States in trying to secure a live interference in Russia, and add to it all that the old bourgeoisie and the aristocracy are working in the same direction, and we will be compelled to admit that Bolshevism is going to be put to a test that it will perhaps not survive

The immortal gains of Bolshevism for humanity lie on the political field. When it comes to economic reconstruction, the Bolsheviks are going to find that it cannot be made from the top through laws and regulations. Any attempt to make the people the real owners of the means of production and distribution must start with the industrial organization of the workers themselves as outlined in the I. W. W. program. In the meantime, let us hope that Bolshevism will sweep victoriously over all such parts of the world where it still has a mission to perform. After that, begins the I. W. W. period in human history.

BLASPHEMY

By Covington Ami.

"You shall not kill. You shall love
your neighbor as yourself.
You shall not spend your days in piling pelf on pelf.
You cannot serve both God and Mammon, for you must
In one or yet the other put your heart and trust.

"Call no man master. To the truth
be ever true.
The light within you, keep it burning, clear and pure!
He who denies the truth the truth to be,
Unpardonable in the Father's sight is he.

"As brothers work and live. All
things in common hold.
Remember this: Love's spirit is not bought nor sold:
He who is without sin let him first cast the stone:
Not by your words but by your works shall you be known."

And this was "blasphemy," so they
who heard him said,
And forth to Pilate they, the "rebel Wobblie," led;
And he was hanged. The charges? Oh, the same: "Intent
To dethrone God and overthrow the government."

A federal court in Kentucky has ruled that the war is over, officially over, but he has not ordered the troops out of Russia.

SAID ABOUT FREEDOM

By R. E. D.

Excuse me!
I'm going to say a few words on an unpopular subject.
I don't want to get the editor of this perfectly respectable paper
In bad,
Yet I feel that it's my turn to say something
And say it strong
On liberty.

Liberty for the working class
Hasn't had its say yet;
It's time it had.
I'll say it.

Liberty means the right of free speech, free assemblage, free press.
There are over 1,500 victims of the use, not the abuse of these,
In Leavenworth prison alone.
Some well-known victims there are W. D. Haywood,
Eugene V. Debs,
Ralph Chaplin and James P. Thompson
Who said their say in re the class struggle and got pinched.

Numberless raids on halls and meetings were made,
And the crowds broken up, beaten over the heads with clubs,
Railroaded to jail and cruelly maltreated;
Just because they met in peaceful assemblage
To discuss questions they had a right to discuss.

Lastly the press was trampled under foot;
The Masses, The Truth Seeker, The International Socialist Review, Solidarity, The Industrial Worker, and numberless other
Radical and working class journals were stopped
By a tyrannical post-office department,
And some haven't been allowed to resume publication yet.

What's ailing this country?
Is it sick?
Can't it bear to have working class questions debated openly?
Must there be another revolution in the cause of freedom?
It looks like it.

Yet you can trust the capitalists to dig their own graves.
Signs like the above point to their early demise.
People will stick for anything so long as you capitalists feed,
Clothe, shelter and breed them.
But when you fail in these critical necessities,
When you break down entirely, like the bourgeoisie did in Germany,
Russia, Hungary, and other countries,
The Bolsheviki will catch you,
If
you
don't
watch
out!
Then we will get freedom.

RAND SUMMER SCHOOL

The second summer season of the Rand School of Social Science will begin on July 7, 1919, and will extend to August 16. This period will be divided into three terms of two weeks each. The aim of the summer courses is to give to people living outside of New York City an opportunity to study the social sciences, economics, and current history from the socialist point of view. At the same time, a visit to the school will afford an opportunity to exploit the rich vacation possiblities of New York City and its environs.

Among the courses offered are: Interpretation of Social Facts; Control of Public Opinion; Fundamentals of Socialism; History of the Socialist and Labor Movement; Evolution of Society; Economics of Reconstruction; Appreciation of Modern Literature; Epochs of Civilization, and many others.

Lodgings can be secured near the School. The People's House is located near Greenwich Village and in the heart of the residential section of the lower city. Fees are $15 per term of two weeks. A matriculation fee of $1 is required for all students. Admission to single courses $3.50 per course. Admission Public Lecures 25 cents per person. Fee for term includes admission to any course and to all lectures and concerts.

PREAMBLE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

ONE GREAT CERTAINTY ALARMS STATESMEN

One thing is certain amid a sea of uncertainty. If the Allies and America behave in the crisis for which Karolyi has given the signal as they have behaved towards Russia since the Revolution and towards Central Europe since the armistice, they will end all hope of order for long decades to come. They will never make peace at all, and the settlement which will finally come out of the turmoil will be made by other men and on lines the present governments do not contemplate. It is extremely doubtful, in fact, whether the power to make peace still exists at Paris. It is an open question whether the centre of real authority in Europe has not already passed to the workingmen, peasants and soldiers of an international revolution. Certainly it is passing, and passing rapidly, because the prestige of Paris diminishes as the masses on the continent realize that behind the curtain of secrecy there is a deadlock between selfish interest and feeble goodwill. Peace can be made at Paris only if the revolutionary peoples of Europe are convinced quickly by demonstration that the high pretensions of the war were not the usual hypocrisy of statesmen instead of earnest conviction. In these last four months they have been given reason to doubt and small reason to trust. They have seen the statesmen at Paris unwilling, unable and afraid to look the facts in the face. They have seen them the victims of selfish propaganda, wallowing in their emotions, and immovable in regard to their imperialistic claims. Above all they have seen them blunder in regard to Central Europe in precisely the same fashion and for precisely the same reasons as they blundered with regard to Kerensky. It is no wonder that, having nothing to lose but their faith, they should be losing that.—The New Republic.

Some copper trust lawyer has written some stuff that rings like a tinkling cymball and sounding brass. It purports to be signed by some women who are boosting the copper-collar candidate of Butte for mayor. One statement is this:

"With brave hearts and loyal purpose the splendid women of Butte rendered conspicious service to this country in the recent devastating clash of nations."

That would be fine as a tribute from some man to the women of a city or nation. But to have any weight it should stand on its merits and be known as the tribute of a man. But the Butte Miner prints it, which is enough to show its copper inspiration. And to have it signed by "The Women of the Cutts for Mayor Club" adds to the rawness of the thing.

Modest women do not strut bombastically and call themselves "splendid women." They simply go quietly on their way and deserve the tribute without demanding it. And above all they leave "conspicious service" mostly to the military.

The new government in Hungary has definitely set up a government on a territorial basis, by representation on village, town, district and country lines with councils in each. The representatives to the national assembly are to be elected by the town and county councils instead of by the people direct.

Among other pamphlets that are being issued by the Civil Liberties Bureau that are well worth reading are two which are listed as "Ol' Rags an' Bottles" and "Your Amish Mennonite." The price of these is two cents each, or $1.25 per hundred. Address: Civil Liberties Bureau, 41 Union Square, New York City.

New York City.—Bolshevism, I. W. W.ism and red flagism are to be killed dead here on April 19, when the A. F. of L. will stage an All-American patriot rally. It is expected that Samuel Gompers, the London-born American, and other equally American Americans will take part in the slaughter. During and after which the I. W. W. job delegates will continue to line 'em up in the I. W. W.

Fellow Workers in the Hammond, Indiana, district have made a suggestion that May 1 be used by members of the organization as a day for the collection of funds for General Organization. The suggestion is a good one, and should result in several thousand dollars being added to a much-needed fund.

New York, April 4.—The indictment against John Reed, which was drawn in September, 1917, because of articles published in the Masses, has been dismissed. The indictment against Abraham I. Shiplacoff, who was indicted at the same time, was also dismissed. John Reed was for a time official representative of the Russian government in the United States.

Scene: Courtroom in Ontario; magistrate in dais; clerk at table below; prisoner in dock; policemen on guard; lawyers, et al.

Crown Attorney: Now, prisoner, tell me what this book is.

Prisoner, a Finn: I—I don't know.

Crown Attorney: What! You mean to tell me you don't know what is this seditious book for having which you stand here charged.

Prisoner: Naw.

Crown Attorney: Nonsense! You cannot escape justice by such pretense. Tell the court what the book is.

Prisoner: I don't know what you call that in English. My wife looks in it when she makes some pies and good things for eat.

Court adjourns to have title of book done into English.—B. C. Federationist.

OFFICIAL SOCIALISM A ROARING FARCE

THE VICTORY OF THE BOURGEOISIE OVER THE REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

(From "The Syndicalist" of Sweden)
Translated by John Sandgren.

The Socialists of the right call the new German state the "Socialist Republic." They apparently feel justified in doing that because there is a government of moderate Socialists in power, but it is not a question of what label a government carries but what it is doing in the direction of Socialism.

Has the German Socialist government done anything for Socialism in Germany? We have shown how Scheidemann at the beginning of the revolution expressed his regret over the revolutionary events and threatened to use the powers of violence of the bourgeois state against them. Any one who has followed events in Germany can verify that Scheidemann and his co-rulers have done everything to keep this promise. According to old reactionary example, they used cannon and machine guns, prisons and executions to beat down the revolution.

The bourgeoisie owes them great thanks for mounting guard around the old order of things.

They have also bungled or ignored the decisions of the Workers' and Soldiers' Congress in Berlin. The new constitution which they have caused to be elaborated shows that they are determined to continue on the anti-Socialist road they had started on in the beginning. Already their manner of starting the work on this constitution is characteristic of their Socialism. It is not Socialists, not even bourgeois Social Democrats, who made the first sketch of this constitution; it was a simon-pure bourgeois Democrat to whom this important task was confided, namely, Minister of Interior Preuss.

A typical bourgeois is made Minsiter of Interior in order to enable him to draft the constitution of the new Socialist Republic.

One could at least have expected a Magna Charta of state Socialism, the great letter of freedom of the Socialist state, but instead we get the bourgeois constitution in which property is declared sacred. According to "Freiheit," it says in one of the paragraphs of this draft, **Property is sacred; expropriation can only be undertaken on the basis of law for public welfare."**

And in the following paragraph it says that no change of the constitution can be made as long as only one representative over one-third in both chambers is against such change.

These are the same regulations as we find thorugh all bourgeois constitutions. It is a stipulation which surrenders without a struggle to capitalism all the conquests that the revolution had made from the bourgeoisie.

Why do they then call this a Socialist Republic? By what right are they mis-using the name of Socialism? Of course only to deceive the people. With full right, "Freiheit" remarks, that if you hadn't known it beforehand, nobody could have suspected that the proletarian revolution has taken place in Germany.

Of the principal products of the revolution, the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils, there is not one word in the constitution.

MANIFESTO POSTER

The New York Defense Committee of the I. W. W. has prepared a

Manifesto on Deportation

size 14x21 inches, to be posted in union headquarters, meeting halls, shops and wherever working men and women congregate. This manifesto, which bears a striking cartoon, exposes the Capitalist—A. F. of L. plan for getting rid of foreign-born workers with radical opinions, and calls on the workers to organize their economic power in industrial unions, resist the schemes of the master class and their allies, the Gompers gang of labor politicians.

Individuals and organizations are urged to spread this manifesto at once all over the United States, in order to help the campaign in behalf of the hundreds of fellow workers being held in the deportation pens of Seattle, Spokane, Gloucester City, N. J., Boston, Ellis Island and elsewhere.

The manifesto will be supplied in any quantity desired at cost, $6.00 per thousand. Address orders to N.Y. Defense Committee, 27 East Fourth St., New York.

Pictures of the Silent Defense

Men who had the courage to go on strike against the courts of injustice and democracy in the land of U. S. A. and left the court room singing "Solidarity Forever."

When one looks upon the toilers who defied the courts it sends a rush of blood thru the veins and inspires a rebel to renew his efforts to tear down the capitalist system and build up the New Socitey.

There are three different pictures of the group coming out of the Sacramento jail and one picture of their being loaded into a special car to be taken to Leavenworth penitentiary.

The price of the pictures is 25 cents each, or 20 cents each in lots of 25 or more.

Order from San Francisco Recruiting Union, 1135 Mission St., San Francisco, California.

RICE IN GOOD HEALTH REPORT OF DEATH UNFOUNDED

Leavenworth, April 1.—I have a kick coming. Some scoundrel has started a rumor afloat out there to the effect that one, C. H. Rice, is dead in Leavenworth. Now I have been accused of mighty near every crime on the calendar, and I have stood patiently by and never have I protested, but this is the limit.

I want to deny, most emphatically, any of those rumors relating to my death. I am still alive, very much alive; I am enjoying the best of health, I eat everything they give me, I sleep well, and I don't know to save my life who could have started that tale about me kicking the bucket, or what their idea was for starting it. I have seen at least twenty-five letters from the Coast and from Minnesota expressing regrets, etc.

I had several correspondents before this. I have written to them and have not received any answers. I don't understand it, and you can easily understand that other folks would not care to write a dead man, so the result is that I have not received a letter for two months or more. I hope my friends and Fellow Workers can find some means of combating this pernicious rumor, for I don't like to remain dead for the next ten years.—C. H. Rice.

* * *

We might suggest to Fellow Worker Rice that he collect those letters of regret and use them to draw on some of the writers in a rough and tumble scrimmage on aims and tactics. After one has put it down in black and white that an acquaintance is a prince of good fellows it will be almost necessary to stick to the statement to support his own judgment.

But Rice never was a dead one, and we are glad to take this opportunity to say he is still alive and ready to go the lumber barons another round at any time he is liberated.

MACHINE PROCESS

Clothing the World.

New York.—From the time a piece of leather reaches a factory until the shoes are finished and ready to be worn, the labor cost on a single pair of welt lace shoes is thirty-six cents. The United States Department of Labor has published these figures in a Bulletin (Number 323). This thirty-six cents includes the wages of the fireman, the bookkeeper, the watchman and the superintendent, as well as the wages of those who handle the product directly. The total amount of labor time necessary to make the pair of shoes is 86 minutes.

The figures, based on 1916 studies in a number of well-organized factories, show how easily human wants may be satisfied by means of the machine. The labor cost on a pair of shoes is thirty-six cents; the labor times is eighty-six minutes!

In commenting upon these statistics, Professor Scott Nearing says:

"Suppose that we were producing shoes for use, and not for profit. imagine a world in which shoes were made to protect people's feet. It would be possible for one man, working three hours a day to make at least two pairs of shoes every day he worked. Grant equal efficiency in all of the other industries, and the workers, on a three-hour day, could create enough wealth to feed, clothe and house themselves. In a six-hour day they could create all of the comforts of life and many of its luxuries."

"Sweet Freedom's Song."

In a small town in Alabama, sixteen miles from Montgomery, the state capital, the mayor of the town had a colored cook. This cook one Saturday night asked her employer for a higher wage. The mayor refused, stating that he had never paid any more for a cook and wasn't going to do so now. The woman thereupon quit, and, as the law provided, the mayor took up her employment card which he himself had issued to her. The following morning a deputy sheriff appeared at her door and demanded that she show her work card. Despite her explanation of the reason why she had no card, she was arrested and on Monday morning was brought up for trial in the Mayor's Court, before the mayor himself. She was found guilty, and fined $14.00, which fine was paid by the mayor, who then said to her, "Go up to my house, work out the fine and stop your foolishness."—New Republic.

The affair of the season will be held by the Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 300 at the Workers Hall 119 South Throop St. in Chicago on Saturday, April 12. It will be an all-day affair, and the admission is free all the time. The eats will start at 10 A. M. and the entertainment and dance will start at 8 P. M. Nothing like the eats and entertainment have ever been pulled off in Chicago. Come all of you who love a good time, and show that you are with us. And the admission is free.

When the kaiser wanted to rule the world, he had some of the official world against him. Now that the workers of Germany want to rule Germany they have all the official world against them. Verily I say unto you, of such is officialdom made.

PRICES DO NOT DROP RISE STEADILY

About two-fifths of the money spent by the ordinary wage-earner's family goes for food, which is the "big necessary" of life. During 20 years, food prices have been steadily rising.

The "Annalist" (New York) publishes an index number of food prices, covering 25 articles selected and arranged to present an average family budget. The index number for 1890 was 109.252; for 1896, 80.096; for 1914, 146.069; for March 8, 1919, 287.461. That means that the prices of food in March 1919 were twice what they were in 1914; nearly three times what they were in 1890, and over three and a half times what they were in 1896.

When will this thing stop? There is no telling. Economists announce that we are in for an "upward price movement." As yet, the end is not in sight.

The increase in prices during the past four years was abnormal. War demand and the great issues of paper (currency and bonds) were bound to raise prices. The war is over; war demand is passing; wages are dropping; unemployment is menacing, but prices are still at the top notch. Elevators are bursting with grain; warehouses are packed with food; metals and metal products are heaped up, waiting for customers, but the prices do not come down. Why? Because big business, which practically controls supply, is going to hold prices at their present level until the plain people of this country have spent the surplus that they have laid by out of their wages. When the people can no longer buy, prices will come down.

The economists will argue that such a control over supply is impossible. I answer that it exists. The humanitarian will object that such a scheme will result in suffering and death for thousands. I answer that suffering and death have seldom been allowed to stand in the way of profits. The agitators cry out that the American people will not stand for such an outrage. I hope not—but we must wait and see.—Scott Nearing.

JUSTIFY POVERTY

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY THROWS OFF THE MASK.

Before the war, we all knew about the type of Socialism represented by Vandervelde, Victor Berger, Hjalmar Branting, Millerand, Viviani, etc. We ridiculed it, little thinking that we might sometime come under the rule of such Socialists, God save the mark! The Russians had five months of Kerensky and that was enough for them; the Germans have had about the same length of time under Ebert and Scheidemann, and they are dying by the thousands in the attempt to get rid of it. The French are still putting up with their Albert Thomas, for how long we do not know, but the worst of them all seems to have been bestowed upon the Danes and the Swedes, who compete for the doubtful honor of having made the poorest substitute for Socialism. Listen to these few lines taken from the Social Democrat, the official organ of Branting's party in Sweden:

"In direct conflict with reality, the workers believe that their poverty depends only on the unjust partition of wealth. They lack sufficient knowledge to themselves determine that human production is not sufficient to give all men a sufficient living, that it is not sufficient to give everyone what he needs to develop all his powers in freedom to his own satisfaction and for the benefit of the whole. To only a few these possibilities are offered; if even they were to be deprived of them, the only result would be that mass poverty would be still greater than now. The unjust division enters as a fundamental element in the process of production itself."

These leaders of world fame have now for nearly half a century been dangling the corncob of Socialism before the working class mule's nose, and like the famous Missouri mule, they are about to follow their leaders over the banks of the Mississippi of destruction.—John Sandgren.

Letters for the following have been found in the Hall at Kansas City: George Apt, Jack Atkins, Ed Creig, L. L. Gogh, W. H. Hall, John Murray (2), George Miller, J. North, John More and Raine Reirson.

Cards No. 413,118 and 328,226 were also found there.

For the above mail and cards address James Cronin, 316 Jennings St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Leavenworth, March 23. We here are getting along as well as could be expected. Several are sick, but the rest are all right. We still have the "Wobblie" spirit of optimism, the conviction that our cause and organization are good and that the workers in time are bound to see in industrial unionism their and our only salvation, and to join with us in order to ablosih wage slavery.—James Slovik.

We are just in receipt of a letter from a Fellow Worker, B. N., Card No. 267,255, who wrote from California about job conditions on several pieces of work there last November. The information contained in the letter is too old now to be of any use to our readers, except that one job, that between Marysville and Sacramento was closed down last fall and would be resumed in March or April of this year. This is Ogden's camp, and men were at that time shipped out of Secramento.

Fellow workers don't be fools,
Use your brains as well as tools,
Join and stay by the O. B. U.,
It's the place for me and you.

It will show you all your might,
It will make your living bright,
Easy, happy all your days
And to freedom shorter ways.
—J. Perelman.

OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS ITEMS AND NOTICES

On Monday, March 31, Attorney Vanderveer presented arguments before Judge Carpenter in the Federal Court of Chicago on a demurer to the indictment of L. C. Russel, who was indicted in April, 1918. Russel is charged with having tampered with the jury that was first called to try the Chicago cases, and has been in jail since July 18, 1918. Judge Carpenter made no decision in the case, but took the matter under advisement.

Louis H. Brissenden, or any one knowing of his whereabouts, is asked to write to his mother, Mrs. R. O. Brissenden, 1317 Walnut St., Berkley, California. He was last heard from in Des Moines in April, 1918. He had worked in a brick yard in Ruston, Washington, and in Anaconda and Butte, Montana, before going to DesMoines in October, 1917. Was registered for the draft in Butte, examined in Des Moines and excused because of his eyes. Louis has been a member of the I. W. W. for several years.

Los Angeles, Calif., will soon be able to give a splendid account of organization work. The Hotel and Restaurant Workers are coming along fine in the Industrial Union.

Wm. Danton, Delegate No. 2,072, sent in five subs for "The New Solidarity" and five for the "One Big Union Monthly" this week, and Albert Rendigo sent in ten subs for the "Monthly." We still have a number of sub books on hand, and other delegates should get busy with them. Send in for one or two.

If George Miller reads this ad. he is asked to communicate with Tom Weber's mother or forward me her address. Tommy died in Seattle hospital two days after being released from the Seattle detention station.—John Russell, 27 East 4th St., New York, N. Y.

Omaha, March 31.—The members here in joint meeting have adopted a rule to the effect that any members attending joint meetings in Omaha must have their cards with them.—James Ward, Sec.

Any one knowing anything of the past history of Hubert Vowels is asked to send in the information at once to General Headquarters. He claims that he was at one time a member of the I. W. W. somewhere in the West, and is supposed to have served a term in the Oregon state penitentiary or reform school. This is the only information we have, but want to complete it.

We also want to locate Joe Dolan who worked with Charles Krieger in August, September, October and November, 1917. — Thos. Whitehead, 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Among forthcoming publications will be one by the Workers', Soldiers' and Sailors' Council of Seattle. This Council has started a propaganda drive which gives promise of being a big success. There are three open forum meetings every Sunday evening, at the Labor Temple, Labor Temple Annex, and the Longshoremen's Hall. The latter is the largest one. Louise Bryant spoke there recently, and her meeting was a great success.

A mass meeting will be held in Philadelphia on Friday evening, April 18, at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brow Sts., in behalf of all political and class war prisoners. Everyone is invited to attend.

Pueblo, Colorado.—We are in hopes of being able to start something for the One Big Union here in Colorado, but there is a vast amount of educational work to be done before we have any return. These slaves are absolutely in the dark as to the class struggle. They have not had any working class literature, all they have had to read is the P. I. press and Gomper's dope. They are farther back than Russia was in her darkest hour.

The ballots for the referendum of Lumbers Workers' Industrial Union No. 500 are now ready, and all Branch secretaries and delegates are asked to send in for them at once if they have not already received them. Address George H. Ricker, 401 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis.

All mail intented for the San Francisco Recruiting Union should be addressed to J. P. Malley, 1135 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif.

The general conference of Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 300 will be held in Hungarian Hall at 9022 East Holton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, on April 15. The conference will be called to order at 9 A. M.—E. R. Thomas, Acting Sec.

The metal polishers of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. at Dubuke, Iowa, are on strike for the eight-hour day and living wages, and other crafts have come out in sympathy with them, tying up the entire plant, and the strike is spreading to other plants of the company.

Ed Ryan, former editor of the "New Unionist" is requested to communicate with John Engdahl, Box 365, Seattle, Wash., on a matter of importance.

It was reported a short time ago that Gopal Singh, a young Hindu Nationalist, was to be deported to India by the United States government. He was convicted of conspiring to violate the neutrality laws of this country in 1915-16, and sentenced to serve a year and a day on McNeill's Island. His term expired on February 23, and he was to be deported at once. Such a deportation is generally equivalent to an execution in India by the British au-

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD ACTIONS

PREPARES FOR WORK OF THE COMING CONVENTION

BRANCH SECRETARIES AND DELEGATES, ATTENTION

General Organization Stamp.

The DOLLAR ORGANIZATION STAMP is the most important stamp that has ever been issued by the General Organization as the entire proceeds of these stamps are to be used for constructive organization work.

Money received from the sale of these stamps will be used to defray the deficits arising in the organization and building up of the smaller industrial Unions. For instance as was done in the case of the A. W. O. 400, which upon its organization was loaned $500 and given unlimited credit for papers and supplies. This assistance given by the General Organization resulted in building up one of the strongest Industrial Unions of the I. W. W.

At the present time, the Central Organization is doing the same thing for the Metal and Machinery Workers No. 300, the Railroad Warkers No. 600, the Marine Transport Workers No. 100 and the Hotel, Restaurant Domestic Workers' No. 1100. All of these Industrial Unions have been reorganized by the General Organization and are bing assisted financially until they have a membership that will enable them to stand by themselves.

The ORGANIZATION STAMP FUND will also be used for advancing money to the stronger Industrial Unions in order to enable them to carry out their plans for organization and to assist in making their intensive membership and organization campaings during the periods when work is just opening up in their respective industries.

The ORGANIZATION STAMP FUND will also be used to print and distribute foreign and Industrial Union literature and to assist newly formed unions to put out the literature required by their respective industries.

The ORGANIZATION STAMP FUND will also enable the General Organization to re-imburse for the large amount of literature and supplies LOST in transit, and thus enable the organization to print new literature and meet the deficit of the publishing bureau arising from such losses.

It is, therefore, imperative that the membership contriubute as liberally as possible to this fund if they wish to build up a strong and aggressive organization.

Calls are coming in for literature and supplies from all over the country. There were twenty new Charters for branches of Industrial Unions and the General Recuiting Union issued during the month of March.

If you believe in constructive organization work and industrial union propaganda and "Desire to build up the structure of the new society within the shell of the old," then **push the sale of the Organization Stamp.**

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD,
By THOS. WHITEHEAD,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

Provisional General Executive Board Report Week ending April 5.

Chicago Appeal.

Bail has been set for some of the men in Leavenworth and applications for bail being filed for the others as rapidly as possible. The amount of bail fixed seems reasonable and a united effort should be made by all members to release those boys who are sick and the men having women and children depedant upon them. Bail has been fixed as follows: $5,000 for the five-year men, $10,000 for the 10 and 20-year men, and $1,000 to $5,000 for the others. If those who are willing to bail the boys would have their real estate scheduled with our attorney for this purpose we might be able to have the court fix bail in even smaller amounts than above indicated.

Real estate any place in the United States can be used in the appeal case. However, it will be necessary for two persons to sign the bond and schedule real estate in double the amount of the bond, one scheduling unencumbered property and the other may schedule mortgaged property. Liberty bonds or cash in the amount of the bail fixed will also be acceptable.

It will be necessary for those willing to furnish bail to send us a legal description of the property, state its value, and the amount of mortgage if encumbered.

If persons desiring to furnish bail have any particular individual in view whom they desire to see bailed, kindly have them mention same. If they have no one in view, the Defense Committe will use their best judgment and take out the men whom it is most necessary to release first. For instance, those who are ill and have dependants will be given

Wichita Cases.

The General Executive Board has instructed Attorney Vanderveer to get definite bail fixed in the Wichita cases before he leaves for Seattle to take charge of the Criminal Anarchy cases. As soon as bail is set in the Wichita cases a special effort should be made to obtain the release of these men, as they have been held in filthy and unsanitary jails almost eighteen months without trial.

Recommendations Provisional General Executive Board.

The Executive Board in conjunction with the Secretary-Treasurers of some of the Industrial Unions are holding night sessions for the purpose of recommending revisions in the Constitution, that will make the Constitution meet the new requirements that have arisen in the practical application of Industrial Union principles. We would suggest that the members of all branches go carefully over the constitution and send in such recommendations as will enable the constitution to meet the new conditions that have arisen in the Organization.

The question of delegates at large, or the expansion of the One Big Union idea, to the delegate system is receiving the careful consideration of the General Executive Board. The plan that will be presented to the convention will likely be along these lines: That a delegate of any Branch of the I. W.W. represents the whole I. W. W., and that he have power to initiate members into any unit of the organization that is subordinate to the General Organization.

Blank membership books will be issued to delegates by the Industrial Union to which they belong, and the delegate when filling out these books, will immediately place the new member in the Industrial Union to which he belongs. This will avoid transfers and simplify book-keeping. It will also make it unnecessary for delegates to carry credentials of half a dozen different Industrial Unions, and the necessity of his keeping separate accounts of books and stamps with these Industrial Unions. A delegate would get ten membership books good for members in any Industrial Union and his credential would make him a delegate for all unions in the I. W. W. In other words, the delegate of any Industrial Union would be a delegate for all Industrial Unions.

New Organization Leaflet.

A new eight page leaflet is just going on the press. "An Appeal to the American Worker," by George Hardy, of Leavenworth, Kas. This leaflet deals with the tremendous changes in industrial conditions throughout the world, and the relation of the I .W. W. to same. This is strictly an organization leaflet and should be distributed broadcast among the American workers. Orders should be sent in at once so that we will know how many to print.

Price for this eight page leaflet, printed on good paper, $5.00 per thousand. As it is practically sold for cost kindly send cash with order.

Statement by Member of the Provisional G. E. B.

Seattle, April 2.—The statement in the Minutes of the Provisional G. E. B. which were published in "The New Solidarity" of March 21 are misleading in that they did not state fully the reason of my leaving Chicago. I was asked on March 6 to go to the Pacific Northwest to raise funds for the organization, to which I consented. I am still a member of the Provisional General Executive Board.—W. I. Fisher.

The General Office has on hand a large number of the One Big Union charts which give a clear logical explanation of the form of the I. W. W. organization. These should be in the hands of every worker in the country, and in order to get them out as quickly as possible they will be sold for 5 cents each, or for $2.50 per hundred in lots of 100 or more. Order from Thos. Whitehead, 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Payment for Service

Sioux City, Ia., March 22.—United State senator Kenyon today declined to discuss the possibilities for Republican candidates for the presidency. He did say, however, "personally I would like to see the Republicans nominate Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of Chicago. I thought there was a probability that Gen. Pershing might be the party candidate, but I do not think this probable now."

Glasgow Strike Broken by Troops

London—Issues of the Labor Leader, official organ of the Independent Labor Party, give a detailed account of how the Glasgow strike, all mention of which had dropped out of the American press, was broken up by force. It is charged that the police made an unprovoked attack upon men, women and children gathered in George Square after a procession which had brought the crowd there to hear the report of the strike committee in session with the Lord Provost at the City Chambers. The police started to club the multitude and taken unawares, they were driven off the square. Embittered by the treacherous attack the crowd rallied, hurled the police back across the square. Thereupon attack and counter attack followed each other until the labor leaders, already under arrest, managed to make themselves heard and prevailed upon the mass to march away to Glasgow Green. After that large numbers of troops were poured into the city with machine guns and tanks and the strike was broken.

I, THE INTELLECTUAL.

By Covington Ami.

I am the Intellectual—
The man who thinks he's thinking—
What I don't know is unimaginable—
I can prove anything and everything,
I have a program for all that is and ain't—
I can show the Proletarian Lion how to live without eating the Plutocrat Lamb—
I am a Stepatatimer—
I believe in Evolution without Devolution or Revolution—
In being without beginning, in movement without motion, and in change without change—
I can expropriate without expropriating, systematize the systemless, and bring an irresistible force against an indestructible object without hurting anybody—
I am Pure Reason lost in the labyrinth of Mortal Mind—
I am a Wonder!—
I was born the day before God—
If he had listened to Me there wouldn't have been any trouble—
But, he created Adam and Eve—
Then the human race started—
Then hell broke loose—
Poor old God!
I told you so!

TRADE RECOGNITION MOST DESIRABLE POLITICS WAIT

New York City.—Mr. L. C. A. K. Martens, the official representative of the Soviet government of Russia made the following statement a few days ago:

"The State Department of the United States, has my credentials as representative of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. They have made no reply. They recognize only the representative of the Kerensky government, which is probably the deadest thing there is.

"But for the political recognition, I do not care at all. All I want is that there shall be trade recognition; that the blockade shall be lifted, so that the Russian government, buying as one organization, shall be able to make purchases in this country of machinery, chemicals—all manner of manufactured goods. Let the political recognition wait. Let the flag follow the trade.

Gone Back to Land.

"Petrograd has lost population, but not to the extent that has been stated. Instead of the loss being 70 per cent., as some say, it is nearer 30 per cent. When there was no coal the factory was moved to where there was coal. And, also, it should be remembered that the Russian factory worker never has lost touch with the soil. He speaks of going to the country as going 'back home.' If there was no work in the factory for him now, the land is his, he has simply gone to the land and is maintaining himself there.

"In the country the peasant is practically self-supporting. If Russia had been as highly developed as other countries, the blockade would have been a calamity, but as it is, if the Russian worker cannot buy shoes from abroad, he can make them himself at home. He can't make agricultural machinery at home, it is true, but he has his sickle; he always has had his sickle. Agriculture has been carried on with old-fashioned methods, and while they will supply food in plenty, Soviet Russia is organizing thousands of schools in which the most highly improved methods of agriculture are taught.

Making More Harvest

"The International Harvester Company—what we call the McCormick—had eight factories in Russia before the revolution. They are now doing 30 per cent. more than they were before they were socialized. Naturally, the harvester company is not well pleased with things as they are, but it is not improbable that negotiations now in progress will be satisfactorily concluded."

The Soviet government has taken the right method to bring peace between the United States and Russia. Government is ever solicitous of the wishes of capitalism, and capitalists are ever solicitous of profits. With the allied capitalists of the United States reaching for the trade of 180,000,000 people, the Bolsheviki will suddenly become (to them) the best of good fellows.

NO MIDDLE GROUND FOR ASSEMBLYMEN

Manifesto of Former Anti-Bolsheviks.

Stockholm, Feb.—According to a wireless from Moscow, the delegation of members of the former Constituent Assembly, who happen also to be prominent members of the Social-Revolutionary Party, who have just arrived in Moscow, have issued a proclamation addressed to all the citizens of the Russian Republic, in which they declare:

"Justice obliges us to state that the former accusations alleging that the Bolsheviki were in the pay of the German imperialists, were untrue. The World War has ended with the defeat of imperialistic Germany; the Peace of Brest-Litovsk has been abrogated, and the intervention of the Allies in the internal affairs of Russia is assuming more and more definite proportions. The Russian Revolution is now threatened with mortal danger from our former Allies. The deciding struggle between social revolution and social reaction has begun. We consider it our duty to appeal to all the citizens, workers, and peasants of Russia, even before the achievement of an official union between the Social-Revolutionary Party and the Soviet Power, to admonish them to unite for the decisive conflict with the common foe. Long live the Russian, and with it the World Revolution!

WOMEN NOT PROPERTY

Another Lie Nailed.

A copy of the "New Europe" has just arrived from England. It bears date of March 13. A statement in it puts an end to any doubt in the minds of decent people as to whether the story of the nationalization of women in Russia is the truth or an infamous libel. Harold Williams, a bitter opponent of Bolshevik rule in Russia, gives the lie to a report that was as foolish as it was wicked. "The New Europe" takes the blame for giving currency to this report, which they now state was a mistake on their part. There are many people who have believed this statement, who will be convinced that a lie has been uttered by the opponents of Soviet Russia when they read this statement from the "New Europe."

Iowa City, Iowa.—Farm wages here are $2.50 per day and board, or $50 to $65 per month and board. Cherokee, Emmettsburg, Rockwell City and other places near here are in the market for slaves for farm work. Pete Shugart has 200,000 yards of dirt to move seven miles from Tracy, Iowa, at the junction of the Burlington and Wabash roads. This work will start at once.

Yankee Robinson's circus will open the season at Perry on April 19, and they want 200 men in all lines of work.—A. L.

PREAMBLE OF THE ONE BIG UNION

AUSTRALIANS RECOGNIZE THE CLASS STRUGGLE

Last week "The New Solidarity" had a short account of occurences in Australia, as noted by some copies of "Solidarity" that had been received. Since that account was printed we have been able to obtain a copy of the preamble of the One Big Union constitution, together with some comment by one of those who took part in the formation of that organization.

The preamble bears out the contention that the One Big Union of Australia is now in about the same nebulous condition that the industrial union movement of this country was at the time of the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World. It has a mixture of political beliefs and what "should" be done, instead of a clear-cut statement of the scientific principles of what working-class action "must"be.

It seems unavoidable that industrial action should be cluttered with political ideas for a time during the period of throwing off the restraints that hold militant workers back from doing their work of emancipation, but there is one good thing accomplished at least. Instead of the "political and industrial wings" being in separate camps where they can not compare their ideas except at long range, they are now in the same organization where precept must stand the acid test of practice.

The Preamble and comment are as follows:

After sitting for six days the notable Australian One Big Union Congress finished its work on January 17. That work should become historic, and the gathering prove a landmark in working class progress. We give a valuable outline of business transacted. Among the first matters attended to by the interstate delegates was the adoption of the following:

Preamble.

1. We hold that there is a class struggle in society, and that the struggle is caused by the capitalist class owning the means of production to which the working class must have access in order to live. The working class produce all value. The greater the share which the capitalist class appropriates the less remains for the working class; therefore, the interests of these two classes are in constant conflict.

2. There can be no peace as long as want and hunger are found among millions of working people and the few who constitute the employing class have all the good things of life.

3. Between these two classes the struggle must continue until capitalism is abolished. Capitalism can only be abolished by the workers uniting in one class-conscious economic organization to take and hold the means of production by revolutionary, industrial and political action. "Revolutionary action" means action to secure a complete change, namely, the abolition of capitalistic ownership of the means of production—whether privately or through the state—and the establishment in its place of social ownership by the whole community. Long experience has proved the hopeless futility of existing political and industrial methods, which aim at mending and rendering tolerable, and thereby perpetuating, capitalism—instead of ending it.

4. The rapid accumulation of wealth and concentration of ownership of industries into fewer hands make the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because craft unionism fosters conditions which allow the employer to pit one set of workers against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby defeating each in turn.

5. These conditions can be changed, and the interests of the working class advanced, only by an organization so constituted that all its members in any industry shall take concerted action when deeming it necessary, thereby making an injury to one concern of all.

6. We hold that, as the working class creates and operates the socially-operated machinery of production, it should direct production and determine working conditions.

That is a great and basic statement.

Mr. E. E. Judd, referring to the unfair attempt to lead the public to believe that the I. W. W. and O. B. U. preambles were practically the same thing, said that the vital difference between the two preambles was that the O. B. U. preamble stood for political action on the highest civilized plane, while the I. W. W. preamble relied on industrial action alone. "The O. B. U., when it is sufficiently powerful," said Mr. Judd, "will reflect its own political party. Its parliamentary candidates will enter Parliament not for the purpose of administering or perpetuating the existing class state, but to abolish the existing system and its Parliament, and inaugurate an industrial parliament composed of representatives of, and elected by, those in industries."

The Name And Object.

The name of the organization was decided upon as "The Workers' Industrial Union of Australia." The objective was declared as follows:—"To bind together in one organization all the wage workers in every industry to achieve the purposes set forth in the preamble."

Structure.

It was agreed that the membership should consist of an unlimited number of wage earners, including those engaged as union officials, grouped together in such a manner as should be decided upon. It was resolved to classify the unions into departments, divisions, sub-divisions, sections and mixed sections, and that there be six departments, each consisting of as many divisions as might be necessary to meet industrial requirements. It was decided to classify the departments as follows:

1. Building and construction.
2. Manufacture and general production.
3. Transportation and communicatino
4. Agriculture, land and fisheries.
5. Civil service and public utilities.
6. Mining.

The classification of workers in departments, divisions, etc., was completed, and under the heading of public safety it was decided to include members of the police forces of the fire brigade.

Conference decided that a section should be composed of workers in a given locality or shop, who would elect shop committees to deal with local matters, and that a mixed section should consist of persons engaged in various industries or occupations in the same locality, where there are not sufficient workers in any one calling to form a sub-division or section.

It was resolved that the grand council be the chief administrative body of the union, and that it consist of a president and secretary, together with two delegates from each department of industry, the president and secretary to be elected by a ballot of the whole membership of the union, and the delegates by a ballot of the members in their respective national divisions.

Provisional Council and Officers.

The conference elected a provisional council to supervise the preliminary work of launching the scheme as drawn up by conference. The provisional council is to be known as the Australian council of officers of the Workers' Industrial Union. The office-bearers were elected as follows: Mr. T. E. Wilson, president; Mr. B. A. Mulvogue, secretary; Mr. C. Coupe, treasurer; Messrs. E. Rutherford, J. S. Garden, (N. S. W.), and T. D. Williams (S. A.), delegates. The three officers are Victorian representatives.

The conference decided that the publication in New South Wales which is to issue at the end of this month to be known as the "O. B. U.", should be the official organ of the One Big Union, subject to the control of the provisional council. It was decided that uniform badges and buttons should be made for use throughout the Commonwealth.

Cost of Scheme Reckoned.

At its final sitting the One Big Union Conference made an official estimate of the cost of administering the Australia One Big Union, and fixed the cost at £268,226. Figures supplied by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Commonwealth Statistician, it was stated Mr. E. E. Judd, showed that the union expenditure for the Commonwealth for the year ended December, 1916, was £604,187 under craft unionism, the year 1916 having been chosen for comparison, as the big striké occured in 1917, with consequent increased expenditure. The estimated expenditure for the One Big Union was based on the fact that the maximum salaries for the highest paid officials (Grand President and Grand Secretary) would be £400 a year, and the other salaries would be less. These figures, Mr. Judd claimed, showed that there would be a saving of £335,961 a year, or more than 10d. in the £, on union expenditure under the One Big Union scheme. —Melbourne "Socialist."

LED ALONG LIKE SHEEP

OVATION
To a Group of Soldiers Who Are Back with Pockets Full of Democracy.

Last week Los Angeles welcomed her heroes home, and the welcome reflected credit on the powers. The Ad men had been excelled by the advertisers of home products. After the boys had passed by, privates walking and officers comfortably ensconced in automobiles as usual, a long parade followed. Floats advertising home products, also carrying good slaves oftentimes, required many hours to exhibit themselves.

The candy factory slaves walked. Young boys sent to the slave market long before their school days should have been ended tried to do the college boys' "'Rah, 'Rah, 'Rah!" The effect was pitiful. One educated worker made his voice heard above the blare of bands to this effect: "Shout, ye slaves, for the master who robs and oppresses."

In the past the crowds have been diminishing at the parades. The masters adopted new tactics this time to get a crowd. Candy, wienies, canned milk, ice cream, cheese and other utilities were tossed out, and the freemen of this country scrambled for the scraps.

A twelve hundred ton propeller of an 8,800 ton ship passed, and I heard a succinct remark made, "Yes, and every ounce of that weight is on our backs." It all goes to show that some people are wiser than formerly. The master's shams do not beguile as they once did, and the gayest marcher realized that his wages came from what he did.

Even blistered feet were welcomed to break the monotony of toil. But can there be any compensation for the fat chefs who were so winded that they could not get beyond the third measure of their selection? Or for those meat packers whose backs carried the sign of their owners in large letters?

A few people were seriously injured by the bars of laundry soap and like articles hurled from the floats. Had it occurred in Russia we should have been reading about the inhuman butchery taking place. But this happened in Scabby Los Angeles.—Del. 302.

Secretaries and Fellow Workers generally are urged to boost the Spanish Paper, "La Nueva Solidaridad," among all Spanish speaking workers, and especially among the Mexicans in the West. It is issued twice a month, and with better support should be issued weekly. The M. T. W. in New York are giving a dance and entertainment especially for "La Nueva Solidaridad," date not known to us just now.

DEATH VALLEY BORAX MINERS WANTED

Los Angeles, April 1.—I have just returned from Ryan, Death Valley, California, where I spent several weeks in the employ of the Pacific Coast Borax Company at their No. 2 camp. While the living conditions are not bad, the working conditions are unbearable. They have a slave driving foreman by the name of Conners who, like many of his kind, thinks only of profit for the master and nothing of human life but a continuous grind from the time you go on the job until you come off. It is "Hurry up, hurry up." If a man straightens his back for a moment he is at once told to get busy, and the scissor bills stand for it.

There is much dissatisfaction expressed in the bunk houses, on the job and elsewhere, but no attempt at organization. The company will not stand for organization, and as usual the camp is full of stool pigeons and spotters and as soon as a man opens his head he goes down the line. In spite of this there is a good opportunity for a couple of live delegates to do some good work, which is badly needed in this camp.

The best way to get into this camp is to apply on the job. Most of their men are hired through their Los Angeles office, but miners and muckers drifting into the camp can go to work at any time as they are always short of men, and this is the best way for delegates to get on, as the L. A. office has for its official watch dog Detective Harry Richmond, a hard man to get by. Some of our fellow workers will recall this character, as he has a long record as a good tool and servant of the masters. Richmond is one of the most feared and despised men in his capacity. It is said that he has more scalps hanging to his belt than any one man in the country, in the way of breaking up local unions and frustrating attempts to organize the workers. This I suppose is part of his duties with the Pacific Coast Borax Co., and I must say that up to date he has been very successful, as shown by the conditions existing.

But now the time is right for organization, so let us go to the mat and show by the power of the ONE BIG UNION that we are able to cope with any situation and are going to organize the workers in spite of him and all of his kind. The wages on this job are poor, being $3.50 for muckers and $4.50 for miners, but the work is hard and laborious. $1.00 per day is charged for board, which is fair.

This camp is located in Death Valley. In order to reach it take the Santa Fe to Ludlow, Calif., then the Tonopah and Tidewater to Death Valley Junction, then the Death Valley road to Ryan, where the company's mines are.—J. Owens.

GUNMEN DOMINATING NEW MEXICO MINES

COAL FIELDS OF NEW MEXICO.

Mines at Dawson, Van Houten, Sugarette and Blossburg are working about three days a week. The companies are hostile to any and all kinds of labor organization.

The miners are forced to trade at the company store. Those who had been holding liberty bonds have been forced to sell at a big sacrifice in order to buy food since the mines have gone on half time, and still the cost of living continues to soar skyward.

All who apply for and are given work are forced to undergo a physical examination which is more rigid than that for the army or navy—must go before the company doctor in the nude.

The forty-five year law is once more in effect. All those forty-five years old or over need not apply. Some democracy! The camps are full of gunmen, and once they get you spotted as a union man, good night, nurse! You are an outlaw in New Mexico. Conditions could not be worse even though Kaiser William were at the steering wheel instead of our American kaisers.—A. Miner.

Sioux City, Iowa.—"Mayor Short does not understand the seriousness of the bolshevist movement in Sioux City," said Rev. L. Zakrevsky, pastor of the Russian Orthodox church, today.

"Four weeks ago a meeting was held at 1804 Leech street. A Russian Jew came from Chicago to speak. Russian pamphlets, which advertised the meeting, were circulated in the East Side foreign settlement, and I was informed of the gathering by members of my parish who do not favor the boshevist movement."

"The speaker was sent here by the I. W. W.

"Unless the federal, state and city authorities regard this movement in a serious light and curb it before gaining strength in the United States, we will have revolt in our own country.

"It is spreading in Europe and leaders are being sent to this country to stir up ignorant persons.

"Lenine and Trotzky were in the service of the German government, and the plan was to join Russia and Germany, which may yet be done. They sent agents to the United States with millions of dollars to be used in spreading the bolshevist propaganda."

After this was published and came into the hands of the slaves of his church, they asked the reverend gentleman what it meant, so he left town rather than explain.

By Capitalism's Orders

Paris, March 29.—Raoul Villain, on trial before a court-martial charged with the murder of Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader, on July 13, 1914, was acquitted this evening, Alphonse Zevaes, attorney for Villain, declared the motive for the crime was misguided ardent patriotism. He appealed to the court for the acquittal of Villain "in the name of victory, which is now filling our hearts with joy."

WORLD MOVEMENT TO REVOLUTION

CANADA

Persecution Continues Unabated.

Toronto.—Although the peace conference has been in session at Paris for several months, the pernicious Order in Council declaring certain organizations to be unlawful in character still continues in force. Among these organizations the following may be mentioned: the I. W. W., the Social Democratic Party, the Social Labor Party, the W. I. I. U., various Russian socialist and workers' groups, the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party, and two Chinese associations of workers.

Thirty-six Hour Week Demanded.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.—In its new constitution the provincial Federation of Labor declares for a 36-hour work week for this province. It also favors a system of taxation whereby land held for speculative purposes will be assessed at the owner's selling price.

The first preamble of the constitution declares for free and compulsory education.

HOLLAND

Communism is Imminent.

Rotterdam.—With four avowed bolshevists in the national parliament, and with communist committees organized in practically every town of Holland, the threat of David Wynkoop, who is called "Holland's Little Liebknecht," that a general strike will soon be declared appears to be backed by more than mere words. In fact, the three biggest trade unionist groups in Holland are in active relation with the four deputies. These groups are affiliated with the National Workmen's Secretariat, of which Bernard Lansink is the directing head. Lansink works hand in glove with Wynkoop and arranges for labor demonstrations whenever Wynkoop desires this reinforcement. The head of the communist group is Engeldor Bouwman, an ultra radical who maintains close relations with the soviet leaders at Moscow, and with the Sparticans of Germany.

Clergy Tries to Stem Socialist Tide.

The Hague, Holland.—How menacing to the established order is the amazing spread of socialism, appears from the fact that the Dutch Roman Catholic bishops have issued a joint pastoral enjoining all Catholics not to become members of a socialist organization, or to give active support to it, or to read socialist publications, or to accept the teachings of socialists. The letter states that those who are socialists or support socialist doctrine must renounce their membership in the church, and those who continue to read socialist publications must be restrained from receiving any sacrament.

SPAIN

Workers Gain All Along Line.

Madrid.—Concessions all along the line to the workers have resulted in the calling off of the general strike in Barcellona. The workers were successful in having a minimum wage established, in compelling the government to demobilize immediately all strikers called to the colors, and in securing a pledge that employers will adopt no reprisals.

SWEDEN

Organized Labor Shows Gratifying Increases.

Göteborg.—A gain of 38,000 members within one year is the proud achievement of the Swedish Federation of Labor, according to its report for 1918 recently published. This increase brings the total membership up to 217,000 organized workers.

Of these, the metal workers constitute the best organized group. Their membership increased from 59,000 to 65,000. Equally remarkable is the increase in the number of the organized communal employers. Their number rose during 1918 from 5,700 to 12,000.

Göteborg boasts of having over 25,000 organized workers. Of these, 19,000 are members of the Socialist Party and belong to the Workingmen's Commune.

DENMARK

Unemployment Reaches Alarming Proportions.

Copenhagen.—Unemployment during the year 1918 was bad enough, but since the beginning of this year has steadily increased to such alarming proportions as to overshadow all other questions and problems. The maximum of unemployed during difficult periods before this was 50,000. Now the number has gone beyond 63,000, and the end is not yet. The government is frantically trying to meet the situation. Laws have been passed for subsidizing labor union benefit funds, for establishing governmental employment bureaus, for loaning money to various communities to enable them to undertake public works, etc. Conferences have been summoned at the ministry of the interior between representatives of the trades unions and the employers' assocializations in the hope of relieving the situation. No one will venture to predict what it will all lead to.

CHINA

The Worm Turns Even Here.

Peking.—No little consternation has been caused in government circles by the report from Petrograd that a Chinese labor organization, 60,000 members strong, has been formed for the purpose of carrying the propaganda of revolution into China and organizing Soviets throughout the country. The government has adopted the expedient which other capitalistic governments are helplessly embracing as bolshevism invades their territory—it has appointed an investigating committee to see what can be done about it!

Russian Workers Anxious to Leave.

Lawrence, Mass.—Here is the answer of the Russian workers of Lawrence to the cry for deportation of aliens: "We demand the immediate opening of frontiers, so that we may return to our homes, to our country, where the glorious sun of freedom shines brightly, where the working class is master of its own destiny, and where the songs of the working class freedom reverberate in the air. We are not afraid to be deported, but would rather welcome the opportunity to leave immediately."

To Stop Strikes by Law.

Olympia, Wash.—A bill before the Washington legislature shows a new wrinkle in the campaign to stop strikes by law. The latest is that no strike shall be called until after a vote by the organization involved is taken under the direction of the public election officials after thirty days notice.

An employer is not interfered with in his right to close down his plant for any reason or no reason, but if his employees would suspend work to enforce their demands, the employer under the term of the proposed bill is given thirty days notice, with public officials controling the election before employes can quit work.

Tacoma Newsies Win Demands.

Tacoma.—As an aftermath of the general strike in Seattle the newsboys of Tacoma have just won their fight for recognition for their union; for "full returns" which means the return of unsold papers to the publishers without loss to the boys; and the return to their regular street corners of the striking newsboys.

The newsies have been on strike since the general strike of last February in a clean, fair battle for the principle of unionism.

The publishers, Frank Baker and Roy Pinkerton, stipulated that only Tacoma daily papers be handled by the boys. This would cut out the Seattle Union Record, which the executive committee of the Central Labor Council and the Allied Printing Trades felt bound to support. A compromise was effected according to which this publication is to be sold exclusively by certain boys and not sold in connection with Tacoma papers.

"Union Conditions or Quit," Say Machinists.

Seattle.—The slogan "54-40 or fight" of earlier days is not in it with "union conditions or quit," say the machinists as loyal members of their union in their attitude toward the shopowners who have announced that they are to increase the 44-hour week existing before the strike to 48-hours and also to decrease the minimum pay from 90c to 80c an hour.

A number of shops were reported to the Union as having made these announcements. They are: The Marine Pipe and Machine Works, Pacific Machine Works, Kilbourne & Clarke, Pacific & Hoist Co., Goulowson & Grey, Hendricks Mfg. Co., Joe Bigert's Machine Shop. Machinists' Hope Lodge has set as a special order of business for an early meeting, the question of continuing or discontinuing the one-day's-pay strike fund.

If the rumblings caused by the virtual lockout of unionists are indications of another storm, Hope Lodge is likely to vote to continue the strike fund on the old basis.

CALL FOR ACTION

New York, March 25.—This letter is addressed to all amnesty and defense organizations thruout the country to enlist their support for our May Day plans, if they have not already made similar plans.

We have decided that this first May Day after the last five years of blood and tears should not only be a celebration of the rising tide of proletarian dictatorship in Europe, but a nation-wide protest against the imprisoning and imprisonment of Socialists, I. W. W.'s and all other champions of labor and liberty.

There are nearly two thousand political prisoners in the United States today. Many of them are well-known and well-beloved, others are obscure and almost forgotten. We must speak and act at once and in a determined manner for all those who pay with their freedom for their devotion to their class.

The program for the day, as planned by the committee, will turn May First into a genuine workers' holiday, with indignation against capitalist "justice" to make us conscious of our class interests. We aim to shut every factory for the day, to parade the streets in vast masses, to flood the city with literature, and to agitate for amnesty at numerous open-air meetings.

Some 250 organizations affiliated with our body, representing approximately 800,000 workers and radicals in the New York district, will do their utmost to make the day historic for its show of solidarity. Other labor and radical bodies are expected to fall in line. Already the Socialist Party of New York has voted to cooperate fully with the Workers' Defense Union in the arrangement of the demonstration.

But to make the protest most effective, it must be carried out on a nation-wide scale. A similar program is being organized in Philadelphia, where the Socialist Party local has taken the initiative. Every city and town in the country should arrange for monster May Day demonstrations. It is with a view toward making a unified show of strength that we urge you to take steps toward securing a cessation of work for the day, and a powerful turn-out of the workers in behalf of their imprisoned fellows.

Will you help us in this plan? Will you let us know what action your organization takes on this plea?—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Organizer.

Serious disturbances have been in progress in Korea, in which 32,000 persons have been imprisoned and 100,000 have been injured. The number of dead is not reported. In Seul, the capital, 10,000 people attacked the police station and post office, and were not driven off until strong reinforcements had been sent by the Japanese government. The movement is said to be in favor of independence from Japanese rule.

16321

NO 985
PLAINTIFF'S ~~DEFENDANT'S~~ EX. NO 3 X/B
FOR IDENTIFICATION
ADMITTED in evidence
John H. Fountain CLK

Without Liberty the Brain is a Dungeon, the Mind a Convict

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

No. 26 CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919 No. 26

MAY DAY CELEBRATION CRUSHED BY TANKS FROM GERMANY

Cleveland, May 2.—The May Day celebration here was marked by two deaths, scores of people wounded and sent to the hospitals, some hundreds less seriously injured and over 130 sentenced and fined on charges of rioting, while several others are held on charges of attempting to kill. This was all the result of police activity in breaking up a parade which had been arranged by Socialists and Union members.

There was no city ordinance violated by the paraders, but the mayor had issued an order to the police to suppress any violations of the law with promptness and firmness. This gave the police their chance, and when it was reported to a police captain that a patrolman was being mobbed the order went out for the officers to start action. The dead, wounded and convicted among the paraders is the result. Those who were convicted were all sentenced to the limit of the law.

Several parades started from different parts of the town to converge at the public square. The paraders were orderly, but were soon being heckled by the police and "patriots," with the result that a "riot" was started. In suppressing the riot the mounted police and several war tanks were used to support the patrolmen. In driving the war tanks thru the streets there was no effort made to avoid women and children, but all were compelled to run for their lives. Part of the war tanks were among those taken from Germany at the close of the war.

It is freely admitted that the first offense was committed by those calling themselves "patriots," as they attacked those in the parade without cause, but this was permitted and even encouraged by the police, as it gave them the chance to "suppress lawlessness."

MAY DAY CELEBRATION BY RUBBER WORKERS

Akron, May 2.—For the first time in the history of Akron a May Day celebration took place which resulted successfully. This was done in spite of the fact that the yellow Socialist machinists and moulders union had started to conduct the parade and celebration.

The parade assembled at Butchel and Main Sts. with banners. One banner was inscribed, "We demand the release of all industrial prisoners," another, "We demand amnesty for all political prisoners," while several others declared for free speech, free press and free assemblage. When the moulders saw the banners in the parade they withdrew.

The parade started at 7 P. M. with several thousand workers in line, and two good bands playing the "Marseillaise." The parade marched thru the principal streets of Akron led by sixteen police and followed by a patrol wagon filled with police. The parade reached Perkins Square about 7:30.

The meeting was called to order by a member of the machinists union, also a yellow Socialist by the name of Newman. The A. F. of L. orators, some of them members of the Socialist Party, preached and demanded the eight hour work day, which has already existed in Akron for several months. Also, vote catching speeches were made.

The first regular speaker was Private Karl Ulrich, just discharged from the army and still wearing his uniform. He told the listeners to organize, that the machinists union was willing to help. He said the workers should all organize, from the man who uses the pick and shovel to the man who cuts diamonds, and that an injury to one is an injury to all, which was followed by applause.

The next speaker was E. Parker, organizer for the machinists, and he also made a strong plea for the eight hour day. A controversy then arose between us and the chairman, and the chairman told us that on account of what occured in Cleveland in the afternoon he feared our speaking would cause trouble. The chairman was supported in his argument by a yellow Socialist.

However, we told him that if we were not allowed to speak from the same platform we would hold a meeting under the auspices of the One Big Union. By this time the organizer was thru, and a politician who is looking for an office next fall then spoke. He advised organization along political lines. At the conclusion of his talk he introduced a resolution demanding amnesty for all political and industrial prisoners, which was unanimously carried.

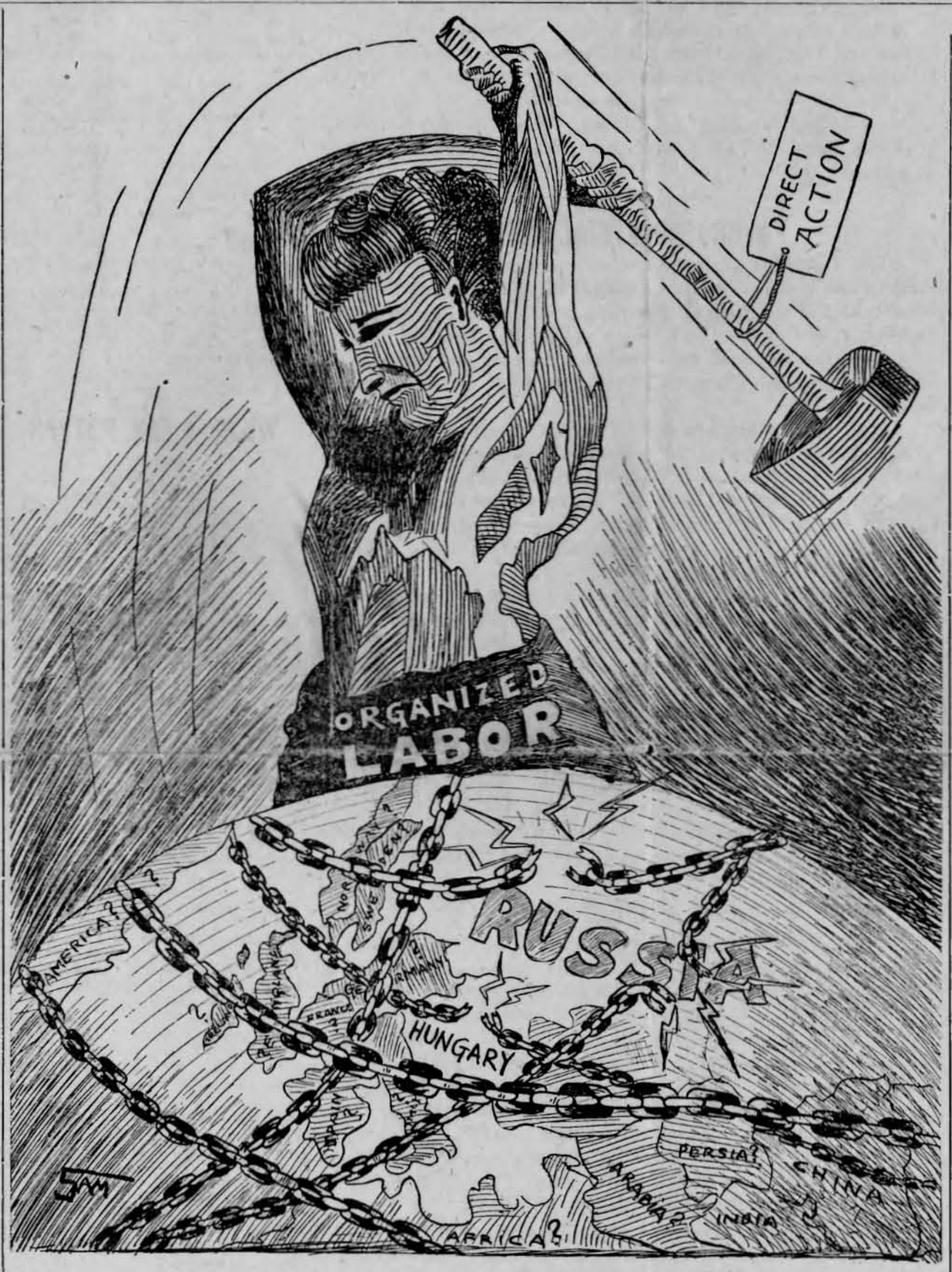
While the speaking was going on Fellow Worker Rose Turk had arranged a soap box at another place. The chairman then got up and made a plea that all the machinists and sympathizers go home in an orderly manner while they could be accompanied by the band, thinking thus we would be left in the lurch. But their plans were not carried out.

Fellow Worker Monoldi jumped on an auto and began talking and the crowd remained. Monoldi explained the meaning of May Day, and was tremendously cheered, as he was also when he mentioned the One Big Union as a means of crushing the Rubber Trust. After an eloquent appeal he introduced Fellow Worker Morris H. Rogers, who explained what took place in Russia and Hungary.

After an eloquent appeal by Rogers he introduced Fellow Worker Rose Turk, who was the final speaker. She told the crowd to break their chains and to join in the I. W. W., which brought great applause. She concluded by inviting the crowd to our hall. Before the meeting was over the yellow Socialists had disappeared. as they feared trouble. We then went to our hall and held a meeting, which ended with singing "Solidarity Forever."

We are anticipating to line up all rubber workers in the One Big Union in the near future.

Missoula, April 28.—A hall has been opened here at 123 W. Main St., and all Fellow Workers going thru here are asked to give the Secretary, Nat Bobcock, a call.



STRIKE FOR LIBERTY

DEMAND RESTORATION OF STOLEN WEALTH

Van Voorhis, Pa.—The miners of this place have made demands that the government of the United States shall

1. Recognize the Soviet government of Russia, which protects the interests of the working class of the whole world.

2. Recall the Allied armies from every part of Russia.

3. Release political and war prisoners, which would be justified by and consistent with the constitution of the United States, which guarantees freedom of speech to every one. In spite of this guarantee and though the war has ended, innocent people are being forced to endure hardships in jails.

4. Recognize Martens as the sole representative in the United States of the Russian Soviets of peasants and workers.

They have also demanded that the government of the United States assist in the transfer by Bakhmetieff to Martens, as the representative of Russia, whatever property belonging to the Russian people there may be at present in the United States, consisting of money and manufactured articles.

In addition to this, they demand that Bakhmetieff shall give to Martens a complete account of his activity from the time he took over the office of the ambassador to the present time, and if he shall fail to surrender all af the property claimed by Martens, the latter as the representative of the Russian people shall be enabled to obtain recovery of the same thru the courts.

OMAHA MAYOR SCARED OF DEMONSTRATION

Omaha, May 1.—The Socialists and I. W. W. of Omaha arranged to hold a mass meeting in celebration of May Day, and had rented the Swedish Auditorium for the occasion. The Mayor, however, took it upon himself to decide what was to be said and done at the meeting, and at once forbid it being held. The following is his letter to the I. W. W.:

Omaha, April 30, 1919

I. W. W. Headquarters,
104 North 13th Street,
Omaha, Nebraska.
Gentlemen:

My attention has been called to circulars advertising a public meeting to be held by your organization and others at the Swedish Auditorium on Thursday evening, May 1st. I immediately took this up with the management of the Auditorium and was advised that when they agreed to the use of the Auditorium for that evening they had no knowledge of the character of the meeting that was to be held. At my request the management of the Auditorium has stated that the building will not be open to your organization on that night and that any money that was paid for the use of the building will be refunded to the parties who made the payment.

In this connection permit me to say that as Mayor of Omaha I will prevent in so far as it is within my power any public meetings being held by the I. W. W. for the purpose of spreading its doctrines among the people of Omaha. Your organization will please govern itself accordingly.

Yours very truly,
Ed. P. Smith, Mayor.

GREAT I. W. W. CONVENTION MEETS

FIFTY-FOUR DELEGATES ARE SEATED

NO OPPOSITION AS YET FROM THE POWERS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD NOW IN CONVENTION

By Roberta Bruner

Monday, May 5, 1919, at 10:09 A. M. marked the beginning of the most important convention the American workers have ever known. In a brief speech of acceptance Fellow Worker Abner E. Woodruff, elected temporary chairman, expressed the prevailing thought of the day, saying:

"The eleventh convention of the I. W. W. is a most important one. The world is entering upon a period of reconstruction. We, the militant working class, are also entering upon a like period, in order to have the new structure ready to replace falling capitalism. What we do, therefore, is of immense importance."

Later, on being elected permanent chairman for the convention, the same Fellow Worker made an even shorter but more vital, speech as follows. "I shall make no sort of a speech of acceptance for the honor you have conferred upon me. I simply want to remind you of your duty to the working class. Now get busy!"

The convention needed no bidding to "get busy." The seating of three contested delegates required a liberal interpretation of the constitution, but showed a desire to brush aside petty technicalities for the more useful constructive work at hand.

The rules and regulations committee offered a comprehensive report including the following points: The convention is to meet at 9 A. M., to adjourn at 12 noon, reconvene at 2 P. M. and adjourn for the day at 6 P. M. Five minutes shall be the maximum time to speak on any motion.

REPRESENTATION IN CONVENTION

The representation of the different Unions, together with the number of votes they are entitled to, is as follows:

Lumber Workers I. U. No. 500, Maurice Daly, Tom Murphy, Robert Ransom, Oscar Wualli, James Cunningham, Leonard Broman, August Walquist, A. W. Thorne, Earl Osborne, Tom Scot and John Grady, with 91 votes.

Metal Mine Workers I. U. No. 800, A. S. Embree, J. F. Fuller, John Shank, Jukka Toivar and Ernest Hawkins with 66 votes.

Marine Transport Workers I. U. Nos. 700 and 100, and Branch 1 of Local 8, Charles Carter, William Cunningham, Robert V. Chestnut and Genaro Pazos with 62 votes.

Construction Workers I. U. No. 573, Jas, H. Kelly, Abner E. Woodruff, Robert Nelson, A. Lerman, John Kivinieni, Henry Burke, George Penn, James Patton, Nick Valerio and R. V. Lewis with 45 votes.

Agricultural Workers I. U. No. 400, R. V. Lewis, T. A. Jenkins, James Kelly, P. Taft and George Aldridge with 21 votes. (R. V. Lewis has 4½ votes in No. 573 and 1 vote in No. 400, being elected as delegate in both Unions.)

Metal and Machinery Workers I. U. No. 300, A. Axelrod, F. M. Johnson and Leon Shuff, with 15 votes.

Textile Workers I. U. No. 1,000, R. L. Weber with 10 votes.

Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers I. U. No. 1,100, Anna Pancner and Lizzie Tysson with 8 votes.

Bakery Workers I. U. No. 46, John Agresti with 7 votes.

Railroad Workers I. U. No. 600, R. J. Robinson with 4 votes.

Shipbuilders I. U. No. 325, James E. Treanor with 4 votes.

Furniture Workers I. U. No. 480, Waldemar Severin with 1 vote.

General Recruiting Union, L. S. Chumley, Axel Granstrom and Irvin Fralkin with 16 votes.

General Executive Board, Thos. Doyle, J. J. McMurphy, John Burke, John Korpi and Jas. Scott with 1 vote each.

General Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. Whitehead with 1 vote.

Class War Prisoners in Leavenworth, Pietro Nigra with 1 vote.

Pietro Nigra recently released on bail from Leavenworth, was greeted with applause as he took his seat as a delegate from the class war prisoners, to whom the following telegram was sent:

"We, the delegates of the Industrial Workers of the world, send greetings of good cheer to all class war prisoners with assurance of all possible support."

Early in the convention it was desided to throw the doors open to reporters and to the public at large in order that the proceedings of the I. W. W. may be proven to be open and above board as we have ever been.

Various reports were offered and disposed of with dispatch. The report of the G. E. B. showed fourteen Industrial Unions, two Locals, the G. R. U. and three Unions being mothered by stronger Industrial Unions. An encouraging membership was reported. A report from the managing editor of "The New Solidarity" was read and accepted.

Committees on Resolutions, Ways, Means and Finances, Construction, Education, Auditing and General Organization were elected.

That the work of the I. W. W. has not been confined to the office at headquarters nor to any particular locality is shown by the thoughtfully framed resolution sent in by the various Branches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is most encouraging that the persecution capital has inflicted upon the workers incident to the war hysteria has in no way militated against the activities of the Fellow Workers permitted to go unimprisoned. It bears out the words of the G. E. B. which says:

"The hour of Industrial Unionism is here. The I. W. W. has shown the way. It is for us, the members of the I. W. W. to utilize our opportunity and win the day for Industrial Democracy."

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM INDORSED BY YPSL

The national convention of the Young Peoples Socialist League of the United States which met in Chicago on May 1 for a four day session has taken some steps that are likely to have very far reaching effects.

They made a unanimous demand for the immediate release of all class war prisoners. They denounced the Berne, Switzerland, conference, and indorsed the Moscow, Russia, conference which has established the Third International recently with representatives of 19 nations. They demand the immediate withdrawal of Allied and American troops from Russia. They sent fraternal greetings to all the communal groups of Europe. They decided to send a representative to the Liberty Conference to be held July 1. They introduced a resolution to the effect that religion as a manifestation of capitalism needs to be explained. They denounced the actions and omissions of elected Socialist officials in regard to their support of the war program of the capitalists.

The economic program of the Young Socialists is embodied in the following resolution:

Industrial Unionism

As a weapon to achieve the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery, the craft union method of organization has outlived its usefulness. If we are to carry on the class war more effectively than in the past, we must change our present method of organization in conformity with our past experience and the demands of the time.

The industrial union form of economic organization is superior to the craft union because

1. It emphasizes the fundamentals of the class struggle.

2. It tends to draw into a more compact body the forces of the workers and developes a spirit of class solidarity.

3. It accepts each gain in working conditions as a stepping stone to the ultimate abolition of wage slavery.

In view of these facts, we go on record as heartily endorsing the industrial union form of economic organization.

Butte, April 28.—Onni Tuomi who was assaulted in the Finnish hall last September by one of the Copper Trust gunmen, and then charged by the gunman with carrying firearms, has been discharged.

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois

Subscription Price, One Year, $1.50. Six Months, 75 Cents.
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C. E. PAYNE, Managing Editor

Vice President Marshall says that all who don't support the American government according to the law as laid down by officialdom should be deported to the South Sea islands. Which is a solution offered by any ignoramus for the ills that men must endure. Did it ever occur to him to remedy conditions?

THEIR PEACE OR OURS?

Every worker should know just what is proposed and to be enforced by that travesty on justice that is called the "League of Nations." For the workers to know of that gigantic skin game would be for them to condemn it in unmeasured terms.

Every term of the peace treaty—so-called—has been drawn by the envoys of England, France, Italy, Japan and the United States. Three of those countries are monarchies, giving a majority of one against the democracies. The envoys of all those countries are the same men who were in control of their countries in 1914, when the world was plunged into unspeakable misery. Not one of the envoys have been elected by the people of the country they "represent," but all have been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the business interests of the five nations.

Just what the nations as nations, and the nations as representatives of the exploiters of their various countries, shall do to each other is no affair of the workers. If they should peace-league themselves out of existence it would be a matter of no more interest than a back yard cat fight, so far as the workers are concerned. But it is what is to be done to "labor" that is the disturbing factor in the whole thing. This is the official proposal thereon:

The high contracting parties declare their acceptance of the following principles and engage to take all necessary steps to secure their realization in accordance with the recommendation to be made by the international labor conference as to their practical application:

1—In right and in fact the labor of a human being should not be treated as merchandise or an article of commerce.

2—Employers and workers should be allowed the right of association for all lawful purposes.

3—No child should be permitted to be employed in industry or commerce before the age of 14 years. In order that every child may be insured reasonable opportunities for mental and physical education between the years of 14 and 18, young persons of either sex may only be employed on work which is not harmful to their physical development and on condition that the continuation of their technical or general education is insured.

4—Every worker has a right to a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life, having regard to the civilization of his time and country.

5—Equal pay should be given to women and to men for work of equal value in quantity and quality.

6—A weekly rest, including Sunday, or its equivalent, for all workers.

7—Limitation of the hours of work in industry on the basis of eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, subject to an exception for countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances render the industrial efficiency of the workers substantially different. The international labor conference will recommend a basis approximately equivalent to the above for adoption in such countries.

8—In all matters concerning their status as workers and social insurance, foreign workmen lawfully admitted to any country, and their families, should be insured the same treatment as the nationals of that country.

9—All states should institute a system of inspection, in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers.

Read that thing again. See if you can find one point in it that is to be enforced for the benefit of the workers. There are some things that they say "should be." And even at that, there is not one of the "should be's" that is to be enforced for the benefit of the workers.

There is not one guarantee in the whole rotten mess that the workers are to have better conditions than they are able to take by their own organized power. And if the workers must depend on themselves for all they are to have, why should they allow that gang of pirates' chaplains at Paris to say what "should be?"

Every worker should study that monumental farce that is to be foisted upon them—if they will allow it. And if any worker studies it and is then in favor of such an abortion in the guise of labor legislation, he is hopeless. He deserves the slavery that is there designed for him.

OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

The governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States have officially recognized the Omsk government of Russia as the real thing in Russia, regardless of the fact that the Omsk gang is composed of a small coterie of cutthroats who would be unable to hold their jobs only that they are held in place by Allied guns and food. The reason they are "recognized" is because they are the only gang in all Russia who could be found to sanction the Standard Oil steal of Russian resources.

The organized workers have power to take whatever they want, with or without reason. Whatever the right of eminent domain, they alone have the potential power to enforce it.

WAR ON THE I. W .W.

The New York World has declared war on the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviki. The declaration has three clauses, which read as follows:

"1. A Nation-wide movement for 100 per cent union-labor Americanism and a "no quarter given or taken" war against all forms of forcible revolution advocated by the "Red" syndicalists.

"2. The adoption of industrial co-operative stores to bring down the cost of food, clothing and other necessaries of living.

3. Devising plans to put a stop to profiteering in house rents by avaricious landlords."

That is a nice sizable war they have started. Going to treat 'em rough and take no quarter. Just can't live in the same block with a Bolsheviki, so there, now! Just going to spit on their editorial hands and write something savage. And to make sure they will do it they tell just how it will be done. They will stop profiteering and establish stores to feed the people—who have the price.

But if they will give or take no quarter, why will they give the people cheaper food and house rents? That isn't treating us to war, it is giving charity to a few. But why argue? Articles 2 and 3 are merely the circus barker's howl at the door of an empty show tent. The same crowd will not be bitten twice.

The Industrial Workers of the World is the American Supreme Court of Last Resort, from whose decisions there is no appeal.

FAVORS INDUSTRIAL UNION

"The Tailor" of Chicago, the official organ of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America, makes the statement in its latest issue that "The American Federation of Labor has no power to instruct any union to strike or not strike; and the general officers of the national unions cannot prevent any local union from taking part in a general strike if they feel disposed to do so."

Those statements are true if looked at from the correct angle. In the general strike in Seattle "the general officers did not prevent any local union from taking part in a general strike when they felt disposed to do so," but they tried it hard enough. Even to the point of threateining to revove charters. But they did not have power to prevent the local unions doing as those locals wished. The majority ruled.

"The Tailor" says that "the general officers are not to blame for the laws made by the membership of the organization." And this same fact is causing many of the officials of the A. F. of L. some sleepless nights. And may also be to some extent the reason why "The Tailor" favors the Industrial union plan of organization in general, tho deprecating the One Big Union plan. Could "The Tailor" tell just how much of an industrial union plan they favor, and how we may have an industrial union without the One Big Union?

"Truth never needed swords." The American capitalists are demanding a strong army and navy "for protection."

THAT POT OF GOLD

It is reported straight by way of the U. S. Department of Justice, the Chicago reporter of a daily paper and a friend of that reporter, that Mr. Martens, the representative of the Russian Soviet government in the United States, has sent $200,000 to Chicago to be used in propaganda for the Bolsheviki, and that this is to be spent with the Socialists and the I. W. W.

That is some sizeable wad to dangle before the eyes of workers who are hard run every week to pay the printers' bills. It would be good to look at—if we could see it. What is the story told for? To have the I. W. W. charged again with receiving gold, this time Soviet gold instead of German gold? The source of the story makes that theory plausible.

But the Fellow Workers thruout the country should not let the pot of gold at the foot of the Chicago Daily Rainbows lure them to a belief that we have any but the workers to look to for emancipation. "It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism."

ONLY UNION MEN SCAB

Sioux City, May 4.—The Midland Packing Co. has a partial strike on here. A few of the men went on strike, and nearly 700 laborers went out in sympathy. Among those who went on strike to enforce the demands of the first strikers were several members of the I. W. W. A building trades council member made this statement:

"The sympathetic strike has played right into our hands. Not a 'wobbly' is working on any jobs we are concerned with. The only unions at work at the Midland plant are the bricklayers, carpenters, ironworkers and engineers. When the striking laborers and steamfitters, and the electricians, who expect to walk out Monday or Tuesday, return to work we will see that no red card contractors attempt to put them back, or every union building trades craftsman quits work."

RECALL VERY UNPOPULAR

Sioux City, May 3.—Of the 53 unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Assembly, 37 unanimously endorsed Mayor Short at their regular meeting last night, and condemned the action of those who have been trying to start a recall against the Mayor. Of the affiliated Unions there were 16 not represented in the meeting.

Address Wanted

Philip Greenfield, or anyone knowing of his whereabouts, is asked to write to his sister, Miss Bertha Greenfield, 48 West Park St., Butte, Montana.

MAKING WOBBLIES

The authorities in San Francisco are arresting workers because they are not able to find masters and giving them their choice of six months in the county jail or signing up with the China gang for Alaska. The agreement that is forced on those who go to Alaska is as follows:

In consideration of the sum of $200 for general work with special work, and board and lodging to be furnished by Lee Sun, the receipt of $30 advance is hereby acknowledged.

It is expressly understood and agreed that I will furnish my own clothing and that I will perform all work necessary at the Bristol Bay cannery, Alaska, of the Bristol Bay Packing Co. during the season of 1919, same work to be performed at all hours and every day including Sundays and holidays, when ordered to do so by the party of the first part, his foreman or assistant foreman.

Transportation expenses of $..... shall be deducted from my said wages.

Medical assistance fee, if injury or sickness is caused while performing the duties of my employment. In event I become injured or sick other than in the course of my said employment I agree that $3.50 per day be deducted from my wages.

In the event of a strike, lockout, labor trouble or riot that will stop work at said cannery during season of 1919 there will be a fine of $10 for each and every day that I refuse to perform my said duties.

I have read or had it read, and I agree as set forth above.

Signed.....

Witness.....

SEETHING UNREST IN TOLEDO INDUSTRIES

Toledo, May 1.—We are experiencing here a very strong labor unrest. The workers of one company have now been out four weeks. The outlook for them under the A. F. of L. spells defeat.

The ship yards, employing upwards of 2,400 men, staged a 2-day strike, but are back at work. It seems their trouble was not so much a question of wages as it was a racial question. The Toledo Shipbuilding Co. has imported 80 Negroes from the South, claiming they could not secure white men to do the rough work that the Negroes would do.

The fact is there are some 10,000 men idle here now. It is also claimed the Negroes were hired at a reduced rate of pay. They have been paid 40 cents per hour for a ten-hour day, as against 46 cents per hour for an eight-hour day as the lowest wage formerly paid. The workers claimed the company was using the Negroes to undermine the wage scale, and refused to go to work until the company discharged all the Negroes brought in. This the company did.

The Overland Auto Co. is having considerable trouble with its slaves. One hundred testers walked out for more money. They were getting 40 cents per hour and demanded 42. They are still out, and the entire 13,000 employees are about ready to strike.

The street car men are also having a time in an effort to reach a settlement with the Toledo Ry. and Light Co., of which H. L. Doherty is president. The men have called a mass meeting for tonight, at midnight, and it seems likely they will strike. They had agreed to leave the question of wages up to the war labor board, and from all appearances the board has failed to reach a satisfactory agreement in the eyes of the men.

We are having a mass meeting at Memorial Hall at 2:30 today and this evening, and also expect to parade the city. The Gendon Wheel Co.'s employees served notice on their bosses that May 1 is their holiday and they would not work.

WICHITA JAIL ROTTEN

Lawrence, Kans.
April 30, 1919.

Our previous statements concerning the county jails at Wichita and Topeka, Kansas, have been officially confirmed. We quote the following newspaper clipping from the "Topeka Daily Capital" of April 22, 1919:

"Jails Are Unsanitary"

"Inspector reports, and Shawnee and Sedgwick lose Federal Prisoners."

"A report that the Shawnee County Jail, 5th and Van Buren sts., is unsanitary and unfit for the detention of U. S. prisoners has been made to the federal authorities by J. W. Fishman, federal inspector of prisons. O. T. Wood, the U. S. Marshal, has been ordered to remove twelve members of the I. W. W., now at the Topeka jail, to Winfield, Kansas.

"The federal inspector's report did not say that he had seen evidence of filth or any unsanitary condition in the jail, nor did it tell of having inspected the jail himself, but stated that he based his report on the assertions of certain court officials at Topeka.

"The inspector charged the jail at Wichita, Kansas, where the I. W. W. men were originally confined, with being the most unsanitary building of its kind he had ever inspected and further stated that the Topeka jail was in little better condition.

"Mr. Wood said yesterday that he inspected the Wichita building last fall and reported at the time that the sanitary conditions were fair, but that the building itself was very old."

(Above is true copy of clipping.)

Accounts of these two jails, published prior to this, are in our estimation conservative. There is an old saying that "the truth is bad enough," so you can judge by past narratives that we have stayed reasonably within our bounds.

However, I wish to call your attention to the last paragraph in the clipping, in which Mr. Wood states that the conditions were "fair" in the Wichita jail last fall. We take issue with him on that score because what he says is **not true.** Had the conditions been "fair," there would have been no occasion to call the public's attention to the fact that they were deplorable. What is more, the I. W. W. prisoners know for an absolute fact that the conditions were unbearable because those men were confined there for many months and should know something about it if anybody does.

To further corroborate our statements, we cite the inspections made of the Wichita jail by Judge Bird, Assist. Co. Att'y Elcock, a delegation of Baffalo, N. Y., clubwomen and a prominent business man of Wichita, all of whom denounced the jail as unsanitary and unfit.

Now again we wish to state that the Topeka jail has also been condemned prior to Mr. Fishman's report, so these various inspections of both the jails ought to satisfy any intelligent person of the fact that they are unfit for habitation as pronounced. Hoping that there may be no occasion to mention these hellholes as far as we are concerned in the future, we remain,

Yours for Industrial Democracy,
C. W. Anderson.

SPEAKER WANTED

Omaha, April 23.—A speaker on industrial unionism is asked to communicate with the Omaha Defense Committee. Address John Walzel, 104 N. 13th St., Omaha, Nebraska.

John Avery, or any one who was working with Peter F. Aiken at South Hammond, Ind., in February 1917, or any of the section men who worked there at that time, are asked to communicate with Peter F. Aiken, Elroy, Wis.

TAENIA CUCUMERINA

By Robin Ernest Dunbar.

I am a wobbly,
And if I may be allowed to speak,
Now that the little disturbance in Europe and Asia is
Nearly over
I should like to offer a few remarks for the good and welfare of the order.

We roughnecks know that we made too many goods
For the bourgeoisie to sell to each other
So they got to scrapping amongst themselves over
The best customers.
Of course we had to do most of their scrapping for them
But they had to pay us for doing it
Out of their surplus value
And went broke doing it.
Now they're bankrupt
They look to us to pay their debts.
They are a modest lot,
These bons bourgeoises!

Somehow in the process they seem to have let
The cat out of the bag.
The Russians, Hungarians, and workers in all lands
Got wise to their skin-game
And blocked it entirely in places,
Partially in others.
Instead of playing the goat to them,
The producers lapt up some of their own milk,
They lookt on the army and saw that it was good,
And took it over to themeselves.
They slew the ass with its own jawbone;—
Hain't it hell, Mabel?

The aristocrats in Russia abolisht religion by killing Rasputin,
Then the Czar dealt the church's hand-maiden, booze,
A death blow and cleaned away the alcoholic fumes
From the muddled brains of his Bolsheviks,—
They did the rest.

Stolen wealth debauches its possessor;
Unearned increment is the undoing of the capitalists;
There is no longer any virtue or strength in the bourgeoisie.

Booze, bibles, whores and slaves are crumbling rocks
On which to build a great society.
Picture the drunken Christian stooping over his shameless whore
Pouring on her bleacht head his wealth stolen from us,
And you have the bourgeois exploitation system before you.

I can recollect when the bourgeosie was clean,
Took care of itself, combed its hair,
Cleaned its teeth, and settled the country.
Now its work is done, it sits down in sodden vice
Shutting its eyes to the demands of its upbuilders.

War showed its gross inefficiency,
Influenza proved its uselessness.
War bankrupted it financially, morally, physically, politically.
Influenza closed its poisoned picture houses, places of sordid amusement, defiled public schools, emptied churches;
The first made plain it was crazy,
The second that it was rotten.

Its lawyers, doctors, bankers, merchants, preachers,
Politicians, actors, ball players, pugilists,
Movie stars, bar-keepers, psychics, practitioners,
Massage fakirs, lying journalists, censors,
Ad writers and millions of other useless lumber
Display its utter worthlessness.
They weren't needed while war and the "flu" raged,
Why are they wanted at any time?

The crop of lice has robbed our head of all its hair.

Parasites! Your time has come!
You fall of your own plethora and our destitution.

I know it will be hell for the "ladies" who loll around in their limousines on pretended errands of mercy,
And for the "gents" who rest their feet on mahogany desks, devising new schemes to rob the workers of their dues,
And who cover their dirt by hiring dicks, stools, and clowns to carry out their knavery and bless it with a holy name,
Like patriotism, religion, philanthropy, humanitarianism, etc., etc.,
To abdicate; but their day is gone.

Their guff doesn't go any longer.
Us stiffs are hep to their bluffs;
We've got their numbers.
They've got to clear out;
We've taken a vermifuge.
We've suffered long enough with the tape-worm of capitalism,
Which fastened its head in our guts and suckt our sustenance;
We're going to expel Mr. Tænia Cucumerina,—
Kennel-man, get your bottle!

NEW LEAFLET

A new leaflet has just been received from the press which is one of the best recently printed. It is "An Open Letter to American Workmen," by George Hardy. This leaflet should be in the hands of every worker in the country. The price is one cent each, 40c per hundred, prepaid by mail or express. At this price it will be necessary to have the money accompany all orders.

MASS MEETING CALLED

Hammond Branch will hold a mass meeting on Sunday, May 11, at 2 P. M., at 144 Indiana Ave., one block north of the N. Y. C. tracks, Hammond, Indiana. There will be speakers in English, Russian and Hungarian. Every one is invited.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS ARE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS IN ORGANIZATION WORK

MINUTES OF CONVENTION METAL AND MACHINERY W. I. U. NO. 300

Called to Order at Cleveland, Ohio, April 15, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. By E. R. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer

Fellow Worker Pek of Cleveland was elected temporary chairman.

Motion carried that vouching for members be permitted in this conference.

Reekstein was elected custodian, and reported 18 delegates present. These were Ekercs, Kiss, Bremmer, Reekstein, Cheh, Litovsky, Katona, Bartson, Freeman, Quist, Johnson, Dragonoff, Shuff, Pek, Sabo, Friedrich, Vesyrein and Thomas.

Shuff was elected permanent chairman, and Freeman recording secretary.

Secretary-Treasurer Thomas read the report of the financial standing of No. 300, which had been audited by the G. E. B.

Motion carried that the report as read be accepted, and copy sent to each Branch.

Another report concerning the activities of No. 300 was then read, and on motion was laid over to new business.

All recommendations and resolutions sent in by the various Branches were read and laid over to new business.

Motion carried that No. 300 issue a weekly bulletin.

Motion carried that a general leaflet be issued by No. 300 dealing with the metal and machinery industry.

Motion carried that we dispense with the election of organizers until we have elected an organization committee.

Motion carried that we immediately elect a by-laws committee of five. Quist, Thomas, Reekstein, Friedrich, Freeman and Bartson nominated. Motion carried that committee consist of six.

By-laws committee went into session and the convention adjourned till 2 P. M.

Conference reopened at 2 P. M. with twenty present. Honczi, Horvath, Simko, Pal and Smith were new delegates present, Ekercs, Litavski and Vesyrein were absent.

Motion carried that by-laws be read and acted on seriatim.

1. Adopted that officers shall consist of secretary-treasurer and organization committee of five;

2. That all officers shall be nominated on the floor of the annual convention and elected by referendum;

3. That the annual convention of No. 300 shall be held on the second Tuesday of April in each year, the place to be determined by the organization committee. However, it must be held in the most centrally located point possible;

4. That the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be to have complete charge of the general office of No. 300, keep complete accounts, be responsible for all records, shall with the approval of the organization committee hire and discharge all help necessary, but shall hire only union members when possible;

5. That secretary-trasurer shall receive $28 per week, and the members of the organization committee shall receive $28 per week plus mileage while in the employe of No. 300;

6. That the organization committee shall meet at the headquarters of No. 300 as soon as possible after the result of the referendum is known and shall elect a chairman;

7. That the organization committee shall act in the capacity of organizers, and shall conduct the business of No. 300 between convention.

8. That the organization committee shall have the power to establish Branches, to conduct the business of same till a Branch secretary shall be appointed and to appoint stationary delegates, organizers, traveling delegates, etc., and to issue supplies and credentials to new delegates.

9. That in case of vacancy in the office of secretary-treasurer the chairman of the organization committee shall become the secretary-treasurer.

10 That the chairman of the organization committee shall remain in the office of No. 300 and act as organizer in that vicinity, and shall not leave that vicinity except in case of emergency or when ordered to do so by the majority of the organization committee;

11. That candidates for the office of secretary-treasurer shall be members of the I. W. W. in good standing for at least two years, six months of which shall have been in No. 300 at the time of their nomination;

12. That candidates for the organization committee shall have been members of the I. W. W. eighteen months, 90 days of which shall have been in No. 300 at the time of nomination;

13. That the five nominees receiving the highest number of votes for organization committee shall compose the committee, and the next highest five shall act as alternates;

14. That members of the organization committee shall at all times work in co-operation with the Branch secretaries and Branch organization committees;

15. That all secretaries shall be elected by the members of their respective Branches for a term not to exceed six months.

16. That all Branch secretaries must send in reports at least once a week covering all business transacted and a report of shop conditions in their respective territories;

17. That whenever there are enough members working in one shop or department thereof a shop committee shall be elected, and this shop committee shall choose a shop delegate who shall collect all dues, initiate new members and look after the affairs of the organization in said shop or department thereof.

18. That shop delegate shall report to the Branch secretary each week;

19. That job delegates must report to the secretary-treasurer of Branch secretary at least once a month. That failure to do shall cause the delegate to be placed in the delinquent list, and notice of this action shall be sent to all Branches;

20. That all supplies and financial accounts of Branches shall be audited at least once a month;

21. That accounts of the secretary-treasurer shall be audited at least once every three months by a committee selected from the organization committee;

22. That wherever two or more Branches of No. 300 are organized in one locality they must immediately proceed to form a District Council.

23. That the initiation fee shall be $2.00 and the monthly dues 50 cents, except as otherwise provided for in the general constitution.

24. That the foregoing by-laws can only be amended or revised by a referendum of the entire membership.

25. That a referendum can be called for by any Branch, provided the call is seconded by one third of all the Branches within 30 days.

26. That ballots of all referendums shall be in the office of the secretary-treasurer 60 days after they have been issued.

27. That each newly initiated member of No. 300 shall be given a three months subscription to any I. W. W. paper or magazine free.

Motion that we issue a 25 cent voluntary assessment stamp was lost.

Motion carried that we issue a 50 cent voluntary assessment stamp.

Motion that we accept the applicants in Newark, N. J. and New York City who did not pay their initiation fee was lost.

Motion carried that we do not accept those applicants to membership who did not pay their initiation fee.

Motion carried that secretary inform both Newark and New York City Branches concerning the action taken.

Motion carried that the resolution introduced by Toledo Branch of No. 300 to indorse the Chicago Recruiting Union in their action regarding nominations for secretary-treasurer of the G. R. U., and to instruct our delegates to the general convention to indorse the same shall be tabled.

Adjourned at 5:30 P. M.

Convention met at 10 A. M. April 16, with thirteen delegates present.

Motion carried that we adopt seriatim the instructions for delegates to the general convention.

Motion carried that the recommendations for changes in the constitution submitted by the acting general executive board be referred to our delegates to the general convention with instructions to use their own discretion regarding same.

Motion carried that our delegates to the general convention act in favor of accepting Esperanto as an international language.

Motion carried that the resolution from the Chicago Branch of No. 300 to the effect "that universal credentials and due books be issued by the general headquarters instead of district credentials and due books" shall be referred to our delegates with instruction to use their own judgement.

Motion carried that the resolution from the Chicago Branch to the effect "that the I. W. W. send a delegate to the International Communist convention in the event that invitations are extended to the I. W. W." be turned over to our delegates with instructions to introduce same at the general convention.

Motion carried that the resolution from Detroit to be effect "that the I. W. W. inaugurate a universal bookkeeping system" be turned over to our delegates.

Motion carried that resolution from Detroit to the effect "that the I. W. W. in its revolutionary activities must not allow itself to be dragged into any agreement or compromise that would imply sacrifice of any of the I. W. W. principles with any party, organization or social movement, but must stand by its principles" shall be turned over to our delegates with instructions to submit the same.

Motion carried that resolution from Detroit to the effect "that the I. W. W. print leaflets, pamphlets and books that deal with industry, explaining the course of the raw material to the finished product in each industry, and that as soon as possible a complete industrial educational system be developed" shall be accepted and turned over to the delegates.

Motion carried that No. 300 shall temporarily adopt the by-laws as submitted by the conference until the results of the referendum are known.

Motion carried that the secretary have a small number of the by-laws printed in English and Hungarian languages.

Motion carried to send the following telegram to the Fellow Workers in Leavenworth, care W. D. Haywood: "To all class war prisoners: We, the members of Industrial Union No. 300 in conference assembled send greetings. We assure you we are doing our utmost in carrying out our part of the class war, and we expect you will soon be with us.

E. R. Thomas of Chicago, Rona DeGuerre of Schenectady and A. Axelrod of New York were nominated for secretary-treasurer.

Mike Chick of Detroit, O. Bartson of New York, Lee McClellan of New York, John Verganoff of Chicago, F. W. Johnson of Schenectady, S. Ratnofsky of New York, Chas. Stephenson of Toledo, H. S. Varney of New York, Jack Friedrich of Detroit, L. E. Shuff of Toledo, G. L. Fortney of Marion, Ind., Frank Honey of Erie, Pa., Eric Quist of Bedford, O., and Ray Perrin of Waukegan, Ill., were nominated for members of the organization committee.

A. Axelrod of New York, Lee, McClellan of New York, F. W. Johnson of Schenectady and L. E. Shuff of Toledo were nominated as delegates to the general convention. Axelrod, Johnson and Shuff were elected.

Bartson, Thomas, Friedrich, Johnson, Freeman, Pek and Katona spoke under good and wellfare.

The conferenee adjourned at 4:30 P. M. with singing of "Hold the Fort."

Leon E. Shuff, Chairman.
Irving Freeman, Secretary.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS NO. 573 CONVENTION

(Continued from last week)

April 29, 1919, the convention met at 9:15 A. M. E. V. Wallis was elected chairman for the day. Minutes of the sessions of the previous day read and approved.

Convention decided that the debt of No. 573 to the general Headquarters be recognized only for supplies actually sold, and in hand in headquarters of No. 573, and in the hands of its Branches and delegates up to and including May 15, 1919.

The ballot committee reported the following nominees eligible for election to the organization committee: T. H. Dixon, Frank Edwards, John Kivinieni, Robert Nelson, Wm. Ford, Geo. Roeschlan, A. McMillan, H. Nichols, Jim Patton, Geo. Penn, Dan Stephens, Jesse Sigal, H. Tonn, N. Valerio, W. T. Ward, E. V. Wallis, Bert Lewis, Frank Kuchinsky and Abner E. Woodruff.

Convention agreed to the resolution in regard to nominees to organization committee, and ordered all the above names on the ballot; that the instructions to members should be to vote for seven, the seven receiving the highest vote to be declared elected as the organization committee and the next seven to act as alternate committeemen.

Convention agreed to theresolution by Desmond, that travelling delegates or organization committeemen going onto a construction job shall see if there is a delegate on that job. If so, they shall not initiate new members nor collect dues except in conjunction with the delegate.

Convention agreed with the Goodell resolution, that no person who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors or stupefying drugs shall be eligible to hold office or be employed in any responsible position in the I. W. W.

Convention decided to favor a $1 universal voluntary defense stamp to be issued only by general headquarters of the I. W. W., the funds so derived to be used for general defense and relief and the propaganda furthering the same.

The convention adopted the following resolution:

"We, the Construction Workers Industrial Union No. 573 of the I. W. W. in mass convention assembled in Chicago, Ill., on the 29th day of April, 1919, to further the structure of our organization and to gain our objective, Industrial Democracy, delare that,

"Whereas, there are members of the I. W. W. serving sentences in the bastiles of capitalism for no other reason than being true to the workers, therefore be it

"Resolved: That we do all that lies in our power to effect the release of our Fellow Workers in the class war struggle, not thru resolutions or protests, but thru the most effective weapon, the revolutionary industrial organization, and from this day we will be more determined to work for a more powerful organization of the workers; and be it further

"Resolved: That we send greetings to our Fellow Workers and all class war prisoners now in the different jails and penitentiaries in the United States."

The following telegram was then ordered sent:

"To the Fellow Workers incarcerated in the bastiles of capitalism: The C. W. I. U. No. 573 in convention assembled sends greetings to all, and pledge our moral support, Our motto in the future as always shall be: 'Organize'."

Wm. W. White having notified the ballot committee that he declined the nomination as secretary-treasurer, the chairman drew a lot to decide as between T. H. Dixon and Wm. Ford as to which should go on the ballot. The name of T. H. Dixon was drawn.

The convention took up the election of delegates to the general convention of the I. W. W., and the following delegates and alternates were elected:

Delegates: James H. Kelly, Abner E. Woodruff, Robert Nelson. T.H. Dixon, R. V. Lewis, John Kivinieni, Henry Burke, George Penn, James Patton and Nick Valerio.

Alternates: A. McMillan, Frank Kuchinsky, George Roeschlan. E. Lerman, Dan Stephens, George Allen, Frank Edwards, Jesse Sigal, Sam Fisher and J. Crowley.

While the minutes were being written up the convention listened to interesting talks by a number of the members under the head of good and welfare.

Minutes of last session were read and approved.

Convention adjourned sine die at 4 P. M.

Abner E. Woodruff,
Recording Secretary.

PREAMBLE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINUTES OF SPECIAL BUSINESS MEETING

—of—

No. 600 GENERAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,

Called to Order 10:40 A. M., April 25, 1919, by C. N. Ogden, Secretary-Treasurer No. 600.

F. W. Allonas, elected chairman of meeting.

Minutes of previous convention read and approved.

Motion carried that report of C. N. Ogden, Secretary-Treasurer of No. 600, be accepted.

Motion carried that report of Ballot Committee be accepted.

Motion carried that all members present, in good standing, have a voice and vote in this meeting on all questions.

Resolutions, Communications and Bills

Motion carried that resolutions of C. N. Ogden be taken up seratium.

Resolution No. 1.

That we elect a by-law committee.

Motion carried that the body act as by-law committee.

Resolution No. 2.

That we take up the Industrial Union No. 400's by-laws and apply as much of them as possible toward drawing up by-laws for No. 600.

Motion carried that we take up No. 400's by-laws seratim, to accept or change them at the time of reading.

Copy of Changes as Approved by This Meeting

No. 1. The organization committee shall elect their own chairman at their first session after their election. Accepted.

No. 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall assume full control of R. R. W. I. U. No. 600's office and be responsible for same. He shall have full power to employ or discharge all office help. I. W. W. help shall be employed whenever possible.

No. 3. The chairman of the Organization Committee shall preside at all meetings of the Organization Committee. He shall keep in close touch with the main office at all times. He shall communicate with the office at least once per week.

No. 4. In case of emergency or vacancy, he shall assume the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer.

No. 5. The three members of the Organization Committee who are nominated by the Organization Committee and receive the highest number of votes, shall audit the books of the Sec.-Treas just before each regular conference, or in the event of conference being held only once a year, books shall be audited twice per year.

No. 6. All candidates for the office of secretary-treasurer shall be members of the I. W. W. in good standing for at least two years, six months of which shall have been in R. R. W. I. U. No. 600.

No. 7. All candidates for the Organization Committee shall be members of the I. W. W. for twelve months, six of which must have been in R. R. W. I. U.

No. 8. Branch secretaries to be elected by members of the branches, subject to the approval of the organization committee. The secretary-treasurer shall be notified immediately of all elections, with address of those elected. The Gen. Org. Comm. shall state reasons for removal, or objection to any elected branch secretary or stationary delegate.

No. 9. All books and supplies of the branches shall be audited at least once per month. Copy of auditing committee report sent to secretary-treasurer. Branch auditing committees shall be elected by members of the branches.

No. 10. When issuing supplies to delegates, branch secretaries, stationary and traveling delegates shall sign their name on the back of the credentials, stating the total cash amount of supplies and date issued.

No. 11. No supplies shall be issued except by the main office, branch secretaries, stationary and traveling delegates.

No. 12. No branch secretary shall be allowed to open bank account with organization monies.

No. 12, (A). Branch secretaries shall hold only enough organization monies to pay current expenses.

No. 13. Delegates must report to the secretary-treasurer at least twice a month, failure to report at least once per month will cause the delegate to be placed on the delinquent list, same to be sent to all Branches and Delegates.

No. 14. Delegates are absolutely prohibited from accepting part of the initiation, when lining up new members, new members should pay the full amount initiation fee at time of joining.

Motion carried that meeting be adjourned till 1 P. M.

Meeting called to order by chairman at 12:50 P. M.

Motion carried that we adopt the instructions to delegates and branch secretaries in full as taken from the by-laws of A. W. I. U. No. 400.

Motion carried that we accept the separate instructions, to be put in leaflet form.

Resolution No. 4 accepted, that we elect a committee to interview Carl book (The Lizard's Trail) for the purpose of drawing up a pamphlet for propaganda purposes among the railroad workers. Also ask him for a copy of mailing list of Radicals, with whom he is in touch.

Resolution No. 5 accepted, that we send a man from the committee on a trip thru the South West to see what can be accomplished there, providing we can secure the necessary funds.

Resolution No. 6 laid over to new business.

No. 7. That we put the R. R. Magazine stamp, which has already been printed, out in the field, to be used for propaganda purposes and free literature.

No. 8. That we hold a mass conference this fall, or sooner if possible, or put out a referendum for the election of officers. Laid over to new business.

No. 9. That all funds collected by job delegates be sent to the main office until district offices shall be established. Accepted.

No. 10. That all branches shall receive all supplies from the main office of R. R. W. I. U. No. 600. Accepted.

No. 11. That we try to establish a district office in Toledo, Ohio.

No. 14. That we get out leaflet from the open letter as submitted by the members in Philadelphia. Laid over to new business.

No. 15. That we take up the idea of application for membership, as put into effect by No. 573, in getting out new application books, also insert in this book transfer record and application for duplicate card. Carried.

No. 16. That we instruct the delegate to the General Convention to talk and vote in favor of "no Industrial Union shall accept transfers of members who are transferring out from an industrial union into the G. R. U. or any R. U." Adopted.

No. 20. In case the above resolution is not adopted at the Gen. Conv., that we, as the Gen. Org. Comm., do hereby instruct the Secretary-Treasurer of No. 600 to accept no transfers of members from R. R. W. I. U. No. 600 into any Recruiting Union.

Motion carried that we adopt the above resolution. Carried.

No. 17. That we instruct the delegate to the Gen. Conv. to contest list of names of members who are railroad workers but have been placed in the G. R. U., as the G. R. U. intends to use members on voting ability at the Gen. Conv. Adopted.

No. 18. That we be in favor of cutting the commission on literature to 20% on the dollar, as we are losing money at the present rate. Adopted.

No. 19. That we go on record as being in favor of the universal delegate system, to instruct the delegate to the Gen. Conv. to talk and vote in favor of same. Adopted.

No. 21. That when the universal delegate does business for another industrial union, he shall send the report with all funds for same to the main office of the industrial union that issues supplies to him, which office shall turn same reports over to the proper industrial unions, weekly. And shall pay the full amount of all business done for dues and initiations, at the end of each month, to the proper industrial unions. There shall be a refund of all due stamps and blank cards used, at the end of the month, to the ind. union that supplied delegate with same supplies, by the ind. union for which business has been done. There shall be no commission between ind. unions when their delegates do business for another. Carried by unanimous vote.

Communications and Bills (Cont.)

Motion carried that letter from I. R. Johnson be destroyed.

Motion carried that communication from Ed Britt be filed for future reference.

Motion carried that communication from Sam Gill be filed and sec.-treas. be instructed to write him and inform him that we are unable to reduce the initiation fee.

Motion carried that the next alternate take the place of E. A. Lynch on the G. O. C. "F. W. Frank Alsup, next alternate, takes place."

Motion carried that communication from Wm. Clark be filed.

Motion carried that we leave the balance of the communications up to the sec.-treas. and chairman of the G. O. C. to read and act on.

New Business

Motion carried that we leave it up to the sec.-treas. and the chairman of the G. O. C. in regards to sending a man to the South West.

Motion carried that we leave it to the judgment of the sec.-treas. and chairman of the G. O. C. in regards to placing traveling delegates in the field.

Motion carried that the R. R. Mag. stamp be placed in the field, proceeds of same to be used for propaganda purposes and free literature.

Motion carried that it be left to the judgment of the sec.-treas. and chairman of the G. O. C. in regards to calling mass meeting or issue of referendum this fall or sooner.

Motion carried that we adjourn till after lunch.

Adjourned 5:45 P. M., April 25.

Meeting called to order 8 P. M. by chairman.

Motion made that we take up the constitutional changes as presented by the Provisional G. E. B.

After general discussion on each paragraph, section and division of each article, it was moved and seconded and carried by unanimous vote that we go on record as being in favor of adopting the changes in their entirety, by the original section I of Art. 7 being inserted before the change.

Motion carried that we adjourn till Saturday, April 26, at 9 A. M.

Adjourned at 10 P. M.

Meeting called to order Saturday, April 26, at 9 A. M., by W. E. Allonas, chairman.

Minutes of previous meetings read and approved.

Motion made that we take up the changes in the by-laws as presented by the G. E. B.

After general discussion of each change it was moved, seconded and carried that we go on record as being in favor of adopting the by-law changes, by an addition to the part covering charges, as follows: "As soon as the accused receives copy of the charges, he shall be denied voice and vote in all meetings, pending the decision of his case." Carried.

Motion carried that we instruct the delegate to the General Convention to try to get these additions to the constitution and by-laws adopted at the General Convention.

Motion carried that we go on record as being in favor of the following: "Any member working in an industry 30 days, from the one that is covered by the I. U. to which he belongs, after being requested by a delegate or branch secretary to transfer, he shall be considered in bad standing thereafter," to be added to the transfer paragraph.

Motion carried that we place the following resolution out to referendum of general membership of No. 600: That the wages of the sec.-treas., G. O. C. members, branch secretaries, stationary and traveling delegates shall be increased to five dollars per day.

Motion carried that we open branches wherever possible and establish district offices. Not less than six branches shall comprise a district, in a radius of 300 miles.

Motion carried that we instruct the delegate to the General Convention to make the following motion, talk and vote in favor of same: "That the price of dues be raised from fifty cents per month to one dollar per month.

Motion carried that we change the diagram of the letter head by using the present form with a railroad back-ground. This change to take effect at next printing of letter-heads. This to be left to the sec.-treas. and chairman of G. O. C.

Motion carried that we turn over all bills to the auditing committee without reading same, in order to expediate business, also that communications re secretary-treas. and chairman of G. O. C. to read and dispose of as they see fit.

Motion carried that we go on record as being in favor of the set of common sense rules for conducting business meetings, as presented in resolution, also to turn same over to delegate to the Convention with his instructions.

Motion carried that we adjourn till after lunch.

Adjourned 12:10 P. M.

Meeting called to order 12:40 P. M. by Chairman W. E. Allonas.

Still under new business.

C. N. Ogden tenders his resignation as secretary-treasurer of R. R. W. I. U. No. 600.

Motion carried after lively discussion that we accept the resignation of C. N. Ogden as sec.-treas. of No. 600.

Motion made that we reconsider resignation of C. N. Ogden as sec.-treas. of No. 600. After much discussion and consideration, C. N. Ogden reconsiderd his resignation pending the next General Organization Committee meeting.

Motion carried that we elect an alternate to the General Convention in the event of emergency.

Motion carried that any official on No. 600 shall not hold office continuously for more than one year.

Motion carried that we be paid ($3.00) per day while in session, one day coming and one day going.

Motion carried that we pay F. W. Trotter same as G. O. C. while in session.

Motion carried that we elect permanent chairman of the General Organization Committee, at this meeting, to hold office until next General Organization Committee shall be elected.

Motion carried that the members of the auditing committee shall act as committee to interview F. W. Carl Person (non-member).

Nominations and Elections

Nominees for chairman of G. O. C. J. A. Carter, R. J. Robinson, W. A. Allonas.

By first ballot Carter, 2 votes; W. E. Allonas, 2 votes; Robinson, no votes.

By second ballot W. E. Allonas, 2 votes; J. A. Carter, 1 vote.

W. E. Allonas elected chairman of G. O. C.

Nominees for Auditing Committee

R. J. Robinson, George Apt, declined, Frank Alsup, declined, J. Holiday, declined, W. E. Allonas, H. Trotter.

Motion carried that F. W.'s Robinson, Allonas and Trotter be elected by acclamation.

Nominees for Alternate to the General Convention

D. C. Hendrickson, C. N. Ogden.

By vote, D. C. Hendrickson 1 vote; C. N. Ogden 5 votes.

C. N. Ogden elected as alternate to General Convention.

Good and Welfare

Motion carried that we extend a vote of thanks to F. W. C. N. Ogden for the progress he has made while in the office as Secretary-Treasurer of R. R. W. I. U. No. 600.

General discussion under Good and Welfare by all present.

Motion carried unanimously that the new General Organization Committe of R. R. W. I. U. No. 600 at the close of their first meeting sends greetings to all Class War Prisoners on behalf of R. R. W. I. U. No. 600 and pledges itself to do all in their power to obtain their early release.

Signed by Organization Committee and all present.

GEORGE APT.
J. HALLIDAY.
FRANK ALSUP.
R. J. ROBINSON.
HARRY TROTTER.

C. N. OGDEN,
Sec.-Treas. R. R. W. I. U. No. 600.

W. E. ALLONAS,
Chairman of G. O. C. of R. R. W. I. U. No. 600.

MADISON STREET IN CHICAGO

LEAN YEARS ON AGAIN IN SLAVE MARKETS

By Mike Walsh

West Madison St. in Chicago once more has its full quota of men out of employment, shuffling back and forth thru the slave market, and the spector of the lean years of 1912-13-14-15 is once more to be seen on the pinched faces of the men. The past winter has been a hard one for some of them, for there has been no place to spend the night as of former years. The police station offered them a place of refuge and the Municipal junk pile has been banned by the city administration. Hence the past winter many of them were compelled to walk the streets after the saloons closed at twelve. And on July 1 the saloons are going.

Within a stone's throw of the edge of the slave market are the quarters of the Construction Workers' Industrial Union No. 573, at 951 West Madison St. These men are ever awake and alert to the need of organization of the men that do the nation's dirty work, and receive so little in return. The personnel of the members and the Secretary Nelson breathe the spirit of the great West. They are out every day among the hard-rock men and other sons of the construction camps, placing literature in their hands as well as getting them to join the One Big Union, as they term their organization.

This spirit has permeated the rest of the branches of Chicago to get busy and look to their laurels as industrial unions. These men are the real factors in the revolution, for they are foot-loose and distance lends no enchantment to them. For their work is seasonal and they follow the elusive job from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the Canadian Rockies. They are dubbed Gandy Dancers, Dynoés, Jungle Buzzards, Snipes, Vags, Bums, Tramps, etc., by the boss-loving animal that has a little better job as trainman, etc., but they, the casual workers, have more fight and pep in them than ten of the others.

And this jig saw puzzle that we call civilization will some day be dominated by the social outcasts of today. They are the heralds of the better day. This was demonstrated at Sioux City last week when, for the first time in the United States, these men did not demand the right of free speech and assemblage in holding their convention. They deliberately held their meeting in the street while the police and the citizens' slugging committee looked on with wonder. Mat Fox, the secretary of the Agricultural Workers' Union, was very reticent when asked about this historic affair.

This action on the part of these foot-loose rebels speaks volumes. The despised workers of the slums and the tenements of the cities are the forerunners of the better day. For unlike their stationary brother, who is strapped to the machine, they have nothing to lose but their chains. And the latter they have discarded and left in the jails and other places where they have suffered from time to time the injustice from the constables and other makeshifts of this civilization. The same chains will at some future time be used for other purposes. The past belongs to the keepers of jails, the masters of bread, to gunny-sack contractors, to the gun men and other barnacles of the dim past, but the future will belong to the migratory workers. For they are the beacon lights of the coming dawn of freedom.

PLEASE DON'T STRIKE

Fortine, Mont., April 26.—The strike on the Fortine is looking better than ever. The picket camps are in full swing. A few scabs working.

The Eureka business men came up to Fortine yesterday and gave us a nice little talk in the Fortine Hall. All they talked about was their own interest. They said they did not want the mills shut down, as it interfered with their profits for the pay roll to stop. They said they would protect any one who wanted to work on the river. They wanted us all to go to work, and if we would no do so we would be undesirable citizens.

The following hand bill has been circulated by the business men:

NOTICE!

At a Meeting of Businessmen of Eureka, Held on April 23, the Following Resolutions Were Passed

Whereas a strike exists on the river furnishing logs to the Eureka Lumber Company which threatens to paralyze the industry and business of Eureka, Fortine and adjacent towns and communities and to work hardship on the workingmen and their families of the communities, Therefore be it

Resolved, that, We, the undersigned, residents of Lincoln County, Montana, hereby express ourselves as opposed to such a strike and we further pledge ourselves to give our support and protection to any and all men who are willing to go to work. Anyone unwilling to go to work or who is interfering with those who are willing to go to work, or is agitating or encouraging the strikers, or is picketing, will be considered an undesirable and a menace to these communities.

CORRECTION

In the report of the A. W. I. U. Convention last week in the report of the grievance committee this statement occurred: "We, the grievance committee, find that the Wichita boys did not have grievances." The word "not" was inserted by mistake. It should have read, "The Wichita boys did have grievances."

NEW ALIGNMENTS BY AMERICAN WORKERS

The American Labor Party has had its first test in the Chicago elections. In all, about 700,000 votes were cast but the Labor Party polled 7% of this vote. Those who had expected a victory for labor at the Chicago elections will be disappointed, but politicians who realize the necessity of careful detailed organization before political victories can be won will recognize in this vote of 50,000 for a labor candidate, a new force that must be reckoned with in 1924 if not in 1920.

America is due for a political realignment. The Republican and Democratic Parties both stand for the same thing. Sooner or later they must combine forces. The workers are split up into several well defined groups. For the time being at least they will struggle separately. The parties representing capital are thus potentially more united than the parties representing labor.

The American Labor Movement contains at least five distinct groups, threfore, it will have at least five distinct phases.

1. The owning farmers and the more prosperous renters will be represented in some organization like the Non-Partisan League which will direct its attention to local co-operation and to the protection of its members against aggression by railroads, packing houses and other great business interests. These farmers will be class conscious as against the big corporations, but they will have an owning-class psychology.

2. The American Trade Union Movement will gradually transform itself into an industrial union movement. Its backbone will be the highly skilled workers. Its policy will look toward control of the job. This movement will become class conscious.

3. The rank and file of the Trade Union Movement, including men and women who for years have accepted the theory that the business of the Trade Union is not to go into politics will constitute the backbone of a "Labor Party." They will devote their attention primarily to immediate demands that look to the socialization of local and national industries. This group will be class conscious.

4. A minority of wage-earners, a small number of farmers, and a fringe of representatives of the professional classes will constitute a revolutionary political party, the object of which is the establishment of international Socialism. The majority of wage earners will never belong to this party until the revolution actually arrives. This party will be primarily educational in function and will devote its energies mainly to preserving the ideals and advancing the standard of the international labor movement.

5. The migratory workers, the lower grades of farm laborers, and some of the worst exploited of the factory workers are propertyless, homeless, familyless and voteless. They will form some movement like the I. W. W., which scorns political action and insists on the direct expropriation of industry.

For a member of a conservative Trade Union to step outside of his union into an organization like the Labor Party, is an immense gain for him and for the labor movement. The Labor Party, when it is organized on a national basis, will fill his need and will thus assist in breaking down the lines between various labor groups and in laying the basis for a greater solidarity of labor.

For a class conscious Socialist to abandon his doctrines of internationalism for the comparative nationalist doctrines and the immediatest demands which the Labor Party will necessarily adopt, is a step backward.

The Labor Party will be a boon to the majority of the workers, broadening their horizon, and showing them their relation to the other workers of the country. It cannot be a part of a world movement. That function is the function of the Socialist Party and of the direct actionists of the extreme left.—Scott Nearing.

HELD IN DETENTION

Aliens to Capitalism

We have just had a visit from a party who has been released from Ft. Douglas, Utah, on parole, and who brings us news of the 100 or so fellow workers who have been held there for the past twenty months charged with being alien enemies. This party (whose name is Boy) is not a member of the organization, but wanted to let us know how our boys are getting along out there. He gave us the names of some of the fellow workers, as follows: Fred Herman, Svelgin, Busse and Thompson.

He states that our fellow workers have been offered their release on parole, but that they one and all refused, stating that that would imply guilt, when in reality they have not been guilty of any crime. Our informant says conditions are not very good at Ft. Douglas and that they are fed corn beef most of the time. He also says that about nine months ago, one of our fellow workers was shot by a guard, who claimed the prisoner had attacked him. The shooting did not prove fatal.

One evening the boys were all singing Wobbly songs, when along came a captain with about thirty of his men and slammed the whole bunch into the guardhouse. However, that did not stop the singing, and the next day they were all released again. Letters from the organization or papers are not allowed in to these fellow workers. After being held twenty months already, they will no doubt be kept there until it pleases the sweet will of the powers that be to release them.

The address of the I. W. W. Branch in Hibbing, Minn., is the Workers' Hall, 202 Lincoln St. All workers are invited to call.

MAKING THE HAY FOR FARMER JOHN

By H. Biddiscomb

My pal and I, not long ago, landed in a town, you know. As we were walking down the street whom do you think we chanced to meet? Why, old Farmer John, in town that day for men to help put up his hay.

He stopped before us with a jerk and asked us if we wanted work. We questioned him about his farm, which made him ask in alarm, "Say, now, what be you fellers anyway?" "Wobblies," said we, "just in today."

He gave his chin a thoughtful stroke, looked at us, and then he spoke: "If you be Wobblies, that's all right, but those I. W.'s are a fright. I had a gang once, threshing wheat; they actually kicked for more to eat.

"I fed those hoboes well, and say! They struck for fifty more a day. Now I was paying those gol darn tramps the going wage, and that's their thanks. Of course, I had to give in then because I couldn't get any men.

"And then I got an awful shock; those pesky tramps at six o'clock just quit, yes, quit! And I declare they wouldn't turn another hair. I told them right to the face they came to work, not run my place.

"No more I. W.'s, no siree! Those gol darn tramps near ruined me. They talked so much to my hired man the darn fool went and joined their clan. But you be Wobblies, you're all right. Now here is where you sleep tonight."

He led us to a tumbledown shed and left us there to rustle a bed. It rained that night, the roof leaked, too. We soon were soaked thru and thru. Well, ere the faintest dawn of light could pierce the darkness of the night old Farmer John was in that shed to arouse us from our watery bed.

Said he, "It rained a little bit last night, but I think we can hay, all right. Now you just harness Dobbin there, Pete and Dick and yon black mare, muck the barn and milk the cows, feed all the pigs, then come to the house.

"If breakfast aint ready, all well and good; each take an ax and split some wood. And after breakfast right away we'll start right in and pitch that hay."

We heard that farmer man all right, but our minds were made up in the night. We stayed right there till break of day, and then we started to walk away. Old John gets wise and hollers, "Say! Haint you boys going to work today?

"Well, I'll be durned! The lazy shirks, they are those pesky I Won't Works." We kept agoing and soon reached town but ran right into the Sheriff Brown. Says he, "Here's more of that damn clan. Get out of town or make the can."

SEEING A NEW LIGHT

The Beacon of Wichita, Kansas, has been for two years one of the most vicious of the persecutors of the members of the I. W. W. But now it seems to be learning the things that thinkers have known for generations. The following is indeed a queer editorial for a supporter of Standard Oil to publish:

Jailing Ideas

Should any man be sent to jail for his beliefs?

Should any man be imprisoned for talking about his belifs?

If these two questions could be graven upon stone or moulded in metal there would come a day when they would be perused with astonishment and incredulity. There will be a time when people will not believe that such questions ever were asked by thoughtful persons, in all seriousness.

Fortunately, paper is subject to rapid deterioration and decay. Still, civilization is not proceeding at a footpace, and the day when men may be imprisoned for their honest beliefs and sincere words may not be so far away as it now appears.

Even now we find ourselves admitting a little shame-facedly that a man whose beliefs about many things are different from the beliefs of the majority is almost sure to go to jail. This is especially true, of course, when the man is alone in his beliefs, or in the extremely small minority; when his beliefs clash with the established political order, and when he is energetic about making converts to his beliefs.

What, after all, does it avail to send a man to jail for his ideas or his preachments? We cannot jail his ideas. If he has disciples, they will be doubly energetic while their teacher is behind bars. If he has sowed the seed of his belief, the sure way to make the seeds grow is to lock up the sower.

The way to combat false doctrine (which is the doctrine we do not agree with) is to spread true doctirne (which is the doctrine we believe in). If the false doctrine is indeed false, it cannot win. To jail its disciples is to admit our fear that the false (unaccepted) doctrine will become the true (accepted) doctrine. We should have more confidence in truth than to feel such fear.

It is too early to hope that we may soon cease to put men in jail for their false beliefs. But let us think it over from time to time. Perhaps it is, after all, a very ineffectual method of combating false doctrine. Especially in view of the historical fact that an idea, a belief, a doctrine has never yet been jailed.

BONDS FOR LEAVENWORTH MEN

To date there have been five of the prisoners at Leavenworth released on bonds pending the decision on their appeal for a new trial. These are Joe Gordon, Charles Rothfisher, Vincent St. John, Frank Westerlund and Pietro Nigra.

Bonds offered for W. D. Haywood have been rejected, and bonds offered for others have not yet been accepted.

JUSTICE OUTRAGED BY I. W. W. INDICTMENT

New York City.—Captain Alexander Sidney Lanier, formerly assistant attorney general of the Phillippine Islands and later a captain in the military intelligence division of the general staff of the United States Army, was some time ago appointed to inquire into the merits of the indictment against the 166 persons who were indicted in Chicago on September 26, 1917.

In part his report is as follows:

Indictment Defective

These defendants were indicted for a conspiracy to unlawfully and feloniously, and by force, prevent, hinder and delay the execution of certain laws of the United States, set forth in the indictment, which laws concerned chiefly the government's preparation for and prosecution of the war. In the first place, the indictment is, in my judgment, fatally defective, in that it does not give or convey to the defendants sufficient information of the nature and the cause of the accusations against them, which is their right under the sixth amendment to the federal constitution. I understand, and am informed, that in a recent prosecution of certain I. W. W. in Seattle, upon an indictment modeled upon the one in this case as a precedent, three judges of the United States circuit court of appeals quashed the indictment upon the ground above stated.

A Wrongful Conviction

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the indictment and the question of the sufficiency of the evidence as a whole to sustain the prosecution—and upon these matters there may be ground for debate—there can be no question, in my opinion, the absolute innocence and wrongful conviction of Charles Ashleigh, Leo Laukie and Vincent St. John in particular. I defy any one to show me one scintilla of evidence in the record of this trial that proves that either of the above defendants conspired with any one to violate any law, or that they did, in fact, violate any law, as charged and set forth in the indictment, or otherwise.

While I am of the opinion that these men were convicted contrary to the law and the evidence, solely because they were leaders of a revolutionary organization against which public sentiment was incensed; and that the verdict rendered was a foregone conclusion from the beginning in obedience to a public hysteria and popular demand, due to the psychology of the times, I feel that the inclusion in the verdict and sentence of the three defendants above named was a gross miscarriage of justice and an outrage that every consideration of right and good order of society demand should be corrected.

TEXTILE STRIKE GROWS IN LAWRENCE, MASS.

The strike of the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., is now in its thirteenth week. The workers of Olneyville have now gone out on strike in support of the Lawrence strikers, and efforts are being made to bring other textile workers to their support. Maynard and Fitchburg are expected to soon give the support of a strike to the Lawrence workers.

The American Woolen Company, however, is depending on John Golden of the A. F. of L. to keep the Maynard operatives at work. This was disclosed last week in a letter from the American, of which Wm. M. Woods is president, a part of which is as follows:

"We beg of you have no apprehensions of the Lawrence trouble interfering with the delivery of your order. We appreciate what you say that 'the market has piles of rags good enough for the rabble, and hardly a suiting fit for the better classes,' but this condition will be remedied in a short while. Your order together with similar ones will be put through at our Maynard plant and we feel sure that Golden will be able to make good in keeping this going in return for the favor we are showing his organization. However, let me assure you we will not let the matter go as in 1902, but will start negotiations at once, if the thing should spread.

"You will appreciate that the high personal regard in which we hold you has prompted us to be so candid in this matter."

American Woolen Company
by Wm. M. Wood, P.

The strikers are pinning their faith on the fact that the workers at the Maynard plant may have learned a lesson in solidarity since the strike of 1912, and will not again allow themselves to be hitched to the Golden chariot of Wood of the American Woolen Company.

Many of the strikers are asking what the amount of the subsidy is that Wood is giving Golden, for they fully realize that the organization of which Wood speaks is receiving nothing for its common members. They are seeing that Golden must be absorbing all "the favor we are showing his organization."

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS UNPLEASANTLY SHOCKED

The furniture manufacturers of Rockford had called their striking slaves together on April 28 to listen to their proposition for a settlement. Their "offer" was a 50 hour week instead of the 8 hour day the strikers wanted, with a lot of patriarchal welfare stuff made of hat air promises. The strikers turned it down flat by a vote of 728 to 391. There were 600 who abstained from voting. In a whole page statement in a local paper the manufacturers are screaming out their patriotic devotion and calling upon the furniture workers to shake off the influence of the I. W. W. But as one old worker put it: "I never knew I was a radical until the bosses told me. If this is radicalism I like it fine, and I am willing to stay out until justice is done."

OLE'S REVOLUTION EXPLOITED BY OLE

The subject of Holy Ole, mayor of Seattle, who claims he put down Bolshevism at that place is gleaned from an interview given by him and printed in the Literary Digest of March 8. The Digest's biography of Holy Ole, the maker of an Olegarchy, is kind of muddled, but here it is:

Fifteen years ago Ole Hanson came into Seattle on foot. He had walked from Butte. In Butte he had injured his spine. He bought a prairie schooner, rigged a harness behind and walked while his wife drove.

The other account of this is: Sixteen years ago he left Wisconsin, crippled in both legs, and drove to Seattle in a wagon because he was train shy over the accident that injured his legs. The first day he was in Seattle he bought a grocery store then sold out and became an insurance agent. The main point is that Heroic Ole was 'fraid of the cars and hiked over two mountain ranges rather than ride on a train.

But he admits that the fact that no booze is sold in Seattle was the cause of there being no disturbances there. Get this in his own words on prohibition: "Maybe it made the logger into a dangerous I. W. W., but in this strike it saved Seattle more money than was lost by the liquor interests when the state went dry. Not an arrest for violence in a city of 410,000, not a piece of property destroyed. That's because whiskey is $20 a quart—when you can get it."

We don't know whether that is a boost for the I. W. W. or for prohibition. The fact of this admission of the way we conduct a strike might be easily construed into a boost for both. But he calls us dangerous, bloodthirsty, property-destroying Bolshevikis. So as to boost his own heroism? Looks like another gem from the same piece.

"Ole Hanson dictates with the enthusiasm that characterized his idol, Theodore Roosevelt." And he sure followed Big Tooth in the part. He has jumped from one party to another so often that no one can say what his politics is, except that he affiliates with the party that he thinks will win. Always looking for a chance to get some of the good political jobs.

The question is, what good job is Ole reaching for after all this press agent stuff? It ought to land him in the governor's chair at least. Then good-bye to any little bit of freedom the workers of Washington are not able to take by their organization, and the trustified state of Washington will be the state of anti-Syndicalist timber trust wolves.—Leonidas.

MAY DAY ON IRON RANGE

Hibbing, Minn., May 2.—May Day was celebrated in this town by about 1,000 people, the celebration taking place at the Workers Hall and was a great success without any interference by the Steel Trust law and order gang.

There was a good program, with speaking in English, Finnish, Italian, Austrian and Slavic. All the speakers appealed to the workers to organize and educate themselves, and demand the immediate release of all class war prisoners, and to make demands for a six hour day and the withdrawal of the troops from Russia.

Plans were adopted for a large and aggressive campaign this year, and all left with smiling faces and a determination to redouble their efforts in organization work. A celebration along the same lines took place in Virginia, Minn.

FUNDS FOR PUBLICITY

Chicago, April 30.—The Russian Fellow Workers here have collected $36.46 on a list, and the money is to be sent to the Publicity Bureau that has recently been formed by the California District Defense Committee.

IS YOUR MAIL HERE?

The following mail is at 119 So. Throop St., Chicago, Ill: Jack Svan, Ador Nilsson (2), Ador Nelson, Joe Bagley, Pete Goisech, E. G. Weston (2), James Dallas, Steve Loren.

HALL IN DETROIT

The new I. W. W. hall in Detroit, Mich., is located at 215 Gratiot Ave. Everybody welcome. Educational meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.—H. Van Dorn, Sec.

An entertainment and dance will be given by the International Workers Defense Conference on Fridey evening, May 16 in the Metropolitan Hall, 717 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, in behalf of the political and class war prisoners. Admission 35 cents.

(Special Telegram)

Spokane, May 2.—Successful mass meeting held on vacant lot. Gatewood, Wicks, Metcalf and Crane were the speakers. The Fortine strike is still on, and has spread to Big Creek, Idaho. Picket lines have been established and are getting good results.

Adolph Ersson, one of the Everett, Wash., defendants in 1917, has been arrested in Los Angeles on the charge of being "a dangerous I. W. W. of the worst type," and is being held for deportation.

In the election of Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago City Central Committee the vote was for Jack Gaveel, 138, and for John Harmison, 13.—Jack Gaveel, Sec.-Treas.

"Will the League of Nations Survive?" will be the subject for a discussion for the Society of Vagabonds next Sunday at 3 P. M. at the Colonial Hall, 20 West Randolph, Chicago.

New York City.—Police have taken charge of the rail road tugs here, and have mounted machine guns in the pilot houses to make certain that the tugs will run.

J. M. Harris who worked at Halco, Oregon, is asked to write to Harold R. Johnson, Winlock, Wash. Card record is lost.

FORTINE STRIKE GROWS INCLUDES OTHER CAMPS

Eureka, Mont., April 29.—A strike which was called on the Fortine a week ago has now spread to include the Stillwater, Big Fork and Flathead rivers. The demands of the strikers are for an eight hour day, and blankets, springs and mattresses to be furnished by the companies.

There are twenty million feet of logs on the landings along the Stillwater, but the bosses say they cannot afford to work on the eight-hour basis, as they have but little water and are dependent on splashes. The crew told them to put on a double shift, but the companies flatly refused.

Picket camps have been established and are strongly manned by men of the One Big Union.

The wages on these drives were $4 and $4.50 for ten hours work.

The Panhandle Co. are also having their troubles this spring. This company never was known to feed anything, and they never intend to until the workers use their economic power. They have had two walk-outs at Camp 35 inside ten days, and one at Camp 32. The demands are a new cook or a new crew, with other demands.

The wages in these camps are $3.76 low, $4.25 high, with $1.00 a day charged for board and $1.00 per month for hospital. The two camps employ about 250 men. The crews went out solid with the exception of a few weak-minded jobologists, who can see nothing but their masters.

LOS ANGELES REFUSES TO STAY SCABBY

Los Angeles, April 25.—The I. W. W. held another big social here, and it was a huge success. There was an uncommonly large crowd, considering the hostile attitude of the town at the present time.

The program of the evening consisted of songs, music, dancing, refreshments, a Wobbly school of social science and the announcement of an application for a Construction Workers' Charter.

It has been well said that no revolution rises above the knowledge of those who created it, and the Wobblie school of social science suggests the possiblities there are for the members of the I. W. W. in just such institutions.

The application for the Branch Charter of the construction workers can be traced directly to the gradual decline and what seems to be a total collapse of the craft unions. What is left of them devote more time to wrangling over jurisdictional disputes than to all else. The master dictator, the machine, has absorbed the skill which is the basis of their craft. Like a robber, the machine has taken away their tools, or equivalent to that tells them to put their tools in a museum.

CELEBRATION SUCCESS

Philadelphia, May 2.—The May Day demonstrations here were a success. Harness bulls, finks, soldiers, state cossacks and all other gunmen who could be mustered were out in force, and they gave everyone a shake-down when trying to enter a hall or meeting place. Five members of the I. W. W. were arrested.

A. Shocker, a delegate and member of C. W. I. U. No. 573 is held under $1,500 bond for selling I. W. W. song books and being a delegate in the organization.

Hotels and lunch rooms had a hard time serving their patrons, and one of the largest hotels in the city had to close its dining room on account of the International Hotel and Restaurant Workers striking on the International holiday.

Literature, song books and papers were seized by the law and order thugs wherever found, but the workers of the city showed their solidarity by gathering together in many places where meetings were held.

ASK EMPLOYERS TO HELP THEM SUBDUE THEIR OWN WORKERS

New York City.—At the annual convention of the American newspaper publishers association here four union leaders appeared and asked the publishers to give them what aid they could in stopping the spread of radical principles. The four men were J. J. Freel, president of the stereotyping and electrical workers' union, W. McHugh, acting president of the printing pressmen and assistants' union, J. W. Hays, secretary of the typographical union, and M. Wall, president of the photo-engravers' union.

McHugh claimed that many members of local unions have been carried away with the idea of bolshevism, but that officers of the international unions of the printing trades were trying to keep the men in line, and asked the close co-operation of the publishers individually and as an association in combating the evils of the principles advocated by the I. W. W.

Wall, Hays and Freel endorsed the request of McHugh for help from the employers, and also spoke heartily in favor of the principle of arbitration as bringing peace and good will between the union officials and employers.

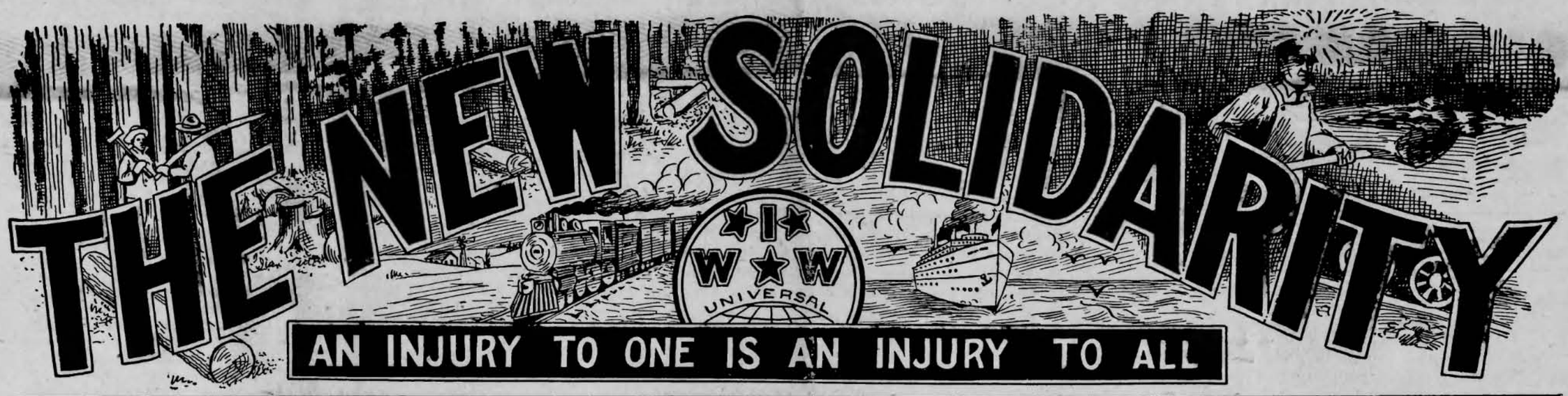
MEET ALL OF THEM

On May 10 the real affair, the Convention Ball and entertainment, will be held by the Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 300 at the Workers Hall, 119 So. Throop St., Chicago. This is something you won't forget. A chicken dinner will be served from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and supper from 5 to 7 P. M., and lunch until the wee sma' hours ayont the twal. The entertainment will be followed by dancing, the whole show is free. So come and meet the rebels from all over the country, and enjoy yourselves.

Frank Conbog wishes to hear from Mike Morris. Important.

NO. 985
PLAINTIFF'S
DEFENDANT'S EX. NO. 34c
FOR IDENTIFICATION
ADMITTED in Evidence
John H. Fountain CLK

You Will Eventually Join the I. W. W. Why Not Now?



No. 28 CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919 No. 28

BROTHERHOODS DEMAND INDUSTRIAL UNION ORGANIZATION

Industrial unionism is the most vital topic of discussion among the workers in the United States today. The best method of obtaining the results of shorter hours and better wages and working conditions is ever an absorbing topic among organized workers, and since so many of the craft unions have failed in their efforts to provide an adequate return to their members for their labor those members are taking steps to build an organization that is more effective.

One of the latest examples of this is that of the members of the four railway brotherhoods in Cambridge, Ohio, at a recent meeting at which they took the following action:

RESOLUTIONS BY BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN

Whereas--The events narrated thruout history have demostrated the fact that in Union there is strength, and also the conclusions of the past show that so long as workers are organized into little groups of craft organizations, not knowing the desires or aims of each individual group—just so long will the class struggle continue—or even grow, until it is forced thru its own manipulations to pass away, before the ever-evoluting mass of humanity.

Whereas—It is plainly evident that craft unionism has accomplished for its membership, all that it can possibly attain, and already the curtain of human progress has been rung down upon the great drama, in which it played so great a part, we therefore believe that the arraying of our forces, regardless of race, color or creed, is absolutely necessary, if we are to meet successfully the conditions that are not only upon us, but are growing greater each succeeding year.

Whereas—Our employers have found it to their vital interest to break away from the traditions of the individualistic age, and have formed one large organzation for the promoting their interests, we also realize that it is time that the workers were forming one great industrial union, because without that union we are constantly brought in competition with each other, while our interests are identical in every sense of the word. The workers cannot hope to accomplish the fullest sense of Brotherhood, as long as they are arrayed against each other, through the manipulations of the ties of craft organization.

Therefore, Be it Resolved—that we the members of the Four Brotherhoods of Railroad Employees, assembled in the city of Cambridge, O., this the 27th day of April, 1919, go on record in requesting that a convention of the different craft unions be called as soon as possible, following the receipt of these resolutions, and enough affirmative replies are received that will warrant the success of such convention.

Be it Further Resolved—That a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and be sent to every lodge of railroad men thruout the United States and Canada.

Signed:
Committee.

SEETHING CAULDRON IN MINES OF THE WEST

Butte, May 14.—The strike in Park City is a great success. So far not a man with the exception of a few old mollycoddles are on the job. There are about seven all told at work. The teamsters are out in sympathy with the miners.

The miners in Eureka held a meeting last Sunday and presented demands to the mining companies. There are no reports yet as to any further action they have taken.

Conditions are such in all the mining camps of the West that there may come a break at any time. The mining companies of Idaho, especially in the Coeur D'Alene District, are going wild over the country looking for men, shipping them in there and telling them that the wages are $4.75 a day, but are paying off at $4.25 a day and making a charge of $1.50 a day for board and room.

The A. C. M. is carrying on a campaign with their contracting and bonus system that is vicious. Some miners have received as low as five cents in their pay envelopes after working themselves white in the hot boxes. The cost of living is going skyward and wages are at a standstill.—Joe Kennedy.

MAY FLOWERS TO AMERICAN WORKERS.



DEMOCRACY, THOU ART A JEWEL IN SEATTLE

Seattle, May 6.—Since January 1 we have received but two bundles of "The New Solidarity." On the 2nd of this month we had the honor of a raid by the anarchistic police force of this city, at which time they confiscated all radical literature in sight. We at once secured legal counsel and made formal protest, and propose to carry the matter up and show them that we do not propose to submit tamely to such outrages.—Chas. D. Raymer.

Seattle, May 15.—We would be glad to receive the paper regularly if it could be gotten to us. The police broke up a Mooney meeting two days ago and arrested the speaker, who was talking about the Tom Mooney case. One day this week the "bulls" took about 100 copies of the "Nation" from a news dealer. Wouldn't that shake you? The damphools didn't know it from the reddest of red literature.

Oh, Seattle is getting to be the hotbed of democracy! You need not be surprised to hear of any crazy thing done here. We have not been able to get back the literature the "bulls" stole.—Chas. D. Raymer.

SEATTLE NOT WORRYING

Seattle, Wash.—The bunch here are all well and the predominant spirit is that "we should worry!" Where one belongs to an organization whose teachings show that we have a true diagnosis of the social ailment and a constructive program to apply as soon as we have developed sufficient economic force to nullyfy the power of the "master" hogs, we can afford to sing in the "masters'" dungeons.

We know Joe Hill's message is vibrating from coast to coast. The bee of solidarity is buzzing in the bonnets of the American working class. Progress comes from the bottom up. We must organize from the bottom up, direct from the bottom up; the top is in decay. Society is sleeping with its feet on the pillow while its head pounds the foot board. —D. S. Dietz.

FICTION AND FACT

Archangel, May 4.—The recent report that 60 American soldiers had been beheaded by the Bolsheviki is unfounded. There have been no soldiers at all beheaded, and those reported missing recently have all been accounted for. Several of those who have been captured by the Bolshevik army have been sent to Stockholm.

Chicago, May 9.—The recent scare heads that were printed by many daily papers about the beheading of 60 American soldiers have not been denied by any of the Chicago papers as yet.

MAKE THIS YOUR SLOGAN! "ON TO KANSAS"

Now that the work of the convention has been disposed of and the decks are cleared for action, let us muster our membership together for a real concerted effort, to organize one of the most important basic industries—namely, the Agricultural Industry. In the State of Kansas, one of the largest producing sections in the great grain belt, it has been announced that there is a bumper crop this year. What will this mean? Labor! And Labor aplenty will be in demand!

Already the newspapers of the country are calling for "hands." In fact they are making a call for an unusual number of men—bigger in proportion than ever before. It is estimated that over two hundred thousand men will be needed, but whether or not this number can be used is doubtful. However, it has usually been the custom in past years to over-estimate the real number, so this year we can look for an overwhelmingly large surplus of men because of the vast amount of unemployment now rampant.

Such a state of affairs is desirable and usually welcomed on the part by those who seek labor power. Why? Simply because it keeps the workers cluthing at one anothers' throats for that everlasting job, so as to be able to acquire "hands" at the cheapest possible wage. There is only one reason for such conditions existing, and that, because the workers lack organization.

It has been generally stated that the wages for harvest workers are to be fifty and sixty cents an hour, and ten hours will constitute a working day. But do you actually believe that this condition will prevail, if there are two men to a job? Most assuredly not! Those who employ labor will not hesitate to take advantage of a surplus number of men, regardless of the agreements or promises that have been made, because this has practically always held true in the past. And what is true of the past also holds true for the future, unless the workers are organized. The employers of labor are out for all they can get.

Now when we are almost sure that there is bound to be more men than jobs in the Kansas harvest fields, how can we alter situation, in case these promised wages are reduced and workers discriminated against? The first thought that comes to the average intelligent worker is organization. But in order to make organization realistic, its members or representatives must be there. There must be job delegates!

Fellow Workers! Think of the thousands of workers who will be in the Kansas harvest this year! This enormous mass is in dire need of organization! Don't be of the opinion that a handful of men can weld this great army of men together, because they can't. It will take hundreds of job delegates to do it. Every member of the I. W. W. that is job-loose in the industrial centers, and those who follow seasonable work, should make it a point to come to the Kansas fields with job delegate cr[illegible] tials and a stock of supplies. I[illegible] grain belt you have a clear fiel[illegible] organizing because there is no[illegible] union to contend with. The ha[illegible] will be starting, on or abou[illegible] middle of June.

Do you recollect the big drive thru the harvest in 1916 when over eighteen thousand new members were lined up in the A. W. I. U. No. 400? One of the contributing factors of that great success, was the large number of job delegates in the field. When we think of the number of men needed in Kansas this season, and the number of delegates that should be there, we realize the gigantic task which confronts us. But we must not let the "biggness" of the thing dash our hopes. When a proposition is "big," "go after it in a 'big way'." "Organize on a large scale."

We are issuing a clarion call for one thousand (1000) job delegates for the State of Kansas. Come on you Wobblies and lend a hand. If the Farmer has a "bumper crop," let us get in and organize the agricultural workers for a "bumper membership," and "bumper wages." What do you say? Are you with us? If so, then let our slogan be: "On to Kansas, with one thousand job delegates."

Organize! Organize! Organize!
Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 400
C. W. Anderson.

(Special Cablegram)

Amsterdam, May 17.—To International Workers of the World, Chicago: According to resolution taken at Berne have decided in mutual accord to convene international conference of all trade union centers at Amsterdam on July 28 and following days. Each center may send ten delegates as a maximum. Wire to address "Cudegeest," Amsterdam, names of your delegates. Take immediate [illegible] essary steps for their passports. ter giving full details and ag[illegible] are following.—Cudegeest Jouh

(Special Telegram)

Spokane, May 18.—Strike against Eureka Lumber Co. on the Fortine River is won. The settlement is for $5.00 and board and free blankets for eight hours work.

The strike on the Rutledge Lumber Co. on Marble Creek is also won. The wages are $6.00 and board and free blankets for eight hours work.—Fred Kennedy.

Notice

Fellow Worker Meyers of Eldorado, Kansas, who testified in the Chicago trial is asked to write to Geo. F. Vanderveer, Room 17, Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash., at once on a matter of urgent importance.

DEMAND AN INDUSTRIAL UNION

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM MAKES RAPID GAINS

The Workers' Council movement, having for its object the organization of the workers on industrial, instead of craft lines, after the pattern of the new "shop steward" idea in England, is spreading rapidly among the garment trades in New York and is being advocated in other trades and in other industrial centers thruout the country. In Cleveland, Ohio, for example, the organization of "Industrial Soviets" is already well under way.

The movement in New York had its origin among the waist and dress makers during their recent prolonged strike and gained added impetus by the demand of the workers for more democratic control of their own affairs than is provided under the present trade union form of organization. In this respect, it bears a striking likeness to similar revolts against the executives of the British and Scotch trade unions during the past winter.

After several conferences and mass meetings, a Workers' Council has been definitely launched in the Waist and Dress Industry, with delegates representing over 14,000 workers, while a council is in process of organization in the White Goods industry. Other branches where the new idea is taking definite shape are the cloakmakers and boys' shirtwaist makers.

The trade union officials are watching the development of the workers' council movement with as much uneasiness as the employers, as it spells the end of their autocratic regime even more surely than the successful overthrow of the wage system. With all the workers of each establishment organized in one shop unit, regardless of craft or trade, and with direct control of all matters placed in the hands of the workers or their shop delegates, the foundations are being laid for a democratic and class-conscious labor movement in this country.

For the purpose of making their position clear regarding the class war prisoners, the convention adopted the following clear cut resolutions:

Whereas, organized capitalist hatred has thrown into the jails the bravest spokesmen of labor for terms more savage than those meted out to political prisoners by the old autocracies of Russia and Germany, becaue they dared to speak what they thought the truth, and refused to prostittute their conscience, and

Whereas, laws ostensibly intended for the punishment of enemy spies, have been used by the powers that be to crush every expression of labor's solidarity and forwardlooking thought and

Whereas, the imprisonment of these people is primarily a manifestation of the struggle between groups of nations, be it

Resolved, that we call upon the class-conscious workers of the country to exert their industrial powers to face the release of the class war prisoners.

The following resolution was also adopted relative to two New York papers which claim to be working class publications:

Resolution

Whereas, the official Socialist newspapers of this city, the "New York Call" and the "Jewish Daily Forward," have persistently refused to print news items or accept paid advertisements of the Workers' Council of the Waist and Dress Industry and Whereas this attitude is aiding the officials of the American Federation of Labor to keep the workers in subjection and ignorance

Therefore, Be it resolved that we condemn such action as a betrayal of the real interests of the working class, from which they get their support.

Resolution Committee

SEEING CORRECT LINES OF LABOR MOVEMENT

The growing movement in the ranks of the W. I. I. U. in favor of abandoning the hope of the workers freeing themselves by casting ballots in capitalist elections is indicated in a significant incident that occurred at the semi-monthly business meeting of Metal and Machinery Local 217 of the W. I. I. U. in Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 6, 1919.

A resolution was presented by a group of the members reading in part as follows:

"The world war has disorganized the functions of the political class state. The strategical position of labor is changed entirely. Its revolutionary vitality has been transferred from the political parties to the economic organizations of labor. Instead of fighting for seats alongside capitalist legislators, labor must organize on the economic field, for the sole purpose of establishing the Industrial Republic.

"The war has dissolved the multitude of working class factions, aspirations and conceptions and laid the foundation for unified action.

"Taking the aforementioned conditions into consideration, the undersigned committee proposes the following:

1.—That we strike out the clause in our Preamble which calls for the manifestation of our revolutionary activity thru a distinct political party of labor.

2.—That we call upon all our members to sever their connections with the S. L. P., S. P. or any other political party, as these bodies have outgrown their usefulness and are becoming detrimental to the cause of labor.

3.—That we go on record as favoring affiliation with the I. W. W., as the only organization in the U. S. A. advocating the correct application of the principles of the class struggle.

4.—That our delegates to the National Convention of the W. I. I. U. be instructed to introduce a motion to that effect.

(Signed) Carl Finkeldey.
Wm. Grundman
John Alexander."

The motion was bitterly fought by the S. L. P. politicians but came within four votes of being adopted.

REVOLUTION VERBOTEN

"The right of revolution does not exist in America," said Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior of the United States, at the banquet of the Americanization conference last evening. "We had a revolution 140 years ago which made it unnecessary to have any other revolution in this country, because it was fundamental. One of the many meanings of democracy is that it is a form of government in which the right of revolution has been lost by giving the government wholly to the people. Revolution means revolt. Against whom are we to revolt, in the United States, excepting the people of the United States?

"No man can be a sound and sterling American who believes that force is necessary to effectuate the popular will. As we have taken from the duelist his pistol and compelled him to seek redress in the law, so in the larger affairs of the Nation we have said: "This is your country. Make it what you will, but you must not use force, for when you come here and became a citizen, you gave over the right to resort to anything but public opinion and the methods of the law in the determination of national policies. You are the sovereign citizen, and as a sovereign you cannot repudiate yourself. If you are in a minority, you must wait until you become a majority, and as a majority you must be content to prevail by processes which respect the rights of the minority.—Christian Science Monitor.

THEIR CONVENTION NOT RAIDED

New York, May 14.—Federal customs inspectors and appraisers met here in convention and adopted resolutions for a raise in wages. There was no police raid of the convention. McAdoo spoke at the opening of the convention, and gave the government ownership and operation of railroad under his administration some very cordial support.

DISCHARGED AS I. W. W.

Schenectady, May 2.—Fellow Worker Frank Johnson, who has been working for the General Electric Co. for over nine years was recently discharged because he is a member of the I. W. W. and had taken part in the recent conference of Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 300 in Cleveland. There was no fault found with Johnson's work, and he was not laid off because of slack work, as there was a large amount of work ahead in his department and another man was put on at once to complete it.

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois

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C. E. PAYNE, Managing Editor

MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS NOW

Jails unspeakably foul have been the portion of many of our Fellow Workers during the past two years. Hundreds have suffered at the hands of the commercial clubs and their lackeys, the constituted officials. Many have died under their vicious treatment, and it is safe to say that at least twenty per cent of those who have been incarcerated for more than six months have had their health permanently ruined. Yet there are many of these men who have been in jail for over eighteen months and have not yet been brought to trial.

These conditions cannot be allowed to continue. The workers of the country must awake and take some action to release these men, for a time at least. Things must not be allowed to go on in this manner any longer. Every worker who has any consideration for the welfare of his Fellow Workers will get busy at once. There is one thing that all can do. That thing is to see every one of their friends and acquaintances and do their utmost to obtain sufficient bail to have these men liberated.

The bond has been set for several of the Fellow Workers who are held on the Wichita indictment, and these men should by all means be liberated at once. A rule of the court is to the effect that only property in Kansas can be used, but this does not apply to liberty bonds, which may be from any part of the country if deposited with the court in Kansas. For some the bond has been set as low as $500, and it should be possible to obtain the release of all of them at that figure.

Some of these men in Kansas have been held in the rotary tank, which has been described several times, and the minds of three have given way under the terrific strain, one has died, and several of the others are permanently injured in health. With such conditions as these which our Fellow Workers are compelled to endure, every one must get busy at once and help to get them released. See every one who can possibly lend the use of liberty bonds for a time, and induce them to do so. Do not delay in this matter, but see to it now, so that our Fellow Workers may have a few days of strengthening sunshine between now and the day set for their trial in September.

AGREEMENT AT LAST

The seemingly impossible has finally been accomplished. A common standing ground for agreement between Gompers and the industrial unionists of the United States has been found, and it was Gompers who found it. Listen to this: "Mr. Burleson needs only a wider field and better opportunity to fit him for succession to some of the world's best known but unlamented ex-dictators."

Then Gompers goes on to say that Burleson must eventually walk the plank. Which is true. And will also be true of several other officials to whom Gompers now kow tows very obsequiously. But more than anything else will it be true of the industrial masters to whom Gompers owes allegiance and to whom he looks to keep him in his present job of Master Misleader of American Workers.

TAKING IT BACK

Ole is beginning to crawl. All he owns is in Seattle, and he wants to go back there. Hence this statement, as reported by the Philadelphia Ledger of May 8:

"This report about my advocating hanging parties is without truthful foundation. It is a report growing out of the imagination of some one more given to the spreading of sensation than of fact. How could I, in a position which requires the general enforcement of laws, ask other men to break them, as would have been the case had I ever asked my fellow citizens, as has been reported by sensation mongers, to attend 'I. W. W. hanging parties?' The idea is absurd."

Next thing we know Ole will be claiming that he was the best supporter the general strike had in Seattle of last February. Bombast generally has that rocket and stick effect.

VESTED RIGHTS VS. COMMON RIGHTS

We, the working class, recognize no such things as a vested right. Vested rights are taken as privileges by one person or set of persons that they deny others the common right to enjoy.

Regardless of what vested rights may say or claim, the working class demands that the entire world and all its activities shall be discussed anew each day; that the whole field of human life shall be readjusted and every subject examined anew each day as if it had arisen for the first time. We do this, not from a vicious motive toward any of those who now claim their vested rights, but because every day there are other people coming on the stage of life who must be given their proper share of opportunity to function in life.

We do not make this appeal to those who have vested rights, those who have special privileges to lose by such discussion and action. We make it only to the workers, for it is they who are the ones now shut out of the common rights of life, and it is they who would stand to benefit by the renewed examination of all subjects on a basis of equality.

One of the greatest bulwarks of capitalism is the ignorance of the workers. The workers themselves must remove it by education.

MASTER CLASS IGNORANCE

The greatest mistake the master class makes in trying to [illegible] the industrial union movement is in their judgment of the [illegible]ods they suppose will be used in making the change from private ownership by the capitalists to social ownership by the working class. The masters are so thoroly imbued with the robber idea of taking by force of arms the things they want that they are unable to see any other method, even if they wanted to.

The old-time club, the medieval sword, the modern machine gun, these are the only means the masters have ever used to gain their ends, and it is only in terms of such things as these that they are able to think. They know nothing else. The brute who lives by brutality and ever in an atmosphere of brutality can never know the value of reason in solving difficulties as they arise. He must ever fight his way out in the most brutal manner where reason and a very little work obtain [illegible]r results in much less time.

This is particularly true with regard what the master class [illegible] will be the method of gaining control of the industries by the workers. They think the workers will of course use the only means the masters know of, never dreaming that there may be other means more effective and infinitely easier to use.

The peculiar weapon of the working class which they will use to gain their own emancipation is that of industrial organization. With this weapon used in the industries, the transition from private to social ownership will be made with the least possible turmoil.

THE LINE OF CLEAVAGE

That movement will win in America which reflects Amer[illegible]economic conditions. Such a movement cannot be created [illegible]theory. Such a movement cannot be jetted out to us from [illegible]a. It must be a growth—an emanation from the instinctive yearnings of American industrial toilers. Emissaries and acolytes from Bolshevism need not create it. It is here—full grown and conscious. Its roots are already deeply planted in the American soil. It is the Industrial Workers of the World which has caught the genius of the American Proletarian revolution.

We have learned nothing as economists if we have not learned that nations are industrial organisms—each with a different economic skeleton. One nation is agrarian; another maritime: a third, industrial. America is both industrial and agrarian.

Men's thoughts are moulded by their means of making a livlihood. Quite naturally then, the American and British proletariat reason otherwise than the Russian. There is a contrast of thought and instinct which reflects the immense contrast of Russian and Anglo-Saxon economic institutions. In Russia, the psychology of the situation indicated mass political action as the [illegible]s of proletarian expression. In America and Britain, [illegible] political action is unprecedented: mass unionism is the [illegible]ional proletarian weapon. It is mass unionism which the Left Winger must himself align with if he wishes to put teeth into his theories.—Exchange.

DR. BEN FRANKLIN ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS

November 1737

"**Freedom** of speech is a principal pillar of free government; when this support is taken away, the constitution of a free society is dissolved, and tyranny is erected on its ruins. * * * Those abuses of the freedom of speech are the excesses of liberty. They ought to be repressed; but to whom dare we commit the care of doing it? An evil magistrate intrusted with the power to punish for words, would be armed with a weapon the most destructive and terrible. Under pretence of pruning off the exuberant branches, he would be a[illegible] destroy the tree. (Here he [illegible]n to give many historic abuses [illegible]n power by the courts.) * * * [illegible]ood only dreads the attack, and [illegible]ut for auxiliaries. Truth never fears the encounter; she scorns the aid of the secular arm, and triumphs by her natural strength. * * *

In the former part of this paper it was endeavored to prove by historical facts, the fatal dangers that necessarily attend a restraint of freedom of speech and the liberty of the press; upon which the following reflection naturally occurs, viz: **that whoever attempts to suppress either of these our natural rights, ought to be regarded as an enemy to liberty and the education.** (Emphasis is Franklin's.)

* * * Upon the whole, to suppress inquiries into the administration is good policy in an arbitrary government: but a free constitution and freedom of speech have such a reciprocal dependence on each other, that they cannot subsist without consisting together."

And thus Lincoln:

"But you (the pro-slaveryists) say you are conservative—eminently conservative—while we are revolutionary destructive, or something of the sort. What is conservatism? Is it not ad[illegible] to the old and tried against [illegible] and untried? We stick to, [illegible] for, the identical old policy [illegible] point in controversy which [illegible]pted by our fathers who framed the government under which we live'; while you with one accord reject, and scout, and spit upon something new. * * * Let us be diverted by none of these sophistical continuances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored—contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong: vain as the search for a man. who should be neither a living man nor a dead man. * * * Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it." (From his address at Cooper Institute, February 27, 1860.)

EDUCATE, ORGANIZE, FOR EMANCIPATION.

Could I send a message to the great American working class I would say:

"Good literature alone is not sufficient. The literature requires behind it a virile organization like the One Big Union of the I. W. W.

"We do not advocate the overthrow of government as some are misinformed, and as we are charged with here in Seattle.

"We are organizing to battle against the industrial hogs who constitute the great American scourge.

"With the scourge removed, we, the workers, the producers, the real foundation of society, can then build 'more to the heart's desire.'

"No matter how good a paper is, it is scrap unless applied to the job.

"An aggressive membership full of vim, vigor, pep, methodically organized, will give our good literature a more concrete value and influence."
—D.

INVESTIGATION

When eggs go high and butter soars
And milk goes up a dozen floors
And old John Public stands and roars
In righteous indignation;
The legislators rise and sing:
"Leave that there stuff to us, by jing!"
And then they gather round and spring
Old Man Investigation.

Old Man Investigation comes
With martial air and roll of drums
And for a while the nation hums
With noise and agitation,
And presently the noises die
And no man stops to make reply—
He is a grand old alibi,
Old Man Investigation.

Exchange

OAKLAND ENTERTAINMENT

The Oakland Branches of the I. W. W. will give an entertainment and dance in Jenny Lind Hall, 2229 Telegraph Ave., on Saturday evening, June 7, at 8 o'cock p. m. The admission will be 25 cents, and a good time is assured to all. Every one invited.

There will be a grand ball and entertainment under the auspices of educational and propaganda league of the 18th ward Socialist Party at the Workers Hall, 119 Throop St., Chicago, on Saturday evening, May 24. The admission is free. Refreshments will be served.

Address Wanted

We have a report of a meeting in Eagles Hall on May 11 where $123 was collected, and which is signed "Press Comm.", but there is no city stated. Where was it?

Jose Grado or Pedro Esteve is asked to write to Fellow Worker Alfred Carmolos, general delivery, Chicago, Ill., on a matter of importance.

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA IN ARCHANGEL

Something like a month ago there was a great furore in official circles, with a corresponding flutter on the part of the press, regarding the circulars that had been distributed among the soldiers of the Allies on the Archangel front. There were many of these circulars, and the refusal to do "duty" was imputed to everything but them. Yet for all that, the circulars have a very deep interest at present, and we have been able to obtain one of them, which is printed in good English. We reprint it in full.

The Shame of Being a Scab

Is there a more contemptible creature in the world than the one who deserts his fellows and helps defeat his own side? No, there is not!

Are you aware, American and British soldiers, that you are earning such contempt for yourselves?

It may seem strange to you, but you are really fighting against your own side. You are showing loyalty to the master-class. But it is treachery to your own class, the working class.

You are working men. In your home country you have surely had many opportunities of experiencing the hostility of the employing class. You may have been working for a fellow country-man, or he may have been a foreigner, it made no difference. Consciously or unconsciously you knew that the employer was no friend of yours. You knew that he did not employ you for your benefit, but for his own. Even if you did not think it out, you felt that he was of a different kind to you. And you knew also that he regarded you as different from himself; as a cow to be milked, or a sponge to be squeezed.

Most likely you worked for a company or a trust. You did not know who your employers were. It was simply an impersonal soulless machine pumping your life and vitality out of you.

Times came when your patience gave out, and you came out on strike together with your fellow workers. Then you knew that it was open war between you and the employers. Then there were no ties of blood, or calls of nationality. You experienced only the bitter hatred of the class antagonism. You knew that your security and that of your wife and children depended upon the loyalty of the workers to each other.

It happened on some such occasions that some spineless creatures did not stick it out, and went sneaking back to work. What were your feelings then?

Rage, contempt, disgust.

The traitors! They betray their class. In the struggle for a decent living they go over to the wealthy, powerful sweaters.

Scabs! Blacklegs!

What mean cringing curs they look as they march up to the factory gates under the protection of the police or even soldiers.

You learned then, did you not, that a nation is divided into two opposing classes, the working class on the one side and the employing class on the other.

The State machine, the Government, the Courts, the Politicians, and the Press, all condemn, and persecute the striker, but protect the scab. They are all tools of the employing class.

A working man who sides with the employing class, no matter of what nationality, is a traitor to his own class.

There can be no worse treachery than being a scab.

You are scabbing now! Are you not ashamed?

You are fighting on the side of the employers against us, the working class of Russia. You have come here avowedly for the purpose of overthrowing the Soviet government.

Do you know what the Soviet government is? It is the government of the working class. Try to imagine a Federation of shopstewards acting as the government of Great Britain or America and you will get some idea of what a Soviet government is.

Labor is in supreme control in Russia. When you fight against the Soviets you are fighting against Labor; against your own class.

Our revolution was like a strike on a huge scale. We came out not merely for a rise in wages, but for the full product of our labor. We won, because the workers and soldiers of Russia stood together. There were no scabs.

Just as in a strike all the forces of a capitalist government, and its agents are employed against the workers, so in this great successful strike of the Russian workers, the forces of international capitalism are being set in motion to crush the victorious workers in Russia, and rob them of the fruits of their victory.

The capitalist class does not allow national differences to interfere with its class interests. The victory of the Russian workers was as much a blow to the capitalists of England and America, as it was to the Russian capitalists. They have therefore come to take their revenge.

All their talk of intervention to "save" Russia, amounts to this: that they are going to return the land to the landlords, the factories and mines to the capitalists, and incidentally to grab a bit for themselves in the way of trading rights and concessions. Furthermore they want to compel the Russian workers to repay the loans contracted by the tyrannical and corrupt Tzar.

And you are doing it for them. You are the tools of our mutual enemies—the capitalists. You hold the rifles, you work the guns with which to shoot us,—your fellow workers.

Cannot you see that this is part of the same class war that you have been carrying on in England and America?

Now you are playing the contemptible part of a scab. You are siding with the bosses, and helping defeat your own class.

Comrades! Drop this dirty work. Turn your guns on your real enemies, the sweaters and capitalists.

Come with us in the far nobler struggle—to establish the triumph of labor the world over.

(Signed) N. LENIN,
President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies.
G. TCHICHERIN,
People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

NEW PRESS A NECESSITY

We had hoped to print an eight-page paper this week in order to make a complete report of the convention proceedings. The report was written in time, but the machinery of the present printing plant was absolutely unable to handle the work, and even the four-page paper is a day late; and other papers are held up for lack of machinery of an adequate capacity. And all the time the work is growing heavier. A new press is a necessity.

THE ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY

June Number

will be off the presses this week. As before it contains 64 pages of most interesting reading matter and cartoons, as well as the reports of the various industrial unions and general headquarters. The June edition will be twice as large as the first issue, but as we are printing only enough for immediate needs you had better send in your order immediately. Subscription price $1.50. Single copies 15c. Bundle orders 10 cents per copy. Address orders and remittance to **The One Big Union Monthly,** 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

FRESNO PICNIC

The Fresno Branches of the I. W. W. are arranging to hold a picnic on Sunday, May 25, and have arranged a good program and entertainment. They will also have a speaker to explain the principles of the I. W. W. The Fresno Branches have a hall at 1942 Tulare St., where all workers are welcome.

The address of the I. W. W. hall in Des Moines, Iowa, is 210 West Third St. Bryan Aldridge is the secretary in charge. All workers are welcome. There is mail at the hall for Harry Sahnd and Henry Sahnd.

CHICAGO PICNIC

The Chicago City Central Committee of the I. W. W. has arranged for a giant picnic in the Elm Tree Grove on May 30 from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. There will be splendid entertainments. To reach the grounds, take car north to Irving Park Boulevard, then west to the end of the car line.

(Special Telegram)

Spokane, May 15.—Trials of Howell and Hawkes at Moscow, Idaho, set for June. J. B. Bender has been released at Coeur D'Alene on writ of dismissal.

There is a letter in the Chicago Branch for Kurt Muller. For this letter address James Crowley, 951 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.



WORKER, SOLDIER AND SAILOR FRATERNIZING

General Convention Continues Its Work

CONSTITUTION TAKEN UP FOR CONSIDERATION

By Roberta Bruner

MONDAY, MAY 12

The convention accepted several reports from the Grievance Committee of a minor nature and two or three more important ones as follows:

We find, that the fellow workers in Stillwater were misled by their attorney, and were railroaded. We believe them innocent, and recommend that an attorney immediately investigate, and do what he can to obtain their release.

The Committee's recommendation standing as a motion to concur, the motion was seconded, put and carried.

Your Grievance Committee finds that every effort is being made to raise bonds for the fellow workers in Wichita. The bonds have been reduced for some, and efforts are being made to have them reduced for the balance. We will report from time to time as to the success we have.

We further recommend that all grievances be in writing, fully explaining each side of the case, as we cannot act intelligently on them otherwise.

We find false impressions have been given regarding the setting of bail for fellow workers in Leavenworth. We are sure bail has been set for only part of them. We have Attorney Christenson instructed to have bail set for the balance. Another party is investigating the appeal in this case, and will bring in a true report, which will be submitted to the Convention.

We recommend that the convention consider the deportation cases.

We recommend that the convention take some action on Griffith's case. From the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union 800.

The recommendation of the Committee is: We recommend that delegates from Butte give the status of this case in writing.

The convention concurred with the above report of the grievance committee.

The accepted report of the Constitution Committee as amended by the convention follows:

Article I, Section I, paragraphs D, E, F, G, and H of the suggested amendments to the constitution by the provisional general executive board, with paragraph F as an amendment:

(d) An Industrial Department shall be made up of Industrial Unions of closely kindred industries appropriate for representation in the departmental administration, and assigned thereto by the general executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World.

(e) An Industrial Department shall consist of two or more Industrial Unions aggregating a membership of not less than 20,000 members. The departments shall have general supervision over the affairs of the Industrial Unions composing same, provided that all matters concerning the entire membership of the I. W. W., shall be settled by referendum.

(f) The Departments shall be designated as follows:

Department of Agriculture, Land, Fisheries, and Water Products.

Department of Mining.

Department of Transportation and Communication.

Department of Manufacturing and General Production.

Department of Construction.

Department of Public Service.

(g) The financial and industrial affairs of each Industrial Department shall be conducted by an Executive Board of not less than seven (7) nor more than twenty-one (21), selected and elected by the general membership of said Industrial Departments, provided that the Executive Board and general membership of the said Industrial Departments shall at all times be subordinate to the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, subject to appeal, and provided the expense of such referendum shall be borne by the Industrial Departments, or Industrial Unions involved.

(h) Industrial councils for the purpose of establishing general solidarity in a given district may be organized, and shall be composed of delegates from not less than four Industrial Unions, and shall maintain communications between the Industrial Unions and the General Headquarters.

Industrial Unions within the district defined in the charter of a district council shall be required to maintain affiliation with said council.

Officers of the general office and organizers under pay of the general organization shall retain their membership in industrial unions of which they are members.

Duties of the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Sect. IV. The duties of the gen. sec'y-treas. shall be to take charge of all books, papers and effects of the office. He shall be nominated and elected as provided for in Article II, Section 2, and shall hold office until his successor is duly elected, qualified and installed, except in case he shall resign or be removed from office, when his place shall be filled by the alternate or the General Executive Board. He shall furnish a copy of all proceedings to each industrial union regardless of their connection, if any, with any of the departments of the Industrial Workers of the World.

He shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; he shall be custodian of the seal of the organization, and shall attach the same to all official documents over his official signature; he shall provide such stationery and office supplies as are necessary for the conducting of affairs of the organization; he shall act as secretary at all meetings of the General Executive Board and all conventions, and furnish the committee on credentials at each convention a statement of the financial standing of each industrial union. He shall have a voice but no vite, in the governing bodies of the organization.

The General Secretary-Treasurer shall close his accounts for the fiscal year on the last day of March. He shall make a monthly financial report to the general executive board and to the general membership, and he shall make a complete itemized report of the financial and other affairs of his office to each annual convention.

He shall prepare and sign all charters issued by the General Executive Board. He shall receive all moneys from the recruiting union for dues, assessments and supplies, and receive all money for charters from industrial unions and industrial councils. He shall receipt for same, and care for and deposit all moneys as instructed to do by the General Executive Board in some solvent bank or banks, which shall be drawn out only to pay indebtedness arising out of the due conducting of the business of the organization, and then only after bills shall have been first duly presented by the creditors when in payment thereof a check shall be drawn and signed by him.

For the honest and faithful discharge of his duties, he shall give a bond in such sum or sums as may be fixed by the convention or General Executive Board, the bond so given to be approved by the General Executive Board and kept in their custody. He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the organization, and shall receive for his services $4 per day, which shall be paid out of the funds of the organization in the same manner as it is provided for in the payment of other bills and indebtedness.

He shall employ such assistance as is necessary to conduct the affairs of his office. Renumeration for such employees shall be fixed by the General Executive Board and paid as other bills and indebtedness, as hereinbefore provided. He shall convene the General Executive Board, as hereinafter provided.

Article III, Section 1. The General Executive Board shall have general supervision of the entire affairs of the organization between conventions, and watch vigilantly over its interests thruout its jurisdiction. They shall be assisted by the officers and members of all organizations subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World. They shall appoint such organizers as the conditions of the organization may justify.

(a) The General Executive Board shall not appoint or cause to be appointed any delegate or organizer without first notifying the union (if any) where the organizer or delegate is about to operate.

Section 2. The General Executive Board shall not appoint as an organizer of the I. W. W. anyone who is in the employ of any political party.

All organizers shall at all times work under the instructions of the General Secretary-Treasurer. All organizers, while in the employ of the Industrial Workers of the World, shall report to the General Secretary-Treasurer in writing on blanks provided for that purpose at least once each week. They shall receive as compensation for their services four dollars per day and general organization and transportation expenses.

All organizers under pay must furnish the secretary of the industrial union in the locality in which he is working an exact duplicate of the report that he sends in to General Headquarters.

Section 3. The decision of the General Executive Board on all matters pertaining to the organization or any subordinate part thereof shall be binding, subject to an appeal to the next convention, or to the entire membership of the organization, provided that in case a referendum vote of the membership is demanded by any subordinate part of the organization, the expense of submitting the matter to referendum shall be borne by the organization taking the appeal, except where the decision of the General Executive Board shall be reversed by a vote of the membership; then the expense shall be borne by the General Organization.

Section 4. The General Executive Board shall have full power to issue charters to Industrial Departments, to Industrial Unions and Branches, and Industrial Councils. They shall also have power to charter and classify unions or organizations not herein provided for.

Section 5. In case the members of any subordinate organization of the Industrial Workers of the World are involved in a strike or a lockout, if in the opinion of the General Executive Board, it becomes necessary to call out any other Industrial Unions, they shall have power to do so.

Section 6. The General Executive Board shall meet only on call of the General Secretary-Treasurer, or vote of the General Executive Board, or upon the call of two or more Industrial Unions.

The books of the General Secretary-Treasurer shall be audited twice within the fiscal year, the first time by the General Executive Board members at their semi-annual meeting, and the second time by a committee of five, elected on the floor of the general convention.

The General Secretary-Treasurer shall publish the Auditing Committee's report along with monthly report, and shall give the name of the auditors together with their card numbers and the numbers of the Industrial Unions of which they are members.

Section 8. The General Executive Board shall have full power over the offiicial organ, and guide its policy.

Doyle, for the Committee, stated that the motion passed on Saturday, providing that the editors should be elected, and as to their wages, would be inserted by the Committee. The report proceeded as follows:

Section 10. The members of the General Executive Board shall have power to visit any subordinate body of the I. W. W. and have full authority to examine and audit all accounts of said subordinate bodies, and also to compel the use of the universal system of bookkeeping as adopted by the convention of the I. W. W. from time to time.

Section 12. Charges against general officers.

Charges against any of the general officers shall be filed in writing with the General Executive Board, or the General Convention, at the option of the person filing charges.

If the charges are filed before the G. E. B., they shall at once have a copy of the charges sent to the accused, together with a notice of the date of the hearing of the charges. Charges filed before the general convention must be sent to the General Secretary-Treasurer at least sixty days prior to the date of the convening of the convention.

On receipt of the charges, the General Secretary- Treasurer will forward a copy of the same to the accused, and notice to appear at the convention for trial.

Any decision of the G. E. B. on charges tried by them shall be subject to appeal to the next general convention, and from the general convention to the general membership. The dicision of the general convention on charges can be appealed from to the general membership.

The cost of appealing to the general membership shall be borne by the party making the appeal. If the vote on appeal results in favor of the party taking the appeal, then the general organization shall refund the cost of the appeal.

The Secretary-Treasurer, the General Executive Board and other officials of the general office shall be subject to recall upon a referendum initiated by two or more Industrial Unions as provided for in Article VII.

Agreements. No part of the I. W. W. shall enter into any contract with an individual or corporation of employers binding the members to any of the following conditions:

(a) Any agreement wherein any specified length of time is mentioned for the continuance of said agreement.

(b) Any agreement wherein the membership is bound to give notice before making demands affecting hours, wages or shop conditions.

(c) Any agreement wherein it is specified that the members shall work only for employers who belong to an association of employers.

(d) Any agreement that proposes to regulate the selling price of the product they are employed in making.

(e) Any agreement entered into between the members of any Industrial Union or organization subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World, and their employers, as a final settlement of any difficulty or trouble which which may occur between them.

(f) No Industrial Union or any part of the Industrial Workers of the World shall enter into any agreement with any labor organization contrary to the principles of the I. W. W.

Article IV: Conventions.

Section 1. The annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall convene on the second Monday of May of each year where the general headquarters is located.

Section 2. The General Executive Board shall draw up a list of delegates against whom no contest has been filed at the general office. The general secretary-treasurer shall call the convention to order and read the aforesaid list. The delegates on the aforesaid list shall proceed to form a temporary organization by electing a temporary chairman and a committee on credentials.

Section 3. Delegates to the annual convention shall be as hereinafter provided. The General Secretary-Treasurer and other members of the General Executive Board shall be delegates at large with voice but no vote, and shall not be accredited delegates, nor carry the vote of any unit of the organization. No delegate shall cast more than one vote when voting on seating of a contested delegate or delegates.

Section 4. Unions chartered directly by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof.

Section 5. When two or more delegates are representing industrial unions in the convention, the vote of their respective organization shall be equally divided between such delegates.

Section 6. Representation in the convention shall be based on the dues paid to the industrial union for the fiscal year prior to the convention, except industrial unions that have been chartered less than a year shall have representation for the average amount of dues paid since their charter was issued.

Section 7. On or before March 1 of each year the General Secretary-Treasurer shall send to each industrial union credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates and alternates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the dues collected for the last fiscal year.

Section 8. Industrial Unions shall properly fill out the blank credentials received from the General Secretary-Treasurer, and return one copy to the general office not later than April 15. The other copy shall be presented by the delegates to the committee on credentials when the convention assembles.

Section 9. Delegates to the convention from the industrial unions shall be in continuous good standing in the general organization at least one year, and in their union at least ninety days prior to the nomination and election of delegates.

Section 10. The expense of delegates attending annual conventions shall be borne by their respective unions, except mileage, which shall be paid by the general organization out of a fund provided as follows:

On or before September 1 of each year, the General Secretary-Treasurer shall issue a special voluntary convention stamp at 50 cents to all industrial unions. The secretaries of all industrial unions shall dispose of these voluntary convention stamps and remit all moneys so collected to the General Secretary-Treasurer at the end of each month.

All unsold convention stamps shall be returned to the general office by July 1, next.

Section 11. Two or more industrial unions, with a joint membership of 500 or less, may jointly send a representative to the convention, and the vote of said delegate shall be based on the representation hereinbefore provided for, provided such delegate is a member in good standing in one of the unions so sending him.

Industrial Unions that are indebted to the official organ or the publishing bureau controlled by the general organization, having sufficient funds to pay their indebtedness, and failing to do so, shall not be entitled to representation in the general convention.

Section 13. The convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is the legislative body of the organization, and its enactments are of valid force when sustained by a referendum vote of the membership touching any and all of the amendments to the organic law which the convention may adopt. As to such amendments, they shall be submitted to a referendum vote by the General Executive Board within thirty days after the adjournment of the convention. The vote shall close sixty days after the date ballots are issued.

Article VI, Section 1. The revenue of the organization shall be derived as follows: Charter fees for industrial departments shall be $25. Industrial District Councils and Industrial Unions $10. Industrial Union branches $2.

Section 2. Industrial Departments shall pay as dues into the general treasury at the rate of five cents per month per member.

Industrial Unions shall pay at the rate of 15 cents per month per member.

Industrial Union Branches shall purchase all due stamps and other supplies from the headquarters of their industrial union.

Section 3. The initiation fee for members of industrial unions shall be $2.

The regular dues of industrial unions directly united with the general organization shall be 50 cents per month.

No part of the initiation fee or dues above mentioned shall be used as a sick or death benefit.

Article V||. Membership, etc. Section 1. None but actual wage workers shall be members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Section 2. A majority vote cast shall rule in the general organization and its subordinate parts, except as otherwise provided for in this constitution.

Section 3. No member of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be an officer of a pure and simple trade union.

Section 4. No one employed in an industry which is organized is eligible in the recruiting union, and no member of the recruiting union can remain the same after an industrial union of the industry in which he works has been organized.

Section 5. The General Executive Board, or not less than three industrial unions in at least three industries, may initiate a referendum on any subject.

(a) Any industrial union in good standing with the general office may institute or initiate a call for referendum to be submitted to the General office at once with reasons and arguments for same.

(b) Upon receipt of the initiative call for a referendum, the general office shall publish same in the official organ, with arguments for and against, and must submit it to all industrial unions and industrial departments for seconds within thirty days.

(d) All seconds from industrial unions must be in the General Office within forty-five days from the date the call is submitted to the industrial unions for seconds. Should sufficient seconds not be received at the General Office with in forty-five days, the call for referendum shall be null and void.

(e) After sufficient seconds are received, the general office must submit the motion for referendum vote within fifteen days. Tabulated returns of the vote of the industrial unions must be returned to the general office within sixty days from the date the referendum is submitted to the industrial unions.

(f) The returns of the referendum vote shall remain in the headquarters in sealed envelopes until the election committee as provided for in paragraph (g) meets. Such committee shall meet not later than ninety days from the date of the referendum is submitted to the industrial union. The general secretary-treasurer shall notify the industrial unions or body initiating referendum of date set for committee meeting.

(g) The election committee to canvass the vote on referendum shall be composed as follows:

Four members of at least one year's continuous good standing in the organization, prior to their election to this committee and in good standing, shall be elected by the industrial unions in the city in which general headquarters are located, to act as an election committee. They shall have charge of all elections and referendums. In reporting thru the monthly bulletins, the reports of referendums and elections, the general secretary-treasurer shall give the names of the election committee, together with their card numbers, and the number of the industrial unions of which they are members.

(h) The industrial union or body initiating the referendum shall pay the expense of its own delegate on election committee unless the referendum is carried, in which event the expense shall be paid by the general arganization as provided for in the constitution under the "Officers' Salaries."

Referendums initiated to change dates for any action, or to defer action or postpone dates already set, must have sufficient endorsements to be operative and to allow the vote to be sent out at least sixty days prior to date which referendum seeks to change.

Referendum returns from independent unions or departments cannot exceed the paid up average membership of the industrial union for the three months previous to the vote on the referendum in question.

Section 6. As soon as two or more industrial unions in closely kindred industries see fit, they may proceed to call a convention of these industrial unions, and organize themselves as an industrial department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Section 7. All industrial unions, departments and individual members must procure supplies, such as membership books, official buttons, labels, badges, and stamps, from the General Secretary-Treasurer, all of which shall be of uniform design.

Section 8. There shall be a free interchange of cards between all organizations subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World, and any industrial union or industrial department shall accept, in lieu of initiation fee, the paid up membership card of any recognized labor union or organization.

Whenever an applicant wishes to retain his membership in another labor union, said applicant shall be required to pay an initiation fee.

Section 9. All departments and other subordinate organizations of the Industrial Workers of the World shall use the official Industrial Workers of the World stamps in membership books. All stamps shall be paid for as provided in Article VI, Section 2, and no member shall be considered in good standing who fails to pay dues and assessments inside of sixty days.

Section 10. Editors of papers not controlled by the I. W. W. shall not be eligible to membership in the I. W. W.

Section 11. No members of the I. W. W. shall represent the organization before a body of wage earners or others without first having been authorized by the General Executive Board or a subordinate part of the I. W. W.

Section 12. No organizer of the I. W. W. while on the platform for this organization shall advocate any political party or political party platform.

Section. 14. The general organization, industrial departments, industrial unions, and recruiting unions, shall be prohibited from employing or reinstating expelled members unless as provided for in the by-laws of the Industrial Workers of the World Constitution, until such expelled member shall be reinstated and placed in good standing by the union from which they were expelled.

Section 15. All persons hired by the I. W. W. shall be members of the I. W. W. for at least six months wherever possible.

A resolution offered by A. W. I. U. No. 400 was then concurred in after being amended to read as follows:

"We, the members of A. W. I. U. go on record as being opposed to any official of the general organization holding office for two consecutive terms, with the exceptions of editors and that same be embodied within the constitution."

The afternoon session of the seventh day disposed of the matter of delegates expenses. The general organization is to pay the fare one way (not allowing for sleepers).

It was also resolved, that all delegates be instructed that when they send into the office for supplies, that they shall give an itemized list of supplies on hand and when and from whom their last supplies were obtained. Be it further resolved that all delegates shall be provided with report sheets printed to suit this ruling.

TUESDAY, MAY 13

Late Saturday the matter of the marine transport workers, who are at present under three charters, was brought up. These charters are No. 100 of the Atlantic Coast, No. 700 of the Pacific Coast and Local 8 of the Philadelphia docks. It is commonly understood that these unions wish to unite under one charter. The delegates in the convention, however, felt they were not familiar enough with the marine transport industry as a whole to justify them in taking any arbitrary action, and therefore adopted the following resolution:

That this body go on record that all of the Marine Transport Workers should be in one Industrial Union; that just as soon as possible after this convention adjourns, the Marine Transport Workers call a convention; that delegates be sent from these different bodies, 100, 700 and 8; that the delegates be sent on the same basis that they are sent here, one delegate for every so many members; that in this Convention they shall elect their own officers and draw up their own by-laws, and get together.

It is generally felt that this will solve most of the difficulties of the present situation, as the marine transport workers are practically a unit on the principles of the I. W. W.

The question of hiring a traveling auditor was opened for discussion. The arguments which lost the proposition were these:

1. Expenses being great, makes plan impracticable.

2. Takes. initiative away from members, therefore making for inefficiency.

In regard to stamps the Ways, Means, Finance and Gen. Headquarters committee made the following recommendation which was concurred in:

We recommend that the present organization stamp of $1 be retained; that the present class war prisoners relief stamp of $1 be retained; and that two general defense stamps be issued in denominations of 50 cents and $1 each; and that all other general organization assessment stamps be called in.

It was voted to send greetings to the soviet governments of Russia and Hungary and to include the I. W. W. preamble in the letters.

The clause in the constitution on initiation fees was discussed. Many favored a sliding initiation fee to permit adaptability to localities but the majority favored a fixed, universal fee of $2.00 as a point of consistency with the Universal Delegate System.

The Constitution Committee then proceeded to report, as follows:

Article 8. The Committee recommends striking out the entire article, and inserting a new one, to be supplied by the convention.

This was carried.

Article 9. Pledges of officers, etc.

Section 1. All officers in the I. W. W. when being installed into office shall be required to give the following pledge: "Having been entrusted by my fellow wage workers with the position I am about to assume, I do solemnly pledge my word and honor that I will obey the constitution, rules and regulations of the Industrial Workers of the World, and that keeping always in view its fundamental principles and final aims, I will to the best of my ability perform the task assigned to me. I believe in and understand the two sentences, 'The working class and the employing class having nothing in common' and 'Labor is entitled to all it produces.'"

Section 2. Obligations to new members shall be printed on the application blanks.

Section 3. No general officer of the organization or parts thereof, or any salaried organizer, shall be permitted to accept any office in any political organization, nor shall they be allowed to accept nominations for any political office except permission be granted by a referendum vote of the entire organization.

Article 10. Amendments.

Section 1. Proposed amendments to the constitution shall be in the hands of the General Secretary and printed in the official publication at least two months before the assembling of the convention.

Section 2. All proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws shall clearly state the article, section and paragraph to which the amendment applies. New articles and sections shall be so stated. Each clause to be amended shall be on a separate sheet.

Article 11. Charters. Section 1. The number of signers required on application for charter shall not be less than 20.

Section 2. Any union or department of the I. W. W. that fails to pay its per capita tax for a period of six months shall be considered defunct, and all property, books, moneys and effects shall be surrendered to the general office of the I. W. W., to be held in trust for a period of one year pending the re-organization of such union or department. At the end of that period the funds and property shall become the property of the general organization.

The change in this clause caused considerable argument. The chief argument in favor of the change was that per capita could be held longer in case of strike without causing extra clerical work at headquarters or of being held defunct.

Section 3. The charter of an Industrial Union shall not be surrendered so long as ten members who agree to abide by the rules and regulations of the general organization object thereto, nor shall the funds of any organization be divided among its membership.

Article 12. All parts of the Constitution conflicting with amondments ratified by referendum vote are hereby declared null and void.

A delegate from 573, then made a statement to the convention with reference to applications of new members accepted into the Recruiting Union and not transferred into 573, where they belonged, and of which 573 had no record, and concerning money which the G. R. U. had received, credit for which should be given to 573; and then offered the following motion: That Construction Workers Industrial Union No. 573 be credited with the amount due from the G. R. U. at headquarters, and that the record of those members of Industrial Union No. 573 be given over by the G. R. U. to Industrial Union No. 573, in which they belong.

This motion was amended somewhat.

After a lengthy discussion, there was offered the following amendment to the amendment: That we wipe the finance out, and instruct the G. R. U. to turn over these members to 573, which was carried.

The convention hereupon adjourned to Wednesday, May 14, 1919, 9 o'clock, A. M.

CONFERENCE OF MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, May 19.—The Marine Transport Workers Industrial Unions will hold a conference here on the 24th of this month. The reason for calling the convention on such short notice is the decision of the G. E. B. and the eleventh general cenvention recently held in Chicago, and also from the consideration that there is no time to lose and some action must be taken to put the M. T. W. on the map of organization.

Delegates from I. U. No. 700 of Pacific coast, I. U. No. 100 of the Atlantic Coast and Local 8 of Philadelphia will be present in the conference. An invitation has been sent to the Russian Seamen's Union of New York. Every Branch of the M. T. W. has been asked to send one delegate, but the representation in the conference will be on a proportional basis.

The latest news received from foreign countries shows a great spirit for the One Big Union from all Europe and South America. The marine transport workers especially are taking up the idea of solidarity with a vigor that is encouraging.

REFERENDUM COMPLETE FOR COMMITTEE

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION No. 400, I. W. W.

Bulletin No. 34

Chicago, May 20, 1919

The ballots for election of the Org-Comm. have been counted by a committee and the following is the result:

Albert Bare	160
Geo. Aldridge	153
Jack Terrell	139
D. N. Simpson	137
W. Rumfield	111
H. Bradley	107
C. E. Smith	105
Joe Higgins	79
Dave Rommell	60
James Dunn	56
G. Fitzpatrick	47
J. A. Parker	45
Oliver Weaver	45
John Downs	43
L. Rassmussen	39
Walter Wismer	35
Fred Bowman	33
H. Seleceski	32
Frank Scott	29
W. R. Parker	28
A. L. Sargent	19
Bob Rebman	17

The first seven constitute the General Organization Committee and the others will act as alternates according to the vote received. Those whose names were on the ballot and do not appear on the above list have already declined.

All members who are elected on the organization committee or who are in the first seven alternates should got in touch with the main office at once; a meeting will probably be held about May 26, if we can get in touch with all the members in time.

Reports coming in from the harvest belt are to the effect that haying has started down in Oklahoma and wages around Enid Cherokee and vicinity are $4.00 for ten hours.

There is two weeks work down there on the hay and then it will start farther up the country, wheat harvest will be ready in Oklahoma and southern Kansas about the 10th of June and the Government has posters out in hundreds of towns advertising for over ten thousand men to come to Kansas.

The wages agreed upon by the farmers this year are $5.00 for a ten hour day for others than stackers; stackers will get $6.00 per day and will be allowed time and a half for overtime.

The commercial clubs of the different towns have decided that there will no man allowed to hang around any town and they have made provisions for the enforcement of a vagrancy law.

There is a strike going on at Font Reed's camp at Latham; about a dozen of our members along with some blue card men quit the job a few days ago.

At Lush Wyoming there is a big Oil Boom and wages are $3.50 and board; there will be a refinery built there very soon.

There is a demand for Oil Workers thruout the oil fields all over Wyoming and men can always connect out of Casper; we have a few delegates there now but they need some help so all members in that vicinity should send in for supplies.

The fellow workers on the Wichita case are still in jail; all members who have Liberty Bonds or who know of anyone who has bonds or other property that they would care to put up for those boys should get in touch with this office at once.

Remember that for $5,000.00 we can get eight fellow workers released.

The ballots on the By-laws are now off the press and all members should write in to this office for them; it is very important that all members vote on them as there are some very important changes suggested.

Dan Lemon should write to this office at once.

D. N. Simpson, Chairman, Pro-Tem. Mat. K. Fox, Sec.-Treas A. W. I. U. No. 400

IN SEASON AND OUT

Debs, who called the Kaiser "Germany's sceptered savage" in 1900, is behind steel bars today, while Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who praised the same savage to the skies in 1913, in return for the jeweled bauble that this royal scoundrel bestowed upon him, lives in freedom in the lap of luxury. Capitalist civilization certainly is a stench in the nostrils of the devil himself.—Western Labor News.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Omaha, May 13.—A smoker was held here on the evening of the 11th which was highly enjoyed by a large crowd, among whom were many strangers. Fellow Worker Pat Noonan was the principal speaker and gave a fine talk on industrial conditions. We proved to the workers of Omaha that the One Big Union is still on the job and growing every day.

All those present were well satisfied with the entertainment and music. A pie eating contest caused much laughter. Two colored dancers kept the crowd on their toes by exhibitions of fancy steps in pigeon wing, turkey in the straw, etc. The Wobblie quartet sang songs of the revolution and popular melodies of the day.

The sentiment expressed by the audience was certainly encouraging and proves our cantention that the ideals of right and justicc cannot be crushed, nor revolutionary industrial unionism turned back by suppression of meetings or denial of free speech.

The general results of the smoker were successful. The audience received the truth about our position and purpose in organizing the workers and the need of education with a hearty response. We had a good literature sale and took two new members.

Coffee, cake and ice cream were served, also plenty of smokes, and after the entertainment every one left vowing they had had the time of their lives.—Joe Fisher.

WORKERS WITH MAYOR

Sioux City, May 15.—As a result of the speech of Mayor Short at the opening of the A. W. I. U. convention here recently, the business interests have started a recall against the mayor. As part of their scheme to down the mayor, they have nominated a union man named Carney, doubtless thinking to thus divide the vote of the union workers and allow some one of their own number to make an eleventh-hour campaign with a chance of winning. Many of the more active union men of the city have denounced this move, saying that so far as they are concerned the only candidates that is worthy of the support of the workers is Mayor short himself.

"If we don't stand together," said Walter Hess, union street car employee, "the labor ticket will suffer. We've got to stick. The nomination of Carney is nothing more than an attempt to break up the labor ticket. The men back of the recall hope to see part of the unionists switch their votes to Carney, and with a split in our ticket they'll try and, if we are not united perhaps elect, some man yet unnamed—one who has nothing in common with labor. That's the situation. They'll never succeed. Their object is too obvious."

Many of the business men of the city are very bitter at the action of the war department in refusing to allow the city tc keep the war tank that has been here for several weeks to assist the victory loan.

STRIKE ON, STAY AWAY

San Francisco, May 14.—The prisoners at county jail No. 2 have gone on strike and refuse to work on a diet of mush and stew that is prepared as only a public institution would tolerate.

Some fruit has been sent to the Fellow Workers, but the sheriff refused to allow it to be taken in. When asked the reason he replied, "Some more I. W. W. stuff. We will show the I. W. W. and their friends who is running this place. We will give them what we want them to have to eat, and they may get their heads broken besides."

This same character made the remark that Fellow Worker Miller ought to be taken out and hung. He is setting a bad precedent in view of the fact that those refuse to perform useful work may soon occupy the jails.

GONE TO PARTS UNKNOWN

Jas. Connley, member of L. W. I. U. No. 500 collected $10.50 for the American Workingmen's Club of Spokane for which he has not remitted.

On August 22, 1918, $95 was turned over to Emmett Chase, a member of L. W. I. U. No. 500, to furnish bond for Jack Doyle who was then in jail at Wallace, Idaho. After this bail was withdrawn it was turned over to Chase by Attorney Streiff. On December 25 I received a letter from him saying he would come to Spokane and turn in the money to me, which he has not yet done.

H. Hickson, a member of L. W. I. U. No. 500, sold Butte Bulletins for two months and never remitted for them. He owes the Butte Bulletin $240.—John Grady, Sec'y Defense Committee, Spokane, District.

CHICAGO MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

The general membership meetings of the Chicago Branches are held every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock in the Workers Hall, 119 So. Throop St. Attention is also called to the open forum meetings which are held every Sunday evening at eight o'clock in the same hall.

Every I. W. W. in Chicago is urged to come and help make these meetings a success. The open forum meetings are open to all workers, and all are urged to come and take part in them. There is always an interesting subject to be discussed, and there is an opening for every one to take part in them.

HALL IN DETROIT

The new I. W. W. hall in Detroit, Mich., is located at 215 Gratiot Ave. Everybody welcome. Educational meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.—H. Van Dorn, Sec.

CONVENTION RESTATES UNCOMPROMISING POSITION

We, the delegates of the Industrial Workers of the World, in convention assembled, hereby reaffiirm our adherence to the cause of the International Proletariat and reassert our profound conviction that the program of Industrial Unionism not only furnishes a method of successful resistance against the aggressions of a rabid master class, but provides a basis for the re-construction of society when capitalism shall have collapsed.

We regard the great European war as convincing evidence of the ripening of the capitalist system and its approaching disintegration, and we hail the rising workers' republics in Russia and other countries as evidence that only the proletariat, thru its economic force and by reason of its strategic position in industry, can save the world from chaos and guarantee the fundamental rights of life.

We publish again the preamble to our contsitution and call upon the working class of the world to unite with us upon the basis of the principles there declared, in order that we may, by our combined economic power, displace the wage system with its horde of parasitic exploiters and substitue for it the communal system known as "industrial democracy," thereby liberating humanity from its age-long degradation and freeing it to go forward, not only to universal prosperity and happiness, but also to a high and noble culture.

Workers of the world, unite! You have only your chains to lose! You have the world and life to gain!

PREAMBLE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAFE AND SANE IN MASS.

Holyoke, Mass., May 16.—Prospects for a general strike in this city on July 4 in support of a demand for a new trial for Mooney and Billings do not appear bright for the Mooney supporters here. Local leaders said yesterday they would follow the lead of the A. F. of L. in taking action on the case. According to the local leaders the strike vote authorized by the International Workers Defense League is without the authority of the A. F. of L. and cannot be indorsed by local labor unions except as an insurgent movement.

The A. F. of L. has indorsed the campaign for a new trial for Mooney and Billings, but is not committed to the general strike, they claim.

Rena Mooney spoke to an audience of 1,500 here on May 3, and a resolution was unanimously passed to take part in the general strike on July 4 for the liberation of Mooney and Billings, regardless of what the labor leaders think and say. The labor fakirs do not yet see that the "great" leader, Gompers, has lost his job in Canada, and that the same fate is coming to them here.

The sentiment of the meeting was to demand justice for Mooney, Debs, Haywood and all other class war prisoners, and to expect justice only thru the general strike.

TENSE SITUATION

Conneaut, Ohio, May 20.—The industrial situation here is very tense. The lords of industry are firing every one who attended the May Day celebration. As the "fired ones" cannot get another job in this city or vicinity they will have to migrate. This ought to make more Wobblies.

The masters have things pretty well in hand. They have a registration bureau where all the unemployed are supposed to register. In this way they hope to keep tab on agitators and at the same time get enough Henry Dubs to fill the gaps made by the discharge of rebel workers. But the workers are onto the game, and are not so easily caught.

RIGHT MAN IN WRONG

A notice appearing in the Butte Bulletin recently to the effect that Doc Cronin is a stool pigeon does not refer to James Cronin of I. U. No. 400, better known as "Doc." The Doc Cronin referred to in the Bulletin is a member of the Cooks and Waiters Union of Butte.—Joe Kennedy.

READY FOR CAPITALISM



BAIL URGENTLY NEEDED BY LEAVENWORTH MEN

This communication explains the necessity of getting some of the Fellow Workers out of jail as early as possible.

Four Fellow Workers, Walsh, Lorton, Hamilton and Plahn are in permanent isolation, segregated from the others and have no way of keeping in communication with the other boys. These boys are always in danger of violence from the officials and should be gotten out on bonds immediately.

Fellow Worker Perry is in the hospital with tuberculosis, has had several relapses... Has no one who can go his bonds. Also Andreytchine is tubercular but has funds. Several of the Fellow Workers of the one year men will be released about June 18, 1919. Those who will be held for deportation will be arrested upon their release from prison and will have to stay in jail until the disposition of the cases by the Appellate Court, which may be from six months to a year or two. If these men can be released on bonds of $1,000.00 the authorities will have to pay their transportation to their homes.

Jos. Gordon.
Pietro Nigra.

I. W. W. PUBLICATION

The prisoners held for deportation on Ellis Island, N. Y., are issuing a paper they call the "Hell's Island Goat," which gives the news pertaining to the deportees now being held there. It is called the "Goat" for the reason that those held for deportation feel that the only reason for their detention is that some of the officials do not want to admit their mistakes and vicious actions of the past, and are making those men and women the goats for their arbitrary tactics.

The international news contained in the "Goat" is well written up from the standpoint of men of all nations. The majority of those who were rushed across the country from Seattle in Feburary have been released, but those now held are representative of the most militant spirits from the European countries. The tone of the "Goat" shows a fine contempt for the petty officials who have thot to crush all forms of working class action by a scare about deportation. The men and women who are threatened with the deportation have not "scared" a little bit, and are laughing at the discomfiture of pompous officials.

RUSH ORDER ARRIVES

Holyoke, Mass., May 16.—The post office has "rushed" 120 copies of "The New Solidarity" of six recent issues here yesterday and today. Also six bundles of "Golos Truzenika" of 30 copies each from March, April and May. We are expecting more to arrive any time.

The capitalist government cannot understand what sabotage means. They use sabotage by holding the bundles till they are too old to sell, and we must then take them in our pockets and go from place to place where the workers are and give them away to read.—W.J. B.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BOX SUPPER

Railroad workers Industrial Union No. 600 will give an entertainment on the evening of May 31 at the Workers Hall, 119 Throop St., Chicago. All ladies are invited to bring a box lunch for two. The boxes will be auctioned. A prize will be given to the lady whose lunch box brings the highest bid. There will be a good program with dancing and good music. The admission is free, and all are invited to come and have a good time.—Committee.

WHY THE SIX-HOUR DAY

Briefly, the arguments for the six-hour day include the following: Unemployment pushes the weak to the wall—the six-hour day lessens unemployment. The boss wants an army of unemployed, therefore the worker should seek to eliminate it. Improved machinery increases efficiency and fewer workers are required, the choice is therefore between unemployment and shorter hours. The war has brought the crisis of unemployment under the capitalistic system, therefore the time for the six-hour day is NOW. Shorter hours means more workers and more machines. This would make still more work, but would reduce profits, therefore the boss opposes it and the worker supports it. Long hours and overtime cause unemployment, fatigue, ill-health, uninformed minds, jaded spirits and shorter lives. Shorter hours mean the opposite. Unemployment spells competition between worker and worker for the same job—shorter hours means co-operation. The One Big Union is one way to get shorter hours.—Western Labor News.

ARE YOU MAN OR MUMMY?

By Dan Conley

A mummy has a good excuse for placid inactivity, for failure to adapt himself to changed conditions. He can't be blamed because he does not keep abreast of modern progress. He does not have to figure costs or study charts of sales or worry about the overhead expense of the pyramids where his body lies, for he has been dead some six thousand years or so and that's a perfectly good alibi. And anyway he isn't walking round consuming food or occupying space that better men could use to good advantage.

But there is no living man whose blood still circulates and whose brain cells still are on the job who can furnish any alibi for not meeting changed conditions with changed methods, for not filling any gap that may occur with other things to take their place.

You know things are not right. You are not satisfied with conditions, but what have you done to help better conditions? You can do nothing with inactivity. It is only by organizing that we workingmen can ever get results. Read our papers, find out what we stand for and then line up with us.

I am one of three Wobs working on a section, the wages are but 40 cents an hour and the board is $8.50 per week, but we are determined to do all in our power to push the One Big Union for all workers. Do you want three section men to lift our own load and yours too? Get in and tote fair.

JAILS EMPTIED TO SUPPLY PACKERS' FLEET.

The San Francisco and Oakland city jails are being emptied of their prisoners to supply the canneries and fisheries of Alaska with labor this year.

Men facing sentences for petty crimes are being herded aboard the ships of the Alaska Packers' fleet.

Two wagon loads of prisoners serving sentences of six months or less were hauled to the steamer "Governor." Four hundred San Francisco prisoners have been sent away.

The men are carefully guarded by the police en route to the docks to prevent their escape. In the police courts they are given the choice of serving a stiff sentence for a minor offense or going to the labor camps in Alaska.—S. F. Daily News.

John Avery, or any one who was working with Peter F. Aiken at South Hammond, Ind., in February 1917, or any of the section men who worked there at that time, are asked to communicate with Peter F. Aiken, Elroy, Wis.

Frank Conbog wishes to hear from Mike Morris. Important.

FELLOW WORKER WRITES FROM LEAVENWORTH

Leavenworth, May 15.—I wish to call your attention to several things that have happened and will continue to happen unless you, the members, put your shoulders to the wheel to stop them.

First, I and several others here for the past eight months have not received one letter or bulletin from our respective Industrial Unions or the G. R. U. We may be isolated from you personally, but we are still I. W. W. and are always anxious to know how our movement is progressing, therefore we ask you, the members, to suggest to our various secretaries to keep us posted by bulletins or letters of what is going on.

Second, we protest against smokers or collections for the benefit of class war prisoners and the proceeds being sent to some of the prisoners, while others get nothing. Therefore we ask that such money be sent to the general defense, where we know it will be equally divided or spent for the best interest of all. This is the only way to get unity of action and keep bad feelings from arising, so let our slogan be all together for all alike.

Another thing that will help our peace of mind, is for members from different parts of the country to write often, giving outline of conditions from their locality. By doing this you will give us live issues to discuss, thereby eliminating the misunderstandings we get when we have to depend on the daily papers only.

Last, but not least, we in here know that anything we get, whether it be our liberty or anything else, must come by the efforts of you, the workers. We know that you will produce the goods when the time comes. It will be a hard fight, but you will overcome all obstacles by steady plugging and building the One Big Union. That will take lots of hard, steady grinding, but don't forget the part each must play. Many times you will feel down-hearted, but just grind your teeth and use self-discipline to overcome all in your way.

For it is you, the real democrats, who will usher in by your efforts alone the New Day of the world for the organized workers. With best wishes I bid you farewell until you have accomplished the task you have set yourselves.—Jack Law.

INDUSTRIAL UNION PUBLICATIONS

English, Weekly
The New Solidarity
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

English, Semi-Monthly
The Rebel Worker
(Formerly The Labor Defender) 27 East Fourth St., New York, N. Y. $1.20 for one year, 75c for six months. Bundle orders 3c each.

English, Monthly
One Big Union Monthly
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months. Bundles of 10 or more, 10c per copy.

Swedish, Weekly
Nya Varlden
(The New World). 1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year. Bundle orders 3 cents per copy.

Spanish, Semi-Monthly
La Nueva Solidaridad
(The New Solidarity), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75c for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

Hungarian, Weekly
A Felszabadulás
(Emancipation), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2.00 per year, $1.00 for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

Russian, Weekly
Golos Truzenka
(The Voice of the Laborer), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2.00 for one year, $1.00 for six months. Bundle orders, 5 cents per copy.

Italian, Weekly
Il Nuovo Proletario
(The New Proletarian), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

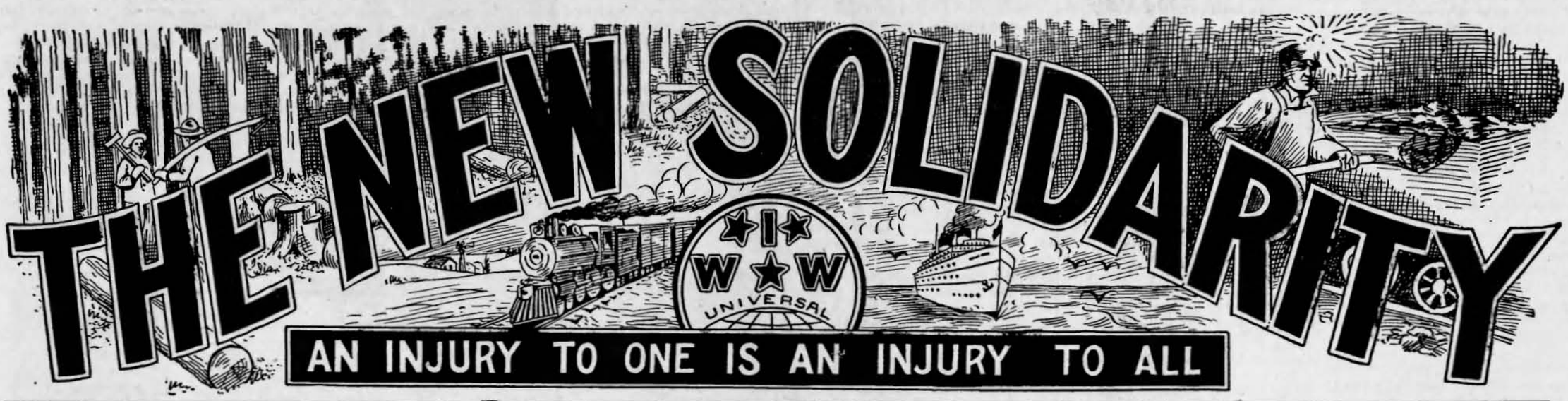
Bulgarian, Weekly
Probuda
(Awakening), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders 3c. per copy.

Jewish, Semi-Monthly
Der Industrialer Arbeiter
(The Industrial Worker), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c. per copy.

Lithuanian, Monthly
Proletaras
(The Proletarian), 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months.

16321 NO. 985
PLAINTIFF'S EX. NO. 34
FOR IDENTIFICATION
ADMITTED

Wanted: 10,000 Active Job Delegates At Once



No. 29 CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1919 No. 29

James Bruce On Trial For Strike Activity

Detectives, Stool Pigeons and Prosecutor Using Regular Proceedure Trying to Convict for Being Member Industrial Workers of the World

SEATTLE TRIAL STARTS WITH USUAL WITNESSES FOR PROSECUTION

(Special Telegram)
By Fred Koffre

Seattle, May 27.—The jury in the criminal anarchy case of "The State of Washington vs. James Bruce" was selected on Wednesday, May 21. It is composed of eight men, all workers, of whom five are union members, and four women, of whom three are the wives of union men and one the wife of an attorney.

Every Charge Made

The prosecutor read an opening statement purporting to be a history of the birth and development of the I. W. W. which seeks to overthrow organized government by forcible resistance to laws, to injure property, to murder, to commit sabotage and direct action, duplicating the Russian revolution and stirring up discontent and so forth, and declared that Bruce is guilty of being a national organizer for the body. Vanderveer merely stated: "We will see how much of this the state can prove."

The first witness for the state was Sergeant Keefe, who testified to arresting Bruce, and identified the supplies and literature taken in the raid. Keefe was forced to admit that a newspaper reporter for the Post-Intelligencer opened sealed letters belonging to the defendant in the police headquarters.

The Sneaks Come On

The next witness was Robert P. Collins, a federal detective. He identified literature which Bruce was supposed to admit that he had read. The third witness was T. L. Allison, a member of the military police. He was ordered by the government to join the I. W. W. on June 6, 1918. He identified literature given him by Jack Murphy for education.

The prosecution read "The Red Dawn" by Harrison George and "Patriotism and the Worker" by Herve. The jury was intensely interested in both pamphlets. The prosecution then proceeded to read only extracts from other pamphlets. Vanderveer objected to this, but was overruled. Witness then testified that the Jack London Memorial School in San Francisco is maintained by the I. W. W. Vanderveer asked a warrant for the arrest of the witness for perjury, but this was denied on account of the time being improper.

Propaganda Read in Court

This witness failed to identify the the official seal on any piece of literature. Extracts from different sabotage pamphlets were read, also songs from four song books, "The Advancing Proletariat" by Abner Woodruff and "The History of the I. W. W." by Vincent St. John.

Allison was on the stand on Monday. His testimoney developed the fact that the I. W. W. is not a secret organization, and that no violence had been committed. He testified that he had heard E. I. Chamberlain threaten death to Lieutenant Becker, a notorious waterfront scabherder, but could give no corroboration on this testimoney. He also stated that a collection was taken on the streets of Spokane for the purpose of killing Captain Dengle and City Commissioner Dengle.

Witness Allison and intelligence officers said he was asked to contribute. Further testified that the organization confined its efforts to the economic field.

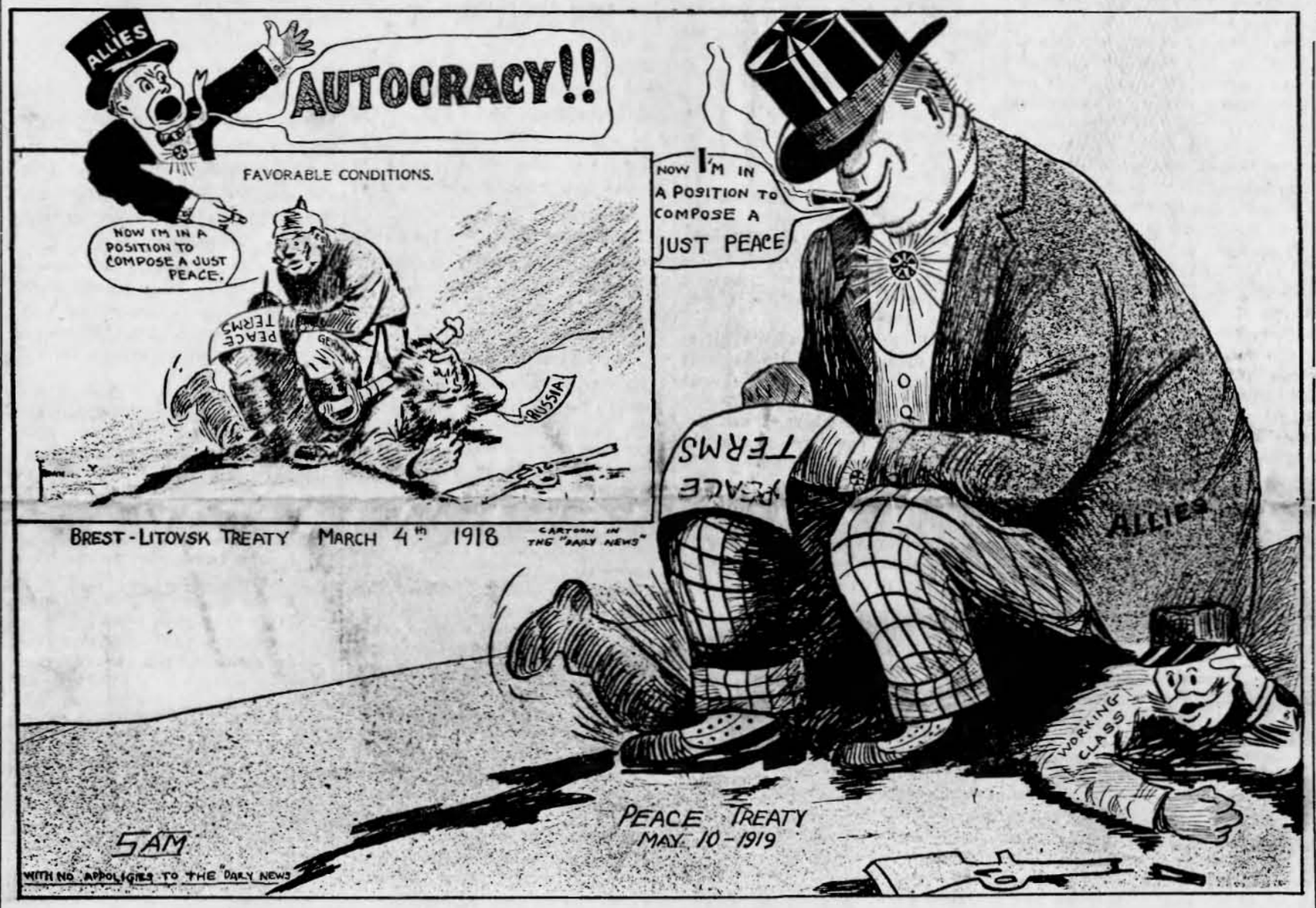
Lincoln's Words Traitorous

Vanderveer asked Allison if the I. W. W. literature contained a sentiment similar to this: "Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor it follows that all such things ought to belong to those whose labor produced them. To secure to each laborer the full product of his labor is the worthy object of any government." Allison replied, "Yes, that sounds socialistic." Vanderveer stated, "This happens to have been written by Abraham Lincoln." The witness was excused after reading from "The New Freedom" and the "Industrial Relations Report."

Sacramento Sneak on Deck

Elbert Coutts, who was used in the Sacramento case by the government, was questioned regarding sabotage. He testified to having set two phosphorus fires in haystacks while a member of I. U. No. 573. On cross-examination the witness admitted having been sentenced to the penitentiary in 1916 and had been once in jail for petty larceny, and had also been held in connection with the haystack fires in Sacramento but had been released on promise to testify and expected no prosecution. Also said that Prosecutor Brown had hired him to do some work.

A. E. Fingardo, who works in the registry section of the Sacramento postoffce, identified Lambert's signature and a large number of letters used in the Chicago cases. A night session was held on Monday night. The time was taken up with reading editorials from "Solidarity." Vanderveer objected on the ground that no attempt to overthrow the government was shown, and that there was no connection between sabotage, Lambert's letters, "Solidarity" editorials and the defendeant, James Bruce.



WRITING PEACE TREATIES

DISTRICT CONVENTION

A joint mass convention of members of Construction Workers Industrial Union No. 573 and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 400 has been called for by the joint organization committee of No. 573 and No. 400, to be held in Stockton, California, on Sunday, June 29, at 10 a. m.

All members who can possibly do so should attend the convention and help make it a success. Stockton is in the center of one of the most important industrial districts in California, and the organization of this district is an important matter that every member of the I. W. W. is vitally interested in.

Migratory workers by the tens of thousands pass thru Stockton every year and a concerted effort must be made to organize them into the I. W. W.

The work in California, and particularly from Stockton south, is not seasonal, but is continuous all the year round. Agricultural work is carried on in some line at all times of the year, and the weather is never too cold to allow of construction work. Under these circumstances the action of the Stockton district in trying to organize the workers in this district should be given the best support possible.—C. F. Bentley, Secretary.

BAIL URGENTLY NEEDED BY LEAVENWORTH MEN

This communication explains the necessity of getting some of the Fellow Workers out of jail as early as possible.

Four Fellow Workers, Walsh, Lorton, Hamilton and Plahn are in permanent isolation, segregated from the others and have no way of keeping in communication with the other boys. These boys are always in danger of violence from the officials and should be gotten out on bonds immediately.

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Jos. Gordon.
Pietro Nigra.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION REFERENDUM

The general referendum on the constitutional amendments and the election of general officials will be out on June 2. There are 48 amendments to the constitution to be voted on, and every one should obtain a ballot as soon as possible in order to study the proposed changes. It is also very important that every member should vote on these changes.

A COMPLETE WRECK

Dist. Attorney Chas. M. Fickert of San Francisco is now suffering a complete physical and mental breakdown at Paso Robles Hot Springs and will be unable to run again for the district attorneyship, according to San Franciscans recently returned from the springs.

He is constantly attended by his wife, doctors, nurses and a guard named Cannon, who is said to have been a former San Francisco policeman.

An effort will be made to move him to a ranch in the Tehachipi mountains.

Fickert is said to talk incoherently and to be suffering from delusions. He is not allowed to talk with acquaintances.

He frequently calls on his attendants to "take it away," "Don't let them come near me," etc. His condition is said to be serious.

Fickert has been on a verge of a nervous breakdown for some months following the conduct of the Mooney case, it is said. The recent bomb sent to him through the mails is said to have hastened his collapse.

The condition of the district attorney is the cause of considerable concern among friends.—San Francisco News.

TEXTILE WORKERS MEETING

A meeting of all workers in the textile industry in Chicago is called for next Monday evening, June 2, at 8 o'clock p. m. A charter has been applied for and the basis laid for the One Big Union in the textile field.

TROUBLE STARTED WHEN COMMERCIAL CLUB IS CALLED BY MAYOR

By M. Wyman

Toledo, May 14.—The mayor of this city has declared war on the I. W. W. In a speech at the Terminal building on the 12th Mayor Schreiber called upon the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Commercial Club and all liberty loan salesmen to stand by him in fighting the I. W. W. and Bolsheviki, and to assist him in driving them out of town.

Two weeks ago the Ford plate glass workers walked out, some 400 or 500 in number, and joined the I. W. W. These men and women are mostly foreigners who had been working 16 hours a day, and their demand was that they be given the eight-hour day.

One of our organizers, Clyde Smith, had been talking with the workers several days, and Abner Woodruff came from Chicago to organize them.

The strikers have been thruout very orderly, only one disturbance taking place, and that was when the police interfered with the pickets. The result of this was that one policeman and two scabs were injured.

On the 9th the strikers were holding a peaceable meeting in their hall, at which Clyde Smith was speaking, when some one reported that the soldiers and police were coming. The strikers went out of the hall, and were met by the soldiers, sailors and deputies with guns and drawn swords. Smith was arrested at once, but it was with difficulty that he could restrain the strikers from attacking the police to rescue him from them. Smith urged the strikers to keep quiet in order to avoid bloodshed.

There were three arrested, searched, two of them were handcuffed and all were taken to Bowling Green and placed in jail to await a hearing. The papers came out the next morning with the usual story about the arrested men carrying concealed weapons.

On May 6 the Overland workers, to the number of 8,000, walked out. The next day the Autolite workers came out, increasing the number of strikers to 13,000. These are mostly A. F. of L., altho there are some members of the I. W. W. among them. At the first meeting held the officials made it known that this is an A. F. of L. strike and no red cards would be admitted, and stated that if there were any in the hall they should leave, so our boys left.

In no way has the C. L. U. or any of its officials recognized the Ford glass workers, because they joined the I. W. W. In their resolutions they denounce the newspapers for intimating that the I. W. W. or the Bolsheviki have any connection with their strike. John Quinlivin, the business agent, has at all times used his slander against the I. W. W. One good A. F. of L. man, who is on strike, stated yesterday that Quinlivin and the mayor are on their last pegs, and do not know which way to turn.

The I. W. W. strikers of the Ford plant arranged a meeting at Memorial hall on the 11th. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Council, which is organizing here, was to meet them and parade to the hall, but for some reason did

(Continued on Page 8)

REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN BY ORGANIZER

Mrs. W. C. Anderson, known to organized workers of the world as Mary Macarthur, is one of the best known organizers of the workers in England. She has recently been indorsed by the national executive of the labor party to stand as a candidate for parliament. Miss Macarthur was recently in Chicago, and the following report of an interview with her was published in the Chicago Tribune:

"Recently at a dinner," said Miss Macarthur, Lloyd George, referring to the fact that welfare activities have been introduced into English factories since the beginning of the war, said in the deep tone which he uses so effectively at times: "Isn't it strange that we had to go down into hell to discover welfare?'

"This remark was repeated later to a woman worker.

"'I knew that's where it came from,' was her comment.

"Among the English workers, in fact, 'welfare' is one of the most heartily disliked words in the language. I remember at one meeting of protest against factory conditions, after reciting their grievances—long hours, insufficient pay, poisoning from T. N. T., and so on—the invariable conclusion was 'and there's welfare!' as if that were the crowning grievance of all.

Work Illustrated by Story

"Apropos of the relation of 'welfare' to labor, the workers of England are very fond of this story:

"'An elephant was walking in the forest—a female elephant—when she came upon a nest of partridge eggs which had been deserted by the mother partridge.

"'Poor little things,' said the sympathetic elephant, 'they have no mother to care for them; I will be a mother to them.'"

"And thereupon she sat down on the patridge eggs.

"When asked why they failed to appreciate the welfare work in British factories and indeed were hostile to it a group of working girls replied:

"'Nobody likes to be done good to, do they?'

"It has, in fact, become obvious to everyone that, welfare projects, no matter how good they may be, and many of them are excellent, are not going to help in the slightest degree to bring about harmony between the workers and their employers.

British Labor Demands Everything

"Since I have been here in America I have heard that instead of the word 'reconstruction' the word 'readjustment' more justly describes your after war needs.

"That is far from the case in England. Readjustment is a milder word than reconstruction, but in England today even reconstruction is too mild a word to express the demands of the workers. The British workers want a larger share in the products of their industry than they have ever had; they want shorter working hours and recognition of unionism, but this doesn't cover their requirements.

"Perhaps I can best express what these include by telling what actually happened on the Clyde during a recent disturbance when Sir William Beardmore, one of the big employers, decided to talk man to man with David Kirkwood, a highly intelligent and responsible employee, who had been with him for a long time:

"Sir William summoned David to his office.

"'Now, Davy,' he said, "tell me as man to man what it is that you fellows want.

"'Sir Williams, I will,' said David, 'we want the works.'

Big Changes Coming.

"We are at the parting of the ways in England and fundamental changes have got to come, changes that will make every man and woman feel themeselves citizens in every sense of the word, citizens who have an effective voice in determining the conditions under which they shall live and labor and in what manner the fruits of their common labor, whether it be of hand or brain, shall be distributed.

"We have no belief that the changes we desire may be brought about by the old form of state socialism. We had some of that during the war. An army of controllers was turned loose on us so that the very name controller came to be dreaded. At one time, for example, we had seven controllers of fish products and absolutely no fish.

"There are those who think that the desired changes can be brought about by industrial action and others who think that they can be achieved by conquest of political power. At any rate, they must be recognized as no longer constituting merely a two sided problem, with labor on one side and capital on the other. It is a three sided problem, including labor, capital and the community."

STATEMENT AND ACTION FICTION AND FACT

The things men say and the things they do are frequently at wide variance with each other. Three news dispatches of the past month, together with the avowed policy of public officials and their actions of the past year, make a black record for that unnamable thing called national policy.

American Policy in Russia

Vladivostok, Siberia, April 20.—Maj. Gen. William S. Graves, commander of the American expeditionary forces, has issued a message to his troops entitled "Our duty in Siberia," in which he says:

"The policy to be followed by our troops in any country is one to be determined by the executive.

"It was clearly announced in the most public and solemn manner that the United States did not contemplate any interference of any kind with the political sovereignty of Russia, any intervention in her internal affairs or any impairment of her territorial integrity.

"The United States does not intend to permit any of its agents to interfere with the sovereign rights of the Rusian people. Our aim has been to carry out to the letter the policy of our government. There has been no interference in the internal affairs of the Russian people and no action has been taken by the United States troops which could justly be said was taking sides in the differences of the factions."

The statement is certainly rich in view of the fact that the allied governments have for a year been doing everything in their power to set up a certain faction in Russia to the detriment of the Soviet government. General Graves must have felt small when making that statement, and knowing all the time that there was nothing but deceit in every word of it. Then come these two statements:

U. S. Sticks to Plan

Washington, D. C., May 19.—Suggestions of the all Russian government at Omsk that American troops sent to Vladivostok to assist Czech-Slovak forces and guard war supplies be not sent further into Siberia brought out today that the United States has no intention either of changing its policy of noninterference in local affairs or of reducing the size of its forces in eastern Siberia.

Allies Recognize Omsk Government

Tokio, May 21.—Inter-allied negotiation at Paris over the Omsk (anti-Bolshevik) government in Siberia are progressing and will likely result in recognition of Admiral Kolchak, head of the regime, it was learned from an authoritative source here.

OFFICIAL OPPRESSION BY MILWAUKEE POLICE

Milwaukee, May 25.—Yesterday at about 2:30 p. m. our hall was raided by the city detective force. Three Fellow Workers were arrested on the charges of vagrancy. These are John Segel, delegate, William Danton and George Tonn. All had money at the time of arrest but that made no difference to the officers.

Tonn was released and given 24 hours to leave town, and the other two were held for ten days pending another hearing. Judge Page told the boys that he would have them understand that Milwaukee would not harbor any outside agitators, and that the police will step on toes hard from now on.

We had arranged to hold a dance last evening at Frei Gemeinde Hall, but the law and order gang took matters into their own hands, and when the raid was made in the afternoon they told the manager of the hall that if he opened up for us he would have his license revoked. That put an end to the second dance for us in two weeks.

When the police notified the manager to not let us have the hall they also told him that they were going to drive us out of town on the quiet. This will be hard to keep "quiet" as the papers are already filled with accounts of it.

What action will be taken by the members here is still undecided in the matter of tactics, but it is certain that no one intends to back down. The police are out looking for trouble and it appears as if they will force a fight on us. We must meet them some way or admit that we are whipped in our efforts to organize the slaves.

Sailor Ryan that sterling patriot, and golden tongued orator says, "I wish to remind you that this war has joined capital and labor as never before, and what God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

And do you, labor, promise to love, honor and obey?

We are listening with respect. Who it talking now?

PROOF BEING PREPARED ON SUPPOSITION IN UNION CASE

Chicago, May 24.—The master bakers of Chicago, whose workers are on strike to abolish night work, seem not to be very particular about the basis on which they prepare to use the courts to break the strike. A little matter of facts does not seem to them to be worthy of consideration when fighting the unions.

In order to be ready with the proper "proof" to obtain an injunction, the bosses have had some statements prepared for the scabs to sign to show that anything from saloonfights to trolley car accidents was caused by the unions. Even if a scab is assaulted by some one not a union man, he is to testify that it was at the instigation of the unions. We are printing herewith a copy of the instructions on how to obtain this information.

IN PREPARING FOR AN INJUNCTION OR FOR CRIMINAL PROSECUTION IN LABOR MATTERS

Have the witness state facts only.
State his Name,
Age,
Residence,
Street No.,
City,
Married or single,
If married, whether wife and number of children,
Where he is employed,
How long he has worked,
His trade and what he is working at,
What happened to him on a certain date, time of day and locality,
Identify person or persons who said or did anything to him,
Show connection, if possible, of the assailants with the union,
Was any foul language or bad name applied to him?
Give names of persons doing so,
What they did to him,
That he was minding his own business and did not provoke anything if such is the case,
That he was innocent of any wrongful or provoking act,

If nothing said and not possible to connect them with the Union, state can account for the act only upon supposition that it was committed at the instance of members of said Union because I continued in my employment during said strike.

Is satisfied with his employment, wants to continue in the same and if he was compelled or shall be compelled to quit, it will be only because he fears that he will be assaulted by said pickets or at the instance of said Union;

Believes if he goes back to work will again be assaulted;

Fears the pickets;

Fears for his job which he will lose and has he any other means of livelihood;

Will only continue to work if protected from the pickets, assailants (representatives of the Union or acting under its protection?);

Generally speaking is intimidated and fears the pickets.

Also get statements from manager or shop superintendent, and others, as to history of the trouble, how strike came about, etc, etc., in the first person.

Don't use this blank.—Take other paper and keep a copy.

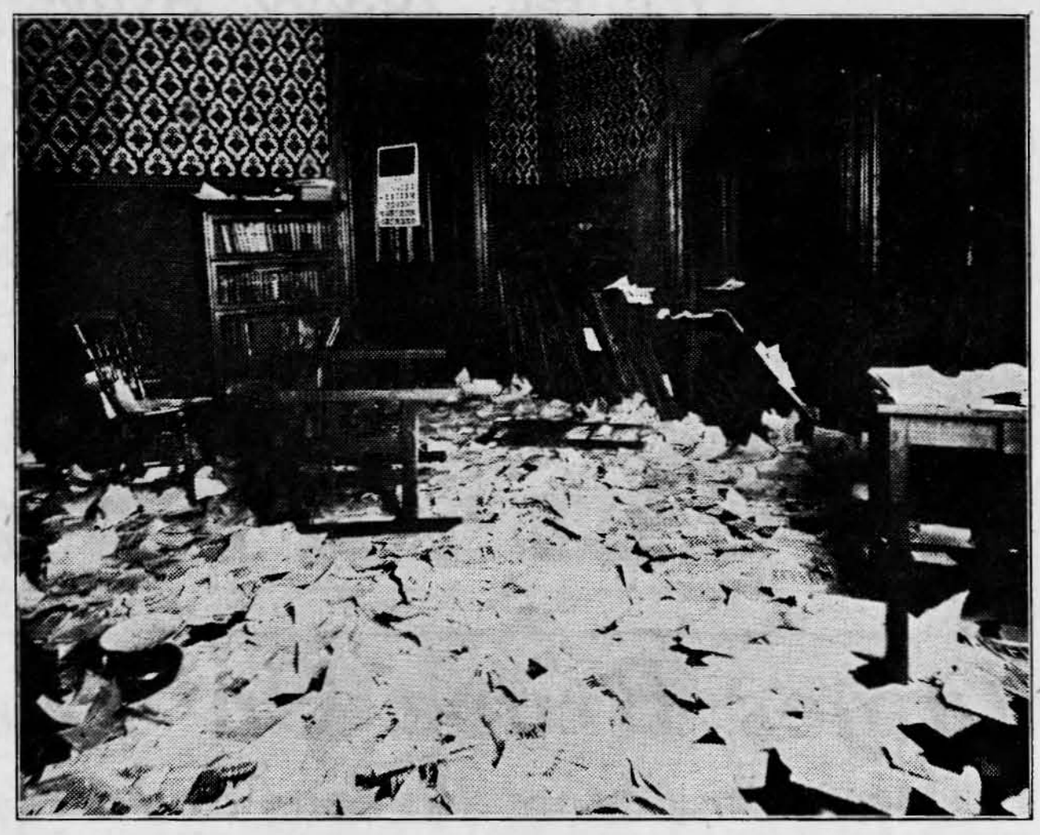
TOUR FOR ORGANIZING DOMESTIC WORKERS

From all parts of the United States there is a call for organizers and speakers to enable the I. W. W. to take advantage of the present state of unrest. The workers are reaching out for something new and better for their class. We have not always been equipped in advance for this kind of a campaign as it should be carried on, but in view of our wonderful opportunity we are taking the initiative in unison with the other industrial unions to put the Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers' Industrial Union on its feet.

Beginning June 7, Fellow Worker Roberta Bruner, well known on the Pacific Coast, will make a trip thru Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Utah, Colorado and Arizona under the auspices of H. R. & D. W. I. U. No. 1100, with the special aim of organizing the women workers into the I. W. W.

We have taken the initiative with the firm belief that the workers in the industrial districts will back us up to the fullest extent of their ability, that extent being measured by the need and the opportunity. We make an appeal to you to make special efforts to help in this campaign. We will have to pay out $200 or $300 to launch this campaign of organizing, which we feel sure will more than come back to us in added membership and greater strength.

Write to the secretary of No. 1100 to arrange for speaking dates.—Ernest Holmen, Sec., 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.



WRECK IN PITTSBURGH HALL AFTER RAID

DEMOCRACY WORKS WELL FOR STEEL TRUST

Pittsburgh, May 20.—The photograph here shown is that of our office in the Moorehead Building, 2nd Ave. and Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa., immediately after some person or persons had committed the act of vandalism.

The Sunday preceeding the administration of this dose of democracy, to be exact May 4, the police mounted guard at the portal and informed us we would not be permitted to hold any more meetings in that building.

By way of emphasis they arrested several of our members and escorted them to the central station where, after the usual routine, they were allowed to depart to their several places of abode.

The police also seized several members of the Socialist Labor Party, escorted them to the station house, quizzed them and turned them loose in about the same manner as they handled our people.

The reason for this was, no doubt, due to the fact that the former organization met in the same building as we. All this happened and came to pass on the Lord's Day, Sunday, May 4.

On Tuesday, May 6, some time between the hours of 1:30 and 8:30 p. m., some person or persons, to us unknown, entered our headquarters, via the civilized key route, tore to tatters and shreds our papers, pamphlets, leaflets and staple literature and littered the floor with the wreck.

Some pictures and picture frames were demolished but our furniture was unmolested as is evidenced by the book case, filled with books, shown at the left of photograph.

An appeal to the police department for redress brought the intelligence that, "the act was committed by some of our own members who, no doubt, felt peeved because we recently changed our officials."

Ku Klux Klan at Work

The steel trust does not intend to allow matters to rest with the mere destruction of property, which is only sacred when it is their property. It seems that murder is also on their program, and it is being planned under cover of the "Ku Klux Klan," but is none the less at the behest of the gigantic trusts that have the steel trust as a center for their activities.

Jacob Margolis, who has been acting as attorney for the I. W. W. recently arrested in Pittsburg, received the following unsigned letter on May 23:

Pittsburg--Pa.
May 22--1919.

LAST WARNING.

May be you thought we had disbanded Mr. Jake but the truth of the matter is that you was the cause of an extra meeting held by our organization last night as it has been found that you are defending those dman curs who pose as I. W. W. and Revolutionary. It has also been found that your speeches do not pertain to labor but deal in radical stuff so becoming to your dirty, low down disposition, so it was voted that this should be your "lastwarning" and the next will be action—good solid action, with you in the principal role and don't be so damn foolish as to imagine that we are going to leave you off with simply a coat of tar and feathers if you disobey our commands this time, as we're going to get you and get you right. You are a fitting subject to be made an example of and at our meetings I have fought continually to go after you and the vote was unanimous last night that you are to be punished severely for your misconduct towards the best government in the world unless you reform your dirty, Jew hide and live like any other respectable citizen. Therefore, the following rules will be observed by you:

(1) No more speeches at radical meetings or along radical lines.
(2) You are an attorney and may defend any client, but watch just how you defend the radical element.
(3) We damn sick and tired of you ravings against this government This WILL STOP OR YOU WILL BE GOTTEN—UNDERSTAND THAT.
(4) Your activities in behalf of the Reds "MUST STOP" and DAMN QUICK.
(5) It was voted unanimously that no more time was to be lost and if you disobeyed you are to be taken from your home by force, taken from your office or picked up on the street and conveyed to a place where you will be dealt with in such manner that you will have a fine time trying to live to tell the tale. No Ayes to this which shows that we are united against you to a man.

No go ahead and preach your doctrines along revolutionry lines and the radical element will be looking for another Jew to defend them at their next trial as we as loyal, red blooded, American Citizens intend to ask, arbitrate with or if necessary **Kill Off** those who are so depraved as to preach revolution within our borders, and don't you forget this you Jew Bastard.

KU KLUX Klan.

WILL THEY RELEASE THE CONVICTED I. W. W.?

Woman Indicted for Dynamite Threat

Sacramento, Cal., May 23—Miss Ethel Loar, former head waitress at a local hotel and one time an agent here of the government intelligence bureau, was indicted by the county grand jury on a charge of having written an itimidating letter to Governor W. D. Stephens, demanding $500 under threat of dynamiting the executive mansion.

The letter was written, the athorities alleged, at Fresno, twe weeks before the mansion was dynamited on the night of December 17, 1917. The explosion was attributed to members of various radical organizations and while several arrests were made, no definite information as to the dynamiting was ever uncovered.

Miss Loar is said to be in a small town in Pennsylvania and her arrest i sexpected shortly.—World-Herald, Omaha.

This dynamiting of the residence of Governor Stephens was made one of the excuses for the conviction of members of the I. W. W. in California last January, and for the holding without bond of those same members for over a year prior to the conviction. There has been to date no intimation from any source that any of the officials connected with the conviction of these men will take any action of their own volition to have justice done by releasing the men who have been wrongfully convicted.

HOW DIFFERENT WHEN YOU KNOW THE GAME

By Doc.

When I was a young fellow I heard of the splendid chance to make a quick stake in the great harvest fields, so I hied me there to get it. Much to my surprise, after I had worked 15 or 16 hours at hard labor I was put to sleep in a straw stack where I shivered and shook from the cold all night.

Also I was given the worst chuck that I had ever imagined could be dished out to a human being. It had been my idea that on a farm you could obtain the best food possible, but I soon saw that this was only a dream. The wages were low, but I was satisfied, for I thought more of how my employer was going to exist over the winter than of my own welfare.

After a few years of that line of work and thot I met some men on the job who told me things that set my thots to working. I soon saw the point, and the only thing I was sorry of was that I had not met them a few years earlier.

I soon saw that the union I had joined had begun to make an impression, for the master class started to show their teeth. They had their hirelings, of whom they have a plenty, to club and throw in jail all of us they knew who stood for our class and tried to teach the unorganized slaves why they should get the good things of life they produce.

I remember in the past when I saw men taken out of Aberdeen, South Dakota, thrown on the ground, stripped of their clothing and beaten almost to death because they were trying to get better conditions. The people who beat these men were not composed of an unorganized mob by any means, but of leading business men and the police department of that American city. One poor fellow I have just met in still suffering from the effects of that "lawful" clubbing. I could name atrocities of various descriptions that were handed out to a man's man who knew what was what.

Then along came 1918. I worked out of several North Dakota towns, and when the farmers put me to bed between clean sheets I could look back at the past and see how solidarity had brought forth these changes and how the workers can have more by getting together. The master class had the impression that by making the whole grand pinch in 1917 they had put a scare into the rank and file of the I. W. W.

But they were mistaken, for it only redoubled their action in wising up the slaves. It did not have the desired effect when the Fellow Workers were given long prison terms. The masters thought it would dampen the spirits of the I. W. W., but instead we were and are more determined than ever to carry the message of freedom to the working class all over the world.

A handful of men got the masters' goat a few years ago. What will they get when the 1919 drive is over?

Now, nigger, the war is over, and democracy won, so keep away from the Legion of Honor. Also keep off the sidewalk. But if you try to join up with a Soldiers and Workmens Soviet look out for the rope and the torch.

Frank Y. Conboy wishes to hear from Mike Morris on a matter of importance. Card No. 169,323, Yakima Valley

General Convention Completes Its Sessions

TWO WEEKS WORK DRAWS TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14

The report previously referred to from the Russian paper was acted upon and concurred in as a part of the report of the Committee on Education and Literature. The same committee reported as not in favor of propaganda leagues within the I. W. W. and was sustained by the convention. They also voted against all pamphlets containing personal evidence in recent trials. It was voted to sustain the committees recommendation inasmuch as the I. W. W. is not in sympathy with personal aggrandizement or anything kindred.

The chairman of the committee asked a Finnish fellow worker to explain the nature of the Finnish Magazine edited by a voluntary committee who draw no pay. The fellow worker explained that the magazine was very similar to the O. B. U. Magazine and that it carried no advertising. The convention thereupon went on record as being willing to assist the magazine, if it was willing to be controlled by the G. E. B.

The Committee on Constitution then resumed its report, stating that it was difficult to make By-laws to suit every industrial union and that therefore it recommended an abridgement of the present by-laws, and the incorporation of the remaining portion into the constitution.

The by-laws were amended and abridged to read as follows:

Section 1. No working man or woman shall be excluded from membership in the Industrial Workers of the World because of race, creed or color.

Section 2. Industrial unions shall define the eligibility of their membership, not conflicting with the provisions of this constitution.

Quorum. Section 1. Not less than seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of an industrial union branch.

Resolutions: Political parties and discipline.

Whereas, the primary object of the Industrial Workers of the World is to unite the workers on the industrial battlefield; and

Whereas, organization in any sense implies discipline thru the subordination of parts to the whole, and of the individual member to the body of which he is a part; therefore, be it

Resolved that to the end of promoting industrial unity and securing necessary discipline within the organization, the I. W. W. refuses all alliances direct or indirect with existing political parties, or anti-political sects, and disclaims responsibility for any individual opinion or act which may be at variance with the purpose herein expressed.

Fees, dues and delinquency. Section 1. The initiation, dues and assessments may be determined by the industrial unions, but shall not conflict with the general constitution.

Section 2. Monthly dues are payable on the first day of each month. Members who do not pay dues for sixty days shall be in bad standing. Members in bad standing are not entitled to benefits of any kind from the union, nor from the Industrial Workers of the World.

Section 3. Members who become delinquent from failure to pay dues, shall not again be entitled to any benefits until thirty days after such dues shall have been paid.

Section 4. Delinquent delegates are members in bad standing. Delinquency of delegates shall be defined by the industrial union or the recruiting union to which the delegate belongs.

Any officer or employee of any part of the Industrial Workers of the World seen in public in a state of intoxication shall, upon sufficient proof, be at once removed from his position by the proper authority having jurisdiction over such officer or employee, and upon conviction, shall not be eligible to hold office in any part of the organization for two years thereafter.

Withdrawals and transfers. Section 1. On application members who cease to be wage workers shall send their card to the secretary-treasurer of their industrial union, who shall enter date of withdrawal on transfer page of membership book his official signature and shall return same to withdrawing member.

Members of an industrial union who cease to work in that industry and are working in another industry for thirty days or less, must ask the nearest delegate or branch secretary to transfer them into the proper industrial union.

When a union to which a member transfers collects for delinquent dues, none shall be remitted to the industrial union to which the member formerly belonged, but the same shall be retained by the industrial union making the collection. Delinquent delegates cannot transfer.

All industrial union branches shall hold at least one regular meeting each month, and as many additional meetings as they may decide upon. Financial secretaries shall advise the General Secretary-Treasurer immediately of changes of unions, of time and place of meetings, so that the official directory of the Industrial Workers of the World may be correct at all times.

Industrial unions shall have power to enact such by-laws for their administration as they may deem necessary, provided they do not conflict with the constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Charges against members. Section 1. Whenever charges are filed by a member of an industrial union against another member of the same union, they shall be in writing, and set forth facts, together with the names of witnesses and their statements regarding offenses with which the accused member is charged. The charges shall be read in the industrial union branch at the next regular business meeting, at which time five members shall be elected from the floor of the meeting to act as a charges committee. This committee shall furnish the accused member with a true copy of the charges, either by registered mail or by personal delivery in the presence of witnesses. The charges committee shall collect all the evidence both for and against the accused, and shall send this evidence together with a copy of the charges to the secretary-treasurer of the industrial union, who, on receipt of same, shall have sufficient copies made and shall send them to each member of the general organization committee of the industrial union for a hearing.

The general organization committee shall file their decision with the secretary-treasurer of the industrial union within thirty days after the above copies of charges and evidence have been forwarded to them, and their decision shall be forwarded to both the accuser and the accused by registered letter by the secretary-treasurer, and be published to the membership in the regular bulletin of the industrial union.

Either party involved may appeal from the decision of the general organization committee within sixty days from the date of the decision, either to the conference of the industrial union, or to the membership by referendum.

The industrial union branch shall pass no verdict, nor can the accuser act on the charges committee.

Section 2. When charges are filed against a member of one industrial union by a member of another industrial union, the same procedure shall be followed as in Section 1, except that the charges and the evidence shall be forwarded from the Secretary-Treasurer of the industrial Union of which the accuser is a member, to the secretary-treasurer of the industrial union of which the accused is a member, from which office it shall take the same course as it would if the charges had originated in that industrial union. The decision shall be filed with the secretary-treasurer of the industrial unions involved, and by them communicated to the accuser and the accused, and shall be published to the membership in the bulletins of the industrial union.. If so desired, an appeal may be taken by either party to the G. E. B., to the general convention, or to the general membership by a referendum.

Section 3. In matters of charges, the recruiting union shall be regarded as identical with an industrial union. The right of appeal to be the same in all cases.

The expense, if any, in appeals, on charges shall be borne by the respective organizations to which the charges are transmitted on appeal. Sufficient funds shall be deposited by the one taking the appeal with the general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W. to cover the cost of the appeal.

This was the final report of the constitution committee.

An earnest effort was made to raise the wages of the girls working in the office to $4.00 a day which was lost to be renewed with greater vigor later on in the day, when it was lost again.

The Grievance Committee reported on the books of the Jewish Paper in New York to the effect that the books should be brought to Chicago to be audited by the general auditing committee. The recommendation was sustained by the convention.

The Grievance Committee then offered its next recommendation as follows:

We, the Grievance Committee, after careful consideration regarding the W. P. L. matter, recommend that the case be dropped entirely and the papers destroyed. Carried.

In the afternoon that subject in which we are all so vitally interested at this time was taken up, the subject of defense. It was then asked that each and every delegate rise as his name was called from the roll and speak on the subject of legal defense. There followed one of the most intensely interesting sessions the convention has known.

Men not gifted as soap boxers became eloquent with feeling over this subject. The following letter from W. D. Haywood in Leavenworth was read to the convention on the subject:

"Leavenworth, Kansas,
May, 11, 1919.

Thos. Whitehead,
Acting G. S. of I. W. W.,
1001 W. Madison St.,
Chicago, Ill.
Fellow Worker:

Believing that Fellow Workers in convention would conform to the fundamental principles of the organization, I have purposely refrained from saying anything, tho there were several important and interesting matters that I should have embodied in a report to the convention under different circumstances. Information comes to me now that leads me to believe that some actions are about to be taken that I think would be serious mistakes. Of course, I fully realize that they will yet have to be submitted to the referendum, but perhaps a little calm discussion will avoid the initiative: First, we must consider that for nearly the entire time since the last convention, the organization and the members have been struggling under a livid fire of abuse, hate and persecution. The marvel of everything is that we have been able to weather the terrible storm. Many have been killed, some of us imprisoned, while some have temporarily sought cover. Those who are manning the ship now know the course she started on, and if we expect to make port, here is what we must sail by: 'An injury to one is an injury to all.' I repeat this now to prevail upon the delegates to take no action that will prevent a complete defense for any member who is unfortunate enough to be enmeshed in courts under the influence of capitalism. What is the matter, Fellow Workers? Is the work too strong for you, or have you discovered a miracle by which you can fight exploiter and avoid the possibility of going to jail, or any of the other injustices that has been heaped upon us? Probably, neither of these things. But it is certain that you cannot see the beautiful harvest getting ripe on every hand. Why not review the defense, the many defenses the I. W. W. has made and ponder a moment; consider the magnificent results; remember, every fight made has counted for organization. Today, the I. W. W. is recognized thruout the world as a grand revolutionary force. Are you going to say the court is one battlefront upon which we will not fight? The first challenge of the I. W. W. was 'Shall our Brothers be murdered?' The defense made saved the lives of Moyer, Pettibone and myself. Was it not worth the effort that we made for Joe Hill, a new trial would have saved his life. As it was, the world knew of his death. We could have sacrificed Ettor, Giovanitti and Caruso without a legal defense but that was not the way of the I. W. W. It was a good defense that released more than half a hundred at Lake Charles, La. It is true that Rangel and Cline, Ford and Suhr were railroaded; Masanovich and many others are still in prison, but I hope we have not entirely spent our efforts in their behalf. These are a few of the more thrilling instances, where the members on trial were cheered and strengthened by defense, to say nothing of the encouragement given to the workers generally. Recent defeats in court were due to the poisoned, aggravated war spirit. Remember Everett! and provide for a defense for every member.

Give the Recruiting Union a chance under normal conditions! Do not provide that indictments shall interfere with a members' rights.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
Wm. D. Haywood.

Got telegram from Committee; also Nigra and Gordon."

The speakers on defense seemed to talk around these three points; **legal** defense, **economic** defense and **silent** defense. All agreed that legal defense was utterly lacking in justice where capital and labor were involved, being a mere capitalistic dispensation of favoritism. All who referred to the subject of economic defense knew it was a better means if it were possible but had to make the admission that, as yet, we had no general control of economic power. The silent defense at Sacramento has made a profound impression apparently on the working class and many favor it; but it was pointed out by a delegate who had been in close touch with the silent 44 that there was considerable doubt even among the silent strikers as to the wisdom of that course of action. After these points had been well covered it was continually pointed out that the rank and file must pass final judgment in the referendum.

The convention manifested a great faith in the workers' direct opinion. It is theirs to decide, for the workers are the ones apt to be involved and each one of these will no doubt do what the convention did, leave it in the end to the choice of the boys who may actually be called to test the reality of facing a long term in the prisons or a shortened term upon the earth like that faced by Joe Hill.

No industrial union seemed to be solidly for any one certain line of action except A. W. I. U. No. 400 which was on record as favoring the use of legal defense at present for the same reason that we have to put up with something else equally pernicious—that boss which is upon our backs.

It was pointed out that legal defense, while being very expensive, was also very good propaganda.

Some inclining to do away with the use of legal defense inquired as as to where the money would come from. They sometimes expressed a fear that, in future, as in the past, the fundamental organization issues would be shoved aside for the side-issues of defense.

The answers to these arguments were to the effect that the defense funds collected had supported the organization during trying times; and that in the future the mistakes of the past would be avoided.

Some opposed defense as a general organization matter. Some opposed huge defenses but favored minor cases to be legally defended.

That lawyers were in a bourgeois conspiracy with prosecuting attorneys was argued by one.

The point covered oftenest, however, it is safe to say, was to leave it up to the person actually involved; because one often thinks that in a certain situation, he will act in a given way—but will find in reality, if placed in that situation that may act quite differently. And the point carrying most conviction perhaps was that if we refuse defense to any man who wishes it and who has worked for the organization—has given his all—or, if we should wait for an industrial revolution to take him out—that it would not only show ingratitude but would also be wrong management, inasmuch as many men, feeling no support from the organization back of him, would have less incentive to work. Many delegates said that personally they were opposed and would not use it for themselves but would favor it for those who wanted it.

The outcome was, "Leave it to the rank and file," and that outcome marked the wisdom which has dominated the eleventh general I. W. W. convention, in its entirety.

The matter of adopting a less bulky application blank as recommended by 573 was passed over to the Ways and Means Committe for final action.

The final business of the day was the convention voting to go on record as not favoring the organizing of groups or councils of workers under any other banner than that of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The convention stood adjourned till the following day.

THURSDAY, MAY 15

The first matter of business for the convention was the report of the General Secretary-Treasurer. To facilitate affairs the financial report was offered in summary.

TO THE DELEGATES IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED AND MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Fellow Workers:

My report as Acting Secretary-Treasurer will be brief. In the early part of March last I was asked by the General Executive Board to accept this position. I did not wish to accept, first because I am not a trained office man and in my opinion this office must be run with the greatest efficiency possible, also I had just been elected Sec'y-Treas. of C. W. I. U. No. 573 and this Industrial Union had several set backs thru several changes of secretaries in which its members had no voice, also their organization committee protested against me accepting for the above reasons.

I explained all these and other reasons to the G. E. B., who while they appreciated the retarding effect these changes were liable to make to the Industrial Union No. 573 considered that the interests of the general organization was of greater importance and they felt it imperative that some old time member whom the general membership had confidence in should at once assume office as secretary-treasurer, as the finances of the organization were extremely low, while the expenses were very great and the G. E. B. put it up to me to accept as a duty due the general organization under the circumstances. I accepted until the convention could select from the greater material that would then be on hand one more suitable for the position pending the referendum which would determine the membership choice for permanent secretary-treasurer for a regular term. So I took office on March 10, 1919.

There has been some improvement as regards the finance of the organization, and I can frankly say I believe there would have been improvement anyway as funds had been used to establish various papers and a new monthly magazine, also more funds used for general organization work, both by the general office and the industrial unions,after we had recovered from the shock received by the Chicago verdict and the outrageous sentences imposed on our members.

As a matter of fact the verdict woke us up to the fact that we had been putting all our energies into raising funds for so-called legal defense purposes, and allowed organization work to become a secondary consideration. After being in the office some time I realized the office was not efficiently organized, and I am a firm believer in efficiency.

To realize the need of improvement and to institute the needed improvements are two vastly different things, especially when you have had no special training in that particular line of work.

I therefore conferred with the G. E. B. on this matter and they concurred with me. Sometime later we learned that Fellow Worker Arness would be at liberty for a time. Therefore we hired him to study the situation with a view of making suggestions to the convention, and he will I believe present a report to you.

I desire to call your earnest attention to the absolute necessity of the funds thruout the whole organization being kept in a fluid state, from the delegates to the branches, from branches to district or industrial union central office, and from industrial union to the general headquarters. Any hoarding of funds beyond the needs for carrying on business, and a reasonable reserve for emergencies is a serious injury to the organization and one of the greatest bars to its continuous development, and the tendency to such hoardings have become greater of late, and will lead to disastrous consequences if not prevented.

A number of recommendations have been presented to you by the General Executive Board that I concur in and there is no necessity for me to repeat them in this report, except in the matter of the general defense in which in future should we find ourselves forced to maintain such an institution there should be a secretary-treasurer and a publicity committee qualified to fulfill this necessary work, somewhat on the plan that was adopted in the Everett defense, with all improvements, that our experiences should teach us is necessary.

Our best defense at all times, however, is a strong economic organization whose members are class conscious, with all that this implies. With such an organization of sufficient size we can assume the offensive and not merely a defensive attitude, when attacked by our enemies.

Every delegate to the convention is requested to make special efforts to collect cash and liberty bonds to be used to bail our members at Leavenworth pending the hearing of the appeal. Our members under fire on the Wichita indictment are awaiting a decision on a motion to quash the indictment, which if not granted, means that their trial will be postponed until the September term of court. Two of them have recently been liberated on their own recognizance, while eight others have had their bonds reduced from $10,000.00 to $500.00 each for six of them and $1,000.00 each for two others. Application for substantial reduction of bail for the rest, eighteen in number, also extending the territory from which bonds will be accepted, will be made within ten days. In the meantime the collecting of cash and liberty bonds, as well as property bondsmen should be as diligently worked for in their behalf. Remember these members have been in some of the worst jails in the country for nearly two years, and are being persecuted by a merciless enemy, the Oil Trust.

In conclusion I wish to impress upon the delegates present that I particularly wish to be relieved from this position, because my energy is on the decline, and my general health requires attention without delay. The general office must be run efficiently. This requires particular knowledge of such work, vigor to apply such knowledge, and if the office have the requisite proletarian instinct they will be equipped to face and solve the various problems that present themselves from time to time. The great storm of persecution endured during the last two years has blown all the chaff from our midst leaving the pure courageous metal that rings true to the principles of the organization. Having stood the test of fire, we shall draw to our ranks workers of like material. So the future to me looks bright and rosy. We have but to persist in the spread of our principles, and thru education, organization, then emancipation will follow as day follows night.

Yours for Industrial Solidarity,
Thos. Whitehead,
Acting Sec'y-Treas.

Financial Report for Two Years and Seven Months
Beginning September 1, 1916, ending March 31, 1919.

RECEIPTS

Due Stamps	$77,968.18
Supplies	34,732.51
Subscriptions and Bundle Orders	13,492.09
Literature	25,292.31
Contributions	192,236.30
I. W. W. Publishing Bureau:	
Receipt for papers	3,336.92
Receipts for printing	22,601.25
I. W. W. Papers:	
Hungarian Paper, A Bermunkas	133.54
Defense Bulletin and New Solidarity	6,953.23
Italian Paper	1,487.20
Russian Paper and Magazine	2,888.47
Spanish Paper	242.09
Jewish Paper	615.15
Bulgarian Paper	1,180.57
Swedish Paper	845.75
One Big Union Monthly Magazine	438.81
Little Buttons	187.85
Assesments,	50,775.10
Loans for Bail	3,653.00
Loans Refunded	4,834.11
Re-deposit of Checks returned for proper endorsements and funds on deposit	11,688.94
Checks Cancelled	3,378.55
Refund of money advanced for wages	220.48
Rents Collected	880.00
Funds on deposit for G. R. Union	1,313.60
Funds on Deposit for Hotel, Restaurant and D.	27.99
Funds on Deposit for U. No. 800	999.43
Bank balance of P. Stone's Acct. deposited to the Acct. of Thos. Whitehead	631.75
Re-deposit of funds in safe keeping	16,000.00
Miscellaneous,	629.11
Total receipts ending March 31, 1919	$481,098.28

DISBURSEMENTS

Rent, Office	$ 6,446.30
Light and Heat	1,236.05
Wages, Office	16,067.11
Supplies, Buttons, etc.	29,077.86
Express and Freight	2,786.81
Postage	3,753.13
Telegraph and Telephone	1,599.78
Repairs and Taxes	1,036.20
Subs. and Bundle Orders	775.40
Deposits Refunded	9,264.04
Loans for Bail Money Returned	750.00
Checks returned for proper signature	1,849.31
Checks duplicated	955.69
Printing	13,448.64
Deposited for Safe keeping	13,800.00
Transfer of funds from P. Stone Acct. to Thos. Whitehead Acct.	631.75
Miscellaneous	354.32
Organizing Expenses:	
Wages	21,252.48
Mileage	2,232.40
Expenses	8,608.64
Miscellaneous	58.50
Loans and advances for organization	4,977.48
Industrial Union No. 300 Expenses:	
Wages	189.00
Supplies	97.65
Mileage and expenses	100.00
Organizing expenses	40.00
Loan	100.00
Industrial Union No. 500 Expenses:	
Loan	40.00
Expressage	16.39
Industrial Union No. 573 Expenses:	
Organizing expenses	146.65
Industrial Union No. 600 Expenses:	
Wages	189.00
Supplies	37.75
Postage	15.00
Mileage	21.57
Loan	200.00
Industrial Union No. 800 Expenses:	
Wages	311.30
Supplies	9.25
Mileage	105.00
Mileage and moving expenses	810.00
Postage	10.00
Telegrams	10.00
Bundle orders	7.50
Printing	30.25
Deposits refunded	350.00
Counsel	150.00
Office Expenses	758.88
Expressage	25.00
Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers, No. 1100	
Mileage and Expenses	40.00
Printing	30.75
Iron Miners Strike Expenses	9,116.21
Everett Defense Expenses	8,146.18
Lumber Workers Strike Expenses	409.54
General Fund Expenses,	1,180.81
Moving Picture and Expenses F. H. Little funeral	833.00
General Defense Expenses:	
Rent	304.10
Supplies	7,274.73
Wages	15,333.86
Mileage	4,004.44
Postage	7,690.37
Expenses	4,125.50
Expressage	153.42
Telegraph and Telephone	550.75
Subs. and Bundle Orders	302.00
Printing	4,465.91
Counsel Fees, investigation and expenses	101,808.54
Relief	29,603.46
Witness Fees and Expenses	8,985.13
Fund sent to Work Peoples College	1,000.00
Transferred from Defense Funds to Day Wage Stamp Acct.	2,000.00
Transferred from Defense Funds to Certificate and Assm. Acct.	317.57
Deposited for Bail	3,000.00
Deposited for Safe Keeping	13,000.00
Contribution Forwarded	1,413.78
Donation to Work Peoples College	300.00
Metal Miners Strike Fund, Counsel	1,450,00
General Executive Board Expenses:	
Wages	1,353.18
Mileage	820.54
Expenses	406.03
Convention Expenses	617.00
General Rec. Union Exp.	14,942.10
Publishing Bureau Exp'ses:	
Wages, supplies, printing expenses	62,079.80
Educational Expenses:	
Printing Solidarnosc	318.74
Printing Literature and other I. W. W. papers.	12,848.18
For deposits on papers, subscriptions and bundle order expenses	997.33
News Bulletin and Solidarity:	
Expenses	20,979.03
Hungarian Paper, Expenses	227.88
Italian Paper Expenses	2,413.33
Russian Paper, Expenses	2,472.42
Spanish Paper, Expenses	1,128.65
Swedish Paper, Expenses	1,510.75
Bulgarian Paper, Expenses	877.89
Jewish Paper, Expenses	412.83
O. B. U. Magazine Expenses	678.50
Total disbursements, ending March 31, 1919	$496,636.31

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand Sept. 1, '16	$18,745.53
Total Rec'ts from Sept. 1, 1916 to March 31, 1919	481,121.29
Total	$499,866.82
Total Disbursements from Sept. 1, 1916 to March 31, 1919	496,636.31
Cash on hand March 31, 1919	$ 3,230.51

RECAPITULATION
General Defense Funds

Gen. Defense Donations from Sept. 1,1917 to April 1, 1919	$151,350.92
General Defense Assessments	30,107.90
Day's Wage Assessments	10,496.00
Freedom Certificates	17,511.54
Total receipts ending March 31, 1919	$209,466.36
Total disbursements from Sept. 1, 1917 to March 31, 1919	202,900.91
Cash on Hand March 31, 1919	$ 6,565.45
Relief paid out and charged to General Defense up to January 1, 1919, when a separate Relief Fund was started amounted to	$ 13,650.72
All other Defense expenses amounting to	189,250.19
Total Disbursements as listed above	$202,900.91

RELIEF ACCOUNT
From Jan. 1, 1919 to March 31, 1919

Total Receipts	$3,476.22
Total Disbursements	3,410.91
Amount on hand in Relief Fund	$ 65.31

The report of the General Secretary-Treasurer was accepted as read.

Daly of 500 rose to inquire with that dry humor he had exhibited more than once during the convention.

"I'd like to know if United States Government has any charges against the I. W. W. books and if it would be possible to get them out on bail."

An attempt was made to raise the subscription price of the "One Big Union Monthly" which failed because it was deemed better to lose some money than to lose many readers.

The Chart Committee reported that with the exception of a few minor changes the chart would remain as it has formerly stood. The report

(Continued on Page 6)

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois

Subscription Price, One Year, $1.50. Six Months, 75 Cents.
Bundle Orders, 3 cents per copy, Express Prepaid.
Make Money Orders for Subscriptions Payable to "The New Solidarity."

C. E. PAYNE, Managing Editor

CORRECT DEFINITION

"In right and in fact, the labor of a human being should not be treated as merchandise or an article of commerce."

That is the statement of the Paris peace conference relative to "labor." It is as fatuous a statement as it is possible for old men who are out of touch with the world to make. And they have not made it with any intention of making the conditions of work for the workers any the better or easier. They had no other object in making the statement than merely to be able to point to what they would at some future time do for "labor." And what they intend to do for "labor" is not a patch on what they will do TO "labor" if the workers will stand for their doing.

This statement marks the parting of the ways with the master class of the world. They are now definitely out to crush the workers into an undeniable condition of slavery. The statement regarding what "should not" be is but the soporific that is used to tame the workers to the point where they can be enslaved with safety to the masters.

The masters do not dare state the facts regarding the position of the workers in the world today. The fact is that labor power is a commodity. The fact that labor power is bound up in the worker, the laborer, makes no difference with the facts of the case. It is still a commodity. Talk about the power to labor being a great gift bestowed upon man by his Creator is rot when placed beside the facts. An equal mess of rot is talk about the buying and selling of it being wrong. Labor power is a marketable commodity, and it is being bought and sold in the labor market every time a worker turns his hand for a master for wages. Right and wrong make no difference in face of the facts. The buying and selling is being done regardless of ethical principles.

If the workers of the world would eliminate the word "labor" from their language for even a day it would help to clarify the situation and their own minds. "Labor" is the greatest insult that was ever flung at the workers by an arrogant master class and their prostitute press and "labor leaders." It is a term that should be choked down the throat of every scoundrel who utters it. Not until that one word is taken from the language of the workers will they see their exploiters in the true light. The statement made by the peace conference will then read:

"In right and in fact, a human being should not be treated as merchandise or an article of commerce." But it is to the workers and the workers only that we must look to make this desirable condition a fact.

GOVERNMENT DIRECT, NOT BY PROXY

Let us grant that the Russian peasants are as ignorant as they are pictured. That they are unlettered and that but 18 per cent of them can read or write their own names. That of all the peoples of the world there are none except the blacks of Africa who worship fetishes and ikons and symbols more devoutly. That any mountebank who can string grandiloquent and mystifying phrases together can mislead them in the simplest possible matters. That they are the most paradoxical combination of gentleness and cruelty known to humanity.

Admit all these things and more, yet there is one respect in which the people of Russia have given the world a most valuable and needed lesson. They have overthrown the government of the czar and his minions, and instead of allowing the educated, the wise, the intelligencia to set up another government, they have deliberately kept any government at all except their own being set up.

They may not have set up the government that many people would have set up for them, or the government that they themselves would have set up had they been unhampered by the gentle ministrations of the allied armies, but they have at least kept the professional governors from setting up something they did not want. For this they are deserving of a credit that far more than offsets any mistakes they may have made in doing their own governing.

All hail to the workers and peasants of Russia for their action, ignorant or intelligent, in keeping others from doing the governing for them!

QUIET AND ORDERLY

"One night six men of 'sand' called at Frank Little's hotel, took him from his bed, in the most quiet and orderly way imaginable, hanged him to a railroad bridge until he was dead," says Dr. William T. Hornaday admiringly in a book "published for the American Defense Society."

TWO STATEMENTS

The average wage earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage earner.—John Mitchell.

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

"The wars that will be fought will be clean wars, fought chivalrously by those who enjoy them."—Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, in his book, "Millenium."

WRITING PEACE TREATIES

While the attention of the people of the world is attracted to Paris and the Peace conference, to London and the statements of Lloyd-George, to Washington and the mouthsome fulminations of senators and congressmen who strut pouter pigeon fashion thru stately halls, there are other matters that are not so much advertised that are of far greater moment to the working class.

The press a few days ago carried this news item in an obscure corner of an inside page:

New York, May 19.—Initiation of a nation-wide movement to "restore sanity and common sense" in the relations of labor and industry was urged upon the National Association of Manufacturers in a report of the committee on industrial betterment, health and safety, read at the opening session of the association's twenty-fourth annual meeting here today. Pointing to the heavy burdens of taxation and increased costs of freight, communication and other industrial essentials, the committee declared that labor must be brot to realize "that the United States will never retain world supremacy by six hours of labor five days a week."

There is more real legislation affecting the working people in the meeting reported there, than there is in all the actions of the legislators of the world. Kings and parliaments and legislatures dare not reduce the wages of the workers they ride, as this would cause an overturn of any government in the world. Yet here a few hundred men come together of their own volition and pass laws more binding on the workers than any a legislature would dare consider.

Of what interest is it to the working class of the United States to retain world supremacy? It will fatten a master, yes; but it will not feed those who work for that master. Food is necessary for that, and a reduction of wages and lengthening of the hours of labor will not buy the food.

And one thing that many workers are interested in knowing is this: When a man or woman can produce all that he or she wants or needs in six hours per day, and five days per week, why shall more labor be performed? Do the members of the manufacturers association advocate the compulsion of one person or group of persons to labor for others? And if they do, what method shall be used to determine who shall be the laborer and who the absorber of what labor produces? Are there any royal births in this respect?

Legislators and legislation are as out of date in these matters as would be the bow and arrow in an artillery duel. The only way in which the problem can be solved is by all those who work in the industries being the sole and only owners of those industries, and themselves absorbing all that those industries produce. There is no other method of obtaining industrial peace, which is the basis of all peace.

AUSTRALIAN LEADERS ALARMED

Australia, too, seems to have its Gompers and its "labor leaders." In the issue of the Brisbane "Worker" of March 13, there is a statement of the position of Australian "labor" that is signed by Lewis McDonald, Secretary, and 22 other "labor" leaders. The statement is in regard to the action of many thousands of the Australian workers in trying to form a One Big Union to better amalgamate the workers of that country to resisit the encroachments of the master class.

There is a lot of talk about the history of the Australian labor movement, of the revolutionary changes that are taking place in industry and in mens minds, and a few other little matters of that kind, and then the statement has these gems:

The movement looks to education and such social and political reforms as strike at the root of the injustice from which the masses now suffer. By loyalty to principle, unity of purpose, aim, and method alone, can we succeed. Rules are but a means of securing unity of action; nevertheless, their observance and recognition are essential to success.

The sole and earnest desire of the Queensland Central Executive, representing both the political and industrial section of the Movements is to conserve the solidarity and principles of the Labor Party, to avoid the danger of disruption, and to clear up misunderstandings that may exist between conflicting forces in the Labor Movement.

The above are plausible, as excuses they are good, but as reasons they are faulty. But why make excuses, when reason would be better?

If the movement looks to education as much as the labor leaders say, why have they not been busy with that education in the past? Why leave the common members of the unions to rebel against their august rule before they find out that education is necessary? But they should know by this time—the workers have been telling them often enough—that social and political reforms are not enough to remedy our industrial ills.

But if the officials have such an earnest desire to clear up misunderstandings, why have they ever allowed those misunderstandings to take place? There are always misunderstandings when a set of labor officials go into conference with a bunch of bosses, either politically or otherwise, for there is no reason why the bosses ever enter the conference except to gain the upper hand of the workers. If the labor leaders do not know this, they are unfitted to lead. If they do know it, they are still unfitted to lead.

WE NEVER FORGET!

If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourselves felt; if you do not want your chidren to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the leisure of their lives they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourselves—write on your banner, so that every politician, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read it: "We never forget! If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at Labor,, We never forget! If there is a division in Congress, and you throw your weight in the wrong scale, We never forget! You may go down on your knees and say: 'I am sorry I did the act'; and we will say: 'It will avail you in Heaven, but on this side of the grave never!' "—Wendell Phillips.



By Leonidas

The department of labor is investigating a close down of two forge factories in Hammond, Indiana, which shut down because their employees organized into a union. That is a new stunt to fight unionism.

* * *

Chicago's police force has gas bombs and rifles, and now in order to get machine guns the chief says it is the only way to protect banks from automobile hold up gangs. Pretty soon it will be ten inch cannon to stop pick pockets and airplane bombers to protect farmers from chicken thieves, and then the chief will be able to curb strikes.

* * *

In Chicago a woman adopts a girl who is discovered to be a child wonder as a musician at the age of 7 years. The juvenile protective association sees how capital can be made out of this wonder and is taking her away from her foster mother. The woman is poor, lives in a basement, and of course will have no return for her seven years of labor and expense bringing the child up. Something like the Streeterville case. Streeter fills in a few acres of Lake Michigan, and as soon as it becomes valuable the land grabbers confiscate it.

* * *

A party of 130 Swiss government officials and capitalists are to tour the U. S. to find out how Wall Street does it. Switzerland has a conscript army to protect its capital, and capital in the U. S. has a private army to protect itself. What interests them is the question of whether the private army is the most successful in that line.

* * *

The Canadian workers form One Big Union, call a general strike in Winnipeg, two other cities are going to call a general strike, and so the house of commons of Canada decided to awsk the kink of Hengland "to graciously refrain from bestowing titles on any more Canadians." The O. B. U. and royal hypocracy don't jibe, a'tall.

* * *

Germany heard so much howl about a war for democracy that she instructed her peace delegates to demand amnesty of all political prisoners. The allies say that was not in their program, as nearly all wartime prisoners they have are class war prisoners. As that war is on all the time it is not good for sacred profits to release any of that class of prisoners.

* * *

The National Coal Association has been organized with a capital of one and one half billion $ and controls all the coal in the country. You may holler about excessive prices now, but just wait till this outfit gets to work. They will make the present prices look like philanthropy. There is no limit to corporate greed, and our Rockefeller-controlled slave owners may be expected to go the limit in high prices and low wages.

* * *

The General Motors Corporation with about 200 million dollars capital and owning 41 factories, cleared $21,626,594 in the first three months of 1919. A very nice gift to the stockholders! If the workers had received that sum each of them could own his own home, have enough to eat and good clothes to wear, and also send their children to school instead of making slaves out of them as most of the 49,000 employees of the General Motors Co. are compelled to do.

* * *

The gas trust has discovered that by putting a gas meter near a furnace it will sometimes register twice as much gas as is used. Now it is up to gas users to examine their meters for burning jets inside them where furnace are not handy.

OPENING STATEMENT

To the Jury by
GEO. F. VANDERVEER
Chief Counsel for the Defense
of the 101 Men
In the Great I. W. W. Case

THIS Speech is a Smashing Rebuttal to the Capitalist Press Charges against the Industrial Workers of the World. Every Worker should have a Copy. Send your order in TODAY.

PRICE 25 CENTS
Address
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD
1001 W. MADISON STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Sheridan, Wyoming.--Charles Yonta was arrested here on May 12 and sentenced to 30 days in jail because he had a membership card in the I. W. W. in his possession at the time.

COPY THAT FOSTERS BOLSHEVISM

Save the Surface Campaign,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor of Printers' Ink:

I appeal to all advertising men through your columns to be careful to avoid at this time any advertising copy which unnecessarily calls attention to extravagance, luxury and unearned private wealth.

To-night in the New York evening newspapers the caption "Luxury is the Father of Invention" heads the advertising of a well-known leather goods house.

A large storage warehouse in Philadelphia is advertising in street cars that a collection of paintings valued at many millions is being stored within its hermit walls.

All persons who are awake to the fact that the public mind shows symptoms of a disease will avoid this useless cultivation of the germ.

Phillips Wyman
Business Manager.

Printers' Ink is glad to publish the above letter, because it embodies the view of a large number of American citizens at the present time. There are many inequalities in our present social system which are at least susceptible of improvement. The man, who at this time exaggerates and calls attention to these inequalities is scarcely doing the country a service.

The observer, who walks in Central Park of New York City, can—if he wishes—observe trains of French maid out exercising poodle dogs any sunny day. He is also aware of the fact that not far from that place, babies are undoubtedly dying for lack of care and attention. The man who will use this example in advertising copy to sell collars for pet poodles would be welcomed by Mr. Lenine and Mr. Trotzky, as a valuable addition to their staff. There are enough selling points in the advertising business to keep copy writers busy without furnishing propaganda for our friends, the Bolsheviks.—(Ed. Printers' Ink.

DUTCH SOLDIERS REBEL

A letter from Holland received by a Dutch resident of Chicago contains interesting news in regard to the temper of the Dutch people, more especially of the soldiers.

The soldiers stationed at Orange Barracks at the Hague, Holland, warned their officers that they were going to burn the barracks.

The day after Easter while the officers were at a party and the soldiers had gone to town, the barracks were set afire. When efforts were being made to extinguish the fire it proved that the fire hose was cut in many places and that the water main was plugged up with gravel.

Gas and electricity was also cut off. The barracks burned for two days and burned to the ground. Several million rounds of ammunition were destroyed tho 100,000 granades and all the dynamite and gun cotton were saved.

Upon investigation it proved that a plan was afoot to burn all the other barracks in the city and which was but barely prevented by the authorities.

DEFAULTER ADVERTISED

Seattle, May 20.—At a regular meeting of the Seattle Branches it was decided to advertise Frank Baker, a former secretary of the Seattle District of C. W. I. U. No. 573.

Baker weighs about 165 pounds, has light complexion, is slightly bald on top of the head, present a good appearance, is about 35 years of age, is a switchman by trade, was well acquainted around Kansas City and was last heard of in New Castle, Pa. At the time he left Seattle his books were audtied and appeared clear. Later outstanding checks showed up which made his account $221 short. Watch out for him.

The employer cannot appear unfair must make allowance for intellectual inferiority. He should study the purpose and rules of the Labor Unions to outgeneral the labor leaders. The U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor is particularly anxious to aid in this respect. Many of the strikes will be found upon investigation to be without union support.

"We appreciate the benefit to the law profession of having a strong League or union for attorneys. This is the age of organization and union among all classes of wage earners and professional men, and it is about time for the legal profession to take steps to keep pace with the world."—John H. Hanten of Hanten & Hanten, Watertown, S. D.

The masses had rather be lied to than ignored, says the boss.

THE FORM OF ORGANIZATION TO JOIN

THE AMERICAN LEGION —AND— THE MAN IN UNIFORM

By John Sandgren

"The American Legion" is the name of an organization formed by some of those who in compliance with the laws of the country donned the uniform in connection with the war.

There is in this country a universal organization of civil war veterans, there is one of Spanish war veterans. The American Legion aspires to become the organization of the world war veterans. There is nothing to be said against the forming of such an organization per se by those of us who were not drafted. The particular needs and the common interests of this considerable group of men require an organization in order to be properly presented to the people, just the same as the lumber workers, the agricultural workers, the miners, the construction workers, the sailors, the factory workers required an organization like the I. W. W. to represent the interests of their groups.

One difference between an organization like the I. W. W. and The American Legion is, that while the former of necessity groups together only wage workers united for the purpose of taking care of their own economic interests, the latter organization must of necessity include men of all classes, from the multi-millionaires to the poorest factory worker, if it intends to be all-inclusive.

One would think that under these circumstances The American Legion would have limited its program to the things that the multi-millionaire and the poor factory worker could possibly have in common as men in uniform. But from the program being outlined at their convention in St. Louis it appears plainly that the organization from the start is going to be an organization pronouncedly hostile to labor organizations of a modern type, particularly to the I. W. W., and presumably to all organizations adopting a similar program.

The convention appears to have gone on record as demanding legislation from congress that "bolsheviki" and I. W. W.'s and various other groups be deported and otherwise prosecuted. As thousands of "bolshevikis" and I. W. W.'s also had to don the uniform or suffer the penalty, this would mean that the proposed coercive measures would apply also to men in uniform.

By adopting such a resolution the new organization damns itself from the start. Instead of being a general and impartial organization to take care of the soldiers' interests, it becomes an additional instrument in the hands of the reactionary and undemocratic powers that are now endeavoring to get control of the nation's affairs. The wealthy and the upholders of the old order of society are taking advantage of their position as soldiers to browbeat the poor soldiers into submission to capitalist rule. Putting a uniform on a man of the upper class does not change his ideas or economic interests in the least, but he is quick to take advantage of the prestige the uniform gives him to further his own interests, before the war enthusiasm and the patriotic wave has subsided and normal peace conditions have returned.

We do not see how any self-respecting workingman who has at heart the interests of his own class, could possibly join "The American Legion" as it is projected, and thereby become a party to persecution against workers for holding ideas contrary to those of the capitalist world.

If "The American Legion" persists in this program, we can see the probability of another soldier organization springing up, whose aims will be as strongly anti-capitalist as "The American Legion" is anti-working class.

The mass of the soldiers are workingmen, and they are not going to allow the mere fact of having worn a uniform change their program as workingmen fighting for a new order of things.

Still there may be no necessity for them to form a separate soldiers' organization. Being wage workers, and wage workers only, their interests can take expression thru the labor organization, and if need be, the labor organizations could establish a veterans' department, entrusted with the task of looking out for their special interests.

"The American Legion" is starting out upon its carrier ballasted with the unsound principle of making a militant class organization of a body that should be merely a practical business organization, if it intends to cultivate the feelings of comradeship possibly born between those who have worn the uniform.

The formation of Soldiers,' Sailors' and Marines' Councils with a rather radical program in many of the American cities is proof enough that "The American Legion" is not the popular affair that it would like to have people believe that it is. Those councils are summarily condemned in the capitalist owned press, and "The American Legion" is getting miles and miles of free and favorable advertising, but even this insiduous campaign will not be sufficient to convince the hard-working ex-soldier that he has enough interest in common with the capitalistic leaders and backers and manipulators of this organization to betray his own class.

SEATTLE TRIALS START FUNDS ARE NEEDED

Seattle, May 26.—The jury to try the case of "The State of Washington vs. James Bruce" on a charge of criminal anarchy has been completed

This case has grown out of the general strike that took place in Seattle on February 6 in support of the machinists who had been out on strike for several weeks.

Altho the I. W. W. as an organization had nothing to do with the strike, it being called by the A. F. of L. unions, the officials have decided that this will be as good a chance as they will ever have to put the I. W. W. out of business, and are using this case to that end.

The Prosecuting attorney launched into a violent denunciation of the I. W. W. as soon as the jury had been drawn. He did this in violation of all law and precedent, as it is not the I. W. W. that is on trial, but individuals who because of the fact that they worked in the shipyards or other industries of Seattle had gone on strike in support of the machinists, while some of those indicted held membership in the I. W. W. Bruce is one of those who held such membership.

The Seattle trials are on. The cases are clearcut cases of capitalism vs. industrial unionism. There is no subterfuge by the bosses. They are definitely out to crush all semblance of working class organizations. They are making their attack on the I. W. W. regardless of the fact that the general strike in Seatlle in February was strictly an A. F. of L. strike. To maintain the organization in the state of Washington will make it necessary that the cases now on trial shall be carried to a successful issue. This will require funds, which are urgently needed at once. Take up a collection hold an entertainment, circulate a list, get some money to help out in the defense. Send funds to Fred Koffre, Room 17, Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash., and specify that the money is for the defense of the general strike victims.

A NEW SONG BOOK

The demand for Song Books has grown so that, altho we published a very large edition a few months ago, we are again under the necessity of considering the publication of another edition in the near future. Before putting this on the press, we wish to secure a few new songs to replace some that may be left out in the coming issue.

If you have in your possession a good song, produced by yourself or someone else, send it in for consideration by the committee. Help make the new book the finest and best we have had.

PAPER WORKERS COMING BACK

Holyoke, May 23.—A mass meeting was held here on the 11th in Caledonian hall. This is the first mass meeting we have held here since October 8, 1917, when the city authorities, that is the paper industry barons, published a statement in the press to the effect that "there would be no hall for I. W. W. meetings in the city."

We have decided to hold meetings once a month to educate the workers, and to call all the old members of the Paper Workers Industrial Union No. 452 back into line for the One Big Union.—W. J. Baworowski.

IS IT PEACE?

Looked at from the purely American point of view, on a cold calculation of probabllities, we do not see this treaty is anything but the prelude to quarrels in a deeply divided and a hideously embittered Europe. The immediate task for Americans is to decide coolly just how they will limit their obligations under the covenant to guarantee this settlement and the stability of Europe, Africa and Asia. That they must be limited seems to us an inescapable conclusion. —The New Republic.

MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS FIND BAIL FOR WICHITA FRAME—UP VICTIMS

Jails unspeakably foul have been the portion of many of our Fellow Workers during the past two years. Hundreds have suffered at the hands of the commercial clubs and their lackeys, the constituted officials. Many have died under their vicious treatment, and it is safe to say that at least twenty per cent of those who have been incarcerated for more than six months have had their health permanently ruined. Yet there are many of these men who have been in jail for over eighteen months and have not yet been brought to trial.

This applies with especial force to the Fellow Workers held on the Wichita indictment. The bond has been set for several of them, and they should by all means be liberated at once. Get busy and do what you can to induce people to loan the use of liberty bonds for a time, so that our Fellow Workers may have a few days of strengthening sunshine between now and the date set for their trial in September. Get busy now.

TALKING OF DEPORTATION

Washington, May 22.—Senator King of Utah stated today that he intended to introduce a resolution in the senate calling on the department of labor to deport L. C. A. K. Martens and others representing the Soviet government of Russia because of their connection with the soviet bureau in New York.

Martens has been in this country several months as the financial representative of the Soviet government of Russia, and announced in February that he had $200,000,000 in gold at his disposal to spend for goods needed in Russia. It was thot for a time that the offer of trade to this amount would induce the capitalists of the United States to order the "intervention" in Russia to be discontinued. However it seems that the allied trusts of this country have a larger stake than a mere $200,000,000 to gamble for.

BAIL SET FOR FORTY-ONE

William Tanner, John Pancner, Leo Lauki and Fred Jaakola have been released from Leavenworth on bond, pending the hearing of their appeal for a new trial. Efforts are being made to obtain bonds for others held in Leavenworth, but so far have been unsuccessful. In addition to those for whom bond has been previously set, there were 41 others for whom the court has set the amount of bail this week. The amount of these others ranges from $5,000 to $10,000 each.

LITERATURE BELOW COST

Fellow Workers:—

We are moving the General Office to the third floor of the building we are occupying, and later shall have to move the stock of literature there also. As you know, packing and unpacking literature results in damage and waste to say nothing of the added expense. We wish to avoid all of these, and it is for that reason that we call your attention to the fact that we nave on nand a considerable quantity of material bearing on the famous Everett and Chicago trials of the I. W. W.

These trials were not such in the ordinary sense of that term. They were outstanding clashes between the Old and New order of things, in fact, they were trials of the New Society. These books and pamphlets are therefore of historical value. But they are also both interesting and instructive, containing, as they do, not only whole speeches by some of our best speakers, but also the "best" thot of our enemies, illustrating their warped and narrow social vision.

For these and other reasons you should have a set of the following and you should get them now and save us moving them:

Testimony of Haywood before the Industrial Relations Commission	$ .15
Vanderveer's Opening Statement	.10
Evidence and Cross Examination of J. T. (Red) Doran	.15
Evidence and Cross Examination of W. D. Haywood	.25
The Chicago Indictment	.25
The I. W. W. Trial, by Harrison George	.50
The Everett Massacre (Cloth)	1.00
Total	$2.40

During the next three weeks, or as long as they last, we will send you a set postpaid for only $1.20, or we will send you three sets for $3, remittance to accompany the order.

Yours for Education and Industrial Solidarity,

The I. W. W. Publishing Bureau,
1001 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Paris, May 12.—A new consortium for financing Chinese loans was organized today by American, French, British and Japanese bankers. A reservation was made for later participation by Belgian bankers.

Ching Chong Chinaman
More troubles here began.

Sing a song of six-per-cents
Interest, profits and other rents.
'Tis for these the patriot bankers,
Who are the patriots? Why the bankers.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR REASONS

William Tanner, who has just been released from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth on bond, was to have been arrested as soon as his sentence of five years had been completed.

It has been arranged, however, that the appeal bond that he has been released under, shall also hold good as a bond for his appearance at any time the immigration authorities want him.

The warrant for his arrest as an alien is a classical document, and charges about everything vile against him. These is no proof submitted of the charges, but they are made anyhow, What "the other reasons" are is not stated, but in view of the action of the department of labor during the past two years one cannot help wondering if those other reasons are not that Tanner is a member of the I.W.W.

The reasons that are given for the arrest of Tanner are absolutely false. He has never advocated or taught the things he is charged with doing. The "reasons" there given are nothing less or more than an attempt to prejudice the cases of the men who are making an appeal for a new trial.

WARRANT—ARREST OF ALIEN

United States of America

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WASHINGTON

No 54616/153

To HARRY R. LANDIS, Inspector in Charge, Chicago, Illinois,
Or to any Immigrant Inspector in the service of the United States.

WHEREAS, from evidence submitted to me, it appears that the alien

WILLIAM TANNER,

who landed at [illegible] an unknown port,

on or about the 1st. day of January 1914, has been found in the United States in violation of the [illegible] act approved October 16th. 1918, for the following among other reasons:

That he advocates the assassination of public officials; that he teaches the assassination of public officials; that he advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; and that he advocates the unlawful destruction of property; and that he teaches the unlawful destruction of property,

COPY

I, JOHN W. ABERCROMBIE, Acting Secretary of Labor, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the laws of the United States, do hereby command you to take into custody the said alien and grant him a hearing [illegible] to enable him to show cause why he should not be deported in conformity with law.

For so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Witness my hand and seal this 22nd day of April 1919.

(signed) John W. Abercrombie
Acting Secretary of Labor.

HISTORY OF KAISERITE IN EMPLOYE OF SOME AMERICAN BOSSES

By John Edenstrom

In view of recent developments in Arizona anent the exposure of one F. W. Goebel alias T. R. Wilson as a stoolpigeon and a spy, it is about time, that this character be exposed and advertised until he is unable to do further harm to the I. W. W. This bird has been doing his dirty work inside the I. W. W. for years, and no sooner is he found out in one place than he jumps to another and repeats the performance.

Thru flattering and ingratiating ways he manages to get into the confidence of some of the membership, which confidence he uses to injure the organization. As an agent-provocateur he is a source of danger and menace as long as he can manage to operate among us. The record of Goebel as a toolpigeon and all around skunk is well known among the membership where he has operated in the past but for the benefit of other members the following facts can be stated.

In the summer of 1914, excitement was running high in California and especially in Sacramento, owing to various causes. Thousand of men were drifting around without employment and consequently starving. A majority of them had banded together into an unemployed army which movement had culminated in the famous or infamous charge of Hiram Johnson's pickhandle brigade which immercifully beat up and dispersed those poor wretches.

The preceeding fall had witnessed the labor troubles at Wheatland, where in an attempt to break a strike a district attorney, a deputy sheriff and several workers had been killed. Ford and Suhr had been tried in a kangaroo court and of course found guilty. The case was pending on appeal at this time and the defense committee was carrying on an intense campaign of publicity in order to turn the scale of "justice" in favor of the workers.

While this agitation was at its height Goebel arrived in Sacramento. He bummed around and slept in the hall with the rest of unemployed members claiming to be broke and up against it. In a few days he proceeded to rent rooms in the tenderloin district in company with one of the women there and commenced to entertain certain of our members on a liberal scale both in his rooms and in the saloons. He would flatter and cajole those he thought were the leaders among us and try by all the devious ways of a crooked mind to get their confidence.

Shortly after Goebel arrived the Defense Committee found that information of various kinds was leaking out to the Hopgrowers Ass'n. and the Chamber of Commerce. Upon investigation Goebel was one of the first to draw our attention. Whenever the Defense Committee were in session we would find him close around getting an earful. Bulletins and announcements hung in the hall were stolen and afterwards seen in the offices of the Hopgrowers' Assn. Attempts were made to provoke some of the younger members into indiscretions whereby a frame-up could be manufactured.

All those things when traced pointed to one individual—Goebel. The climax finally came when a fellow-worker obtained the admission from Goebels' kept woman that Goebel had told her he was a Burns man and that he was working on a big case from which he expected a lot of money. The committee decided to call on Goebel for an explanation but before anything had been said to him he left the hall in a hurry. One of the Fellow Workers attempted to detain him in the street outside the hall and in the fracas following three Fellow Workers were arrested and afterwards sent to jail. Goebel was released.

When next heard from he was in Tonopah, Nevada, when an organizing drive was made there in the fall of 1917. He succeeded so well that several of the organizers were his guests during their stay. What part he had in sending the Fellow Workers to the pen is not known but from our experience with him as an agent provocateur it is quite conceivable that he was at the bottom of most of their troubles.

He was next located in various parts of California where in some places he was in direct connection with the police as in Stockton, at other times travelling around but always on the trail of the Wobblies until presumably his masters thought he had outlived his usefulness in California and sent him to Arizona.

As he will most likely move from there very shortly the membership are warned as he is a very dangerous character to have around. Look out for Goebel alias T. R. Wilson.

TURNED THE CAT LOOSE

A copy of the "Municipal Worker," of Barcelona, Spain, of March 1, has just come to hand. It is a four-page, four-column, paper, which is the "organ of the Association of Municipal Workers and Employees." One half of the fourth page seems to have been taken up with one article which is headed "Donde esta la justicia humana?" ("Where is human justice?"). The half page has nothing but the heading, the word "censored" in two places and the author's signature. This is the reading of the two colunms:

Where is Human Justice?

Censored

Censored

Huan Manajas.

It is a source of diversion in the gaiety of nations that censors have no sense of humor. Also well for historical accuracy that they sometimes tell the truth.

GET A BUTTON

The New York Defense Committee has just brought out a novelty that seems certain, if properly taken up by the membership, to net a good sum for the defense fund of the I. W. W. It is in the form of an oxidized silver badge, reproducing the now familiar face of the fellow worker behind the prison bars, with the word "Remember!" beneath.

The entire proceeds from the sale of these badges go to the I. W. W. defense fund. Workers and others interested are asked, to help sell them widely. It ought to be possible to place 100,000 among the more radically minded workers of this country.

The badges sell for 25 cents. If ordered by mail, they will be sent for 30 cents each, postpaid, or, in larger lots, at the rate of $3.00 a dozen, postage free. Orders should be addressed to James Doyle, secretary, N. Y. Defense Committe, 27 East Fourth St., N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL UNION PUBLICATIONS

English, Weekly
The New Solidarity
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

English, Semi-Monthly
The Rebel Worker
(Formerly The Labor Defender) 27 East Fourth St., New York, N. Y. $1.20 for one year, 75c for six months. Bundle orders 3c each.

English, Monthly
One Big Union Monthly
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months. Bundles of 10 or more, 10c per copy.

Swedish, Weekly
Nya Varlden
(The New World). 1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year. Bundle orders 3 cents per copy.

Spanish, Semi-Monthly
La Nueva Solidaridad
(The New Solidarity), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75c for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

Hungarian, Weekly
A Felszabadulás
(Emancipation), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2.00 per year, $1.00 for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

Russian, Weekly
Golos Truzenka
(The Voice of the Laborer), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2.00 for one year, $1.00 for six months. Bundle orders, 5 cents per copy.

Italian, Weekly
Il Nuovo Proletario
(The New Proletarian), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

Bulgarian, Weekly
Probuda
(Awakening), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders 3c. per copy.

Jewish, Semi-Monthly
Der Industrialer Arbeiter
(The Industrial Worker), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c. per copy.

Lithuanian, Monthly
Proletaras
(The Proletarian), 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months.

TWO WEEKS WORK DRAWS TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION

(Continued from Page 3)

was accepted after exhaustive debate.

The business of nominating officers was next taken up.

Fellow Worker Pietro Nigra, delegate representing class war prisoners, then took the floor and addressed the convention on a communication from the Fellow Workers in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, substantially as follows:

Fellow Worker Haywood does not wish to accept the nomination for Secretary-Treasurer, but is willing and satisfied to go on the road for the One Big Union Magazine, or will accept nomination as Editor or Associate Editor of the One Big Union Magazine. He further stated that he was asked to present as a candidate for the General Executive Board the names of Fellow Workers George Speed and Fred Nelson, as they will be released permanently from the penitentiary inside of thirty days, and not subject to any deportation proceedings. As for himself, Fellow Worker Nigra said that he did not desire any nominations at all because his case was under appeal and he was also subject to deportation.

For General Secretary-Treasurer the nominees were as follows:

Thos. Whitehead
A. S. Embree
R. V. Lewis.

The following nominations were made for members of the General Executive Board:

Murro	100
Bradley	700
E. F. Bentley	573
F. H. Bohn	573
George Speed	573
Tom Dixon	573
E. I. Chamberlin	573
Maxfield	500
Williams	500
Tom Scott	500
August Walquist	500
E. Long	500
John Grady	500
Nick Verbanac	800
John Jackson	800
Jukka Toivari	800
Tom Doyle	400
Emery Bradley	400
Tom Elliott	400
Mike Chick	300
Fred Nelson	480
James King	
James Mitchell	G. R. U.
St. J. Lemon	600
Henry Hackstetter	1000
Chas. Miller	1000
James Scott	100

As the convention had decided that not more than three from any one industrial union should go to the referendum, the names of Dixon and Chamberlin of 573 and Maxfield, Williams and Long of 500 were dropped. Toivari declined, thus leaving 21 nominees, and these were declared automatically nominated to go to the referendum to elect seven from their number.

It was the expressed opinion of many delegates that before the next convention delegates should receive instructions as to suitable nominations from their respective unions.

The hour of six having been reached the convention adjourned till Friday, May 15.

FRIDAY, MAY 16

The business of nominating officers, being unfinished, was taken up immediately after the reading of the minutes.

The nominees for editor of **The O. B. U. Monthly** were
John Sandgren, present editor,
Abner Woodruff,
Harold Lord Varney.

For **New Solidarity,** the nominees were
C. E. Payne, present editor,
Kate McDonald,
B. H. Williams,

The following report of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means was concurred in by the convention:

Resolution No. 5, Spokane District: Be it resolved, that we go on record as standing for a general strike in the United States this summer for the purpose of freeing all class war prisoners and all others who upheld the rights of labor, and for free press, free speech, free assembly, and the abolishment of all fee-paying employment offices. Be it further resolved, that the G. E. B. work in harmony with Canada and Mexico to this effect. The Ways and Means Committee concur.

Resolution No. 2 from the Seattle District, 500: Resolved, that the General Convention of the I. W. W. take steps to inaugurate a general strike as soon as possible for the release of all class war prisoners, and that steps be taken to enlist the support of all other labor bodies, both in the United States and Canada for that purpose. The Ways and Means Committee concurs.

Resolution from Industrial Union No. 325: Whereas, laws covering criminal syndicalism (whatever that is), ostensibly aimed at the Industrial Workers of the World, are being enacted in the various states throughout the United States of America, and

Whereas, these laws are another trick of the master class to withdraw our energy from our ultimate aim, the overthrow of this rotten capitalist system, and

Whereas, thousands, nay, millions of the members of the working class have been imprisoned, tortured and slaughtered at the hands of the persecutors, therefore,

Be it resolved, that we, the members of the Ship Builders Industrial Union No. 325, refuse to compromise, and hereby declare our allegiance to the revolutionary I. W. W. as it is set forth in the preamble and constitution of said organization. We demand the immediate release of all political and class war prisoners; also the immediate withdrawal of the army now in Russia and other countries of Europe.

We recommend the endorsement of the six-hour day, five days per week, and that this convention work out a plan for a general strike in conjunction with the workers in all countries, and this strike shall not only win a six-hour day and a five-day week, but secure the liberation of all political and class war prisoners.

We recommend more language papers, one in particular, the Croatian and the Slavonian, now known as the Jugo-Slavs. There are several million of these people in this country, without an Industrial Union paper.

Fifth Resolution: As the officials of the American Federation of Labor have formed a holy alliance with capital to crush the revolutionary proletariat, a critical moment has arrived and a test of strength is being waged between capital and labor, it therefore behooves us to co-operate with all revolutionary labor bodies. Therefore, be it resolved that we take action of such nature that will entrench us and enable us to combat the issue. Therefore, be it further resolved, that the foregoing resolution be adopted and a committee or committees be elected to act jointly with similar committees, and that we stand ready to grant such further aid as may become necessary from time to time in winning our emancipation, and therefore, be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to all parts of the One Big Union in Canada and Australia, and to our own papers with no restrictions to the papers who wish to copy.

This is signed by the Resolutions Committee of Industrial Union 325, C. J. Koberlein. Accepted by the Resolutions Committee. H. Welch, B. J. Koberlein and John O'Connor. This is concurred in by the Ways and Means Committee.

To the Eleventh Convention of the I. W. W. Resolved, that this convention endorse the intermittent and general strike for the purpose of enforcing demands for

1. Release of class war prisoners.
2. Six-hour day.
3. Abolishment of all contract work.

Signed by Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union No. 800.

We recommend that in order to enforce demands for

1. Release of class war prisoners,
2. Six-hour day,
3. Abolition of all contract work,
4. The withdrawal of troops from Russia,

the general organization committee of each industrial union be given power to call a general strike in each industry when they consider the time opportune. Signed by Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union No. 800.

The report of the Committee on Education and Literature was then asked for. Fellow Worker Lewis, 573, submitted his report as follows:

Resolution No. 31: There being at the present time no I. W. W. literature in the Swedish language, we, the undersigned, hereby request the convention to order the re-publishing in the Swedish language of a pamphlet entitled "I. W. W., dess mål och medel" (The I. W. W.—Its Aims and Tactics), by P. J. Welinder. We have the permission to reprint this pamphlet free of charge, and it fills the requirements. We hope the convention will take favorable action.

Yours for the O. B. U.,
John Sandgren and Ernest Holmen.

The committe concurred in this, and the convention accepted the report.

The grievance committee then offered a recommendation, which was amended to read, "That the G. E. B. employ a competent Fellow Worker to act as secretary to the general defense," which was carried.

After the final corrections were made in the minutes, it was regularly carried that Wm. D. Haywood be employed by the general organization to go on the road for the O. B. U. Monthly and to do other organization work which he may be able to do.

The question of what action to take in case a nominee for the G. E. B. refuse to accept nomination was considered. It was decided in case an industrial union had but one nominee on the ballot and he declined that the I. U. to which he belonged be instructed to offer a substitute.

It was moved by a delegate from No. 800, that we send out a call to all industrial unions affiliated with the I. W. W., urging upon the membership of those industrial unions to hold entertainments to raise money, and to raise money in any way that they can to provide funds for the benefit of Industrial Union No. 600, so that Industrial Union No. 600 may be able through the fund to place the necessary traveling delegates and organizers in the field. A 573-delegate seconded and the convention unanimously concurred.

But the feature which expressed the real spirit of the body of delegates, was their last unanimous action, the singing of "Hold the Forth." The confidence of all that "we are coming" beamed out from their faces and the bouyant, ringing strength of tone inspired all who heard to do their utmost to "hold the fort."

A MEANS OF PROPAGANDA

Phoenix, Arizona.—Now is the most opportune time to educate and organize that we have had in the history of the Union. I would like to suggest the idea of having some of our songs reproduced on phonograph records. If this could be done I would guarantee the sale in this locality of $100 worth in each of the Spanish and English languages, and I believe we could handle many times that amount. What do other workers think of this line of propaganda?

—W. F. Burlison.

John Hausman, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, is asked to write to his sister, Mrs. Mary Kral, 4440 Lockwood St., Holywood, Los Angeles, California. John was last heard from in Butte, Mont., on Sept. 9, 1913, when he was at 341 South Arizona St.

TWO VIEWS EXPRESSED ON LABOR PROBLEMS

SQUIRE SQUAWK ADDRESSES THE JURY

There were a lot of workingmen arrested at Podunk the other day for being out of work and seeking a master. As harvest was not yet at hand, it was surmised the authorities would hold them in jail until needed in the harvest fields later on. Of course, it would not do to let the truth leak out, that isn't the way of the hypocritical scissor-bills at all, who give a high-flown term to every piece of dirty work they do. Naturally Squire Squak, the local mouthpiece of the hoosiers was chosen to make the final address to the jury. We quote his eloquent peroration:

"Gentlemen of the jury," croaked he, "these bums, these tramps, jail-breakers, thieves, murderers, rapists, and barn-burners are all foreigners and should be deported from our shores. They don't believe in democracy or in our free institutions, and have no respect for our laws, customs or our institutions. They want to live on wine, women and song and do no useful labor. They profess to be revolutionists and stand up shamelessly and practise free love and the interchange of women. They refuse to be guided by our noble free press, to listen to our inspired gospelers, or to take home the patriotic lessons shown in the picture shows and on the free stage. They are a lot of feminists, socialists, anarchists and are guilty of every crime laid against them and more too.

If you don't find them guilty and render a Christian verdict against them, I imagine our noble Vigilantes will take due measures upon you at your homes to teach you to do your duty better when intrusted with jury service hereafter. One jury out West was tarred and feathered by indignant neighbors for acquitting a dirty bunch of wobblies like these. So I need say no more. I am confident you will do your full duty without further word of mine."

On being asked if they had any defense to make, the defendants chose a spokesman who spoke as follows:

"Scissor-bills and hoosiers; these cock-roach lawyers, judges, bailiffs and sheriffs who have gathered us together, you by persuasion, us by force, are all natives and should blush for their country if they had any shame left. Instead of being deported, they should be horsewhipped for acting their dirty part as finks and stools to the capitalists, their masters. They believe in democracy provided they get in on the graft; they stand up for free institutions so long as they draw salaries for supporting them.

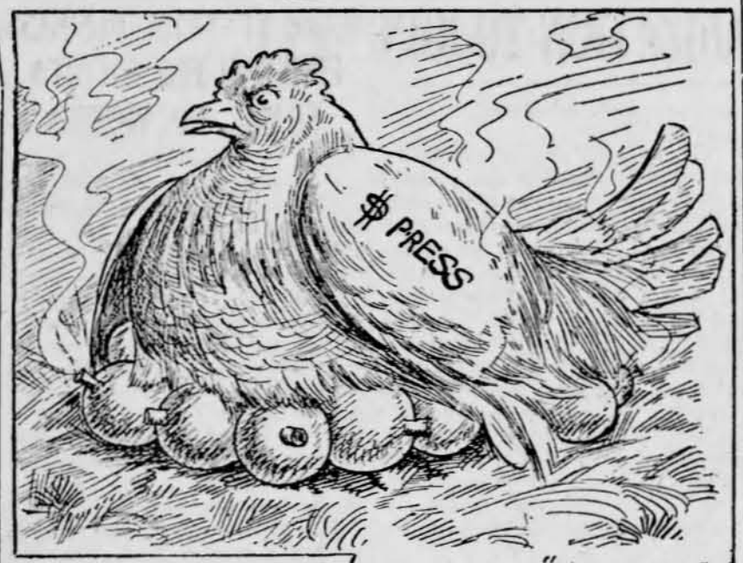
"Their respect for home and country, fatherland and friends is measured by dollars and cents. They practise the wine, women and song doctrine, tho their wine is adulterated, their women diseased and their songs canned. They bring on revolution in spite of themselves by fighting like wolves over markets and wasting the blood of their best sons, and destroying more property in one year than can be restored in ten. They marry for money and buy what they call love from whores and mistresses. They pretend to believe the newspapers, while secretly calling them liars, they have no use for sky pilots other than to mislead the slaves, and they poison their own art, music, literature, smearing it all over with sex and slavishness and flunkeyism and servility.

They are a lot of hypocrits, filistines, farisees and bone-heads, who are too cowardly to commit crimes requiring any courage, and who form gangs to torture individuals in the most fiendish ways, burning them, gouging out their eyes, cutting them to pieces, and prolonging their misery in every manner for the fiendish delight of their degenerate mob tastes.

"Professing to respect woman, they defile her and treat her like she was a chattel slave; or set her up and pay worship to her sex; or grant her a few privileges to keep her contented while they manage the purse-strings for their sordid ends. They are secret feminists, and open anarchists with no regard to their own institutions when these cease to serve their purpose of squeezing more work out of their wage slaves.

"For this frankness you will render your Christian verdict against us, but you would anyhow, since the Squawk here threatnened you with mob violence if you didn't do as he said, and you know he has the sheriff's bullies behind him and can carry out his bluffs. Vigilantes are the last resort of scoundrels and we have been maltreated by that crummy bunch before, so we know how you fear for your lives when they are mentioned. The fact that the court sticks for such a low-lived speech shows justice not only is blind, it is drunk on the blood of workers. One bunch out West showed their contempt of your whole frame-up system by making a silent defense; we are spitting our contempt in your faces. You don't dare acquit us if you wanted to, so look wise and sign the verdict your masters have prepared for you. I am confident you are too scared of your jobs and mortgaged homes to act as free men would like to, and you already feel the hot tar an your backs in case you acquit us. So end the farce without leaving your seats, you can't fool anybody by pretending to deliberate."

Accordingly the foreman without further ado handed the verdict, "gulity as charged in the indictment," to the putty-faced judge, who sentenced them to jail until harvest time.



HATCHING THEM OUT

POISONOUS EFFECT OF YELLOW JOURNALISM

"While Federal Grand juries, sheriffs and whatnot are investigating many men who are known to have a sympathetic interest with the lowly and downtrodden, we meekly suggest that the rich and powerful be investigated too. The most disturbing element in Arizona is an afternoon paper that uses half truths, lies and deception to pervert the minds of our people. To stir up class hatred; to array brother against brother; to divide and factionalize—these are the results, if not the purpose of such degenerate journalism. It may not be rebellion nor espionage. Its editor is not a traitor. But the result of such journalism is derogatory to organized society. They are subversive to good government. They destroy patriotic sentiment.

"The poison of this one afternoon paper cannot be overcome by a single liberty loan drive. And why does the Victory loan go so slow in Arizona?"

The above is an editorial taken from the Southwestern Stockman-Farmer of April 30, published at Phoenix, Arizona. Its editor is known in the community as a decent, fair-minded man, who does not condemn unheard, and he is commenting on a series of articles published in the Arizona Gazette, which tried to show that the I. W. W. in Arizona, together with its sympathizers, was organizing a campaign of murder, rape and pillage in the state.

They are sentiments that you hear expressed by every man in Arizona whose brains are not confined in a copper vacuum, and it shows what they think of the corporate press of the state and of the perverts who edit it.—James F. Gannon.

SURE I AM A UNION MAN

The gandy dancers are in the height of their glory. They have a real, top notch, boss-made union. The king snipe is the organizer, and woe be unto the poor gandy who, after a week on the job, does not line up and become a good union man.

The way they work in regard to the officials is simple. The superintendent acts as the main gazbo and the yard master, the depot agent, the road master and the yard bull are the G. E. B., in fact the whole cheese.

The rules of the union state most clearly that under no consideration shall there be any agitation while on the job or in the bunk cars, in fact none at any time. Real union men do not act that way. There shall be no squawk about the chuck. In order to make a complaint you must bring it before the grievance committee which is composed of the following "union officials:" The yard master, the road master, the depot agent and the yard bull. What they say is final.

Meetings are never held. No financial reports are given out, and to ask for one is high treason. But the gandies are getting next to what is going on and are reading up on the One Big Union, so when you are done with your Wobblie papers throw them out of the window to the extra gangs you pass. These men are ripe for organization, so get them, you 600 men while they are hot for a real union.—Doc.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF STOCKTON DISTRICT

Stockton, May 20.—The meeting of the California Joint Organization Committee was called to order May 18 at 10:30 a. m. by the chairman. The members present were A. Shoemaker, Leo Ellis, Thos. Hooker, L. H. Brown, alternate, and C. F. Bentley, district secretary. L. H. Brown was elected recording secretary.

The minutes of the meeting of April 25 were read and accepted. The report of Ellis, Shoemaker, Brown and Hooker were accepted, and expense of $13 allowed on the report of Ellis. The report of C. F. Bentley showed 51 initiation and 52 delegates now working in the district.

The proposition to send a member of the organization committee to Fresno to call a special meeting there to elect a stationary delegate was postponed until next business meeting. The committee authorized Brown to go to Eureka and establish a Branch in conjunction with No. 500, and to act as traveling delegate for No. 573 for the California District. Fifty dollars was advanced to Brown for expenses and one week's wages.

A motion was carried to order 2,000 leaflets from the City Central Committee of New York City. The secretary was instructed to write to McGovern to make out five supply bills for supplies turned over to him by Kingsley. A motion was carried that the next committee meeting be held on May, 25 but if word comes that the delegate to Chicago will not be back at that time the secretary shall inform the members of the committee.

Motion was carried to go on record as setting the date of the next convention of No. 573 and No. 400 for Sunday, June 29 at 10 a. m. in Stockton, Cal., and requesting all Branches in the state and all groups of ten or more members to elect delegates with instructions, and request all members of 573 and 400 to attend.

It was decided to use temporary books until next committee meeting. Also it was decided that the hours of business of the district office should be from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and that provisions be made to do all Branch work with the hall closing at 8 p. m.

A motion was carried to have a duplicate card issued to Wm. Lee and credit given him for the time he has been in jail. Motion was carried that Shoemaker intall Hauger as stationary delegate at Willow. It was decided to postpone sending of delegate to Redding until next committee meeting. Brown was instructed to check up supplies and send same to district.

A motion was carried to send 25 Spanish and 25 Italian papers to San Jose for free distribution. A motion was carried to discontinue the commission on literature and One Big Union Monthly, and papers be sent to delegates and not charged to their accounts, same to be sold to reimburse them for former commission on literature. The district is also to take over and pay for all literature on hand belonging to Stockton Recruiting Union.

A motion was carried that the minimum expenses of organization committee members shall be $5.00 per week and the maximum shall be $10 per week. The secretary was instructed to get out a donation list for organzation work. Also to get in touch with Geo. Roberts and request him to check his supplies thru this district.

Motion was carried that vacancy of alternates be filed at this meeting. Telegram was ordered sent to Delegate Lewis at Chicago. Alternates elected to fill vacancy were Wm. Lee, W. L. Savoy and John Craig for 573 and Chas. Koller for 400. Secretary was instructed to communicate with the candidates and find out if they accept.

Thomas Hooker, Chairman,
L. H. Brown, Rec. Secretary.

NON-RESISTANCE FAILS TO PROTECT WORKERS

Immigration Sta., Ellis Island
New York, May 7, 1919

Fellow Workers:

Wire of greetings from the convention to all class war prisoners, addressed to Fellow Worker Roneal, was received by the other members here today. Across its face was written, by the censor, "Deported May 3, 1919."

Fellow Worker Roneal was held here only a few days after his arrival from Buffalo, being deported to Spain on the 3rd, in company with four other Spanish radicals. His deportation was only another violation of the provisions of the U. S. Constitution, especially in that a writ of habeas corpus being denied him in the Federal Court at Buffalo his appeal to a higher court was disregarded by the immigration authorities, in spite of the fact that a person shall not be "deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," quoting the Constitution. Before he was deported we tried to communicate with the lawyer representing him, but all our letters were evidently held up by the authorities in violation of another constitutional provision.

Some may consider it well that he was deported, or consider it well that alien members of the I. W. W. should be deported, on the supposition that effective work can be done in other countries for the cause of working-class emancipation, but when one considers the fact that the proletarian revolutions in Europe are being crushed by the armies of England and France, supported by the United States, it is plain that class conscious rebels are more needed in these countries than in many of the countries to which we may be deported. In the case of Fellow Worker Roneal, for example: he was deported to Spain. When he arrives there he may be held a long time by the authorities because of the prevailing condition of unrest in Spain; and, in the meantime, he is of no value to the working class either directly or indirectly, and even if he is released upon his arrival which is, of course, doubtful his contribution to the cause there will, or can at best, be very little, because revolutionary unionists are perhaps more plentiful in Spain than in any other country. On the other hand, if his release could have been obtained in this country, he would have been a great asset to the movement, because of his enthusiasm and his knowledge of unionism, and because, in my opinion, the United States is the key to the workers emancipation.

There are none in the struggle for freedom who fear the courts or capitalist persecution generally, nor do we believe that the courts are a weapon in the hands of the working class, with which we can force any degree of justice from the masters who own the courts, but they are a publicity medium, and I for one consider it a fallacy to advocate non-resistance to the governments policy of deporting alien workers who advocate better working conditions, or even the complete overthrow of bourgeois society, because if the capitalists can effectively deport a few hundred of labor's most active defenders they will have killed two birds with one stone—they will have rid the country of men dangerous to capitalist exploitation and at the same time set a precedent which can always be used as a more or less effective weapon over the head of any alien worker who desires to contribute to the working-class movement, either in a financial, moral or physical sense; and the courts are at present the only medium of defense we have, so I suppose we are justified in using them; in spite of the fact that justice and law are as distinctly different as day and night.

Many thousands of aliens are watching this case with keen interest because it affects the status of every foreigner within the boundaries of the United States to a greater or lesser degree, and interest in a case always stimulates publicity. Here in the heart of the literary center of the United States many liberal and radical writers have become interested and are helping to show up the Department of Labor, and the A. F. of L. officials who in an underhanded way are trying to help the masters to stamp out a proletarian consciousness among the workers.

Before closing I want to express the thanks of the membership here for the support pledged us by the General Convention in their telegram of greetings; and I, also, want to express our hope that we will all be with our fellow workers on the firing line some time in the near future.

With best wishes to the delegates and greetings from the deportees we remain,

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
By E. E. McDonald,
(Per Committee).

STRIKE ON—HELP WIN IT

Wallula, Wash., May 12.—I am sending you this to notify you that a walk-out has been pulled in this camp, No. 2 of the General Construction Co. of Portland. The walk-out was for blankets, soap and towels. There were 59 men working here, and 50 walked out. Of those who stayed seven are Walla Walla farmers and two are members of the A. F. of L. teamsters union of Spokane. The teamsters of Spokane are out on strike, and their members come down here and scab on the Wobs.

All slaves should stay away, but in case the strike can not be won in that manner enough good rebels should go onto the job and pull it again in case the company does not come thru. This camp is five miles out of Wallula on the road to Walla Walla.

In case the blankets are supplied to the next bunch it will be good tactics to have scabs canned. The strikers so far have shown splendid solidarity. The board in this camp is $1.20 a day, wages $4.00 for eight hours on fresno and shovel work and tearing down an old flume.—Del. L-116.

HOLD THE FORT, FOR WE ARE COMING

MAY DAY CELEBRATION BY COSMOPOLITANS

BIG MEETING HELD AT INGLESIDE JAIL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., UNDER AUSPICES OF I. W. W., MAY 1, 1919

Wm. Faust presiding.

The following program was given:

1. The Day We Celebrate..... Harry Donovan
2. The Italian Labor Situation.... Garavante
3. Craft Unionism....Joseph Murphy
4. Bolshevism, a reply to "Ole"..... Thompson
5. The Class Struggle.....Whitehead
6. The Psychology of the Worker .....W. Miller
7. The Need of Scientific Training ..... Koenig
8. Sein Fein and Labor....."Billy"
9. Hallelujah, I'm a Bum....."Red"
10. The Red Flag.....Donavan
11. Hold the Fort.....The Audience

Donovan, speaking of the day we celebrate, said:

"This is Labor's holiday, the day when the workers of all other countries celebrate. Unfortunately, in America we have been robbed of our rightful holiday. We have been fooled by the capitalist class into adopting a holiday other than that set aside by labor. But the time has come when American Labor demands its own. We want none of their bourgeoise holidays. The day has passed when we will have holidays made for us at the whim of the exploiting class. American labor wants to step side by side with the workers of other countires in that onward march of industrial freedom.

Garavante spoke well on the Italian labor situation, and as I heard him speak I thought of the thousands of his countrymen with poet's souls and centuries of civilization back of them who have left the sunny fields of Italy and came to America expecting to find equality and justice and a fair reward for their labor; but the American capitalist with his soul hardened with greed and his eyes blind to everything but profits sees nothing in them but "Dagoes" to be exploited. The time has passed when the capitalists of America or any other country shall further exploit the Italian worker. The workers in Italy are demanding a part in the management of the industries of the country, and are preparing themselves for the time when they will take them over for the benefit of the masses. He referred to the freedom with which the May Day celebration is carried on in Italy in comparison with the rough tactics of the authorities in the United States of America. He urged the necessity of supporting the present government of Russia. He said labor had the power to make the soviet government stable.

Murphy described the time when as a young man he joined the A. F. of L. He thought it was the panacea of the toilers to carry an A. F. of L. card; but when he came to maturer years and became more interested in the welfare of his fellows workers, he came to the conclusion that the A. F. of L. had outlived its usefulness,— when he came to understand the workings of the A. F. of L. and the class of men its leaders were—supposed leaders—but in reality tools of the capitalist class, doing the bidding of their masters.

"As an instance, the contract system, their attitude towards the 'foreigner,' never an effort to unionize the migratory laborer, and political corruption. Those and a host of other reasons made me join a class-conscious organization, where I found men, who were willing to extend the hand of brotherhood to their fellow-worker, no matter of what race or color, and with a true spirit of comradship, brought him within the fold—if I may use the expression, mothered him; brought him from the haystacks and vermin-infested unsanitary shacks, and by their organization compelled the ranchers and other employers of labor to give them suitable food and modern living conditions. I saw those things accomplished by an organization of class-conscious workers, and I felt proud to be a member of it. I hope soon to see that organization rewarded for its labor in the field of human progress."

Thompson described the wonders the Soviet government of Russia have performed; the giving of the land to the people; the bringing of the industries under control of the workers; the building of thousands of schools, and other much-needed reforms. He said the Soviet was truly a government by and for the people, instead of the despotism which made Russia a byword amongst the nations. He said the time is coming when the constructive policy of the I. W. W. will bear fruit. Already the capitalist class are trembling lest they lose some of their ill-gotten wealth, and are carrying on an organized villification against the I. W. W. and bolsheviki thru their mouthpieces, the "Ole Hansens." But their slander is useless against a thoroly organized proletariat.

Whitehead described his experiences in the class struggle since the time when as a boy he played around the Maypole in merry England. He said that every intelligent worker knew that craft unionism was more or less a failure, and was glad to see it replaced by the One Big Union, the only practical weapon of the workers with which to fight the exploiters of the world. The only logical way was the I. W. W. way to organize at the point of production.

Koenig said we could draw a lesson from the way the Russian Soviets were handicapped thru lack of scientific training by the workers of Russia. The need for scientific training could not be emphasized too much. Soon the proletariat will take over the industries, and they should be able to run them at the highest point of efficiency.

Miller, speaking of the psychology of the workers, said they may be divided into two classes: the industrial proletariat and the slum proletariat. History teaches us that the latter class need careful watching; as an instance he spoke of what happened in the French Commune. There was not much progress to be expected either from the political opportunist.

"Billy" said: "This fellow, Sein Fein is a much abused fellow, like his brother Bolsheviki. The people who condemn it are ignorant of what it stands for. Sein Fein stands for solidarity for the Irish—for freedom—and they are going to fight for it, no matter what the other fellow thinks about it. I am glad to see Sein Fein and English labor coming together so well, standing together on the common platform of industrial freedom. It is a good sign of the times. Sein Fein is not alone fighting for national freedom, she is also fighting for industrial freedom. The teachings of Thompson and Finton Lalor and in our time, Jim Connolly, are bearing fruit. The same red blood runs in the veins and the same desires animate Sein Fein as do the Bolsheviki and I. W. W. of America. When it comes to lining up the world for industrial freedom, Sein Fein will be in the first line of trenches."

Donovan sang the "Red Flag" with a Donovan "kick" in it. "Red" by his singing of "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," and other well known songs of the workers, transported us from within prison walls to the jungles, and Ah! how good the jungles seemed. The river at our feet seemed to sing in accord with the song of Red, and even the birds in the trees seemed to accompany; and we would scent not prison fare, but a "Mulligan" such as can be had only in the "jungle."

The meeting came to a close by the singing of "Hold the Fort" by the audience.

IN THE BOSSES DESK

Upon being told by the present leaders of thought that the matter with the working man is his lack of education I thought it would be wise to see what the boss had learned, so having the opportunity I examine his desk from time to time to see if I can broaden my education and thereby eradicate my tendency to radicalism. Inclosed are some of the gems of wisdom which I have culled.

There is an advertised list price for the articles we manufacture. The following discounts are given jobbers 70 and 5% off.

The government was charged 85% above list price.

If the price of the article is $1.00 jobbers get it for 28½ cents and the government was charged $1.85. Good patriotic work.

The Houghton Line, Oct. 1918

History proves that the rich are necessary to civilization and to its advance. The existence of the rich has been the greatest civilizing factor. Public benefits paid for by wealth taxed from rich. Impossible to tax poverty.

There are more poor people who steal than rich.

Were it not for the rich the nation would fall right now.

How despicable is the man who holds up his employer for a 25% increase when compared with Schwab who worked for the government at $1 per year.

I am for the rich man for he can help me and the poor man can't.

Get ruling on accident awards U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 4. Training employees for better production.



FAIRLY GOOD, AS BOGIES GO!

THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

By Covington Ami.

This is a portion of the message read to the Congress on May 20, 1919:

"Labor legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the states but the new spirit of method of organization which must be effected is not to be brought about by legislation so much as the common counsel and voluntary co-operation of capitalist, manager and workman. Legislation can go only a very little way in commanding what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor can readily find a way to bring it about; and perhaps federal legislation can help more than state legislation could.

"The object of all reform in the essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry."

You will note that here, as in England, what is really being offered to the Working Class is a Constitutional Monarchy in Industry; here, as there, we are being asked to recognize a new Holy Trinity composed of the "Capitalist, Manager and Workman," in addition to which the intellectuals (?) are calling on us to also recognize a duality styled "Brain and Manual Workers."

As to the trinity, the capitalist, as a **capitalist,** has no function in industry save to take what others have created, and it is just this taking function that has all but destroyed the Caucasian race; while, as for the manager, he is either a useful worker, entitled to receive income for **service rendered to society,** or he is a centurion appointed simply to see that the capitalist gets "all the traffic will bear"; if he is the first, society alone has a right to control his selection and action; if the last, he is an enemy to society; as to the worker, there is no such thing as a real distinction between "brain" and "manual" workers—all men and women who work for hire, whether it be called wages or salary, are workers, and nowhere can any such artificial distinction be drawn between them. The duality was born simply in the brains of snobs. The modern working class recognizes no such distinction. Hence the managers and the intellectuals will either join with the rest of the workers in establishing a true Industrial Democracy, or they, like all the rest of us, are doomed to slavery in a plutocratic empire. This last assertion applies also to the working farmers and to the small merchantile classes. For the working class is the only hope of democracy today.

But I did not intend to deal with this phase of the question especially. What I wished to show was that, despite the reference to the "partnership of capital and labor," etc., etc., the message recognized that the old order was gone beyond recall and that something had to be done to avert complete ruin.

His statement that legislation could affect very little; that it was mainly a question to be settled within industry; that **"the object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry";** (Emphasis is mine.) is simply asserting what the I. W. W. has contended thru its entire history, for it was the first organization on earth to make clear the distinction between industrial democracy and all other proposed forms of government and to insist that the true road to freedom was thru industrial organization; the first to say that neither the "capture" nor "overthrow" of the political state was the essential prelude to economic liberty, yet the prisons of this nation are filled with the followers of the Union that first pointed the way out of ruin.

Such, however, has ever been the fate of the vanguard minority; they have suffered the tortures of worse than hell and, then, first one and then another of the cautious, seeing destruction and chaos accumulating on all sides, have grudgingly turned to them that they might be saved. It was so with the early and true Christians, with the French and American revolutionists, with the Chartists and now, today, with the Russian Soviet Republic.

Never in so brief a space of time have all the fundamental principles of an organization been so overwhelmingly and completely vindicated as have those of the Industrial Workers of the World. All its "leaders" in prison, all its tongues bridled, all its literature and press proscribed, yet it still sweeps on from victory to victory, which, alone, proves that back of it stands a race moving on to something new. No power on earth can withstand it. Its triumph is as certain as the sun. Over all present history is written its mandate to Mankind: **Industrial Democracy or social ruin is your only hope.**

The industrial age is here and the I. W. W. is "the embryo of the new society."

Long live the ever-victorious One Big Union!

GOMPERS AND BOOZE

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, comes to the front as an apostle of good booze in a signed article in The Times of Sunday last. This is not the first time Mr. Gompers has appeared in the role of savior for the wine and beer drinkers, but this latest diatribe is a little too raw for those of us who value our standing in organized labor to accept without protset.

We are not of those who have favored prohibition in the past—in fact the editor of the Union Record was numbered among the "wets" in the various campaigns in the state of Washington, and it took the experience of several years of operation of the law to convince us that there is merit in prohibition and that it is an advantage to the worker to be deprived of the "solace" of the soporific wine or beer.

And we are for prohibition for the same reason that Mr. Gompers opposes it—because to deprive the worker of his boose makes him discontented and compels him to think about the condition of slavery in which he is placed and instills in him the desire to put an end to that slavery. In addition it leaves him with a clear head with which to solve his problems.—Seattle Union Record. (A. F. of L.)

Arthur Deahl is asked to communicate with Jos Fisher, Branch Secretary, 104 North 13th St., Omaha, Nebraska.

IMPERIALISM FRAMING WORLD DOMINION IN AMERICA

Manifest Destiny

The United States emerges from the Great War in a position of unprecedented economic power. In 1913 America was still a borrowing nation. In 1919 she is the creditor of the world.

The property of other nations is heavily mortgaged by war debts. The debt of Great Britain equals 44.4 per cent of her total wealth. The debt of Italy is 50.4 per cent; the debt of France 54.6 per cent; the debt of Germany 50 per cent; and that of Austria-Hungary 96 per cent of the total national wealth. The entire present national debt of the United States is only 9.06 per cent of her total wealth.

The United States has loaned the Allies a total of nine and a quarter billions. She holds a mortgage on almost ten per cent of their net wealth. The net wealth of Great Britain (wealth minus debt) is 50 billions; of France 30 billions; of Italy 12 billions; of Japan 27 billions. The net wealth of the United States is 225 billions. The United States has been forced to bond less than 10 per cent of her total wealth. Her net wealth is greater—nearly 100 per cent greater—than the combined net wealth of her principal allies.

The value of exports over imports (the trade balance) for the calendar year 1918 amounted to over three billions of dollars in favor of the United States. The indications are that for 1919 there will be a trade balance almost as heavy.

Before the war, billions of American Securities were owned in Europe. Of these securities two and a half billions have been brought back to the United States.

There is in the United States over three billions in gold money. Compare this amount with the 400 million stock of gold in the Bank of England, and the one billion, one-hundred million stock of gold in the Bank of France. The United States has vastly more than her share of the world's gold supply.

The Unied States is the greatest manufacturing nation on earth. She produces, through high industrial efficiency, a huge annual surplus of wealth, which must seek invetsment somewhere. Prior to the war, the foreign investments of Great Britain, Germany and France totaled nearly forty billion dollars. The foreign investments of the United States were a mere nothing compared with this amount.

Now the tables are turned. German foreign investments are wiped out. Her surplus is gone. Great Britain and France will be busy restoring the economic life at home. The United States today is prepared to invest more money in foreign enterprises than any nation in the world. From this time forward, she will be in a position of unquestioned superiority as a lending nation. The United States is on the verge of a period of financial imperialism that will eclipse anything that modern society has known. Resources, efficiency, investable surplus, freedom from heavy debt, equipment with adequate man-power,—in all of these directions, the United States far outdistances her nearest competitor.

Competition for trade and for investment opportunities will be very buttier during the next few years. It is little wonder that France and Great Britain are seeking protection in a Triple Alliance with the huge reservoirs of American credit. Will this Triple Alliance hold when these reservoirs, filled to overflowing, threatens to submerge the capitalism in less favored lands?

Manifest destiny is calling the United States to take her position as the greatest financial imperialist nation on earth. Her economic future possesses all of the allurements that vast wealth and unchallengable power can command. In a few—in a very few years—there will be, not a "Big Five"; not a "Big Three," but a "Big One," and that one will be the United States.

The bankers already have recognized this fact. They have accepted it in the person of Thomas W. Lamont, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., financial advisor to the American peace delegation in Paris; and leader of the group of international bankers that is to be responsible for the Chinese loans.

The economic supremacy of the United States is not a theory. It is a fact. Manifest destiny is directing the Ship of State. Isolation has been abandoned. The theory that American diplomacy could not be expected to back American investments has been forgotten. Administrative officials and financiers agree on the principle and on the practice. The United States is to be the money-lender of the world!

Thus far, it is the bankers who have spoken. These plans are bankers' plan. The people are still to be heard from.

What do the American people think of imperialism? Are they content to pay the price? Are they willing to support a huge navy; equip and maintain a large standing army; bind themselves in alliance with foreign powers; engage in petty quarrels; participate in devastating wars; give their fathers, husbands and sons for cannon fodder; labor, sweat, produce the immense surplus of wealth that will be needed to supply the demand for American capital? Are they satisfied—the masses of the people—to live narrow lives in narrow houses, while the owners of wealth and the holders of power wallow in luxury? Are the American people ready to pay this price?

Others have been willing to pay. The Roman workers paid. So did the workers of France. The British workers have been paying for more than a century. Now the turn of the American workers has come.

Manifest destiny is calling to America,—the manifest destiny of imperialism and world dominion that called to Carthage, Rome, Spain, Germany, Russia and England. The rulers of American economic life,—the bankers, manufacturers, merchants, traders—all the profiteers are answering the summons eagerly; gleefully. For them it means riches, unimagined and boundless power. But the workers—who must carry this imperial program upon their backs,—what is their answer to this manifest, imperial destiny?—Scott Nearing.

FEDERAL AGENT ARRESTS JAMES A. BILLINGS

Los Angeles, May 18.—On Friday afternoon, May 16, at about two o'clock, Leon Bone, special federal agent, came to my room in the hotel and requested me to go to the department of justice on the 6th floor of the federal building. On arrival there I was shown a telegram from Portland, dated May 15, calling for my arrest for I. W. W. activities, stating that I was active in Spokane, Seattle and Portland and had been a candidate for editor of the "Industrial Uunionst," and also that the papers for my case would be forwarded from Portland.

I was permitted to return to my room and gather up my things, and I put all except a pair of trousers therein, locked it and left it in charge of the hotel clerk. There was no search there and no call for a search. I arrived at the jail about 4 o'clock, stamped a letter and posted it, in which I wrote a note to P. C. Aguilar asking him to come to see me. He has not come as yet.

Yesterday I received a note from Bone stating that they had sent a telegram to Portland advising them of my arrest, and that I am to be held there. It seems that I am indicted in Portland under the new syndicalist law of Oregon. That law was passed since I came to California. I could not be legally charged here or there under that law, and I am convinced the arrest is a frame-up. There is no charge than can possibly stand legally.

I cannot yet understand the nature of the papers that are coming here, so I want help. Of course, I would have to be extradited, and that may be what the papers are for. Would also like to have my son notified.—James A. Billings.

Los Angeles, May 21.—The case of Fellow Worker Billings is another frame-up added to the long list of frame-ups taking place in Los Angeles and all over the country. The letter written by Fellow Worker Billings was received in the office four days after he sent it out.

This case is being taken up by the local defense committee of the Branches of No. 400, 573, 1,100 and the Recruiting Union of Los Angeles. We are also caring for the cases of Fellow Workers Manuel Sastre, held for deportation, and Frank Zamara, charged with felony for their activity in the orange pickers strike, and of Fellow Workers David Wiesman and Mrs. Hartman, wife of Fellow Worker Hartman, who are on trial at present.

In spite of the persecution of the workers by the bosses it looks as if the workers here are determined to carry the work of organization to the limit. Every day new members are coming into different branches of the I. W. W., and in other unions the discussion of industrial unionism goes on all the time, and I. W. W. speakers are invited to explain our principles.

We are preparing for a big drive this summer, and urge every worker to line up and every member to take out credentials, and then we will be able to release our Fellow Workers from the prisons.—P. C. Aguilar.

The girls pay averages 10% less than that of man, difference necessary because of cost of extra provisions for their comfort.

LOS ANGELES ACTIVITY INCREASING

AGITATION CARRIED ON BY WORKERS BRINGING GOOD RESULTS

By Charles Devlin

Los Angeles, May 6.—I hope a word from Los Angeles will not be amiss at this time for there are a lot of things doing here that ought to be written up for the workers papers so that the rest of the world can see what we are doing in this City of Scabs.

I have come in contact with a lot of returned soldiers who have just come back from over there, and the stories they have to tell are certainly interesting, and the same ones who are doing the agitating to-day are the ones who were the most patriotic when the country first went to war. Some of the soldiers have on their sleeve in large leters on a blue back ground the numbers and letters 91 W. W., and it is so arranged that at first glance it looks like I. W. W.

I asked one of them about it and he said the bunch picked that insignia out because the most of his company were I.W.W. and they wanted to advertise it. They were in the thick of most of the big battles over there and had an opportunity of getting in touch with a great number of the other soldiers and from what I could gather there will be at least two thirds of the returning soldiers who will be radicals and they are going to enter the fight and fight to the finish until the U. S. A. is made safe for Democracy.

Tell the workers and soldiers of all the land that they don't have to worry about the workers and soldiers of Los Angeles, Calif. They are with you and with you strong, they have had their eyes opened as never before and are not going to stop short of the complete overthrow of the whole capitalist system. When you mention the I. W.W. here now you get a good reception and they are always glad of the chance to hear the wobblies. When there is a meeting of the Socialist or other bodies and someone says a word for the I.W.W. they certainly do applaud. Don't think for a minute that is all we are doing, for there are at present in the field here 5 branches of the O.B.U. Russian Branch, Recruiting Local, Hotel Restaurant and Domestic Workers No.1100, Construction Workers No. 573, Agricultural Workers No. 400, and two or three others in formation both here and in San Pedro, so you see that we are on the job, and are answering the call of the boys in jail to organize.

They have passed the anti-syndicalist bill in this state, denying us the right to organize, to have a hall, or to get out any propaganda. Our answer to that is that we are going to keep on, and on and on, until we will be in a position to take over everything and put the framers of that bill along with their masters and the rest of the capitaist class to work and let them earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. They can't stop us. There is no stop.

The workers are listening to us as never before, for they have come to realize that the only ones who have any remedy for the whole rotten system is the I.W.W. Even the Labor Temple is not immune to our propaganda, for you can hear them going to it up there good and plenty. In fact the Metal Trades are getting ready for the split from the fake A. F. of L. and you can look for it any old time now. I think the 4th of July strike will bring things to a head and you will see something doing all up and down the Pacific Coast, which I think will be the beginning of the end.

The S. P. here has just held their election and the candidate for Mayor, Irene Smith, asked me last night if there was any chance for her getting into the I.W.W. But as she is not a wage worker I told her that was impossible, but if she went to work we would take her in in a minute. She is disgusted with politics and so are the most of the Comrades here. Left wings are springing up everywhere, only to fade out as fast as they come into being, and be swallowed up by the Wobblies. For the Wobblies are the left wing of the Revolutionary Movement.

A short time ago I was successful in lining up a few Russians and they got busy and got sufficient numbers to send in and get a Charter. Now they are going ahead fine and are getting in some very good work, there was also a left wing of the Socialist Party here composed mostly of Russians, and at last reports the Left Wingers had almost all swung into the Russian branch of the I.W.W., so their left wing was merely a stepping stone into the Wobblies.

The Hotel and Restaurant workers here are about the most abject slaves there are, but even they are now listening to our propaganda and we have a good Local here and expect to wake them up this summer and have them prepared so that we can step in and get Job Control on some of the most important jobs here for next winter. We have a good bunch to start with, and all indications point to a real strong local here in the near future. The same applies to 400 and 573 and to the Ship Builders at San Pedro. We are holding entertainments regularly and they are all well attended and the financial results are all that we can expect. The workers come to our meetings in preference to all others.

We have a hall at 224 S. Spring St., Germain Bldg., Room 220 that we pay $75.00 a month for. There are really two large halls and two small rooms for offices, and there is where we intend to hold most of our meetings from now on during the summer. Last winter our crowds were so large that we had to get a large hall for the meetings, so we used Blanchard and Turner hall for most of them.

We are also developing an eight piece orchestra, so that in the future if you step into our hall and hear the strains of the "Marsellaise" or the "Red Flag", or "Workers of the World Awaken", you will know that it is the Wobblie Orchestra practicing for an entertainment or meeting of the I.W.W.

Now in closing let me say this, Los Angeles has always been noted as a Scab City. We, the I.W.W., are here to stay and we are going to make this a real Union town or know the reason why, and we have every reason to believe that we will be able to do as we say.

TROUBLE STARTED WHEN COMMERCIAL CLUB IS CALLED BY MAYOR

(Continued from Page 1)

not do so. There were, however, 500 men, women and children who marched with banners. The Memorial Hall was filled to overflow, and there were speakers in English, Russian, Polish and Hungarian, also a soldier and a Socialist.

These foreigners who are loyal to the workers marched to meet the disloyal A. F. of L. and stood by them while they held their meeting, then marched with them to the Socialist headquarters where speeches were made in the street. At these meetings the rawest deals were pulled off on the strikers. Two collections were taken up for the soldiers and sailors, and not one for the strikers, yet the crowd was mostly composed of strikers.

The wholesale grocery men have refused to give credit to the retail grocers, and the retailers have been forced to refuse credit to the strikers. A co-operative store is being planned by the strikers. Under the circumstances the strikers cannot win if the strike lasts till June, as they are not in position to stand a long strike.

The strike at the Rossford glass works has been called off, as they could not refuse to bow to the priest. The majority of the strikers are Polish, and their priest told them they would have to either give up their red cards or the church, so they gave up the red cards. The Hungarians and Russians, however, said they would keep their red cards. The Americans, tho few in numbers, were the only ones who did not strike at all.

The Hungarians and Russians told the boss that he could not get enough Americans back to work there, and would have to take them back, I. W. W. or not. The strikers have lost nothing and have made great gains in propaganda and education. Clyde Smith has just been released on $1,000 bonds, to appear for trial in June.

NEW BEDFORD HALL WRECKED.

New Bedford, May 16.—Some one entered the I. W. W. hall here last night and did about $300 worth of damage to the literature, records, supplies and furniture. There is no evidence as yet of who was responsible for the piece of vandalism.

The local trade unions have started an agitation for a fifteen per cent increase in wages to take effect on June 2, and say that if the increase is not granted they will strike. It appears to some of us here as if the attack on the hall was part of the plans of the bosses to terrorize the slaves to keep them from striking to enforce their demands.



The Stronghold of Capitalism.

INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 400 I. W. W.

Chicago, May 26.—The newly elected organization committee will meet today and map out a campaign for the drive on the fields of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska; we are having quite a lot of success in getting delegates down to Kansas but there is room for a few hundred live ones yet.

The ballots for the by-laws are now out and all delegates can get them from this office or from any of the branches; they should be in the hands of every member as there are questions on them that are very important and we should have a large vote on them.

The berry harvest in Arkansas is now over but it is in full swing in Missouri and you can get work of this kind around the fields south of Joplin; berry pickers are wanted at Sarcoxie, Mo.

Haying is on in the Panhandle country and in southern Oklahoma and wages are from $2.50 up; men are in demand thru Texas at this time for the haying and it is estimated that the wheat crop there is the greatest in the history of the state; Texas has 100,000 more acres of wheat this year than it ever had before and at a meeting of farmers from the different counties down there held at Amarillo it was decided that they would recognize ten hours as a day's work and they would be willing to pay 50 cents an hour.

The wheat harvest in Texas will be ready about the first week in June, all members who are eligible should get credentials and supplies and start in Texas as that is where the big No. 400 drive will start from this year.

Reports coming in from Kansas and Oklahoma seem to indicate that there will be a bumper crop all over and we have the greatest opportunity to line up thousands of members that we ever had since 1915; this can only be done thru the job delegate system so every member should see that all the old timers have credentials and supplies.

Nebraska expects to have a bumper crop and Iowa and Minnesota have more wheat in this year than they ever had before; this part of the country will not need much help for quite a while yet and there is no use of going there unless you want to work by the month; wages by the month are from $40.00 up to $75.00.

The same state of affairs holds good in South and North Dakota; however there is a little rock digging going on in North Dakota but wages are low.

Men coming in from the coast and who are going to take in the harvest should stop off at Butte, or Great Falls and get credentials and supplies; there is quite a bit of activity in Montana at this time; all along the Great Northern from Shelby to Williston, N. D., there is rock digging going on and we could use a few live delegates up there.

The California district has got off with a flying start and are making things hum in Sunny California; all members in that state should get in touch with C. F. Bentley at Box 845 Stockton and he will fix them up with supplies; a convention will be held at Stockton June 29.

So far we have failed to get any response to the appeals sent out for Liberty Bonds or other securities to help get the boys on the Wichita indictment out on bail; remember that for $5,000.00 we will be able to get eight men out who have been lying in jail for nearly two years; anyone having information as to where we can get bail for those boys should write in here immediately.

D. N. Simpson,
Chairman, Pro-Tem.
Mat. K. Fox,
Sec'y-Treas.
A. W. I. U. No. 400

PREAMBLE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEPORTEES BUSINESS MEETING IN N. Y.

Ellis Island, May 17.—A business meeting of the deportee members of the I. W. W. was called to order at 5:30 P. M. Fellow Worker Barnat was elected chairman, and Fellow Worker Margaret Roy as recording secretary. Minutes of the previous special meeting were accepted as read.

Motion was carried that we see the lawyer and give her five days to get a decision on our cases.

Motion was carried that we notify J. Doyle and C. Recht of this action, and if the lawyers fail to get a decision in five days that their services be dispensed with.

A motion to table the above motion and wait until Miss Lowe arrives and then discuss the matter was lost.

Notion was carried that we call a meeting when Miss Lowe arrives, and have the minutes of this meeting read thereat.

Motion was carried that we ask Miss Lowe to have J. Doyle come to see us.

The meeting then adjorned.

MEETING OF MAY 19

The meeting was caled to order at 11:30 a. m.

Fellow Worker Dixon was elected chairman and Fellow Worker F. Holm recording Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

Motion was carried that Miss Lowe be given the floor.

Motion was carried that the report of Miss Lowe be accepted as progress.

Motion was carried that we wait five days for a decision from the judge before taking action.

The meeting then stood adjourned.

NEW BUREAU IN NEW YORK HAS BEEN FORMED

New York, May 13.—Creation in this city of an employment bureau to obtain jobs for the children of widows who are eligible to pension under the widow's pension law, was announced tonight by the Board of Child Welfare of this city.

The bureau will be a branch of the State employment bureau and its purpose will be "to look after the interests of the children of widows for their own benefit, as well as to save money for the city by the contribution of the juvenile's work to the home."

Casey Jones' widow said: Children don't you cry 'cause you've got another dadday on the Welfare Board.

ADVERTISE PRINCIPLES OF INDUSTRIAL UNION IN BAKERS STRIKE

In the baker's strike that is now on in Chicago the bosses have made an appeal in half page advertisements in many of the Chicago papers that to a working man will appear rather dubious argument for the bosses. The advertisement is displayed in bold face type, well spaced out, to make a good display. To give our readers an idea of what the bosses consider an argument against unionism we are herewith reprinting the advertisement in full.

THE TRUE AMERICAN UNION MEN!

The striking Bakers' union recently appealed to the trades unions of Chicago for support.

The Chicago Bakers' Union, Local No. 2, is the dominating factor in the present bakers' strike. So that you may know the real attitude of its members toward American organzide labor, we quote the following resolution, adopted by them, and presented to the last convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

Resolution No. 125

Whereas, The whole industrial and political life of this nation has been radically changed during the past year, and Whereas, The new alignment is rapidly concentrating the nation's wealth into fewer and more powerful capitalistic groups which defiantly meet every forward move of the workers, and through these closely allied capitalistic groups the economic struggles become industrial in character, rather than along narrow craft lines, and Whereas, the American Federation of Labor, the American form of organization cannot successfully cope with the power of organized capital, and effectively protect the material interests of the workers, therefore be it Resolved, that the Convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union "declares its opposition to the craft and trade form of organization, and that we favor organizing workers on industrial lines", and be it further Resolved, that we hereby instruct our delegates to the next convenction of the American Federation of Labor to introduce, work and vote for a resolution transforming without unnecessary delay, the said American Federation of Labor from its craft trade form to the industrial form.

Adopted by Local Union, No. 2, Chicago and presented by its delegates.

H. Buehler,
John Hartman,
Tony Weth.

Is This Not Pure I.W.W. Doctrine?

One of many other similiar resolution presented to the same convention reads as follow:

Resolution No. 57

Whereas, Samuel Gompers, Pres. of the A. F. of L., through his political activity and disregard of the fundamental principles of the Organized Labor Movement, appears to have lost the confidence of the rank and file of the membership of the A. F. of L., therefore be it Resolved, that the B.C.W.I.U. in Convention assembled instructs its delegates to the A.F. of L. Convention to nominate a real representative of organized labor to oppose Samuel Gompers for President of the A. F. of L. in event he is renominated in Convention for that office.

IS SUCH AN ORGANIZATION WORTHY OF YOUR SUPPORT?
Employing Baking Interests of Chicago

TO THE GENERAL MEMBERSHIP

The Auditing Committe appointed by the General Convention reports that we have finished checking up the receipts of the General Organization from Sept. 1, 1917, to April 1, 1919, and have spent two days checking up the expenditures for the months of September and October 1917. The work of checking the expenditures is a very slow process because all bills, vouchers, etc., have to be examined in connection with the book entries, so our final report will be made just as soon as we can complete this check. Just how many days it will take we cannot say now, but we will push it ahead as fast as possible. We are receiving the assistance of the office force whenever needed, so hope that it will not be very long until we are through.

E. LERMAN,
A. E. WOODRUFF.

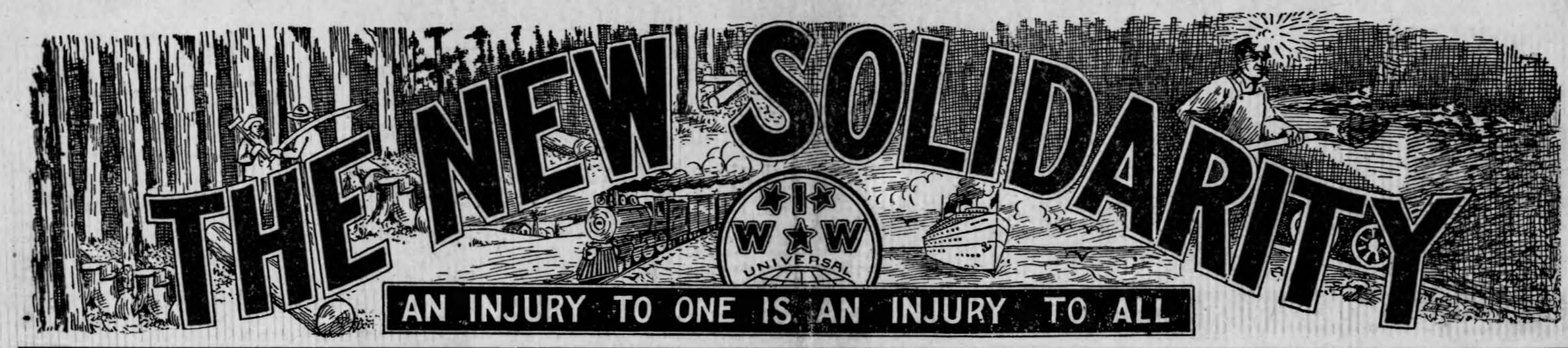
Notice

Fellow Worker Meyers of Eldorado, Kansas, who testified in the Chicago trial is asked to write to Geo. F. Vanderveer, Room 17, Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash., at once on a matter of urgent importance.

FILED
FEB 18 1920
SAM C. RICKSON
CLERK
BY DEPUTY

No. A200
Plff. Exhibit B11
Admitted.

America is the Home of Liberty, but She has been Evicted by the Military



No. 51 CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1919. PRICE, 5 CENTS

ITALIAN SYNDICALIST CONVENTION
TO DISCUSS EXPROPRIATION OF THE BOURGEOISIE

The powerful Italian Syndicalist Union will meet in national congress at Parma, November 1-2-3. This congress will be a great event for the Italian proletariat, especially for that part which carries on the struggle upon the economic or industrial field to the exclusion of so-called political action which degenerates the labor movement by leading it away from the fundamental principles of the class struggle.

The Italian Syndicalist Union comprises more than 350,000 members, principally metal and machinery workers, agricultural workers, miners, marble workers, and various other industries.

The principal local labor assemblies **(Camara del Lavoro)** belonging to the I. S. U. are: Piacenza, with 35,000 members, nearly all agricultural workers, (the secretary of this Camara del Lavoro being Angelo Faggi, formerly editor of "Il Nuovo Proletario"); Sestri Ponente, with 16,000 metal and machinery workers; Massa Carrara, with 18,000 marble workers, being one of the most militant and agressive among the local labor assemblies of Italy; Terni, the great metalurgical center of Italy, with 15,000 members; Minervino Murge, in Puglia, with another 15,000 members, peasants or agricultural workers. And in addition there is the important Camara del Lavoro of Bologna, the one at Piombino, at Modena, Mirandola, (Province of Modena), etc., and the Syndicalist Union of Milan, another important branch of the I. S. U. (i e., the red S. U.), the Miners' Syndicate of Val d'Arno, and the Sulphur Workers Syndicate of Sicily, besides various others in both northern and southern Italy.

The I. S. U. is the only workes' organization in Italy animated purely by the revolutionary spirit, in opposition to the General Confederation of Labor and the so-called Italian Labor Union; the latter having been formed by renegades from the I. S. U., and organized with the co-operation of governmental authorities and other politicians, professional ex-revolutionists and agitators of the type of Herve, Moyer, and many other misleaders.

The General Confederation of Labor is conducted by members of the Socialist Party who call themselves revolutionists in politics, but who in the economic-industrial struggle work along the lines of reform and compromise. The Confederation, or rather its directors, despise the I. S. U. as the A. F. of L. despises our I. W. W., using the same calumnies of the bourgeoisie in its efforts to discredit the leaders or most active members of the I. S. U., very much in the same way as the Gompers crowd of America. The leaders of the yellow organization know that the future of the I. S. U. is full of promise, and they also know full well the whole proletariat will orientate itself toward that organism, inasmuch as the conscious proletariat knows that it has nothing to hope for from the politics and the compromises of the yellows, and especially so since recent events. (But regarding this we shall write another article soon, better explaining the revolutionary situation of the Italian proletariat.)

The I. S. U. publishes various weekly papers, among them **Guerra di Classe,** (The Class War), its official organ; **Lotta di Classe,** (The Class Struggle), organ of the **Camara del Lavoro** of Sestri Ponente; **Piacenza Nuova,** (New Piacenza), of the Camara del Lavoro of Piacenza; and other weeklies are published at Piombino, Modena, Terni, Verona, Viareggio, all exponents of the principles of the I. S. U. These papers have devoted much space to the defense of the I. W. W. prisoners, **Guerra di Classe** having published full page articles on the subject, and its issue of October 4, 1919, devotes more than two columns to the "Red Train" of the 59 deported from Seattle, Wash.

Our Fellow Worker Angelo Faggi, sentenced to deportation, will carry on extensive propaganda in behalf of our imprisoned members, and has been chosen to take an important part in the coming regular congress of the I. S. U., where he will be the representative of the I. W. W., and will give a complete account of the outrages and injustice, the infamies without number of which our organization, in the persons of its best and most generous militants, has been made the victim.

The congress will take up and discuss the following program:

1. Election of Chairman for the session.
2. Presentation of credentials, and seating of delegates.

Regular functions:

3. Moral and financial report, by A. Borghi and Virgilia D'Andrea.
4. Press, A. Giovanetti to lead the discussion.
5. Amendments to Constitution, C. Bonazzi.
6. General headquarters, A. Soriani.
7. Election of secretary.

Industrial tactics of the organization:

8. The labor movement in the industries and in agriculture, E. Meledrandi and A. Giovanetti.
9. Proletarian unity, A. Negro and A. Sbarana.

Class problems of a social-political nature:

10. General strike for purposes of expropriation, to lead in discussion, in order named, A. Faggi, A. Vecchi, A. Meschi.
11. Dictatorship of the proletariat, State or industrial Action, A. Borghi, E. Meledrandi.
12. The New International, V. Elia, R. Sacconi.

Plenary session with outside and political representation:

13. General Agreement for a United Front of all Proletarian and revolutionary forces. The Committee will propose as participants: Borghi, Faggi, Malatesta, Augusto Castrucci (representing the 80,000 members of the Railroad Workers Syndicate), Luigi Galleani.

Meanwhile, on our part we extend to the powerful Italian Syndicalist Union more power and new and ever greater triumphs, so that it may soon control the important industrial centers of Italy, eliminating all other would-be workers organizations which have always betrayed the proletariat.

STRIKE TRANSFERRED

(Special Telegram)

Spokane, Oct. 26.—Three members held at Colfax and charged with wearing an emblem of the I. W. W., have been released without trial. Tom Hawkes, held at Moscow, Idaho, since last May on a charge of criminal syndicalism, has been released on $300 cash bail. This cleans up the majority of the cases in the Spokane district. Ragnar Johanson spoke in Turner Hall last night to a crowd of about 800 people.

It has been decided to transfer the strike of the lumber workers to the job on Monday, Oct. 27.

NAMES OF SPEAKERS WANTED

A fellow worker who is now speaking for the I. W. W. has sent in a suggestion that all branches send the names and addresses of any English and foreign language speakers they may have to the general headquarters for the purpose of having a handy reference at all times. This is a good idea that all may help in to the advantage of the organization.

THE SOVIET ATLAS

No. A199
Plff. Exhibit A-40
Admitted.



A NEW KIND OF APPEAL MEN WIN A STRUGGLE THEN WANT OTHERS TO FOLLOW SUIT

To the Bakers of All Nationalities:

The Bakery Workers Industrial Union No. 46, formerly the Italian Baker's Federation, hereby notify you that since July 7, 1919, because of the strength of its organization, has been able to enforce the following standard in bakeries where it has control:

1. Abolition of night work.
2. Forty-five hours work weekly.
3. A considerable raise of wages for workers of all categories, including the drivers.

The Bakery Workers Industrial Union No. 46 warmly appeals to all workers in America to follow their example, and to show the European bakers, who for years have done only day work, that also we are able to fight and win. Thus thru the strong power of organization night work will be abolished, not only in the city of New York but also thruout the United States.

We are convinced that you will not leave us alone to fight for this noble and just cause, but that you will join with us to abolish the night work that has ruined the health of thousands of bakers.

Bakers of America, do not leave us alone in this fight, but join with us to conquer

DAY WORK IN THE BAKERIES!
Bakery Workers Industrial Union No. 46.

King Albert laid a wreath on Roosevelt's tomb. The king craft know their own.

WHITEMAN IS GUILTY OF PREVENTING SCABBERY AMONG COLORED MEN

St. Louis, Oct. 24.—In reporting on the case of L. F. Whiteman, who is held here, I am firmly convinced that the authorities are after him because of a fear that he and others of his race are preventing Negroes from engaging in strike breaking.

However, they are holding him under the espionage act, charging him with the following:

"While the United States was at war with the German government, did wilfully and feloniously advocate, teach and encourage resistance to the United States, by then and there giving utterance to certain statements at a public meeting held in the city of St. Louis, in the presence of divers persons, which said statement on the part of him, the said Lee Fort Whiteman, were then and there in substance as follows:

"'We must organize the Negroes under the banner of the I. W. W., if the Negro is to be emancipated. We must overthrow capitalism, even tho by so doing it becomes necessary for us to overthrow our present form of government and to establish Soviet control and dictatorship of the proletariat.'"

A defense committee is now on the job and subscription lists are to be circulated, with the understanding that the money so contributed is a loan and will be returned if the contributor so desires. From indications I have every reason to believe they will raise the bail within from one week to ten days.—John L. Metzen.

Three more members of the I. W. W. have been indicted in Los Angeles on charges of criminal syndicalism.

WIN POINT IN DEFENSE OF KRIEGER CASE

Tulsa, Oct. 25.—Today, with the court room crowded with spectators and all the legal fraternity in this vicinity, Attorney Moore won a great victory over the prosecution in the case of the Krieger prosecution. He succeeded in getting a ruling from the judge that no evidence purporting to have been the conversation of the conspirators after the act charged would be admissable as evidence.

The ruling has robbed the prosecution of three of their best artists. Things are beginning to assume a better shape, and if this was an ordinary lawsuit we would need have no fear of the result. But this is Oklahoma.

Attorney Moore is fighting every inch of the way. Vowels has been on the stand all day. A letter he wrote to Hall, who is now in Leavenworth, was introduced in evidence and fell like a bomb on the prosecution. The local papers are giving a large amount of space to the prosecution but very little to the side of the defense.

There is an arrangement with the prosecution in the Enid cases that as soon as the Krieger case has been disposed of that one will be taken up. The men who are to be tried at Enid are Terrel, Aldridge, Vold and Moran.

CORRECTION MADE

Spokane, Oct. 22.—In the strike bulletin of the 17th inst., Hank McLaughlin's name appeared as one of the cooks who were to be barred from cooking in the camps for one year. This was a mistake, as McLaughlin was notified and promptly came to town at the time of the strike.—H. Wilson, Corresponding secretary.

RAIL MAN SEES MENACE

Cleveland, O., Oct. 26.—Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, said tonight in a church address:

"This is the most critical point in the history of the country. I was dismayed at the late industrial conference by some of the most cold blooded expressions I ever heard in my life.

"When we told the employers group the danger of socialism, one of them said, 'Well, that may all come to pass, but let it; our troops will take care of that.'

"But I can add this: Our troops will shoot down our people just about so long, and then they will forget whom they are shooting."

L. W. I. U. CONVENTION

Greetings:

We, the delegates of the Spokane District Convention of 500 now in session at St. Regis, Montana, send our heartfelt greetings to all Class War Prisoners of the World.

We have successfully held an I. W. W. convention in spite of the maters' hostilities and opened an I. W. W. Hall thru our powerful organization, and soon we hope to swing the masters' bastiles open and let our Champions of Freedom out to breathe the air of a new dawn.

Committee of Greetings:
John Fox,
John Bender,
R. M. Sayres.

Scotts Bluff, Neb.—According to reports of labor agents here there will be all the workers needed here to care for the beet crop and work in the sugar factories. The sugar factories will work on an eight hour basis this year instead of the former basis of twelve hour shifts.

CHARLES KRIEGER TRIAL EXPOSES PROSECUTION AS CONSPIRATOR TO FRAME ON VICTIM

By Eugene Lyons

Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 26.—"That Pew outfit is framing me!" wrote Hubert Vowels to John Hall.

The court-room where Charles Krieger, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, is being tried on a dynamiting charge was swallowed by a wave of excitement when Fred Moore, attorney for the defendant, read these words from a letter offered in evidence. The introduction of this letter and others of a similar nature was a surprise blow to the Carter Oil group which is prosecuting Krieger, struck while Vowels was under cross-examination, and stunning in its effect.

The significance of Vowels' complaints to his pal Hall that he was being jobbed by the Pew crew is obvious. The witness swears to being one of the three yeggs who, according to the dubious story of the prosecution, were hired by the I. W. W. to destroy the home of J. Edgar Pew. Hall is also one of the group. There were no secrets between the two. The unwitting remarks in the correspondence bear out the theory of the defense that Vowels is shouldering responsibility for a crime which he did not commit on promise of immunity from prosecution in numerous crimes he did participate in, and the proof of which is in the hands of the Pew-Standard Oil County Attorney combination. That Vowels has bargained his confession for an assurance of protection under the furlined wings of the oil interests is not disputed by the state. A mysterious lapse of memory on the part of Vowels regarding vital details of the preparation for and the consummation of the explosion further substantiates the theory of a bold, bald frame-up. Discrepancies in his testimony are myriad.

Barring Vowels, the chief witness against Krieger is a bird who identifies himself on dress occasions as George H. Harper, but has paraded at different periods of his unmentionable career—and often at the same period—under the name of Tom Blake, Leonard Bell, Ed Duncan, etc. He is the finest specimen of his kind in the captivity of the money-lords. He admits three long prison terms for crimes of different categories. He is minus one leg as a result of a fight with officers of the law. For some time he was "Number 95" in the Pinkerton Agency. And his black history was sufficient recommendation to place him on the pay-roll of the Carter Oil Company in the capacity of investigator. As a result of one investigation he testifies to a strange confession of guilt made to him by Krieger.

Framing I. W. W.'s is only one of this professional stool's accomplishments. He is also a labor organizer! Under fire, with Moore directing the volleys, he admitted that while in the employ of the Standard Oil subsidiary, he had organized a local of the Oil Workers Union, A. F. of L., in Shamrock, Oklahoma. Indeed, the "union" elected him as one of its Vice-Presidents. His interest in the labor movement even took him to the national convention of the Oil and Gas Workers Union, held in El Paso, Texas, last year. Of course, the trip was paid for by those who sympathized with his organizing proclivities, the Carter Oil Company.

It is upon the say-so of [illegible] Harper, primarily, that the [illegible] ests will attempt to railroad [illegible] Their testimony will be used [illegible] tablish the deed. And a jud[illegible] lection of I. W. W. literatur[illegible] relied upon to establish the [illegible]. In outlining the case for the state, Flint Moss asserted that the Indus-

(Continued on Page 3)

CRIMINAL SYNDICAL LAW TO SUPPRESS FREEDOM PASSED IN INDIANA

Chapter 125.

An Act making it unlawful to display or exhibit any flag, banner or emblem symbolizing and intended to sybolize a purpose to overthrow the government of the United States, the State of Indiana, or all government and making it unlawful to advocate or incite the overthrow of the government of the United States, the State of Indiana or all government and providing a penalty for its violation.

(H 296. Approved March 14, 1919.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS, While liberty within the reasonable restraints of law, and the right of free speech, are among the inalienable rights of the American citizens, and no encroachment upon either should ever be tolerated, the claim to these rights should never be allowed to cover treasonable acts or utterances, the advocacy of anarchy, the overthrow of government, or the abrogation of constitutional means for the maintenance of law and order and the protection of the lives and rights of persons, or the advocacy of or the practice of sabotage; and

Whereas, Recent occurrences in Russia and elsewhere warn us that the toleration of such unbridled license of speech and of such practices involves great danger to civilization and to organized society, and threatens a possible lapse into barbarism; therefore,

Prohibiting the Display of Certain Banners

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that the display or exhibition at any meeting, gathering, or parade, public or private, of any flag, banner or emblem symbolizing or intended by the person or persons displaying or exhibiting the same to symbolize a purpose to overthrow, by force or violence, or by physical injury to personal property, or by the general cessation of industry, the government of the United States, or (of) the State of Indiana or all government, is hereby declared to be unlawful.

Prohibiting the Inciting to Violence.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to advocate or incite or to write or with intent to forward such purpose to print, publish, sell or distribute any document, book, circular, paper, journal or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated or incited the overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to personal property, or by the general cessation of industry of the government of the United States, of the State of Indiana or all government.

Penalty for Violation.

Section 3. That any person or persons convicted of violating any section of this act shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

PRINTERS' 'VACATIONS' WILL CONTINUE

New York.—The immense printing industry of New York, which embraces 90 per cent of the entire magazine and 75 per cent of the book business of the country, continues to be tied up as the workers continue on strike on behalf of their "44-50" demand (44 working hours and $50 wages weekly). Most of the leading periodicals have announced that their regular issues will be suspended indefinitely until the trouble is settled.

"Big Six" Typographical Union, the only one of the unions involved that is not "outlawed" by its respective international, has almost unanimously turned down the proposal of the employing printers for an increase of $6 in wages per week. This fact has considerably strengthened the position of the 1,200 or more members who have "taken vacations" in sympathy with their fellow workers of the allied unions, such as the pressmen, feeders, and binders.

Some 125 shops have already settled on the terms of the strikers. Also some thirty non-union shops in the industry have been organized.

The latest effort of the international officers to break the strike consists in their threatening to withdraw the right of using the union label from any shop that settles with the strikers.

PRINTERS

The Chicago Branch of Printing and Publishing Workers I. U. No. 1200 will conduct an open forum in the Workers Hall, 119 Throop St., on Sunday evening, November 2, at 8 o'clock. An address on the "Uprising of the New York Printers" will be given by Donald M. Crocker. Workers in the printing industry, whether members of unions or not, are especially invited.

There was a mistake in the previous announcement of the date. The correct date is Sunday evening, November 2.

SEATTLE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS TOWARD JOB CONTROL

Seattle, Oct. 20.—Nominations for district secretary and organization committee will close Nov. 5 and there are many parts of the district which have not been heard from. Send in your nominations. The following nominees have been submitted to date: For secretary: L. Van Wingerden, J. E. Houlahan, J. Kennedy, Roy Gammon, Fred Myers and Pat McGovern. For organization committee: George Rainey (declined), Roy Leonard, F. W. Welch, John Bartell (declined), John Baskett, Ira Young, Harvey Wyatt, John Troy, Thos. Campbell and H. Desmond.

A Delegate on Every Job

I think being a job delegate is very important to gain a quicker membership for one solid union for the cause of labor against the system of capitalism. That is why I say, where it is possible there should be a job delegate on every job, especially where men are coming and going. A man who is willing to stay on the job (whether he likes the job or not) for the good of the cause. One who can silently gain the good will of all the men on the job and have his fellow workers busy educating those who are not organized to line up and receive that which they ought to have, an I. W. W. card. At this camp men are shipped from the east, stay a few days and quit; not enough wages for them. Nearly every man has a good word for the I. W. W. and promises to line up "as soon as he is able." Fellow workers, if we get the good will of the uneducated it is bound to bear fruit some day and it may not be long before they will keep the delegate busy writing cards. Get a delegate on every job for we do not know how soon that may be. Let's be ready to take them into the union where they belong, united once and for all time. If an injury to one is an injury to all, then we will be able to take care of the one. I am for an I. W. W. job delegate on every job.—E-1458.

Herewith are the minutes of a regular business meeting held at Clifton & Applegate's camp at Pendleton, Ore. The same action should be taken on every job in the district and it is sure to gain results.

Oct. 12.—Regular business meeting called to order at 2:30 p. m.; 24 members present; chairman and secretary elected.

Reports of delegates read and accepted.

Motion carried that no delegate be allowed to gamble in the camp.

Motion carried that we write to the district office and have them get out an itemized financial statement of all branches reporting to that office.

Motion carried to elect a committee to draw up a wage scale.

Motion carried to have the bunk houses ventilated and two double bunks taken out and not over 12 men in one bunk house.

Motion carried to elect a committee to talk to the men who are not yet lined up.

Motion carried that in case of strike all members shall stay in camp until all are paid off and all shall leave together, and we ask that all other camps to take the same action.

Motion carried that this body go on record as supporting the lumber workers' strike any way they see fit.

Motion carried that we write, thru the secretary, to the Lumber Workers' strike committee and find out what action they want us to take.

Election of wage scale committee: Fellow Workers Houndstrom, Montgomery and Morris elected by acclamation.

Election of organization committee: Fellow Workers Bob Chaman, Knutstrom, H. Miller and DeTourville elected by acclamation.

Election of grievance committee: Fellow Workers Tom Moore, William Bickiwell and J. Bresmahn elected by acclamation.

Motion carried to hold meetings every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Meeting adjourned at 4 p. m.—Del. E14, Secretary.

Grangeville, Idaho—Four camps start this week on a ditch. Grant Smith has two camps; one is a station camp and the fourth is a company camp.—Del. E27.

Brewster, Wash.—Section men are scabbing on the steamboat men here. They are 'longshoreing for 60 cents an hour. All are members of the maintenance of way outfit. Just another recommendation for craft unionism.—X444.

Castle Rock, Wash.—State road work, Henry McFee contractors; steam shovel camp; wages $4.50 per day; board raised to $1.20; blankets $1 per week; hospital fee 50 cents per month; accommodations not very good; few members; same job; Swan Olson, sub contractor, has a camp 4 miles north of Castle Rock; wages, $5.50, 16 men in camp; all members; meetings held in camp and all went out on strike for the men in jail Oct. 8.—E1699.

Idaville, Ore.—Rajotte, Faber & Winters, building logging railway, 70 men in camp, but the scissor bill element is in the majority and the sentiment is indifferent; wages, $4.50 for 8 hours; hospital fee $1; sanitary conditions poor.—Card No. 461,236.

Seattle, Wn.—Gang working on a grading job on 14th street S. W. walked out last week account of one man being fired; camp came solid including teams taken off by owners; men are hired on the job; take Fauntleroy car and get off at Youngstown and walk to school house.—Card No. 322,459.

Startup, Wn.—Grant Smith & Co., bridge gang; every man walked out on account of one man fired without cause; men shipped from Hanley's in Seattle; concrete work, wages $5 per day.—E337.

Blue Mountain, Wn.—Grading camp, wheelers and fresnoes, wages $4.50; have some skinners mucking, dusty at times, 65 per cent I. W. W.—E1291.

Grangeville, Ida.—Walkout on the 14th at Camp 5 on account of a cut of 50 cents per day on wheeler dumpers; left teams standing on the job for the superintendent to bring in; the flunkey stayed in camp to show the boss he was a good willing slave; camp employs 20 men; wages $4.50 low; wheeler holders $6; board good at $1.20; sanitary conditions rotten; bedding furnished; new camp going up 1 mile away.—Del. E27.

Fir, Wn.—McAdam's road camp; wages $5 mucking; there will be some concrete later; muck is hauled by trucks and dinkey trains; ride one and three-quarter miles to work on your own time; board $1.15 per day and could stand bettering; bed $1 per week and sleeping conditions rotten; no sheets nor pillows and 11 to 14 men in a tent; no baths; hire from Hanley's or on job; fare from Seattle $1.04; no delegate on the job.—Card No. 317,999.

Southerlin, Ore.—Clark & Henry, state highway work; teamsters and muckers, 20 men on job, 8 members, 1 delegate, sentiment fair, 2 other camps near by, some concrete work; wages $5; board and room at hotel $1 per day; fare from Portland $5.50.—Del. E182.

Timber, Ore.—Grant Smith & Co., camp 1-2 mile from Wadeburg; building culvert, mucking and concrete; wages, $4.80; board $1.35; hospital fee $1 per month; there is also a steam shovel job here, pit men $4.80 per day; a few slaves are willing to line up but are broke; sleeping in tents.—E176.

Bremmerton, Ore.—Porter Bros., 3 steam shovels, 2 shifts, both shifts sleeping in the same bunk house; wages $4.65; board $1.25; hospital fee 10 cents per day for the first 10 days; it is impossible to stand the chuck and about the only way one can stay on the job is to have enough money to board somewhere else. When you start to work the company makes you a bet of $10.50 bonus that you will not be able to stand it 30 shifts and the company usually wins; job could employ 160 men but is never full handed; hire from Hanley's in Seattle; no fee; some slaves come from Uplinger's and were charged $1 for the job.—Card No. 440,306.

Wenatchee, Wn.—The chain gang is to go into effect here if they can make it stick; however from the looks of the material for it the chain gang enthusiasts will be out of luck.—E-116.

Umatilla, Ore.—F. W. L. Van Wingerden was arrested Friday and taken to the Pendleton can.

Will F. W. Roy Becker write this office?

Mail is being held at this office for the following fellow workers; Donald Bremmer, A. W. Johnstone, Mrs. Ray Toms, Pete Brown, Ed. Myron, Neal Hammer, Alf. Boden and Geo. Ellis.

Joe Weight,
Chairman D. O. C.

A. L. Emerson,
Sec. Seattle Dist. C. W. I. U. No. 573.

DEMANDING THE LABEL ON GOODS PURCHASED FAILS IN UNIONIZING

By Ed Britt

There has been much agitation among craft unionists to have their members buy nothing but union made goods. The purpose is to influence the merchants and manufacturing class to hire union labor and to sell nothing but union made goods. The exponents of this system of boosting the stock in trade of their respective unions would have us believe that the proper place to demand the label is at the point of consumption.

They argue that in demanding the label when purchasing goods we create a demand for union made goods which in turn will react upon the manufacturing class to the extent that they deem it a business expedient to have their plants unionized. They say that in this there will be formed a complete chain, "One for all and all for one." "It is only necessary," they say, "that the master class be made to see that it pays to handle union made goods; then the problem of unionizing the workers is solved." It is here that they teach that the employer and employe have interests in common.

It does not matter that the tailor buys his cloth, buttons and thread from mills that are on strike, just as long as the tailor who puts out the finished product belongs to the Journeyman Tailors' Union. They require that the label be sewed in the pocket of each garment and accept it as a union made suit of clothes.

The tailor demands the union label on his cigars and while enjoying the aroma of his Havana believes he is smoking a union made cigar. He does not reason that the cigarmaker took the raw material from some underpaid wage slave, too often from the hands of some worker condemned to a system of peonage.

The cigarmaker, the greatest exponent of the label, buys union made goods in order to be consistent. Does he inquire if the union shoemaker who makes his shoes demanded that the raw material be placed in his hands by union workmen? Does he insist that he wears union made shoes and point to the union label? The hides, nails and all parts of the shoes may have come from mines, mills and plants that were either on strike or were not unionized.

It may be pointed out that the same condition exists in every mine, mill, shop and plant. That the goods we look upon as being the product of union labor are not the product of union labor at all. That the label at best only guarantees to us that the last hand that touched the product was the hand of union labor.

A certain international union wanted to build a home and they were desirous that all the labor power that went into the building be union labor power. They soon found that this was impossible, as many of the raw materials were not produced by union labor. They set about to organize the workers who were producing the necessary material. They now discovered a condition they were unaware of.

The social labor power necessary in the construction of a building, if that labor power were to be unionized, would require that nearly every field of labor would be unionized. The lumber from the time it left the forest, over the railroad, to the point where it would be finally used, every industry through which it passed, would have to be organized from the place where human hands first touched the virgin material until it was placed in the hands of union building workmen engaged in the construction of the building.

So with the steel, brick and all the component parts of the building. Organization would need commence in the mines, mills, factories and shops and a complete chain of organization extend to all the industries through which the raw material passed until it was placed in the hands of the union building workmen, if they were to have a building made completely by union labor.

Their building stands today as a monument erected to the ignorance of those who delegate the use of the label to employers, while demanding the label at the point of consumption and ignoring it at the point of production.

After many years of label agitation union men are forced to buy material that does not contain the efforts of union labor. If as much energy was put forth in demanding the label at the point of production as was dissipated demanding it at the point of consumption, every industry would be 100 per cent organized today.

A Branch office of R. R. W. I. U. No. 600 will be opened at 4545 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill., about November 1. All members of No. 600 in this vicinity should pay the hall a visit. Meetings will be held every week, the date to be announced later.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS NOTES

WORLD STRUGGLE TOWARD ECONOMIC FREEDOM

ENGLAND

London., By mail (delayed).—The optimistic employer probably thought that the recent pause in industrial strikes meant that the unrest in the labor world was dying down. Subsequent events must have disillusioned him. Over 50,000 ironworkers went out on September 20, another 20,000 have since joined them, and now the engineering trades are naturally becoming affected and lock-outs are the result.

In addition, there came the great railway strike. And at Woolwich, where the thoughtless precipitance of the government in turning off 50,000 workers in response to the cry for economy, without taking any measures for converting the munition works thus emptied to post-war production, has filled the streets of Woolwich with discontented men and women, who stand in long queues outside the labor exchange, without any apparent prospect of getting employment. As more than half of these are women and young girls it can be imagined what the future holds out to them. Already, many have been driven on the streets.

Is the Situation Serious?

Of all these troubles, probably the unemployment crisis at Woolwich is really the most serious. The organized ironworkers and railwaymen are more or less in a position to enforce their demands, which, after all, are capable of settlement by negotiation. The ironworkers have so much right on their side that it does not seem possible that matters will be allowed to get much worse in the engineering trades before they get better. In any case, these strong unions can be calculated upon to take care of themselves.

IRELAND.

Six Dublin Newspapers Suppressed.

Dublin.—The British government has promptly replied to the unanimous resolution of the British Trades Union Congress within seven days of its adoption.

The reply to the demand of the British laborites for self-determination in Ireland has taken the form of further acts of aggression against the personal and national liberty of the Irish republic and people, and the suppression on all the newspapers which advocated Irish freedom.

Ireland's New Labor Paper

The "Voice of Labour" having been arbitrarily suppressed by the British government in Ireland, is now no more.

The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union has sprung into the gap, however, and has arranged to produce a new weekly paper. It will be called the "Watchword of Labour" and will give a full record of labor movements and progress in Ireland. Already the leading figures in Irish life and literature have proffered their services, and the new weekly, backed as it is by the great organization of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union with 120,000 members, and more than 400 branches throughout Ireland, bids fair to beat all records.

POLAND

Capitalist Government to Fall Soon

Warsaw.—Food shortage, unemployment, and the shortage of coal are all working together to undermine the capitalist government of Ignace Paderewski. The government has shown itself unable to curb the profiteers, who are holding up the harvest for speculative purposes.

On the other hand, the communists, the socialist party and the union of agricultural workers have buried their differences and are together striving for the overthrow of capitalism.

That nothing was done either by the Entente or the Polish government to help the Poles in Upper Silesia has been very effectively used by the socialists to stir up feeling against the government and the Entente. Another argument in their campaign is that the Polish army is being used in the hands of the Entente as a tool to restore a reactionary Russian government. A strong feeling has been worked up on this basis against the French military mission.

$65-$22

Houston, Texas.—A good profiteer story has came to light here. It all started with a felony case brought against a negro porter for stealing a suit of clothes valued by the merchant at $65. At least this was the price the retailer sold it for and the sum was $15 over the amount needed to make the alleged act a felony.

At the suggestion of his lawyer, the negro, instead of denying guilt, submitted the price tag from the stolen suit and showed that the strange marks under the price mark indicated a cost price of $22. When the merchant learned of this defense he rushed over to the district attorney and had the whole case thrown out. He thus became an accessory after the fact in a misdemeanor case rather than risk the light on his own business. Most of us have little difficulty in agreeing that the unwilling defender of the thief was a greater thief than the principal.

Printing Strike Continues Unabated

New York.—With unabated vigor the strike of the printing trades of New York City, which has tied up the magazine and book business completely since October 1st, continues. The strikers are becoming more confident every day that the bosses will not only have to come to terms, as in fact many already have, but that the international presidents of the "outlawed" unions involved will have to recede from their stand of making common cause with the employers rather than with the rebel unions.

Considerable prestige has come to the "outlawed" locals from the fact that the Central Federated Union has expressed its sympathy with the efforts of the printers to better their conditions, and that it has offered to mediate between the internationals involved and the expelled locals. This action of the C. F. U. has so startled Gompers officialdom in Washington that the C. F. U. was threatened with revocation of its charter should it persist in supporting the rebels against their internationals.

To this charge the C. F. U. has replied that its resolution was of a general nature and did not presume to take sides in a factional controversy and besides, that the international presidents since their arrival in the city had remained strangely aloof from organized labor, their presence being known only through their interviews in the daily papers.

GET BUSY IN MICHIGAN FREEDOM IS AT STAKE

On Sunday, Sept. 14, Joseph H. Downer and Daniel Atcheff were arrested in Flint, Michigan, in company with some twenty other workers in a restaurant. They were charged with holding a meeting without a permit and with violating the state criminal syndicalism law. All except Downer and Atcheff were released. These two were held three weeks and finally released on bond.

But the case against Downer and Atcheff will come to trial on Monday, Nov. 10. The Detroit Defense Committee is making every effort to arouse the workers of Michigan to the dangers to the working class if a conviction is allowed. They are asking every man and woman in Michigan who has any love of freedom in his mind to do all in their power to give publicity to this case.

Hold meetings everywhere. Talk to your shop mates. Tell them of what is at stake in the coming trial. If you do not know the facts of the case send to William J. Harding, 215 Gratiot avenue, Detroit, Michigan, for literature and information, AND DO IT NOW! Nov. 10 is but a few days off.

Funds are also urgently needed. Send such money as you are able to collect to William J. Harding, Secretary Downer-Atcheff Defense, 215 Gratiot ave., Detroit. But above all, get the facts of the case before your friends and acquaintances. Freedom of the workers of Michigan is at stake, and if a conviction is had in this case it will set a precedent to railroad to the penitentiary any other worker who dares criticize the capitalist class. YOU MAY BE THE NEXT!

OFFICIAL SEES MENACE

Washington, Oct. 27.—Timothy Shea, acting president of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, made a statement last night to the effect that in case congress should pass the proposed anti-strike law it would not be observed by the firemen and hostlers. Mr. Shea's statement was quite lengthy, but one portion of it was as follows:

Would Not Be Obeyed

"If these interests or the legislators believe railroad employes will unresistingly submit to any such invasion of their rights as citizens, they had better expel that thought from their minds, because I believe I speak for the locomotive firemen and hostlers at least when I say that any law which deprives them of the rights of American citizenship would not be observed, not because this class of American citizens are lawbreakers but because such a law would be unwarranted, un-American and contrary to American institutions."

Mr. Shea objected very strongly to having the railroad men singled out pressive legislation should be enby congress against whom special reacted.

CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM EXPOSED TO VIEW

By Podunk Red

The California anti-syndicalist law has served as a drag net much the same as the vagrancy law does in other states. It pulls in the Reds and keeps them locked up until they get a trial. That means from six months to a year and a half; then they are discharged. We take it with the war hysteria dead, and the country raging now about the high cost of living, there can hardly be a frame-up successfully repeated like the raw Chicago deal. San Francisco and Los Angeles are the stages where the latest bourgeois farce is to be played. The thing to do is to bail out the fellow workers and defeat the aim of the state flunkies who think they are better serving their masters when they act the part of the stage villain. I suppose the capitalists and the bourgeoisie who applaud the asinine antics of the capitalists' finks and dicks (I refer to the scissor bills, of course,)

Will shake hands with themselves
Over this wonderful victory,
And believe they have ended the class struggle,
By arresting a few class conscious workers
On a fake law that doesn't even serve
As a good frame-up tool.

Let us analyze the law and see if we have violated it.

"The term 'criminal syndicalism' is . . . . any doctrine teaching or aiding and abetting the commission of crime, sabotage (which word is . . . . defined as meaning wilful and malicious damage or injury to physical property) or unlawful acts of force and violence or unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of a change in industrial ownership or control, or affecting a political change."

The statute says that anyone who advocates "criminal syndicalism" in any way, by writing, speaking, selling books advocating it, etc., is guilty and will get one to fourteen years' imprisonment.

Now, no I. W. W. member out of his swaddling clothes believes in crime of any kind as a means of revolution. He knows that the master criminals are the big capitalists, who rob their employees, and rig their customers. They have been indicted many times by the government and are well known to the police of the country, but they always get off with a nominal fine at most or a few days in jail; minutes, rather, for their bondsmen are ready to bail them out at a moment's notice. Instead of jails, they are taken direct to the district attorney's office or some hotel, so that no stain will be put on their high criminality. They commit sabotage by adulterating their products, increasing its worthlessness in proportion to its upward pricing. They believe in all sorts of means of terrorism, gunnery, thuggery, and use them, too, "as a means of a change in industrial ownership or control or affecting a political change."

In other words, this is what is called "passing the buck." Capitalists can't avoid digging their own grave, and when clear-visioned workingmen call attention to their clumsy undertakings, cavortings, the said capitalists get sore and charge us with trying to commit the same crimes they're so fond of. It's the old trick of the pickpocket making his get-away by yelling, "Stop, thief!"

GRAND DEFENSE MEETING HELD IN CHICAGO

On Sunday, October 26, there was a splendid meeting held in Belmont Hall on North Clark street in Chicago in the heart of the Swedish district under the auspices of the Scandinavian Bail and Bond Committee. The hall holds regularly about 500 chairs, but this time we had to ask part of the audience to take seats on the platform. The aisles were well filled and a few left, as there was no room for them.

Fellow Worker John Sandgren acted as chairman and the speakers were Nils R. Svenson, editor of the ex-S. P. paper, Svenska Socialisten; Charles Plahn, recently released from Leavenworth; Ernest Holmen; Attorney Otto Christensen; William D. Haywood and J. T. Doran, who has just arrived from Leavenworth prison. The meeting lasted for about three hours, and the audience stayed to the end, listening with intense interest to tthe speeches.

Fellow Worker Haywood made the appeal for the collection which brot a little over $268. Besides this, several hundred dollars were loaned for bail purposes and promises of considerable amounts were received.

Meetings of this kind show to the world that the people are with us in our efforts to gain the freedom of the class war prisoners. People consider these prisoners innocent and want to see them free.

SOMEWHERE ON THE S. P. MEN WORK LIKE HORSES AND LIVE LIKE MULES

By Card No. 230,106

Conditions are almost unbearable on the main line railway running thru the state of Nevada. The long suffering men are beginning to grumble; soon their muttered discontent will doubtless take active form.

Personal familiarity with the "clubhouses" of the Southern Pacific Railroad at various divisions tells me that in no case are the men given a square deal as to housing or eating. For instance, at Sparks, a few miles east of Reno, Nevada, the men are regarded as animals by the company. When they come in tired out from their day's labor and seek rest, they are assigned to cages.

Their sleeping apartment is a room six by eight, containing two cots, and strung over the top with chicken wire. The difference between this and rooms in very cheap lodging houses in large cities is, that in the latter only one cot is permitted in the cage. Ventilation is exceedingly poor, as the only windows are at the end of the hall.

Even then the worn out workers have a poor chance of sleeping because of the poolroom with its noisy players and the dining rooms with the waitresses walking the concrete floor every hour of the twenty-four. Both serve to keep them awake, while the bathroom, wash and toilet all throw their foul odors into the sleeping quarters. As a result, the men leave their cages unrefreshed and discontented. These men are bound to awake and organize right for better conditions shortly.

At Imlay, Nev., a freight division east of Sparks, there are four dormitories, each containing five beds. The rooms are 18 by 24, and one of them has only one window in it. With the sweaty clothing of the railroad workers hung up on wire strung around this small enclosure, the stench thrown off and unable to find an outlet is terrible, and the unfortunate worker dreams of abbatoirs while he is trying to snatch a bit of rest to prepare himself for the next day's work.

The dining-room, poolroom, and kitchen are located directly underneath the sleeping quarters. The noise is something terrible and precludes any idea of a decent rest, night or day.

S. P. Dungeon.

Carlton, Nev., is the next passenger division east of Imley where I am personally familiar with the conditions. The sleeping quarters, located in the basement, are so unsanitary and unpleasant, that the men call them the "S. P. Dungeons." Imagine men sleeping in a dark, unsanitary basement summer and winter. These men have done it for years.

They are just awakening to their unhappy lot. There are seventeen small single "rooms" (?) in this basement and two windows, 24 by 18 inches. These provide all the ventilation; daylight there is none. As the beanery, clubroom, and kitchen are right above the dungeons, the men claim that it is impossible to get any rest. At all these places, the help connected with the commissary department have better sleeping accommodations. Long hours, however, is the rule. All kitchen help work 12 hours; cashiers and waitresses, 8 hours.

As this road, like all other railway lines, is under government control, the help naturally expect an 8 hour day, but the railroad powers on the S. P. have different views.

It is interesting to note the treatment accorded the thousands of soldiers who passed over this line during the war and demobilization. They had no cash as a rule, and when the "clubhouse" (restaurants operated by the company) got through with them, their pocket books were useless. Although the railroads were controlled by the government, the soldiers were compelled to pay full transient prices. These are some of the prices that took the soldiers' cash:

Ham or bacon and eggs	60c.
Sandwich and coffee	25c.
Coffee and sinkers	20c.

At Imlay, a waitress and porter were sent by the manager thru the train fiilled with soldiers, selling candy and green apples. The latter were not fit to eat, but the soldiers were soaked 10 cents apiece for them. While the influenza was on here, the company removed all the chairs from the clubhouse and stuck up signs "keep moving," but they did not, however, provide more sanitary sleeping quarters for the men.

There are Mexican and Italian workers in shops and sections and it is safe to say that these men would welcome organization.

The facts I have given are not exagerated and will show that there is plenty of room for improvement here. This is a good field for delegates of No. 600 to get busy.

Workers of Germany Casting Aside the Old Forms Industrial Workers of the World Send Greetings

I. W. W. I. W. W.

(INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD) PROLETARIANS OF GERMANY!

Join the "ONE BIG UNION"—the German organization of the "INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD."

The capitalism of the world can only be overthrown by the proletariat of the world. The capitalism of the world organizes itself in the capitalistic **League of Nations,** and the world's proletariat in the **Industrial Workers of the World.** The Second International of the Socialists is the association of the proletarian lackeys of the capitalistic League of Nations. In the reactionary Labor International Mr. Legien (of Germany) works hand in hand with Samuel Gompers. Down with the robber states, down with all political parties and all reactionary craft unions that support this League of Nations.

JOIN THE REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD!

PROLETARIANS OF GERMANY! The emancipation of the working class can only be the work of the workers themselves. The proletarians of Germany must be organized as a class in order to join in the final battle between Labor and Capital, which the revolution of November, 1918, has placed upon the daily schedule of history. The German proletarians must proclaim the proletarian state and the proletarian economic order. The organism of the proletarian state power is the Soviets. The basis on which society can exist is the industry producing all necessities of life.

THE CLASS ORGANIZATION OF THE PROLETARIANS HAS THE TASK OF ORGANIZING ALL HEAD AND MANUAL WORKERS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE SHOPS! The Industrial Organization is the basis of the proletarian state.

PROLETARIANS OF GERMANY! Join the Industrial Organization! The various Industrial Organizations form the ONE BIG UNION. **The Industrial Union is a part of the "General Workers' Union." The "General Workers' Union" is a part of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD,** going under the initials of **"I. W. W.,"** and which was organized in the United States, having already taken root in the entire English and Spanish-speaking world.

The **"Industrial Workers of the World"** is a revolutionary fighting organization. NO LARGE COFFERS, NO STRIKE BENEFITS—that is their issue. The task of this organization is the proclamation of revolutionary general strikes, and the proclamation of the **dictatorship of the proletarians of the world,** with the final task to establish the PROLETARIAN SOCIETY.

ONE BIG UNION for all Proletarians of the World! The Third International must be the international of the united proletarian class struggle against the bourgeoisie of the world. Make the words of the Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Engels come true: **"WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!"**

Join the INDUSTRIAL UNION. JOIN the "GENERAL WORKERS' UNION." JOIN the **"INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD."**

(INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD)

I. W. W. I. W. W.

THE GERMAN SPARTICANS FOR INDUSTRIAL FORM

The Berlin organization of The Communist Party of Germany recently adopted a declaration on mass action versus industrial unionism. A translation of parts of this declaration is here given after "Kommunistische Arbeiterzeitung" of Hamburg, for Sept. 19,1919.

"We hereby proclaim: **The street is lost.** There is no question about it. But those who are wide-awake to further development will notice that the proletariat was driven—to parliament? No. **The sound eye will see that the proletariat has been driven into the industries.** There the great uprising is fomenting; there it broke out in great strikes, and there it will not and shall not come to rest. **Spontaneously the industrial organizations arose and shoved the craft organization aside. Here is solid ground upon which the battalions again can be organized.**

"He who says that the technique of the industrial organization is related to the idea of organization underlying the old party, he does not know the real nature of the industrial organization.

"To the bourgeois the parliament may appear to be the symbol of social power. **To the proletariat,** not the parliament but **the industry is the symbol of social power. Questions of production are decided in the industry, not in the parliament.**

"Only so do we understand the declaration of the Third International that speaks of the subordination of the parliamentarian methods, not coordination. Only so can we understand the situation in Germany at present. The industry is what we want to own and control."

MESSAGE OF CHEER

Spokane, Oct. 31.—The Spokane District convention of Lumber Workers I. U. No. 500 held at St. Regis, Mont., October 15 to 19 wired the following greeting to all class war prisoners.

"We, the members of Lumber Workers I. U. No. 500, I. W. W., in Spokane District assembled at St. Regis, Mont., extend to you the hand of good fellowship and promise you that the extension of our Union will burst the chains that hold you."

Committee of Greetings:
John Fox
R. E. Sayres
John Bender.

The telegram was sent to the following: Herman Suhr, state penitentiary, Folsom, California; P. R. Green, Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas; Frank Fleury, Box 58, Boise, Idaho; Tom Mooney, state penitentiary, San Quentin, California, Eugene V. Debs, federal penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia and Charles L. Anderson, soldiers home, Boise, Idaho.

AKRON ACTIVE

Akron, Ohio, Oct. 20.—The Workers Defense League of Akron gave a dance and social Saturday evening, Oct. 18 in Kaiser Hall. The attendance was unusually good, as the program included several addresses in different languages.

Some good books on working class economics were given away. The league is becoming a very important factor in Akron and expects to do some very important work in the ensuing struggles between capital and labor. We are arranging for a series of lectures for the coming winter season and have the hearty support of all worker's organizations in Akron.

James O'Brien, Sec.-Treas.

Stockton, Oct. 11.—The Los Angeles indictment is similar to the one that was dismissed at Stockton.

The trial of Malley, Levin and McDermott has been set for November 18. Mrs. Malley has been bound over to the superior court. McHugo's trial has been continued to November 6.

GERMAN RADICAL UNIONS UNITE INDUSTRIALLY

Political action by the working class in Germany has passed its zenith. The new day belongs to the industrial organizations. We are printing herewith a translation of a proclamation which appeared in the Hamburg "Kommunistischen Arbeiter-Zeitung" recently. It proclaims the new tactics of the workers of Germany who have been driven from the parliaments with machine guns and poison gas and are now organizing at the source of power, at the point of production. This new phase of the labor movement spells the death of parliamentarism, of compromise of the demands of the workers, of capitalism itself.

According to "Kommunistische Arbeiterzeitung" of Hamburg, Germany, a conference was held in Duesseldorf, Sept. 15-16, where representatives from five groups of radical unions met to discuss the question of unity. These five groups were "Freie Vereinigung" (Syndicalist), "Allgemeine Bergarbeiterunion," "Arbeiterunion," of Essen, "Deutsche Arbeiterunion" of Dusseldorf and "Allgemeine Arbeiterverband".

"Allgemeine Bergarbeiterunion" includes all the mine workers, who had already united at a conference held in Essen March 30, 1919.

"Freie Vereinigung" had recently gained some 10,000 new members who joined in protest against the treason of the craft union leaders. The "Deutsche Arbeiterunion" of Dusseldorf counts among its members the municipal workers of that city. "Allgemeine Arbeiterunion of Essen" was also formed as a protest against the treasonable methods of the old leaders during the past few years, and for the same reason independent unions sprang up over the whole country, which it is now sought to unite with the others. They are, consequently, starting with quite a large membership.

At Dusseldorf a joint commission worked out a new program which unites these above-mentioned unions into one body under the name of "Freie Arbeiter Union" (The Independent Labor Union). Its basis is industrial organization, and the new union is a Federation of Industrial Unions. The various industrial groups are to be known as "Federation of Mine Workers," "Federation of Metal Workers," etc.

This step of our German fellow workers is a red letter event in the annals of the industrial union movement. The German workers were cheated out of the fruits of the revolution by not being industrially organized before. They were unable to overthrow capitalism because they had no organs of production by means of which to take charge. They are now remedying that fault, and they will soon be in shape to appropriate the fruits of the revolution for the workers, instead of merely lifting a few politicians into power.

SIOUX CITY MAIL

There is mail in Sioux City Iowa, for James Fitzpatrick, Paul Leuder, Reint Knilman, John Boland, Kenneth Cameron, A. C. Ward, F. E. Rogeel, Jesse Lemens, P. H. Hentges, Fred Engel, Harry Livingston, Frank Salin, Frank Patton, Charles Walberg, Erle Anderson, Ed. Welman, Harry Johnson, Arthur Brown, Harry Bowman, Thos. Donlon, H. R. Spencer, Selne Ernest Hall, Theodore Zanfes, E. H. Dryer, Chester Dancer, Arthur Sigler, Manuel Ramirez, G. Torrey, J. N. Rubacadre, Archie Grant Jakov Topich, Jos. Gordon, Miss Pearl Sphear, Wm. H. Meyer, Joe Dvoracek, C. B. Bates, Frank Hurlbert, E. Kivett, A. Hakenson, H. Smith, Frank Scott, Henry Goldberg, and A. S. Woods.

There are also receipts for the following: Joe Martin, 487F; F. Wall, 921F; D. Matheson, 665F; James Burns, 2036; Mike Wendel, E225; K. Cameron, 455F; John Szalach, 577F; John Conlin, Del.; W. J. Karl, E95; J. Lemens, 2121; A. Grimes, 662F; O. Weaver, Del.; Harper Bubb, 462F; Frank Scott, 2081; Chas. Kolar 703F; W. Smith, 884F; H. Smith, 282F; M. Bacharach, 955; F. Daniel, 492F; O. Rayner, 130F; James Ryan, 702F; R. S. Morgan, 268F; C. S. Bregen, 504-F; F. E. Smith, 900F; B. Linan, 879-F; James Tully, Del.; Paul Lueder, 278F; R. Jones, Del.; Dave Rommell, 11F; J. A. Parker, 663F; F. Lindholm, Del.; F. Grad, 569F; John Peterson, Del.; W. S. Pendleton, 661F; L. Renwal, 1118F; F. Chamberlain, 1044F; E. H. Helenins, 1025F, and H. P. Smith, 652F.

For this mail address Ray Lewis, 316 Jennings street, Sioux City, Ia.

GREETING OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD TO THE INDUSTRIAL UNIONISTS OF GERMANY

To the Wage Slaves of Germany,
Proletarians of Germany,
Fellow Workers:

With great interest we have followed your efforts to prepare yourselves for the coming gigantic struggle with your ruling class and your blood-stained government on an industrial revolutionary basis, and with enthusiasm we greet the forming of the "Freie Arbeiter Union," (The Independent Labor Union) of Germany, in which all the revolutionary labor unionists have united on an industrial, purely proletarian basis, into One Big Union.

We further greet the declaration of the Communist Party of Germany (Spartacans), that political action, parliamentarism, cannot be the means of liberating the working class, and record with satisfaction that you, the proletarians of Germany, have learned from the bath of blood which the ruling class, with the aid of the Social Democratic Noske—Guard has made you go through, that the wronged and enslaved wage workers were not driven by the machine guns into the parliament, but into the industries. There, proletarians of Germany, there is the place! The industry is the basis on which you must come together for industrial revolutionary and direct action. Only in the industrial, purely proletarian and revolutionary organizations can you increase your economic power without limit and concentrate your direct industrial action until you are invincible, without giving the bloodthirsty white guard the opportunity to shoot your bodies to pieces in the street.

Proletarians of Germany: We, the Industrial Workers of the World, stretch out our hands as brothers. Even if an ocean, a capitalist ruled sea lies between us, even if thousands of capitalist censors prevent us from exchanging thoughts, our thoughts are still with you. Your struggle is our struggle and your aim is our aim—the liberation of the working class from capitalist oppression.

Fellow Workers: The liberation of the working class can only be the work of the workers themselves. If you want these words of Karl Marx to come true, it cannot be done except you organize yourselves on a proletarian basis into One Big Union, so that your power may be invincible, and go to direct action, under the battle cry, "One for all and all for one."

Industrial Workers of Germany: The ruling class of Germany will recognize that the uniting of the wage slaves on the proletarian, industrial basis is equal to a sentence of death to capitalism! For this reason, fellow workers, we dare say that the agitation for the "Freie Arbeiter Union," and for the One Big Union will for you mean the most brutal persecution thru the state power of the white guard; just as we here have had thousands of I. W. W. members murdered, lynched, beaten and persecuted and put into jail for up to twenty years in the prison hell holes of capitalist democratic America, so will your blood-stained Scheideman-Noske conspiracy set the bloodthirsty Cossacks on your heels.

Fellow Workers: Be brave and courageous. Think of our Russian brothers and their proletarian revolution, of the unspeakable misery of the proletariat of the whole world and that the oppressed of the world are jubilant over your achievement. Remember that the victims of the class struggle in the dungeons of all capitalist terror states put their whole hope in you, and us, and remember further the crime of the still continuing mass murders, and forget not that you are not standing alone. WE ARE WITH YOU IN CLASS CONSCIOUS SOLIDARITY AND REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTING SPIRIT! WITH YOU FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE WORKING CLASS! WITH YOU FOR THE WORLD REVOLUTION!

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Oct. 27, 1919.
Chicago, Illinois,
United States of America.

FIFTY MILLION PROFITS!

Mexico City.—The Aguila Oil Co. made $50,000,000 in NET profits in Mexico in the past eight years—over $6,000,000 a year.

Did you get any of these profits, Mr. American Workingman?

Did you get any of the profits of any of the other oil companies that are sucking the blood of the Mexican people?

Do you own any oil stock?

Have the workers of Mexico ever harmed you?

Don't let the industrial pirates of Wall Street bully or or bamboozle you into a war against the Mexican workers!

DON'T FIGHT YOUR MEXICAN COMRADES!

(Appeal by Communist Party of Mexico.)

GOOD DEFENSE MEETING

Paterson, N. J.—A rousing defense meeting was held here on Oct. 17, with Fellow Worker John Pancner as the speaker. Fellow Worker Doree, who has just established himself as secretary treasurer of No. 1000, also spoke. The collection amounted to $151.00, which was particularly good in view of the fact that a defense meeting had been held only three weeks before. These meetings are the first of the sort that the I. W. W. has held here since the war. The good effects on the general organization work are noticeable.

DETROIT JOB NEWS

Detroit, Oct. 25.—The Dupont Co. is operating at Detroit, Flint and Pontiac. Wages for muckers in ditches, 60 cents an hour, on scaffolds 55 cents an hour, on top and all grading work 50 cents an hour; skinners, $4.50 a day, 10 hours; skinners on dump carts, $5 and $6 a day, and the same applies to wheelers and to scrapers. Carpenters, 88 cents an hour.

Camp conditions are fair, grub fair, sanitation rotten. This camp has baths, hot and cold water, but they are out of commission so far. Board, $8 a week. All men coming this way can get all the information they want at headquarters. We can use some live members on this job.—Delegate E412.

RESIGNATION

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27, 1919.
To the General Executive Board and
The Membership of the
Industrial Workers of the World.
Fellow Workers:

I hereby resign from the General Defense Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
C. E. Payne,
Editor "The New Solidarity."

Ed Martin and C. D. Peters are requested to communicate at once with Fred Fischer, General Delivery, Bayard, Nebraska.

DISCOURAGE JOB ACTION FOR SELF PROTECTION OF UNION MEMBERS

Indianapolis, Oct. 16.—The A. F. of L. is organizing some of the slaves in this town. The machinists say they have 3500 members, while but a few years ago they had only 200. They have never done anything here in trying to shorten the work day or getting better conditions for machinists.

I worked in one shop where 17 men were discharged in one week for being members of the I. A .M. The men held a meeting and some of them wanted to strike but the national organizer discouraged them. He asked them how long they thought they could stay out on strike and asked them if they didn't know that the I. A. M. didn't pay strike benefits unless one is member for three months.

There were about 60 at the meeting and the national organizer told them that they could not call a strike because it took 75 per cent. of the men working in the shop, union and non-union to call a strike. He told them to leave it to the organization committee. They were to put out bills calling for a meeting of all the men working in the shop for the following week, but the bills failed to appear. The men then elected a committee to go and see the superintendent of the shop. He told them that he was running open shop, and that he would hire and fire whom he wished.

A meeting was called and the men wanted to strike, for they argued that if they did not strike now they would not have a union man in the shop within a week but again the organizer discouraged them. He told them that the trouble was that they had the superintendent at their shop all worked up, and he advised the men to stop talking union and holding meetings for three of four weeks and he was sure the superintendent would come to them and sign up. The organizer told them that the winter was no time to strike and that they would have to wait until next summer or until they were organized 100 per cent. then he would tell them what to do.

One member told of a man who had been discharged. He went to the shop to ask for work and was told to come back at noon and he would be put to work, but when he came back at noon he was told that they could not use him. The national organizer answered that it was a good thing that some of the men did get discharged for then they could get work in other shops and this plant for which we were working would not be able to get men to fill our places and if they did, he was sure they would be union men.

In talking of strike benefits, he told them that only a few of them could draw strike benefits as most of the men had been in the union for only a few weeks, so no strike was called. Two of the best men left the union that night and others said, "What's the use of belonging to the union if we cannot do anything until next summer or until we are 100 per cent. organized?"

The break is sure to come and then the men will organize right.—Del. 460.

CHARLES KRIEGER TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

trial Workers of the World not only preached but financed violence. In the course of the trial this assertion was enlarged by a fairy tale that the organization had a special fund set aside for the purpose of dynamiting factories and the home of the rich.

Some of the literature has already been introduced. The defense insisted that if any portion of a pamphlet is read, all of it be read. So that the jury and the crowd of spectators were treated to a soap-box reading of Grover Perry's "Revolutionary I. W. W." and Joe Ettor's "Industrial Unionism, the Road to Freedom;" by the prosecuting lawyers. The effect produced was not the one calculated by them. The jury listened open-mouthed.

A Christian Scientist, a kindly old woman, nodded her head gravely as the reading of Perry's booklet was finished. "It's beautiful, beautiful . . . If only they do what they say we would have a lovely world . . ."

The jury was finally picked after eight days of examination and after one venire of 150 had been exhausted and a supplementary panel of 50 almost exhausted. The jury as it now stands is predominantly boss farmer in its complexion, but it includes a building contractor, bank cashier, and oil producer.

One of the most remarkable features of the trial, and one which is rather unique in the history of labor litigation, is the genuinely judicial attitude of Redmond S. Cole, District Court judge who presides at this trial. He is a young man, keen-minded, thoroughly likeable, and apparently intent upon a strictly legal conduct of the proceedings. His decisions on disputed points have as often as not been in favor of the defense.

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois
Telephone, Haymarket 6799

Subscription Price, One Year, $1.50. Six Months, 75 Cents.
Bundle Orders, 3 cents per copy, Express Prepaid.
Make Money Orders for Subscriptions Payable to "The New Solidarity."

C. E. PAYNE, Editor.

STICKERS UNHEEDED

Stickers are being posted far and wide with this inscription: "Don't buy Overland automobiles. They are unfair to organized labor. All mechanics stay away from Toledo. Strike on."

The workers seem to be paying almost no attention to the admonitions of the sticker. As many as ever are riding in their new Overlands.

TO DO, OR NOT TO DO

There is at times still some talk of bringing the ex-kaiser to trial for his high crimes and misdemeanors. It may be done, but if it ever is, the strongest count against him will be the charge that he aided Lenine and Trotzky to go from Switzerland to Russia.

No matter how hard pressed Bill may have been, the crime of making an ally of a worker can never be forgiven. The great problem now confronting other crowned heads, of the democracies, as well as of the monarchies, is whether to punish Bill for hiring men who did not belong to the Kings' Union and thus endanger all kings, or to let him go scott free and run the risk of setting a bad example to other kings who find themselves in a pinch. It is bad either way, but likely to be worse the other.

GROWTH

As the planted seed begins to swell with the coming of springtime and put forth the shoots that are to become the plant of the future, it begins to crack and heave the ground above it. An unthinking worm, viewing the upheaval of ground, may consider that this breaking up of the crust of the earth will result in the destruction of the world. But, however the worm may view the upheaval, growth is necessary to fulfil the law of life.

As the planted idea of freedom begins to take form in the minds of mankind and branch out to the sunlight of life and the future, it begins to crack and heave old social forms that have been considered permanent. Unthinking men, viewing the upheaval of the old social forms, cónsider that this breaking up of the crust of society will result in the destruction of civilization. But, however these men may view the upheaval, the growth of freedom is necessary to fulfil the law of life.

WHO IS THE PUBLIC?

Many of the lackeys of the master class are foaming at the mouth about the coal strike that is coming on. In sheer helplessness in the face of the united working class, they can do nothing else than talk and scream forth proclamations and orders and appeals and finally whines of helplessness.

Talk of the fundamental rights of the public and of the calamity that will befall and the suffering that will be caused is bandied about as if those lackeys had some regard for humanity. But the special interests that stand back of those lackeys and mouthpieces have no regard other than that of their own financial gain.

The Public? Who is this, or what is it? Does it consist of such representatives as E. H. Gary of the Steel Trust, and John D. Rockefeller of Ludlow fame, and W. H. Taft who issued the first anti-labor injunction, and others of that stripe? The workers are no longer fooled by such hypocritical claims; now even the capitalists are not fooled into believing that they are fooling the workers.

Both sides are coming to see things clearly—the owners to the loss of their mastery and the workers to the gain of their freedom.

CHAINED TO THE RAILS

We use but very little time comparing the different treatment accorded workers and employers by government officials. These things are so apparent they need no elaboration. The time and space is better used to explain the methods and necessity of industrial organization. But now and then a small instance—not so small, either, at times—may be recounted with advantage.

The Cummins bill introduced in the U. S. senate makes it a criminal offense for a railroad worker to go on strike, no matter what the provocation may be. This provision is embodied ir the bill which arranges the manner of turning the railroads back to the financiers who claim ownership. It is a very handy thing for the owners to have the roads handed back in good shape and the workers returned gagged and bound to the roads

But how different the treatment given the owners of those same roads. The owners fix the rates for freight and passenger service and boldly tell all and sundry to pay their demands or have no service. At once senators and government officials are at their beck and call to see that the public does pay just what is demanded and no one suggests that the owners should be penalized for setting the price at which the service is rendered.

The workers are criminals for setting the selling price of their labor power.

The owners are makers of laws and set the selling price of public service.

COMPARISONS

No more monstrous lie was ever perpetrated on innocent workers than the one the capitalists are continually repeating to the effect that the dictatorship of the proletariat would mean indiscriminate slaughter and bloodshed. The two reasons why these statements are made is because the capitalists themselves are guilty of these very things, and also because they would have the workers believe that a worker is necessarily vile and a master is divine.

But there is one proof that such a statement is absolutely false. If the workers were capable of being guilty of such crimes and degenerate actions as they are accused of they would never submit to the system of servitude they now endure. The very fact that the workers endure slavery is proof positive that they are such inherent lovers of peace and good will that they will not kill even their oppressors to gain freedom. Were the workers as savage as they are painted there would be no system of mastery and servitude.

USELESS HENCEFORTH

There is no reason why a labor organization of the type of the A. F. of L. should be in existence. True, there are many people who have the idea, however mistaken it may be, that such an organization makes for the welfare and advancement of those who are members of it. But such a notion is erroneous.

The main function of the A. F. of L. has come to be one of dickering and compromise with the bosses for whom the members of the different unions work. The members organize to obtain better conditions for themselves, but eventually all are brought under the rule adopted by the officials, that the only function of the union is to uphold the capitalist system.

No organization of workers is necessary to maintain capitalism. The capitalists will see to that, either with or without the help of the union officials. They are having too much help with the ignorant workers who do not understand the industrial situation. The only labor organization that should be in existence is one that is formed to change the system of production from the capitalist system to that of the system of cooperative production or industrial communism.

SEEING THEMSELVES

Great terror is conjured up by many wiseacres over what a time of terror is to ensue when the proletariat shall take charge of the industries of the world. With fearsome phrases and scareful voices they point to the French revolution of 1789 and say, "Look! Do you want to repeat those days of violence and bloodshed and starvation?"

Some of those statements we admit; some we do not admit. We admit that there was a reign of terror in 1789-'93. But we do not admit that it was the result of any working class revolution. That event was the revolution of the business interests, of the financiers. It was they who directed the revolution in its entirety; it was they who profited from it; it was they who ruthlessly slaughtered the workers who tried to gain some small advantages to compensate themselves for their toil and misery.

In distinction from the revolution of the capitalists, would we point these people to the revolutions that are now taking place throughout the world. The revolution was bloodless until the capitalists started a counter revolution and the White Terror. In Hungaria, in Bavaria, in Austria there has been no bloodshed except such as has been forced on the workers by the capitalists and their henchmen. No workers have taken reprisals until forced to do so by the capitalists, and even then the measure of revenge has been almost negligible.

When the capitalists would point out the terrors the workers are "sure to bring" in the wake of the coming revolution, they but see themselves in the mirror of truth; their own actions are portrayed to their fear-crazed minds.

TODAY—AND TOMORROW

The New York "World" is making a feature at the present time of special labor articles. But they are not the friendly articles published by capitalist dailies just prior to the elections and then suddenly cut off. They are more in the nature of horrible examples. They are made to appear as if "labor" has suddenly gone hog-wild and cannot longer be depended on to know what is right.

In the issue of October 19 the "World" has over a page of instances of broken contracts and strikes that were not sanctioned by the officials of the unions involved, about ninety cases being mentioned specifically, and scores of others being referred to as "other strikes." The wail goes through every instance that "contracts were broken," "the officials of the union were defied," "members of arbitration boards were hissed," and that the men did several things not expected of them by the great labor skinners.

The "World" seems to dimly sense that the common members of the unions are taking the ordering of their own lives out of the hands of delegated officials. The "World" does not like it and fulminates against it, as well becomes the spokesman for Big Business.

But what can it do? The workers have been drawn into the industries where they have become socially conscious of their class interests and of their relations to other industrial workers. The wage workers now know that they are definitely in and of the working class. But more than this, they are coming to know that the workers are the only useful class in the world, and this knowledge is giving them, in addition to their class consciousness, a feeling of power and strength that is determined to find expression.

The day when the members of labor organizations have been blind followers of leaders, even leaders they may have elected, is past. "Leaders" are now coming to be elected not to give orders and directions, but to perform certain work, a work that the members want done. Least of all are they elected to bind the members of "their unions" to any master for any length of time for any wage or condition.

It may be true that thousands of members of unions have broken contracts and defied their officials. But what of it? These men are living their own lives and are responsible to no one but themselves and their class. Today they are breaking contracts written by their officials with the masters of industry. Tomorrow they will break the Social Contract which guarantees to an owner the right to the products of the labor of others.

BREAKING AWAY FROM COMPROMISE

MANIFESTO OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO

A convention of the Socialist Party of Mexico was held in Mexico City Aug. 25 to Sept. 4. Reports from the congress are to the effect that it was dominated by Luis N. Morones, a lieutenant of Gompers, who helped to deceive the Mexican workers at the Laredo convention last year. The result of the actions of the convention was that a Communist party was formed by the Left Wing elements, who have issued the following manifesto:

The Communist Party of Mexico issues the following declaration of principles and program of organization and invites the cooperation of all who are with it agreed:

1.—We affirm our absolute adherence to the principles of Revolutionary Communism as originally set forth in the Communist Manifesto and "Capital" by Karl Marx and in auxiliary works of Marx and Frederick Engels, as enunciated by the First International in 1847 and sustained by it in the years that followed, and as declared and interpreted with new vigor by the Third International at Moscow in 1919.

2.—We affirm our emphatic approval of the revolutionary principles of the Bolsheviki of Russia, the Spartacans of Germany, the Communist Parties of Hungary and the United States and the Left Wing Socialist Parties and groups of other countries, and shall cooperate with these elements to the fullest possible extent.

3.—We refuse to support or associate with any other group not unequivocally committed to the principles of Revolutionary Communism and not recognizing the fundamental fact of the class struggle. We will always give credit to any person or group of persons for aiding the workers even in a temporary way or for opposing capitalist injustices but we will never consider reforms of permanent value. We will always hold fast to the basic truth that lasting relief can only come thru the abolition of capitalism and the communistic ownership and management of all industry.

4—We assert the transcendental importance of revolutionary mass action and we will endeavor in cooperation with industrial unions and syndicates, to accustom the workers to a constantly increasing use of it. We approve of both industrial and political action when so utilized as to actually aid the workers in the class struggle—never otherwise. To depreciate the value of either is foolish. The only question for Communists to decide, is whether the particular action will be conducive to revolutionary purposes and hasten the winning of the class struggle. Lenine in Russia has used all methods, industrial action, political action, combinations of both cooperative organizations, and anything that would serve his ends. We believe Lenine is right. We also recommend the political strike as a new and very important tactic, constituting a bridge between industrial and political action and inevitably leading the working class to greater strength and finally to victory.

5.—We empathically condemn all wars between capitalist governments and we call on all Communists to refuse to aid or serve in them. We especially denounce the plot of American capitalists to force the American government into intervention in the affairs of Mexico as an infernal conspiracy which, if successful, will cost thousands of lives of workers and cause terrible suffering and criminal waste of money. We appeal to our comrades in the United States to resist the scheme by all possible means and particularly by a general strike if further steps should be taken in favor of intervention.

6.—Accepting the economic interpretation of history as scientific and correct, we realize that there can be no real liberty, peace and happiness in society, while the capitalist system lasts. The class struggle, wars, and misery must go on until the downfall of the system. The liberation of the masses cannot come until International Communism has been instituted, classes have been obliterated and all men and women become workers. Before this final stage, there will necessarily be the intermediate stage of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, when the workers will size the full fruits of their labor, dominate society completely and deny all participation to those who will not work. As scientific Communists we must direct all our present energies toward the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. This is our immediate objective. The task of establishing Communism will be comparatively easy after this next step has been taken.

7.—We strongly endorse the organization known as the "I. W. W." or Industrial Workers of the World, as offering the most practicable and constructive means of uniting the workers and preparing them for the task of taking control of industry. We regard the One Big Union as indispensable if the working class is to gain the power necessary to own and direct the factories, mines, land and resources of the world. For this reason we denounce the American Federation of Labor and similar organizations which divide the workers into separate craft unions with conflicting interests, and we oppose all compromise with these organizations or their representatives. Believing Industrial Unionism the most important Branch of Revolutionary Communist tactics, we urge all members of the Communist Party to become members of industrial unions, preferably I. W. W., and all members of industrial unions to become members of the Communist Party, so that the dual forms of activity may be efficiently coordinated.

8.—To secure the triumph of Revolutionary Communism and the emancipation of the working class, we, the provisional Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico, announce the organization of said party with the provisional officers whose names are appended at the close of this declaration and program, and we hereby issue to all Radical groups who are in agreement with these principles, a call for a national convention of the Communist Party of Mexico to be held in Mexico City at a date to be decided later, but probably in the month of November, 1919. Each Radical group endorsing these principles, shall be entitled to two delegates to the convention, their credentials to be accepted or rejected by this Executive Committee. We also announce the following program of organization of the Communist Party, the details to be developed as soon as convenient:

a) Maintenance of a political organization in all parts of the republic, to conduct electoral campaigns, try to elect Communist candidates to office and educate and awaken the proletariat by political agitation. Affiliation with the Third International and election by the Executive Committee of three delegates to it.

b) Industrial organization of the masses by formation of a Mexican branch of the I. W. W. with headquarters in Mexico City and local unions in all parts of the republic in accordance with the constitution of the I. W. W. These unions to be used as weapons of the working class for securing temporary gains in wages and working conditions, for forcing important concessions from the capitalists and capitalistic governments and for eventually establishing the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Existing Unions and syndicates to be changed, whenever possible, to conform to the rules of the I. W. W., so that they may affiliate with that organization. Strikes, boycotts and sabotage to be used for immediate benefits and more particularly as practice that will be valuable when the time comes for the general strike.

c) Constant and intelligent cooperation between the Communist Party and the industrial unions of Mexico and the Communist Parties and industrial unions of other countries.

d) Election, provisionally, by this Executive Committee, and permanently at a later date, by the national convention of the Communist Party, of a National Committee, to consist of one member from each group which is granted representation in the convention. Election by the National Convention of a permanent Executive Committee of not more than 9 persons who shall in turn elect an International Secretary, a National Secretary and Treasurer from among their own members. Meetings of the Executive Committee to be weekly if convenient and if not, at such times as may be decided by the committee. Meetings of the National Committee to be held at least twice a year. National conventions to be held at least once a year. The I. W. W. of Mexico to be entitled to 3 delegates to every national convention of the Communist Party and the Communist Party to be entitled to 3 delegates to every national convention of the I. W. W.

e) Immediate organization of locals of the Communist Party in all parts of the republic and the reorganization of existing local groups into Communist locals wherever possible. All members of the party to be required to pay $1. (one peso) a month to the National Treasurer at Mexico City. Local dues to be fixed by local organizations.

Provisional Officers:
International Secretary:
Adolfo Santibáñez
Secretary for Mexico:
Enrique H. Arce
Treasurer:
Geo. Barreda
Executive Committee:
Adolfo Santibáñez
Enrique H. Arce
Geo. Barreda
Linn A. E. Gale
Fulgencio C. Luna, Sr.
C. F. Tabler.

ANOTHER DRED SCOTT DECISION PENDING

By Covington Ami
(Written for "The Nation")

Is another Dred Scott decision pending in the trial of the I. W. W. men at Wichita, Kan.? Practically the charge is that the I. W. W. is a seditious organization having for its purpose the overthrow of the United States government, this indictment being brought against the defendants after two others had been quashed by the court, and after they had been in prison for nearly two years without trial. But, however that may be, if the men are found guilty of the charge, and I see no hope for any other outcome, and their conviction is upheld by the Supreme court, as I believe it will be, another Dred Scott decision will have been recorded by the American courts; for just as the old decision declared chattel slavery and the United States to be one and the same thing, just so the pending decision will declare wage slavery and our government one and the same; from which it will necessarily follow that all agitation against capitalism will be seditious and treasonable.

Not only will the I. W. W. be outlawed, but the Socialist, Communist and Labor political parties having as their program the displacement of capitalism by industrial democracy will also be placed outside the law, as will all such proposed coalitions as are now being formed between the miners and railroad workers. From which, if one has the slightest knowledge of American and English history, it will be seen that our courts are undertaking a pretty large and dangerous order, and that there is not the slightest chance of them being able to "deliver the goods."

But not only will the organizations mentioned be outlawed by such a decision but the courts will by such an act declare outlawed the theory of evolution, for there is not a word in the preamble that refers to the government; it merely declares: **"When capitalism shall have been overthrown,"** and up to now no one has ever, that I know of, held that the people of the United States were legally or otherwise bound to support the capitalist and landlord class for a minute, much less forever. Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln certainly never so held. And, think of a Dred Scott decision being rendered in JOHN BROWN'S STATE! But, "His soul goes marching on!"

POOR MEXICO?

Mexico like several of the countries of Europe, has had a revolution. Consequently, there is a wide-spread effort, on the part of those who are not enthusiastic about a revolution in the United States, to make it appear that the Mexicans have suffered terribly as a result of the disturbance of Diaz-Huerta law and order. Recent reports from Mexico put a very different face on the matter.

The foreign commerce of Mexico has never been as great as it was during the calendar year 1918—and this despite the persistent efforts of certain interests to make it appear that Mexico was in no position to do business with anybody.

The real situation is best reflected in the reports of certain corporations, financed by outside capital, and utilizing the resources of Mexico as a source of profit. The Aguila Company (English) had an original investment of about $30,000,000 American gold. On this investment, in 1918 the company reported net profits of over fourteen millions and paid a dividend of 25 per cent. on its stock. The Dutch Shell Co. paid a dividend in the same year of 48 per cent. on the preferred stock and 37 per cent. on the common. The Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co. is reported as paying dividends of 28 per cent. a quarter. So the story goes.

Poor Mexico? Hardly. If she were as poor as we are led to believe, there is little chance that Lord Cowdry and the Rockefeller interests, and the French, Dutch, Belgian and Norwegian capitalists would take the interest in her that they do.

Quite the contrary, it is a case of Rich Mexico. Her ample resources, her cheap labor, her heretofore pliant governments have offered opportunities for plunder that have drawn the vultures together.

If the Mexican people were poor, they would be left as lonely as are many other poor ones in the world. Rich and defenseless they are the prey of every spoiler. The revolution gives an opening. Disturbances afford an opportunity and the interventionists cry their wares to the four corners of the globe.

Mexico—rich in resources and commercial opportunities.

Mexico—poor in self-determination and international liberty!

—Scott Nearing.

The Beginnings of Union Organization in the United States

THE FORERUNNERS OF THE I. W. W.

(Being Chapter II, of "The Handbook of the I. W. W.," written by Justus Ebert)

The Industrial Workers of the World did not spring, like the mythological gods of old, out of nothing. Nor is it another Topsy, that just grew without ever having been born. The Industrial Workers of the World has its origin and parentage in modern economic development and its effects. The present capitalist industrial system is its father, and the labor movement of the past generations its mother. The I. W. W. has a long line of forbears, and is proud of its ancestry, both native and foreign, on the maternal side.

Just about 100 years ago—or in 1820—the United States began to experience an industrial revolution. Then the transformation from household industry to the factory system set in. Transportation was revolutionized by the introduction of the steamboat and the development of canals and turnpikes, and manufacturers began to surpass the old industries of shipping and foreign commerce. In these days, along with towns and cities, a labor class began to develop. In New England, the farmers left the land and moved into the textile centers; the daughters worked in the mills. The old conditions began to break down; new ones took their places. New issues, new class alignments and new movements were thus created.

From 1820 to 1850, the industrial revolution grew. The power loom, the hot air blast in the iron smelting industry, the mower, the reaper, the sewing machine, the friction match, the steam printing press, the use of the screw propeller on steamboats and the steam hammer were introduced. In 1826, the development of the railroad system began. Locomotive construction began about 1830. The first telegraph line was constructed in 1844. The change was a rapid one—a momentuous one.

Along with the introduction of these inventions came larger cities, more factories, stock companies, and a greater division between the capitalist class and the working class. It was during this period that the modern labor movement first appeared in this country. It was then that the workers from the farm and distant lands were brought together in ever increasing numbers in factories and lived together in districts in the cities occupied by themselves exclusively. Under these conditions the workers became conscious of their existence as a separate class in society and began to organize and to exert themselves as such against their employers and the new system generally. It was then that the first of the I. W. W.'s ancestors was born in this country.

* * *

I. W. W. POLICY ONE OF CONSTRUCTION

The I. W. W. believes in three vital things. First, the conflict of the interests between capital and labor, that is, the class struggle. Second, the necessity for a labor organization built in conformity with industrial concentration. Third, the abolition of the wages or capitalist system by means of such an organization, under the pressure attending the probable breakdown of capitalism. The I. W. W. calls this "building the new society within the shell of the old."

The I. W. W. policy is a constructive, evolutionary one. It is born of the present system and grew out of it. Throughout the labor movement in past decades, there will be found theories, aspirations and organizations tending in the same general direction as the I. W. W., with even greater clearness, definiteness and fulfilment.

* * *

CLASS STRUGGLE AN AMERICAN DOCTRINE

Not Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, but Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, great American statesmen, both of them, first formulated the doctrine of the class struggle on American soil. Sixty years before the two great socialists gave "The Communist Manifesto" to the world, Hamilton and Madison were arguing as to the proper basis of government before the Philadelphia convention to establish a constitution for the United States. Said Hamilton, in support of life office in, and control of, government by the strong and powerful:

> "All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The first are the rich and the well born; the other are the mass of the people."

Madison was even more analytical and specific in his appeal for a factional party government, representative of all the different interests, as a medium wherewith to balance the extremes of autocracy and democracy. Said he:

> "Those who hold, and those without, property have ever formed distinct interests in society. A landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a mercantile interest, a moneyed interest, with many lesser interests, grow up of necessity in civilized nations, and divide of necessity into different classes actuated by different sentiments and views."

* * *

DEVELOPING "THE LESSER INTERESTS"

The industrial development that followed close on the heels of the Philadelphia Convention with startling rapidity divided society into the class of "the few," called the capitalist class, and the class of "the many," called the working class. It has tended furthermore, to consolidate the landed, manufacturing, mercantile and moneyed classes into a powerful employing, capitalist and financial class. At the same time it has developed "the lesser interests"—meaning thereby the interests of the workers in the shops and factories—until they are represented by great labor organizations striving for social control in opposition to the capitalist class.

In the early labor organizations, the class struggle was not so apparent and marked as at the present time. For instance, the printers' society of New York, founded in 1808, admitted both employer and employe to membership. The New York Typographical Society of 1831, however, had a constitutional clause under which membership was forfeited by journeymen becoming employers. Employers were found to be a clog to progressive action in that they sought to regulate the organization in their own interests. Finally, the breach became a wide open one. When, in an "Address to the Journeymen Printers of the United States," the first national convention of typographical societies in this country, stated bluntly:

> "There exists a perpetual antagonism between labor and capital."

The change from hand power to steam power printing press, and from small individual to large stock company ownership of establishments, was, no doubt, the cause of this transformation of "views and sentiments," to quote the language of Madison.

* * *

THE RISE OF TRADES UNIONISM

It was also during these early days that labor developed its organization from short-lived strike movements to more permanent forms of unionism. The first labor organization in this country, so far as can be ascertained from the records, was the New York Typographical Society, organized in 1795. It lived two and one-half years. It sought to increase wages and improve conditions. After the trade union was started, the next step was the organization of a trades union, or, as we call it now, a central labor union, or federation, uniting all the local trade bodies.

Prof. John Commons (in his "Labor Organizations and Labor Politics," 1827-1837), declares, "Modern trades unionism as an industrial and political force began with the coming together of previously existing societies from the several trades to form a central body on the representative principle."

Logically, the next phase was that of national trade unions and trades associations. This further development was made necessary by the extensive growth of cities, industries, and capitalist interests and aggressions. Thus were the early attempts to organize according to the requirements of industrial development, inspired by that development itself.

* * *

"THE ABOLITION OF THE WAGES SYSTEM"

It was stated above that Hamilton and Madison first formulated the doctrine of the class struggle on American soil sixty years in advance of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. In this connection it may be of interest to know that the demand for "the abolition of the wages system" is also originally American.

The facts in support of these assertions are as follows: In New York City in 1830, two Englishmen, brothers, George Henry Evans and Frederick Evans, published a paper called "Young America." At its head twelve demands were printed. Demand 10 reads:

> "10. Abolition of chattel slavery, **and of wages slavery.**"

Bear in mind, this was in 1830! And in New York City, too!

The Evans brothers were remarkable in that they not only anticipated Karl Marx, but also Henry George. They expounded land theories similar to those of "the prophet of San Francisco" fifty years before he was heard of. Their twelve demands were supported by six hundred other papers.

The abolition of the wages system was also discussed by other writers. One of them was Orestes Brownson, a famous writer and friend of the distinguished men of his time. He, possibly, was the first "back-to-the-land" advocate. In his book, published in 1857 and called "The Copvert," he argues:

* * *

"THE MOTHER EVIL OF MODERN SOCIETY

"Starting from the democratic theory of man and society, I contended that the great, the mother evil of modern society was the separation of capital and labor; or the fact that one class of the community owns the funds, and another and a distinct class is compelled to perform the labor of production. The consequence of this system is, that the owners of capital enrich themselves at the expense of the owners of labor. The system of money, wages, the modern system, is more profitable to the owners of capital than the slave system is to the slave masters, and hardly less oppressive to the laborer. The wages, as a general rule, are never sufficient to enable the laborer to place himself on an equal footing with the capitalist. Capital will always command the lion's share of the proceeds. This is seen in the fact that, while they who command capital grew rich, the laborer by his simple means at best only obtains a bare subsistence. The whole class of simple laborers are poor, and in general unable to procure by their wages more than the bare necessaries of life. The capitalist employs labor that he may grow rich and richer; the laborer sells his labor that he may not die of hunger, he, his wife, and little ones; and as the urgency of guarding hunger is always stronger than that of growing rich or richer, the capitalist holds the laborer at his mercy, and has over him, whether called a slave or freeman, the power of life and death.

"Poor men may indeed become rich, but not by the simple wages of unskilled labor. They never do become rich except by availing themselves, in some way, of the labor of others."

* * *

THE "BLACK TO THE LAND" SOLUTION

Brownson continues:

"To remedy these evils, I proposed to abolish the destinction between capitalists and laborers, by having every man an owner of the funds as well as the labor on a capital of his own, and to receive according to his works. Undoubtedly, my plan would have broken up the whole modern commercial system, prostrated all the great industries, and thrown the mass of the people back on the land to get their living by agricultural and mechanical pursuits. I know this well enough, but this was one of the results I aimed at. It was, therefore, I opposed the whole banking and credit system, and struggled hard to separate the fiscal concerns of the government from the moneyed interests of the country, and to abolish paper currency. I wished to check commerce, to destroy speculation, and for the factory system, which we were enacting tariffs to protect and build up, to restore the old home industry."

* * *

THE COMMUNIST "LAYING HOLD OF" PROPERTY SOLUTION

Of a different type of writer was Thomas Skidmore. Skidmore was a communist and as such a factor in the New York labor movement of the twenties and thirties. He wrote a book entitled "The Rights of Man to Property." In this book he argued that men should be compelled to live on their own labor and not the labor of others. The inequalities of private property are born of the fact that some men live on the labor of others; a fact, which these inequalities tend to perpetuate in turn. Applying his doctrines to the property conditions created by the progress of capitalism, Skidmore declared:

> "The steam engine is not injurious to the poor when they can have the benefit of it; and this, on supposition, being always the case, it could be hailed as a blessing. If then, it is seen that the steam engine, for example, is likely greatly to impoverish, or destroy the poor, what have they to do but to lay hold of it and make it their own? Let them appropriate also in the same way the cotton factories, the woolen factories, the iron foundries, the rolling mills, houses, churches, ships, goods, steamboats, fields of agriculture, etc., etc., etc., in manner as proposed in this work, and as is their right, and they will never have occasion any more to consider that as an evil which never deserved that character; which, on the contrary, is all that is good among men; and of which we cannot, under these new circumstances, have too much."

* * *

THE TRADE UNION CO-OPERATIVE SOLUTION

Thus would these two extremes meet, in a practical way, the demand for the abolition of the wages system, the one by going backwards, the other forwards. The labor unions hinted at abolition through their own organizations, generally in the form of co-operation. The "Address to the Journeymen Printers of the United States," already quoted, says, for instance:

> "Combination merely to fix and sustain a scale of prices is of minor importance, compared to that combination which looks to the ultimate redemption of labor. Scales of prices, to keep up the value of labor, are only necessary under a system which in its uninterrupted operation gives to that value a continued downward tendency. But when labor determines no longer to sell itself to speculators, but to become its own employer, to own and enjoy itself and the fruits thereof, the necessity for scales of prices will have passed away, and labor will forever be rescued from the control of capital. . . This is certainly a consummation most devoutly to be wished; and however difficult it may be to attain, if within the range of possibility, ought to constitute the great end to which all our aims and efforts should be made subsidiary."

In all of the foregoing sections we get a general idea of the beginnings of the class struggle, the early development of unionism, and the demand for the abolition of the wages system, both in theory and in fact.

* * *

BEGINNINGS OF INDUSTRIAL UNION TENDENCIES

The decades that followed those of 1820-1850 were decades that embraced the Civil war, in which workmen ardently fought in behalf of the union, many of them conscious of the fact that the end of chattel slavery made the abolition of wages slavery easier. Following the Civil war a great corporation and trust development arose. This was the period of great panics, like that of 1873, and great labor outbreaks, like that of the railroad strikes of 1877. Class consciousness among the workers grew. Where, in the early thirties, the communism of Robert Owen had made a great impression on American labor, and in the forties that of Fourier had considerable sway, now the international socialism of Karl Marx began to make itself felt through the International Workmen's Association. The result was a growth in labor organization that was immense.

Says George E. McNeil, an authority on the labor movement:

> "The year 1866 witnessed a great revival of the labor movement. Isolated unions and associations came more and more to see the necessity of amalgamation. An active propaganda was aroused and new organizations were continually multiplying. From thirty to forty national and international trades unions and amalgamated societies were in existence, some of them numbering tens of thousands of men. The people of today (1887) have little conception of the extent of the labor movement of twenty years ago."

* * *

A. F. of L. APPEARS TO COMBAT NEW TENDENCIES

This new impetus to labor organization gave rise to a desire for ever closer unity, accelerated by a recognition of the fact that craft unions were not strong enough when standing alone. Industrial congresses were thus held, beginning in 1874. Many craft organizations were represented. Out of such tendencies arose the Federation of Organized Trades & Labor Unions, in 1881. It was inspired by the International Typographical Union, which was among the first of the trade unions to recognize the need of mutual assistance and closer relations. The Federation of Organized Trades & Labor Unions was also rendered necessary by the continued growth and success of the Knights of Labor. This was an organization that attempted to organize all the trades in one body. It threatened the existence of the trade and labor unions, and thus hastened the formation of the trades and labor unions federation, now known as the "American Federation of Labor."

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR UNION

The new tendency expressed by the Knights of Labor had been growing for years. The International Labor Union of America, formed in 1877, was an endeavor to combine all callings under one central head. It never had a large membership, but branches were organized in seventeen states. Its declaration of principles contains many an I. W. W. germ. We read, for instance, that:

> "The victory over 'divine right' rulership must be supplemented by a victory over property right rulers; for there can be no government of the people, by the people, and for the people where the many are dependent on the few for an existence.
>
> "Political liberty cannot long continue under economic bondage, for he who is forced to sell his labor or starve, will sell his franchise when the same alternative is presented.
>
> "As the wealth of the world is distributed through the wages system, its better distribution must come through higher wages and better opportunities until wages shall represent the earnings and not the necessities of labor; thus melting profit upon labor out of existence, and making co-operation, or self-employed labor, the natural and logical step from wage slavery to free labor."

* * *

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN

Another organization worthy of note as contributing to the upbuilding of Knights of Labor tendencies was the Knights of St. Crispin. This was a body of boot and shoe workers of all trades that recognized that in the age of collective capital there must be a larger co-operation among the wage workers than the craft union is able to give. Their declaration states that:

> "The objects of this organization are to protect its members from injurious competition, and **secure thorough unity among all workers on boots and shoes in every section of the country.**"

The Knights of St. Crispin were what is known today as "a single industry" industrial union, being confined to one industry and organizing on the principles of industrial instead of craft unionism.

They favored "co-operation as a proper and efficient remedy for many of the evils of the present iniquitous system that concedes to the laborer only so much of his production as shall make comfortable living a bare possibility, and place education and social position beyond his reach."

The Knights of St. Crispin were a political power. They had a monthly journal, started co-operative stores, fought many successful strikes, became international in scope and, it is estimated, had four hundred lodges and forty thousand members, at one time and were considered one of the foremost organizations in the world. Their downfall is attributed to "too much politics" and to a failure to appreciate evolution outside of their organization, especially the admission of apprentices and others into the boot and shoe industry. The Knights of St. Crispin existed about ten years, from 1864 to 1874, and were largely absorbed by the Knights of Labor. This was also the fate of the International Labor Union before it.

* * *

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

The Knights of Labor were organized in Philadelphia in 1869. Some garment workers, headed by Uriah S. Stephens, were the founders. The Knights of Labor recognized the submission of labor to capital, and attributed it to the dis-unity of labor and the lack of harmonious action which this dis-unity promoted. It sought to unite every branch of skilled and unskilled labor by means of local assemblies, district assemblies and general assemblies, all presided over by a master workman. Its underlying principle was centralization, what it lacked was organization according to industry. It was more of a mass organization than an organization along well defined industrial lines.

* * *

REASONS K. OF L. FAILED; A. F. OF L. SCABBERY

The Knights of Labor also advocated co-operation "as a means of superceding the wages system," and favored public ownership of telephones, telegraphs and railroads to the same ends. It was the climax of after-civil-war period efforts toward a more highly developed form of organization than any in existence previous to its advent. It is said to have numbered over a million members. Its death may be attributed to abnormal growth, which was greater than could be even chartered, much less assimilated; to politics; to its lack of definite forms of organization; to centralization, and its corrupt misuses and abuses; but, moreover, to the American Federation of Labor, which, in alliance with the capitalists, who feared the socialistic working class tendencies of the Knights of Labor, scabbed the Knights of Labor out of existence. The brewing, cigar making, railroading, coal mining and other industries are full of the history of A. F. of L. scabbery against the K. of L. This scabbery, logically developed in the A. F. of L. until, in alliance with the National Civic Federation, the A. F. of L. was called, by the Wall Street Journal, "the greatest bulwark in this country against Socialism."

* * *

BUILDING THE NEW SOCIETY IN THE SHELL OF THE OLD

Labor is trying to break through the bounds of capitalism into a free society, just as capitalism, at its earliest inceptions, tried to break through the bounds of the guild system in its efforts at self-realization. And labor is going to succeed just as capitalism succeeded. The forces behind social development will compel such success. This is evident on all sides. It is mostly evident in the events of the early labor movements, and their steady upward development.

Early labor movements demanded the abolition of the wages system. They hinted at the end of this system through their own agencies, mainly through co-operation. In the eighties of the last century we find the labor organizations favoring government ownership and political action to that end. And, more important still, we also find them engaging in a campaign that will prepare them to take over the operation and control of the means of production and distribution. This tendency was what distinguished the radical from the conservative unions; this, together with the desire for greater working class unity and organization.

* * *

THE KINDERGARTEN IDEA

In 1886, the Metal Workers of America, a federative body, in its declaration of principles argues: "The entire abolition of the present system of society can alone emancipate the workers, being replaced by a new system based upon co-operative organization of production in a free society. Our organization should be a school to educate its members for the new conditions of society when the workers will regulate their own affairs."

We find the same idea of the union as the kindergarten of the new society, expressed in the writings of the German State Socialists, notably Dr. Johann Jacoby. In "His Object of the Labor Movement," a speech delivered in 1870, the doctor spoke highly of the labor unions. Said he:

> "The true significance of these associations, their value which cannot be over-estimated lies in this that, wholly apart from the special object at which they aim, they are a school for self-culture for their members; that they confer upon them skill in the independent management of their own affairs and in harmonious action with others for common ends; that, by education, promotion of a comprehension of business and fraternal public spirit, they prepare the worker for a gradual transition from the prevailing wage system to the co-operative method of production of the future."

* * *

THE LABOR UNIONS AS BASIS OF NEW SOCIETY

Another idea, quite distinct from the above, also developed. This idea regards the labor unions as the organs by which the new society will be ushered in. The first exponent of this idea seems to have been Robert Owen, the Englishman, who spent some years in this country in the twenties of the last century and whose influence on the labor movement here has been great indeed. Owen advocated in the thirties and forties of the same century a general federation of the Workers' Union which would take over and operate all the national industries of England. This idea permeated the world labor movements. In 1868, it appeared in the Belgian labor movement, at the Lausanne congress. Lucian Sanial, in his "Socialism in Belgium" Socialist Almanac, p. 67, writes of this congress and its able Marxian leader, De Paepe, as follows:

> "It may even be doubted whether De Paepe himself did not still entertain the notion, then quite prevalent among workingmen and subsequently exploited by the anarchists, that the trade union form of labor organization would serve as the basis of the social reorganization of labor."

Possibly Russia at present proves "the notion" attacked by Saniel of more importance than he believed it to be.

However this is a digression. Let us listen next to William E. Trautman, editor of the Brewers' Journal. Writing on "The United Brewery Workers and Industrial Organization" in the Special Labor day issue of the American Labor Union Journal in September, 1903, Trautman declares:

> "Socialists abroad, as well as here, perceive that the instruments for the management of the Socialist republic, now in process of formation, must be created, and they build the labor organization according to this need. Who can judge how to regulate the required production of utilities in the various lines of industry in conformity with the necessities of the entire society better than those who are directly employed in a given industry. . . Industrial organizations are the forerunners of the society founded on Socialist foundations, and within them are the elements preparing for a more scientific management of the implements of production and distribution."

Thus does labor try to break through capitalism, by means of clearer theoretical understanding and improved industrial organization. Thus does it try to "build the new society in the shell of the old."

* * *

THE PERSISTENT, PROPHETIC I. W. W.

The Industrial Workers of the World organized in Chicago, Ill., in 1905, has its forerunners in the development of modern industry and labor organization, combined with the workers' desire for emancipation from wage slavery. Following the Knights of Labor, there came Debs' American Railway Union, the Western Federation of Miners, the American Labor Union, and the Brotherhood of Railway Employees to contribute to its evolution on the industrial side; while the Socialist parties gave much material toward its intellectual phase.

The fact that the Industrial Workers of the World has had many forerunners should not discourage any one from joining it, or furthering its cause. What is more important is the constant reappearance of this type of union. It must be necessary—labor cannot get along without it—or else why does labor create such a union so often, despite previous failures? Further, developments abroad and at home demonstrate that society needs such a constructive type of unionism in order to escape reaction and disaster.

The I. W. W., to digress a little, has proven prophetic. When asked by Commissioner Garrettson, of the Railway Conductors' Brotherhood, to tell the Industrial Relations Commission in 1914 how the I. W. W. intended to manage industry, Wm. D. Haywood replied:

> "Take your own executive board; who can run the railroads any better than they?"

The Plumb plan, with its part management of the railroads by the railroad workers, would indicate that even the conservative railroad brotherhoods have come around to the I. W. W. idea of workers' control of industry through industrial organization.

* * *

How can we conclude this essay better than by quoting a speech delivered in Philadelphia during the eighties of the last century by that good friend of labor, the eminent journalist, John Swinton. Swinton, addressing a body, whom he refers to as one of "these great conferences of world builders in the chief cities of the country," said:

THE LABOR TRIOLOGY

"I close by presenting three plain ideas:

"Firstly, I warn you that in these times the workers are preparing to take a hand in the government of the world—to take hold of the administration of its resources, its business, and its politics. The kings, lords, generalissimos, schemers and financiers, who have seized our earth, are incompetent to manage its affairs. They have had their way age after age, generation after generation, and the shipwreck of mankind is the result. But now the day of judgment for them is at hand. Man takes the field to harvest his rights. The old dispensation passeth; a new era glimmers along the sky.

"Secondly, I warn you of the growth of unity of action among the world's workers, here and in all countries. From state to state, from land to land, they are signalling to each other; through all forms of government they are learning to co-operate; amid all varieties of speech they find the universal language. This is a new thing and a great thing, from which will grow other great and new things.

"Thirdly and lastly, I warn you of the nature of the demands

(Continued on Page 6)

BULLETIN OF SALT LAKE DISTRICT OF MINERS OF THE I. W. W.

Salt Lake City, Oct., 18.

Butte.—Metal trade strike called off. Having refused to accept the aid of the miners and the call of the O. B. U., their barrier was fostered by themselves at the inception of the strike. The full settlement is not known at the present time.

Bingham.—The results of the Greek leaflet, have shown its good work. Many Greeks have lined up in the last 2 weeks and many more are coming in. The work in Bingham tends to show that this camp will be lined up solidly in a short time. It has become necessary to place a stationary delegate in the camp and the results have been from five to ten new members a day. The national hatred always fostered by the companies, is dying fast. The workers are beginning to realize that they have but one enemy, the master class. All races are coming together in the One Big Union. On with the good work.

The MacKinnon meetings in Bingham were very successful.

Tintic District.— The workers here have surprised the workers in all sections by rallying to the O. B. U. as they have in the past two weeks. It was the opinion of many that the spirit had been crushed, but alas for the reaction from master class oppression to working class solidarity. The MacKinnon meeting at Eureka aided the work of organization as well as the defense.

Coulam, Ida.—Construction work will last until Nov. 30. Wages 56 cents for common labor. Board fair, company furnishes blankets and spring beds. Hiring on the job.

Idaho Falls.—There is very good sentiment among the Mexicans employed in railroad work. Many members are being taken in by delegates. The beet season is just beginning.

MacKinon leaves for Arizona, there to continue the good work he has been doing in this district.

Ralph Chaplin, poet and editor; who has sojourned in Leavenworth, against his wishes, will carry the message of those still IN, to the workers on the outside. He will be in this district the latter part of this month. Details next issue.

The trial of Albert Wills at Provo has been settled. A fine of $75.00 was paid. There was really no case against him, but it would have cost considerably more to fight the case further.

Work can be had at nearly all the mines in this district. Members coming into this district and especially those carrying credentials should write to this office and let us know where you are working and whether you can use literature.

We have passed the hundred and a quarter mark so far this month in new members and we shall go over the 200 mark for the month if we continue the good work.

Fellow Worker Edward Apostel was killed at the Apex mine, Bingham, Utah. Anyone having any information as to the whereabouts of relatives, should communicate with this office. He is a native of Macedonia and has a father and mother living there, place unknown.

Park City.—W. F. of M. officials have left the camp in disgust. Their organization is dead, as it should be in all camps. All that remains for the few local officials of the corpse to do is to bury it, and then study the principles of the I. W. W. and take out a red card.

Send in job notes.

Chas. E. Berger, Secretary.

PREAMBLE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEN HELD ON PREJUDICE OF COURT

VICIOUSNESS AND IGNORANCE RUNNING RAMPANT

TEN BOUND OVER IN THE PRELIMINARY HEARING SCOTTS BLUFF CASE

By James Cronin

Scotts Bluff, Neb., Oct. 25.—In order to give you an idea of what has transpired at the arrest and after, I will try to make it clear. On Sept. 29 W. E. Carroll and Gust Ruthberg, both delegates, were arrested. Both had literature on them at the time.

The next day Mike O'Malley, Geo. Schaefer, Jack Welch, Leonard Maulding, E. B. James, Archie Paulitt, Don Salvatore, Bryan Aldridge, James Barry, Lewis Brooks, John Williams and a few non-Wobs were arrested. That afternoon the whole bunch was taken up one at a time to a meeting of citizens of the valley and questioned in regard to the organization, etc. Most of them said they knew nothing or were not in the I. W. W. long enough to understand it; in all, they all knew the reason they lined up was to better their condition on the job.

On Oct. 1 in the afternoon, Carroll, Egan, Salvatore and Paulitt were taken up before the sugar king and his satelites and quizzed. Carroll had literature and supplies on his person, but being also a member of the Odd Fellows, was turned loose.

While passing through Scotts Bluff on Oct. 2 I heard that a pinch had been made, so I went to Morrill to secure some information on the case. I could not get details, so went to Scotts Bluff, then to the county seat at Gering and asked the county attorney what charge he had against the men. He said it was criminal syndicalism.

I then requested an order or permit from him to visit the men so that I could get counsel from Chicago. He then asked me if I was James Cronin, the walking delegate. I assured him that I was Cronin, but a traveler and not a hiker. He became peeved and said: "You get no order, and if not careful you will land in jail in a few minutes." I replied that I would go to Scotts Bluff, which is three miles from Gering, to see the men, and if thrown in would not be surprised.

I arrived at the city jail that afternoon, Oct. 3, with tobacco, and was at once taken before the justice of the peace and asked regarding the package. It was opened and the contents exhibited. I was then asked if I was an I. W. W. I smiled and was then taken to the bull pen.

A little later on we were taken up to a sort of a hearing in which the information charging us on three counts of criminal syndicalism was read to us. We all answered that we were not guilty and that we had nothing to say until our attorney came. It took the county attorney by surprise and he looked daggers at us. A few non-Wobs were then let out.

On Oct. 10 a United States Department of Justice dick named Hess or Hest came from Sioux City and had each one called up one at a time to question them. He also gave orders that he did not want me up. Every man who went up refused to talk about the I. W. W. to him or anyonce else, with the exception of Gust Ruthberg, who fell for the dick's chatter and was let out on the promise that he would drop the I. W. W. (He was not missed.) By turning Carroll and Ruthberg loose they let out the ones who had literature on them.

Attorney Mulks came to see us on Monday, Oct. 13, and prepared our cases. We have arranged to prevent frame-ups by having no one talk to visitors except there are two of the jail committee present, and also that they are not to talk of the case to anyone.

We all went up to the hearing on the 14th. The county attorney felt the job too big for him and retained four other mouthpieces to aid him. The hearing opened with testimony from the police who made the arrest and they both balled themselves up. Then the exhibits for the state were shown, which consisted of a copy of "With Drops of Blood," due books, "Appeal to American Workmen," I believe it was, and a sign board found in the jungles calling on men to join the I. W. W., or words to that effect.

Then a few others got on the stand and the only thing they knew was that most of the men arrested had admitted that they were I. W. W. and had joined to better themselves and their class. The county attorney took the stand and said the same thing. He told how I called at his office (he had his dates a little mixed) and how I refused to talk to him or any one else. His assistant asked him if it was after I came that the rest of the men refused to talk and he said "yes."

Then some stool pigeon was put on the stand and he had a line of junk that went as follows: He lived in Scotts Bluff for sixteen years and made the harvest as a lark. In June, 1916, he had joined the I. W. W. in Sioux City. Was advised to do so by the city officials and farmers and a warehouseman named Brown. He then went to Fargo, stayed a few days, then went to work threshing for three days at Wheatland. And in June! Get that? He then came to town and met an I. W. W. traveling delegate who was a German-American, who told him to set fire to the wheat and blow up the machine if he did not get enough pay .

As he started to leave the stand Attorney Mulks, who had laid low, while the others testified, asked him to wait a minute, and put him thru the mill. The fink fell all to pieces. Even the county attorney and his staff were disgusted at his testimony.

So in all they only put in evidence that we were Wobblies and that our intentions were to better our conditions. That must be treason or some other such animal.

After the hearing, Brooks, Barry and Williams were discharged, leaving ten of us inside. The officials, realizing that they cannot stick us, may throw up the sponge. But on behalf of my fellow workers, I wish to assure all other fellow workers that we intend to stand pat and see this thing through.

WHO IS THE PUBLIC?

By Fred Tiffany

The mouthpieces of capital are foaming at the mouth over the impending coal strike. They condemn it as a crime against the government and the public. Who is this public? Are they the men who set in the public group at the recent labor conference, one of whom was engaged during the conference in a contest with the workers of the industry of which he is the head? Or is it the one who lemanded bloodshed in Ludlow, Colo.? Or the one who set the precedent of issuing injunctions against workers on strike?

If it is these people who are the public the strikers may well say that a strike is a crime against the public, for these men are the bosses of industry—of the mines, mills and factories where the workers go on strike. They are the ones who always get the government troops to help break a strike and protect the strike breakers and trust owners.

Is it not these same men—capitalists—who sat in the public group in the conference who now have the troops in Gary, Ind.? Did anybody ever hear or see these mouthpieces of capital condemn an employer for not granting the strikers' demands? Did in any case the troops really protect the strikers and prevent the scabs going to work? No!

It is time the workers got wise and quit listening to these men who say that they believe in labor but do not act in labor's behalf. Strikes are always a crime against the profitmongers and will always be so until the workers take over and run the industries for use and not for profit, and finally abolish the profit-employment system.

MEXICAN WORKERS FAVOR INDUSTRIAL FORM

Mexico City, Oct. 2.—The newly organized Communist party is going into the fight with a rush and plans are already completed for the organization of three substantial industrial unions in the city to work in co-operation with the party. One of these unions is that of the printers, one of the telegraphers, and the other the rail road men. The party is working in close co-operation with industrial unionism and hopes within another week to have the Mexican I. W. W. established with several branches in operation.

The industrial organization general headquarters is being established in this city, with such local branches as are practicable in the various industrial centers. The Mexican workers are naturally inclined very strongly to industrial unionism and but very little difficulty has been experienced in gaining adherents to that form of organization.—Linn A. E. Gale.

FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS

The Forum Hall has arranged for a lecture by Mabel Kanka for the workers engaged in hotel, restaurant and domestic work and as flat janitors. The subject of the lecture will be "The Power of Organization." Those who know Mrs. Kanka as a speaker can testify as to her ability. The lecture will be held Sunday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 3:30 o'clock in the Forum Hall, 1239 N. Clark street, Chicago. The admission is free and all are invited.

CALL FOR NOMINATION CALIFORNIA DISTRICT NO. 400 AND NO. 573

Stockton, Calif., October 17, 1919.

To all members of C. W. I. U. No. 573 and A. W. I. U. No. 400 of the I. W. W. in the California District:

Fellow Workers:

Owing to the many difficulties we are laboring under it is impossible to hold a convention at his time in California.

The district secretary and district organization committee have held office over six months, therefore the district organization committee has decided to send out a call for nominations on a referendum, to be proceeded with as follows:

1. All branch secretaries, delegates and members are requested to call meetings wherever seven or more members are located and to proceed as follows with meeting:

(a) All members taking part in meetings must be members in good standing of either I. U. No. 400 or I. U. No. 573.

(b) A chairman and recording secretary to be elected and the name and card number of members present to be recorded on minutes.

(c) Meeting thrown open for nominations of district secretary and district organization committee.

(d) Each member of said meeting to have one vote on district secretary and four votes on district organization committee.

(e) All votes should be recorded with the name and card number of member voting for each nominee on minutes of meeting.

(f) The minutes of all meetings including the number of votes cast for each nominee should be in the district office not later than November 20, 1919.

2. Members who are unable to take part in any meeting can send in their nominations for district secretary and district organization committee members, same should not be included in a letter but on a separate sheet of paper so it can be filed with the different minutes and published.

(a) Member should sign his name and card number on paper inclosing his nomination, and it should also be signed by a delegate to show he is in good standing.

(3) Remember each member has one vote on nomination for district secretary and four votes on nominations for district organization committee members.

4. The acting organization committee will place the three nominees receiving the highest vote for district secretary and the twelve nominees receiving the highest vote for district organization committee on the ballot.

5. Nominee for district secretary should be a member of the I. W. W. for two years and nominees for district organization committee should be members of the I. W. W. eighteen months.

All nominees must have been in good standing for six months previous to election.

Now Fellow Workers take this up at once and hold meetings wherever possible and send in nominations and have them in this office not later than November 20.

That will give one month for the circulation of the ballots and new officials will be installed the first of the year.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
C. F. Bentley,
District Secretary.
Thomas Hooker,
Chairman of Dist. Org. Committee.

TO THE ADVISERS

It is easy to sit in the sunshine
And talk to a man in the shade;
It is easy to float in a well trimmed boat,
And point out the places to wade.
But once we pass into shadows,
We murmur and fret and frown;
At our length from the bank we shout for a plank,
Or throw up our hands and go down.
It is easy to sit in a carriage,
And counsel the man on foot;
But get down and walk and you'll change your talk,
As you feel the peg in your boot.
It is easy to tell the toiler
How best he can carry his pack;
But not one rate a burden's weight,
Until it has been on his back.
The up-curled mouth of pleasure
Can preach of sorrow's worth;
But give it a slip, and wryer lip
Was never made on earth.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

At a conference in Washington with the officials of the United States public health service the representatives of practically every state board of health in the United States considered venereal diseases so great a menace that they placed that subject at the very top of their health program for the coming year.

DEFENSE MEETING

Oct. 17, 1919.

Meeting of the general defense committee called to order by Chairman Fox. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Reports and Communications: Report of letter sent to Finnish group on special brief as published in Industrialisti read. Moved and seconded to concur in same. Carried. Telegram from Stockton turned over to press and filed. Telegram from Scotts Bluff, Neb., referred to press and filed. Bulletin from Stockton read, referred to press and filed. Telegram from Attorney Mulks referred to press. Telegram from Seattle on bail matters referred to press. Letter from Doyle read and referred to press. Letter from Boyd read and referred to press. Telegram from Dutton, Denver, referred to press. Letter from Christensen on points in Chicago. Telegram from Moore referred to press. Letter from Boyd read and filed. Telegram from Spokane, acquittal verdict, referred to press. Telegram from Denver requesting $125 read. Moved and seconded that request be granted. Carried. Moved and seconded that one member from Russian press committee act on defense committee and report to paper. Amended that the Russian branch in Chicago elect a defense committeeman. Carried. Amendment carried. Motion lost. Letter from Mulks on Scotts Bluff cases referred to press. Letter from Attorney Ryan read. Secy. action approved. Report Attorney Metzen read and referred to press. Letter from San Francisco on defense matters filed. Letter from Boyd hiring an attorney to fix Ashleigh bail. Moved and seconded that the lawyer hired by Boyd be not paid by the general defense. Carried. Letter from Superior regarding arrest of Gus Jenricsen of Sault Ste. Marie referred to press. Moved and seconded that the Defense committee pay the bill for Dan Buckley's teeth fixed. Amendment that we ask Buckley to send estimate for fixing his teeth. Carried. Moved and seconded that defense secretary get Vanderveer, Moore and Christensen to do all possible at the earliest possible moment to have the Quigley bail set on account of physical condition. Carried. Moved and seconded that the minutes be published. Carried. Moved and seconded to adjourn. Carried.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Fox.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Reports on communications.

Letter from Cronin, Scottsbluff, Nebraska, case read. Referred to press and filed.

Letter from C. W. Anderson, referring to blanket bonds on 10 of the Wichita defendants and reply by Sec. Haywood of the general defense also read.

Moved and seconded that we concur in reply by Secretary Haywood, to defendants in Wichita case. Carried.

Letter from Geo. Dutton, Denver, Colo., read and report that $100.00 had been sent referred to press and filed.

Telegram from Engdahl read and reply referred to press and filed.

Telegram from R. V. Lewis and reply to same, by Defense Sec'y read. Moved and seconded that we concur in action taken; also referred to press and filed.

Telegram from Jenkins on Tulsa case and reply read. Moved and seconded that we concur in reply; referred to press and filed. Carried.

Telegrams from John Grady on Spokane and Colfax cases referred to press and filed.

Telegram from Vanderveer and reply by Haywood read. Moved and seconded that we concur in the action taken. Carried.

Telegram from Jenkins that Krieger was out on bail referred to the press and filed.

Telegram from Engdahl referred to press and filed.

Telegram from F. H. Moore referred to press and filed.

Letter from C. A. Lowe and reply by Haywood read. Moved and seconded that we pay Miss Lowe the same wages and expenses as in the past for services. Carried.

Moved and seconded that attorneys' fees and expenses shall not be increased except by the Defense Committee. Carried.

Letters from F. H. Moore read and letter from Popham to Moore on Wichita bond matters filed.

Letter from Ed. Boyd read and filed.

Letter from Jenkins read and filed.

Letter from Moore read and filed.

Moved and seconded that Moore bills be allowed except time of himself and Miss Darroch overcharged in New York. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Recht matter be tabled. Carried.

Moved and seconded to adjourn. Carried.

Thos. Whitehead.

NO LONGER A MAYOR, BUT OLE STILL RAVES ON; SPRINGS NEW ONES

By Jesse Sigal

Waterloo, Iowa, Oct. 19.—This burg has about 40,000 population and is known far and wide as a cheap wage town. Machinists have been on strike for higher pay for nigh on three months and the end is not yet in sight. On the front of the Labor Temple there is a sign reading, "Waterloo, the town of cheap wages and long hours."

Employers decided that a little more sleeping potion would help the workers. As a result the Rotary Club, an adjunct of the Chamber of Commerce, imported Ole Hanson, he of Seattle fame, known far and wide as the best voluntary advertiser of the I. W. W.

Prior to his arrival all newspapers carried big headlines booming the meeting he was to hold. To show their love for union labor, thousands of band bills were printed not bearing the union label.

Saturday, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock, the performance was pulled off. Unfortunately, the lights began to flicker. This caused the chairman to announce that "it takes more than a flickering of lights to dampen the ardor of a true American."

A little pep was then injected into the audience by a young man who, before starting his talk, said: "Let's forget everything and sing." After the injection of the pep, Ole the Hans began his harangue.

Ole stated for a positive fact that Kaiser Bill sent a special train to Switzerland to get Lenine and then sent him to Russia, where he began the Soviet rule with German money. He also quoted numerous self-made statistics. Then he stated that when he was mayor of Seattle several men met in a deserted pool hall and planned all the strikes of this country and Winnipeg and also decided to overthrow this government. But Ole was Johnny on the spot and saved the country, by heck.

Ole also stated that we export coal to Italy, Switzerland and other countries and told the audience (partly workers) that the way to reduce the high cost of living is to produce more. Then he suggested a new plan, which he calls "selective immigration plan," which is a peach.

The plan would be like this: When say North Dakota, needs farm hands, we will send an employment shark over the sea to pick out the best scissor bills and send them to North Dakota. They are not to leave that state until they become full fledged citizens. Then they can go where they please, their status being on the order of the Roman slaves and freedmen.

Next, Ole advised the workers of this burg to make it unhealthy for agitators and then sit down at the same table with the boss and talk matters over. Imagine, if you please, a gandy dancer at the same table with Vanderbilt!

Ole has a bunch of pamphlets, throws them up and down a la Billy Sunday. And the poor, misguided yaps do not take time to figure out who pays Ole's expenses, hall rent, etc., and why they do it. He impressed me as a notoriety seeker who would do anything for the said jack. In the meantime the revolutionary spirit is growing apace. Rave on! He whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

THE NEW ORDER

"The New Order" is the title of a new pamphlet in Polish. It is an excellent analysis of the capitalist system and the unavoidable class struggle. It contains a very good account of the development of the machine process and its effect upon the workers and the class war. It also dissects political socialism and explains the Bolshevist movement and finally shows very clearly the position of the I. W. W. in the working class movement. In preparing this pamphlet, the authors have kept in mind the psychology of the Polish workers, making it a most excellent pamphlet to be placed in the hands of these workers. Price, 10 cents, or $6.00 per hundred, charges collect. Order from your union, or General Secretary-Treasurer, 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING

Washington, D. C.—Delegates from Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria are expected to come to Washington next month, under permission, rather than official invitation, to attend and take part in the first meeting of the labor conference provided for in the league of nations pact.

Five topics are to be discussed by the delegates of the nations: The eight-hour day, regulation of work for women, regulation of work for children, social insurance and prevention of occupational accidents and diseases.

CHICAGO UNIONS MEET

Sunday: (First and Third), Printing and Publishing Workers I. U. No. 1,200 at 3 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Propaganda meeting at 3 P. M. at 1239 North Clark St.

Open Forum at 8 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Monday: Textile Workers I. U. No. 1,000 at 8 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Tuesday: Gen. Membership meeting at 8. P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Wednesday: Open Forum at 8 P. M. at 1239 North Clark St.

Thursday: Propaganda Committee at 8 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

(Second and fourth), German Br. at 8 P. M. at 1239 North Clark St.

Friday: Metal and Machinery Workers I. U. No. 300 at 8 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers I. U. No. 1,100 at 8 P. M. at 3001 S. Halsted.

Saturday: (Second and fourth), Lithuanian Branch at 8 P. M. at 1812 Burling Ave.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 24, 1919.

The Bail and Bond Committee of Detroit, which is functioning in the middle western states, desires to get in touch with the branch secretaries of industrial unions and defense committees of all the middle western states. This means territory east and south of Illinois.

The purpose of this call is to awaken the general membership to the necessity of getting into active co-operation for the purpose of organizing bail and bond committees.

Yours for industrial freedom,
E. S. Rose,
Secy. Bail and Bond Committee for the Middle Western States.

GRAND BALL

to be given under the aupices of the Jewish I. W. W. Propaganda Committee for the benefit of the Industrialer Arbeiter. West Side Auditorium, Racine Ave. and Taylor St., Saturday, November 8, 1919, 8. P. M. Admission 25 cents, wardrobe 25 cents.

Come and help make it a success.

FELLOW WORKER PASSED AWAY

Sioux City, Oct. 21.—Fellow Worker Dimitri Nickoloff was killed by a train at Sloan, Iowa, some time Sunday night.

Fellow Worker Nickoloff has for several years been very active among the wage workers in spreading the propaganda of the I. W. W., especially among the Bulgarian workers. His death is a distinct loss to the industrial union movement.

The third number of "The Textile Worker," issued by Paterson branch of 1000, has just appeared. In addition to local news of the silk industry, it contains articles analyzing the constitution of the New Amalgamated Textile Workers and the famous Chicago contract of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Copies may be secured by sending postage to Frederick A. Blossom, secretary, 20 Van Houten Street, Paterson, N. J.

The regular business meeting of the Chicago Branch of Printing and Publishing Workers I. U. No. 1200 will be held in the Workers Hall at 119 Throop St. on Sunday afternoon, November 2, at 3 o'clock. A plan of vital importance to the Branch and to the Industrial Union will be brot up for discussion and action. No member should fail to be present.

Sault Ste. Marie, Oct. 16.—Gus Henricson, Adolph Kaspola and E. A. Hill were arrested here on charges of being members of the I. W. W. and some literature was confiscated. The men are held in the county jail and the literature is to be turned over to the federal authorities.

E. F. Doree has succeeded John Klawin as secretary-treasurer of Textile Workers Industrial Union 1000. He will make his headquarters with the Paterson branch for the present.

BEGINNING OF UNIONISM

(Continued from Page 5)

of the world's workers. They are essentially the same throughout this country, and in all other countries. There is unity of programme as well as of action. They must have full scope for their proper power in the community; they must have their allotment of the resources and the heritage of the earth.

"These terms are natural, reasonable and righteous; and the fact that they are everywhere made and everywhere increasing in strength is the assurance that, whatever they may have to encounter, they will yet

FESTIVAL OF TERROR IN NEW YORK

METHODS OF CZAR USED TO SUBDUE WORKERS

By LOUISE BRYANT
Author of "Six Red Months in Russia"

I witnessed the most disgraceful scene of my life yesterday afternoon, and I have seen men die on two fronts—I have been on the barricades—I lived through the darkest days of the Russian revolution. Nothing in any country could compare with the brutality with which the mounted police broke up the Protest-Against-the-Blockade-in-Russia procession on Fifth avenue.

As I stood there and watched that hideous spectacle of brutality it seemed to me that I would burst with shame. One thought kept running thru my brain: So it has come to this in America; so it has come to this!

I did not know beforehand about the procession. It was only by chance that I found myself a witness and a participant in this terrible affair. I was on an 8th street crosstown car. At Fifth avenue the car stopped and we could see the banners.

One caught my eye: SAVE THE STARVING CHILDREN OF RUSSIA! I jumped off the car. A crowd was already on the sidewalk. In the middle of the street a band of working people was passing. They were poorly dressed. That was the first thing that impressed me—and they were foreign born.

Every age was represented. I saw men and women, old men, old women, very young boys and even small children. The banners were mild enough. I remember I thought of that. I wondered at their mildness. Here is an example: THE BLOCKADE IS UNAMERICAN—IT IS AGAINST ALL THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION!

We read the banners and looked at the solemn faces of the marchers. One man near me said: "My word, but this is impressive!" He spoke with an English accent. I turned around to look at him. Then I heard the clatter of horses' hoofs, I heard screams and blows, the crowd surged around me, hemmed me in, took me along. I caught at the handle of a taxi cab and hung there.

"Go On, You're American"

After that there was the wildest confusion. The mounted police galloped along the sidewalks. There was nowhere for that big crowd to hide.

Many ran down the steps of the Brevoort leading to the cafe, others ran up the front steps leading to the lobby, some hid behind the little iron fence, but there was not room enough for all.

From everywhere policemen on foot came running, striking out with their heavy clubs right and left, and plain clothes men appeared. The latter armed themselves quickly with stout poles from the fallen banners. And they also began beating the people.

Their method was this: They would pull a man from behind the iron fence or from the edge of the sidewalk and begin to club him. He would try to protect himself, but would soon find it no use. A whole mob of plain clothes men and police would attack him; then he would run, and as he ran he would receive blow after blow.

One poor fellow was running with his wife. He was so bruised that he fell to the ground, and his wife, quite a young girl, unable to bear the sight any longer, fell face down in the middle of the street and began sobbing hysterically.

By that time I had all I could stand. I ran out into the street. I expected to get beaten with the rest; but I thought it would be a relief. A big detective with a club in each hand was beating a man who had fallen on the ground. I realize now that I completely lost my head. "I'm an American. Beat me, you dirty coward!" I shouted at the top of my voice. Some one ran down the steps of the Brevoort and joined me. It was Florence Rauh. "Beat me, too, you coward, you coward!" she cried, in a high, broken voice. I looked at her in amezement. I have always thought of her as timid. Tears were running down her face.

"I'm ashamed not to be arrested," she was crying in dead earnest. "Arrest me."

The detective turned to us, and the poor fellow he was beating up got up and ran away. "Aw, go along!" said the detective. "You're a copla Americans. . . ."

Just Like Cossacks

Florence and I picked up the woman who had thrown herself on the sidewalk. She was absolutely beside herself and kept saying in Russian: "Like Cossacks! They ran over us like Cossacks!"

We dragged her behind the iron fence. A fat woman leaned down from the balcony and looked at us with a cold smile on her face. She held in her hand the biggest gold-mesh bag I ever saw. "She isn't hurt," she said, "she's only bluffing . . . ." Then she glanced up the street and watched with interest another poor Russian being beaten up.

I never saw such a cruel expression, not even at a bull fight.

Then a detective came up to me and told me to go home. He said, with his crafty animal eyes close to mine, "I'd like to put you where you belong." And a middle aged gentleman with a cane and his chin quivering from excitement came up and asked me if I was born in America. He wanted to arrest me, but the policeman shook his head. "No, she's an American," the policeman explained. **I had on good clothes.**

I have given here the impressions of one who was in the middle of a riot started by the police and kept up by the police. If you are in the middle of a battle, it is possible to tell only the things that happen in your immediate neighborhood. But they say the same sort of thing is happening in Pittsburgh. This is what it has come to—what shall we do about it—we Americans who still believe in freedom?

"Get him on the head. Knock out his brains! Kill him!" And the sickening noise of heavy clubs coming into contact with soft flesh, screams, sobs . . . . This is what it was over and over again. Will they ever forget it, those simple folk from over the sea who came to America to find peace and freedom?

What black thoughts of terror and rage must have filled their hearts as they crept silently home! Were they really reckoned with, after all, or will they not still have their day?—Chicago Socialist.

LUMBER JACK'S LIFE IS ONE OF HARDSHIP

By Joe Brennan

A lumber jack's life is full of hardship and misery. When seeking work he must either buy a job or pay railroad fare from one town to another. Then he must start out to the camps on foot, traveling long distances over rough roads and trails. Often he must travel to several different camps before finding a job. In many cases men have been turned out of a camp after dark, tired and hungry after the long walk to reach the camp.

The boss will meet the lumber jack with a frown when he is full handed, but with a smile when he needs men. And what does the man have to put up with when he gets a job? The bull cook will show him a bunk, and likely a top one, in a bunk house that is perhaps 40x50 feet in size, with 40 or 50 men sleeping in it.

In the morning the foreman comes into the bunk house and asks the jack what he does. An old lumber jack will tell him "Anything," and the foreman may put him to pawing brush or using a cant hook or perhaps sawing. No difference which, the jack goes out and works eight hours at the hardest and most disagreeable work that is to be found anywhere.

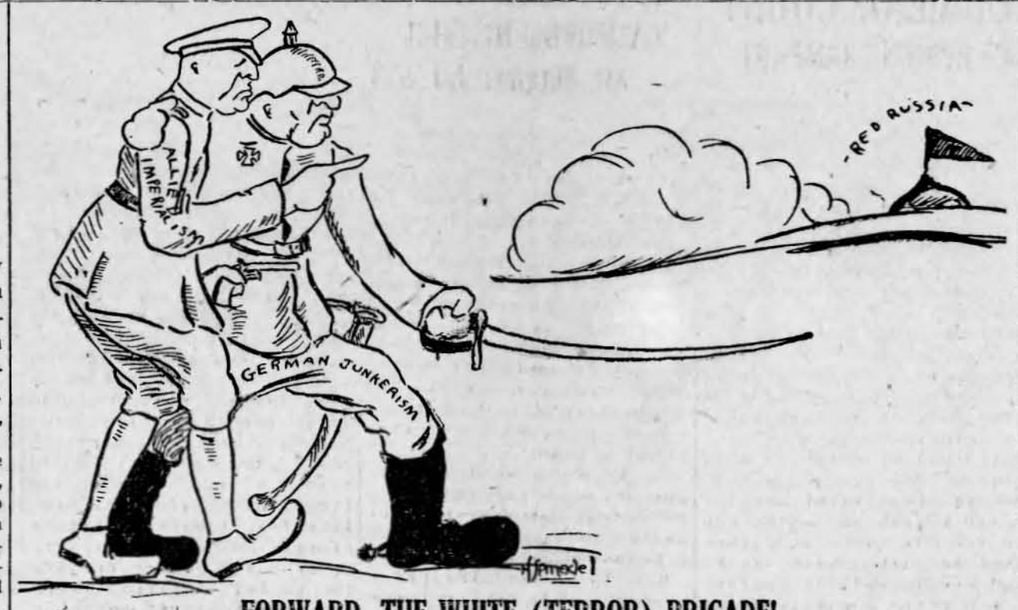
He comes in after his hard day's work, and there is his 40x50 home for a family of 40 or 50. After supper they sit down and ponder over that famous phrase, "Make the world safe for democracy."

For this work the companies have been paying $4.20 or $4.40 a day, which after the board and hospital or compensation tax are deducted leaves the jack less than $3 a day. The lumber barons have decided that this is too much and have cut these wages 46 cents a day.

They have done this in spite of the fact that lumber is now selling at the highest price in the history of the lumber business. This cut comes also in spite of the fact that the lumber jack must pay the following prices for the clothing that he must necessarily have when working in the woods:

Logging shoes, $12 to $14 a pair; woolen pants, $8 to $10; top shirts, $5 each; rubbers, $3 to $6 a pair; underwear, $6 a suit; stag shirt, $8 to $10; heavy woolen socks, $1 to $1.50 a pair; machinaw coat, $12 to $20. In addition to this, there are the expenses the lumber jacks have to meet in looking for work, together with train fare between jobs.

The Minneapolis Branch of R. R. W. I. U. No. 600 meets every Tuesday evening in Room 4 of the Union Temple, 26 Washington Ave., South. All members working on the railroads in the Twin Cities should attend these meetings.



FORWARD, THE WHITE (TERROR) BRIGADE!

SCIZZOR HEARS PLENTY TO LAST HIM AWHILE TAKES IT ALL IN

By El Gatoh

Smith having found room to stand near the door in a crowded street car was puffing the pipe of peace (this was before the day of the 'flu bans) and glancing over the articles in his favorite magazine.

"Excuse me," said the scizzorbill seated on his left, "but what does that O. B. U. mean with the three stars?"

"Suppose you guess," replied Smith as he turned over another page.

"Well if there were three balls instead of three stars, I would think it meant Our Benevolent Uncle."

"Not exactly," was the answer, "it means closer relationship than uncle and nephew, but it can't be that."

"How about Our Brotherly Unions?"

"No, the A. F. of L. stands for that."

"How about Only Bolshevism Unlimited," snapped the man with the Daily News.

"Why not? Bolshevism seems to suit the Russian worker or he would not stick to it. Its principles seem to be right in Russia, but it would have to be changed somewhat to meet conditions in this country. Ordered By Us, that's about the hang of it."

"What about Order Broken Up," snapped the well-fed one.

"No," replied Smith, "rather say Order Best Upheld, if you like; the order in the place of the old disorder.

"I'm very much afraid," said the man who was reading the world's greatest newspaper, "that it means Old Beelzebub Unchained."

"Not a bit of it," was the retort, "he's Only Been Unchained too long already."

"It might mean Old Barrabas Unhorsed."

"It might also mean Old Beliefs Unearthed, Old Bunk Upended, Oligarchy Brought Under, Old Blunders Unmade, Old Barriers Unprooted."

A parson here said, "Oh, Brethren, Unite!"

"The military translation is, Offensive Badly Undertaken, while the philosopher says, Opportunity Badly Used. But the practical man knows that Organization Brings Usefulness. Unfortunately this matter is Often Badly Understood, but——

"I knew it meant Bolshevism," shouted the man with the Daily News. "It means One Bloody Upheaval."

"No Sir," was the calm reply, "it means Old Bloodshed Upbraided, One Big Uplift of the workers of the world by Our Brotherhood Unbounded, One Band Undaunted, One Brightened Universe—"

"O shut up, Smith," said a fellow worker, "and tell the fellow that it means the 'One Big Union' of the Industrial Workers of the World."

KNEW ALL ABOUT IT

In 1900, during the trouble with the Santa Fe, it was impossible to obtain a job if you was a member of the O. R. T. Their system was to get your name and ask you if you ever belonged to the O. R. T. If you was a member but told the chief clerk you were not he would have you report the following afternoon.

If you told him you was a member he would have all details and tell you to what division you belonged, also tell you the number of your own card and whether you was paid up or not.

This plainly shows there was a "leak" in the Grand Lodge of the Order of R. R. Telegraphers. Many operators will tell you that almost the same thing is happening on other roads today.—X392.

The above shows that the R. R. companies have full access to the books of the O. R. T.

SOLIDARIC GREETINGS OF ITALIAN SAILORS TO AMERICAN VICTIMS

Translated by F. J. Guscetti

Recently, the Italian dreadnought **"Conte di Cavour"** visited several Atlantic ports, and everywhere the patriotic bourgeoisie of the Italian colonies of Boston, New York and Philadelphia made a great showing in patriotically banquetting officers and crew. But laudatory speeches and banquets did not completely fill every desire of at least a goodly number of the gallant sailors of the "Conte de Cavour", as the following letter, a most fitting aftermath, directed to the Italian Defense Committee of the I. W. W. of Chicago, signed by seventy-two sailors from the above mentioned dreadnought, and published in the Italian organ of the I. W. W., would prove:

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1919

To the Agitation Committee
for the liberation of political
prisoners,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Dear Comrades:

Unmoved by the patriotic excitement caused by the presence of the dreadnought "Cavour" in the various ports of the free States of America, we feel that we must turn our gaze toward the great oasis of the emigrated Italian proletariat here, which contributes so much with hand and brain toward the growth and greatness of American capitalism, and in turn is recompensed with the most ruthless and inexorable persecution of those who dare ask for a little more of the good things of life which these workers themselves produce.

From investigations made by us we find, with deep feeling, the record of the terrible injustice practiced upon this immense mass of workers, and among them we find several are in the grasp of their masters, thrown in vile dungeons as punishment for their loyalty and exemplary conduct in behalf of an ideal they loved, an ideal of justice and liberty.

Fellow Workers! We have also learned, that in the vile prisons that brutalize the soul and break the health of men through consumption and other ills, there are many Italian comrades. Among them: Pietro Pieri, Romolo Bobba, Giovanni Baldazzi, Iacopo Tori, Vincenzo Santilli and Pietro Bernardi, all members of the industrial organization known as the I. W. W. We would be with you to demand their liberty, to pluck them from the rapacious claws of our implacable enemies.

We know that the charge against Pieri and Bobba is as monstrous as it is false, and we, workers in the uniform of the Italian Navy, wish to raise our voice in emphatic protest against this injustice. Our present situation does not permit us to do more than to extend you our greetings of solidarity, and to urge you on in the fight and keep up your agitation to a triumphant conclusion.

Upon leaving American waters, we wish to have the assurance in our hearts that you, mighty men of labor, will continue steadfast in the struggle and be able, with your tenacity and solidarity, to achieve the liberation of these worthy comrades and suppress capitalistic arrogance and pride.

Workers: Only through our power as workers will the bulwarks that capitalist society places in our onward path be laid low, and we assure you, that we, sons of workers, whom the bourgeoisie has seen fit to arm with powerful cannons for their defense, shall know how to profit thereby in behalf of our class, turning our guns upon them, so that the cause of of labor may triumph.

Long live working class solidarity! Long live the Social Revolution!

Your comrades,

Here follows 72 signatures, which we regret cannot be published for obvious reasons.

ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY

For November is now out. It will be 64 pages as usual and will contain a number of exceedingly interesting and instructive articles. This number will appeal especially to railroad workers and an effort should be made to get it into their hands. We want to call special attention to the following articles, "The Railroad Workers' Union," by Card No. 301,-479, No. 600; "The Life of a Railroad Trackman," by a trackman; "The Truth About the Steel Strike," and "The Story of the I. W. W.", by Harold Lord Varney; "The Importation of Ideas in the Labor Movement," and, "The I. W. W. Needs an Industrial Encyclopedia," by John Sandgren; "The Metal Miner," by Delegate M-659; "The Lumberjack," by D. S. Dietz, and a number of excellent poems. A special feature of this issue is the cartoons. In addition to those by Maurice Becker, our new staff cartoonist, there are cartoons on timely subjects by Dust, Spinadel and Svenson.

Rush your orders in now, before you are too late. Subscription price, $1.50; bundle orders, 10 cents per copy.

Address all communications to:
The One Big Union Monthly,
1001 West Madison Street,
Chicago, Ill.

GRAY'S HARBOR MARKET

Reported by A. R. Ebel

Aberdeen, Wash., Oct. 16.—The market this week is noticeably sluggish and buyers are very cautious because of the large number of slaves offered.

It is the general opinon that the masters will, if the offerings continue so heavy, dispose of their old stock and supply themselves in a cheaper market. On the other hand the slaves not being able to sell their services, are considering the reduction of the labor supply by combining with the I. W. W. and creating a shortage by establishing the six hour day.

Good, strong, young common labor slaves are selling for $4.50 to $5 a day; semi-skilled and skilled, $5 to $7; runts, cripples and old slaves finding few buyers. 4-L, I. U. T. and other long "green marble tops" seem to be the best sellers.

GREEK LITERATURE

Fellow Workers:

We have many inquiries lately for Greek literature dealing with industrial unionism. To meet this demand we have translated, "The Revolutionary I. W. W.," by Perry, and "Industrial Communism—the I. W. W.," by Varney, into Greek. We have done likewise with "The Idea" recently published in English. "The Revolutionary I. W. W." will be ready for shipment on November 1 and the other two a week later.

In addition to these, a very effective leaflet by Fellow Worker Katsiolis is now off the press. This draws a comparison of the I. W. and the A. F. of L. The pamphlets will be 10 cents each, prepaid, or $6.00 a hundred, charges collect. The leaflets will cost $2.50 a thousand.

We wish to ask the fellow workers and the branch secretaries over the country to send in for this literature and get it into the hands of the Greek workers, also send in the names and addresses of Greeks who are members and who can do some educational work among their countrymen.

Yours for Industrial Solidarity,
Thos. Whitehead,
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer.

There is mail in Chicago for Birney Roy Laughlin, Jas. Richardson, Florence Connors, P. Granat and Elmer Gyurin. For this mail address Jas. Crowley, 951 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill.

FOR GREAT INTERNATIONAL STRIKE

TO COMPEL "HANDS OFF" RUSSIA BY CAPITALISTS SOVIET PROBLEM UNDERLYING CAUSE OF UNREST

(The following by Parker H. Sercombe, organization and efficiency specialist, will be the leading article in "Civilization" of Chicago in its issue of Nov. 5. Whether or not we agree that the working class can be organized for a general strike in the time he suggests, Mr. Sercombe's ideas are well worth consideration.)

Why mince matters?

Has not the hour struck when the working classes of the world should acknowledge to themselves what they are really striking for or against?

There is a world-wide grievance that is paramount to organized and unorganized labor alike.

In comparison with this monster issue the "labor troubles" of France, Spain, England, Italy, Germany, Japan, Holland, Belgium, the United States and the Slavic and Scandinavian countries pale to significance.

This unparalleled universal grievance of labor that overshadows the local issues of all countries and already has gripped the hearts if not the heads of the working class thruout the world, is the audacious, indefensible, undeclared war now being waged by the armies of the profiteers against poor Russia—wonderful Russia that first overthrew the Czar and is now struggling heroically to dethrone his economic prototype.

What a picture to grip the hearts and imaginations of real humanized human beings! As if their internal difficulties were not enough to try the very soul of genius to the quick, we witness the spectacle of so-called democracies and "liberal" monarchies under orders of the Morgans, Rothschilds and Garys of the world, actually sending armies and supplies to help beat down the greatest experiment in democracy and economic emancipation the world has ever known.

The mere fact that the International Plunderbund does not dare declare war on this new working class republic is sufficient evidence that they fear to face the labor element with an open avowal of their intentions. Is labor waiting for the robber band to tell the truth and explain their program through the press which they own, before they come back with an **International Strike** for "Hands off Russia"?

I declare to you that even now the **Russia Problem** is the underlying cause of the labor unrest throughout the world. People feel things first and **think** them afterwards, for it takes time to formulate feelings into words and translate programs into **action.**

There is no time to lose. As rapidly as wires, reading matter and platforms can carry the word to the remotest corners of every nation that is interfering with soviet Russia, the word should go out for a concerted international strike to be called at least by Christmas day.

What is a general strike for the liberation of Debs, Mooney or O'Hare compared with an international demand for "Hands off the Working Class Government of Russia"? Is there fraternity in labor's cause? Is there an international solidarity among those who toil for but a fraction of what their labor produces? Then why not put it into **action?**

The profiteers of this country alone made five times as many billions out of the blood of the trenches as the total of all the Liberty loans combined, and it is these and their co-partners in England, Germany, France, Italy and Japan who have organized to destroy the wonderful working class movement in Russia. It is no mere coincidence that the three largest owners of Chicago bank stock are three packers—Morris, Armour and Tilden—who, in round figures hold respectively nine, eight and six million dollars' worth, mere side issues to their wartime business for cooperation with Von Tirpitz to send hundreds of paid ship loads of rotten meat and stale eggs to the bottom of the sea while they paid $800 a year to their employes.

The labor question is no longer local in any country. It is distinctly a **world problem.** No tinkering or compromising with the steel trust, railway interests or mine owners; no concessions by the longshoremen, textile workers or toilers in any field can be more than an irritation—a scratch on the skin of a giant, compared with the transcendent importance of forcing the League of profiteers to take its miserly hands off the throat of the working-class experiment in Russia.

Great Britain is already forecasting a humiliating compromise that they call "A New Magna Carta," in which it is proposed to **admit employes** into industrial and political councils. The toilers of Italy, France and Germany are ready to act as soon as a concerted, organized program with a proper objective is presented. Russia, like the Swiss patriot who threw himself into the Austrian Spears, is exhibiting a faith, a daring and a genius that challenges all history.

Then let labor send out its voice to the remote corners of the earth for an **International Strike** on Christmas day that will force the politicians and millionaires of all countries to withdraw their armies and blockade from Russia, and by this means settle all their local problems at one stroke.

WANTED

G. R. U. delegates to send their reports direct to the general office.

G. R. U. delegates to put members into proper industrial unions.

G. R. U. delegates not to take reports from other delegates.

G. R. U. branch secretaries not to send in to general office the reports of the delegates of any industrial union.

G. R. U. delegates to take the 50 cent commission on initiations.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to order direct and pay direct to publishers for all magazines and papers. Place the receipts and expenses for papers and magazines on the reports.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to push the sale of $1 organization, $1 defense and $1 relief stamps.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to solicit donations for the defense and relief of our class war prisoners.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to push for subscriptions to the I. W. W. papers and magazines.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to push the sale of I. W. W. papers, magazines and literature.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to put out leaflets and stickerettes. Charge the money paid for them on the reports.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to get for themselves, first, constitution (new); second, industrial union chart and manifesto; and third, see list of industrial unions in back of constitution—explanation of list in detail at general office; write for it.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to remember that our work is to organize the workers into industrial unions.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries never to forget that we are not yet out of the jails and penitentiaries. Send for defense literature to General Defense Committee, 1001 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries—more of them to organize the working class the world over.

Thos. Whitehead,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

LIVING AND SAVING

Boston.

Recent investigations by the United States Department of Labor have as their object the determination of a living wage for a family. The reports from Boston covering 160 families with incomes between $1,200 and $1,500 show that the average amount spent for food is $578.73 or a little over $10 a week. For clothing these families spend on an average of $196.44. The annual expenditure for rent was $180.24. Fuel and light counted for $73.96; furniture and furnishings for $41.16; and all other expenses, namely: those for health, recreation, insurance, saving, education, etc., $223.52. One hundred of these families had a balance at the end of the year. The balance averaged $80.64.

These families were ordinary families. They averaged five persons, which is the normal American family. They lived on the veriest minimum that makes decency possible. This living cost them practically their entire income.

Suppose that the hundred families with an average surplus of $80 always had an equally good year. Suppose they saved this $80 every 12 months. At the end of 25 years (without reckoning interest) each family would have saved in the neighborhood of $2,000. Nothing could more effectively portray the pitiable character of the wages paid to American working people than a contrast between these figures and the figures showing the incomes and expenditures of the American property owners who are living luxuriously without labor on the work performed by their fellowmen.

DEFENDING THE I. W. W. IN ITALY

Translated from the Italian by Frank J Guscetti

(Angelo Faggi was until recently the editor of "Il Nuovo Proletario," the Italian I. W. W. paper published in Chicago. After his deportation he was received by the workers of several cities and towns of Italy with honors that are customarily shown only to royalty. Word has been received by cable that Faggi was arrested in Italy on Oct. 25 for "preaching class hatred.")

When, a few weeks prior to leaving Chicago, I published my "farewell greetings to my fellow workers," I mentioned having applied to the American authorities for a decision in the deportation case pending against me, urging the necessity of my prompt return to Italy for "important family reasons."

And serious family reasons really did exist due to the death of my beloved mother.

But besides this there were serious if hidden political reasons which made me anxious and impatient to return to Italy; I was feeling the fervor of the struggle and of action in Italy and among the Italian comrades, natural to me because of being my proper sphere, and because the Italian movement holds promises today more so than the American movement, of greater opportunities and reflects the historic conditions that inevitably forecast great and successful events. Ardent in the desire of taking part in the great revolutionary movement in Italy, I felt more and more out of place in America and would gladly have taken wing to rejoin my comrades in Italy.

And this, by the way, goes to show how the powers that be in America have fooled themselves if they calculated on punishing me by deportation. The fact is that they have only succeeded in honoring me on the one hand and making possible the realization of my fondest desires on the other!

But still another reason, also political in the broad sense, though more particularly American and of dutiful solidarity, caused me to desire to return to Europe and to Italy especially. I allude to energetic and constant action in behalf of the I. W. W. and its persecuted members, in the land where the "Almighty Dollar" now rules which I had intended to explain here and which I shall explain; in fact, which I have already begun to give publicity here.

The idea of this work in Italy, in defense of so many of our brothers who fill the jails of America, of this work which is, to me, a great need in the fraternity and in the solidarity which I profoundly and intimately feel, this idea has assumed greater importance, become firmer and more decided with me during the last few months of my stay in America, in the face of the grevious fact that our forces in the United States lacked the sufficient power to successfully cope with the ferocious reaction which showed itself to be utterly perverse, vile and dominating.

Only the solidarity of the European proletariat—I have always said and believed—can save our prisoners in America; can pluck them from those horrible tombs of the living into which they have been flung by inept and corrupt magistrates in the service of the most cruel and barbarous section of capitalism in the world.

These words I repeated mentally as I stood on the squalid third class deck of the liner as it slowly pulled away from the docks in New York harbor and while, with a stirring sense of devotion, I evoked the remembrance of the thousands martyrized, and conjured up in my mind the pictures of the thousands of innocents, tortured physically as well as in their most intimate and noble personality, morally and civilly. And while in this painful evocation of so many sad though noble memories of martyrdom and of sacrifice, there arose before my eyes an empty and stupid symbol, a gigantic lie, false and irritating, as an atrocious irony, perfidious and vile—the Statue of Liberty!

To arouse, therefore, among our fellow workers of Italy and our comrades of all Europe, a sense of fraternal solidarity in behalf of our persecuted brothers in America; this has been my idea, my passion, and now that I am in Italy, this idea is becoming a reality at last.

I will do everything to make known in Italy, especially, and largely in France also, the high purpose and noble and sublime spirit of the I. W. W.; to make known the martyrdom that the most active, militant members of this organization have been subjected to; to cry out to the four winds the records of the unprecedented infamies committed in the name of democracy against men of the highest moral, intellectual and social virtues; to make plain the violence and carnage that has taken place in America as against the most elementary principles of liberty, of all real liberty; to put in evidence especially with documentary and other proofs the bestial enormities of the sentences passed upon the hundred or more accused in the Chicago trial as well as the Sacramento case and of other parts of the United States; to unmask and lay bare a deceitful sham and vicious democracy; in short, to contradict the idiotic and false legend of a democratic and liberal America.

And to do this I shall evoke the forms of economic servitude under which millions of workers vegetate, dependent upon the most modern and most diabolical form of industrial feudalism; I shall recall the suppressed strikes, the massacres of the workers, the women and children burned to death, the victims of the most terrifying capitalist plots and police "frame-ups"; the thousands and thousands lynched, hanged, martyrized; the thousands upon thousands imprisoned, deported, beaten up, vilified; the suppression of common rights and guarantees—all these I shall evoke by speaking and by writing, the whole state of terror and of infamy against which the offended and resenting conscience of the European proletariat will revolt.

And in its civil insurrection, in its indignant protest, the European proletariat will demand the liberation of the class war prisoners of America, of those who have not as yet been done to death under the iron heel of their jailors and executioners—of those champions of real proletarian freedom, whom, from this land of their supreme defense, I greet affectionately as comrades and brothers.

Angelo Faggi.

Sestri Ponente, Italy.
Sept. 15, 1919.



ENLISTING IN THE GREATEST ARMY IN THE WORLD

War Heroes are Joining the Ranks of Industrial Heroes to win Industrial Democracy

ASTORIA FOLLOWS OTHER THUG-RULED TOWNS BY STOPPING MEETING

Astoria, Ore., Oct. 22.—A peaceful meeting of working men and women, which was to have been held in Plumbers Hall on the 20th, was stopped by the police, who claimed they were carrying out the orders of the mayor. The meeting was called under the auspices of the Co-operative Bail and Defense Committee and was to have been addressed by Ralph Chaplin, one of the men who has just been released on bail from Leavenworth.

The committee were in no way notified of the intended interference until late that evening, when the local papers appeared on the street with half the front page screaming out that "Chaplin will not speak in Astoria" as the mayor had forbidden the meeting. Efforts were then made to interview the mayor and chief of police, but the committee were informed they were out of town and the acting chief could not be located.

Everything then went ahead as planned until about 7:30, when three bulls came in the hall and asked, "Who is going to speak here tonight?" They were told it was to be Ralph Chaplin and the next question was, "Is he in the hall now?" When told by one of the committee that he was they stated, "There will be no meeting here tonight."

Upon being pressed for a reason for stopping a peaceful meeting, the acting chief of police said, "I don't care to go into details, I am only carrying out the orders of the mayor." The crowd, which had begun to gather, then left the hall and the lights were turned out. A request was made of the police to let some one remain at the door to notify people that the meeting had been called off, as it was well advertised and a large crowd was expected. This request was denied and every one was told to leave.

A few minutes later several people arrived, and knowing nothing of the decree of the mayor they turned on the lights and were waiting for the speaker. The police again came on the scene and drove them from the hall.

Later a collection of $30.55 was taken up to pay the expenses incurred in arranging the meeting.

We remember one, Ole Hanson, who was addicted to the habit of forbidding working men to meet or to take a holiday and we wonder if the workers in Astoria will not soon awaken to the fact that every right guaranteed by the constitution is violated when workers are denied the right to assemble and raise funds to provide legal defense for men who have not been proven guilty of any crime.—R. Gannon.

A collection of $20 for the general defense was taken up at a Francisco Ferrer meeting in New Bedford, Mass., on Oct. 13.

GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE IN ENGLAND

FINE SPIRIT OF SOLIDARITY SHOWN BY ALL MEN IN DEMAND FOR 8 HOUR DAY AND WAGE INCREASE

By George Hardy

Hull, England, Sept. 30.—The inevitable struggle has come! The struggle against lowering the standard of living of the British working men. It is centered in the general strike of railway men, which is the most marvelous piece of industrial solidarity ever manifested by any group of workers anywhere.

It will be uppermost in the minds of all students of working class conditions that the British rail men were a very low paid class of workers before the war, their wages ranging from one pound sterling a week to two pounds, five shillings ($5.00 to $11.25) for engine drivers, which are the highest paid men.

A national program for a revision in wages and conditions was already on when the war broke out. On an appeal from the government it was withdrawn until after the war, everyone expecting the war to last only a few months.

However, as the war went on the cost of living began to rise. Not until the prices were 75 per cent. above normal peace prices did a further demand come from these loyal rail men. This demand resulted in a three shilling (75 cent) bonus being given. Three months later it was found necessary to make a further demand which resulted in a further bonus of two shillings, the total amount of increase now being five shillings.

As time went on the situation became continually worse for the workers and as all men will do who have a union such as the rail men of Britain have (an industrial union), they continued to make demands until the bonus reached 33 shillings while the original wage remained the same. This meant for the lower paid men a bonus of 165 per cent., greater than the actual wage.

This began to give much concern to the lower grades who find their representation thru the National Union of Railwaymen because the companies thru the government were able to work men all the hours of their lives without paying the necessary time on the bonus, or on 165 per cent. of the money paid out to the workers. Overtime was only paid on the actual wage—one pound a week to the lower paid men. Another demand was therefore made, which resulted in the bonus becoming a war-wage with overtime paid for all money received.

In November, 1917, another program was drawn up and submitted making the war-wage a permanent wage, together with a demand for an eight hour day and time and one half for overtime. The government immediately saw in this program what they thot was a permanent rise in wages and deliberately dragged out the negotiation until the first of February, 1919, when they then agreed to the eight hour day. The wage question was left in abeyance for further discussion.

As before, no attempt at settlement was made by the government. It may be noted here that different railways paid different rates of wages to men doing absolutely the same work. The men were anxious that this should cease and in August, 1919, demanded a decision on the question. However, before a decision came for all grades the Locomotive Engineers' Society, which still controls half the engine drivers and firemen, the rest being a part of the N. W. R., forced the issue on the question of making the war-wage permanent by a strike threat.

At this point the government and railway companies played at industrial diplomacy which acted as a boomerang on themselves. They granted this demand to the locomotive men and argued on the per centage basis, which on the face of it is a less per centage increase than the lower paid men received because of their being the highest paid before the war.

They had two objects in view. One was to set a per centage precedent for future agreements for the great mass of rail workers, the other to split the workers in case of future strikes on the wage problem. They reckoned without considering that the British rail workers have passed all sectional warfare.

The N. W. R. being a party to the negotiations for the locomotive men immediately demanded further conference for the lower grades, of which several were held. The government then submitted their standardization program, reducing after December 31 the lower grades to two pounds a week. This is an actual reduction in the money wage in many cases of 13 or 14 shillings a week, and an actual reduction on the real wage of four shillings on the one pound a week pre war wage. Taking the government's own statement the pound will buy eight shillings worth of commodities as compared with pre war days. At two pounds a week the real wage would be 16 shillings a week.

The N. W. R. national executive was in duty bound to refuse. To even consider it would have been a scandalous outrage. The government's submission of it was sufficient to provoke the patience of the British workers. Instead of allowing sectional strikes to occur at different places (which the government hoped for) the strike was begun nationally. The strike did not begin with the locomotive men pulling trains, but sinking their sectionalism, although with nothing immediately to gain, and throwing in their lot with the lower grades.

The result is that today not a train runs in England. The tracks are becoming rusty because of the finest piece of industrial solidarity. If the strike is not settled in a few days it may extend to all the transport workers, taking in dock workers and seamen.

At this time all is firm. The resolutions passed in mass meetings in Hull district are bristling with revolutionary phrases showing that the British workers recognize their class interests. This strike is identical with I. W. W. strikes.

RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS ON PARLIAMENTARY ACTION

From the "Workers' Dreadnought" we take the following statement, issued by the Russian Communists on the subject of parliamentary action. It reflects in an unmistakable manner the existing conditions in Russia but at the same time it voices the conclusion arrived at by workers the world over in regard to the worthlessness of parliamentary action, for throwing off the yoke of capitalist oppression.

Statement on Parliamentary Action.

The present parliamentary system must completely disappear. We Russian Communists are agreed that we must use all our efforts to destroy the Capitalist Parliament and must establish in its place the Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, which being elected solely by the working class have the duty of electing the Communists Central Executive thru the General Congresses elected by workers and peasants. Until today the so-called representatives of the people who went to Parliament were but individual egoists, who tried to build up positions for themselves without doing any good to the workers, trying on the contrary to keep the workers for still further centuries in subjection to themselves and the capitalists.

In the nations still under capitalism where Communist ideas are as yet held only by a minority in no case should our representatives be sent into the midst of the great opposing parliamentary majority because to do so is only to produce controversies and hostile propaganda by the other parties.

The right method is to agitate and carry on propaganda by all possible means till parliament can be forcibly superceded by the soviets.

Signed: M. P. Bulykin, a Delegate to the All-Russia Congress of Soviets in Moscow, June 27, 1918.

Confirmed by: F. I. Martinoff, Member of the International Committee of the Red Army.

Pietro Pieri, who was convicted in Leavenworth, Kansas, on a charge of having planned to kill federal officials and sentenced to three and one-half years in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, has been removed to the penitentiary. Bail for Pieri has been set at $7,000 and he was being held pending appeal at the time of removal.

GREAT MASS MEETINGS BEING ARRANGED

New York, Oct. 23.—The Workers Defense Union is arranging a series of monster mass meetings on Wednesday, November 5, which is the sixty-fourth birthday of Eugene V. Debs. We are calling it "Debs Day" and intend to use it as a medium to tell the truth about Debs' weakened physical condition and the treatment accorded to him and the other political prisoners in Atlanta and to convey to labor his stirring and inspiring message on behalf of all other prisoners.

"I have been sent here from Moundsville for the purpose of killing or breaking me. I shall stay here until I die or the politicians are forced to release us all," Debs said a few days ago in the Atlanta Prison Hospital. The only way in which he desires his freedom to be accomplished is thru an organized protest of the workers of such dimensions that the authorities will be forced to release all men and women now in prison for labor agitation.

It is our work to build up this organized demand. It is our privilege to convey his noble message of solidarity to labor and it is our duty to see to it that his self-sacrifice and suffering shall not be in vain.

We urge upon you, therefore, to arrange similar meetings on the same date and to co-operate with us in making this day one of mighty protest on behalf of Eugene V. Debs and all other political and class war prisoners.

Please let us know your decision in the matter at once. We hope you will proceed without delay.

Fraternally Yours,
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, organizer
7 East 15th St., Room 405
New York City.

HE LIKES 'EM NOW

Picket Camp, Ruby, Wash., Oct. 22.—A kind friend of some one informed the sheriff that the strike pickets here had broken into a cabin. The sheriff came to see about it but found the pickets cooking up by the river. The sheriff said that he used to belong to the 4Ls, but he found them a fake so he quit them. He said, "We are all Wobblies now." He offered to rent his shack to the pickets for four months, but would not rent it for a short time.

STOLEN!

Detroit, Oct. 22.—Official Receipt Book No. 12 in triplicate form in alternate colors of white, pink and green, belonging to the Detroit Bail and Bond Committee, containing receipts No. 6 to 25 inclusive, a total of 20 receipts, has been stolen. Any member locating this book is requested to take it up on sight and return it to E. S. Rose, 215 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 400, I. W. W.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—The Agricultural Workers Convention will be held at Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 3; we had made arrangements for Wm. D. Haywood to speak in the Sioux City Auditorium the day before the convention, but it seems that the powers that be do not take kindly to Haywood and as a result of same the American Legion backed up by the Commercial Club has pulled enough strings to keep us from getting the hall.

Anyone who knows the history of the A. W. I. U. or who have had any dealings with our members will realize that a little thing like not having a hall will not bother us much; last spring Sheriff Jones the County Clown raided our hall when there was no one in it except the resolution committee and he stated that there would not be any more convention held there; the hall was locked up and surrounded by deputies but the convention was held on the streets and proved be a big success.

The old cry of COME ON 400 has been sent from coast to coast and we expect to have a large representation at Soo City and there is no doubt but what the Haywood meeting and the convention will be great successes.

There was a by-law passed last spring stating that all delegates should have a clearance at each convention and during the past few weeks we have been sending out clearances in every mail, and there will be more delegates with clearances at this convention than there has ever been before.

All members who will not be able to attend the convention and who have nominees or resolutions that they want to come up before the convention should send them to Ray Lewis at 316 Jennings Street, Sioux City.

During the past week the Defenders of Democracy have twice raided the branch hall at Minneapolis; the first time they sneaked around in the night and broke the window; spurred on by their initial success they came down twenty strong in the day time the second time but were chased down the street at the point of a gun by one man.

J. Stevens has been elected district secretary of the Northwest District, and the district office has been moved to Spokane, on the ballot that has just been closed.

Reports coming in from the corn country of the Dakotas, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska state that there is a good crop there and wages are around eight cents a bushel.

The following is from the Grease Belt:

Prairie Pipe Line Co. Connecting work $3.00 and board, 7 miles north of Potwin, Kas. Same company out of Towanda taking up an eight inch line and wages are $4.50 board in town; nose bags. (Brooks Gang). Empire Co. has a camp three miles north of Hopkins, wages $4.50, dollar and a half board (new camp).

Roustabout work, connection and ditching all over the Ebling-Peabody fields.

Remember to write to the boys in the jails and penitentiaries.

Mat. K. Fox,
Sec.-Treas. A. W. I. U. No. 400
D. N. Simpson,
Chairman, G. O. C.

JOINT DEBATE AT WEST SIDE AUDITORIUM

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30

BETWEEN

ISAAC E. FERGUSON AND HAROLD L. VARNEY

"RESOLVED, That the Communist Party offers a more complete program for social emancipation than does the I. W. W."

This debate will be one of the best. Everyone who wishes to know the difference between the I. W. W. and any political organization should make it a point to attend. West Side Auditorium, Corner of Taylor and Racine streets.

There is mail in San Francisco for Charles Cameron, Charles Hutchinson, B. B. Miller, Lee Janovsky, Claude Donaldson, Thos. Ford, C. Deckes, A. Lanini, Ralph Oliver, J. J. O'Connor, John Craig, J. R. Hiller, K. T. Collins, M. Valverde, Fred Sanchez, Cassius Sladky and Roberta Bruner. For this mail address Wm. Burns, Secretary, 1135 Mission St., San Francisco, California.

1631

NO 985
PLAINTIFF'S
~~DEFENDANT'S~~ EX. NO 15
FOR IDENTIFICATION
ADMITTED in evidence June 8/20
John M. Fountain

THE PROBLEM OF THE DAY IS INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

VOLUME II, No. 2. WHOLE NUMBER 54. CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919. PRICE, 5 CENTS

Business Men Start Murder, State Officials Back Them

E. Wesley Everetts, an Oversea Veteran, Hanged by Centralia Mob; Lumber Trust Governor Approves; Says Reds Must Be Driven Out; Sanctions Wholesale Arrests Without Warrant; Coroner's Jury Exonorates I. W. W. but Officials Continue Persecutions.

Until we can learn all the facts regarding the affair that that has been reported in the daily press from Centralia, Washington, it will be impossible to draw correct conclusions. But some facts are known which make it clear that the members of the Industrial Workers of the World were decidedly not the aggressors.

Last summer, Tom Lassiter, a cripple who is nearly blind, was driven out of the town by real estate sharks, lawyers and business men. He managed to find his way back into the town, and was driven out a second time, badly beaten up and warned that if he ever came into the town again he would be killed.

Later, some lumber workers opened a hall in Centralia. This was raided twice, furniture destroyed, books, papers and records burned and the members of the I. W. W. ordered out of town. This was done by thugs who thought that because they wore army uniforms any crime would be condoned by the officials. Some of those in the mob were officials.

On Armistice Day the parade arrived at the hall. The first reports were that shooting began without warning. Later reports are conflicting. One is that some one suggested the I. W. W. hall be wrecked again, and that someone from or near the parade gave the door a kick before a shot was fired. It is certain that some of those in the parade had been instrumental in beating up Tom Lassiter and raiding the I. W. W. on previous occasions.

A member of the I. W. W.—E. Wesley Everets—was hanged by the mob of business men shortly after the shooting took place. The excuse of the Armistice Day parade was first used by them as a means of starting trouble where there was no occasion for doing so.

Reports further state that scores of members of the I. W. W. have been arrested in several places in Washington. Even members of the A. F. of L. who have never been members of the I. W. W. have been placed in jail. The Seattle "Union-Record," an A. F. of L. daily, has been seized by the police, while its editor, E. B. Ault, and a large number of other members of the A. F. of L. interested in its publication, have been jailed. So far as can be learned the "Union Record" is not allowed to be printed at present. This in itself is good proof that the authorities of the State of Washington and many of the cities there have some hideous crimes at their doors which they dare not have known.

The press is daily indulging in many lies for the purpose of justifying the reign of brutal repression that has been started. One was that 2,000 armed lumber workers were marching on Spokane. This lie, with scores of others, are eagerly read and believed by people ignorant of the facts, and who have no source of true information.

In Spokane there were 91 men arrested. Of these, 53 were sentenced to thirty days each in jail and fined $100. The rest were turned loose.

A large number have been arrested in Chehalis, Tacoma, Aberdeen, Seattle and some other towns, but how many are still held is unknown. Several of those in Seattle were released after being held a few days.

One significant feature of the tragedy is shown in the coroner's verdict. This verdict does not place the responsibility for the reason that they "could not determine whether the shooting started before or after the door of the I. W. W. hall was broken in." With the American Legion and the business men in control of the city, it must have taken great courage on the part of the coroner's jury to even express a doubt as to the guilt of the members of the I. W. W.

The daily papers in many places are publishing statements that the I. W. W. have marked various men for death and that they intend to blow up many buildings. These are crude lies on the part of the press or forgeries on the part of those who are personally interested in crushing the I. W. W. This method of arousing the prejudice of unthinking people against the I. W. W. has been particularly noticeable in Seattle and Spokane. The suppression of the Seattle "Union Record" by United States officers seems to be part of the plot to keep the workers from exposing these forgeries and giving the people the truth.

Until the facts of the Centralia tragedy can be learned, we will have to await them. In the meantime every member of the I. W. W. worthy the name is giving the sorely harassed members in Washington their most hearty and loyal support. Centralia has placed itself beside Everett as another capitalistic blot on the State of Washington.

FAVOR I. W .W.

ORGANIZATION ATTRACTS INDEPENDENT UNIONS OF NEW YORK CITY INTO ITS RANKS

New York City.—On the heels of city and nationwide raids against their organization as well as other radical labor groups, 13 branches of the Industrial Workers of the World held an affiliation meeting in conjunction with eight more labor organizations.

The meeting was held in room 408 of the People's House at 7 East 15th street for the purpose of arranging with the eight independent unions a junction with the I. W. W.

The independents at the meeting were represented by delegates from the following groups:

Independent Unions Represented

Firemen and Engineers Locals No. 1, N. Y.; 2, Brooklyn.

International Hotel and Restaurant Workers', Local New York.

New York Labor Council representing 14 affiliated groups.

Independent Musicians' and Performers.

Glass and China Decorators' Union.

International Carpenters, representing 14 locals.

International Bakers' Industrial Union, Local Brownsville.

W. I. I. U. of Hoboken.

Patrick McClellan, representing Industrial Union 573 of the I. W. W., acted as chairman of the meeting, and himself represented the Construction Workers of the I. W. W. Delegates represented about 250,000 workers in New York City and vicinity.

The meeting took up consideration of a complete affiliation of all independent and industrial unions with the Industrial Workers of the World to weld the workers into One Big Union, and the following resolution was voted through by the 48 delegates present:

Tentative One Big Union.

"That an attempt to solidify all independent and industrial unions into the One Big Union be made, and until such time as that is accomplished no branch of any organizations there represented affiliate with the I. W. W. until the whole body swings over."

To this an amendment was added in this form:

"That an attempt to solidify all independent and industrial unions be made on the basis of the class struggle into the I. W. W. and until such time as that is accomplished we leave it to the individuals and branches to decide for themselves whether they wish to affiliate."

As soon as this amendment had been passed by the delegates, one branch of the International Carpenters' Union of Brooklyn voted 59 to 1 to come into the I. W. W., it will be affiliated with Carpenter Workers' Industrial Union 573.

I. W. W. Bodies Represented.

Besides the independent organizations at the meeting the following I. W. W. bodies were also represented:

M. M. I. U., Local 300, Newark Branch.

T. W. I. U., Local 1000, Paterson.

T. W. I. U., Local 1000, New York.

T. W. I. U., Local 1000, Brownsville.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers' I. U., Local 1100, New York.

Bakers' Industrial Union, Local 46, New York.

C. W. I. U., Local 573, New York.

P. P. I. U., Local 1200, New York.

Foodstuff Workers' Industrial Union, Local 1500, New York.

M. M. I. U., Local 300, Brooklyn.

M. M. I. U., Local 300, Harlem.

M. M. I. U., Local 300, New York.

A recommendation was also made before adjournment that delegates begin a fight for mutual recognition of cards on the job and that a common stamp be used for affiliation. This latter means that any union represented shall stamp its cards with a common stamp.

Another meeting in furtherance of the purpose will be held in the People's House.—New York Call.



ORGANIZATION ACTIVITY ALONG CORRECT LINES

Paterson branch, T. W. I. U. No. 1000, is getting into its stride for the winter season. Committees are at work on plans for new activities in various lines.

A Sunday afternoon lecture series started Nov. 16, with George Speed as the speaker. His topic was "The Constructive Program of the I. W. W." The next lecture in the course is to be on "The Four Hour Day," by Franklin Titus. A Negro speaker and a woman speaker are being arranged for.

Active propaganda through the distribution of I. W. W. literature of a general nature is being organized by a special Propaganda committee. A supply of leaflets has been ordered from Chicago, to be given out, not only in the silk mills, but to workers in all lines.

A new feature is the formation of a Women's committee, composed of women members, wives and daughters of members, and other women interested in the welfare of the organization. They are going to hold a weekly meeting for the study of the principles and tactics of the I. W. W., and arrange entertainments to raise money for organization work, the I. W. W. defense and other purposes.

Shop delegates meetings are held every month and are proving one of the most important parts of the union machinery. Discussions are held on questions of shop policy, methods of organization and agitation, etc. The meetings are thrown open to the general membership, in addition to the two delegates from every shop where I. W. W.s are working. The discussions arouse must interest.

HOLYOKE STRIKES

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 8.—There is a strike on against the American Writing Paper Co. The millwrights from all the mills are out and there is talk of a general strike. There is some scabbing on the strikers by men belonging to the same union.

The Paper Mill Workers I. U. No. 452 is again taking its place on the industrial line. They have had eight small strikes in the paper industry—all won. All were led by the I. W. W. The machine tenders stayed on the job, but when the advantages were won they took the benefits of the strike. But there is still lots of room for improvement.—Delegate 5.

(Special Telegram)

Butte, Nov. 16.—John Shank and Roberta Bruner were arrested in Pueblo, the office there raided and everything was taken.

WHAT MANNER OF MAN IS A WOBBLIE ON TRIAL? CLEAR-EYED MCHUGO FACES THE COURT AS MAN SHOULD

This story may prove the more interesting to Wobblies because it is written by one who is an outsider looking in. It is something on the opening of the trial of James McHugo in Oakland, Cal. An I. W. W., he is the first man to be brought to trial under the new criminal syndicalist law. He is charged with being an enemy of all that is legal, sane and holy, a man entirely out of sympathy with the glorious institutions of these United States, a man who would yank down all that our forefathers built up, a preacher of violence, sabotage, destruction, pillage, pig stealing and the divil knows what not.

His real offense, of course, is that of seeking to build up an industrial democracy wherein the worker will be, not the slave, but the master.

The outstanding feature of the first day in court to my mind was this:

Judge Quinn's courtroom was packed to the doors with shipyard strikers of the A. F. of L.. Every seat was occupied. The aisles and every inch of unchaired space was filled with standing workers. The buttons of the boilermakers and machinists and the shipyard laborers were seen on all sides.

They had been on strike for many weeks over the matter of an increase of eight cents an hour which the employers had conceded to take effect on a certain date, only to deny it when that date drew near. Many of these strikers gathered now to hear the beginning of the case of James McHugo, looked hungry, little or no benefits having been paid since the beginning of the strike. From the windows of the courtroom they could see, rising beyond distant housetops, the aerial rigging of the Bethlehem yards the domain of Charles M. Schwab, whose agents had announced that organized labor was to be starved out of the shipbuilding industry of the Bay district.

Nervousness and signs of fear were noted among these men out of the yards. The atmosphere of this courtroom was pregnant with menace. Local police were on hand with black scowls. Federal agents were here to look a man over from the feet upward with cold, threatening gaze. The local police represented the city prison, the police courts with their snarling prosecutors, and the Superior courts with their grim juries. Behind the federal agents were federal prisons, federal grand juries and federal magistrates, and the iron fist of a national administration which, to use the language of Sam Gompers, has failed to follow out "a course of freedom and justice and of human development as expressed by the principles of democracy."

But when these shipyard workers looked upon the face of James McHugo, the defendant, seated at a table with his lawyers, they saw no fear there. If they saw something, they saw defiance. The master's law was reaching for his throat. The master's pack had raised the yelps of the hunt. The state's prison loomed before him. There he sat, with head erect, the calm, steady aim in his eyes bespeaking a granite courage that could not be nicked by a prosecutor's judge nor by the mumbled verdict of a jury at his heels. There he sat, a workingman in appearance, like all the rest that crowded the court, a workingman like themselves, but unafraid, aye, defiant.

There was that in his bearing which said to the workers looking on:

"If my children go hungry, they can never say in future years that it was because their father hadn't guts enough to fight those responsible.

"If my son becomes an underpaid beast of burden in the service of plunderers it will not be because his father hadn't the courage to battle for industrial democracy.

"If I have nothing to hand down to my children as a heritage but the chains of wage slavery, they will be proud to read these court records of my efforts to give them something better."

The bearing of the prisoner was a matter of wonder also to the judge, the prosecutors and the police. No cringing here, as in the criminals who usually faced them. No whining, no shrinking, no nervous twitchings, no shifting eyes, no shame, no mute plea for mercy. None of these, but a certain pride of bearing and a hint of defiance, like a distinguished captive in the enemy's camp.

Oh, no, I'm not trying to make a hero. I'm merely describing a Wobblie on trial as he appears to an outsider.

"If you're going to write about my case," said McHugo to me during a court recess, "give the Wobblie point of view as much as you can."

This from a man facing San Quentin on a charge of being a Wobblie.

BRITISH SHOP STEWARD MOVEMENT

INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS OWNERSHIP ITS GOAL RAPIDLY LIMITING POWER OF ITS OFFICIALS

By Special Correspondence

The labor movement of Great Britain is personified in two groups, one the official, the other the un-official. The first is centered in the Labor Party. The second is the Shop Stewards and Workers Committee movement.

The official movement is launching a big campaign for nationalization of the mines. It is safe to say that the agitation is, in the minds of the officials, their first step toward nationalization of all, other industries. The mines, being a most essential industry, together with the fact that the miners are the most likely body to use direct action to achieve their object, has caused them to choose this industry. There are some who believe the land would have been a better choice on which to carry the scheme thru.

The officials really believe they have a very good chance of winning the next election for the Labor Party, and as a result many believe that they could carry thru a peaceful revolution. On the other hand, the un-official group is convinced that at most it can only result in a bureaucratic state-administered industry, to which they are opposed.

What the shop stewards are after is the complete socialization of industry and control by the workers themselves. They distrust the officials and are not prepared to run the risk of the labor group giving them anything, but prefer to take it by their organized power inside the mines, mills, and shops. To this extent they are identical to the I. W. W.

They have many other qualities that are similar to the I. W. W., if not absolutely the same. They are doing all the election of their job officials on the job, that is, the stewards (job delegates) to take care of the technical end of their particular work. All the stewards on the job constitute themselves a job committee, which takes up the grievances as they may arise, where they are small. Where they are large they are divided into departments, and the groups of stewards in the department elect one of their number to become their representative on the "general works committee." Thus one from each department becomes the committee, whose function is to meet employers and settle all grievances on the job.

The London area is divided into four localities, which has a local district committee consisting of delegates from all works or factories, elected by the general works committees. Thus are the industries co-ordinated in a locality. Then comes the London Central Council of Shop Stewards and Workers Committees, who have delegates elected from the local committees on the basis of one delegate for every thousand or part thereof. Where a town is small the local committees do not exist and the central council is made up from the delegates sent from the works committees.

The central committees are again linked up into a national committee, which co-ordinates again the national movement. It must be remembered that the power is absolutely vested in the rank and file on the job. The further away from the job the committees are, the less becomes their power. Some industries maintain a paid secretary for the industry who, when a grievance arises, is the first to be notified and is on the job before any trade union official. In this way the official head of trade unionism is being severed.

The shop stewards and workers committee movement is revolutionary in character, for their object is to create an administrative force for managing industry. Besides being prepared to prevent any leaders from compromising the rank and file position, they aim at being able to refuse at any time any settlement in big national disputes that is not in harmony with working class interests. It is readily seen that with this movement existing and always gaining momentum, the officials are bound to listen to the rank and file representatives, for their official heads are always on the chopping block.

The movement of shop stewards, contrary to the official movement, is purely an economic movement, and the same as the I. W. W. is **non-political.** The officials of the shop stewards, almost without exception, voice their opinion that the I. W. W. as they see it in America, is the movement to which they pay adherence.

The condition existing in the British isles is different to that in America. There are trade union traditions not existing in America with very strong unions among the unskilled laborers. It is safe to say the element here in Britain around the stewards would find the I. W. W. their movement.

It is inconceivable that any semblance of the shop stewards and workers committees such as exists here would ever be tolerated within the A. F. of L., or even its members allowed to create a movement outside and still remain members with any greater security than a member of the I. W. W. inside the A. F. of L. The reason it can maintain itself in the British Isles is because the workers are stationary, the stewards have had their existence on the job many years, thereby having the backing of the rank and file. The same cannot exist where the rank and file is apathetic or migratory, as in America generally.

She's fair, this world, speaking of its beauty. And if there is anything in the old maxim, "Only the brave deserve the fair," then our beautiful Sister of the Sun should fall into the arms of the Wobblie.

The crowded condition of the courtroom worried one of the prosecutors. He appealed to the judge to have the aisles cleared.

Judge Quinn, suave and polite, ordered the aisles cleared, preceding the order with an apology to those standing.

"I'm surprised," said he, "at the interest shown in this case." He said this kindly. "It is seldom that my court is as crowded as it is today. I want it understood that everybody is welcome, but you'll have to find seats. The clogged conditions of the aisles obstruct the business of the court. Therefore the aisles must be cleared."

That afternoon the newspapers announced that arrests would be made of idlers crowding the courtroom.

But the following day the court was as crowded as the day before.

MEMBER AGAIN OPENS DISCUSSION ON DUES

There has been a great deal of discussion going around in various branches, in the press and on the jobs in regard to higher dues and higher salaries. Of course, we know that the G. E. B. had made a mistake by putting out a referendum to take a vote on this without it being thoroughly discussed beforehand. In the second place, the workers did not have a chance to discuss the matter before voting.

This is the whole problem that stands before us today: Instead of the members discussing the matter before taking a vote on it, they have cast their votes for or against and now are doing their discussing afterwards. I voted in favor of $1 monthly dues as soon as I saw a ballot. I did not have much time to spare, as the ballots were about to be sent in. I had never heard a word about raising the dues. But at that I voted to what I thot the best interests of the organization.

I have always been in favor of higher dues, that is, up to $1. I am also in favor of a general initiation fee of $5. Of course, this is all out of order in the first place if we are going to live up to our constitution.

We, the Industrial Workers of the World, have come to a stage where the master class has begun to feel our power. We all well know of the fact that they are doing their best to crush us by throwing us in jails and penitentiaries and trying to kill us off that way. Under the present system we have got to have lawyers and good ones to fight these cases. It will take lots of money—maybe millions.

I would suggest that if the dues are raised to $1 we lay aside 50 cents of the monthly dues and put it into the general defense fund. In this way we would have money on hand so we could do something. By doing that, each and every member would be doing his share. The way it is now, some members give it all and some do not give any when a collection is taken up for general defense.

When I. U. No. 400 passed the motion to raise the initiation fee to $2 there were may locals against it on the ground that the organization would not grow. You can see for yourself whether is grew or not. It was a good move, and the second year of its existence it grew stronger and had a little money in the treasury to put organizers in the field. It was found that it took money to start things.

Let us put on our thinking caps and study this carefully and boost for the fifty-fifty proposition.—W. C. King.

BETRAYING THE WORKERS TO CAPITALIST CLASS WITH FAKE REFORMS

By Hungarian Worker

The news from Hungary gives an account of the leading Socialists of that country, Ernest Garami, who gladly reports how the trade unions and the Social Democratic party worked together with the Paris peace conference to overthrow the Communist party rule in Hungary. His report shows that the Hungarian trade unions were not better than Gompers' American union, and that the Social Democrats in Hungary were no better than the Germans or the rest of the political Socialists.

Now that the Communists are overthrown, the reactionaries have come back into power again. Among them we find the same class of leaders as among the Social Democrats. They have organized a new party under the name of the "State Party of the Hungarian Workers." It is not to have any connection with any labor organization outside Hungary, it being a strictly national party of the workers (?) in Hungary. They are not using the name of "Socialist" because the Communists are doing everything under the name of Socialism and the reactionaries are trying to keep the friendship of the Hungarian bourgeoisie.

The first thing the leaders of the new party have done is to ask the Communists to stay away from the new movement which they call a "labor organization" so as not to block the work of organizing the new "workers' party." Their program, which contains 24 points, is nothing else than to hold the working class back from the real movement. It is a bunch of worthless reforms which was good enough to fool the workers before the world war. Here are some points of their program:

1. Every citizen over 20 years of age has the right to vote.
2. Referendum vote.
3. Independent self-government.
4. No conscript army, but establish a state militia (American plan.)
5. Religion and state must be separated.
6. Free schools for children.
7. Mines, forests, railroads and transportation must be controlled by the state.
8. The owners of houses cannot ask more rent than enough to cover their expenses.
9. The industrial department of the state must recognize the trade union movement and the trade union must have representation in this office.

I am only giving these nine points in the program out of the 24, but these are the main ones. Readers can think for themselves what the rest of the points are, when these nine are the main ones. These show how the Hungarian workers are led by the reactionaries of the so-called Social Democrats and trade unions. They are trying to save Hungary for the capitalist class; not only that, but they gladly publish their own degradation to the world.

SYMPATHY IN ENGLAND

Resolutions passed at mass meeting of workers held on Peckham Rye, (London) England, Oct. 19, 1919:

Having heard the facts presented in regard to the persecution of the I. W. W. (the Industrial Workers of the World),

This mass meeting of workers of Peckham (England) protests against the continued imprisonment of those I. W. W. members convicted in Chicago and Sacramento, California, under the war acts of the United States, as we are convinced that the real issues involved were between trustified capital and industrial unionism as presented to the workers by the Industrial Workers of the World.

We further demand the release of all industrial war prisoners, including Thomas Mooney, Eugene Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare and every I. W. W. member who may have been held months or years without a trial, believing that it is in the interest of humanity we are appealing. We are prepared to take whatever steps we deem necessary for their release.

Signed, Chairman of Meeting, Victor Beacham, Member London District Committee, National Painters' Society.

ADVERTISED IN ENGLAND

London, England, Nov. 5.—An active campaign has been started in England by George Hardy of Chicago to persuade English workingmen to appeal direct to Washington for the release of all I. W. W. men imprisoned. The campaign includes propaganda showing alleged wrongs Industrial Workers of the World have suffered at the hands of American capitalists. It is understood that a similar campaign will be carried on in all European countries, wherever possible.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS NOTES

WORLD STRUGGLE TOWARD ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION

ENGLAND

"D. O. R. A." to Continue

LONDON, Oct. 29 (By mail).—In spite of vigorous protests on the part of the progressive minority the submissive House of Commons has passed the second reading of the War Emergency laws (Continuation) bill, which is in effect a measure to extend the life of the Defense of the Realm act for 12 months after the termination of the present war—which is not yet (officially) terminated and will not be until the French and British governments determine to bring it to an end. Arthur Henderson, speaking for the first time since his re-election to Parliament, spoke vigorously against the government's refustal to trust the people 12 months after the armistice. Col. Wedgewood put his finger on the crux of the bill when he declared that it was really directed against strikes and labor unrest.

RUSSIA

Unique Class Rationing.

PETROGRAD—After having for many months applied through local authorities the principle of dividing the whole community into useful workers and exploiters of others, and of rationing the population by giving preference to the workers, the Russian Soviet government has now made the rationing system a national one. Following are the provisions:

The whole population is divided into two classes—those living in the cities and those in the country.

The city population falls into three categories; first, those doing physical labor; second, clerical, technical and administrative workers of all sorts, also craftsmen working for themselves and not exploiting others, children under 16, nursing and pregnant mothers, wounded soldiers, and dependents of those within categories 1 and 2; third, exploiters of others, retired capitalists, priests of religion, and people without definite occupations.

The rural population is classified as follows; First, those who have no stocks of grain, but who live by the labor of their hands, the farm hands, the employes of local rural organizations, and their dependents; second, rural foremen who do work themselves, peasants who work for themselves but do not exploit others, children of school age, and dependents of members in the second category.

FRANCE

Protest Against Blockade

PARIS—Following up the protest of Anatole France comes an impressive memorial signed by seventy of the best known scholars and writers in France directed against the Allied blockade of Russia, which they call "criminal, unexampled and inexcusable." They conclude by saying: "We protest with all the strength of our hearts and souls against an act which is unworthy both of the conscience of humanity in general and of the traditions of our own country in particular."

In addition, Romain Rolland, the well known author, writes to "L'Humanite," saying, "The Great War has revealed iself as the war of the plutocratic middle classes against the last bulwarks of the old monarchial regime on the one hand, and against the awakening of the people to their rights on the other."

Sadoul Trial Brings Admission of War on Soviets

PARIS—That, despite all denials to the contrary, the French government is at war with Soviet Russia, has officially been admitted in connection with the trial of Capt. Jacques Sadoul, who is on trial by court martial for "deserting" to the Bolsheviks. Speaking for the government, the prosecutor in order to prove desertion to an enemy, made this statement:

"If diplomatically we are not in a state of war with the soviets of Russia, it is incontestable that a state of war has existed in fact between our troops and the Red armies. The proof of this is what has occurred in the region of Odessa."

Workers Assure Freedom of Speech to Themselves

PARIS—By organizing the "Ligue Populaire," recruited from the Socialists who register their names at the headquarters of the Federation of the Seine, the workers of Paris are now finding it possible to continue their numerous meetings, both in the streets and in halls, without the interruptions by outside rowdies to which they were formerly subject.

Members of the "Ligue" form a physical bodyguard to the speakers and to those who come to listen to them, and thus by sheer force of numbers prevent disturbers from intruding.

IRELAND

British Soldiers Attack Civilians in Cork

CORK—Soldiers of the English Shropshire regiment marched all thru the streets recently shouting "To hell with the Sinn Fein!" Fights with the civilians ensued.

Armoured cars were turned out on which the whole regiment, fully armed, attacked civilians, smashed shops and instituted a general reign of terror.

In some places the civilians in force routed the soldiers, but isolated groups of citizens were at the mercy of the military.

ITALY

Ships Held to Insure Seamen's Vote

ROME—Capt. Guilietti, secretary of the Seamen's Federation, who is a candidate for office in the general elections, has ordered steamships of several lines not to leave until after the elections in order to permit the crews to vote. The elections will be held Nov. 16.

The steamships "America" and "Pesaro" are among those which have been held up, greatly to the inconvenience of several hundred passengers, among whom were a number of "prominent" Americans who were eager to return home for business reasons at the earliest possible moment.

Protests Keep Labor Parley Busy

WASHINGTON—As the international labor conference, called in anticipation of the ratification of the League of Nations Covenant, continues its sessions, more and more protests are being filed against the delegates accredited by the various governments.

Things began when organized labor of Japan declared that the Japanese delegate was really an exploiter of labor. Next followed the announcement that Austrialian labor had refused to have anything to do with the Washington conference on the grounds that hand-picked government appointees were not free agents.

Argentina followed, the Argentine Labor Federation issuing the declaration that the Argentine delegation had been chosen without consulting the central federation of the workers of Argentine, this being in violation of the League of Nations convention on this point. Argentine labor further points out that the technical advisor of the delegation is a member of the railroad strikebreakers' organization.

Lastly, Hindu workers within the United States are greatly disturbed to find that the representatives of Indian labor are appointees of the British government who are pledged to a mild form of home rule under the British flag.

Orgy of Lawlessness Visited Upon Metropolis

NEW YORK—An orgy of lawlessness seldom equalled in American history took place on Nov. 8 and 9, when without proper warrants and by the application of the most brutal methods imaginable, agents of the Department of Justice and of the Lusk investigation committee raided various headquarters of the Socialists, Communists, and I. W. W.s, and mercilessly clubbed women and men, many of whom were engaged in study or in social activities.

Over a thousand defenseless human beings were carried off to jail, subjected to grilling examinations, and, in some cases, released amid a rain of blows from blackjacks and clubs descending upon their heads. The illegality of the whole proceeding is eloquently attested by the fact that out of over a thousand captured "suspects," only 37 are being held on various charges, the chief one being that of advocating "criminal anarchy." Most prominent among the prisoners taken are "Big Jim" Larkin, general secretary of the Irish Transport Workers Union, and Benjamin Gitlow, business manager of the Communist Labor party and former Socialist assemblyman.

The New York raids have been duplicated in many other American cities among them Chicago, Hartford, Conn., Youngstown and Akron, Ohio, Detroit, Seattle, Newark, Buffalo and San Francisco.

Alcatraz Prisoners Refuse to Scab

CHICAGO—A letter smuggled out of the military prison at Alcatraz, Cal., where several hundred conscientious objectors, Socialists convicted under the Espionage law, and soldiers court-martialed for refusing to fight against the soviets in Russia are confined, tells of the refusal of forty prisoners to do strikebreaking duty on the San Francisco docks during the longshoremen's strike there.

The letter reads, in part:

"Forty-two prisoners were called out yesterday to go to work on the San Francisco transport docks. The prisoners had heard that there was a strike on the whole Frisco water front, but did not know that the transport work had been exempted. Not a protest was heard from the 42 men until they got to the docks. When they were ordered to get trucks and go to work, they said:

"'We'll be damned if we scab on these union men who are trying to better their conditions!'

"Only two of the men went to work one of these being a half wit, and the other a 100 per cent scab. It was worth being in a year to see the spirit of the prisoners here. The men were military prisoners and could have been court martialed for mutiny, an offense 'punishable by death or such other punishment as court martial may direct.'

"The men, who came here from Siberia, are all rebellious. They say that it is plain hell over there. Some of them took a bobtail, or dishonorable discharge, just to get out of Russia, and every one of them is a Bolshevik."

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH UNORGANIZED SAILORS

Seeing that your success among the seamen has been small owing to the practical monopoly of the International Seamen's Union of America among these workers, I should suggest that a campaign be started among the native element that is now being recruited in great numbers by the shipping board, and which will eventually displace the foreign element in the merchant marine.

As you perhaps know, the recent contract entered into between the international and the ship-owning fraternity is in substance like this: The American is to have preference at all times irrespective of his union affiliations—meaning that the ship-owners will work tooth and nail to force union men out of the ships and fill their places with non-union Americans.

To make this easy they are trying to force the "Rowes" bill through congress. This bill proposes to abolish the three years' efficiency law for able bodied seamen and substitute for it a six weeks' training on a shipping board training vessel, rounded out with nine months' actual practice in a merchant vessel, for obtaining an A. B. certificate.

The bill also proposes to cut out the 65 per cent able seamen now necessary and substitute this requirement with 40 per cent of ten months' men and fill the complement with men of six weeks' training. At that rate it will not take very long to force the oldtimers onto the beach.

Having to deal with this great mass of young Americans who have been absolved from being union men for prohibitive reasons, I wondered if you had cast your eyes over the field to see what could be done with the harvest.—S. Alexanderson.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

In every small town you will find a business men's association under many different names and yet they are all members of the one big union known as the National Chamber of Commerce. Each has its local secretary, and don't you forget it, he is the boss of the bunch, bluecoats and all. As an example, 1915, the Chamber of Commerce of Winona, Minnesota, employed a Chicago man as their local secretary because he carried an endorsement from the Board of Trade of Chicago.

All these business men's associations are financially controlled by their local banks, the local banks are controlled by larger banks in the chief cities, while Wall Street in New York controlls the whole outfit. Don't tell me they are not all in one class! Some union, aren't they? They used their brains when they were organizing.

Do you think that you do not have to fight the Boss? If so, you are wrong, because the boss is not going to pay you one cent that he does not have to. He would be a fool if he did.

If you are convinced that you must fight for your rights and still think that you can fight your own battles, or that perhaps some one like Mr. Gompers will fight them for you, you are lost. Be a real man for once in your life, and remember that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Get into the One Big Union now and help us fight for real democracy.

Unless all the workers of the United States get together in the One Big Union and clean out the autocracy this will be a nation of wage slaves, hardly able to get enough to eat. It is nearly to that point now, what with eggs at 60 cents a dozen, bacon at 60 and 75 cents a pound, and $1.50 shoes at $6 to $8 a pair. Get wise and join the One Big Union—one for all and all for one.—Frank Crawford.

Ralph Chaplin completed his engagement in Salt Lake City on Nov. 17 and goes to Denver for the 2d.

PREDICT NEW ALIGNMENT OF SOUTHWEST MINERS NO MINING IS DONE DESPITE COURTS

Gross, Ks., Nov. 4.—This being the third day of the U. M. W. of A., nation-wide strike, I'll give you a few lines on the local situation here. Every miner in Kansas is out to a man, with the exception, of course, of those mines at the State and Federal prisons. No orders being issued from the District office here. Federal injunction seems to have no effect here. Miners here are confident, and peace and quiteness reigns supreme. There was an "emergency vote," to so express, taken just prior to the walkout, to show the "public" (who or whatever that may be), that the miners heartily endorsed the strike order of the officials. This was done only after a great deal of criticism of the miners' officials by the day-lies.

Of course the miners voted solidly for the strike, thereby saving their officials' faces from the "public", but it seems to me, the miners should have had the vote previous to the strike "order." But that idea isn't very popular in some "official circles." They call it, I believe, "Bolshevism" or some such name.

So the Luske Committee will, I presume, see that the Day-lie press spreads no more Bolshevism, as it is its solemn duty to check that fast spreading "menace." The so-called operators are trying to get the South-Western District (that is Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas) to make a separate contract, thereby weakening the national. There is no signs yet of the miners' officials doing such an un-wise thing and if they should, there is a possibility of a break in the Mine Workers "Respectable" Union. In such a case, the "Left Wing," or radical faction, perhaps would be a new One Big Union, while the other faction would remain the U. M. W. of A.

Whether thiis new One Big Union (should it be) shall be devoid of meaning or not, depends entirely upon the number of clear thinking men at the opportune time. That is, clear thinking miners, and should they control, they will no doubt apply for a charter in "Coal Mine Workers' Industrial Union, No. 900." There is current rumors afloat here, that the whole-salers and petty bourgeoisie are going to close up their places of business until the strike is ended.

The first move in this direction has been the refusal of the whole-salers to supply the "Miners' Co-operative Store" here with flour, altho the money was advanced, it is said. Such tactics are only the fore-runner of desperation and chaos.—J. C.

THOSE AWFUL REDS?

Is this a nation of subnormal children? Else why does the profiteer's press dare to put over such a malicious, medieval calumny as the I. W. W. shooting story from Centralia, Washington?

The papers admit that twice before lawless, murderous, intolerant rowdies of the American Legion had entered I. W. W. quarters in that vicinity, sacked their offices and made a bonfire of their furniture, papers and literature with the usual violent treatment of the office force.

On Armistice day when the Legion parade was passing the I. W. W. office, these same murderous hoodlums made a ruthless attack but unexpectedly found their proposed victims prepared to protect themselves, with the result that the profiteer's hoodlum horde got the worst of it, and then confirming their propensity for savage lawlessness, they lynched a man named Everett and, like a Georgia mob, shot his body full of bullets.

Is this the kind of "respect for law" that the profiteering government of the State of Washington is upholding? It is noticeable that whether a mob of returned soldiers and citizens gather in any city from New York to the Pacific to stop German opera or murder workingmen, the profiteers' press play up mob lawlessness from this angle of **"justifiable indignation."**

How long are the eighty million salary and wage earners going to stand for this stuff?—Parker H. Sercombe.

All lasting social changes have been evolutionary, not insurrectionary, in their coming. Systems are not created by the thought of the idealists or by the winning of mob battles. They develop scientificially; they grow like plants, slowly but surely. The new system of communism is not something which we can impose upon the present. Communism, to be lasting and to be economically successful, must grow out of the present. Its roots must be in the very heart of the capitalist soil. And if it lifts its green shaft to the sunlight, prematurely and unformed, it will wither and perish in the scorching noon.—Varney.

ANCIENT PHARISEES' IDEAS MODERN

SOAP BOXERS OF JUDEA MET IN AMERICAN STYLE

BEST CITIZENS MENACED THEN AS THEY ARE NOW

A LOWER CRITIC ON AMOS
Card No. 440,433

Those were very modern times in which Amos the prophet lived, unless we incline to the opinion that many ancient survivals are all too evident in our own era.

Amos came from the working class, from the herdsmen of Tekoa. And Amos aspired to prophesy, that is, in the Bible sense, to tell forth the truth, which is an exceedingly presumptuous thing for anyone to do, and especially dangerous for a worker. Whether Amos had trouble with the authorities of Judah we do not know. Whether the council of defense of Tekoa told him to move on, the sacred writing does not record, but certain it is that he went over into Israel to prophesy, which made him a "foreign agitator."

We dare not assume for one moment that Amos was permitted to deliver his sermon in the synagogue of Bethel and, as the Chautauqua movement had not yet moved, and the open forum was not yet open, we are forced brethren, to the conviction that Amos was the original "Soap Boxer," that is to say, he stood on what had originally been a container of olive oil which some caravan had discarded in the market place of Bethel and which he dragged to the corner where the Jacob highway intersected the Jerusalem scenic route.

This may not be historically correct, but let it pass as realism.

The first portion of the sermon, in the eighth century before Christ, was exceedingly pleasing to the inhabitants of Bethel. Evidently they had neighbors who were unfriendly and warlike, not to say imperialistic. Every atrocity that has been perpetrated in Belgium had been suffered in Israel at the hands of the neighboring tribes. Damascus had "threshed them with threshing instruments of iron," the prototype of the 42-centimeter. And Gaza had "carried away the whole in captivity," which, we nay judge, was approximately 100 per cent, and that was not the end of the "whole captivity" for Tyrus had delivered it up to Edom and Edom in turn "pursued his brother with the sword" and did cast off all pity and his anger did tear perpetually, and he kept his wrath forever." Edom was the original bitter-ender. The indictment against Ammon was even worse, "because they have ripped up women with child," and their aim in such brutality had been imperialistic, for it was done, "that they might enlarge their borders." Moab was accused of having "burned the bones of the king of Edom into lime," a sin which we feel inclined to forgive, although in those days kings circulated at their face value.

Splendid propaganda was this portion of Amos' sermon. The crowd cheered and waxed jingoistic. But beginning with the sixth verse, chapter two, as the reporter has seen fit to divide the sermon, the speaker turned his attention to the domestic sins of Israel itself, and from there on Amos is gravely under suspicion of having plagiarized from the Federal Report on Industrial Relations. All the social, political and economic sins of Israel are forcefully depicted. "They had sold the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes." "They had stored up violence and robbery in their palaces." "They afflict the just, they take a bribe, and they turn aside the poor in their gate from their right." Even the high cost of living was denounced. "The speculators said, when will the new moon be gone, that we may sell corn?" "They are making the Ephah small, and the shekel great, and falsifying the balances by deceit." By this time several in the crowd were murmuring that Amos was a paid agent of Syria, while a scribe hurried away to write an editorial urging the working class to abandon the class struggle during wartime. A social patriot suggested a "burgfrieden."

The most disconcerted man in town was Amaziah, the priest of Bethel, who had a fashionable congregation, including not a few of those whom Amos was denouncing at oppressors of the poor, but who cast many shekels into the plate every Saturday morning. The priest of Bethel did not intend that any unordained, non-union prophet should speak in the streets He might obstruct the camel traffic.

Amaziah, true to type, hastened to the authorities who, in this case happened to be Jeroboam, king of Irsael, the whole executive and judicial branches of the government. It would not do to tell Jeroboam the king that the real grievance lay in the fact that Amos was preaching social righteousness. Amaziah knew a better trick than that. He said: "Amos has conspired against thee in the the midst of the house of Israel; the land is not able to bear all his woes." And quite likely the second count in the indictment was true.

What more Amaziah poured into the king's ear the reporter failed to catch, but it was rumored in Gilead that the times of Damascus received a scroll from its correspondent in Bosrah, that Amaziah branded Amos as a dangerous individual who might start a union among the workers of Bethel, or establish a Socialist local, or perhaps set up a branch of the Industrial Workers of the then known world. We have it on the authority of a scribe who had a cousin very close to the administration, that Amaziah suggested that they load Amos on a caravan and send him into the Syrian desert, a la Bisbee, and there let him starve.

Before proceeding, however, withthe deportation or prosecution under section 1323 of the Espionage act, Amaziah went to Amos, the prophet, and relieved himself of the following: "O thou seer, go; flee away into the land of Judah, and there eat bread and prophesy there; but prophesy not any more at Bethel."

It is apparent to the student of the lower criticism that Amaziah was an early edition of Billy Sunday, and recognized as a good thing by the authorities of Jeraboam.

"Flee thee away into the land of Judah, and prophesy there, but prophesy not again any more at Bethel." Get out of San Francisco and go to Chicago. This is an open shop town. Stir up trouble if you want in Pittsburg, but leave us alone. If you talk too much labor may think, and then what will become of me and Jeroboam? Skip before you are pinched for vagrancy!"

And the answer of Amos was the answer given by every bearer of the torch of truth from that day to this. "I was no prophet, neither was I the son of a prophet, but a herdsman and a gatherer of sycamore fruit (a plain Wobbly—the lower criticism), and the Lord took me as I followed the flock, and the Lord said unto me: "Go prophesy unto my people, Israel." It is interesting to note that these things happened "two years before the earthquake."

Moral—to the young, Amaziah is known only to fame because he was the man who attacked Amos the prophet, whose words live even to this day. In a like manner several Federal judges might qualify for the Hall of Fame.—Card 440,433, Aberdeen, Wash.

WRITING THE RECORD OF DEMOCRACY'S CRIMES

63 Prisoners Lynched in 10 Months

WASHINGTON — Sixty-three persons were murdered by mobs in the United States in the first ten months of 1919, according to figures made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Of the victims 61 were American citizens and 2 Mexicans; 59 were Negroes, of whom 11 were burned at the stake.

"Among the causes for lynching were 'circulating incendiary literature' and 'talking of Chicago riot,'" says the statement. "Negroes were lynched for 'intimacy' with white women, one for not turning out of the road for a white boy in an automobile, one for an altercation with a white man, and one for being a leader of his race."

Georgia led the states with 17 lynchings, Mississippi followed with 10, Alabama and Louisiana dividing the honors of third place with eight lynchings each.

LABOR SECRETARIAT PROTESTS OUTRAGES

The National Labor Secretariat of Holland, with offices at 134 Bloemgracht, Amsterdam, has sent out an open letter to the government of the United States of America and the International Labor Conference at Washington, in which they protest very strongly against the persecutions that have been in the past meted out to the I. W. W. After repeating several instances of murder and brutality of which the capitalists are guilty they say:

"We protest emphatically against the perpetration of these crimes and draw the attention of your government and members of congress to these serious facts, expecting that a discussion of them will lead to the abolition of these brutal conditions, in favor of the working class of America, and to the credit of the American people in general."

ORGANIZING THE MARINE WORKERS IN NEW YORK STICKING TO NO. 8

New York, Nov. 15.—The strike situation in New York is still unsettled. The men have returned to work at the old pay after a six weeks' battle with the shipping interests, the I. L. A. and the government all lined up against them. They are especially bitter against the I. L. A. and its officials. There is a tremendous sentiment for a real union on the water front in the port of New York.

The new members lined up in No. 8 are sticking to it. Now that the strike is over the members in New York can give their undivided time to building up a permanent organization. Job delegates are being placed rapidly in the field and Fellow Worker Bobba has been placed as Italian organizer in the port. Propaganda and educational meetings are being held and two leaflets, one entitled "Your Organization," and giving an outline of industrial unionism, the job delegate system and how the industrial unions function, and one entitled "After the Strike," have just been issued.

The M. T. W. Defense committee still has eight cases to handle and has to meet an expenditure of $1,600. Of this, about $1,100 has been raised. There are two serious cases and if they go to the grand jury it will mean an expenditure of another $1,000.

On Nov. 4 the Seattle branch passed the following motion: "That we call for an extension of time on ballots to Jan. 1, 1920." This matter was presented to the G. O. C. and it was decided unanimously to extend the voting time to Jan. 1, 1920. All branches take notice.

The general office has issued an appeal to the industrial unions asking them to meet their obligations and make payments for supplies. This reads, in part, as follows: "Something has to be done and that immediately. What are you going to do to save the organization?"

Branches must understand that the I. U. office must make good all assessment stamps and remit 50-50 on all business done for other unions, even if not one cent is remitted by the branch to the I. U. office. The industrial union must also make good deficits in branch expenditures, meet its own routine expenses, and then if anything is left it remits to general headquarters. Unless branches remit to the I. U. nothing can go out.

Push the M. T. W. stamps. It is our only means of raising funds to build up unorganized localities.

E. Kennard, Chairman,
James Scott, Secy.-Treas.

ARE DETERMINED TO WIN

Printers More Solid Than Ever

NEW YORK—A temporary crisis in the ranks of the striking printers of New York has ended with the ranks of union labor more solid than ever, and with the strike being resumed with new vigor.

The crisis came when one of the large unions, Local 51 of the pressmen, voted on Nov. 8 to cease its secession movement and to rejoin the international from which it had been expelled. It appears that many of the members cast their vote in the affirmative, misunderstanding the implications of their action.

Their meeting was followed by one of the "Big Six" typographical union and by similar meetings of the feeders and paper haulers. In all of these meetings the workers voted to stick together to the end. Thereupon the pressmen reconvened in mass meeting of 2,400 members present and on Nov. 11 rescinded their promise to return to the international.

Meanwhile the magazine industry is still completely paralyzed, practically none of the big national periodicals being able to come out. Their bluff in threatening to move their plants elsewhere has been called.

CHAPLIN MEETINGS GOOD

San Francisco, Nov 3.—The meeting addressed here on Oct. 28 by Ralph Chaplin was good. He gave an interesting account of the conditions in Leavenworth and of how the men were when he left there on bail. He also spoke in Oakland on the 26th, where there was also a large crowd. The sum of $420.70 was raised at the two meetings and turned over to the Bail and Bond committee.

BAIL READY TO RETURN

Portland, Ore., Nov. 10.—Anyone who loaned money to Fred Myers for bail for himself at Portland, Oregon, can have it returned by sending receipt to Fred Myers, Box 4382, Portland, Oregon.

THE WANDERING SLAVE AT LAST A MEMBER

Arise, ye wretched of the earth, break your splendid might; don't let the sunshine hit thy brow, but rise in the darkness ere the morning star! Many a night and day a thot comes comes into my mind as the sweat drips from my brow, thinking what I am going to do with $30 per week that my boss lets me have. Well, my boss looks at me every time he passes me, but he never so much as says "boo."

He cetainly is a good boss. It doesn't matter what time it is, rain or shine, my boss lets me work. By cracken, I am certainly a very good man. My boss decided to can George, Harry and Jim, but the next morning the work was too much for Paul. He walked bravely up to boss and said, "I reckon you better get some more help here." "What is the matter, Paul," the master echoed from the deep. "Mr. Boss, I have done been a good man for thirty long years, but I guess I am done broke down." The master said, "Well, Paul, I suppose I might as well get a couple of men to help you out."

Well, the couple of men, armed ready for work, same as any good and willing worker would. Everything went along very nicely in regards to lifting and pounding away with a twenty pound sledge. One day Paul got to wondering, how was it these two men never sweated or were in a hurry. One morning Paul picked up an O. B. U. Monthly and started to reading. The first question he asked of these two men was, "What am the O. B. U."

They gave him a thoro explanation of the ideals of industrial unionism and all pertaining to the ideals of the One Big Union. Said Paul, "I must have been asleep for thirty long years. I have been a scissor bill all of these years. I reckon there will be no more back-breaking for me, for many a hundred dollar bill I have made for my master and others like me have done the same.

"Here I stand at the age of 56 years, old and worn out from hard work. There are lots of you workers pondering. So workers you might as well start right in and join our ranks. The earth and the machinery of production belong to the workers and not to the spoilers of liberty. So me for a card in the One Big Union, for united we stand and divided we fall."—Jas. Donnelly.

RAID ON I. W. W. PUTS PATERSON IN FASHION

The countrywide attack on the I. W. W. made itself felt in Paterson as well as elsewhere, although the results were less serious there than in some other places.

Saturday morning, Nov. 8, the chief of police appeared at I. W. W. headquarters with a patrol wagon full of harness bulls. He announced that he was going to "clean out this dump."

After looking around the place and making the intelligent remarks customary under such circumstances, he telephoned to the local prosecuting attorney to come down at once. After another wait the district prosecutor, who was appropriately named Force, put in an appearance and, after hunting around for some signs of lawbreaking on which he could act, ordered the secretary to remove from the window the I. W. W. defense poster showing a fellow worker manacled to the bars of his cell. He declared that the poster was "against the law," but refused to specify which law.

After this impressive demonstration of force, the representatives of "law and order" departed, much like the "Grand Old Duke of York," who had ten thousand men; he marched them up the hill, and he marched them down again.

Of course, the local dope sheets spread their usual lies about a "raid on I. W. W. headquarters," "tons of seditious literature carted away and shipped to Washington for examination," etc., etc. Editorials appeared, giving the location of the I. W. W. office and plainly inviting the people to mob action in order to drive the "skunks" out of town. The Press-Guardian, the frankest servant of the ruling class, has started the pleasant practice of carrying a ribbon every night across the front page, telling the "Reds" to go back where they came from, and more stuff of that sort.

Meanwhile the I. W. W. is continuing steadily in its work of organizing the slaves in the silk industry into the One Big Union to demand more of the good things of life at once, and when the crash comes, to be prepared to take over and manage the industry.

Sol Erlich is asked to communicate with P. B. in care of John, 622 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, on a matter of great importance.

IMPRISONMENT OF ALIEN BY LETTRE DE CACHET IN UNITED STATES

A matter of vital importance to the cause of liberty in this country was brought to my attention at a deportation hearing a few days ago. I was asked to represent an alien named Herman Isaacson at a hearing, and at the time I was so astonished at some of the questions that were asked of my client that I advised him not to answer.

The developments to which I refer are:

1. That this inquisition now begins with the assumption that membership in the I. W. W. subjects one to arrest and forcible deprivation of liberty without due process of law.

2. That the possession of literature prescribed by some unknown and undisclosed individual connected with the government at Washington by a member of the I. W. W., subjects him to deportation as an anarchist.

3. That the identity of the literature so proscribed does not have to be made public, but under the regulations for the enforcement of the immigration law, is supposed to be known to every member of the I. W. W.

4. That no legal determination as to the nature of the literature itself is necessary to cause it to be proscribed as anarchistic.

5. That the ruling or decision of this unknown, or undisclosed individual connected with the government at Washington is sufficient under this law, not only to proscribe these publications, but likewise to subject any alien who is a member of the I. W. W. with deportation.

The foregoing, in my opinion, not only makes deportation a dangerous tool in the hands of unscrupulous individuals, but also vests power in the department of labor which it cannot assume under our constitution, if that is still in force and effect.

John L. Metzen.

ADVANCING PROLETARIAT IN COLORADO FIELDS

Pueblo, Nov. 15.—The following is an extract from a letter just received at the district office:

"Rockvale, Colo., Nov. 13.—About two weeks ago at Chandler some men went into the house of Alex Bossetto and woke him up. The superintendent of the mine and some U. M. W. of A. people were there to do the persecution. They came to take him out of bed and they blamed him for being an I. W. W. They took him to the local to expel him but they could not find any papers or proof. Bossetto told them he was not a member, but they put the sheriff onto him anyway."

From Aguilar:

"Many men here want to join the I. W. W. in great numbers. Would you please write to me all the particulars about getting in?"

From the Northern camps:

"The men up here say they will never have anything more to do with the fake U. M. W. of A. and that they will get the little red card just as soon as they get back on the job and get a piece of money big enough to buy it. One young man was more enthusiastic than this. He pawned his machinaw to get the money for his card."

(Hold on. We do not recommend the pawning of machinaws to get union cards, especially not in a cold country where a "general strike" is on, except in the 'check-off' camps, but we are merely telling what one person did.)

From the Southern fields:

"The police have been picking us right and left for they know we are all going to join the I. W. W. But don't think for a minute that we have cold feet. Here are some different addresses for the literature to throw them off the track for a little while."

The local capitalist papers were forced to come out yesterday with headlines admitting that the American Legion started the trouble at Centralia, Wash. Another headline states that a drive is on to run out the Reds. Very educational, all of this, for the slaves are beginning to get next to the fact that any class conscious worker is a dangerous "Red."—M-659.

NOTICE

To Branches, Secretaries and Delegates of the I. W. W.:

Owing to the wholesale arrest of Russian Fellow Workers recently thruout the United States we are having difficulty in distributing our papers and literature, we ask you to give us all the help possible in spreading I. W. W. propaganda in the Russian language.

Golos Truzenika.

NEW NATIONAL PARTY COMES IN THE FIELD

The first national gathering of Labor party forces is slated for Chicago, Nov. 22, 1919.

When the gavel falls at the great auditorium of the Carmen's Hall, Ashland avenue, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning of that date, the first national Labor party convention will go into action.

Delegates from every state in the union will be there. Twenty-five thousand local labor unions have been invited to send representatives. Credentials are pouring in with every mail.

Representation is assured from the British Labor party.

Fraternal delegates will be present from the Nonpartisan league, the Plumb Plan league, Public Ownership league, Proportional Representation league, The Committee of 48, and a large number of farmers grange and equity societies, as well as many other industrial and civic groups.

The convention will probably last for five days.

(Special Telegram)

Seattle, Nov. 12.—The hall and defense offices were raided and several men arrested.

INDUSTRIAL UNION PUBLICATIONS

English, Weekly
The New Solidarity
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

English, Semi-Monthly
The Rebel Worker
(Formerly The Labor Defender)
115 East 10th St., New York, N. Y. $1.20 for one year, 75c for six months. Bundle orders 3c each.

Bulgarian, Weekly
Probuda
(Awakening), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders 3c. per copy.

Jewish, Semi-Monthly
Der Industrialer Arbeiter
(The Industrial Worker), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c. per copy.

Lithuanian, Monthly
Proletaras
(The Proletarian), 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months.

Hungarian, Weekly
Felszabadulas
(Emancipation), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2.00 per year, $1.00 for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

English Weekly
Industrial Worker
Box 1857, Seattle, Wash. $2.00 per year, $1.00 for six months.

Russian, Weekly
Golos Truzenika
(The Voice of the Laborer). 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Published three times a week. $5 a year, $2.75 for six months, $1.50 for three months. Bundle orders, 3 cents per copy.

Russian Monthly
Trudovaya Misl
(Labor's Thought). 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2.00 a year, 15 cents per copy.

Italian, Weekly
Il Nuovo Proletario
(The New Proletarian), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

Swedish, Weekly
Nya Varlden
(The New World). 1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year. Bundle orders 3 cents per copy.

Spanish, Semi-Monthly
La Nueva Solidaridad
(The New Solidarity), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75c for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

English, Monthly
One Big Union Monthly
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months. Bundles of 10 or more, 10c per copy.

Croatian
Glas Radnika
(Voice of the Worker). 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2 per year, $1 for six months. Bundle orders, 3 cents per copy. Single copy, 5 cents.

German, Semi-Monthly
Der Klassenkampf
(Class Struggle). 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2 per year, $1 for six months.

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois
Telephone, Haymarket 6799

Subscription Price, One Year, $1.50. Six Months, 75 Cents.
Bundle Orders, 3 cents per copy, Express Prepaid.
Make Money Orders for Subscriptions Payable to "The New Solidarity."

C. E. PAYNE, Editor.

"THE WHAT-IS-IT"

A meeting has been, or is now going on in the City of Washington which was called under the auspices of the august League of Nations. It was called to outline the plans on which the labor problems of all the world should be settled. But in the clamor of the scores of strikes, the industrial turmoil of the nation, even the name of the conference is forgotten. What they say, when they met, when they will adjourn (or have they gone?), what they propose, who compose the conference, who can tell? Everyone is interested in the industrial situation.

"REGULATING"

Some sort of concern calling itself the "League for Industrial Rights" submitted some proposed legislation to the late industrial conference at Washington. The sort of stuff they proposed gives an idea of why the conference broke up.

Bill No. 1 would make any voluntary association of seven or more members liable before the law as an organization. This would make it possible for the courts to tie up all the funds of any union. Bill No. 2 would make it unlawful for any person or association to aid or support any strike in various different lines of work that are named or in violation of an agreement. Bill no. 3 would make it illegal for firemen and policemen to strike or join any union that workers not employed in the same kind of industry.

It is of the same class of slave laws that were enacted in ancient Rome, in the middle ages in France, in the 14th century in England, in the first half of the last century in the United States. Their argument now is that they propose to "regulate industrial warfare." International warfare was also regulated, to the tune of ten million dead. Capitalistic regulation always works that way.

ORDER OR DISORDER?

Master class apologists attack the I. W. W. savagely for what they call the outlaw principles of the organization. They are asked to consider what is back of the I. W. W.

The working class have seen the benefits of civilization that are produced in the industries. They know that there is no other place to obtain them. They also know that the wages they are now receiving will not furnish them with the comforts and benefits of civilization. It is for this reason that the working class is now determined to own and operate the industries. They are determined to have the benefits of civilization, which means the ownership and operation of the industries which produce them.

It may be possible for the capitalist class to put the I. W. W. out of existence as an organization. But they cannot kill the demand of the working class for the benefits of civilization. The question then is, "What course do the capitalists want to pursue?" If they allow the I. W. W. to grow and expand the change will be brought about with comparatively little disorder. If they insist on uprooting the I. W. W. the working class will go blindly on to the goal of abolishing capitalism, but without the orderly process that the I. W. W. has mapped out for the change. The responsibility for any disorder will then be upon the capitalist class that has crushed the I. W. W.

OUR BAROMETER

When we hear of a large number of raids and arrests we are encouraged. Not that we want the raids and arrests by any means, but we are encouraged over what these indicate. Let any reader look back over the history of the I. W. W. for the past two and a half years and do a little observing himself.

When we were gaining a large number of members in the lumber woods there were arrests. When we were organizing on the oil fields there were arrests. When the miners and steel workers and men and women in scores of other industries began to join the I. W. W. in large numbers there were arrests. It has been so in scores of instances and we see no reason to think that it will be otherwise for some time to come.

There are two factors causing the recent raids and arrests. One is that when the reports were being spread broadcast a few weeks ago about Petrograd having been captured, the fact was that every White Guard and Allied army was being driven back in disorder. The officials wanted to cause a reign of terror here so that the workers of this country would not be encouraged to act for their own emancipation.

The second factor is that a very large number of workers are considering joining the I. W. W. Tens of thousands of the coal miners are surely coming to our ranks in the near future. The Washington State Federation of Labor has been making friendly advances to the I. W. W. The representatives of 250,000 organized workers in New York City have met with representatives of the I. W. W. and endorsed the I. W. W. preamble entire. Some of them have already joined; others will soon do so.

The raids and arrests have no other object than that of discouraging the workers from joining the I. W. W. It will discourage some. To others it will be a sign that we have grown to the extent that we are a power that must be reckoned with.

WHERE IS TRUTH?

What monstrous liars public men do become! We have been told that we were fighting the Bolsheviki in Russia in the interest of world peace and democracy, and in the next breath the statements were made by the same men that we are withdrawing from Russia.

But if we are fighting in the interest of peace and democracy, why the withdrawal? What monstrous liars public men do become!

TOOLS OR TOYS?

The officials who issued and favored the injunction against the coal miners who were on strike seem to have a very empty victory. An injunction is written on paper. Paper is a poor tool with which to do miners' work. That requires tempered steel, and men accustomed to using such tools sometimes brush paper toys aside.

It would help some if all the coal mine owners and the officials who are directing orders against the miners should do a little mining themselves. One result would be to add to the coal supply—a little—while another would be to give those gentry an idea of what the strike is about.

WHY THE HOWL?

A great howl is going up about the revolutionary demands of the coal miners who want 60 per cent increase and the six-hour day. Coal now costs the companies $1.20 a ton on board the cars at the mines and the freight to Chicago is about $1.30, making $2.50 a ton. It sells in Chicago for $9 a ton in small lots. The gas company pays $3.50 a ton.

The miners dig the coal by the ton and whether they work four or ten hours a day does not increase the price per ton to the companies. The 60 per cent increase in wages would mean an addition of 72 cents per ton in actual cost. The howl is caused by the companies refusing to give up that 72 cents out of their more than $6 per ton profit.

FORCE FAILS, TRYING TREACHERY

In all the world of political rottenness there is but one thing known that is more putrid than the so-called "All-Russian" governments, it seems to be the Allied governments that are supporting those highbinders and brigands. Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenitch and several more of that breed are plainly out to enslave the Russian workers and peasants. Plunder and power are their openly avowed objects. Those governments that are supporting them are fully as determined to enslave the workers, but are more hypocritical in their rottenness.

Just where the Allied governments are to get off at is uncertain, but Kolchak and Denekin at least are now being rapidly pushed into the sea. With Omsk and a bunch of Kolchak's generals in the hands of the Red troops, it seems that the Allies are now about to see the "possibility" of opening negotiations with the Bolsheviki. Their force has failed; now they try to win by intrigue and deceit what their armies could not take.

HOW NOT TO

In September, 1917, we heard that every I. W. W. hall in the country was raided and closed up. In the latter part of that year every member of the I. W. W. was arrested and placed in jail. Every active member of the I. W. W. was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary in 1918. The I. W. W. was completely wiped off the face of the earth as an organization before January, 1919.

On Nov. 15, 1919, Attorney General Palmer made the statement in Washington City that there are 60,000 "Reds" running free in the United States with which he could not deal because of not having the laws to do it on. (Some of his henchmen are not waiting for laws to do it on). But what could be more drastic than the espionage laws on which previous convictions were made? All he asks is that these be extended into peace times and made stronger.

When sensible men find results of certain methods setting against them to the extent indicated by Palmer, then try other methods. No one expects an overly large supply of intelligence from official quarters, but that is certainly some squelching of the "Reds!"

LEADERS

About every so often someone lets out a wail to the effect that the leaders are in jail, that great writers are no more, that the rabble do not follow the great teachers, that the premier exponents of scientific working cass doctrines are not given the credit due them. But what of it Must we always have leaders?

It is good for the human race, individually and collectively, to let the leaders lead themselves once in a while, while the race goes exploring into the unknown wilderness of experimentation with no leaders other than their own desires. It is all right for the scientists to chart the paths of progress, but we should not be compelled to follow those paths when we desire to find what lies outside them. More than this, no one scientist can have all knowledge, and it may be that the by-ways he has not explored will yield the richest rewards. At any rate, it will not be the leaders who are to blame for the digressions of the populace.

It is sometimes good for a movement that its "leaders" are put in jail. It may even pare down some of the egotism of those same leaders. But, regardless of what happens to the leaders, it is good for those in any movement or organization that it finds itself without "leaders" at times. So long as any group is dependent on "leaders" to show them the way and guide and guard every footstep of its members, just that long will that group be in its swaddling clothes and it will never advance. And there are too many "leaders" who do not want an organization or movement to advance, as that would mean their own undoing. They are not able to "lead" anything of any size.

No progress is ever made where too much dependence is placed in leaders. If leaders can lead to freedom, other leaders can lead back into slavery.

CANNOT HAVE TWO CARDS IN SIOUX FEDERATION; RANTING GOMPERISM

Sioux City, Nov. 17.—At a regular meeting, Nov. 14, of the common laborers affiliated with the A. F. of L., a motion was passed barring members of the I. W. W. from further membership in the A. F. of L. This meeting, from all appearances, was prearranged and was the result of a persistent campaign of pernicious villification against the I. W. W. on the part of the Commercial Club and the prostituted press.

Beyond all probabilities this move was inspired by the lickspittles and lackeys of the employing interests in this city, because the I. W. W. have been carrying on a lot of agitation amongst the members of the A. F. of L. for a wage scale of 90 cents and a dollar per hour next spring, when the annual wage adjustment days rolls around.

The motion was voted upon by acclamation and was lost, but one of the pie-card officials rose up and demanded a vote by ballot. This carried by a vote of 45 to 44 against debarment of the Wobblies. This shows that the rank and file are with us to a certain extent, notwithstanding the fact that the A. F. of L. machine was very much in evidence.

The reactionary officials showed their true colors here ecently when the cement finishers, who are not affiliated with the common laborers, went on strike for $1.25 per hour. The business agent of the common laborers entered into an agreement with the employers of the place that should the cement workers go on strike he would furnish the men to take the place of these men. The excuse he was to give was that the men had struck without the sanction of their union, thus prostituting himself before the shrine of sacred agreements and Gomperism, even though the common laborers had no jurisdiction over the job which had struck.

Through the agitation of two card men, a motion was passed claiming no jurisdiction over this strike and refusing to furnish men to scab, thus defeating the machinations of a reactionary official who is willing to turn Judas at any time and sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, and also willing to sell out his fellow workers into the hands of their avowed enemies.

The members of the I. W. W. who have been expelled are known to these reactionary officials and are being stooled on by them, thereby getting fired off the jobs where the fakers have a strong hold. The Wobs are, therefore, put in a very peculiar position; they are forced to fight the bosses and the A. F of L. as well.

All of these affairs seem to be the culmination of efforts on the part of the disciples of mob violence and disorder, who have been very active in trying to stir up mob action against the I. W. W. and have been trying to pit the A. F. of L. against the I. W. W. They have succeeded only in showing up a few professed friends of labor and exposing their actions to the light of day.

From the latest advices we learn that the American Legion held a meeting just previous to the Haywood speaking and voted on the question of breaking up the meeting. The motion was lost by a vote of 107 against and 13 for interference. The voters for interference are said to have been very highly intoxicated at the time and in a state of mental degeneracy.—Publicity Committee.

PREAMBLE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

VISION OF THE FUTURE IN CALIFORNIA

By Podunk Red

The whole North turns to California
Each winter, like the sunflower to the morning sun.
Of course, Southern California, I mean,
For the northern part is much like Iowa,
With mountains thrown in.

Heat in winter is expensive
And hard to provide.
Coal is in the hands of a trust.
Wood is gone.
The South beckons.

It beckoned us; we came, got hot
And remained.
That's about all you can say for Los Angeles—er—I mean, California.
Prices of labor and other "commodities" are low.
Everyone works hard to get by.
All the loafing is done by men out of work
And by tourists.

I put my back to the sun, look at the mountains,
Or spade my garden
And enjoy the climate.
I have no boss.
I'm an artist—class conscious to the bone.

Some people wonder why I don't get into trouble,
Get arrested for writing literature,
Or get in bad with my wife and children.
"Those who won't work, neither shall they eat."
Well, artists work, but only at what they like.

I spade, hoe, plant, irrigate, spray,
Feed chickens, ducks and rabbits,
Wash dishes, sweep, market
And help manage the household,
And I read and write.

The only miserable days for me
Are damp and foggy ones
When I can't sit, stand or work in the sun.

I visit the jail, the Wobbly hall,
Climb the mountain behind our shack,
Tease my wife over an old flame
Who writes her love letters, though she's 40 odd,
Listen to the children's lessons
And write plays and poems like this.
That's the best of California—
You know the worst.

CALIBAN ON COLONIZING

Listening to a performance of "The Tempest" at the Old Vic. the other night, I was greatly struck by the completeness with which one of Caliban's speeches summed up the whole process of colonization and empire-building. Here it is:

"This island's mine, by Sycorax, my mother,
Which thou tak'st from me. When thou camest first
Thou strok'dst me and mad'st much of me, would give me
Water with berries in 't, and teach me how
To name the bigger light, and how the less,
That burn by day and night; and then I lov'd thee,
And show'd thee all the qualities o' the isle,
The fresh springs, brine pits, barren places and fertile.
Cursed be I that did so! All the charms
Of Sycorax, toads, beetles, bats, light on you!
For I am all the subjects that you have,
Which first was mine own king; and here you sty me
In this hard rock, whiles you do keep from me
The rest o' the island."

There you have it. Annexation under the mask of education. O, shades of the History of the British Empire! —'Herald," London.

TAKE UP CREDENTIALS

Members are requested to be on the lookout for credentials B-1374, issued by M. M. W. I. U. No. 800 to Ed. Conley. Anyone coming across these credentials will please take them up and forward to Nick Radivoeff, 318 N. Wyoming street, Butte, Mont. Fellow Worker Ed. Conley is requested to call at the Butte branch if possible or communicate with the Branch secretary, whose name and address is given above.

NEW HEADQUARTERS

Metal and Machinery Workers I. U. No. 300 has opened a headquarters in Milwaukee, Wis. The hall is located in a central district at 33 Martin street and is open every afternoon and evening. All Milwaukee Wobs are asked to call around and give a hand. G. O. C. Member Draganoff is temporarily in charge. No. 573 members will also make reports at this new hall instead of at the former Wells street address.

LEGENDARY LORE

According to an old Norse myth, the gods were troubled sorely by the wolf, Fenris. He broke the strongest fetters as if they were made of cobwebs. Finally the gods sent a message to the mountain spirits, who made for them a new chain. It was fashioned, so the tale runs, of magic. When finished it was as smooth and soft as a silken string. But when the gods asked the wolf to suffer himself to be bound with this ribbon he suspected their design. Therefore, he consented to be bound with it only upon condition that one of the gods put his hand in his (Fenris') mouth as a pledge that the band was to be removed again. One god alone has courage enough to do this. But when the wolf found that he could not break his fetters and that the gods would not release him, he bit the hand off. Consequently this Norse god has always been told of as one-handed.

Fellow Workers, are we not the gods of today, and this capitalist class the wolf? Have we, through years of struggle, succeeded in binding the wolf ever so little more than our fathers did? One thing yet: Our hand of wage slavery is in his mouth and his teeth are closing. Many of our most courageous have suffered their hands, yes, their heads, to be bitten off. How long are we going to leave our hands in the mouth of the wolf? When are we going to rid ourselves of wage slavery?

The answer is "Organize." Get in the O. B. U. and make the world, not safe for democracy, but for the wage slave.—Card No. 526,951.

OTHERS THAN ENGLAND

The more he talks the greater grows the marvel that a nation of sane human beings could so long have endured the buffoonery of the present prime minister. Mr. George's speech at Sheffield last Thursday would have been extremely laughable but for the tragedy that lay behind. The gist of its message was that in order to pay off "our debt" and "ease our burdens," it was imperative the the workers should work harder than they had ever done before. Next evening by way of encouagement to labor to seek "salvation by work" the right honorable gentleman blandly announced that the bread subsidy would shortly be removed. So altogether the workers have a cheerful prospect before them. The mines are to continue to be run for private profit at the expense of the nation; the cost of living, notwithstanding the activities of the much vaunted tribunals, continues to advance by leaps and bounds and the good secretary assures us there is no reason for supposing the end has yet been reached. Meanwhile profiteers of all shades and sizes are reaping such a harvest that even the "Times" feels constrained to call a halt. Under the circumstances the only hope of the toiling masses is to find forgetfulness in the noble task of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for those who neither toil nor spin. Such at least is the view of their mouthpiece—Mr. Lloyd George. But what does labor think about it?—London Call.

NEBRASKA JOB NOTE

Canal, Neb., Nov. 2.—The Omaha Paving Co. has a job of street paving at Canal, Nebraska, which employs about ten men. The job will last till freezing up. Wages, 55 cents an hour; board $9 a week at a hotel. Men are shipped from Omaha and Sioux City. Men are shipped free to an extra gang at Canal; wages, 40 cents an hour.

There is a large amount of corn picking around Canal at 8 and 9 cents a bushel. At Randolph mostly 11 cents good corn. The corn picking will last 30 or 40 days, as good pickers are scarce. This is about 125 miles northwest of Omaha, 65 miles west of Sioux City.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE

The Chicago Scandinavian branches of the I. W. W. will entertain with an excellent musical program and dance on Thursday evening, Dec. 4. A fine program has been arranged which will be a delight to all. The entertainment will be held in Belmont Hall, 3209 North Clark street. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets may be purchased in advance at 35 cents each from members.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE SEATTLE DISTRICT NO. 573

Cash on hand Oct. 1	$ 500.00
Receipts for October	4,339.90
Total	$4,839.90
Expenditures for October	4,339.90
Cash on hand Oct. 31	$ 500.00

(Special Telegram)

Seattle, Nov. 13.—The offices and hall have been closed, the Equity Printing plant and the Seattle Union Record raided. The Bail and Bond is still working.

SHOUT AMERICANISM TO PRIVATES

MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION

By John Gallagher

Some six years ago at this season of the year, having come down from around Medora, N. Dak., with its Rough Rider hotel near the old Roosevelt ranch, by way of Jimtown and the Red River valley, and having blown my stake, I was in Minneapolis on a Sunday morning broke.

I had a job to go to on Monday, but as John Law was very hard on "vags" around Bridge square, and I wanted to steer clear of McDonald's hotel at Shingle Creek, I thought it would be best to keep out of sight on Sunday.

As we had been rousted out of our flop and it was too chilly to walk the streets, a Catholic church on First avenue north, since vacated, attracted my attention. I remembered the meaning of the word sanctuary in the days when knighthood was in flower, in the old days, before Duffy and Irving or Weare and Mulcahy traveled beats in the Flour city, so I bent my steps in that direction. I knew I could at least keep warm in church, and as I had been an acolyte before I fell from grace, I knew the ritual.

After the epistle and the gospel had been read, the priest chose for the subject of his sermon the Holy Trinity. I forget whether it was Father Cleary or McGavick or Cullen, but he was a Mick and he took the same means St. Patrick did to explain the Trinity to the heathen Irish, the three leaves of the shamrock on one stem, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, one God.

With a fine brogue he expounded his theories. Seated all around me in the church were people like myself to whom words of more than three syllables were worse than Greek; in fact, as bad as French was to me two years ago. He explained this mystery thoroughly to his own satisfaction, but after he had finished quieting our doubts, no one in the church could have gone out and on his own hook explained the miracle of the Holy Trinity to a non-Catholic or an unbeliever.

This year, 1919, after attending the convention of the American Legion in Minneapolis, I am in the same fix regarding a comprehensive, practical definition of those two over-worked words—Americanism and Patriotism—as I was six years ago with the Holy Trinity. Though I have quit attending church, I am still Irish, and the similarity of the reasoning of the Irish priest and the logic handed out to us by the American Legion convention strikes me quite forcibly.

The priest insisted that though you disbelieve you must still accept as true those old superstitions because they came from an ordained man of the cloth. The American Legion convention took up those two popular catchwords—Patriotism and 100 per cent Americanism—and played with them, and through the press, preyed upon the people with them.

Like the priest, the press "carried-on" urging us to believe in what is beyond our comprehension, and tho doubts keep creeping in, still to believe and worship, for to do otherwise is unclean and unholy and bars us from burial in consecrated graveyards and ultimately from the Pearly Gates.

The generals, lieutenant-colonels, colonels, majors, skippers and second louies shouted these catch words from the house tops. The Minneapolis Tribune, Journal and News passed them on like a gas alarm. The American Legion representatives of our fighting men who crushed the Hun take a decided stand on 100 per cent Americanism.

My experience with 2 3-4 per cent beer made me long for something with a decided stand of 100 per cent, and as I had already gauged my own patriotism and had gone over to make the world safe for democracy, I thought it was up to me to find out what I had to do to qualify as a 100 per cent American.

However, now that it is all over, I am in about the same fix as a buddy of mine who went to the "Y" hut one Sunday morning because he preferred church to a wood detail or "K. P." When he returned some of us asked him what the text of the sermon was and he replied, "Well, I stayed until it was 'fini' and I don't know yet what it was all about, but I dodged the detail."

The American Legion came, convened and camouflaged, and have gone, and we don't know yet whether they are going to fight against the government granting the soldiers' bonus, or if they will merely recommend the bestowing of Croix de Guerres and D. S. C.'s on the personnel of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. This holy trinity of "shavetails," "S. O. S. Bomb-proof Patriots" and "hand-shakers" have dodged the detail, and nothing more.

As to the popularity of the leaders of the American Legion this little incident will illustrate that nicely. On Monday night Nov. 10, a boxing bout was held at the Kenwood Armory for the visiting delegates to the convention. Teddy Roosevelt Jr. told a funny story, ending, "Do whatever you think is best." The Minneapolis Tribune next morning, on the sporting page, gave more space to Teddy Jr.'s speech than it did to any of the four bouts of the evening. Now the crowd was more taken with Mike Gibbons when he was introduced from the ring and gave him a bigger hand than it gave Teddy Jr., and the calls for Mike O'Dowd and Billy Miske to show themselves were much louder than for Teddy to appear.

Now, Teddy, I will say this to you: "Do whatever you think best." Either prove, or let us disprove, that your camouflage Republican party, known as the American Legion, voices the sentiment of the service man. Give us your honest-to-goodness meaning of Americanism and patriotism, and tell us where the Legion stands on the bonus.

Can men who are in a position to pay their own railroad fare to Minneapolis from their homes in Maine, California, Oregon, Washington, Pennsylvania and Havana, Cuba, and while there put up at The West, The Radisson and the Rogers and Dyckan hotels, at their own expense, can men like these speak for the ordinary soldier, for those dependents the Bureau of War Risk Insurance decided that $30 a month, $15 from the soldier's pay and $15 from the government, was sufficient in these days of high prices? Can delegates like these speak for their less fortunate comrades on matters like the bonus or vocational training or compensation?

Can men like these claim to see questions of economics and social unrest from the same point of view as the men who still wears his issue overcoat because he hasn't got the money for a "civie" one?

The American Legion convention, if it is to be judged by the delegates at Minneapolis and the resolutions these delegates passed, no more represents soldier sentiment than it does the Russian Bolsheviki.

Now Teddy, at the fight Monday night, you had one of the best seats, one at $3.60, state tax and government war tax included. I had one of the cheapest, at $1.20. You did not make your own pile in this land of opportunity, either. Your father made your "rep." for you and his father founded the family fortune. Thru no effort of your own you have always had the best seat.

You had better "chew" than I did when we were over there. We were both supposed to be crusaders in a war for democracy as against autocracy in the belief that men are created equal. When your dad took up McKinley's term, my dad, through political pull, got on as a shovel stiff, digging a city sewer. No matter where you and I compare our lives, you have always had the $3.60 seat to my $1.20 one.

Were I now as a producer to ask my employer for a more equitable share of product, when his individual profits for a year are greater than his entire yearly payroll, and were he to refuse, and I in turn refuse to produce and call on my fellow workers to quit producing also, where would you stand? Am I any less 100 per cent American because I, too, would like to have the price of a ringside seat once in a while? Or is 100 per cent Americanism restricted to flag waving and crying "wolf" when labor asks for a better wage?

Is the following a sample of your Americanism? Is it your understanding of fair play or your idea of democracy?

On one-sheet posters advertising the Legion you have this inscription: "4,800,000 of Us." At Minneapolis you had 680 delegates. The newspapers tell us that you allow a post to send a delegate for every 1,000 paid members, giving you at the most 680,000 members. I also understand that where a post has 1,501 members they send two delegates; if they have 2,501 they may send the third delegate. It is not necessary to have a complete thousand, but some fraction over 50 per cent of the 1,000 gives the post a second delegate.

Is it not fair to guess that at least 100 of these 680 delegates represented a post of less than a thousand members? While you claim a million members, is it not true that 600,000 is more nearly correct?

Now, when I went to school, 600,000 was one-eighth, or 12 1-2 per cent of 4,800,000. Even granting you a million members, you would still have less than 25 per cent of the largest figure on our military strength.

Is that your brand of Americanism, where from 12 1-2 to 25 per cent of the whole can take it upon themselves to make statements agreeable to themselves and deceive the public into believing that they speak for the 100 per cent?

Do you wish to have the public and congress believe that the other 3,800,000 of us do not want the bonus, or that we wish to give the rest of our lives reclaiming swamp and arid lands, or that the disabled man is perfectly satisfied with the adjustments made by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance? When those questions were up for discussion you dodged the detail.

Do you wish to convey the impression that ordinary $33 a month buck privates take the same view of capital, labor unions and strikes as does your Philadelphia business man, Commander D'Olier? Can the majority of the 4,800,000 who were wage-earners, by the sweat of their brows, approach an economic question from the same angle as a shave-tail who in Royal Johnson's own words, had to have his commission as an officer recommended by a senator? Are the ordinary enlisted men, most of whom kept out of the "mill" or "brig" interested in courts-martial reform to the exclusion of everything else?

Does the real soldier who knows the meaning of military discipline and military courtesy want to see his young brother or son or nephew or neighbor's boy have to put up with what he experienced in his army life?

Your Legion, through camouflage, tries to make the public believe that the ex-soldier denies the laboringman the right to strike for higher wages and that he favors turning over the young men of our land to receive their training from Hard-Boiled Smith who thinks that the most important thing in the school of the soldier is the hand salute.

Outside of a few resolutions, what Americanism or patriotism did the American Legion show us? What decisive stand was taken on any question of real importance to the ex-service man?

I am not a "Red." I was in a "suicide club" in the Argonne and at St. Michel, but I know no more now about my duties as a 100 per cent patriotic American than I did about the Holy Trinity six years ago, or my buddy knew about the sermon.

But I do know that the American Legion is a smoke screen, camouflaging the G. O. P. offensive whose zero hour is election day, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1920, when through making political capital of the soldiers' just complaints and grievances, you will by loudly shouting 100 per cent Americanism and patriotism and other high sounding, empty, meaningless catch words and phrases, you will succeed in beclouding and camouflaging the real issues and give us just what you gave us at Minneapolis this year—a whole lot of hot air, while the rest of the ex-service men were watching and waiting for you to adopt or foster some beneficial program.

Teddy, you're a bear—so bare that camouflage is an absolute necessity for you.

TIME TO CHANGE PLACES



GENERAL DEFENSE

Chicago, Nov. 14.

Meeting of the General Defense committee called to order by chairman.

Members present: Fox, Sandgren, Varney, Lewis, Presi, Ogden, Haywood, Whitehead, Zaphiroff, Verbanac, Berton, Perlow, Kohler, Homich, Newman. Members absent: Holmen (ill).

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Reports and communications: Telegram from C. Lowe. Also telegram from Bradley, Engdahl and Humphrey read. Moved and seconded that the telegram about Centralia be laid on the table until Moore and Vanderveer appear. Motion carried.

Telegram from Atwood, withdrawing from Wichita case read. Referred to the press and filed.

Telegram from A. V. Azuara, of fellow workers held in Tucson, Arizona, read.

Moved and seconded that the secretary wire McKinnon to investigate the Tucson cases and report same at once. Motion carried.

Detroit Bail and Bond committee report cash on hand of $492.69. Read and filed.

Circular letter from Amsterdam to United States government protesting against persecution of the class war prisoners read; referred to the press and filed.

Moved and seconded that we put up the cash instead of buying bonds for bail. Motion lost.

Moved and seconded that a committee be elected to make the best possible arrangements on bond matters. Motion carried.

Nominees for this committee were Lewis, Fox and Ogden. Elected by acclamation.

Report of F. H. Moore in person. Expects Krieger case will eventually be dismissed. The Enid cases come to trial Nov. 17. The case of four defendants at Wichita who are out on bail put off indefinitely. Report accepted.

Vanderveer reports that Deer Lodge cases were dismissed on demurrer. Sullivan case also dismissed on demurrer. Case in Great Falls, Montana, dismissed. Case at Billings lost but won on appeal. The Seattle criminal anarchy case won and balance dismissed. Two at Tacoma and one at Chehalis also dismissed. Hall in Seattle opened on injunction. The Neil Guiney case was lost but appeal has been taken. Has interested the International Defense League to handle the criminal syndicalism cases in California. The Spokane criminal syndicalism cases were won, also Colfax. Portland case won and the other dismissed. Centralia matter taken up again. Moore and Vanderveer in their report show with their work on the Wichita and Chicago cases makes it impossible for them to go to Centralia, Wash.

Moved and seconded that we inform Seattle it is impossible to send either Moore or Vanderveer and suggest that they put Pierce in charge and he get what assistance he needs. Motion carried.

Report Attorney Mulks going to Detroit, Mich., to assist in Downer and Atcheff case on forfeit of bonds on account of no notice of date of trial being given.

COLORADO MINE WORKERS MAKING FOR PROGRESS

Denver, Nov. 11.—Last Sunday evening the I. W. W. held a successful meeting under the auspices of I. U. No. 800. The workers showed the best of spirits in the open forum and in the questions and answers which followed the regular speaking. The audience said a last farewell to U. M. W. of A. It will require a gross of McCormick harvesters to reap all the crops of Wobblies that are maturing in this neck of the woods because of the mismanagement of the present "general strike" of the coal workers.

The hall was packed to overflowing. A generous contribution was made by the audience in spite of the fact that about half the crowd was on strike. It would have made your heart rejoice to hear the singing that opened and closed the meeting, which was held while the officials of the U. M. W. of A. were hiding out.—Del. M659.

Firestone.—There is a clerk in the office of a coal company here who goes good and strong in the attempt to cut off his own nose. His name is Wood J. Remington. He says, "I will fight to the last ditch for capitalism." Wood J. runs a store for the company, a boarding house for the company and a typewriter for the company, so he will fight for what the company wants—capitalism..

Conditions in and outside this mine are rotten.

Chandler.—A man spoke in a local meeting when the strike was first called in a signed-up camp to this effect: "I do not believe a man has any right to work for any reason during a strike, because it helps to beat the other fellows who are striking. A man who carries a union card has no right to scab any more than a man without one. Every union man should get off now, check-off or no check-off."

The man was met by the super and his henchmen and told to get his time and get to hell out of camp as soon as human speed could take him and not to wait for supper, either, because he was too radical. Gun men tactics were used on a man who was not even accused of being a Wobbly. It begins to look like a worker who is class conscious is sure of persecution, whether he is a member of the despised I. W. W. or not. Better do your bit and join now.

FOR INDUSTRIAL MEXICO

Mexico City.—A provisional organization of I. W. W. Union "Artes-Graficos" or a union of all printers, compositors, pressmen, etc., of Mexico City has been effected, with Enrique H. Arce as secretary. This is one of a chain of I. W. W. unions which will be organized throughout Mexico.

A central office of the I. W. W. will be maintained in Mexico City and the Communist Party of Mexico will co-operate extensively with it. One of the rules of the Communist Party is that every member must belong to an I. W. W. union wherever possible.—Geo. Barreda.

The fight waged against the Dupont Engineering concern by building tradesmen is promising of success. Works throughout the state are tied up. Frantic efforts to secure scabs have proven futile.

MASS MEETING IN BELMONT HALL

BELMONT AV. & CLARK ST.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23

In Behalf of Class War Prisoners and to Expose the Frame-ups Against the Industrial Workers of the World.

George F. Vanderveer, Wm. D. Haywood and others will speak.

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ADMISSION FREE

SCANDINAVIAN BAIL & BOND COMMITTEE

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Industrial Communism—The I. W. W., by Varney, is being translated into Croatian, Greek, Finnish, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish and Polish, and will be ready for distribution about October 15. Announcement will be made later.		

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Thomas Whitehead, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

1001 W. Madison St. Chicago, Illinois

GERMAN STRIKEBREAKERS AS VILE AS AMERICAN BRAND OF SCABBERY SPARTICANS GAIN

By H. Fullgraf

Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 21.—In this country things are going fine. There is plenty of news about the "Allegemeine-Arbeiter Union" and the latest seamen's strike was in charge of the "Seamen's bund," a revolutionary, fighting organization, and nearly the whole traffic was held up. The "Transportwerher-Verband" remained at work.

Another step in this direction is the General Conference, held in Stuttgard, Sept. 15 to 20, by the "Metal-Arbeiter-Verband." After listening for hours to a speech delivered by Richard Miller from Berlin, they declared themselves by a large majority for the following principles:

"That the co-operation between slaves and masters is misleading the workers and side-tracking the class war. Further, the slaves have nothing in common with their exploiters. And

"Whereas, the present state of affairs shows us that the end of the fight is in sight, we must form a great revolutionary industrial organization composed of all workers working in the metal industry. At the same time we must be the foundation of the coming Soviet republic."

A great cry of fear is going around in the capitalist press about the thankless working men. But I certainly believe that the masters will be bitterly disappointed by the workers.

In the past two weeks we have had in and near Berlin a good sized metal workers strike, caused in several cases by the firemen of different plants compelling the layoff of the men remaining at work when the metal workers' strike took effect. There was a great howl in the capitalist sheets about it, calling it a great crime to go on strike in this industry and causing a stoppage of electric light, gas and water works. Then our "Dear Comrade Noske" made a crime of it in an order given by him. The order was as follows:

"Everyone causing a strike by oral or written deeds, by advocating the use of sabotage in any industry of vital interest to the people, goes to jail for one year."

Noske has further organized an army of strikebreakers called the "Technical Emergency Help." They are sent to work whenever a strike is on in one of Noske's vital industries. Vital industries are the electric power houses, gas and water works, and all kinds of railroads.

The workers being not quite satisfied with these things call meetings about it. Noske forbids them, sends his reichswehr with Maxim guns, arrests everyone who tries to hold the meeting and our grand Socialist republic is saved again. Later on the workers hold other meetings of their separate organizations and condemn the "Technical Emergency Help," call for the boycott and the exclusion of all members belonging to the technical scabbing outfit.

And in the meantime Noske forbids everything that will cause some harm to his friendless darlings. But he will certainly succeed in showing the workers the beauty of his "Socialism."

The strike has come to an end and there is happiness in every master's den. But the winter has not begun yet and the fear of it is universal. Our masters, with their Socialist Allies, are trying their best to safeguard their country by arming every "safe and sane" citizen. All over the country they are hunting for the bad and dangerous Bolsheviki. Thousands are lying in jail. Hundreds have been murdered, to the glorification of our Socialist friends. And still they are hunting for more.

How things are going on you will see by a massacre which was committed by the Noske butchers in Munich on May 6 last. On the evening of that day somebody gave word to a captain that in a certain house on the Augusten street 26 members of the Sparticus were holding a meeting. Off he went to arrest and butcher these outlaws. Twenty-one were killed and five more or less wounded. Some days later they found they had murdered twenty-one members of the "Catholischen Gerallen Verein!" There was not one Spartican among them.

You can see that we have the same skunks here that you have over there in the dear U. S. A.

During the ONE MINUTE SILENCE on Armistice day, the editor of "Civilization" concentrated his mind on the anguish of the several hundred working class patriots in American prisons, some of whom have been awaiting trial for nearly two years, several of them already dead, others being chained to their prison bars by the wrists.

HOLLANDERS CALL FOR SOLIDARITY

TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS ALL OVER THE WORLD

The highest council of the Allied and Associated powers has, in his mad passion for domination of the world, applied to the governments of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Spain, Switzerland, Mexico, Chili, Argentina, Columbia and Venezuela and urged them to tighten

THE CORDON OF DEATH

around Russia, not to allow any vessel to go there or to come back, to refuse all passports, to break off all commercial relations, and to render all postal and wireless union impossible. For the first time Allied and Associated powers have addressed the German government in a rather friendly way in order to obtain from them that by their help, too,

SOVIET RUSSIA SHOULD BE MURDERED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

We rouse all revolutionists in all countries to begin an action and carry thru with might and main to break that Cordon of Death. Up, against the governments that conspire with the representatives of the Czarism that has been cast off and who do not shrink from starving ten millions of men, women and children; against whatever political power, wherever it may be found, that maintains imperialism within its own frontiers or outside them and promotes it under pretense of love to mankind and peoples.

More than ever unanimous revolutionary action is required now!

When the Allied and Associated powers succeed in suffocating Russia

A GULF OF REACTION

will pass over the world.

Fellow Workers, men and women, soldiers and intellectual people, do not suffer this!

Millions, now show your will against the will of the few oppressors!

Especially it is your duty, revolutionists of America, England and France, to relieve Soviet Russia. Set the example with the knowledge of your responsibility for a common revolutionary action, the only thing that can **save Russia** and for which the world is waiting.

Holland, October, 1919.

The Communist Party, C. P.,
D. J. Wijnkoop, J. C. Ceton.
International Anti-Militarist Union, I. A. M. U.,
M. de Boer, J. Hooyberg.
National Federation of Social-Anarchists,
C. Kitez, M. de Boer.
National Federation of Persons in Public Service,
J. A. Wesselingh, J. Schenk.
National Labor Secretariat, N. A. S.,
Lansink, Jr., Lansink, Sr.
The Socialist Party, S. P.,
W. Hovers, H. Kolthek.
"The Sower," Youth Organization,
W. F. Dolleman, L. Z. de Jong.
Union of Christian Socialists, B. U. C. S.,
J. W. Kruyt, H. H. Cate.
Union of Communist Teachers,
W. V. Liefland.
Union of Free Men,
J. Rink, J. Mispelhom Beyer.
Union of Revolutionary Socialist Intellectuals, R. U. R. S. I.,
B. de Ligt, Helean Ankersmit.
Union of Revolutionary Socialist Women,
M. Kruis, C. Koomans-Timmer.

DRIVING THE SLAVES INTO SUBMISSION IN STANDARD OIL CAMPS

A fellow worker who shipped out of a Chicago employment office to the Standard Oil plant at Whiting, Ind., found the place a veritable slave pen. He shipped out as a laborer to work for 47 cents an hour, but had been on the job but a few hours when he was ordered to do riggers' work 125 feet in the air. He asked what the wages for that would be and was told that it was laborers' work at laborers' wages.

When men are shipped to the work it is always late in the evening. As soon as the men arrive in camp they are forced to give the boarding boss 75 cents to pay for breakfast and dinner. If the worker has no 75 cents he must put up something that has a value to that amount. Men have been forced to put up their coats and go in their shirt sleeves until they had worked a half a day.

When this fellow worker refused to do riggers' work at laborers' wages he was discharged. First, he was given a time slip by the timekeeper. Then he had to go to the boarding boss for a statement of board account. That was a hike of nearly a mile. Then back to the timekeeper for a statement of the amount due him. Then to the office for the clerk to get a record of his past history, his reasons for leaving, his opinions regarding the company, and several other things for the Standard Oil blacklist. At the end of three and and half hours he was given his pay for the day and a part he had worked.

The food and camp conditions at Whiting are rotten. The food that is served to the men can be duplicated in the cheap beaneries on West Madison street or South Halsted streets in Chicago at 15 cents per meal. It is of the character called "slum."

NORWAY FACES LABOR CRISIS

Christiania, Oct. 10.—Following a general walkout of bookbinders here and in other Norway points a lockout of the workers in the printing trades has assumed a critical stage. Thousands are idle and the situation has reached a crisis. It is believed the government may take a hand in the matter of attempting to force the compulsory arbitration law passed in 1916, which gives power to compel labor to work on all jobs.

CONVENTION OF RUBBER WORKERS I. U. NO. 470

The first convention of the Rubber Workers I. U. No. 470 was held in Akron, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 16, 1919, delegates from five branches of No. 470 being present. Much constructive work was transacted, and the prospects look bright for the future of the rubber workers.

Great stress was laid on the job delegate system, and a plan of organization was mapped out that should bring great results to the organization. Action was taken towards putting organizers in the field, in the various districts of the rubber industry, which offers an exceptional field for organization at the present time, owing to the fact that the winter time is the rush season and there are plenty of jobs open at the various shops at wages from $5 per day up. Practically all the shops are on an eight hour basis. Fellow Workers who are looking for an inside job for the winter would do well to come here and help us to build up an organization.

Messages of cheer were sent to the class war prisoners confined in the various jails and pens throughout the country. Resolutions were passed demanding full publicity with regard to the affair which took place in Centralia, Wash., in order to let the workers know of the workings of the Iron Heel.—Publicity Committee, Cards Nos. 190,974, 429,878 and 103,319.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR MOBBED

It does not seem to matter whether a man belongs to the I. W. W. or not when the dollar patriots have their blood-lust aroused against anyone who has criticized their war-stained profits. Reports from Madison, S. D., state that Ingmar Iverson was driven out of that place on Oct. 17 after he, his mother and sister had been viciously mistreated by some of those who call themselves respectable. Iverson had been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in Fort Leavenworth as a conscientious objector, but had been released and reached home Oct. 12.

(Special Telegram)

Omaha, Nov. 16.—The hall here was raided and closed and 25 men arrested on the orders of the governor. Seventeen are being held without bail.

SILK WEAVERS CAMPAIGN FOR WEEKLY PAYDAYS AND NO PIECE WORK

Paterson branch, Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 1000 of the I. W. W. has launched an active campaign for the abolition of piece work and the establishment of a fixed weekly wage, as in other crafts in the silk industry.

Agitation is going to be carried on to wake the silk workers to the evils of the piece work system, which puts on the worker most of the loss from poor materials, breakdown of machinery, lack of warps or fillings, etc. At the same time the demand is going to be made that the workers in all the branches of the silk industry be paid every week, instead of every two weeks, as at present.

To start the campaign, striking stickerettes have been prepared reading:

No More Piece Work!
Join the I. W. W. and Fight for
TIME WORK & WEEKLY PAY

A handbill has also been issued in four languages—English, Italian, Jewish and Polish, printed in such a way that it can be used as a wall poster, with the four languages printed on the same side of the sheet. the handbill reads as follows:

(Post this up or pass it on)
PATERSON SILK WEAVERS!
Under the Piece Work System
YOU ARE LOSING MONEY

1. When you have to wait for warps or quills or for the loomfixer;
2. When the warps are poor or the filling is bad;
3. When you have to pull in a smash or straighten out a cross;
4. When the power is slow or the looms are old.

Why Should You Lose Money for What Is Not Your Fault?

The Boss Makes the Profit; Let Him Stand the Loss.

Join the I. W. W. and Demand
TIME WORK & WEEKLY PAY

FRESNO WAKING UP FOR ORGANIZATION WORK

Fresno, Nov. 10.—Ralph Chaplin spoke to a good sized audience in W. O. W. Hall in Fresno, last evening, Nov. 9. A collection was taken up for the defense of the I. W. W. prisoners of $141.75. Not bad for Fresno. I might state that Fresno is steadily forging to the front in job organization, in spite of all persecution.

Chaplain gave a straight industrial union talk, followed by a very brief account of the Chicago trial and some of the hardships endured at Leavenworth. If anyone in the audience thot the class war prisoners were out on a picnic at the capitalists' expense Chaplin changed their minds. Chaplin (as all the Wobblies know) was editor of Solidarity when the Chicago raid was made. He is one of the chosen who got twenty years. He told the audience that he had served all but nineteen of them. He is one of the boys who is out on bond, having been bailed out by the Bail and Bond committee.

tA the close of his speech he made an appeal for the support of this committee, asking for the loan of Liberty bonds and cash for this purpose. May Fresno in the very near future have more good speakers, and we believe that we will be able to reach the pocketbooks of a good many people that we can reach in no other way and thus aid in the defense of our fellow workers who are in the bastiles of the United States.—Emma B. Little.

THE I. W. W.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS

WILL BE DISCUSSED AT A

MASS MEETING

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

METAL AND MACHINERY WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION NUMBER 300

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

SUNDAY NOV. 23

IN

MANHATTANHALL

1001 EAST 75TH ST.

GOOD SPEAKERS

ADMISSION FREE

ALL WELCOME

SOME ACTIONS OF 400 CONVENTION

STEPS TAKEN TO SAFEGUARD ORGANIZATION MONEY;

MASS CONVENTIONS IN DISTRICTS HELD IN FUTURE

NOTES FROM THE CONVENTION

During the convention of A. W. I. U. No. 400, held recently at Sioux City there developed a discussion as to whether or not it is practical at this time for us to hold delegate conventions instead of mass form of meeting.

We are all well aware of the fact that when a mass convention is called at Sioux City, the members in the Spokane and in the California districts cannot be expected to attend and as a result the cry comes that th members in one section are running No. 400 and the others have nothing to say.

Some of the members at the convention were strong for a delegate convention, but when it came to figuring on the makeup of our membership and the work that they follow, as well as the expenses that a delegate convention would entail, it was decided that the mass convention was the only practical form for the A. W. I. U., at least at this time.

We have very few members who work by the month and therefore our main work at present is putting over big drives in certain sections of the country at opportune times (I do not mean that this is what we should do, but it is what we actually do), and the mass convention is a great help in the work because members get to know each other there and nearly all who attend conventions take out credentials and supplies.

This was the sentiment of the members at the convention held recently at Sioux City where a resolution from Yakima was read asking that ways and means be devised to give the members in the Northwest district a fair representation. As mentioned before, the delegate form was brought up and passed by as NOT PRACTICAL, and the writer offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously by the convention and ordered put out on a referendum.

"There shall be three districts in A. W. I. U. No. 400, California district, Northwest district and Middle West district. Each district shall hold a mass convention where they shall nominate nominees for general secretary-treasurer and general organization committeemen. All nominees and resolutions will appear on the official ballot and the ballot will show exactly from what district nominees and resolutions come."

The resolution means just exactly that the members in a district will have their own convention and every nominee and resolution which they act favorably upon will be put out with the nominees and resolutions from the other districts and all the members of the A. W. I. U. will have a vote; therefore, one district will have no more power than another unless it is justly entitled to it through its greater membership.

The above resolution does not interfere with minor affairs; for instance, something may be practical in the California district which would not work in the Northwest. Affairs of this kind are left to the district organization committee who can initiate a referendum if necessary in their own district so long as they do not interfere with the bylaws which have been voted upon by the entire membership of the A. W. I. U.

Another proposition taken up at the convention was the safe guarding of the funds. Too often in the past we have cried over spilt milk, so there shall be no danger of spilt milk in the main office of the A. W. I. U. at least, in future.

"As soon as the new secretary-treasurer and chairman are in office they shall instruct the members to make money orders or checks payable to both of them; for instance: 'Fox and Simpson,' (present secretary and chairman)."

In order to make the above clear to everyone, I will give the same instance as was given at the convention: During the summer as high as $1,500 in money orders in one day, $8,000 in one week, came into the A. W. I. U. office, all payable to Mat K. Fox.

Of course, after the money is put in the bank it needs two signatures to take it out, but that does not safeguard the money befoe it is put in the bank. When money orders or checks are payable to two names, as illustrated above, then no individual can go south, because a stamp will have to be used and all money orders and checks turned in to the union account.

Some may say we have to trust our secretaries, but the members of the A. W. I. U. have decided that there is no need to take any chances at all, and they suggest that this be taken up by other unions.

We also passed a resolution that for the next general convention there shall be a chairman of the G. E. B. who shall remain in the main office at all times and act in the same capacity as the chairman of the A. W. I. U. does; he shall sign all checks issued, and money orders and checks made out to the general office shall be made payable to the secretary and chairman.

As things are at present in the general office we all know Tom Whitehead's honesty and integrity is far above suspicion, but just imagine how it would affect the I. W. W. if he was to move out with all the funds and all we could do would be to say, "I didn't think he would do that."

If such a thing was to happen we would be set back fifty years; in fact, it would practically be the end of the I. W. W., so we trust that not only the members of the A. W. I. U., but the entire membership of the I. W. W. will endorse the proposition and see that it is put into effect both in their own industrial union and in the general headquarters.

The members also voted that their union headquarters should be moved to a more suitable location; it will reach the members more easily and will be more easoly reached by them in case anything unforseen happens. This carried unanimously.

It was reported to the convention that in accordance with the wishes of the members at the fall convention in 1917 at Minneapolis, a book dealing with evolution of American agriculture was on the press and would be ready for sale before the end of the year.

The book is well written by Abner Woodruff, illustrated by Dust, and the introduction is by Haywood. It is being published by A. W. I. U. No. 400 and is sure to make a big hit as it is full of interesting facts; the reader feels as if he is living through the ages from primitive man to modern agriculture and it should sell well as it is the best book yet written on the subject.

In accordance with our beliefs and knowledge that the capitalistic system is ready for the scrapheap, many motions were made regarding the eligibility of members to hold office for two consecutive terms and the substance of the action taken is that anyone who is in an elected or appointed position for one term cannot hold any elected or appointed position again until he has worked for the master for one year. Some may say that if we get a good man we cannot use him for more than one term, but the members at the convention considered that if everyone gets a chance to hold office we will always be able to get some reliable man or men in a case of emergency and no one will have a monopoly on any position or job.

The delinquent delegate proposition was a ticklish question. The convention ordered clearances be given to some who were unable to get their accounts straightened out otherwise and some of those running for office as secretary-treasurer and general organization committee were informed that their cases would be looked upon as extenuating circumstances for the time being, but if they are elected by the members and their account is not cleared up by the time the ballots are counted they will be declared NOT ELIGIBLE.

Instead of having the main office books audited by members of the organization committee they will be audited in future by a committee elected from the floor of the convention.

Suggestions and preparations were made for drives through the potato and beet fields of Nebraska and Colorado, the agriculture belt in Michigan and the oil fields of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and the outlook for a bigger and better A. W. I. U. is certainly encouraging.

The convention lasted five days; it was not controlled by any man or set of men; everyone had a chance to pop off and some very intelligent discussion was carried on.

We have heard much talk and discussion of rank and file rule, but it certainly was in evidence at the Sioux City convention and at the conclusion of the meeting everyone felt that he had a square shake, a chance to fully express his ideas, and as a result they all left determined to build up the A. W. I. U. and speed the day when the agricultural problems will be decided by those who do the agricultural work.

Mat K. Fox, Secy.-Treas.

AN INDIANA RAID

The police of South Bend, Indiana, made a raid on the barber shop of Joseph Mahalle on the afternoon of Nov. 13. They found some I. W. W. literature, application blanks, defense lists and due books and stamps. Mahalle was placed under arrest and the literature and supplies confiscated.

CITY TURNS ABOUT FACE. FICKERT DISCREDITED BY HIS OWN RECORD

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—Is there a law of human retribution? Does the evil that men do come back to torture them in their sleep? Does conscience make cowards of us after all? From the afflictions that have overtaken the persecutors of Mooney and Billings it would indeed seem so. Fickert, once a great bulk of a man, the physical hero of his set, has lain paralyzed for months past in a sanitarium. A short while before this dread and cold rigor struck Fickert down his brother was accidentally killed and a few months before that the little tell-tale dictaphone of the Densmore report exposed a chamber of horrors in the district attorney's office in San Francisco. The secrets of a double life were laid naked to the world. The clandestine arrangements made with a number of women tore the mantle of respectability from this chief officer of the law. The terrible truth wrecked the sanctity of his family home. The underworld in which Fickert moved by devious routes was pierced by the burning light of publicity. The spirit of evil omen has seemed to follow the very shadow of all of those connected with the district attorney's office who by their persecution and conspiracy succeeded in entombing the youth Billings for the term of his natural life and at first holding Mooney in the shadow of the gallows. Truth, that silent guardian of the oppressed, has relentlessly pursued Fickert and his cohorts in all their sinister schemes and perjuries and at last exposed them to the judgment of their fellow citizens.

On Tuesday, Nov. 4, at the city elections the working people of San Francisco won a great and far-reaching moral victory. Judge Brady, who indicted Oxman for his perjury in the Mooney case, crushingly defeated Fickert for the office of district attorney. Justice still lives in the hearts of the common people. Fickert was sick unto death and yet Big Business in San Francisco still tried to make him the stalking-horse for their corrupt machine. They had him photographed in the hospital with his innocent daughter beside him and used his unfortunate and tragic condition to further their desperate ends. Day after day half page advertisements were run in the newspapers trying to bolster up a dying cause. Using Fickert as a pawn they early started waving the red flag and calling every opponent a Bolsheviki or a Red anarchist. But the people as a whole are not being fooled any longer by this brand of political bunk and cheap patrioteering.

LIE STILL IN USE

A thing that has been as thoroughly discredited as anything can be is the story of the nationalization of women in Russia. A moving picture depicting its horrors was refused permission to be exhibited in New York, but one of the more lecherous houses in Chicago advertised to show the picture, and in the advertisement stated that the nationalization was a fact. Lies never get too old to be used by the capitalists.

MAORILAND WORKER

We occasionally receive the "Maoriland Worker" of Wellington, New Zealand, in exchange. We have been looking through it for a year and are yet wondering what it is published for. It has nothing in it that can be called constructive. A few reforms are advocated, public officials are scolded a little but hardly enough to scrape the barnacles off of them, a few politicians are editorially patted on the back, there are some literary criticisms and a "family circle" is sandwiched in the midst of four columns of advertising, in which we learn that "Paddy Webb is beloved by the people" and that "housewives in Chicago threaten a strike against grocers." What is it published for? To sell?

Jennie Potter Boehm, a well known Socialist speaker and agitator, died at her home in Conneaut, Ohio, on November 7. She was well known as one of the more radical Socialists and her work is appreciated by a large circle of friends and comrades.

The "Rebel Worker" No. 19 was recently received in Holyoke, Mass., in a badly damaged condition. The package had been opened and the papers soaked in water, and when they were delivered on Nov. 8 it was impossible to read them.

The Typographical union has sent out a demand for a wage boost and threatens a tie-up if the demand is not complied with. The local fixture hangers won a wage increase and hours reduction after a brief struggle.

#5224
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT "PP"
5224
PLAINTIFF'S IDENTIFICATION "PP"
16401

TRAGEDY IN CENTRALIA

SPECIAL EDITION

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

EXTRA

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

VOLUME II, NO. 3. WHOLE NUMBER 55. CHICAGO, ILL., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1919. PRICE, 5 CENTS

Long Series of Tyranny Precedes the Centralia Tragedy

Ambition and Avarice of Business Men make Profits the Only thing Sacred in their Schemes of Graft
Demand of Workers for Decent Conditions Causes Resentment of Capitalists Leading to Murder

BLAME FOR CENTRALIA TRAGEDY
RESTS SQUARELY ON CAPITALISTIC DAILY PRESS

Exasperated over the fact that EVERY case against all I. W. W. in the state of Washington has resulted in acquittal and dismissal after LEGAL trial in the law courts, the publicity department of the Organized Industrial Capitalists of this section of the country—mainly through the Seattle Times and the Post Intelligencer—have used every cowardly and despicable effort to frame-up on the I. W. W. They have resorted to all the usual and unusual forms of villification and misrepresentation, and their hireling writers have worked overtime going out of their way to slander the workers in order to curry favor with their employers that they might still retain their jobs.

These "public" newspapers have either not published any "news" of the dismissal of all cases against the hundreds of I. W. W. held in jails in the state of Washington or have buried this information in small type in obscure parts of their filthy, scandal-mongering sheets.

But there were "good" times coming for the cowards who exploit the valor of the workingmen who fought in the world war to make capitalism safe FROM working class democracy. The owner of the Times, although bearing the title of "colonel," did not win this title on the field of battle. If those who claim to be in the "know" are correct in their allegations, this noble warrior won his "spurs" by the route of the banquet table where the word "battle" is spelled with an "o." His noblest exploits are frothy strings of words strung together by an ignorant and servile hireling who defames his own class for a small wage called "salary."

Also there is no record of the military career of the editor of the Post-Intelligencer, who is just as bloodthirsty as the "gallant colonel" when unarmed and peaceable workers are to be attacked—by words through the columns of their sheets.

These sheets are always egging on others to do their dirty work, and they do it in the name of "patriotism." It is well known what a man named Ben Johnson said about "patriotism." It still goes.

The daily newspapers hold up advertisers and blackmail seekers for political offices. They make and break politicians and business men. The newspapers have the means of giving or withholding publicity. They give the impression that they are official public functionaries with governmental and police powers. In reality, a capitalist newspaper has no such authority; it is a privately owned industry conducted for the same purpose as a sausage factory—for the purpose of getting industrial profits for its owners through the exploitation of the industrial wage slaves who produce it. If a newspaper couldn't realize a profit it would go out of business, and it would be a good thing for society if these "stink pots," as John Alexander Dowie termed them, would all cease and go out of business.

These newspapers howl about sacrificing for "patriotism"

(Continued on Page 4)

BODY DRAGGED ON PAVEMENTS OF CENTRALIA
ATTEMPTS TO TERRORIZE MEN BY INHUMAN ACTS ON EVERETT'S BODY

Centralia, Nov. 13.—The dead body of the man who was lynched Tuesday night following the massacre of American Legion members during the Armistice Day parade was dragged through the streets of the city last night.

Riddled with bullets and the neck swollen and cut by the rope with which the man was lynched, the corpse was dumped in the city jail, where it lay in full sight of 30 alleged I. W. W. prisoners.

The body, variously known as that of "Brick" Smith and Wesley or Ernest Everett, will be taken sometime today in a motor truck to a lot at the outskirts of the city and thrown into a trench, without burial service. Undertakers here have persistently refused to touch it.

An inquest was held over the remains yesterday evening on the river bank at the spot where it was pulled out of the stream. The verdict was that the "deceased came to his death by gunshot wounds and strangulation caused by persons unknown."

A raid on a local pool room last night by a posse of 50 armed citizens was conducted in true wild west style. More than 100 men in the hall were lined up against the wall, their hands over their heads, while members of the posse searched them.

Of the 16 arrested none is an American; Russians, Finns and Austrians being among those held. All are accused of being "red ticket" men of the I. W. W.—Union Record.

"SIR, I HUNG MY BUDDY FOR YOU!"



Open Letter to American Congress

Out in the Northwest there has been a tragedy which has shaken the nation. At Centralia, Wash., it has unloosed a saturnalia of horror which is beyond description. Throughout the state of Washington it has been a signal for mob ferocity and lawlessness which has made life a terror for thousands of victims. It has packed jails with innocent men. It has enabled a gang of uniformed hoodlums to usurp every power of state. They hase destroyed property, ravished civil rights, abolished every constitutional safeguard of citizenship. Under a cloak of patriotism they have attempted to exterminate a whole labor organizatin. They have shut the mouth of every man who has attempted to protest. They have become judge and jury and executioner, and in their hands all Washington today is like a black pogram of terror.

How much do you know of all this?

For the newspapers tell us nothing—and they tell you nothing! From the first shooting on Armistice Day, the solid press of the country has wulfully distorted the whole situation. In a struggle where there were plainly two sides, they have printed one side and maligned the other. They have glorified the thugs as "American heroes." They have stigmatized the victims as "dirty Reds." They have used every twisted incident as propaganda to exhort their readers to go and do likewise. And in Centralia itself a mob of men were thrown around the town to prevent a word from trickling out.

One newspaper tried to print the truth. It was not an I. W. W. paper. It was the Seattle Daily Union Record, owned by the A. F. of L. It announced that it had investigated the Centralia outrage and that in its next issue it would print the suppressed truth. But before this next issue could appear the hoodlums stopped the paper and threw its editors in jail. And today the Union Record stands silent and suppressed.

We want, and you want, THE TRUTH. In this Centralia horror we haven't had the truth. Somebody has stopped it. There is something that somebody is hushing up. There are burning facts which guilty hoodlums are trying to conceal. Will you help us to uncover them?

There are a few facts which HAVE escaped through the censorship. They are eloquent of the true situation. The I. W. W. wishes to call your attention to them.

First—The four hoodlums who were shot at Centralia were shot while breaking the law. At the coroner's jury it was plainly brought out that they halted their parade in front of the I. W. W. headquarters and charged the door, thus bringing upon themselves the penalty which they suffered.

Second—This would mean that the men who fired the shots were unmistakably within the law, for even in capitalist courts a man is accorded the right to shoot in self-defense when an intruder breaks into his property.

Third—But after this, others of the uniformed thugs seized Wesley Everetts, an I. W. W. and an overseas veteran, and murdered him by lynching. They desecrated his body, dragged it back to the jail where other I. W. W.s were imprisoned, and and threw it there. Then they forced their prisoners to dig a grave for Everetts on a vacant lot and bury him. It was thus that "American heroes" obeyed their law and observed the justice of their country!

Fourth—They seized every known I. W. W. in Centralia and without due process of

(Continued on Page 4)

TERROR REIGN IS STARTED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY BUT ORGANIZATION IS UNDISMAYED BY PERSECUTION

"As the parade passed in front of the I. W. W. headquarters some one suggested raiding the hall. I spoke up and said, 'I'll take the lead if somebody will follow.' Others took the lead ahead of me. There were six or eight other fellows. Arthur McElfresh was at my right. The door was shut. Some one broke the lock and the door opened six or eight inches."

Light commences to break at Centralia. The dawn of day and sanity returns.

A tragedy begotten of the age-old class struggle and nurtured on ignorance and prejudice holds the stage in southwestern Washington. All the primeval passions of men, pent up for a twelve-month. reassert themselves in one volcanic outburst.

The kept press shrieks, the flood gates of the river of lies are opened, the despicable scoundrels who are the stage managers of the play chortle with glee at the success of their plans—the frame-up is a success.

Then—out of the ruck of it steps a MAN, and a tortured world must pause to do him homage. Dr. Frank Bickford, physician and **gentleman,** takes the stand at the coroner's inquest at Centralia, Washington, and testifies as we have quoted him at the commencement of this article.

Dr. Bickford takes himself, his profession and the world seriously. He will not stultify himself with lies, he will not take refuge in a convenient silence. Knowing that he implicates himself as the **aggressor,** he calmly accepts the burden of that responsibility. Hating the I. W. W., he loves the truth more and speaks it. He is the one ray of sunshine in a scene that otherwise is all darkness and madness.

The geneses of events at Centralia are rooted not only in the development of the industrial system but they go back somewhat into the tradition of the people of Centralia—a people largely recruited from the feudalistic South. They brot with them the bourgeois prejudices and the retrospective viewpoint of the most backward portion of the United States of America.

Centralia was "in the woods," and necessarily the logging industry engaged its earliest settlers. The southern logging camp traditions were transported to Centralia and when the Industrial Workers of the World began to organize the West Coast loggers that point became not only a center of agitation, but the scene of bitter, even violent, opposition.

As far back as 1913 there was a stationary delegate of the I. W. W. there, and the loggers made the town a stopping place in order to pay their dues, purchase literature and keep in touch with the activities of their organization.

In the first big strike in the "woods" of the Coast region one, Hubbard, a Centralia lumberman and powerful in the politics of that section, was practically put out of business and became known to the loggers as the "Big Busted Lumberman of Centralia." Since that time Hubbard has consistently fought all organized labor and has continually counselled violence against the Industrial Workers of the World.

A young lawyer named Grimm settled in Centralia. Proverbially young lawyers have to face a period of "five years' starvation" before they win their spurs. Also this is an age of advertising, and how else shall a young man get into the lime light except he attack the popular "devil"—in this case the I. W. W. The five years of starvation must be passed somehow.

The beginning of America's participation in the World War found the I. W. W. loggers on the verge of a strike in the "woods" of the West. Undeterred by the fact that this country was a belligerent the loggers went ahead with their plans for their economic betterment and won out by means of "the strike on the job."

Naturally they also won the deathless hatred of the bosses, and since the strike occurred in war time they were assailed as pro-German, disloyal and seditious. This persecution during the period of the war was especially vicious and their organiza-

(Continued on Page 3)

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois
Telephone, Haymarket 6799

Subscription Price, One Year, $1.50. Six Months, 75 Cents.
Bundle Orders, 3 cents per copy, Express Prepaid.
Make Money Orders for Subscriptions Payable to "The New Solidarity."

If the boss tells you that capital comes before labor just ask him for the advance of two weeks wages.

EXCUSE FOUND

"Surely the outrage at Centralia, Wash., where four members of the American Legion were shot down in cold blood while they were marching in an Armistice Day parade, will be all the excuse that is necessary for making a clean sweep of the rats now. * * They are simply organized crime, and the Centralia outrage shows that the time has come for some hangings."

The above from the Fargo "Forum" is a fair sample of the fine frenzy into which hundreds of capitalist retainers had worked themselves—before it became known that men from the parade had made the first attack on the I. W. W. Such editorials could be written off-hand before the truth became known; now that the American Legion of Centralia are shown to have been the aggressors in every respect they have nothing to say against that organization. They are birds of a feather.

OUR RECORD IS CLEAN

The Centralia tragedy causes one to wonder how much more of that manner of repression and terror the people of this country will tolerate. Here were men, plainly within the rights that we have been told times without number are guaranteed by the American constitution. They had been doing and saying nothing whatever that could by any manner of means be construed as a violation of any law.

Yet, why were they mobbed and their hall destroyed? There can be no answer to this question other than that the men who had rented the hall and were using it as a headquarters were working men and were organizing their fellow workers to take for themselves the value of the wealth they were producing.

It does not matter that men have served their country faithfully in time of battle for an ideal on a foreign shore. It matters not that men are of native birth and have a lifetime of honorable record back of them as a guarantee of integrity. These things all count for nothing when the blood lust is aroused in those who have had their profits attacked in the interest of common decency and justice.

Whatever we may say regarding the tragedy, it is undeniable that the entire trouble in Centralia was caused by the refusal of the profiteers to allow the lumber workers of that place a decent living out of the results of their toil. When the lumber barons refused to grant decent wages and conditions to the workers, the latter organized and took these things.

It may have been contrary to what the masters expected; 100 per cent profit does not want to be disturbed; it is too rich to have an interruption complacently considered by its beneficiaries. The workers did not consider, however, that they were justified in living like hogs and working like mules so long as their labor produced enough for them to live decently. When they organized and compelled the masters to grant decent conditions or have no labor power sold them in the market, it was taken by those masters as a direct attack on their most sacred rights.

There has been much loose talk about patriotism and Americanism being violated in Centralia and many other places. These words are nothing but the stalking horses of the profiteers who see their war-swollen profits menaced. Try as they will to deceive the unknowing, the entire fight in the lumber regions of the Northwest, beginning before the days of the Everett tragedy, has been nothing but a struggle for the surplus product produced by the lumber workers.

These lumber workers have come to see more clearly every day that labor alone produced the wealth. Also that mere ownership is a parasite on the workers and has no value in itself. They have organized in constantly stronger forms and with greater solidarity to take for themselves the wealth they were creating. Organization for effective results is something that the capitalists cannot tolerate among the workers, however desirable they may think it for themselves.

As an organization, the Industrial Workers of the World has no cause to be discouraged because of the Centralia affair. Had we been too weak to have any effect in the industrial life of the coast it never would have occurred. The business men of Centralia used the opportunity of the Armistice Day parade to try to break down an organization that was becoming too strong to be combatted by peaceful methods.

The organization of the Industrial Workers of the World is not—and will not be—broken by the Centralia affair. It was not broken by that other unprovoked attack in Everett three years ago. Then, as now, the first reports were that the I. W. W. was entirely to blame, that an unprovoked attack was made on the citizens by an armed mob. In this the daily press then, as now, was much too energetic to be worthy of confidence.

When the Everett tragedy was brought to the light of publicity in court it was clearly shown that the lumber trust of the Northwest and its hirelings in Everett were in all respects the aggressors. Some of the facts regarding Centralia are now coming to light. Others will yet develop, so that by the time the cases are called in court we can show to the world that the Lumber Trust of the Northwest has the blood of innocent men upon its hands.

There was no aggression on the part of the I. W. W. in Centralia. Our record is clean!

The will of the late John Mitchell has been probated. The amount is $244,296.65. The 65 cents was made in a mine.

CRAZED CAPITALISTS

An indication of the crazed condition of the men in charge of the destinies of Centralia was shown the next day after the attack on the hall. There were reports that a number of I. W. W. were camped in a cabin in the woods. Two posses went to kill or capture the terrible Wobblies. When they approached the cabin they noticed someone on the opposite side and at once started shooting. When both posses had been driven back by the shooting they discovered that they had been shooting at each other and there were no I. W. W. in the neighborhood. Incidentally, one man in the posse was killed, which will doubtless cause another score of I. W. W. to be charged with murder. It matters not who starts the trouble, it is always the I. W. W. who have the charges placed against them.

THIS ISSUE

This issue of "The New Solidarity" looks like a "special raid number." The issue preceeding this was locked up and just ready for the press when we received the information regarding the Centralia tragedy. To have run it in that issue would have meant holding the paper at least another day. To have held it for the regular issue dated November 29 would have been an unnecessary delay. We are therefore putting out this special issue, but feel certain that no apologies other than this explanation are needed.

With the next issue we will again take up the regular work for which the organization is formed; organizing the wage workers on the job. The raids have been staged to break down the organization, our reply to this must be more organization and more organization and yet more until we have perfected the Industrial Democracy of the future thru the solidarity of the Industrial Unions.

Speed the day of industrial organization! There is no other road to emancipation of the working class, and we should not hesitate in our work of building the organization strong but quickly, so that such tragedies as that at Centralia will never again be possible.

OUR WORK

Frequently someone brings us an excellent article on the accomplishments of the Russian Soviet government, or of what some capitalist nation is doing to drown that Soviet government in the blood of the workers of Russia. Sometimes the article is a reprint, sometimes it is specially written. At the risk of being misunderstood in our position toward Russia and its workers and peasants who are making a desperate struggle toward freedom, we have laid aside most of these articles.

Glad acknowledge the vast debt the workers of the world owe to the Bolshviki. We have no desire to detract from their just dues in the least. They are entitled to every praise we can give them as the standard bearers of a New Dawn wherein freedom shall reign supreme. But we have something more than praise on hand just now. We have work to do.

If we do that work as it should be done, we will give the Russian Soviet government much better support than by publishing laudatory articles on the achievements of the Bolsheviki. For wherever we weaken the capitalist system we are giving support to the Soviets. More than that, we are helping to gain our own freedom instead of spending our time in useless worship at the shrine of what others have accomplished.

The work we have to do here is to gain freedom for the workers of this country. Economic servitude must be abolished in this country. That is a task that will leave us no time for worship or laudatory articles. The roots of the capitalist system have struck deep into the heart of the economic life of America. To uproot this system and plant in its stead the system of industrial communism will require more than laudation of the work of others.

We must organize the nucleus at least of the new society. We must do this against not only the direct opposition of the capitalists and all their henchmen, who will stop at nothing, but must also overcome the deadly apathy of vast hordes of unorganized.

If we accomplish these things we will then have plenty of time to devote to giving the Russian Soviets their just due in the world struggle for emancipation. If our object is to help the Soviets, the best way is to organize for our own freedom. That is the best and surest way to give help to the Soviets and gain our own emancipation.

The post office department is aiding the capitalists in an attempt to destroy our Unions and our press.

Workers of America, are you free men with a free press, or are you slaves?

The constitution of the United States guarantees the freedom of the press. Who violates the constitution?

This paper was mailed at Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, November 22, 1919. It was not delivered until.....

(Agents outside Chicago are requested to pencil in the date of delivery.)

NEW ANGLE TO GAME OF BORING FROM WITHIN

Sioux City, Iowa.—A new antic of the A. F. of L. is to bore from within the Commercial Club. All the local unions of the city are to send delegates to the Commercial Club with the ultimate aim of capturing the organization, either to do away with it or to bend its energy in the direction of the slaves.

While some of us have been boring from within the A. F. of L., boring holes in the air, as to speak, these super-borers-from-within tacticians, profiting by our indirect methods, have struck straight at the seat of our troubles. We may soon see the sapping committee of the Commercial Club meeting the Pinkerton thugs on the outskirts of the city in good old Aberdeen style. This method, it is hoped, will meet with great success if the Commercial Club don't wake up soon and place a duel-card clause in their constitution.

However, there seems to be irresponsible units of the A. F. of L. who believe they have nothing to sell but their labor power and they are embarrassing their brother Comical Club members by bringing up resolutions which ask them to resolute against themselves. This sort of conduct is very unethical, as it ill befits the guest to point to the shortcomings of the host. At any rate everything is well in the House of Harmony. The lion sleeps with the lamb, but, alas, the lamb is within the lion!—Publicity Committee.

It is gratifying that the League for the Amnesty of Political Prisoners is trying to dig up some of the martyrs who have for many years been buried in prison. The league is interesting itself in Rangel and Cline and their comrades. May Ford and Suhr not be forgotten.—New Justice.



Revolutions must ever be carried on in the open. Their causes may be and generally are hidden to common view. Some of the causes of revolution are indicated here, as well as some of the progress the revolutionists are making to attain their freedom. These are from the daily press of but two days in Chicago alone. Multiply these by the world extent of protest and the tide toward revolution may be gauged.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—Germany is on the verge of a revolt by the Imperialists, which will cause the Communists to again attempt to gain their freedom.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—The Chicago Federation of Labor has endorsed a vote as to whether a strike should be called in the event congress passes the anti-strike law.

Boise, Nov. 16.—The state commissioner of law enforcement has issued an order for the immediate arrest of all members of the I. W. W. in Idaho.

New York, Nov. 16.—Martens, the representative of Soviet Russia, has offered to arrange for the transportation of all Russians in the United States to Russia to avoid deportation.

London, Nov. 16.—Kerensky, ex-dictator of Russia, says that Kolchak is responsible for a reign of terror and anarchy wherever he has obtained control.

London.—America is still absorbing the pre-war proportion of diamonds, three-fourths of the world's output, but the supply is not equal to the demand.

Boston, Nov. 16.—Governor Coolidge states that there are no classes in America and that there is abundant prosperity.

New York, Nov. 15.—L. S. Chumley, editor of the "Rebel Worker," was arrested because of being an I. W. W.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The Herald-Examiner states that a woman's shirtwaist, dressing sacque, apron, baby's dress or girl's middy blouse can be made of a man's worn shirt.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The president of the Mondesir Bank states that U. S. bankers robbed U. S. soldiers of millions of dollars by juggling the rates of exchange.

New York, Nov. 15.—The English pound sterling exchange value is $4.10, the lowest since the battle of Waterloo.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The chairman of the federal fair price committee in Chicago made a statement that his committee is powerless to stop the rise in the price of sugar.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Timothy Shea of the firemen and enginemen stated that unless the railroads grant the men a substantial increase in wages, time and one half for over time will not be satisfactory.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—James H. Maurer of the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania said: "My own conclusion is that the stage is set to crush the American labor movement."

Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 17.—A fight occurred between the police and nationalist demonstrators. Two of the latter were shot and the police station later set on fire.

Washington, Nov. 18.—There are rumors that the coal mine owners have asked government officials how much of the increase in wages can be passed on to the buyers.

Hillsboro, Ill., Nov. 18.—Citizenship papers were refused to twenty mine strikers here yesterday.

Appleton, Minn., Nov. 18.—The sheriff and some citizens locked ex-Congressman Lundeen in a refrigator car and sent him out of town to prevent a speech against the league of nations.

CHICAGO UNIONS MEET

Sunday: (First and Third), Printing and Publishing Workers I. U. No. 1,200 at 3 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Propaganda meeting at 3 P. M. at 1239 North Clark St.

Open Forum at 8 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Monday: Textile Workers I. U. No. 1,000 at 8 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Branch C. W. I. U. No. 573, at 8 p. m., at 951 West Madison street.

Tuesday: Gen. Membership meeting at 8. P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Wednesday: Open Forum at 8 P. M. at 1239 North Clark St.

Thursday: Propaganda Committee at 8 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

(Second and fourth), German Br. at 8 P. M. at 1239 North Clark St.

Friday: Metal and Machinery Workers I. U. No. 300 at 8 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers I. U. No. 1,100 at 8 P. M. at 1239 N. Clark street.

Saturday: (Second and fourth), Lithuanian Branch at 8 p. m., at 3001 S. Halsted.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION ABOLISHED

CALIFORNIA COURTS NULLIFY FOURTH AMENDMENT

ACQUAINTANCE WITH WORKERS BARS MEN TO JURY

Criminal Syndicalism Cases

Oakland, Nov. 17.—The first case under the Criminal Syndicalism law is now in Judge Quinn's court in Oakland. James McHugo is the defendant. Before the jury was called into the box, the attorneys for the defense claimed that James McHugo was arrested without a warrant, that his home was illegally searched and various books and papers confiscated. William Cleary, the lawyer for the defense, proved from the records of the United States courts that such action is illegal, violates the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and that such papers should be returned to the defendent and cannot be used as evidence against him. The prosecution on the other hand showed that there were decisions in the state courts of California which proved clearly that **the fourth amendment of the United States Constitution was not to be literally applied in the state courts of California.** The court upheld the prosecution. This means then that under this Criminal Syndicalism law anyone who might come into disfavor with the local police or of the large employing class which is opposed to labor, might have his home searched without any warrant, his property confiscated, and he himself taken into custody without any legal process. This was the most important fact proving the danger to the fundamental principles of liberty that are involved in the application of this law.

In questioning the jurors, the district attorney asked several of them if they were acquainted with certain of the prominent labor men in Oakland. The president of the Metal Trades Council and the president of the Boilermakers were mentioned. Is the acquaintanceship with officials of representative labor bodies grounds for the disqualification of a juror or was that question a slight hint that these men are soon to be the next on the list of the many arrests under the criminal syndicalism law?

A jury of twelve has been picked and they all have been ordered into the care of sheriffs so that there is less possibility of anyone getting near them during the trial.

The Metal Trades Council of Alameda and Contra Costa County has appointed a committee of thirteen to sit during the trial and watch the entire proceedings. The judge, according to newspaper reports, has not seen fit to reserve seats inside the railings for this committee. The labor committee, we are informed, will be in court.

All labor is watching these cases and especially this one.

The trial begins Monday morning, November 17, at 10:00 o'clock.

The Labor Defense League of California is now engaged in defending those who are alleged to come under the Criminal Syndicalism Law. We are also working to inform every labor union man and the various labor unions in the State of California of the operation and enforcement of this law. The League is composed of about 25 labor unions and other working class organizations. Fifty-seven odd cases, which come under this law, are now pending in the courts of Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Stockton, and Sacramento. IT IS NOT OUR PURPOSE TO DEFEND ANYONE WHO BELIEVES IN **ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE** WHETHER IT BE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CHANGING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS OR ANY OTHER PURPOSE, but feeling as we all do, that this law can be so construed as to interfere with every legitimate aim of organized labor, we are coming to the defense of all those who are alleged to come under this law.

BAIL AND BOND COMMITTEE WANTS CO-OPERATION OTHER COMMITTEES

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 19.

Fellow Workers—The Bail and Bond committee of Detroit, Mich., wishes to submit a proposition to secretaries of defense and bail and bond committees east of the Rocky mountains.

From all past records, a large proportion of finances for defense and bail has been secured in the territory west of the Rocky mountains. To illustrate, Fellow Worker Engdahl of the Co-operative Bail committee for the Seattle district, informs me that already close to a hundred thousand dollars for bail has been loaned and donated in his territory.

In order to stimulate interest among the eastern members for defense and bail and bond, will you cooperate with us in your districts in issuing a general appeal signed by the various eastern secretaries for the following: One day's pay divided equally between the defense and bail and bond. This campaign to be carried on during the entire month of December.

Don't you think it would be advisable to take a vote on this matter at your next business meeting for favorable action?

To show results, if this is agreeable, we could publish weekly in the I. W. W. papers finances received through this method. Subcommittees can be elected in each locality to carry on a whirlwind campaign. If we go about this in the right way, and receive co-operation, there is no question but that we can raise at least $100,000 by Jan. 1. Can you take this up quickly, so that we can get started by Dec. 1?

Yours for industrial democracy,
E. S. Rose,
Secy.-Treas. Bail and Bond Committee, 215 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

MINERS' BULLETIN OF SALT LAKE DISTRICT

TONOPAH strikers have gained a VICTORY! The strike has been WON! A raise in wages of 50 cents and all other demands have been granted. Solidarity wins always. Men are needed in the Tonopah district, but only those with cards need apply.

There are many men rustling at Eureka. Members stay away.

The many new members in the last month is but the answer to master class oppression.

A. S. Embree stopped in Salt Lake last Saturday and Sunday on his way to Oakland to appear as a witness in the criminal syndicalist cases at Oakland. His visit here was of great value from an organization standpoint. He states that the spirit that wins is being displayed all over the country. Montana and Idaho are doing well in the work of organization.

The nomination ballots for Salt Lake district secretary and district organization committee have been counted and the election ballots will soon be out.

The general organization election ballots are now out and EVERY member of No. 800 should vote. The vote on the continuance of No. 800's official bulletin should be carried by a large majority, as it is a valuable asset to organization work. If you vote "Yes" on the 50 cents voluntary press stamp, it means that the bulletin will be continued. If you vote "No" it means that it will not. Don't you think the bulletin is worth while? Show how you stand by voting!

If a union of INDIVIDUALS is advantageous, why not a union of UNIONS?

Chas. E. Berger,
Dist. Sec'y.

Send in JOB NOTES for the "Job Bulletin," to be issued early next week.

NOTICE

To Branches, Secretaries and Delegates of the I. W. W.:

Owing to the wholesale arrest of Russian Fellow Workers recently thruout the United States we are having difficulty in distributing our papers and literature, we ask you to give us all the help possible in spreading I. W. W. propaganda in the Russian language.

Golos Truzenika.

PREAMBLE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

Long Series of Tyranny Precedes the Centralia Tragedy

(Continued from Page 1)

tion dwindled because the weak-kneed ones dropped out and a great many of them were drafted into the army.

AMONG THE DRAFTED MEN WAS WESLEY EVERETTS.

Blind Tom Lassiter has long been a news agent and salesman of "radical" literature in Centralia. With the tenacity of a rugged character and a conviction amounting to religious fervor, he has resisted all efforts to drive him from the town. In spite of kidnapping and violent abuse at the hands of the local Ku Klux, he kept up his activities and encouraged the organization of the workers.

The loggers managed to keep a headquarters in Centralia and the storm of protest on the part of the labor haters and lime lighters became more vocal and vehement. On "Red Cross Day" in April, 1918, the I. W. W. hall in Centralia was raided. The workers expected this move, had vacated and the raid was a "water haul," but it served the purpose of closing the place.

Witnesses to the raid are particularly derisive in their description of the scene, which they characterize as "an orgy of hysteria." An army officer, who sat in a car and looked on while Warren Grimm jumped up and down in the middle of the street waving two American flags and shrieking at the top of his voice, remarked with disgust, "A howling Dervish! The man is mad. Let us drive on!"

Some are not so charitable as the officer. They do not say "madness." They say "limelight," which interpreted means "economic determinism," the determination to escape from the "five years starvation" period. It also means that the fine hand of Hubbard, the "Big Busted Lumberman," was still potent to deal out political favors.

The armistice was signed November 11, 1918, and in the course of demobilization Wesley Everetts returned from "overseas," was discharged and re-entered industry as a wage slave in the "woods" around Centralia. Like thousands of others, Everetts had been completely aroused by his experience in the army and re-aligned himself with the Industrial Workers of the World in the conviction that only the organization of the workers at the point of production can ever achieve economic freedom. "Militarized by the war, his spirit flamed against the brutality and slavery of the camps—he went to organizing again.

Recently the I. W. W. opened another hall in Centralia—this time in the Roderick Hotel Building, 805 Tower Avenue, near the northern limits of the town and several blocks from the business portion. Immediately there was a shriek of enraged protest from the fanatical upholders of "lawnorder" and threats were freely made that the hall would be closed by the "citizens" if the chief of police did not do his duty(!).

The chief demanded that the owner of the building put the workers out, but there was a perfectly valid lease on the premises in the way. So long as the terms of the lease were not violated and so long as the I. W. W. was not an illegal organization, the proprietor refused to act. The chief saw no way to oust the tenants and early realized that the loggers knew their civil rights and could not be bluffed.

The owner of the hotel was threatened by so-called "citizens" and a woman brot word to the secretary at the hall that "Scaler says you had better clear out of here or they will clean you out." To which the reply was returned, "We are within our legal rights—we will remain here."

Workers who were known members of the organization were openly threatened on the streets of Centralia and were told, "We are going to **get** you, you damned Wobblies."

Citizens who were known to object to violent methods were told, "You better look out for yourselves—we'll get you, too." The capitalist papers were vitriolic in their utterances. Every one in the town was keenly aware of the tenseness of the situation and feared an outbreak on the part of the jingoes.

The whole Coast region of Washington has been in an uproar for the past few months. The I. W. W. opened halls in many places, such as Bellingham, Everett, etc. The returned soldiers who were members of the organization were again at work in the woods and they needed these halls to further the work of organization. There were desperate protests from the kept press and editorial comments barely missed the mark of advocating violence. Everything that was written was calculated to inflame the passions of the ignorant and prejudiced among the population. The campaign of vilification was a particularly abusive one.

Members of the organization all along the Coast began to ask themselves, "Where do they intend to strike; and when will it be." No one could fail to see that a pogrom was in preparation.

Down at Centralia Britt Smith had been elected secretary of the joint Branch Unions and the work of organization went on in the usual orderly fashion, tho every one knew the hall was due to be raided. The "lawnorder" gang had been sullen and it was evident that the plot had been duly framed. There was no more boasting or bluffy talk—it was the calm before the storm.

November 11 was Armistice, or Peace day and some of the logging camps near Centralia closed down for the event. A few of the loggers came into town to see the parade and naturally drifted up to the hall, as the secretary acted as a sort of information bureau and men like to know what is going on at the various camps.

When the parade marched up the street the workers went out onto the pavement to view the pageant. No one suspected for a moment that a tragedy was imminent.

The head of the parade countermarched about a block above the Roderick Hotel and come back on the opposite side of the street. The rear of the parade was composed of ex-service men marching in formation and with officers in command. They halted opposite the hotel building in which the I. W. W. hall was located. By-standers who were in front of the hotel and had an unobstructed view of the scene declare that all the subsequent movements were made with absolutely military precision. A startling part of the array was that a part of the American Legion marchers carried side arms.

Almost as by a word of command the legioners faced the hall and with the common impulse of trained soldiers, they dashed forward. There was a splintering of glass, the crash of a door being burst open and pistol shots in the narrow entrance and answering shots that sounded as tho coming from the rear of the hall. A man staggered out from the doorway and was led away by a companion. Curses, shots a pandemonium of cries and running men.

These bystanders declare they saw no armed men except those among the legioners, and heard no shots except those in the entrance to the hall at the moment of the attack and those that answered at the rear of the hall. They think that all the casualties occurred in the hall, except the shooting of Dale Hubbard, which was subsequent and occurred down near the river.

If there had been others firing from the outside they could have seen and heard it, for they were on the pavement and had an unobstructed view. In their opinion, the three or four men who were in the hall when the attack was made must have considered themselves trapped in the place and, reverting to elemental instincts, made such resistance to invasion as they could. Then, finding there was no immediate attack from the rear of the building, they sought to escape by that route.

One very significant feature of the raid on the I. W. W. hall in Centralia was that every piece of furniture and all the literature and supplies were taken to the street and burned, and that the entire front of the hall was torn out and destroyed. This was very evidently done by those in charge of the raid for the purpose of destroying evidence that would most certainly have incriminated them. Had the front of the hall been left intact it would have been mute but incontrovertible evidence that the attack was made by the mob from the parade.

Later, these bystanders saw Wesley Everetts, **the ex-service man who had returned from France,** being led along the street with a rope around his neck and accompanied by a crowd that called out, "Lynch him! Lynch him!" He had been fearfully beaten up and so severely kicked in the groin that he could scarcely walk.

Everett replied to the taunts of the mob and said, "They haven't got the guts to lynch anybody in daylight." That night he was taken out and hanged to the river bridge and his body riddled with bullets.

Investigators who have been in Centralia since immediately after the tragedy declare that the so-called confessions of Britt, Smith and others must have been secured by the most brutal of third degree methods, for it was openly said on the streets that a conviction would be "pretty soft, as we'll get a confession or tear their skins off in little strips."

This event cannot be condoned; it can only be explained, and the explanation reflects no credit on the employing interests of western Washington.

Everything has been done by their hirelings that could be done to inflame human passions and set men at each other's throats. The American Legion was to be used to draw the chestnuts out of the fire, and right well it served as a cat's-paw. Young men, still a-glamoured of the glory of military achievement and yet under the influence of their former officers, they succumbed to the concentrated campaign of villification and lies and yielded to the base suggestion of violence.

The whole explanation of the attack upon the hall and its tragic ending is **human frailty and credulity preyed upon by scheming scoundrels.**

The blood of all these men is red upon the hands of the kept press and those who pay them to write their fulminations.

Guilty are they, and justice will not be done until these editors and their masters expiate their crime in Centralia at the unmarked grave of Wesley Everetts, the ex-service man from overseas.

Succeeding the events at Centralia, the cry went out over the state of Washington that the "Red Revolution" had begun and officials of every grade and kind began gathering in the members of the Industrial Workers of the World. The ease with which these arrests were made of course gives the lie to any intention of revolution.

The Seattle Union Record, a daily Union Labor paper, in a front page editorial, voiced the belief of the workers that the events at Centralia were the result of "frame-up," pointed out the incitement to riot by the Seattle capitalist sheets, and asked the world to withhold judgment until all the facts could become known.

For this service to the workers, the "Record" was closed by federal officers, as was also the Equity Printing Co. plant where the "Industrial Worker" and the "Forge" were printed.

All these were working class papers, and, since they cannot get other print shops to handle their work, it means that there is no means of getting the workers' side of this matter before the public.

The "Industrial Worker" came out with a mimeographed two-sheet edition on Tuesday, and will attempt to resume its regular publication this week, as up to date there has been no official action taken against it as a publication. Its only problem is to find a printer. If it fails in this, then the workers' right of a free press is gone—free speech swallowed up in the maw of the all-devouring Moloch of autocratic suppression.

The next day after the Centralia tragedy, U. S. Attorney Robert Saunders of Seattle, issued the following order:

"Arrest every I. W. W., whether he has a card or is known to be affiliated with that organization,and hold them for federal investigation.

"In my judgment the I. W. W. have gone far enough with their acts to emphasize the truth that their principle is the overturning of the government, including the federal government. If that is so and can be established by the evidence, every individual I. W. W. is guilty of that crime.

I. W. W. Membership Sufficient Proof

"In my opinion it is sufficient to show that each man by becoming a member has subscribed to theprinciples of an order, the practices of which lead to things like the murders at Centralia.

"In my official capacity I am not interested in those young men as men, or in murders as murders, but I see in the atrocity one attempted move to overthrow the government. I do not believe the I. W. W shot those former soldiers out of personal animosity—they shot at them because they represented our flag and the governing class.

Will Charge Overthrow Attempt

"I shall place charges tomorrow against every one of the men arrested today, and others as they appear. The complaint will be placed before E. B. Brockway, United States commissioner at Tacoma, and I believe that my evidence will be conclusive enough to hold all of them for the next term of the federal grand jury here.

"I shall charge that each and every one of them 'wickedly and feloniously confederated, conspired and agreed to overturn the federal government by force and resist the execution of its laws, especially Section 3 of the Act of June 15, 1913, as amended by the Act of May 6, 1918.'"

These charges and innuendoes were made by this U. S. official before he had been in Centralia or could know anything of the tragedy other than that the kept press from which he takes his information had stated that some members of the American Legion had been shot. Not a word did he have against the men who hanged Wesley Everetts in cold blood.

As opposed to this method of taking snap judgment, the Seattle Central Labor Council unanimously adopted the following resolution:

All Violence Denounced

"The Central Labor Council of Seattle, speaking for organized labor of this city, facing the tragedy at Centralia Tuesday, squarely denounces any resort to violence for the adjustment of industrial differences or the preservation of constitutional rights, so long as legal and orderly methods remain for those purposes.

"Organized labor has never countenanced and refuses to be held responsible for the ravings of those who, inflamed by ignorance and suffering under intolerable industrial conditions, preach the overthrow by force of the present order. We recognize evils in our present system and we move to secure their eradication by action within the law, and are accountable to society for our actions as organizations.

A Series of Outrages

"In consideration of the tragedy at Centralia, we desire to point out the following facts:

"The Centralia correspondent of the Post-Intelligencer, in its issue of Nov. 12, on page 10, confesses that the tragedy was the culmination of a series of outrages perpetrated by lawless bands of Centralia business men.

"The Centralia correspondent of the Seattle Daily Times, on page 3 of its noon edition of Nov. 12, admits that the parade on Armistice Day halted in front of the I. W. W. hall, where the 'more hot-headed members of the column were urged to maintain their ranks and not invade the hall, and that a window was smashed before any shots were fired.'

For Wholesale Hangings

"The Centralia correspondent of the Times, in the language of the correspondent, further declares that 'out of the ravings of a man about to be lynched, the prattlings of a boy just turned 16, and the vituperations of an aged woman' whose furniture had just been destroyed by a mob, the prosecuting attorney intends to build a conspiracy which will send every man in the hall to the gallows.

"In view of these facts and the further fact that every effort is being made by the kept press of this city—the Times, the Star and the Post-Intelligencer—to mislead and inflame the public mind and use the incident to arouse the mob spirit everywhere, we call upon all true Americans to arouse themselves to combat the suggested violations of the law and to see to it that every principle of our constitution be upheld and kept inviolate."

SEATTLE

All the halls and meeting places of the Industrial Workers of the World have been raided and their officials arrested. Local defense committees have been jailed, but the Northwest Bail and Defense committee has not yet been molested and its funds are absolutely intact. It intends to do business as usual, as its purposes are lawful and under the direction of a competent attorney.

The following named members were arrested:

Jean Jones, 42, farmer, born in Ireland.
D. A. Heftmiller, 31, a logger, born in Germany.
S. Healy, 50, a laborer, born in Ireland.
Edward Van Buskirk, a logger, born in the U. S.
Herman Hill, 40, a logger, born in Finland.
Ed Park, 35, a logger, born in Finland.
Sam Goldin, 41, a seaman, born in the United States.
Enselm Hendrickson, 34, a shipworker, born in Finland.
Jack Halley, 56, a logger, born in the United States.
Stanley First, 40, a logger, born in Poland.
Norman E. Sweeney, 18, a logger, born in the U. S.
Frank Weaver, 37, a logger, born in the United States.
Pat Sarri, 23, a shipworker, born in Finland.
Ralph Weaver, 27, a longshoreman, born in the U. S.
Arthur Smith, 61, a logger, born in the United States.
Fred Isaacson, 36, a logger, born in Finland.
John Rose, 35, a logger, born in Finland.
David Redcospeiger, 44, a logger, born in the U. S.
Andrew Julin, 24, a logger, born in Finland.
Ed Johnson, 29, a logger, born in Finland.
William Matson, 34, a logger, born in Finland.
John Golden, 45, a logger born in the United States.
David Forbes, 25, a laborer, born in Scotland.
Ralph Winstead, 25, a blacksmith, born in the U. S.
Martin Olsen, 46, a logger, born in Norway.

(Continued on Page 4)

MURDERED MAN IN POTTER'S FIELD; NO CEREMONY

THREE FELLOW WORKERS UNDER A HEAVY GUARD PAY FINAL TRIBUTE TO SOLDIER OF TOIL

Centralia, Wn., Nov. 14.—A "funeral" was conducted in Centralia yesterday for Wesley Everett, lynched slayer of Dale Hubbard.

At 2 o'clock two automobile trucks were backed up to the city jail. They were commandeered, as no driver could be found who would drive them. Into one was piled a pine box. Into another climbed three men held in custody as I. W. W. Along with them were twelve members of Company F, Washington national guard, with bayonets fixed.

A gray roadster pulled away from the city jail carrying County Coroner David Livingston. The two trucks followed.

The procession wended its way to the potter's field.

The three I. W. W. were handed picks and shovels and fell to work. A grave was dug and the pine box was lowered into it. The dirt was shoveled back, patted down, and the men again loaded into the trucks.

A passing railroad train whistled a shrill blast. The cemetery gate clanged.

The funeral of Wesley Everett, district organizer of the I. W. W., had occurred.

CONVICTION OF DR. MARY EQUI IS SUSTAINED

HER CONVICTION UPHELD ON SEDITION CHARGE THREE YEARS AGO

The conviction of Dr. Mary Equi, formerly a member of the national committee of the Progressive party, who was sentenced to McNeil Island penitentiary following a trial for alleged sedition, has been upheld by the United States court of appeals, according to advice from Portland.

Mrs. Equi incurred the enmity of federal prosecutors and secret service men by her sympathy with Portland cannery strikers, and by assisting in a free speech fight in Portland. In the 1916 Preparedness Day parade she was mobbed for driving an automobile with a banner, "Prepare to lie for J. P. Morgan and Profits."

Her friends in Seattle hope to secure an appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

BAIL READY TO RETURN

Portland, Ore., Nov. 10.—Anyone who loaned money to Fred Myers for bail for himself at Portland, Oregon, can have it returned by sending receipt to Fred Myers, Box 4382, Portland, Oregon.

A CORRECTION

What purports to be an interview with me sent out by the United News is wrong and many members believe that it should be corrected.

Several reporters came to the office the day this interview was given and I spoke practically the same words to all of them. In answer to nquiries I stated that I did not know whether there was a hall of the I. W. W. in Centralia, that I was not acquainted with Britt Smith, secretary of the branch there, that we had no news about the affair at Centralia except what we have seen in the papers. When asked what I thought should be done with members of the I. W. W. who had fired from the roof into the Armistice Parade I replied that I did not believe such a thing had happened, but had no hesitancy in saying that members of the I. W. W. should be amenable to the law the same as other people. This does not mean lynch law but that they are entitled to a fair and impartial trial. I said to the reporter that the Industrial Workers of the World had never countenanced violence, but that violence had an innumerable occasions been practiced against this organization.

He asked what I thought about the coal strike. I told him that he could not compare the coal miners with the Industrial Workers of the World, that if we were on strike and a judge issued an injunction, in my opinion the strike would continue just the same.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WILL YOU HELP NOW?

Another member of the Industrial Workers of the World has been murdered. Wesley Everest was lynched at Centralia, Washington. He was hung to a bridge, the body riddled with bullets. The corpse was afterwards cut down and by the murderers dragged back to the jail and thrown in among the many fellow workers who had been imprisoned after the raid on the I. W. W. hall. Four of them under an armed guard were escorted with the body of their dead fellow worker out into a yard where they were compelled to dig a grave and bury the dead.

Fellow Worker Everest, the murdered man, was an overseas veteran. He fought for the United States of America against the Imperial German government. When he returned from the war he took up his membership in the Industrial Workers of the World, beginning again the battle against the lumber trusts of the Northwest.

When the I. W. W. hall was raided several of the aggressors were killed, but this in no way justified the un-American, unlawful, inhuman murder of their comrade who had fought with them in the trenches of Flanders.

The Centralia outrage was followed by many others all over the country. Halls were raided, furniture destroyed, literature confiscated, and it is reported that over a thousand men have been arrested,—that is, thrown into prison without warrant, and denied the privilege of seeing friends or lawyers.

We urge you to demand with us a government investigation of the many raids against the Industrial Workers of the World and the unlawful manner in which they were conducted.

If the I. W. W. is guilty of any offense against the law, charges should be preferred against us, and as every man is entitled to a fair trial, we should be accorded such a trial in the halls of any tribunal. If the I. W. W. is guilty we are open to the condemnation of the civilized world. If assassins and destroyers of human life, property, and human rights are marauding in uniform all of the people should know.

The Industrial Workers of the World court a full and careful investigation. A campaign has been started to raise $100,000.00 defense funds. This sum is needed now, as extraordinary efforts will be made to fasten some crime upon the organization or some of its members. We will try to guarantee every member as good a defense as possible. To do this, we will require your help. Send checks, money orders, or cash to the General Defense Committee, 1001 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OFFICIAL DEPRAVITY IN NEW YORK

POLICE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZES THUGS FOR WORK OF WANTON DESTRUCTION OF THE I. W. W. HALLS; MEN MAKING NO RESISTANCE SERIOUSLY INJURED

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Within the past ten days there have been five raids on the halls in New York City. These raids are not the spontaneous outbreak of the citizens against the I. W. W., but are the result of the organized efforts of thugs, men belonging to the American Legion and the bomb squad of the police department of New York..

The last four raids took place on Saturday, Nov. 15, but ten days prior to that time the hall of the Textile Workers Industrial Union on Twelfth street was broken into. Three men were present and were badly beaten.

Evidently the big time was planned for Saturday, Nov. 15, when four halls were broken into on the same night. The hall at Twelfth street was again broken into when no one was there and everything in the place was destroyed.

The raid at 115 East Tenth street occurred about 10 o'clock. Fifteen thugs and policemen arrived at the hall where there were about eighty people present. These people were lined up against the wall and searched for I. W. W. cards. After the search was completed these people were forced to run the gauntlet down the stairs and were beaten up as they passed the thugs. Several of the people had to go to the hospital to have their wounds dressed, and some had from three to four stitches put in their heads.

After the people had gone out the thugs proceeded to smash all the furniture in the place and to destroy all the literature. They broke an immense mirror which was the property of the landlady, stole two typewriters, and destroyed everything else, making kindling wood of the desks and everything in sight until the proprietor put in a protest, saying that the furniture belonged to her; then they desisted.

They arrested Fellow Workers Chumley and Edwards on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, which consisted of a pen-knife with a blade less than three inches long. They were taken to the night court and when the judge compared his own pen-knife with that of Chumley's, he threw the case out of court.

The Marine Transport Workers hall at 314 West street was broken into when no one was there. The restaurant man to whom they delivered an order was hard of hearing and because he did not hear their order and did not obey immediately, they struck him. Everything here was smashed and all literature destroyed. When they had finished the place looked as though it were a place used for kindling wood.

At the Hackett street hall in Brooklyn they arrived between 12 and 1 o'clock. They destroyed every solitary thing in the place so that the floor was three or four inches deep in literature. They made sure to arrive when no one was there so they could go ahead with their dirty work without protest from anyone.

BLAME FOR CENTRALIA TRAGEDY

(Continued from Page 1)

and rage at "profiteers," but they take advantage of every opportunity to increase their advertising rates and raise the price of their malodorous papers.

The Seattle Times and the Post-Intelligencer and all other capitalist papers are directly responsible for the raid on the I. W. W. hall and the deaths that resulted therefrom. These papers have openly advocated direct physical violence against the I. W. W., and the Times was the main sponsor of poor, insane Ole Hanson, the advocate of hanging the I. W. W.

The stories of the outrage perpetrated at Centralia against the I. W. W., as published in the Seattle Times and the P.-I., show lack of logic and sequence and prove that the affair was framed up by the capitalists of Centralia. The hireling who wrote the article should be discharged for gross incompetency.

The men who attacked the I. W. W. hall and lynched Wesley Everett were incited to this crime by the vicious and bloodthirsty articles and editorials published from time to time by the P.-I. and Times, and it is about time for returned soldiers to realize that they are merely being used by the capitalists as tools to destroy the only organization that seeks by PEACEABLE ECONOMIC DIRECT ACTION through industrial organization of the working class to give them (returned soldiers) an opportunity to gain a decent livelihood as workers in industry. The I. W. W. welcomes ALL workers to its membership, including the returned soldier, over whom the capitalists shed such copious tears—and that's all the returned soldier gets from the capitalist—that is, the soldier who comes from the working class, as they all do, except a very small minority.

Several attempts have been made to drive the I. W. W. from Centralia by the capitalists of that place—always using others to do their dirty work. A BLIND MAN was driven from Centralia and told never to return. He was a member of the I. W. W.; he sold I. W. W. papers and pamphlets, also the Union Record. He came back; so did others of the I. W. W., and six weeks ago the organization opened up a hall.

The capitalists were astounded and proceeded to tell the chief of police what to do. The chief refused to drive the I. W. W. out. There was no ordinance preventing them from opening up a headquarters so long as they could obtain a hall, pay their rent and observe the state and city laws—which they did.

The capitalists next tried to put an ordinance through the city council; this failed. The Chamber of Commerce then decided to assume full responsibility in driving the I. W. W. out; however, the brave members of the chamber would do this by proxy. The returned soldier was to be the proxy, and Armistice (PEACE) Day, the time. The capitalists carried on their lying and inflammatory propaganda, paving the way for the bloodfest and, figuratively, licked their lips in anticipation of the cold-blooded murder of the I. W. W.

The parade was held and went eight blocks from the center of the city in order to "counter march" directly in front of the I. W. W. hall. The hall was attacked and the occupants DEFENDED THEMSELVES FROM THE PREMEDITATED ASSAULT PLANNED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CENTRALIA. The I. W. W. will prove this at the trial.

All those who were killed or injured in the affray WERE INSIDE THE HALL.

The Times said the paraders fled, "not in fear, but in fury." The Times said that one man was chased, caught, brought back with a rope around his neck, and turned over to the police. The "infuriated" men did not attempt to lynch the man; he was turned over to the police. The paraders departed in fury, but not in fear.

After a lapse of many hours these "infuriated" citizens loaded in automobiles and armed with high povered rifles went to the jail, lined up the guards, turned off the city lights, went into the bastile and seized a man who, according to the amateur writer of the Times' article, "they made certain" was the one who killed one of the paraders. This man was hanged by the neck from a bridge.

Then the capitalists and their inflamed reainers began to round up all workingmen and abuse and search them. The men held in the jail have been beaten and tortured in order to make them "confess," and one young lad named Lamb, aged 16 years, was subjected to indescribably inhuman treatment.

The capitalists are in a state of bloodthirsty hysteria. The frame-up is so raw that it is apparent to even the most conservative, and many capitalists are now jumping on the Times and the P.-I. for the clumsy and incompetent manner in which the matter was handled.

In order to shut off every avenue of exposing this murderous frame-up on the I. W. W., every means of publicity has been closed, or sought to be.

The Seattle Union Record told the truth about the premeditated murderous assault upon our organization and as a result the plant was closed down and the editor and the president and secretary of the company placed under arrest.

November is a great month for the Social Revolutionist.

Members of the Working Class: Rally to the defense of the I. W. W.!

Capitalism is no respecter of persons; its agents will kill or jail even the most conservative trade unionist if that person interferes in any way with capitalist class interests.

To the Defense, Workers—in mill, mine, railroad, marine, forest and agriculture!

Organize, ORGANIZE! Peaceable, Economic, Direct Action will yet triumph over the direct, brutal, physical violence of the capitalist class!

Adequate LEGAL defense must and shall be provided for every imprisoned member of the I. W. W.

OPEN LETTER TO AMERICAN CONGRESS:

(Continued from Page 1)

the law, threw them into jail. And four of our members now lie in that jail charged with murder and about to be tried in these "impartial courts."

Fifth—They showed their love for justice by seizing the I. W. W. attorney and throwing him into jail also, in order that the I. W. W. might have no defender and that these crimes might be covered up. When Attorney Pierce was sent from Seattle to defend them he was escorted back to the train and driven out of Centralia.

Sixth—Working hand in hand with the anti-union elements throughout the state, the hoodlums have made this an occasion to spread similar terrorism all over Washington. And the result is that liberty lies broken and ravished throughout the lumber country and democracy has been replaced by the rule of the mob and the gunman.

These few facts we DO KNOW. And we know that behind them lie a multitude more—a red scroll of horror which is filled with the names of our fellow workers. But the lying, prostituted press has concealed it all and it has sought to kindle mob passion all over the country by screaming wild, distorted lies.

The I. W. W. knows the hand that is striking us in the Northwest. We know who is the power whose might can close to us the pages of the nation's press. We know the secret evil force which is risking even civil war in order to destroy the I. W. W. in the Northwest. It is our old enemy. IT IS THE LUMBER TRUST!

We make this charge. And we put it up to you, the American workers. Yours is the duty to uphold the constitution of this country. Out in Washington state it has been trampled under murderous feet. Will you join with the newspapers and whitewash them?

We of the I. W. W. demand an investigation. We demand that the government make a sweeping, impartial inquiry into the Centralia case. We demand they send investigators there to sift out the responsibility.

You MUST act. Uniformed thugs have put your government into contempt. They have throttled democracy. Already one innocent man in Centralia has died a ghastly death. And four more are to be tried for their lives. The hoodlums are attempting to provoke the union men into revolt. Will the Federal government stand idle?

Our own hands are clean. It is not we who have censored the truth. In fourteen years of existence the I. W. W. has never needed to conceal anything. We don't now. We know our members and we know that they are innocent. And we court an investigation. Innocent men may be railroaded. Clean, straightforward American men and women may be the victims of foul mobs. Under the darkness of censorship any crime may be perpetrated. We are demanding that you lift the veil. Let the government investigate; then the truth will be known—AND WE WILL KNOW WHO IS GUILTY!

Wm. D. Haywood, Secy.
General Defense Committee of the I. W. W.

OMAHA HAS RAIDS ON MEETING OF THE I. W. W.

HAVE NO PROOF YET, BUT TRYING TO MAKE SOME MEN INCOMMUNICADO AND NO BOND SET

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—Following closely on the orders of the governor, S. R. McKelvie, that all "alleged" radical leaders must be cleared out of the state of Nebraska, there was a raid on the I. W. W. hall here yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There was a meeting in progress at the time, E. Lehrman speaking on "Evolution and Revolution."

There were seventeen men arrested and taken to jail, where they are being held incommunicado and without bond. When asked what charge the men were being held on, the officials sneeringly say, "investigation."

Those arrested gave their names and addresses as: E. Lehrman, Aetna hotel; John Walzel, secretary and treasurer of the local organization, 320 North Fifteenth street; A. McMullen, Forty-sixth and Ames avenue; T. M. Dodson, Hotel Flomar; Gus Aubrey, 420 North Twenty-second street; E. T. Webb, Omaha; John Johnson, Erie, Pa.; J. Robison, St. Louis, Mo.; Roy Pearson, Clarinda, Iowa; C. L. Johnson, Davenport hotel; John Emery, Fifteenth and Chicago streets; Joe Jordan, Seventeenth and Davenport streets; P. Antone, Seventeenth and Davenport streets; Axtel Alstead, Aetna hotel; John P. Harrington, 1400 North Sixteenth street; Mike Quinn, Aetna hotel, and Albert Terzey, Quincy, Ill.

Everything in the place was seized and taken somewhere for "investigation." Erbstein, the chief of police, said that "we took everything but the paper on the wall." One thing that seemed to particularly strike the officials as criminal was a picture of a man behind bars, with the inscription, "Remember! We are in here for you; you are out there for us."

County Attorney A. V. Shotwell made this statement: "If we find proof of syndicalism, charges will be filed and prosecutions follow." He also said an investigation would be conducted into the activities of the organization.

SERIES OF TYRANNY PRECEDES CENTRALIA TRAGEDY

(Continued from Page 3)

Hans A. Iverson, 23, a logger, born in Sweden.
J. McEwan, 43, a logger, born in Scotland.
Helen Lowe, 20, a stenographer, born in the U. S.
Peter Stone, 35, a teamster, born in the United States.
Carl A. Miller, 45, a shipworker, born in Russia.
Andrew Beroff, 34, a logger, born in Russia.
George Rainey, 34, a laborer, born in the United States.
Arthur J. Smith, 34, a laborer, born in England.
Frank E. Ezelle, 23, seaman, born in the United States.
William Cunningham, 35, a longshoreman, born in the U. S.
John Rainey, 59, a seaman, born in the United States.
Dan Murray, 54, a logger, born in the United States.

Two other alleged radicals were arrested. It is said that they gave voice to anti-government arguments on the street. They were: O. E. Donaldson, 26, a truck driver, born in the United States, and Herbert Clark, 23, a logger, born in the United States.

The hall at Portland, Ore., was raided and closed, and the following named members arrested: John Taylor, Wilbur Forrest, Bernard Kyler, Charles Crandall, Thomas Burk, James Howell, William F. Lyon, John W. Johnson, Ray L. Sanderson, John Poulson, Hubert P. Ollis, William Rockwood, Henry John, Robert Alexander, Fred Keller, Ed Beck, Wilbur Creary, Walter Doughty, Fred Putnam, Beaver Johnson, George Trenwith, Lars Olson, A. Constanteine, Robert Sillen, Lawrence Sorley, Gust Samuelson, Joseph Laundy, Floyd Hyde, Harold Haynes, James Stack, Joe Clark, Harry Selesky, James O'Connor, James O'Brien, Morris Griffin, John Knowles, Robert Black, Fred Kellert, William Melmont, Gust Johnson, E. Standberg, John Alex, Arthur Ouimet, Borris Skordin, Roman Kadsow, William Coffee, Robert McAnuff, Fred Geer, Sidney Neal, Elmer Randolph, Thomas Waldon, Harry McGovern, Richard Heinig, Charles Cameron, Joseph Rock, Charles Forrest and Peter Rosta.

At Pueblo, Colo., the office was closed. Roberta Bruner and John Shank were put in jail.

All mail for the various branches of the I. W. W. is being held up by the postoffice authorities, and outgoing mail to the branches and members is probably also being censored. Those expecting mail from Seattle need not be surprised if it comes late or is altogether withheld.

Many workmen have been quitting their jobs in the woods and going into town because they do not hear from their friends and they become anxious about them. Since the Centralia affair, when men leave their jobs the foreman or inspector phones ahead of them that they are "Reds" and coming to attack the town. They are met by officers and thrown in jail. The jails in several places are said to be fearfully overcrowded with workingmen arrested under such conditions.

The whole cry of "Revolution" destroys itself when it is found that all these men are unarmed. Their only crime is that they have quit work and exercised the common right to go elsewhere. Are we about to return to slavery? Is this the beginning of the SERVILE STATE?

At such a time as this the fink finds his opportunity and the letter written to the American Legion at Spokane shows the fink at his worst. The internal evidence of the letter brands the writer as a fink, and to anyone knowing the I. W. W. exposes the colossal ignorance of both the fink and the legioners to whom he wrote.

However, it is a good "cause for war" and the legioners no doubt would not accept the truth in this case if they could grow rich by doing so. The ghoul is reported to have eaten the dead, but the fink devours men alive. He crucifies through the ignorance of his dupes.

The defense of the Centralia case is absolutely vital to the I. W. W. as an organization. It is a frame-up on the part of the bosses of Centralia; but that must be proven. We must have the solidarity of all our membership now. We must all sacrifice our pleasures and get down to the business of preserving industrial unionism.

The effort that will be made now is to declare the I. W. W. an outlaw organization.

If this case is won for us it will prevent us being disbanded by statute.

If you are indeed an industrial unionist, rally to the defense!

THE GENERAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

Mark all funds, "For the Centralia Case."

Fellow Workers: We are on the job and doing the best we can. We will try to keep you fully informed of events.

You must stand by us!

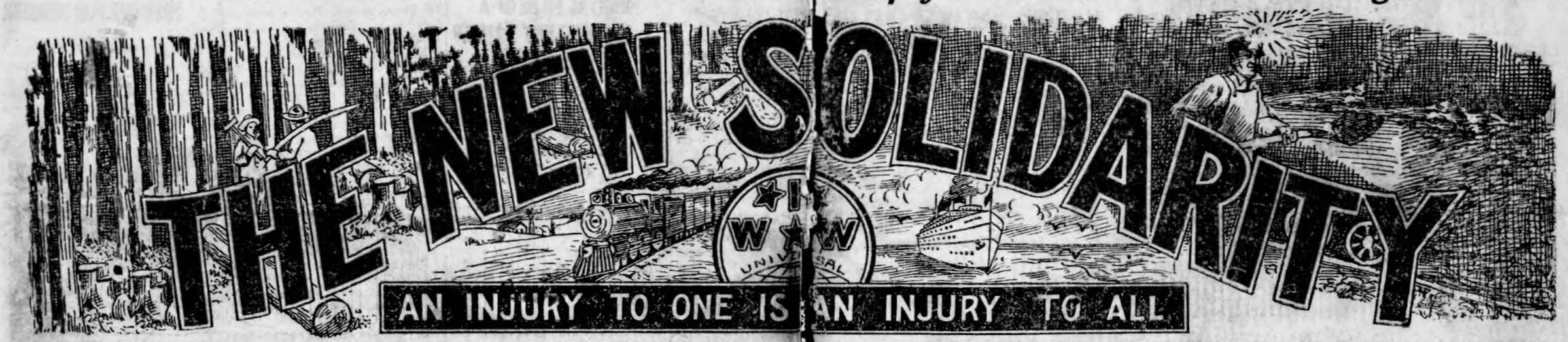
There is WORK to do, so GET BUSY!

The American Mining congress held this week in St. Louis has denounced the 30-hour week idea. But why should the congress do that? If the miners want no more than they can produce in 30 hours, why should the congress compel them to have more? Evidently because the congress wants to have for its members the benefit of the extra time that is worked.

The property-owning class is loyal only to its property. The working class has no property to be loyal to, but they can be loyal to themselves and their class.

SOLD AT 119 SO. THROOP ST.
NO 985
PLAINTIFF'S ~~DEFENDANT'S~~ EX. NO 14
FOR IDENTIFICATION
ADMITTED in evidence June 18, 1920
John H. Fountain CLERK

The Capitalist Answer to Organization is Violence;
The I. W. W. reply to Violence must be Organization



VOLUME II, No. 4. WHOLE NUMBER, 56. CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1919. PRICE, 5 CENTS

JUSTIFIES I. W. W. IN CENTRALIA

BUTTE AMERICAN LEGION OFFICER CONDEMNS MOB; SAYS NO JUSTIFICATION FOR HANGING EVERETTS

Commander States Reactionaries Would Use Patriotic Organization to Defeat Labor.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 21.—Edward Bassett, commander of the Butte post of the American Legion, refuses to be swept off his feet by the torrent of capitalist press denunciation which has followed the Centralia shooting. Men attacked in a place where they have a right to be, in danger of violence and death, have a right to defend themselves, Bassett holds. In an interview he said:

"The I. W. W. in Centralia, Wash., who fired upon the men who were attempting to raid the I. W. W. headquarters were fully justified in their act.

"Mob rule in this country must be stopped, and when mobs attack the home of a millionaire, of a laborer, or of the I. W. W., it is not only the right, but the duty of the occupants to resist with every means in their power. If the officers of the law cannot stop those raids, perhaps the resistance of the raided may have that effect.

"Whether the I. W. W. is a meritorious organization or not, whether it is unpopular or otherwise, should have absolutely nothing to do with the case. The reports of the evidence at the coroner's jury show that the attack was made before the firing started. If that is true, I commend the boys inside for the action that they took.

Does Not Condone Legionaries

"The fact that there were some American Legion men among the paraders who everlastingly disgraced themselves in taking part in the raid, does not affect my judgment in the least. Anyone who becomes a party to a mob bent upon unlawful violence, cannot expect the truly patriotic men of the American Legion to condone his act."

The Centralia shooting will be used by the big business interests to crush all radicalism by wrecking all radical headquarters, using the American Legion as a tool, a prominent member of the legion charges in an an interview printed by the Bulletin, labor daily.

Plutes Would Use Legion as Catspaw

"They figured on getting the American Legion mixed up in it, on using the legion as a catspaw," this returned soldier declared.

"There is a certain element among the legionaries who are servile tools of the capitalist interests; bigoted, unprincipled men, who enthusiastically do the bidding of their masters. These fellows often take a leading part in legion affairs, and by enlisting their aid it was thought possible to use the legion boys in driving the radicals out of business. In that way the mobbists could the more plausibly cover their violence with the cloak of patriotism.

"The widespread plot to destroy the radicals by unlawful violence was the outgrowth of desperation. The I. W. W. and discontented persons who are called radicals, have been growing so resistlessly since the war ceased that the reactionary elements have lost all hope of defeating them with logic or with lawful opposition.

Reactionaries Determined on Violence

"They have deliberately determined upon violence in a last final attempt to drive the radicals out of the country. The events in Centralia and throughout the Pacific coast region is proof of this fact. The tirade of misrepresentation and abuse, and the exhortations to violence so suddenly launched in all the reactionary newspapers is further proof of it."—New York Call.

VENGEANCE OF THE IRON HEEL IN WASHINGTON

(Special Telegram)

Spokane, Nov. 26.—For the past week raid after raid on rooming houses, hotel and pool rooms have taken place. On the 15th seventy-three alleged I. W. W. were arrested in the Workingman's pool room. Several were arrested in hotels and on the street. About 120 have been arrested, some of whom were released. Fifty-three have been convicted under the city criminal syndicalism ordinance on Nov. 16.

Men have been fired from the logging camps and arrested at the depot as soon as they reached town. The camps are alive with stool pigeons, but nevertheless the delegates are doing fine work. About sixty men have been convicted on the city charges to date and several are awaiting trial. Three have both state and city charges against them.

Every man that hires out must give his life history before he is employed. An index record of every man hiring out is carefully filed by the employment offices of the different companies. A note is made of the date he goes to work and the date he quits. After a certain number of these performances he is blacklisted.

Last Friday night the inmates of the city jail battleshipped because they were not getting sufficient food. The fire hose was used and later some twenty or more were put in the black hole. The food has improved some.

Nearly every county seat in the state has a Wob in jail. Some have larger numbers than others. Jas. L. Wallace, Nolan and Donovan have been employed to defend the cases in this district. Those of us held on state charges will have a hearing next Friday. There is a preliminary hearing to Sand Point today. Men are in jail at Wenatchee, Elensburg and Yakima, Washington, and Moscow, Sand Point and St. Maries, Idaho. We have not yet obtained a complete record.

CENTRALIA MEN DRIVE OUT ASSOCIATED PRESS

Leaving his overcoat and his suit case behind, a correspondent for the Associated Press has fled from Centralia as the result of threats made against him by the citizens of that town, according to a story current in Seattle newspaper circles.

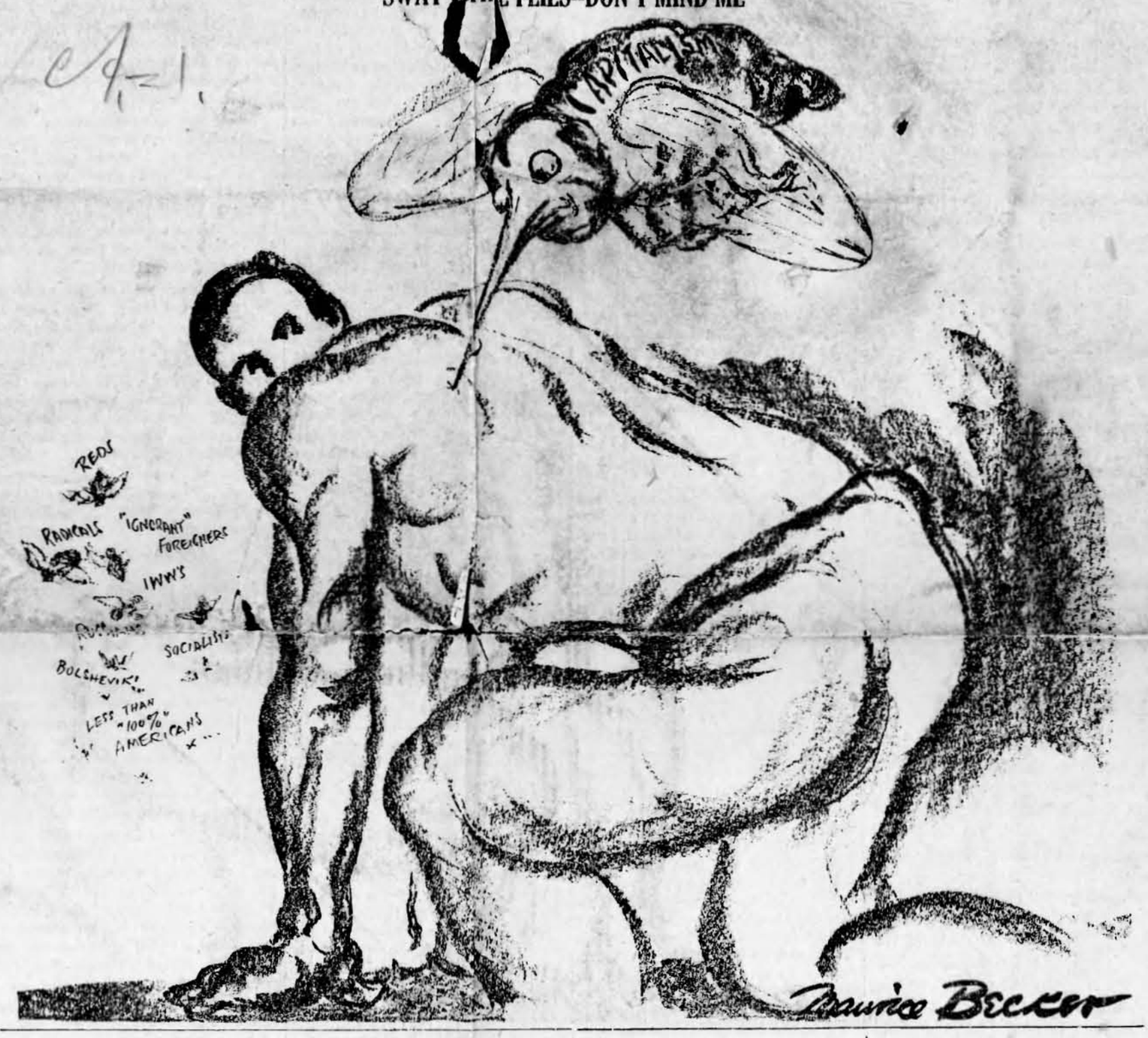
The correspondent, whose name is Reinhart and who has become identified with the Associated Press bureau in Portland, wrote a telegraph article which appeared from one end of the country to the other announcing that the I. W. W. hall at Centralia was attacked by the Armistice day paraders before any shots issued from the building. The article appeared on the front page of one Seattle newspaper. In Portland the Telegram carried the article on its front page under a heavy black headline stretching clear across the paper. Other newspapers featured this version of the Centralia tragedy.

In true Centralia style business men are said to have terrorized the author of the telegraph article with the result that he fled the town, leaving his belongings behind, and was replaced by a Spokane newspaper writer against whom the business interests had no objection.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

It is imperative that all Wichita defendants report to me Saturday, November 29, at Room 615, Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Missouri.—Fred H. Moore, attorney for the defense.

SWAT THE FLIES--DON'T MIND ME



FRIENDS ON GRAND JURY TO LISTEN TO SELVIN WHO ADVOCATED THE INCITEMENT TO A BRUTAL MURDER

Edwin Silvin, editor of the Business Chronicle, notorious labor hating publication, will be called before the federal grand jury which convenes Tuesday, to explain his utterances in an editorial published in the Post-Intelligencer late Monday and in the Tacoma Ledger.

Announcement to this effect was made Tuesday by Robert C. Saunders, United States district attorney, when visited by a labor committee, consisting of William Short, president of the State Federation of Labor; Jack Mundy, president of the Central Labor Council; J. A. McCorkle, of the Triple Alliance and port commission candidate, and Bert Swain, of the Metal Trades Council.

Selvin, in his editorial, which was reprinted from Business Chronicle, called for the killing of progressives identified with labor and new political movements, it is alleged. Life imprisonment was advocated for those abetting unionism and non-partisan political machinery. Representatives of labor unions and the Triple Alliance were to be "hunted down and hounded until driven beyond the horizon of civic decency," the editorial maintained.

Selvin's editorial is an incitement to murder, the labor committee declares, and is in violation of the public peace.

Saunders, when pressed by the committee as to whether or not he would prosecute Selvin, produced a telegram from Attorney General Palmer announcing that prosecution should be undertaken if Saunders saw fit. Saunders declined to commit himself, however, beyound announcing that Selvin would be called before the federal grand jury.

William Short wired Attorney General Palmer Monday night quoting the Selvin editorial and calling for action.

Thousands of copies of the "Bulldog" of early night edition of the Post-Intelligencer were recalled from the streets after the inflammatory nature of the editorial was impressed on the publishers by the P.-I. chapel of the Typographical union.

DARK ANGEL CITY TRUE TO OTIS' AMERICANISM

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—A mob of men in the uniforms of soldiers and sailors raided the I. W. W. hall in the Germain building at 224 S. Spring street tonight at 9 o'clock. There were twenty-one people present at the time taking part in a business meeting. The raiders were commanded by a captain in uniform and all the raiders carried riot sticks.

The captain commanded those present to leave the hall. As the fellow workers started to go they were set upon by the raiders and unmercifully beaten. Five of those clubbed were compelled to go to the hospital, one of whom was a woman. Two of those in the hospital have broken arms.

The chairs, piano, typewriter and other furniture, fixtures and supplies were confiscated. After the raid five of the fellow workers were arrested on charges of inciting to riot. The raiders are all pious Sunday school teachers and are too gentle to think of rioting.

TONOPAH STRIKE WINNER RANKS UNBROKEN THRU 85 DAYS OF STRIKE AGAINST COMPANY FOR PAY RAISE

Tonopah, Nev., Nov. 10.—The strike of the miners that has been on since Aug. 17 finally concluded today.

The mine owners came to the conclusion that the solidarity and economic power of the miners was too strong and that trying to work these hot boxes with hay hands didn't produce any silver.

They tried many different schemes behind closed doors to divide our ranks and failed at each attempt, so in order to produce silver at $1.20 an ounce they finally came through with a 50 cent raise in wages and other concessions in regard to reducing the cost of living.

Our ranks proved wonderful for their endurance in fighting the boss. Of course these long strikes are no good and would have been called off long ago if we had any grounds to, yet we kept the camp down tight and miners being scarce, we determined to fight it to the bitter end. Finally we won.

We were served with an injunction some time ago restraining us from holding any more meetings, and the decision from the courts was that it was to remain permanent. When Gov. Boyle, his secretary and others who had the restraining order drawn up and issued to the sheriff and served on us, they found out the injunction didn't dig any silver. It still being in effect they were so kind that they sent us a telegram giving us permission to hold a meeting off. At the same time, according to the injunction to hold a meeting providing we declare the strike off. At the same time, according to the injunction, it is unlawful to hold any meetings and still Gov. Boyle having been the instigator of it and the powers that be having it remain permanent gives us permission to violate it if we call the strike off and perhaps if the vote of the rank and file went opposite to the way they expected it is a cinch those of us who took any active part in the meeting would be pinched. Fine how do you do, hey?

It's awfully funny when we are restrained from exercising our own constitutional rights of free assemblage by this injunction. Where in hell does Gov. Boyle get the authority and power to advise us to violate it? After our ranks are back on the job it is our utmost duty to make Tonopah 100 per cent O. B. U.

Yours for Industrial Democracy,
Del. 1126-800.

NEW PAPER IS GOOD

The "Marine Worker" of Buenos Aires, Argentina, has just been received by "The New Solidarity." This is the first number published, but is excellent, though only four pages, and is printed entirely in English. They wish to receive marine transport news in either English, Spanish or Scandinavian.

U. S. BARS THE SEATTLE STAR AND P.-I.

ALLOWS THEM TO RESUME PUBLICATION AT ONCE IF THEY APOLOGIZE; UNION RECORD IS STILL HELD UP

Seattle, Nov. 19.—Because it urged ostensibly in an advertisement, that hundreds be murdered and viciously attacked the government, the Seattle "Star" was denied the use of the mails Tuesday. The "Post-Intelligencer" edition which carried the same "advertisement," was also recalled from the streets and denied the use of the mails, according to U. S. Attorney Robert C. Saunders.

The Star and the P.-I. have expressed their willingness to apologize for the sentiments expressed in the "advertisement" and were to carry in Wednesday's issue elaborate "explanations." Saunders told the committee of labor men who called upon him in connection with the "advertisement."

"The part that appears to me worst in the article these papers printed, even though it does not concern the government, is the part which slanders women," said Saunders. "Where I come from, in the south, a man doesn't slander a woman more than once."

"Are you going to mete out the same treatment to the other papers that you did to the Union Record?" asked James Duncan, spokesman for the committee.

"The cases are different," responded the prosecutor, "and as these papers are to apologize, I believe we had better wait until tomorrow before deciding what to do."

The article, which was given full page space in the papers in question, advocated the putting to death of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, the imprisonment for life of all its membership born in America, and the deportation of those members who are not citizens.

It also blames all present troubles upon the government and calls it a friend of the I. W. W.

Members of the committee to call up Saunders were James Duncan, J. C. Mundy and Charles Doyle.

OFFICIALS NOT READY TO PASS ON SEIZURE OF THE UNION RECORD

Seattle, Nov. 19.—Uncle Sam's representatives who five days ago were ready to and did seize the plant of the Seattle Union Record, organized labor's daily newspaper, admitted on Tuesday that they were not ready to show cause why such action had been taken.

They were given until 10 a. m. Thursday to show cause for the seizure by U. S. Commissioner R. W. McClelland before whom the hearing was held. The criminal charge against E. B. Ault, editor of the paper, and George P. Listman and Frank A. Rust, directors, was postponed for 10 days.

Robert C. Saunders, U. S. district attorney, did not show up at the hearing and sent no word explaining his absence. It was necessary for Commissioner McClelland to call up Saunders by telephone to learn that the case against the Union Record was "not ready." The grand jury, which is in session, may act before that time.

The law, according to prominent attorneys, prescribes an immediate hearing in such cases. Despite the fact that a valuable property is being held and a loss of approximately $1,000 a day being sustained, hearing of the motion was put over to Thursday.

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois
Telephone, Haymarket 6799

Subscription Price, One Year, $1.50. Six Months, 75 Cents.
Bundle Orders, 3 cents per copy, Express Prepaid.
Make Money Orders for Subscriptions Payable to "The New Solidarity."

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, 1919.

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

I hereby announce that I am no longer editor of "The New Solidarity." Make all checks and money orders payable to "The New Solidarity," 1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
C. E. Payne.

How sorrowfully some people weep their tears over the loss of the workers who have been out on strike! They tell all the losses and then say that "labor must find something better than the strike!" Something better has been found, boys. The workers have found out that the only solution of the problem is ownership. That is what we have next on the docket.

Why don't judicial decisions stick against the master class? Judge Landis fined Rockefeller $29,240,000? Rockefeller was never called in court and never paid a cent of the fine.

The same Judge Landis sent a hundred I. W. W. to Leavenworth for from one to twenty years each and every one of them had to take his medicine. It was a caution to see the judge land-on-us.

WHOSE THE BLAME?

William Jennings Bryan—he ran for president a few times—advises the workers not to put a separate labor ticket in the field because everything la-a-abor has received in the past twenty-five years was given it by the Democratic party. Everett? Chicago indictment? Fickert's frame-up on Mooney? The Sacramento frame-up on 43 Wobblies? Hanging of Frank Little?

We have had several things handed us; glad to know where the blame belongs. But we will keep right on with the present tactics of organizing on the job, Willie, and you may have the political pot to do your boiling up in.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN LIFE

Dear Editor: Until a couple of years ago I was a lazy girl and I used to get tired in the canning plant after working ten or eleven hours a day. Then one night I saw your magazine with all those success stories. The one about the stenographer who studied manicuring at night and gets to be the wife of a railroad president opened my eyes and showed me that I could advance myself, too.

I got a night position as a rubber in a Turkish bath, and on Sundays, after I delivered papers for the news company, I stood outside a cigar store the rest of the day and asked the gentlemen for their coupons when they came out. The first six months I saved enough to buy cod liver oil and iron tonic to last for the winter and collected enough coupons to get examined by a big specialist, and in this second year I have worked so hard and done so well (I was usher in a movie on holidays, too) that I can now pay my carfare to the consumption sanitarium.

I am so happy and I hope I will win your prize, because they tell me that I will have to pay the railroad in advance to send my body back home.

Yours for Success,
Jennie Hull.
(From "Success Story Contest" in Good Morning)

THANKS!

To whatever power or potency the American workers, as a class and individually, acknowledge allegiance, to that power should they now give an increased measure of thanks and devotion in this year of 1919 and the beginning of the third year of the Russian Soviet Republic.

Never in the history of the world have the powers of darkness and oppression been attacked with such vigor by the slaves of the industries as today. Never in the history of the world have those who produce the wealth so consciously molded their own destiny as at the present time. And never in the history of mankind have the possibilities of gaining freedom for the industrial slaves of all the world been so bright as now.

Those who know the situation as it exists at present will give thanks to the organized and militant workers of the world who have for many years been in the vanguard of the attack on organized predatory power. Those who do not know the situation fully may be inclined to give no thanks, or even to deal out curses, because of the situation. The rancor in their minds will not obscure the fact that old oppressions are being swept aside and the New Dawn appears in the East.

Let us give thanks to those who have carried the Great Truth of Freedom to all mankind. But let us not pause as we give thanks. Rather let us work with renewed vigor that the struggle may be as short and decisive as possible. When we have secured to coming generations the blessings of industrial freedom we may then pause and recount the struggles of the past. If we then have any thanks due us we may justly press our claims.

While the struggle is on we must take our part in it and wait for other times to give thanks to us, if any we deserve.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN BULGARIA

ALIGNMENT SIMILAR TO THAT OF OTHER COUNTRIES

By George Zaphiroff

On several occasions I have been asked to write something about the labor movement in Bulgaria for the benefit of our members. The recent parliamentary victory of the Communist party of Bulgaria has caused much comment everywhere, even in this country. The Communist party of Bulgaria has obtained 47 seats in the Bulgarian parliament and received 160,000 votes. The other Socialist party—the "Broad," as they are known in Bulgaria, and resembles the Russian Mensheviki—also obtained 39 seats in parliament, or the Sobranie. Those later even had two representatives in the coalition ministry before the late elections which put in power the Agrarians in coalition with some of the Liberal parties and did away with the support of the Yellow Socialists.

The Agrarians received 85 seats in parliament and are the majority. Many consider the Agrarian party as progressive and their victory as a sign to something constructive and and understanding between the peoples of the Balkan states and establishing of the long cherished Balkan federation.

The present Agrarian party which represents the Bulgarian peasantry is rather conservative and will arraign itself against the revolution in Bulgaria, side by side with the rest of the capitalistic and bourgeois elements.

Before and after the war the Bulgarian peasantry were in a very bad economic condition. The heavy taxes and requisitions levied upon them by the Bulgarian government caused them big difficulties and depletion. Taking away the man power from the land for the army helped to make conditions worse for the small farmer and many owners of such small farms were forced to sell out or lose their farms and seek their living in the big cities.

During the great European war and especially after the war the condition of the small individual farmer in Bulgaria changed to a certain extent for the good. Bulgaria, like many other countries, was blockaded by the Allies and is yet being occupied and "democratized" by the great financial interests of the world, thus causing all commodities to soar and also the inflation of Bulgarian currency. The latter was also helped by the taking out of the gold of the country by the Germans and Allies alike and thus depreciating the value of the Bulgarian currency. In such case the one that has commodities for sale profits most and we will find many small traders with a very modest capital or rather supply of goods, to become rich and even millionaires.

The small farmers as producers of very essential commodities during this period of disorganization, chaos and strife could get almost any price for the surplus of what they produced. In the absence of trust control of their products they actually are getting independent. They are about as well situated as the profiteers who have large stocks of certain commodities on hand.

Well, someone may ask, why all this about the Bulgarian farmers? We made these few explanations to show that the Bulgarian farmers and the Agrarian party of Bulgaria cannot be looked upon as a revolutionary element in the forthcoming revolutionary struggle in Bulgaria.

The Agrarian party of Bulgaria represent at the present time a comparatively well satisfied class as far as their economic conditions are concerned. There may be some dissatisfaction among the farming people in Bulgaria, but it is in all probability nationalistic.

Now the workers, the working class in Bulgaria, at the present moment, as in any other country and as in any others time, are getting the worst of it. After years of war, devastation and suerings, after years of continual butchery and degradation, after years of hunger, disease and pestilence, now after the war is supposed to be over and the period of reconstruction and democracy to begin, we find the Bulgarian worker in a still worse plight. The industry in Bulgaria as in some other countries, is crippled by lack of raw material, machinery and adequate transportation. The blockade is responsible for it and the petty intrigues and squabbles of the European powers for political and commercial purposes.

The Bulgarian workers are wide-awake, as much as the conditions will permit. They are organized in trade unions closely related, and in many instances show an understanding and are applying the principles of industrial unionism. Some of the trade unions or the syndicates are controlled by the Communist party, and some are "free" [illegible] support the yellow Socialists in their political and parliamentary campaign.

In the last few years in Bulgaria was inaugurated the movement of the revolutionary syndicalism, which is opposed to political action and in all probability was promulgated by the few intellectual anarchists in Bulgaria. We do not posses detailed data as to this movement, but will have it in the very near future, and then we will be in a position to judge them accordingly.

The strongest revolutionary group in Bulgaria is the Communist party. This party, otherwise known as the "Narrows," is closely copying the program, principles and tactics of the Russian Bolshevists. They do not believe in the compromises with the Bourgeoisie but believe in establishing Soviets, use mass action, open revolt and go to jail. But this Communist party in Bulgaria has one bad feature. The party organization committee composed mainly of lawyers, doctors and other petty bourgeois elements, who are making it very non-communistic. Like all the politicians, they see to it that they vote themselves big salaries, and glory in the hollowness of their parliamentary victories. The workers who compose the syndicates controlled by this party are beginning to get wise and are asking why the officials of the Communist party in Bulgaria are getting such big salaries, while the workers are suffering and starving. For instance: They say that the chief of the party is getting 15,000 francs a month, and many other officials from 1,000 to 2,000 francs monthly. This loud protest, coming from the rank and file is significant and might serve to start a house cleaning in the party and put the movement on a solid proletarian basis. A little of our good old fashioned Wobbly propaganda would do a world of good. Many of our members have returned to Bulgaria with that view in mind, and as soon as we are able to ship anything to Bulgaria in the line of literature, we will do our part to make Bulgaria "SAFE FOR THE ONE BIG UNION OF THE WORLD."

As to the new Socialists of Bulgaria, we have nothing special to say; they are just as yellow and traitorous to the workers as the yellows in any other country.

INDUSTRIAL UNION BOOM

OVER 5,250,000 WORKERS ORGANIZED

Statistical returns just completed for the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress shows that during that period of the war and the early months of this year the membership of the British unions has practically doubled. Returns which have come in since the compilation of the report shows that the increase continues even more rapidly.

Coincident with this growth, plans are quietly pushed forward for the amalgamation of the powerful groups of unions into one centrally administered organization for each industry.

The membership returns show that in the first months of the war the trades union congress represented a total of 2,682,350; it now represents 5,263,426. Only a small proportion of the difference represents newly affiliated societies.

The financial position of the unions show a corresponding advantage. The accomplished and pending amalgamations are rapidly bringing about organization by industry instead of by the old method of craft unionism, but those behind the movement admit that this is only a stage and that the ultimate aim is One Big Union for all industries, grades and sections.

That, of course, is the work of years. Meanwhile the whole basis of trade union reorganization is being changed by the fusions already being organized. There is a well-conceived scheme behind all these developments that is calculated to change the whole balance of industrial power whether in matters of conflict or conciliation. —Card C-740,849 in London Express.

GOVERNMENT PAYS

Bert Lewis, secretary-treasurer of I. U. No. 573, has just been paid $20 by the U. S. postoffice department for organization due books that were lost in the mails while in transportation to Philadelphia. The package was insured for the above named amount. In making claim for the insurance, Fellow Worker Lewis was required to state the contents of the package, but this did not give cause for non-payment on the ground that the I. W. W. is illegal. Had there been any possibility of doing so, it may be taken for granted that Burleson would have refused payment to the I. W. W.

EXCERPTS FROM THE MENTAL FILES OF A LONE GANDY DANCER

While in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1919, I saw a sign on the door of the Pennsylvania railroad slave market on Prospect street, which seemed to promise a very desirable job for an extra gang at Warren, Ohio: "40 cents per hour, 8 hours per day, first class board," etc.

Sixteen slaves shipped and twelve arrived safely at the human boneyard, for such it afterward proved to be. We arrived at the hovels at 8 p. m. and were harshly received by a stew bum cook and his wife, who introduced us to the board bill blank for the purpose of signing it whether or not we ever ate.

We were given some liquid that the imaginary cook called coffee, but it would take an eminent chemist to ascertain what sort of concoction it really was. With it we were given some doughy bread which was not fit for the hogs to thrive on. Sugar being an unknown commodity in this outfit, the aforesaid coffee is doubly hard to drink and there was not sugar even for the watery cream of wheat which is the main part of the slave's breakfast.

Hard, red semi-decomposed sausage, No. 3 embalmed beef, syrup which is 16 to 1 water, thick, soggy uncooked pancakes, are other articles of diet very much in use and which the slaves in that outfit devour with as much avidity as though they were getting the full fruits of their toil instead of one-fifth thereof.

The peculiar part of this outfit is that there are about 25 old slaves, ex-stew bums, in it, which form a permanent party. They have been working there from three to five years for $3.20 a day and devouring that garbage year in and year out, yet it is well nigh impossible to talk organization to them. There is only one fellow worker among them.

The bunk cars are old, hideous and battered. They are full of holes. Eight slaves in each car, which are infested with all kinds of vermin that are known to thrive under such conditions.

Breakfast is served at 6 prompt; then the slaves have to go by handcar two miles to work, coming and going on their own time, while the foreman rides to the job in an automobile.

They pay twice a month and when a man quits he has to wait in camp three days and pay board to the belly rubbing commissary man, while his money is coming from New Castle, Pa. He can't work these three days; otherwise he will have to wait three days more for that money, and so on.

These men are 35 to 40 years old, pretend to know very much, yet they can't conceive the simple notion of getting into the One Big Union and demanding the fruits of their labor. Not much chance for an organizer here for he would either starve to death or get ptomaine poisoning.

The Trumbul Public Service company have a big power house under construction in Warren, Ohio. Wages, 50 cents per hour, 9 hour day, time and one-half Sundays. They don't ship. Grub is fair at 40 cents per meal; sanitary conditions bum. One has to sleep in a loft dormitory, one bunk high, steam heat. Any fellow worker passing through might give it a try.—Card No. 740,849.

ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY

for December will be out this week. It contains, as usual, 64 pages of highly interesting and instructive matter, articles on current topics, richly illustrated with cartoons by Maurice Becker. The features to which we would call special attention are seven interesting editorials: "An Open Letter to the United States Congress," by the General Defense Committee; "Civil War in Printerdom," by Donald M. Crocker; "The Awakening of the Negro," a report adopted by a recent convention of Colored workers; "Tulsa, a Study in Oil," by Eugene Lyons; "Isolation at Leavenworth," by Charles Plahn; "The Story of the I. W. W." by Harold Lord Varney; and "The I. W. W. in the World of Cartoons," being reproductions of cartoons featuring the I. W. W. which have recently appeared in the capitalist press. These articles and the others which we have not the space to mention, all have a special merit of their own, and are of the utmost importance.

You cannot afford to be without the O. B. U. Monthly. Rush your orders in so that we can estimate the number of copies we will need to meet this month's demand. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; bundle orders, 10 cents per copy.

Address all communications and remittances to THE ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY, 1001 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

"THE GREAT BETRAYAL"

By Pierre Brizon, French Socialist Deputy

"We have won the war."

You have lost the peace!

For, in the long run, peace, is disarmament and where is disarmament? Everywhere you have promised to the martyred peoples to go through with it, to wipe out Prussian miliarism after which we will disarm the world. Forward! It is the last war.

On Jan. 18, 1918, in his talk to the trade unions, Lloyd George said: "This is exactly why we are fighting. It is in order to establish conditions which will make universal military service useless, not only in this country, but in every country."

The premier of England insisted: "We wish to render compulsory military service definitely impossible."

And the poor people have had confidence enough in your words, despite your past lies. And the martyrs have gone to their death in order that never again should men die on the field of battle.

Then after four years and three months of massacre, revolution has broken out. War has stopped. The armistice has come. Now nobody has been disarmed. Not even Germany! They say, M. Clemenceau, that you have permitted "the enemy" to retain an army of a million men.

On the 11th of November, 1918, you might have disarmed everybody.

If you have not accomplished general disarmament, if you have not disarmed even "the enemy," if you have sabotaged your "victory," if Marshal Foch has not been able to secure the demobilization of the German army, it is because you have not wished it—neither you nor your generals nor your conference.

And if you had not wished it, you the grand master of revenge, you the patriot, you who since 1871 have passed all of your life in order to show, as you said, "the German danger running through Europe," in order to inform statesmen to make efforts and to say to them, "the danger lies there," it is because you, the minister of the bourgeoisie and your friends and allies of Jewish finance and steel supremacy and of dynamite and of reaction, you have had a terror of the social revolution.

You have not disarmed the sinister spirits of the conference and of the government, neither the army nor the navy, nor France, nor England, nor America, nor Italy, nor Roumania, have never had them you have given nor even Germany.

Quite the contrary. To those who armies to the Poles, to the Jugo-Slavs, to the Czecho-Slavs, to the Baltic provinces. And these new born are in battle aray! Blood flows!

With your generals, your "diplomats," your reactionaries, and your beasts of prey, you have left a world poisoned with militarism, with vileness and with greed.

You have precisely conserved for us your civilization of the trench, of the machine gun, of the bomb, of asphyxiating gas, of liquid fire, of boiling oil, of profiteers in blood.

You have made us understand that you still need billions and that your masters of the steel industry still require regiments.

You have not kept your promises.

You have not killed war.

You have not even made peace.

You have deceived the martyrs. The miserable dead have died for nothing.

And there, look you, is the great betrayal.—From "La Vague," Paris.

CHIEF BELIEVES CITY CAN CURB I. W. W.

Seattle, Nov. 18.—"I have grown tired of waiting for the government to act. I don't know what the state intends to do, but I guess the city can take care of the I. W. W."

The above was uttered by Chief of Police J. F. Warren when told that the government had decided not to prosecute the I. W. W. arrested in connection with the Centralia shooting.

Chief Warren has close to 100 Wobblies in his jail. These, with his other prisoners, are crowding that institution to the doors. The chief's brow is creased with what appears to be anxiety over the situation.

"I've no faith in the present administration," he grumbled.

"I guess we can handle them in the police court, however."

Seven men, alleged to represent the Russian Soviet government and to have been active locally for some time with propaganda, are held by the police for investigation. They will also be examined by the federal authorities.

Fellow Worker Danislow is asked to get in touch with Fellow Worker R. O. T. Brown, 119 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO F. AND I. CO. PREPARE FOR MURDER

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 21.—Word from an unusually authentic source reaches us that those in command of the steel plant situation at Bessemer are trying to start a race riot by a most insidious method.—Del.

Bessemer, Colo., Nov. 22.—The situation here is very tense and critical. The masters have all arrangements made for snuffing out the lives of the workers once they can be incited to make the slightest move toward drastic action of some kind. Machine guns can be seen sticking their ominous noses out of the cupolas and towers of the C. F. and I. offices. At 3 o'clock, just as the men come off shift, these guns thrust themselves into more prominent notice, three windows which open automatically (it seems) at that hour. The windows of the Y. M. C. A., which look out on the mass of men and women pickets open at the same time and many workers feel that the sinister weapons of warfare are hidden also.

About 300 are scabbing in a plant employing 6,000 normally.—J. K.

INDUSTRIAL UNION PUBLICATIONS

English, Weekly
The New Solidarity
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

English, Semi-Monthly
The Rebel Worker
(Formerly The Labor Defender)
115 East 10th St., New York, N. Y. $1.20 for one year, 75c for six months. Bundle orders 3c each.

Bulgarian, Weekly
Probuda
(Awakening), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders 3c per copy.

Jewish, Semi-Monthly
Der Industrialer Arbeiter
(The Industrial Worker), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c. per copy.

Lithuanian, Monthly
Proletaras
(The Proletarian), 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months.

Hungarian, Weekly
Felszabadulas
(Emancipation), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2.00 per year, $1.00 for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

English Weekly
Industrial Worker
Box 1857, Seattle, Wash. $2.00 per year, $1.00 for six months.

Russian, Weekly
Golos Truzenika
(The Voice of the Laborer). 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Published three times a week. $5 a year, $2.75 for six months, $1.50 for three months. Bundle orders, 3 cents per copy.

Russian Monthly
Trudovaya Misl
(Labor's Thought). 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2.00 a year, 15 cents per copy.

Italian, Weekly
Il Nuovo Proletario
(The New Proletarian), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

Swedish, Weekly
Nya Varlden
(The New World). 1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year. Bundle orders 3 cents per copy.

Spanish, Semi-Monthly
La Nueva Solidaridad
(The New Solidarity), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75c for six months. Bundle orders, 3c per copy.

English, Monthly
One Big Union Monthly
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months. Bundles of 10 or more, 10c per copy.

Croatian
Glas Radnika
(Voice of the Worker). 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2 per year, $1 for six months. Bundle orders, 3 cents per copy. Single copy, 5 cents.

German Weekly
Der Klassenkampf
(Class Struggle). 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. $2 per year, $1 for six months.

DEFENSE MEETING

Nov. 17, 1919.

Meeting of the General Defense Committee called to order by Chairman Fox.

Members present: Haywood, Fox, Presi, Varney, Sandgren, Lewis, Verbanac, Mrs. Berton, Lossieff, Newman, Ogden, Whitehead. Members absent, Zaphiroff, Holmen and Kohler.

Report of C. A. Lowe.

Advertise for all Wichita defendants to be present for trial at Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 1, 1919. Every defendant must be present or bail will be defaulted.

Telegram from Chumley, New York, Jack Mitchell, Omaha, and Butte, Montana, all about raids of halls.

Adjournment.

Defense Meeting Nov. 20, 1919

Meeting called to order by Chairman Fox.

Members present: Fox, Presi, Sandgren, Whitehead, Haywood, Lewis, Verbanac, Ogden, Varney, Bradley, Kohler, Newman, Zaphiroff, Speed, Holmen, Homich. Members absent: Berton.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Also special meeting of Nov. 17, 1919, accepted.

Reports and communications:

Letter from James E. Brownell, Marion, Iowa, read.

Moved and seconded that Tonn be requested to pay the fees of the attorney hired to defend him. Carried.

Moved and seconded that secretary put a notice in all our papers that only lawyers hired by the General Defense Committee or subordinate defense committees will be paid by the organization. Individual members hiring lawyers to defend them must pay their own bills. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the secretary put a notice in the papers asking that members when arrested get a continuance of their case until the defense committees can arrange lawyers to defend them. Carried.

Letter from R. V. Lewis on dates of California cases and impossibility of reducing the number of lawyers read and filed.

Moved and seconded that statement on the murder of E. Everetts at Centralia as read by Haywood be printed in a special edition of The New Solidarity and a copy be given to all other papers for publication. Carried.

Report by Bradley on facts of Centralia case and the situation in the Northwest generally as result of the late riots in that section. Also Sawyer case in Alaska, which was dismissed, as well as the Pasco case being dismissed. Report accepted.

Paper read by John Sandgren.

Moved and seconded that an open letter be drawn up to the United States government demanding an investigation of the Centralia affair. Carried.

Varney elected to draw up this letter.

Moved and seconded that the secretary get in touch with such lawyers as he can with a view to getting someone to handle the Centralia cases. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a special Centralia and Raids stamp of $5.00 each be issued. Carried.

Report by Bradley that R. Johanson is out on $1,000 bond on vagrancy charges in Seattle. Report accepted.

Moved and seconded that Cascaden be hired as publicity agent for the Wichita case at Kansas City, Kans., at $42 a week. Carried.

Report by Sandgren of Peter Anderson arrested in Rockford for selling papers and the authorities are going to make this a test case. Report accepted.

Moved and seconded that we approve of action of hiring attorney to defend this case. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a lawyer be on the job at Marion, Iowa, December 2 on Henry Tonn case. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn until 9:30 a. m. Friday morning. Carried.

Defense Meeting Nov. 21, 1919

Meeting called to order by Chairman Fox.

Members present: Fox, Verbanac, Newman, Kohler, Lossieff, Sandgren, Lewis, Ogden, Zaphiroff, Whitehead, Haywood.

Open letter to U. S. Congress.

Moved and seconded that we adopt and publish same in all our papers. Carried.

Letter from C. A. Lowe concerning Attorney Recht and deportation cases read and filed.

Answer by Secretary Haywood to misrepresentation by Chicago papers concerning Centralia affairs read and adopted.

Moved and seconded to adjourn.

PREAMBLE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF GOVERNMENT WITNESSES IN WICHITA

WITNESSES

Alexander Roy, Parker, Kan.
Alhouse, Wm., Drumwright, Okla.
Altamose, L. E., 610 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
Alford, B. F., Wichita, Kan.
Arnold, Harry L., U. S. Commissioner, Kansas City, Mo.
Arnoldy, John P., Minneapolis, Minn.
Argabright, C. E., Kansas City, Mo.
Arow, John, 1001 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Aspegren, C. O., McPherson, Kan.
Armstrong, E. H., Gypsum, Kan.
Anderson, Charles, Ogallah, Kan.
Bagley, Arthur F., Kansas City, Mo.
Bailey, F. M., care Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C.
Banister, Noine, Tulsa, Okla.
Bateman, Mart, Drumwright, Okla.
Bennett, Edith, Drumwright, Okla.
Bland, H. O., Tulsa, Okla.
Butler, Jim, Alva, Okla.
Cahil, Wm., Chicago, Ill.
Carey, Jos. D., Potwin Oil & Gas Co., Wichita, Kan.
Carney, C. J. Wichita Independent Cons. Co., Wichita, Kan.
Casey, G. E., Tulsa, Okla.
Chapelle, Clara, Minneapolis, Minn.
Chadwell, Earl, Muskogee, Okla.
Coutts, Elbert, Fresno, Calif.
Daniels, Rose L., 802 Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
Dannis, Fred., 850 North Waco st., Wichita, Kan.
Deshurley, Geo. G., Augusta, Kan.
Diamond, John, Fresno, Calif.
Duran, Joe, Tulsa, Okla.
Dillon, C. E., Tulsa Okla.
Dunkin, Hank, Cherokee, Okla.
Fay, C. A., Chelsea, Okla.
Featherstone, Jewell, Pawhuska, Okla.
Findley, James G., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Flynn, Tim, Eldorado, Kan.
Fraim, F. R., care Prairie Pipe Line Co., Eldorado, Kan.
Frankenburger, T. L., Wichita, Kan.
Frisell, U. G., Drumright, Okla.
Gear, S., Allison Livery Co., Eldorado, Kan.
Graham, Clyde, Augusta, Kan.
Giles, Chas. (jailer), Wichita, Kan.
Hardy Fred, Chicago, Ill.
Harmon, John, Drumwright, Okla.
Hastie, J. W., Chicago, Ill.
Hartney, H. H., Eldorado, Kan., care Prairie Pipe Line Co.
Hill, Sam P., Wichita, Kan.
Howe, Thos. Jr., Chicago, Ill.
Hudson, George, Fresno, Calif.
Hyde, C. H., Alva, Okla.
Hodgson, Harry, Alva, Okla.
Highfield, Dick, Cherokee, Okla.
King, Grace L., Sioux Falls, S. D.
King, Wm., Ponca City, Okla., care Police dept.
Koen, James S., Cushing, Okla.
Kohler, Alex., Chicago, Ill.
Karber, Mike, Gypsum, Kan.
Lacy, Emery, Augusta, Kan.
Lambert, E. C., Seattle, Wash.
Lantry, J. T., Tulsa, Okla.
Levinas, Tom., Drumwright, Okla.
Loop, Leonard, Augusta, Kan., Sinclair Oil Co.
Marshall, Deering, Wichita, Kan.
Mathis, A. L., Title O[illegible] Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Matson, C. A., Little [illegible] River Oil & Gas Co., Wichita, Kan.
McClelland, J. E., I[illegible]ependence, Kan., care Prairie Pipe [illegible] Line Co.
McClintock, Otis, Tuls[illegible], Okla., care Gypsy Oil Co.
McDonald, Chas., Tuls[illegible], Okla.
McDonald, Mrs. K[illegible]e, Seattle, Wash.
McGowan, J. R., Wic[illegible]ta, Kan.
Metz, W. H., Drumwr[illegible]ght, Okla.
Moran, John, Tulsa, [illegible]kla.
Moran, R. D., Tulsa, [illegible]kla.
Murphy G. A., Ponca [illegible] City, Okla., care Police dept.
Murphy, A. J., Mid.-[illegible]. P. L. Co., Billings, Okla.
Neal, C. R., Tulsa, O[illegible]a.
Neidig, S. J., Tulsa, [illegible]kla.
Noble, George, Rep[illegible]lican Truck Co., Wichita, Kan.
Northrop, J. D., Was[illegible]ngton, D. C.
O'Malley, Michael, Ch[illegible]cago, Ill.
Overboy, Walter, Aug[illegible]sta, Kan.
Pew, James Edgar, T[illegible]lsa, Okla.
Piggott, H. C., Seattl[illegible] Wash.
Philbin, P. A., Eldora[illegible]o, Kan.
Porter Glenn, Wichit[illegible] Kan.
Portley, Ed, Kansas [illegible]ity, Mo.
Purcell, J. M., Kansas City, Mo.
Purcell, Newton, sher[illegible]ff, Eldorado, Kan.
Quinn, Frank J., Chi[illegible]ago, Ill.
Reeder, Walter, Okl[illegible]homa City, Okla.
Reese, Richard, Chica[illegible]o, Ill.
Requa, M. L., Washin[illegible]ton, D. C.
Reid, Chas. L., Alva, Okla.
Reid, Joe H., Alva, O[illegible]la.
Riddle, A. J., Cushin[illegible] Okla.
Robertson, J. B. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Russell, George, Seat[illegible]le, Wash.
Russum, D. E., secretary Wichita Natural Gas Co., Bartl[illegible]sville, Okla.
Sanders, Charles, secretary Occident Oil & Ref. Co., Wichita, Kan.
Sarver, Mrs. I. F., Wichita, Kans.
Sarver, I. F., Wichi[illegible], Kan.
Schmitz, Oscar, Kan[illegible]s City, Mo.
Seery, Hilda, Chic[illegible], Ill.
Seigle, Jos., Dallas, [illegible]ex., 403 Andrews bldg.
Serviss, Elizabeth, Chicago, Ill.
Shannon, Sidney, Fresno, Calif.
Sheehan, Thos., Chi[illegible]go, Ill.
Sherman, Curtis, W[illegible]hita, Kan.
Simerlin, Abraham, [illegible]rumwright, Okla.
Slouth, J. A., Tulsa, Okla.
Smetheran, A., Chicago, Ill., care McKee Printing Co.
Smith, H. F., Tulsa, [illegible]kla.
Smith, Mrs. J. A., [illegible], Okla.
Spitler, O. H., Augusta, Kan.
Stresnider, J. E., Pittsburg, Kan.
Strout, Mrs. Fred., Louisburg, Mo., care Wm. Hale.
Strout, Fred, Louisburg, Mo., care Wm. Hale.
Sweeney, J. F., Chicago, Ill.
Swanson, E. F., Salina, Kan.
Studebaker, W. G., Salina, Kan.
Talley, H. H., Augusta, Kan., care Carter Tank Farm.
Towne, F. A., Tulsa, Okla.
Thompson, F. L., Cushing, Okla.
Townsend, H. H., Tulsa, Okla., care Carter Oil Co.
Weiss, T. F., Oklahoma City. Okla.
Whalen, John A., Tulsa, Okla.
Whitcomb, George, care Internal Rev., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Wilson, J. W., Chicago, Ill.
Woszcynski, Jeannette, Chicago.
Yarlott, Mrs. Geo. R., Augusta or Eldorado, Kan.

PUEBLO JUSTICE

(From an Editorial in the Pueblo Star-Journal, Nov. 17)

"Pueblo's police department is entitled to the highest praise for its **magnificent** work in raiding the headquarters of the I. W. W. and putting several of the leaders behind the bars . . . ."

Here is a true account of the "magnificent work" alluded to in this article:

On Saturday, Nov. 15, about 2 p. m., two plain clothes men, commonly known as finks, approached Fellow Workers John Shank and Roberta Bruner from the back, with the customary newspaper "swooping," "capturing," "surrounding," "rounding up," etc. These stools selected a spot one-half block from the police station for their "magnificent" exploits. They gave us a "gentlemanly" request to go in and see "the chief." When we were taken to the office he "bawled" everybody out all around and threw the Wobblies into jail without a warrant, uttering those brilliant words, "Hold 'em."

The two were held. Repeated requests to see a lawyer, to get out habeas corpus proceedings, to send a message to friends were denied. F. W. Bruner presumed she was a federal prisoner at least, considering the way she was being guarded. She called for an investigation at once when told that was what she was being held for. That however was refused.

In the meantime Shank was being interviewed by U. S. Dept. of Justice, viz. Lee Craft, who said the government had not caused the arrest but that they were watching the fellow workers closely, but that so far the law was not violated. This person added, "But the city will probably put a charge of vagrancy against you."

On Monday morning Shank and Bruner were haled into court. Then Judge Crossman told them the charges. It was F. W. Bruner's first intimation of what she was being held for. She asked for a continuance to secure proper legal counsel and to secure bail money which was granted but immediately afterwards was thrown into a filthy, unsanitary cell, kept isolated and though calling for a lawyer by name, was denied.

Fellow Worker Elizabeth Shank asked to see F. W. Bruner but was denied. She had been told she would be arrested except for her small children. She was permitted to see her husband and through her tireless efforts secured counsel and carried on the interrupted work of the I. W. W.

The Pueblo city jail is more rotten than any ever known under the czar's regime. In Russia there was a pallet of straw allowed. Pueblo city allows nothing but a 4-inch mesh iron bunk hung to the vermin-infested walls.

During the first hearing Chief of Police Daly made this statement: "You Reds with the sawed off shotguns and bombs, you've made your threats, you may kill me (tapping breasthere dramatically with one hand while the other was being waved in John Shank's face behind the prisoners' rail), but remember this, we'll get you all in the end—all of you. Pueblo isn't big enough for the reds and me. Either you have to get out or I will get out. And it doesn't make any difference if a thousand of you get in here, we'll get you all if I have to build a stockade to house you in."

Now the arrest was made on the 15th and the warrant dated the 17th and never served and thereby hangs a tale of habeas corpus.

After Monday we were transferred to the country jail and while Wobblies don't believe in rooting for any damned jail, the Pueblo county jail is a palace in comparison to the city trap.

Each morning till and including Thursday they were hauled back to the police court in the "hoodlum" wagon, guarded front and rear. The second day the Wobs explained to His Honor that they had been unable to secure counsel and why? They asked for a continuance of one week in order to get counsel already retained. This was denied because the city counsel was ready to prosecute them.

The third day the Wobs had counsel, the city had counsel, but the trial seemed slow. By and by the city commissioners, chief, etc., put up the proposition through counsel to the Wobs that if a plea of guilty was entered the persons would be fined, but let loose if they would "float" and they would not have to pay the fine. Of course this offer was rejected.

Well, the last day came. The fellow workers were fined $300 each (no floaters) and put back into jail, and released in the afternoon of the same day not by the court, but by the chief, and asked to make the 4:50 train out for Denver.

Since they had to see their attorney and do a lot of other necessary work, we understand that they have been unable to get out as yet and it is rumored that they are very uncertain as to when their business will permit them to leave.

MEETING WILL BE HELD

(Special to The New Solidarity)

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 25.—Thanks to the executive of Charles A. Learned Post of the American Legion the mass meeting in the Arena Gardens next Sunday afternoon at which William D. Haywood is to speak is being well advertised, Detroit's four daily newspapers giving colums of first page advertising.

The advertising campaign to boost the meeting began ten days ago, when thousands of stickers and handbills were distributed in every section of the city. They merely told of the meeting. Then the Learned Post executive decided to stop the gathering at all costs, basing their reasons on Haywood's alleged declaration that members of the American Legion were "cooties."

The Learned Post executive failed in efforts to have the management of the Arena, Detroit's largest meeting place, cancel the contract for the meeting. It then endeavored to have Mayor James Couzens, a multi-millionaire, and Dr. James W. Inches, commissioner of police, declare the meeting illegal. Failing in this, the anti-free speech advocates announced that they would ask for an injunction to be served on the Arena management, the civil officials and Haywood.

The I. W. W. district Council Publicity committee then launched its big guns on the enemy, tens of thousands of copies of a leaflet quoting the Learned Post executive resolution against the I. W. W., and also an interview which the Butte Daily Bulletin obtained from Edward Bassett, commander of the Butte Post of the American Legion. Bassett upheld J. W. W. members who fired at legion members who raided and smashed the doors of the union's hall in Centralia, Washington.

This leaflet concluded with an announcement of the Haywood meeting. It had tremendous effect.

Abraham Lincoln Post No. 1 of the Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion of America also joined in the controversy with the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Abraham Lincoln Post No. 1 of the Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion is in favor of upholding the constitutional rights of free speech and peaceful assemblage and is opposed to the suppression of meetings by mob violence of any set of men, and that the police authorities be asked to protect all meetings from violence and molestation."

Harry Slavin, secretary of Abraham Lincoln Post, declares the resolution has direct bearing on the Haywood meeting and that the post will attend in a body.

Following clear cut declarations by Mayor Couzens and Commissioner of Police Inches that they will give all protection to Haywood or any other speaker so long as he keeps within the laws, prominent members of the American Legion have announced that they too will uphold free speech.

Plans to issue an injunction have been dropped so that with all the free [illegible] advertising it is expected that a packed house will be in the Arena next Sunday.

OPENING STATEMENT
To the Jury by
GEO. F. VANDERVEER
Chief Counsel for the Defense of the 101 Men
In the Great I. W. W. Case
THIS Speech is a Smashing Rebuttal to the Capitalist Press Charges against the Industrial Workers of the World. Every Worker should have a Copy. Send your order in TODAY.
PRICE 25 CENTS
Address
THOS. WHITEHEAD
1001 W. MADISON STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NATURE OF THE I. W. W.

(By Philip Kurinsky)

(Translated from Jewish by Albert Verblin)

To the analytical, erudite student of political, social and economic problems the question whether a movement, an organization or an ism is evolutionary or revolutionary in character is of great moment. To those workers who are lacking in class consciousness and have little interest in social and economic problems, the word evolution is a vague outlandish term, while "revolution" conveys a sinister and threatening meaning. Between the professional student and the indifferent slave we have the class-conscious workers and, although it is not a matter of life and death to them, they do interest themselves in the problem of evolution versus revolution.

The class-conscious workers know that the law of evolution determines all events in nature and society and if an individual or a party or a movement is not in harmony with the evolutionary process then that individual or party or movement cannot long endure. They have also heard that often the accumulated potential forces of a slow, steady, unnoticed development break forth, come into clash with existing form that do not allow them expression—the dead forms decay, assume a new aspect and we have revolution.

The question is asked: Of what character is this movement—this industrial unionism? Is it evolutionary, revolutionary, or both?

It is evolutionary in the sense that it is the product of a definite period of development. The industrial form of organization was not possible a hundred years ago—at that time it would have been an anomaly, an unnatural product which would have been in opposition to the whole process of social and economic development. Before industrial unionism could be born there was necessary a great development in technique, exploitation had to assume sharp and undisguised forms, a permanent industrial reserve army of unemployed had to grow up—all this was necessary to blaze the trail and make possible the industrial form of organization. At present it is a timely fruit, an intelligible product in the evolution of social phenomena.

But not only is the industrial union a product of the process of evolution, but it considers itself strong on account of that process and takes objection to other organizations of workingmen because they have become petrified and will not accommodate themselves to new life-forms. We look well into present conditions and see that our opponents are old-fashioned, reactionary, and do not heed the voice of progress. At present each industry is connected with and dependent on the next, the capitalists are uniting, they are concentrating their capital, their undertakings, their energies, but the workers are scattered, individual separated from individual, craft from craft, and are so childish as to believe that in this way they can overcome the powerful capitalist class.

And with the passing of time the evolutionary progress of life shows us with ever-increasing certainly that when we are struggling against one master the remaining members of his class come to his aid. The small, localized struggle becomes a bitter class war and against us workers are arrayed not only the few capitalists, good or bad, but the whole heartless, pitiless host.

And since in our wars with the capitalist class not only the capitalist himself is opposed to us but the whole industrial system, then we too should marshal on the field of battle not scattered parts of our army but the organized, solid whole. To battle with the kings of industry the wage slaves of the whole industrial world must step forth and in this we strongly differ withh the American Federation of Labor that wants to cajole the world into the belief that with its old-fashioned craft methods it can lead the mass of workers to victory.

An illusion! A frightful illusion!

The industrial form of unionism is also revolutionary in the true sense of that term. Its aim is revolutionary, its tactics are revolutionary. Its aim is liberty, fraternity, equality. Its tactics are the only sure means, the only right means. It wishes to know nothing of mediation. Untiringly it preaches direct action and since it firmly believes in the old socialist principle that the emancipation of the working class depends upon the working class, it desires that the workers shall take their fate into their own hands, that they shall depend upon no favors from any outsider, that they shall depend upon no leaders, no wise benefactors. The working class must be its own benefactor, must lead itself, emancipate itself, be its own guide. The American Federation of Labor has as one of its principles that no politics be allowed in the economic organizations of workers, but at the same time the highest official body, the executive council, is sunk deep in the quagmire of politics. Political lobbyists are kept in Washington and these hired servants together with President Gompers crawl with their demands and arguments to politicians, coax them, threaten them, beg them in order to attain some advantage through political means. And then they come with solemn warnings to the workers against mingling in politics! We, however, not merely talk against politics. We wish to hear nothing of it and the professional politician. We stand aloof from the political state. We expect nothing of it nor anything good of its servants. We are political revolutionists, direct actionists.

We industrialists are not bound in any way with the political state, the servant of the master-class, nor are we affiliated with any political party which supports the present capitalistic system, nor with any organization of citizens like the Civic Federation with which the American Federation of Labor goes hand in hand.

Our state is the economic organization; it is our party, our field of battle, our weapon—a weapon which we never lay aside. Standing in battle constantly and at all times we wish to hear nothing of peace. True it is that in our struggles we do not always come out the victor, but we fool neither ourselves nor others. We speak nought of peace as the American Federation of Labor and do not dream of the doves of peace. That which is impossible remains impossible.

We never tie our hands up when we win or lose. Do we win a strike, then we know that it was won not with the help of an uncertain public opinion which is in essence against us, but by our own efforts, through our own powers. Not the good-heartedness of outsiders but the direct forceful action of the interested workers. We divorce ourselves from politics, from arbitration, from mediation—we know them only too well. We promise no favors to the bosses, mediators, arbitrators, and we want none of their favors. We take no duties upon ourselves which we must pay to the bosses, we make no contracts nor protocols with them because we want our organization to be free. Yes free to revolt! free to strike! Tomorrow or the next week, or the next month whenever we see an opportunity to extract some of the profits from the pockets of the exploiter—profits which he accumulated through our labor.

And if we lose then we say to our enemy: "Now you are in the saddle, but wait! In a month or two we will have the opportunity to ride. Then it will go bad with you for we will trample upon you without mercy. Be prepared! But even if you are prepared nought will avail you, for no defeat can frighten us nor victory satisfy us. From victory we pass on to victory, from evolution to revolution, from exploitation to free labor.

The I. W. W. is evolutionary and revolutionary. It is a product of the actual economic life, does not concern itself with phantasies but with social realities and strives with all its powers to bring to a revolutionary end an inhuman, unjust, decadent order.

THE RULE FROM THE GUTTER

By J. W. WILSON

ONE of our leading Chicago papers, in a recent editorial, deplored and vehemently condemned the attempts now being made in Russia and other European countries to establish real democracy, or, to use their expression, "a rule from the gutter."

It may be a "rule from the gutter," when seen from the lofty attitude of those who delight and subsist in feeding the credulous and unthinking public with sensation stories of monkey dinners, society scandals and all the hideous details of murders and crimes of all sorts.

It may be a "rule from the gutter" when humble toilers and machinery driven slaves dare raise their heads for a glimpse of the sun; when poverty-ridden peasants and lung-infested miners unshackle themselves from the fetters which have held them captives for centuries.

It may be a "rule from the gutter" when mothers refuse to be part to a system which encourages the bringing into this world of countless numbers of babies, when adequate measures are not being provided for insuring them a goodly measure of health due every living creature.

It may be a "rule from the gutter" when our sisters and sweethearts do no longer condescend to be exploited for starvation wages in department stores, factories and other disease-breeding holes, thus forcing them to traffic their souls for a bit of bread and a hole to crawl into after the day's work is done.

If these are signs that incoming rulers emanate from the gutters, then I say: **More Power from the Gutters!**

I would rather break with the despised man digging a ditch than dine with he who prostitutes his talents and fawns upon his master.

I would rather eat at the humble table of the poor peasant and the miner than banquet with a potentate, prince or king.

I would with greater joy share my last morsel of food with the hollow-checked mother depriving herself to satisfy her little one's hunger than share the splendors of our American barons and dukes.

I would with more pleasure extend a hand and give a word of encouragement to the "unfortunate sister" than to be showered with smiles by the daughters and wives of our uncrowned oil, steel, copper and lumber czars.

But much rather would I stand with my comrades in distress and hurl defiance to our Lords and Masters and face the consequences—no matter what they might be—than to lie down and cringe at their feet and do their bidding for "so many pieces of silver" and betray my kind.

* * *

Much space is now being devoted to the criticism of the masses in the older countries of their almost superhuman efforts to free themselves from all that is corrupted and foul; to slide off their backs those who, under the guise of divine rights, god-given attributes and other what-nots, have levied their toll and taken their pounds of flesh from their unsuspecting victims.

They, the workers, have declared with Jack London that "the existence of a thing is itself not a vindication of its fitness to exist." They have torn from their eyes the shroud that blinded them and, is it any wonder that, rising in their might and demanding that they be reckoned with, the world trembles at their feet?

* * *

From the four points of the Globe resounds the warning: Danger! The public is being lulled into a state of mental security by financiers of all breeds who, blinded in their greed for gold, only see their profits for the immediate future; but much more significant is the wail of far-sighted parliamentarians—of whom Lloyd George of England plays a promiscuous part—who instinctively scent the danger lurking ahead of them and who, by subtle maneuvers try to obstruct and retard the onward march of the Proletariat.

Russia, most oppressed of all nations, took the lead, demonstrating to the rest of the world that when aroused the masses are irrepressible. The meager reports which reach us tell conflicting stories of the impending struggles of the workers, in practically all of Europe, endeavoring to cast off the yokes from their necks.

Will they succeed? The answer is in the hands of the workers of the world. If those, far away from the scenes of the battles, dreaming of imaginary Liberty and thinking themselves "safe" refuse to take a stand in favor of their brothers "over there," they will do more towards imperiling their success than the combined efforts of all the Ruling Classes.

Working men and women, no matter of what creed or color, ORGANIZE! Organize as a class in a union for all the workers!

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT COAL MINERS STRIKE STILL GOING STRONG

Cross, Kan., Nov. 16.—The coal miners strike is still on in full force in District 14 (Kansas and Western Missouri) and adjacent districts also, according to miners coming from said districts.

The masters are cunningly circulating reports here that miners are returning to work in Oklahoma and Osage county, Mo., but miners here know from direct sources that such reports are just fabrications of the so-called mine operators.

As for the Eastern districts reported working, miners here admit some mines in those districts are working, but that reports in "day-lies" are highly exaggerated. Of course, the miners know that is to be expected as the day-lies are only serving their masters' interests.

The wholesalers and retailers did not carry out their threat to close up their business places in the Kansas mining district. They no doubt considered the temperament of the miners. The mine whistles here have been blown for work ever since the miners' officials cancelled the strike order, but the miners fail to respond. And so it is (from most reliable reports) all over the so-called Southwestern districts, which is by states: Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. "Solidarity reigns supreme!" But alas! No clear thinking miner can say just how long this solidarity will last, as the miners are letting "respectful" officials or "leaders" do their thinking for them. These same officials, who are now in a desperate political maneuver with each other caused a clause to be put in the U. M. W. of A. constitution to the effect that all I. W. W. are to be immediately expelled from the U. M. W. of A. upon discovery. But I am glad to state this autocratic clause is not strictly adhered to (for good reasons) except in the most backward districts, such as Colorado, Wyoming and West Virginia. These "respectful" officials are afraid to go to jail, as is amply proven in their strike cancellation order and the fact that they (the officials) did not demand the release of all political and class war prisoners. Don't worry, you poor mine rats, your leaders are going to play the safe and officially sane policy, as they have, with rare exceptions, always done. So this is as brief and truthfully as I can sum up the general situation of the miners' strike. One cannot be very optimistic when he looks the general situation at present squarely in the face, but there is a possibility yet left that the rank and file will take the situation in hand and be their own sweet dictators.

Gross, Kan., Nov. 21.—The miners here are standing firm in the national strike. Gov. Allen of Kansas has been making a series of speeches in the mining district of Kansas trying to get the miners to scab on themselves through the "state receivership plan." But the miners are not falling for such trickery, and there has already been a few counter speeches by the more radical element of the miners.

In concluding a speech one miner said he was accused of being radical. "I plead guilty," he said, "and furthermore, I'm red as hell and proud of it." So that is the strike situation here in a nut shell.

A NEW UNION LOOMS UP

There is a sort of a shoe makers' union coming into existence, but it was not organized by the cobblers. The object of this union is to raise the price of soles. The proof we have is the price lists stuck up in the repair shops.

The fact is that this union was born in the Chamber of Commerce. Its members have to pay $3 a month dues. Just imagine $3 per month from every repair shop in the city of Chicago, to say nothing of the other cities. If the cobblers themselves were to have the benefit of the raise on soles no worker would object, but this is only one of the schemes hatched in the Chamber of Commerce to deceive the workers and rob them.—F. C.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA DIST. DEFENSE

Cash on hand Oct. 1	$1,301.54
Receipts for Oct.	738.43
Total	$2,039.97
Expenditures for October	1,735.19
Cash on hand Oct. 31	$ 304.78

Card No. 287,384 is going from town to town telling he has been robbed and he is collecting money from the different fellow workers. He changes his name from time to time, but the story he tells is always the same.

FINAL DAY OF KRIEGER TRIAL

STANDARD OIL ATTORNEY ATTACKS THE DEFENSE IN UNWARRANTED MANNER FOR HIS MASTERS

By Eugene Lyons

Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 9.—The jury in the Charles Krieger case was discharged this morning after 42 hours' deliberation when every chance of a verdict being reached was precluded by the sharp disagreement. The first vote in the jury room was 7 to 5 for acquittal. The second vote was evenly divided. The third and final balloting gave seven for conviction and five for acquittal. The twelve men obviously had gone through a strenuous fight, their faces bearing all the marks of almost two days' continuous argument, after a month spent in listening to testimony.

The state's case was closed by Flint Moss, Carter Oil attorney. Banking on the ignorance of his listeners, he resorted to a spurious attack on the I. W. W. and barely touched on the evidence. His speech was probably one of the most shamefaced appeals to prejudice for the conviction of an innocent man that any jury has ever heard.

The effect was the more striking when contrasted with the plea of Fred Moore, who spoke before him. Moore outlined the facts logically and impressively. With a skill which led the local lawyers who filled the room to make an open demonstration of their admiration, he exposed the details of the frame-up to railroad Chas. Krieger to a ten years' term. J. Edgar Pew, major of the prosecution, fidgeted and turned color as the defendant's attorney spoke.

The Standard Oil attack on the organization and on progressive thought generally is remarkable in its boldness and disregard of truth. It stands as a monument of the heights of infamy to which the lure of profits will lead a man who is intelligent enough to realize the imbecility of his course. Totally ignoring the facts of the case, except that he made several assumptions unwarranted by the testimony, Mr. Moss launched a tirade against the I. W. W. He is an excellent speaker and a powerful orator. After discussing men "whose criminal career has burned out of them the last trace of God in man," he proceeded:

"And there is another class of men who are equally unmoral and equally as despicable as those I have mentioned (pointing to Krieger, Fred Moore, Caroline Lowe, Eugene Lyons and George Bornstein. Throughout the address he attacked the whole group rather than the defendant alone). These men, with hard features, uncrossed with the smile of man, come here and flaunt their degeneracy in the face of American citizenship. I want away, O God! from such people! from the diabolical and sinister stain that they advocate. They say that it is not unlawful to belong to the I. W. W. organization. This is a negligent government, but the great dawn of the morning has come when rightful action will be taken against the hordes of these men who practice open defiance of the law."

Such was the burden of the argument on which he sought to convict the defendant of a specific, criminal act.

Fred More spoke for three hours. He analyzed all the evidence adduced during the weeks of trial, and outlined clearly the black spot against the boy. There were evidences aplenty that the fair-minded people in the audience were convinced of Krieger's innocence. The court room was literally crowded to the doors.

The hung jury means another trial, but no date has yet been fixed by the court. Meanwhile the bail was set at $2,500 and it is expected that Krieger will be out under bond in a few days. (He has since been released).

One of the most noteworthy facts about the case, particularly evident on the last day, is the attitude of the Standard Oil lawyer to Redmond S. Cole, the district court judge who presided at the trial. Judge Cole has acted straight throughout the proceedings. With a judicial impartiality rarely encountered in labor cases, he ruled on the law now in favor of the prosecution, now in favor of the defense, depending on the facts involved. This pleased the representatives of wealth but little. Flint Moss was open in his attacks upon the judge, speaking to him in a domineering voice, and on several occasions insulting him outright. Judge Cole never failed to retaliate.

The most significant of these attacks occurred while Moss was making his impassioned attack on the I. W. W. He made some wild statements, unwarranted by anything remotely connected with the issue. Fred Moore objected and called upon His Honor to order the remark stricken.

"Your Honor won't dare!" Moss asserted, shaking his fist warningly at the judge. But Judge Cole reprimanded him for improper statements notwithstanding.

The opinion in profession circles in Tulsa is that the hung jury is a distinct victory for the defense. It was at first considered an impossibility to prevent a conviction in view the the tremendous public prejudice. As far as I could learn from the jurors the division in the jury room was largely on class lines. The group who demanded a conviction were led by Kelly Gibson, a local politician and oil producer who is known to be closely affiliated with the business interests. The spokesman for the acquittal faction was a hardworking although independent farmer, J. A. Cline.

Charles Krieger was on the stand more than a full day. He told a consistent story of his work, his travels, his beliefs. In cross-examination the state again neglected the facts connected with the alleged crime, but grilled the defendant thoroughly as to his economic beliefs. Krieger, of course, asserted his loyalty to the I. W. W. and the cause of industrial unionism.

At the last moment, in rebuttal, the prosecution introduced a crippled bootlegger to substantiate part of the story told by the snitch Harper. But the new witness happens to be a well known criminl in the section and won but scant attention from the jury. He admitted that he pays $600 a year to a lawyer to keep him out of jail. His readiness to testify was on the face of it an effort to get on the right side of the authorities.

NEW JERSEY ON THE MAP WITH I. U. NO. 470

South River, N. J., Nov. 22.—This state has been put on the I. W. W. map this fall and we propose to keep it there. We organized two branches of the Rubber Workers I. U. No. 470 during the strike in the Michelin tire works.

The strike was lost but the workers gained an increase in wages of 10 cents an hour. We have opened halls at 59 French street in New Brunswick, third floor, and at No. 66 Whitehead avenue, South River. We have at those places a supply of literature of all the principal languages.

Our desire is to get in touch with all fellow workers in the district here so we can organize our efforts and pull more together. Fellow Workers who wish to get supplies or pay dues or who have any information that can be of use to the organization in this district, kindly communicate with Joseph Levin, Lock Box 235, South River, N. J. Any fellow workers who have relatives here should inform them that we are here.

I would like to hear from Fellow Workers I. Weinstein and Danielson, as I want to straighten out some affairs in regard to Hammond, Indiana.—Joseph Levin, Secretary.

A PROTEST

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25, 1919.

The New Solidarity:

In the "special edition" of "The New Solidarity" of Nov. 25 is an article entitled "A Correction." I wish to enter an emphatic protest against the way in which the letter is signed. It is signed, "William D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer."

The article which it purports to correct was published in the New York "Call" and referred to "William D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W." In "A Correction," this part of the article was not corrected, but was made worse, in that it was not a quotation by a reporter, but was signed by Haywood himself.

William D. Haywood is not secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W. and has not been since last May. The way in which "A Correction" is signed leaves all non-members and even many members of the I. W. W. to believe that he is still secretary-treasurer of the organization. His personal controversy with a reporter is immaterial to me. His unwarranted assumption of an authority he does not possess I consider an affront to every member of the Industrial Workers of the World.

C. E. Payne.

THE VAGABONDS

"Can the Irish Free Ireland" will be the subject of a debate on Sunday, Nov. 30, in Colonial hall, 20 West Randolph street, Chicago, at 3 p. m. John Loughman will take the affirmative, Mike Walsh the negative. This concerns the political and economic crisis in Ireland.

The "Mary Garden Forum" will meet at 8 p. m., in the same hall. Sam, the third rail poet, will give some of his new ones as a prelude to the reading of George B. Shaw's tabooed plays by Louis Balsam. Come early. Discussions and questions. Bring a friend.

LABOR COUNCIL PROTEST THE VICIOUS LAWS OF ANTI SYNDICALISM

The purpose of the state syndicalism law is no longer a matter of speculation in the mind of organized labor. Under this men have been jailed have been ferocious law. Strikers the state by intimidated throughout would be used the threat that this law threat was made against them. The in Oakland. made in the recent strike ers of Los It is before the strik- flaunted in Angeles. It has been tailors. the face of the striking

In the minds of the various delegates who made up the recent convention of California State Federation of labor there was no doubt that the real purpose of the state syndicalism law was to crush labor and further the interests of unionhating employers. Without one dissenting vote, the federation, the voice of the labor movement of California, adopted two resolutions against the syndicalism law and urged the workingmen of the state to rouse themselves against this new menace.

The voice of Daniel C. Murphy, president of the State Federation of Labor, was heard on the floor of the convention against the syndicalism law. This was not the first time he warned labor of the sinister purpose of that law. He denounced it at the state legislature before its passage as class legislation and an anti-labor measure. It was reported it as such to the San Francisco Labor Council, the body he represented in Sacramento as legislative agent.

Both the San Francisco Labor Council and the Oakland Central Labor Council are on record in opposition to this dangerous measure.

The action of the Oakland Council followed a report against the bill by Assembly- described it as an act that would undoubtedly be directed at workingmen and women in the battle for daily bread.—Tri- City Labor Review.

ORGANIZING

When a recruiting sergeant in the U. S. army lines up a man it does not mean that he is organized, the man is then sent to the barracks and there he is organized by the drill sergeant and commissioned officers. All those that have been recruited are then organized into companies, battalions, etc. So if there were a million men lined up with red cards in their pockets that would not mean that they would be organized.

Branches must be organized, committees must be organized, shop and camp meetings must be organized, industrial unions must be organized, also district industrial councils must be organized in the industrial centers for the purpose of bringing about cooperation between the industrial unions in a locality or district. Not only co-operation to fight the employers, but to administer industrial and civil affairs after capitalism falls.

Along with the work of organization goes the work of education. Job delegates, lectures, literature, classes and discussions all are necessary to the work of the I. W. W.—John Pancner.

HOW TO MAKE IT SAFE

Do the the master says. Join some organization like the American Legion and beat, also shoot, your fellow workingmen down when they insist on better living and working conditions.

Offer to dig coal while others are on strike; anything to aid the master class to put your slave brothers in stronger chains.

Whenever you hear anyone telling a slave that he should organize just run to the boss and tell him that a Bolsheviki is trying to start a revolution. Then get your friends together and run the Bolsheviki out of town. Shoot him up a little, also. Don't forget to sap him a little. No matter what you do, the local slop jars will praise you.

When you do stunts a la Centralia the comical cubs just double up and laugh at you bunch of simps who will "make the world a better place to live and safe for democracy." While we make better conditions on the job, go to it. Stab us in the back!—Doc.

The mixed Roumanian-Hungarian Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 300, Highland Park, Mich., branch, meets on the following dates: Every Wednesday night, the mixed organization committee; every Thursday night, the Roumanian speaking members for business and educational lectures; every Friday night the Hungarian speaking members for business and educational lectures. Those interested are cordially invited. Meetings at Serbian Hall, Grant and Peguinter streets, Highland Park, Mich.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS NOTES

WORLD STRUGGLE TOWARD ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION

FRANCE

Want Stalks Everywhere

PARIS, Nov. 2 (By Mail).—We are suffering much now from the want of coal. Coal merchants have their shops empty. The middle class who could buy their coal during the summer will not suffer, but poor people who have no money are in desperate straits. Their fate will be a sad one when the cold days of December come.

We are lacking currency, too. All our silver coin is disappearing, and we have much trouble to get our 5 and 10 franc notes changed. I have witnessed quarrels in trains because the "receveuse" could not make the change.

Little or serious, all these things make people nervous and quarrelsome.

We are experiencing considerable uneasiness about material life. Food can be obtained only at high prices; so that we see big strikes even in quarters which never knew them before. For instance, there is a strike in progress in the large department store, "The Bon Marche." Never before did the employes dare to strike in this shop. It is quite a new thing.

There is also some agitation among the "fonctionnaires" (government clerks), whose increases of salary are not being paid. The powerful "P. T. T." (Post, Telegraph and Telephone Workers Union), is consequently making a loud protest.

ENGLAND

A Land-Slide for Labor

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The national event of the week has been the sweeping victory of labor at the polls in the borough council elections. All over the country the tale is the same; both Conservative and Liberal (or Municipal Reformer and Progressive, as they are termed in municipal matters), have gone down before the new spirit of democracy, the national reaction, perhaps, against nine months of the worst parliament that has ever pretended to represent a majority of the people.

In London the land-slide has been particularly remarkable; in the East End whole boroughs have returned nothing but labor; in the West End boroughs that never had a labor member before they have returned in some cases a labor majority; in others, a substantial working minority.

This is, in reality, though perhaps unconsciously so, a bolshevist demonstration; for it shows the people's disgust with parliamentary government as we now have it and is a substantial step toward its decentralization. The local councils are, in fact, the Soviets of this country, and labor has captured them nearly everywhere.

INDIA

Labor Conditions Are Appalling

Textile factories in India employ workers for twelve hours a day.

Children between the age of 9 and 14 are employed for work for six hours a day.

Housing arrangements are non-existent and even discussions on the problem are meager and academical.

Many workers live in villages several miles away from the factories employing them and therefore they have to leave home at 4 a. m. and walk to the mills so as to be at the gate at 5:45 a. m. They leave the mills at 6 p. m. and reach home merely in time to eat their food and go to bed.

Thus laborers have neither leisure for recreation nor time for sufficient rest.

The twelve hours working day has one break of 30 minutes. Observations have shown that on account of faulty exit and entrance arrangements a laborer does not get more than 12 or 13 minutes for his food—the rest of the time is spent in getting out and in again into the factories.

Young persons are employed on the shift system—each shift of six hours. The first one from 6 a. m. to 12 noon, and the second from noon to 6 p. m. Like their elders, they walk to the factories from adjoining villages and so their working day is eight hours, which leaves them no time for education.

The sanitary conditions in many factories are primitive and objectionable.

Medical aid even in case of accident is often not available.

Wages are scandalously low. In Madras an examination has shown that the average pay is $5 to $8 per month for a skilled textile factory worker.

Even then the wages due at the end of each month are not paid until the 15th of the following month, and sometimes later.

After years of silent suffering the Indian laborers have begun to organize their forces.

In the city of Madras we have formed separate unions for the textile factory workers, the tramwaymen ,the rickshaw drivers, the printers and railway workshop men. This work was begun in April, 1918, and already we have 17,000 members in Madras alone. Laborers in other towns have appealed for help in organizing them similarly.

AUSTRIA

A Nation of Beggars

VIENNA—A nation of beggars—that is what, according to the "Arbeiterzeitung," German Austria has literally become. The value of the krone, which in normal times was twenty cents, is now less than one cent. Even a millionaire, supposing his money to be invested at 5 per cent, draws an annual income of only $500.

There are some 10,000 governmental employes in Austria whose monthly earnings are 500 kronen, or only $5 in American money. Even the most highly skilled and best paid workmen today receive not more than 2,000 kronen monthly. That is $20, or less than what unskilled workers in the United States receive per week.

A primary reason for this sad state of affairs, the "Arbeiterzeitung" points out, is the fact that the Entente insisted upon prohibiting Austria from joining any larger economic unit, such as Germany, for instance, but rather isolated it completely. The country is now dependent entirely for its foodstuffs and for its coal upon other countries, while its own industries have completely collapsed.

With the material impoverishment of the country, of which the ridiculously low value of the krone is symtomatic, has come a mental and moral impoverishment, so that in its attitude toward other countries, especially those of the Entente, German-Austria has adopted the servile attitude of the beggar. The spirit of the people has been broken.

Radicals Growing at Swift Rate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Already the Department of Justice has careful card index records of more than 60,000 suspected radicals, according to Attorney-General Palmer. Existing laws are in his estimation entirely inadequate to stem the radical tide. He therefore advocates more drastic legislation than the czar in his palmiest days could have dreamed of. Any attempt to overthrow the government (apparently even by such peaceful means as the ballot) is to be punishable by twenty years imprisonment.

Radical publications, Palmer says, are one of the most far-reaching influences in stirring up discontent, race prejudices and class hatred in this country.

"There are 122 radical newspapers published in foreign languages in this country at the present time, and 105 radical newspapers published in the English language. In addition, 144 radical newspapers published in foreign countries are received and distributed here."

This list, Palmer explained, does not include hundreds of radical books and pamphlets, and adds that the I. W. W. alone publishes 13 newspapers in English and 19 in foreign tongues.

All of these publications are read and translated by the Department of Justice, Palmer says, the work keeping 40 translators busy.

NEW YORK LAW AND ORDER UNION ASKS FOR TERROR REIGN

New York, Nov. 13.—Demand that he death penalty be sought for "reds" held here for trial on criminal anarchy charges is made by the Law and Order Union in a letter to the senate judiciary committee.

"The law passed by congress specifically provides such acts are acts of treason and punishable by death," the letter reads. It also contained a protest against the "loose manner" in which the department of justice is conducting the campaign against Bolshevists, anarchists and "traitors."

Hearing on the cases of James Larkin, Irish agitator, and Benjamin Gitlow, former New York assemblyman, was scheduled to continue today.

Evidence has been obtained of publication of 16,000 copies of the "Revolutionary Age," containing the communist manifesto urging overthrow of the government. Larkin and Gitlow are specifically charged with editing, publishing and distributing this communist organ.

Twenty-three other alleged revolutionists taken in raids by the Lusk legislative committee and charged with criminal anarchy were to have their first hearing today. Attorneys for the communists announced they would base their defense upon an attack on the constitutional rights under the state criminal anarchy law.

THE QUESTION OF DUES

(Author Unknown)

Now that the referendum has voted down the $1 dues it would be in order to change the new constitution and put it back the way it always has been, thus allowing the Metal Mine Workers Industrial Unions to raise their dues.

ARTICLE VI.
(1917)
Revenue of the Organization

Sec. 3. The initiation fee for members of unions shall not exceed $5. The regular dues of unions directly united with the general organization shall not be less than 50 cents nor more than $1 per month, together with such assessments as may be levied, as provided for in Article III, Section 8, provided no part of the initiation fee or dues above mentioned shall be used as a sick or death benefit, but shall be held in the treasury as a general fund to defray the legitimate expenses of the union.

Sec. 4. Industrial departments and industrial unions shall charge for initiation fee an amount not exceeding $5.

Put the above clause back again.

ARTICLE VI
(1919)
Revenue of the Organization

Sec. 3. The initiation fee for members of industrial unions shall be $2. The regular dues of industrial unions directly united with the general organization shall be 50 cents per month. No part of the initiation fee or dues above mentioned shall be used as a sick or death benefit, but shall be held in the treasury as a general fund to defray the legitimate expenses.

Sol Erlich is asked to communicate with P. B. in care of John, 622 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, on a matter of great importance.

THE SWEDISH I. W. W. PAPER, NYA VARLDEN

"Nya Varlden" (The New World), the Swedish I. W. W. paper, having no separate language organization behind it, has had a hard time to make both ends meet. It is running with a deficit and will soon have to discontinue publication unless the fellow workers in all parts of the country come to its aid. All secretaries and agents who are in debt to the paper should remit immediately and, if possible, cash should be sent with orders. Unless we have the cash in hand the paper cannot come out, as the general office is not in a position to advance any further funds. The paper is badly needed just now in order to get the truth out to the workers. We can hardly afford to discontinue any papers for the present, but this is what is soon going to happen to "Nya Varlden" unless the fellow workers rally to its support.

There is at present a strong movement afoot to unite all Scandivanian Socialist organizations in the country in a language organization upon a program of industrial unionism that is acceptable to the I. W. W. members. This would put them in much the same relation to the I. W. W. as the Finnish and other organizations which have done so much good work for the I. W. W. They will then probably tend to the Swedish paper at their own expense. But until that time it will be necessary to keep the paper going. Hoping all concerned will do their best to help out,

Yours for Solidarity,
John Sandgren, Editor.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, AT 8 P. M.

IN BELMONT HALL, 3209 NORTH CLARK STREET

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

SCANDINAVIAN BRANCHES OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

An Excellent Musical Program Has Been Arranged. Among the Numbers will be Bergquist Bros.' Orchestra, Swedish Workers' Singing Society, Mme. Stranden, Miss Wosczynski and Prof. Von Liebich.

Admission, 50 Cents **Tickets in Advance, 35 Cents**

SELF DEFENSE IS NATURE'S FIRST LAW—THE CENTRALIA I. W. W. OBEYED THAT LAW

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

VOLUME II, 6. WHOLE NUMBER 58 | CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1919. | PRICE, 5 CENTS

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT "5"

CHAIN THE BEAST!



COAL STRIKE FACING CRISIS

MINERS IN DANGER OF LOSING FRUITS OF GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF POWER

As The New Solidarity goes to press it seems only too probable that the A. F. of L. history will repeat itself and that the striking coal miners, after having given such a tremendous demonstration of labor's omnipotence as the country had never seen before, will go back to their slavery, meekly trailing after the stale old red herring of arbitration that has so many times before fooled American workers to their undoing. Lewis and Green, the U. M. W. of A. officers, have accepted President Wilson's overtures. The international executive board, the scale committee and the district presidents, it is said, are certain to consent. There remains a hope. This has not been a strike of [illegible] executive boards or [illegible] (outside the I. W. W.) it has been a rank and file movement—a strike of MEN WHO MINE COAL. This situation was not, of course, the miners' own choice. It was forced upon them by the courts which, by the most astonishing abuse of the injunction in the annals of that oft-abused capitalist weapon, rendered the strike leaderless at the outset. By injunction, President Lewis was forbidden to call the men out. He yielded, BUT THE MEN WENT OUT. The I. W. W. has gone up and down the land for fourteen years preaching that all power belong to the men who do the actual work and that "leaders" are a useless vermiform appendix in the body of unionism. But it took Judge Anderson's injunction and its failure to avert the strike to prove this plainly enough to reach the dullest comprehension.

Then came the second injunction ordering Lewis to call the strike off. And Lewis obeyed. But THE MEN DIDN'T OBEY LEWIS. The injunctions mined no coal.

The government threatened. The press raved. The troops were mobilized. But that mined no coal. Only coal miners can mine coal, and they had amply warned the powers that be that they would mine no coal until their full demands were met. They stood pat and the nation began to freeze and industry to cry aloud for help.

A fortnight more at most and these leaderless strikers would have had their fullest demands granted—yes, even were the demands twice as great. Even were the demands what they ought to be—OWNERSHIP OF THE MINES BY THE WORKERS IN THE MINES!

There is no real power save the power of labor. There is no man who is socially essential save the man who labors. There are no rights save the rights of labor. It was well worth the discomforts of the coal famine to have these truths written in blazing letters upon the sky so that the American people must read and learn whether they would or no.

The fact of the president's making overtures to the U. M. W. officials is itself a confession of defeat by the government. The government had fettered the hands and sealed the lips of these men by judicial fiat. Now it is compelled to sue to them for peace almost abjectly. A little later, and it would have begged for mercy. The power of courts and of injunctions and armies and of every political institution is only the power of an illusion. There is no real power but the power of labor—organized and determined Labor!

SHALL THESE MEN HANG?

CENTRALIA BUSINESS MEN ARE PLOTTING MOST GHASTLY FRAME-UP IN LABOR'S HISTORY

On the surface, the town of Centralia, Wash., where occurred the recent Armistice day assault on the hall of the Industrial Workers of the World, has resumed its former character of "the peaceful village." But, under the surface, there is still much turmoil and uneasiness.

There are many guilty consciences in Centralia and the possessors of these uncomfortable appendages walk the streets in the constant dread that their crime will find them out. Long ago Daniel Webster, in the most brilliant and justly famous of his legal orations, pointed out that the crime of murder brands upon the soul of the murderer so great a horror of his transgression that he may [illegible] ment. Sleeping or waking his crime is ever with him, and hide as he may, he can never escape the accusing of the small, still voice that, though silent to the world, cries out against him in the thunder tones of Jove himself. Wherever he goes among men, the eyes of both friends and strangers are upon him and he fears that the red blot, burning and searing his breast, is only too apparent to their penetrating keenness. Try as he may to escape, there is always that which thwarts him, and at last in his mad anxiety to cover up the more securely and conceal the evidence of his deed, he plays the part of the ghoul and digs up the horrid carcass of his hapless victim.

"The guilty flee when no man pursueth" and, caught in a trap of their own setting, the perpetrators of the Centralia outrage rush about in a delirium of fear, not only to rub out the tell-tale spots from their linen, but to hush the mouths of those who might honestly lay the facts before the world and vindicate the truth. In their panic they seize upon every flimsy device that disordered imaginations may suggest and in very desperation resort to crafty bribes and brutal intimidations. Coached by the crafty, they fling abroad a cloud of lies and by the underground route of dirty innuendo attack the characters of those who have the courage to speak out.

But murder will out; the truth will be told; justice will be done. The facts of the Centralia affair cannot be forever concealed. Brave men will not be terrorized; honest men will not be cajoled; reasonable men will not long be duped; the guilty themselves, by the very excess of their fears, will betray their dreadful secret. And in that day of exposure the world will breathe freely once more, for villiany will be rebuked and truth and honor will be vindicated.

The members of the Industrial Workers of the World and a young attorney, resident of Centralia, are held for the murder of Warren Grimm on Nov. 11. Seven of these men are in the Lewis county jail at Chehalis, Wash., while Britt Smith, Mike Shehan, Roy Becker and Loren Roberts are still held in the Centralia city jail. All have been arraigned and have entered pleas of "not guilty." They are now represented by an attorney and everything legally possible will be done to see that they shall have a fair and impartial trial. The first step in this directing was taken by filing a motion, supported by several hundred affidavits, to change the venue from Lew-

(Continued on Page 6)

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois
Telephone, Haymarket 6799

Subscription Price, One Year, $1.50. Six Months, 75 Cents.
Bundle Orders, 3 cents per copy, Express Prepaid.
Make Money Orders for Subscriptions Payable to "The New Solidarity."

ASK ANY MAN WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE

Ask any man what he would do if he were threatened with death, if he had already suffered abuse and lawless violence, and if repeatedly told that his possessions and whatever he most cherishes is to be burned and destroyed regardless of law.

And if he knew from past experience that the law of the land, through whatever reason, could not be invoked to protect him from a vandal horde.

He will tell you that he would not wait passively for the second or third visit of murderers; that he would kill to protect his own life and in defense of what he most cherishes, against lawless violation.

That is a primitive attitude. It is fundamental of life itself. It is written into the law of all lands—the law of self-defense. It is expected of every man and no normal man will condemn another under it.

WHAT WILL A JURY DO ABOUT CENTRALIA?

Through the smudge smoke of suppression and the screen of low lying falsehood with which the Centralia "authorities," in cahoots with hoodlum legionaries have sought to cover their own bullying crimes the truth is slowly filtering. Enough has already come to light, with much more to follow, to warrant this statement of facts:

That the Industrial Workers of the World had suffered a long series of lawless abuses without retaliating.

That violent crimes had been perpetuated upon the individuals of the organization who sought peaceably and lawfully to live in Centralia without their being charged or convicted of crime.

That the Centralia tragedies would not have occurred but for acquired and were lawfully possessed of, and which was cherished by them in lieu of the homes they could not have, the fireside of their fellowship, the lowly chamber of their commo[illegible]uncil, the chapel of their lore and their song, the mecca [illegible] enforced wandering [illegible]t this, which they most cher[illegible] had previou[illegible]n raided and destroyed with no pretense at lawful proced[illegible]

That they had been threatened that if they re-established their meeting place in Centralia it would be burned to the ground and their members mobbed to death.

All this and more, without recourse, and at the hands of the precise persons active in the Armistice Day parade.

That the I. W. W. believed, and had many more than sufficient reasons for believing, and that practically everybody in Centralia knew the animating object of the parade, it not being a celebration of peace but the lawless invasion and destruction of the I. W. W. hall and the killing of whoever might stand in the way of the vandal and criminal acts of the marchers; and

That the Centralia tragedies would not have occured but for the lawless invasion of the I. W. W. premises with the criminal object of destroying them and of mobbing to death whoever might offer to defend them.

What will a jury do when so much of what has already come to be known, and more facts of like import is laid before it upon competent proof?

The element of malignance and murder malice will affect the deliberations of the jury and will come to it in the form of fiendish acts of the paraders perpetrated upon the dead body of the returned soldier, Wesley Everest, already a corpse, when hanged by them, and subsequently dragged, a dead and death swollen body, through the streets, and hurled into the presence of his devoted friends where it lay for hours; the acts not of orderly persons, but those whose murderous hate had transformed them into human ghouls!
human ghouls!

What will the jury do? Normally, they will acquit the accused I. W. W.

THE AMERICAN TERROR

The law directs that the trial shall be by an impartial jury. It provides methods by which juries shall be qualified as impartial. And unless the law is nullified and destroyed by those whose imperative duty it is to sustain it, a change of venue will be had and the jury will be impartial.

If impartial and unterrorized they are going to acquit the accused.

But the prosecuting attorneys have confederated to extend the American Terror to those citizens from whom juries are selected. By inference and innuendo these "authorities," egged on from the murder lairs of newspapers, have already marked future juries for intimidation.

How will such jurors react to the Governmental Terror?

So far the Terror has been applied only to the aspiring workers. We have seen how they react to it. Under imprisonment, mobbings, murdering and multiplied persecutions they have grown to overshadowing proportions. The I. W. W., in existence but a score of years, is the most talked of, written of topic among men. Its opinions have overflowed its membership and today flood the thought channels of the race. A materialization of its ideal republic becomes the next rung in the ladder of mankind's upward climb from the cradling ooze in which life first stirred. In varying forms the world over it is Time's contemporary marvel, the new world's wonder miracle. Its substance is indestructible and will survive. With each new twist of the torture screws and racks of the Terror it fattens and grows strong for supreme achievement. Beaten as only the tides recede it recurs in the floods of everincreasing heights.

But how will jurors respond when plutocracy's Terror is applied to them? Their verdict to condemn must be unanimous. Will they give in thus in fear? Of each twelve there must be those who will sense the danger to them in cringing and thus inviting a return of the horrors of the Inquisition.

THE ANSWER

The best defense is to Organize—ORGANIZE INTENSIVELY! Organize with the worker at your elbow, by twos, by threes and by myriads. Organize openly if you may, but ORGANIZE!

AN APPEAL TO WORKINGMEN

WORKERS: Once again capitalism has struck at you, at your rights, your hopes and your aspirations. The bloody hand of EVERETT, of LUDLOW, of CALUMET, of BUTTE, BISBEE and every other outrage on the workers—on you—has reached out again. This time into the town of Centralia and in its murderous clutch it now holds eleven members of the working class whom they intend to destroy. They would hang these workers because they are members of the I. W. W. and defended themselves against the organized violence of the Lumber Trust tools.

They would hang these WORKERS because they, by defending their meeting place in deed and in spirit, defended the meeting place of every workingman's organization in this country. They were defending all that is necessary to the onward march of Labor—FREE SPEECH and FREE ASSEMBLAGE.

Those who would hang these workers are akin to those who during the war were lynching and terrorizing the land with their cries of pro-Germanism. They are the same who, gorged with the profits of war, are now organizing mobs to descend on the halls of organized workers and crush their activities. They have four years of successful terrorism and unchecked murder behind them.

No one need recount their gloating tales in the newspapers during the war—the TAR and FEATHER PARTIES, gruesome MURDER and LYNCHING, the BLACK TERROR. The jails are full of their victims. Capitalism is their jailer.

The affair at Centralia in which five lives were lost was the inevitable climax to a reign of terror and murder. It was here that the natural law of self-defense, driven to its furthest point of retreat, answered for all mankind the terrorism and violence of an insane system.

The constitution of the United States, so long trampled under foot by organized greed, had at last found defenders, defenders perhaps ignorant of the text of the constitution, but alive to the spirit of freedom that animated its authors. For defending themselves from mob violence, for defending the rights of FREE ASSEMBLAGE, for resisting the damnable murderous clutch of capitalism the workers in Centralia are now lying behind the bars at the mercy of cruel jailers—HELPLESS! Their only hope lies in you who are on the outside. To you, whose rights they have defended, they intrust their own defense. Are you going to [illegible] them? Are you going to [illegible] them to the mur[illegible]s profit-mongers who will murder them as a warning to the rest of the workers?

Those in Centralia charged with murder must be defended. It is up to you, the workers, to defend them by donating money to their defense.

If you wish to donate to the defense of these workers, these defenders of your rights, you can do so by enclosing your donation in an envelope and sending it to George Williams, Secy.-Treas., Northwestern District Defense Committee, 318 North Wyoming street, Butte, Montana.

ORGANIZATION WORK IN THE NORTHWEST

SHIPBUILDERS INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 325, I. W. W.

Although the halls have been closed and communications seized at the postoffices and workers thrown in jails throughout the northwest, we still find the I. W. W. in a position to function as usual. For the past few weeks organization work has not been given the attention that it should receive as most of the active members have been concentrating their efforts on defense work, while others are waiting, are laying off until an armistice is declared between the Chamber of Horrors and the I. W. W.

The defense work is being hampered in every way possible by the tools of the Lumber Trust who are using every despicable method imaginable to pull off this frame-up on the I. W. W. This action was planned for months previous to the Centralia affair, the Keepers of the Kept Press have been advocating mob violence against the I. W. W. not only in Centralia but in general. This is a premeditated attempt on the part of the master class not only to frame-up a murder charge against a few members of the I. W. W., but to drive the workers back into submission and disorganize them.

But the I. W. W. as an organization has passed through periods similar to this before and although this has caused considerable confusion and a little inconvenience we now have completed our plans for a big campaign for the purpose of carrying on the work that is necessary to give these cases the proper defense.

The best possible legal talent will be obtained to defend these cases and every class conscious member of the working class is expected to come through with whatever funds he can raise to finance this case. Funds are needed at once, so get busy, Fellow Workers, and don't let a matter of this kind stand in the way of another step toward industrial freedom.

While centering our efforts along these lines we must also keep up the spirit that has prevailed in all industries through the northwest for the past months. Our struggle with the employing class cannot be won in the courts alone; we will never take over the industries in that manner; our success lies in the solidarity of the working class at all times.

Confronted with the present situation we must use new methods to cope with these degenerated plutes; that is, with the halls closed and the tools and stools gumshoeing for Reds, it is impossible for a stationary delegate to make a high pitch and display his supplies in the open. In fact, it is more than one man's job to carry on the work that the I. W. W. has taken upon itself in so many different industries.

The only available method that can now be suggested is for every member to take out credentials and carry on this work himself.

The only crime against the I. W. W. is that they won't submit to the rotten conditions that have been so prevalent in all industries; not only that, but they agitate to the other servile "scissors" and stir them up, and have managed to stir some new ideas into the minds of the workers in regard to labor and capital.

So it now seems as though there is but one question that is forever pressing upon the mind of the intelligent worker who has become conscious of his position as a slave and understands the industrial situation as it is today. The question is: "How long will it be before the masses wake up?"

Well, to take over the industries we must be organized and our friend, Bill Shears, must be armed with a Red card and understand his position in society or he will be pitted against us. Every member realizing that this situation now confronts the I. W. W. should put his shoulder to the wheel and be in a position to line up his unorganized Fellow Workers.

Credentials and supplies can be had as readily now as when the halls were open by a little investigation on the part of the member who is willing to inquire in regard to obtaining same. Do not use the post office address in writing to secretaries in Seattle, as all mail is being held up at the boxes, but don't let that keep you from writing in for supplies.

Thos. McKinley,
Secretary-Treas. No. 325

AN OUTRAGE

By Frank Crawford

On Monday, Dec. 1, about 200 freight handlers quit the C. M. & St. P. freight house at Glenwood, seven miles out of Chicago.

They quit in order to get their money which they needed very badly and to get rid of the lice which they got while there. They were told that they could get their money at 310 North Union street the next afternoon (Tuesday), so at 1 p. m. we called at the above mentioned office and was informed that he could get the money at 4:30 p. m..

Called back at 4 p. m. and waited until after 5. There were about 200 waiting and they were told by the clerk that the checks had not come in so he could not pay them. We were all broke and some of us begged for as much as 50 cents to tide us over until tomorrow, but we were all ordered to leave the building and call Tuesday at 10 a. m. We undertook to stay in the building until we could get enough to pay for a cheap bed, bue the private detective force was called in and we were forced to leave penniless. This is the way the capitalist class treats the worker, the producer of wealth. They don't care if we freeze or starve after we have done their work. If the workers were organized solidly they could demand their rights. Unorganized we can do nothing. WORKERS OF THE WORLD, ORGANIZE INTO THE ONE BIG UNION, THE I. W. W., THE ONLY ORGANIZATION WORTHY THE NAME!

GLOAT OVER P. O. THEFTS

Comment on the following item from the local capitalist press is needless. All that the I. W. W. has charged as to the shameless violation of the mails is here admitted with unblushing effrontery. Note that to convey "information," to sign oneself "for industrial freedom," or indeed, any "communication between radicals," comes under Postoffice Inspector Swenson's ban:

Continued seizure of mail suspected to be furthering I. W. W. propaganda was announced by the postoffice department Saturday afternoon following examination of quantities of mail seized this week under direction of Postoffice Inspector C. S. Swenson. Inspectors Friday and Saturday opened stu[illegible] [illegible] tion of I. W. W. [illegible] ed in various parts of [illegible] and references to the killing [illegible] former service men at Centralia on Armistice Day.

Misuse of the mails for such purposes should be stopped, Inspector Swenson said, and communication between radicals should be broken up. Widespread use of the mails to further I. W. W. propaganda is shown in the letters seized and contributions shown to the I. W. W. cause.

"Your for industrial freedom," and "yours of the I. W. W." are characteristic endings to many of the letters held by the postoffice department. Decisions of courts in I. W. W. cases are ridiculed in bulletins seized among the communications. Letters seized show the wide ramifications of the organization and report conditions in Boston, San Francisco and the middle west.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM

All members are cautioned to be on the lookout for a notorious stool and agent provocateur named Fred Goebel alias T. R. Wilson. Latest advices from Calipatria, Calif., say that he is operating around there and that he was responsible for a number of men being arrested a short time ago. His card is made out in the name of Fred Goebel, or he may have a card made out in the name of T. R. Wilson. This fellow will bear watching and all members are warned to be on the lookout for him. He is about 6 feet tall, bald, generally wears a cap, and speaks with a strong German accent. Some No. 400 man knocked his teeth out at Sacramento, Calif., sometime ago and he has false teeth now. He boasts about what he has done for the organization and appears to be sincere and aggressive. He was expelled from No. 800 at the last convention. All radical papers and Industrial Bulletins please copy.

NOTICE

If M. J. Shannon of M. T. W. I. U. No. 8 of Seattle will communicate with A. E. Soper, 1237 W. Madison street, he will send clearance to him.

PROGRESS IN GARY

The Steel Trust has driven its slaves into the arms of the I. W. W. The strike is now practically broken and the mills are running with approximately 90 per cent of their old force. But the men are sullen and resentful. They hate their old enemy with a smouldering, deadly hatred. The corporation tried to make radicalism the issue in the late strike. They poured out vilification and abuse upon the I. W. W. They protested their Americanism in their own subsidized newspapers. The workers are beginning to see the light. "If the I. W. W. is so hated by the Steel Trust, they must be our friends" is the way the men reason.

The A. F. of L. organized the steel workers into eleven different unions. Under this cumbersome method of organization there was not sufficient cohesion and unity of action to hold the men together. As time dragged on the men gradually drifted back to work. Many of the best paid men had not gone out in the first place as they had no faith in the possibility of the men winning their battle with the employers. About 60 per cent of the old force is now in the mills.

But with the battle lost, the men look forward to the next fight for freedom. They are turning to the I. W. W. and the One Big Union as their last and only hope. They are searching out the delegates and asking to be initiated as members. A Steel Workers' branch has lately been organized in Gary. This branch is composed of men who came into the I. W. W. without solicitation. Its growth has been steady and rapid. The old order of things is fast committing suicide. Their every act is driving the workers to greater solidarity and a better system of unionism.

WINDOWS OF CLARK ST. HALL SMASHED

Forum Hall, at 1239 N. Clark St., has been honored by the attentions of the protagonists of law and order and the sacred rights of property. This hall, opened a few months ago by several Chicago branches of the I. W. W., has been a live wire for propaganda on the north side from the very start. Successful meetings are [illegible] there several times weekly [illegible] sales of radical [illegible] the workers in that section of the city was going forward altogether too boomingly to please some parasites or scissors, for on two succeeding nights—last Saturday and Sunday—the front windows were smashed. A typical capitalist reply to the I. W. W. argument! The damage has been repaired, business as usual is proceeding in great style, and Secretary Elmer D. Rumbaugh offers a reward of $100 for the detection of the vandals.

JOHANSEN SENTENCED

Ragnar Johanson, one of the Leavenworth men was arrested in Seattle, following a speech that he made at the Labor Temple in that city recently. He was dragged into police court and given a fine of $100 and a sentence of thirty days in jail. An appeal will be made from the decision of the police judge.

M'HUGO CONVICTED

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 4.—(By Telegraph)—Fellow Worker James McHugo was found guilty on a criminal syndicalism charge. The jury was out only five minutes.

GREETINGS FROM ARGENTINA

The following telegram has been received from the dock workers of Buenos Aires:

Buenos Aires.

Thos. Whitehead, General Secy., 1001 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill.

The first congress of the Argentine Port Workers representing 50,000 workers greets the revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World. We subscribe to the principles of the One Big Union. The Congress salutes the class war prisoners in northern bastiles. Down with capitalist jailers! Long live the world proletariat!

Lopez, Secretary.

PALMER IS SEEING 'EM

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—(By The Associated Press)—The department of justice is confronted with "increasingly dangerous radical activities," Attorney-General Palmer says in his annual report submitted today to congress.

Mr. Palmer does not go into details as to "red" activities in general, but says that of the total of 365,295 index record cards, 71,000 Bertillon records, and 261,712 finger print records now in the department, some 60,000 represented data concerning "reds" and their work.

LABOR SKATES TRY THEIR ARTS ON HOTEL SLAVES

ANOTHER A. F. OF L. FIASCO

By John Zara

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers of the A. F. of L. scheduled a "monstrous massmeeting" for the benefit of the unorganized in Chicago Nov. 24 was the time set for the meeting and being one of the curious I attended and found very few unorganized in attendance. With all of its usual noise, Local No. 865 of the A. F. of L. was unable to get out even a corporal's guard from among the thousands of workers who pass their days in ceaseless toil in the hotels and restaurants of Chicago.

Pluggers issued in advance of this meeting stated emphatically that all workers in the culinary trades would be placed in one great union; that eight hours would constitute a day's work and six days would be demanded instead of the present twelve hour day and seven day week. But the facts in the case proved to be quite different. The A. F. of L. held out the same bait to the steel workers. The slogan "One Big Union" presaged their strike, but hardly had the workers received their cards when the work of craft segregation began. The different industrial workers were placed in different unions and the principles of industrial unionism utterly destroyed. This outfit proposes to do exactly the same thing with the hotel and restaurant workers. They bring the unorganized into a massmeeting, get their fees, then put them into three unions—the cooks' union, the waiters' union and the union of miscellaneous workers. All these unions are officered by the most conservative elements in the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The following application blank is handed out at the door:

Application

I, the undersigned, hotel or restaurant worker, firmly believe that 8 hours should constitute a day's work and six days a week's work and believing that only by organization of all workers into One Great Union can we procure these just demands and procure a better wage and sanitary working conditions, I agree to become a member of Local No. 865 as soon as 5,000 hotel and restaurant workers who are not members of said local will sign a similar application.

Residence .....
Occupation .....
Remarks .....

$1 special initiation fee for short time only, $1. Headquarters, 214 N. State street.

Now, the A. F. of L. Local No. 865, not having any orators of its own, sent an appeal to the Chicago Federation of Labor, so the meeting had its shining lights from the U. M. W. of A., Women's Trade Union League, and a so-called colored radical by the name of R. F. Sims. One cannot help thinking that the hashers, pearl divers and cooks might be interested in shop talks about their work in kitchens; however, this was not the subject for discussion. The U. M. W. of A. officials talked about coal mining and the steel strike. The females overhauled the garment industry and the colored brother dealt in radicalism and in general consigned the workers to any kind of unionism imaginable. The unorganized, if any were there, bore the punish[illegible] with some degree of patience fo[illegible] and then sought an exit from the place.

The appeal of these labor skates was for their own material interests. Their aim is to intrench the chosen few at the expense of the unorganized. The workers are unwilling to line up in the A. F. of L. and they are turning to the only union that is worth their consideration—the H. R. & D. No. 1100 of the I. W. W.

In analyzing the disinterestedness of the unorganized, it will be remembered that they have been trimmed good and plenty in years gone by. Several years ago a general strike occurred in the Chicago hotels and restaurants. An officer of the union absconded with the bank roll to the tune of $10,000. In 1916, the I. W. W. pulled out sixteen scabs from Messenger's restaurants. At that time Ben Parker marched good union men past our pickets and put them to work. A fine record for a union! For a strike-breaking agency in would be good work.

Maybe this is the reason the workers wouldn't bite. It is possible that a real union with a worth while program could do something. To be certain, we are organizing the men right. In a little while you will see in the window of your cafe not the impotent emblem of Local No. 865; but the universal label of the I. W. W.

ATTENTION, DELEGATES

A meeting of all job delegates will be held at 119 S. Throop street, Dec. 14, at 3 p. m. Delegates are requested to attend. Important. Chas. Fahn, Joint Secretary.

WICHITA DEFENDANTS CONFRONT JURY!

PROSECUTION OPENS FIRE IN KANSAS TRIAL

JURY COMPLETED AND ROBERTSON STATES GOVERNMENT'S IN EVIDENCE CASE—LITERATURE PUT

The trial of the I. W. W. cases at Kansas City, Kan., began Monday, Dec. 1. The government consumed four and one-half days in the examination of the jurors. The jury was completed on Friday afternoon, the fifth. The following morning Fred Robertson made the opening address for the prosecution. One of the defendants writes that many of the ridiculous things said by Roberson caused them to laugh, "the cuters seemed disorganiezd in their presentation of evidence."

Three witnesses were introduced from the publishing houses in Chicago where "Solidarity" and many pamphlets of the Industrial Workers of the World have been printed. The government is pushing its case as hard as it can, while Judge Pollock seems to assume the attitude that he is not going to stand for any delay whatever.

There are none more anxious for the conclusion of the trial than the defendants who have lived in the fearful jails of Kansas waiting for trial for over two years. Jack Caffrey is not being tried, having become demented while confined in the rotary jail of Sedgwick county, Kan. He is now confined in a state institution for the insane.

The Trial Begins

Kansas City, Kan., Dec. 9.—(Special Correspondence to The New Solidarity).—Twenty-eight men arrested because of membership in the Industrial Workers of the World and alleged heinous offenses against the United States government in its efforts to compel the Kaiser and his junkers to uphold democratic principles are now on trial in the United States court here after waiting many of them without bail, for more than two years.

This famous case, now called in every section of the world the infamous Wichita persecution, reached the trial stage on Monday morning, Dec. 1 when United States Judge Simon C. Pollock opened court in the Federal building here.

Despite persecution, despite confinement in places unfit for human habitation, despite the undoubted physical decline of a number of them, these men stand true to their class living, proof that "dungeons dark" kindle rather than smother the fires of class consciousness in men and women who believe in labor's solidarity.

These men form what might be called the thin red line for they are all that is left of two groups of seventy-six men who were arrested in Augusta, Kan., in two raids conducted on Nov. 20 and Nov. 23, 1917.

They are on trial on a third indictment, quashing of the first indictment releasing more than half from further charges, while several were dropped when the second indictment fell through.

Drive Men Insane

Others still died in prison, while loss of reason has taken at least two of these victims of the class war. In fact, one of those who faced trial with his fellow workers is now missing from their ranks for this very reason. John Caffray, the last to leave the group, lost his reason following his continuous confinement in Wichita and other jails. This Spanish war veteran went insane sometime ago, but despite a repeated request for his removal to an institution for the feeble-minded which counsel for the General Defense committee of the Industrial Workers of the World made to the authorities, this unfortunate individual was kept in prison.

Counsel for the defense repeated this request last week, asking that an alienist of standing be engaged to examine him. The request was granted and one of the best medical authorities in the state examined the unfortunate man last Tuesday night. He immediately reported that he should be separated from his fellows and prison life and confined in an institution for the feeble-minded. The rebel worker will leave for his future home within the next few days.

In spite of their persecution and long confinement, the Wobblies now on trial are optimistic and prepared to go to Leavenworth if need be, in the belief that they are merely advance guards for the army of labor.

Like Chicago Trial

The prosecution's line of attack is not unlike that in the famous Chicago trial. Though the war which raged then is now over, with the possible exception of the formal signing of peace, all the wartime prejudices, all the play on patriotism, all the efforts to praise Sam Gompers and belittle labor men who consider him reactionary, are played upon by counsel for the government.

The preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World again faces attack while various Wobbly songs which condemn international wars and also the "deadly parallel," comparing the resolutions adopted by the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. at the outset of the recent war, are all parts of evidence introduced by the prosecution.

This play on patriotism follows the selection of a jury and opposition to efforts of the defense to separate charges against those who were merely members of the Industrial Workers of the World and those who were also classed as alien enemies.

When court opened on the first day of the month, Fred H. Moore, chief counsel for the defense, immediately endeavored to have the cases of those who are also charged with being alien enemies separated from the others. He saw clearly what form of prosecution would be adopted. Events fast developing show that he was correct in his forecast. Mr. Moore, however, made exception to the judge's adverse ruling so that it may be subject for an appeal. Miss Caroline Lowe is associate counsel.

Fred Robertson, of Kansas City, Kan., United States district attorney, and Col. Sam Amidon, of Wichita, Democratic state committee chairman for Kansas, are chief counsel for the government.

Prospective Jurors Prejudiced

From the examination of the very first juror Monday morning, until the completion of a jury on Friday, the prosecution made every effort to obtain a jury which would have no particle of sympathy with the aspirations of wage workers. Only one member of a craft union out of 185 men examined before it was possible to obtain a jury of twelve men who would admit they were able or willing to drop their prejudices against the accused for a long enough period to hear the evidence, was on the four panels. Most of the civic prejudiced jurors were farmers in communities removed from sections where labor unions are in existence while certain bankers, certain insurance brokers, officers of the peace and employers were among those questioned by the judge and the lawyers for the prosecution and the defense.

One hundred men were ready for jury duty when court was called Monday morning. Less than half a dozen were obtained out of this number. Twenty-five more then were chosen from the three nearest counties. They did not complete. Five more then were chosen by deputies from the three nearest counties. Not enough men were available for jury duty out of this number, so the deputies were ordered to go out into the street and bring in ten of the first men they could get. When the lawyers got through with them one juror's seat was still vacant. The judge called on the court officers to have twenty-five men ready for Friday morning. From that number, after the defense had exhausted its ten challenges and the prosecution its six challenges, the jury was completed.

This is the jury: G. J. Grinter, farmer, Vance; Joseph Mills, farmer, Leona; W. M. Lewin, farmer, Stockton; Abraham Troup Jr., banker, Stuggate; W. S. Boylan, abstractor, Kansas City; J. J. Knight, farmer, Goodland; Fred Baldwin, farmer, Pomona; Ike Conger, farmer, Caldwell; William Hoover, farmer, Burlingame; W. W. Page, farmer, Silver Lake; C. E. Abrahams, real estate, Kansas City; George W. Sasche, farmer, Hartford.

Read Newspaper Lies

Before these twelve men were selected the defense was compelled to give a most thorough examination to scores and scores of men, many of whom declared they were absolutely opposed to the mildest kind of labor organization. All of them with possibly one exception admitted that he never met any members of the I. W. W., but was prejudiced against that organzation because of reports in the daily newspapers.

This one exception seemed extremely anxious to get on the jury. He admitted, following severe cross-examination by Attorney Moore, that he was one of a mob which drove 185 members of the Industrial Workers of the World out of Wakeeney, Trego county, Kansas, in 1916, at the point of shot guns. He appeared discomfited when challenged.

Elihue Alleman, former sheriff of Trego county who, it is alleged, was locked in the jail at Wakeeney in July, 1916, after 156 alleged members of the I. W. W. had taken his prisoners away from him, will be one of the witnesses.

Governor Robertson of Oklahoma was put on the stand Saturday, he being called merely to identify the signature of one of the defendants who registered for the draft at a booth where the governor was one of the board.

The announcement that Oklahoma's governor would be a witness in the I. W. W. trial was heralded with headlines in the capitalist papers which have been conducting an extremely vicious campaign against Alex. Howat of the Kansas miners and others active in the class war.

The feeling here against the I. W. W. is extremely bitter and talk of obtaining ropes to hang them being made in stores in the vicinity of the Federal building. A Missouri lawyer who happened to drop in to hear the case declared the other day in the court room and following a session that if he were called on as a juror he would admit his prejudice and say that "if I had my way I would take them all out and stand them against a stone wall and rifle them with shot."

Those on trial stand true to their class. Their lengthy jail confinement has made them determined to face the worst, conscious of the fact that they are members of the working class who are on trial for a principle.

Those out on bonds are: Robert Poe, John Wallberg, Edwin J. Huber, Harry McCarl, S. P. Hicok, Harry Drew, Frank Patton, A. M. Blumberg, Wensel Francik, E. M. Boyd, George Yarlott and W. M. Lyons.

Those still without bail are: F. J. Gallagher, Michael Sapper, Albert Barr, C. W. Anderson, Sam Forbes, Phineas Eastman, Leo Stark, Morris Hecht, Oscar Gordon, —— Higgins, Fred Grau, Paul Maihak, George Wenger, Carl Schnell and Ernest Henning.

THE STORY OF WICHITA

Kansas City, Kan., Dec. 9.—(Special Correspondence to The New Solidarity)—Every thinking members of the working class in America who has ever read anything other than the capitalist press knows about the famous or infamous Wichita case.

It is true that individual members of the working class have received prominent publicity as had all those class war prisoners, but no other considerable group of wage workers has ever suffered such treatment as these victims of capitalist justice as administered in the jails of the state of Kansas.

Perhaps the long, determined and persistent persecution of these men is because of their efforts to organize the workers in a basic industry which is concentrated in the hands of a small number of wilful men who wield power equal to any other single group of industrial kings.

One fact stands out regardless of everything else, and that is the determination to make an example of men who dared to advocate organization of toilers in the oil fields of Kansas and Oklahoma. This determination found an ally in the cry of patriotism which marked this nation's entrance into the world war. The world war gave employers their opportunity to attack militant unionists and those engaged in organization of workers in the oil and agricultural industries bore the brunt of the onslaught on labor in the middle west, the agricultural industry being drawn into the battle, it is thought, in order to gain sympathy for suppression of working class organization in the oil fields.

Raid Union Hall

On No. 20, 1917, following a successful campaign of organization in the oil districts, raids were made on headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World in Augusta, Kan. A second raid followed three days later.

Augusta, which then had a 5,000 population, is in Butler county and twenty-two miles east of Wichita. It is in the center of the oil region.

With theatrical display, raids were made on a tent and nearby dwelling, the victims being taken to Edorado nearby in automobile trucks. They did not have a hearing until more than a week afterward when the county attorney read a vagrancy warrant to them while they were in the jail. It charged them with hanging around places of ill fame, bootlegging "joints" and gambling "joints." Certain of the men did play an occasional game of pool, the rooms they patronized being popular with deputy sheriffs and others who have to do with the administration of the law. The charges themselves were merely excuses to stop organization activity.

Take Men to Wichita

The theatrical stage play continued. It became more stage like with each rehearsal.

Heavily armed guards accompanied the prisoners to the black hole of Wichita jail Dec. 7, each quarry wearing leg irons and handcuffs. The next day they got a hearing before the United States commissioner. They were bound over to go before the grand jury in March without any legal representative being present in their behalf. They were told it was not necessary for them to have an attorney, according to prisoners. They were held in jail.

Two police officers got on the stand at the hearing before the United States commissioner and testified that they found bombs in the places raided. Both admitted they did not know the character of the bombs, just where they were found or when they were discovered. One "dick" thought the bombs were of a turpentine nature, while "Poker Slim," the other "dick," thought the bombs were operated by electricity. He even went so far as to say that this type of bomb could be fired with either fuse or a battery. He also swore that he found a lot of paper in the raided places with blood red ink writing on it. Both these men have since been dismissed from the Eldorado police force, one report having it that "Poker Slim" lost his job because he was caught taking valuables off of prisoners.

None of this bomb and red ink evidence was introduced into later court proceedings. It answered its purpose, however. Guttersnipe newspapers and peddlers of gossip spread the story that "them pesky I. W. W.'s was ketched with bombs and bloody liratoor."

Separate Prisoners

Six of these workingmen were moved to the Reno county jail in Hutchinson on Jan. 5, 1918, six more being taken about the same time to Newton.

Five of the men arrested in the Augusta raids, whose parents resided in Germany when these wage earners entered a capitalist-controlled world, were taken from Wichita to the alien enemy internment camp at Fort Douglas, Utah, in January or February. They were charged with being members of the Industrial Workers of the World and also as alien enemies.

All were brought back to Wichita for the September, 1918, term of court. The indictment of conspiracy against them was quashed.

But they were re-indicted, although they were never taken near the court room.

Again the splitting up method was adopted, some remaining in Wichita while others went to Hutchinson, others to Wichita, others to Lawrence, and still others to Kansas City, Kan., jails.

In March of this year they again appeared in Wichita for trial. Geo. F. Vanderveer, attorney for the defense, obtaining thirty days in which to submit briefs. The government got an additional thirty days in which to answer them. At the end of this sixty day period United States Judge Simon O. Pollock, before whom the case is now being tried in this city, gave his decision.

Quash Second Indictment

Early in June of this year he quashed the second indictment.

Between the quashing of that indictment and the appearance of a third one the men were held in jail, no papers of any kind being presented to show why they should be kept in prison during this ten day period.

On a third indictment the perpetual prisoners were kept in Wichita, Hutchinson, Newton, Lawrence and Kansas City, Kan., jails, although sensational reports of "dangerous characters" being about Hutchinson at the beginning of the 1919 harvest caused removal of all class war prisoners from Hutchinson to Ottawa jail.

On Sept. 22 oral arguments to quash the third indictment were made at Wichita, but Judge Pollock refused to take such action.

A change of venue was permitted, however, the insanitary condition of the Wichita jail being the reason. Three lawyers—two judges and a former judge, appointed as a committee to examine the jail—reported that Wichita jail where these men had lived going on two years, was unfit for human habitation.

The prisoners were then taken to Leavenworth (Leavenworth county) jail, Kansas City, Kan. (Wyandotte county) jail and Ottawa (Franklin county) jail. They were held in these places until Monday, Dec. 1, when all who were left of the original group of wage workers arrested way back in the early fall of 1917, faced trial in the Federal building here.

OPENING OF TRIAL

Kansas City, Kan., Dec. 9.—(Special Correspondence of The New Solidarity) — Although United States firms, in common with those of other allied nations, are engaged in the world's keenest struggle for foreign trade with Germany as well as other countries, the United States is technically still at war with the Imperial German government and this latter fact, in the opinion of keen observers, forms the basis on which the defendants in the famous Wichita case against members of the I. W. W. are now facing trial in the Federal building here.

The war and this country's relations with Germany crop up in the case from day to day, the prosecution using every available opportunity, figuratively, at least, to flap the flag in front of the jury.

Judge Simon O. Pollock, before whom the case is being tried, refused to separate the indictments so that five men born in Germany might be tried separately from their fellow workers, such separation being sought because they are also charged with being alien enemies.

Examination of prospective jurors by the prosecution also included the same issue of patriotism.

Ask for Severance

Fred H. Moore, chief attorney for the defense, and Miss Caroline H. Lowe, associate attorney, filed a motion for severance.

They did so in behalf of Harry McCarl, Morris Hecht, E. J. Huber, John Wallberg, Leo Stark, John McCaffrey, Jim Davis, Arthur Blumberg, Tom O'Day and Harry Drew, who asked for a severance on these grounds:

First—That none of them (designated in the bill of severance as Group 1) held any official position in the I. W. W. or its affiliated organizations during the period covered in the indictment.

Second—That all of them are citizens of the United States, have declared their intention to become such or are citizens of countries allied with this country in the conduct of the war against Germany, with the exception of Leo Stark, who is a citizen of Mexico.

Third—"That the defendants here named allege the fact that their co-defendants named in the bill of indictment herein, towit: Carl Schnell, Paul Maihak, Ernest Henning, George Wagner and Fred Grau, referred to as Group 2, were from or about April 6, 1918, and still are, citizens of a country with which plaintiff (the United States) was and is at war—citizens of the Imperial German government, and that each and all of said co-defendants last hereinbefore named, were originally taken into custody and held by the plaintiff as alien enemies."

Fourth—That they believe the government will attempt to prove that all the defendants named in the bill of indictment other than the petitioners and those in Group 2, held "some office, employment or agency in the Industrial Workers of the World" or its kindred organizations, as well as certain persons named as co-conspirators.

Fifth—"That none of the makers of this motion are specifically charged in the bill of indictment with the doing of any one or more of twenty overt acts charged to have been done in the bill of indictment."

Sixth—That none of the makers of the motion were in the employ or were acting as agents or servants of any one or more of the organizations named.

Seventh—That none of the petitioners received "any money or moneys or any reward of any kind or character whatsoever, either for services rendered or services to be rendered, or for any purposes whatsoever except a small allowance for food while confined in jail."

Eighth—"That the gravamen of the offense or offenses attempted to be set up in the bill of indictment herein is based almost solely and exclusively upon an alleged conspiracy on the part of the defendants named in the bill of indictment to obstruct and impede the execution of certain legislation passed by the Congress of the United States, part of said legislation having been passed in furtherance of the successful conducting of the war then being conducted with the Imperial German government, all as will more definitely and specifically appear by an examination of the bill of indictment herein."

Ninth—"That the bill of indictment names thirty-seven defendants and thirteen conspirators. That the bill of indictment contains four counts attempting to set up four separate and distinct conspiracies and the bill of indictment has endorsed thereon names of approximately 150 witnesses, and that by reason thereof it is manifast that trial of this cause will involve many and divers issues calling for submission of a vast range of testimony, all going to many and divers ramifications."

Tenth—"That for and by reason of said fact that defendants listed in Group 2, each of them citizens and subjects of a country with which plaintiff was and is at war, the Imperial German government, which state of war has inevitably and properly created and engendered feelings of great hatred and malice and ill will as against the said Imperial German government and all and parcel of the entire body of the community wherein this cause will be tried, and exists widespread in the minds of all prospective jurors at the time and place of the trial hereof, defendants making this motion do allege that it will be impossible for them and each of them or any of them to obtain a fair and impartial jury herein to try this case as against the makers of this motion, if they are not granted individually severances and separate trial from said defendants named in the second group."

Eleventh—"That said defendants making this motion and named in the first group herein and each of them allege that any jury to be impanelled herein will find great and extreme difficulty and be unable to distinguish and hold separate and apart the evidence properly applicable to the makers of this motion, the first group, from that properly applicable to the second group, and that, for and by reason thereof, a verdict may be returned as against the makers of this motion upon a lesser degree of evidence than would be required were said persons listed in the second group tried separately from the makers of this motion."

What Indictment Charges

Twelfth—"The bill of indictment herein charges the defendants with four conspiracies:

(a) "A conspiracy to prevent, hinder and delay the execution of certain laws of the United States specifically set forth in the indictment, the major part of said laws so set forth being laws passed in furtherance of the successful prosecution of the war against the Imperial German government."

(b) "A conspiracy to aid, abet, etc., male persons subject to being drafted into military service not to register and to desert the services of the United States of America."

(c) "A conspiracy to cause insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty in the military forces of the United States when the United States was at war with the Imperial German government."

(d) "A conspiracy to limit the facilities for transporting necessaries, to restrict the supply of necessaries and to restrict the distribution of necessaries.

"The result of all of said conspiracies, each carried into effect, would have been to discourage, obstruct and prevent the successful prosecution by the United States of its said war with the Imperial German government.

"That by reason of said alien citizenship of five defendants named herein and classified as Group 2, color of motive for carrying out of the objects and purposes of said alleged conspiracy is given and, in event that the makers of this motion are tried together and with the defendants named in the second group, grave and serious danger arises that said color of motive so inferable as against the second group, will be extended and made applicable to the first group, which said danger cannot be obviated or set aside by any instruction that this court may give."

Thirteen—"That the makers of this motion believe the government will introduce evidence consisting of letters to or from persons holding official positions in the organization not listed in Group 1 or Group 2, these persons being C. W. Anderson, O. E. Gordon, F. J. Gallagher, Wencil Francik, E. M. Boyd, Albert Barr, Mike Quinn, Sam Forbes, Phineas Eastman, S. P. Hicock, V. W. Lyons, Frank Patton, Peter J. Higgins, R. A. Lambert, Robert Poe, Michael Sapper and J. Gresback."

This last group is referred to as Group 3.

Fourteen—"That a number of the overt acts charged to have been done by the defendants in the bill of indictment on file are specifcally charged and laid to the door of certain of the defendants named and referred to in Group 3."

Fifteen—"That to try the makers of the motion for a severance with them 'will hopelessly confuse the issues involved in the trial in the minds of any jury,' making it impossible for any jury of laymen to properly separate and apply to the proper defendants, following a lengthy trial, the various issues."

The motion for a severance concludes by saying that "Group 1 moves that their trial may come on to be heard separately and apart from the trials of the defendants named in Group 2 hereof and separately from the trials of the defendants named in Group 3."

A motion was also made that Judge Pollock compel the government to elect upon which of the four counts in the indictment it would proceed to try the defendants, giving these reasons:

First—That each count carries separate and distinct penalities, in event of conviction, with the exception of the second and fourth, which carry the same penalties.

Second—That the four separate conspiracies attempted to be set up in the indictment begin and end at different periods of time.

Third—That the four separate alleged conspiracies would properly be prompted by different motives and intents.

A third motion was made for a bill of particulars, in which all the defendants ask for the "meaning intended to be imputed by the use of such words as 'unlawful,' 'criminal,' 'threats,' 'assault,' 'intimidation,' 'murders upon the persons,' 'sabotage,' 'direct action,' 'working the sab cat,' 'wearing the wooden shoe,' 'slowing down tactics,' and various other phrases used in the indictments."

Judge Pollock would not entertain any one of the motions. Mr. Moore gave notice of objection to his rulings.

LEARN LESSON OF SOLIDARITY BY LOSING STRIKE

NEW YORK PRINTERS, BEATEN BY CRAFT UNION TRAITORS, LAY FOUNDATION FOR THE ONE BIG UNION

The New York printing strike is lost. After eight weeks of a magnificent struggle, their ranks almost unbroken to the last, the composing and press room workers acknowledged defeat and returned to work. They were whipped, not by the bosses, but by their own international craft unions which they had set at defiance by their unauthorized "revolt;" also by the wretched scabbery of other craft unionists in the industry. It was a peremptory mandate from the International Typographical union, threatening the immediate revocation of their charter unless they returned to work at once, which at last broke the spirit of the printers and, when they surrendered, the strike collapsed.

With the superb solidarity these workers displayed, they were bound to have won, but for their craft union affiliation. That is the big lesson which not one of the printers and pressmen who gallantly fought and lost can have failed to take to heart. The fakers who sold out the men who blindly trusted them—Scott, Berry, Hayes and the other scoundrels—may hug themselves over this victory, but their triumph will be short-lived. The printing strikers have learned on the picket line the lesson of industrial unionism. Already since the strike ended the foundation of an organization embracing all the crafts involved has been laid in New York. Whether this shall grow into its logical development—one big industrial union—depends largely upon what use the I. W. W. makes of its unparalleled opportunity. We could make no better use of money right now than to send the best organizer available into the New York printing industry. He would find none but willing ears for his message and could in no time enroll thousands in Printing and Publishing Workers' Industrial Union No. 1200.

In other cities, principally Chicago, union men got out New York printing and helped break the strike. It is due to the Chicago crafts, at least, to say that this was put across on the workers by treachery. The [illegible] unions voted to handle no New York work unless it was brought west permanently under contract. Several large magazines transferred their work from New York to Chicago. The union business agents were invited by the proprietors accepting the work to examine the contracts, and the former reported to the employes of the shops that it was all right to go ahead and get the stuff out; that it was all fastened in Chicago by iron-bound contracts of from one to five years' duration.

Last Saturday, scarcely more than a week after the New York strike ended, the workers in the Chicago plants who had keep engaged to do the struck work were uncermoniously bundled into the street with the information that the magazines had been taken back East. The Chicago printers, suddenly realized they had been duped by somebody into scabbing on their New York brothers, and there was an explosion of wrath which means no good to whoever is found responsible. What happened to the "iron-bound contracts" remains to be explained and the local union officers here have one big job explaining ahead of them. And so, in Chicago as in New York, there is presented to the I. W. W. a chance to reach this industry such as it never had before and may not soon have again. Is the I. W. W. equal to the occasion?

Organization and Defense

DEFENSE MEETING

Dec. 5, 1919.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Mat K. Fox.

Members present: Fox, Lewis, Verbanac, Zaphiroff, Sandgren, Berton, Haywood, Whitehead, Homich, Holmen, Ogden, Newman, Speed, Presi.

Absent members: Varney, Perlow.

Minutes of previous meeting read and correction made to read, secretary reported Metzen had been asked by members to handle claims for damage suits and was told by secretary to confine his work to work given him by the Defense committee. Minutes adopted as corrected.

Reports and Communications

Letters from Grady of Spokane, and Emerson, McKinley, Spear and George Williams from Seattle, also minutes of G. O. C. No. 500 and No. 400 of Spokane, requesting as vitally important, that Vanderveer be sent to the coast to handle Centralia and other cases.

Letter from the men in jail at Sandpoint, Idaho, asking for either Vanderveer, Costella or Donovan of Butte to defend them.

Moved and seconded that this business be laid on the table till Vanderveer appears.

Letter from Moore and reply by secretary read and ordered filed. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Vanderveer be sent to the coast at once.

Vanderveer takes the floor and gives statement as to how far he has got along with the work on the Chicago appeal.

Motion amended that we wire Seattle that Vanderveer will leave for the coast in ten days. Carried.

Telegram from Sioux City read and referred to papers and filed.

Telegram from San Francisco that McHugo was found guilty in five minutes. Referred to papers and filed.

Telegram from Attorney Mulks saying that Tonn was held for grand jury, and that the Scotts Bluff cases were dismissed.

Telegram from Vancouver, Wash., that nine members held for criminal syndicalism. Telegram from Raton, N. M., read.

Moved and seconded that Vancouver, Wash., cases be referred to the Northwest Defense committee. Carried.

Moved and seconded that McDonald be instructed by wire to secure local lawyer to defend Raton case. Carried.

Chairman Fox desired to resign from the Defense committee.

Moved and seconded that Sandgren be elected temporary chairman. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the resignation of Mat K. Fox be not accepted. Carried.

Moved and seconded to adjourn. Carried. Thos. Whitehead.

THE BAIL AND BOND COMMITTEE

Wherever men have been called with a bailable offense and the court has fixed the amount of the bail, it is a perfectly legal enterprise for persons interested in the welfare of the accused to raise the funds by which the bail demands of the court may be satisfied and the prisoners be released until their cases may come up for trial. Under the legal right, the Co-Operative Bail and Bond committee has been acting, being at all times advised by a competent attorney. Its function has been to gather in the small sums that the workers could contribute and combine them for this eminently proper purpose. It is organized for no other purpose and conducts no propaganda nor engages in other activities.

It has always used the mails, for its purposes were legitimate and perfectly open and above board.

But, following the recent raids, the mail of the committee has been held up, and in order to receive communications it has been compelled to remove its address to 318 North Wyoming street, Butte, Mont.

The postal authorities have begun to release the mail of the committee and recent contributors to the bail and bond fund will be mailed their receipts as fast as the mail is turned over by the department. Six letters, in the last mail released, contained $950. All persons who have funds that they can loan the Co-Operative Bail and Bond committee are asked to forward them, as the need is now urgent. However, be sure to read the advertisement of the committee which appears in this issue.

NEW YORK DEFENSE COMMITTEE, I. W. W.

Report for Week Ending Nov. 29. '19

Total receipts	$1,072.17
Total expenditures	234.50
Balance	$ 837.67
Adv. to A. Arnoff, Boston, Mass., Nov. 21	190.00
Cash on hand and in bank.	$ 647.67

J. D. Carliph, Fin. Secy.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD:

Dec. 1, 1919.

Fellow Worker:

The financial condition of the General Organization is in a critical state and unless immediate steps are taken to install a proper system of accounting this condition will very rapidly become worse.

November 1 finds the General Organization with a deficit of $10,000, the causes for which may be classified as follows: Increased production of literature without proper cost records by which to regulate the selling price and insure a uniform precentage of revenue from same; deficit of publications, an obsolete and careless method of collections from Industrial Unions, and the machinery of organization being given a second consideration due to the increased activities of defense.

The principal leakage may be blamed squarely on the utter lack of any system of accounting. There never has been any attempt at scientific accounting in the General Headquarters, which fact, coupled with the developments of production and sales, places us on the same basis as any industrial concern in the printing and publishing industry, but leaving us like a ship at sea without a rudder by which to steer our course.

The Federal Trade Commission has called attention to the fact that less than 20 per cent of the business concerns in this country have a cost system, and that a large proportion of the many failures recorded every year are due to the absence of any accurate knowledge of what it costs to manufacture and sell. The above statement is applicable to us so long as we manufacture and sell under the capitalist system

First and foremost we need a system of cost finding in our print shop which will not only embrace the prime cost, but take in all the elements of overhead expense. This will include rent, repairs, depreciation on machinery, etc.

Our stock room must be systematized and a stock record installed carrying a perpetual inventory of finished goods or merchandise. The labor and material involved in the packing and shipping must be taken as an indirect expense against the cost of the goods sold.

Beginning with November 1 a division of the sales has been made as follows:

1. Direct charges — Literature; Buttons and Pins; Card Cases; Pennants; Charters and Seals; Supplies, Office; Supplies, Delegate.

Payment to be due on all goods shipped on a direct charge immediately after receipt of same.

2. Consignment charges — Due Books; Due Stamps; All Assessment Stamps.

A definite line has been drawn between the two classes of shipments in order to avoid the least bit of confusion and in the above classifications you will find under Consignment, the minimum amount of expenses to headquarters while at the same time involving the greatest expenditures of the Industrial Unions. The items included under direct charges are an exceedingly heavy expense to headquarters and involve the smallest expenditures of the Industrial Unions.

Heretofore, all shipments to Industrial Unions have been in reality on consignment, to be paid for when sold. This procedure involves an enormous outlay of funds in the purchase of raw material and finished goods and the printing and publishing of the literature without providing sufficient revenue to offset the expenses incurred, to say nothing of furnishing any working capital.

Industrial Union secretaries are requested to specify the invoice number on all direct charges in making their remittance or to make a distribution of their remittance as per items listed under Direct and Consignment charges.

Goods shipped on a consignment charge will become due and payable according to the monthly sales for which each Industrial Union will be billed as a direct charge. All secretaries are requested to forward a copy of their financial statements showing classifications of sales for the month as per consignment items.

All Industrial Union secretaries, editors and persons desiring literature and supplies from the stock room will place their order in the hands of the biller, where all three copies, invoice, office copy and shipping order, will be made out at once, eliminating any waste of time or confusion.

A call must go out at once for all Industrial Unions to take an inventory of all supplies in their hands, to be turned in by December 31, 1919.

After this is accomplished, steps can be taken to wipe out the huge deficit against various organizations.

Another problem which should be taken into consideration is the apportioning of the floor space and the charging of same to the various occupants.

Reports will follow showing the standing of each Industrial Union with headquarters and their increased indebtedness since July 1.

This matter is of vital importance to every member of the organization and copies of this report should be placed in the hands of every branch secretary in order that the rank and file may be made familiar with these conditions.

The new book which was adopted at the convention was to cost 12 1-2 cents each. Due to the increased cost of material the cost of these books is now 20 cents each which means that these books are handled by headquarters at a loss. We would like an expression from the membership regarding a return to the old book and must hear from the Industrial Unions as to the payment of a 5-cent increase on the new books. The failure to meet this increase will mean that headquarters is compelled to resume [illegible] of the old due book.

Let every fellow worker consider these matters seriously and take the proper action to start the ball rolling in the proper way.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
THOS. WHITEHEAD,
General Secretary-Treasurer.
GEORGE SPEED,
Chairman of the G. E. B.

BULLETIN OF SALT LAKE DISTRICT BULLETIN

M. M. W. I. U. No. 800, I. W. W.
Dec. 1, 1919.

Fellow Workers:

Push the DEFENSE STAMPS FOR CLASS WAR PRISONERS. FUNDS ARE NEEDED!

Hundreds of members are being arrested everywhere. Many are being railroaded without counsel. We must stand by those of our class who are being persecuted because they are loyal to our class. The best way you can help is by aiding the work of organization and buying Defense stamps. Delegates, **PUSH THE DEFENSE STAMPS!**

Already the frame-up has been proven in Centralia. Counsel for those arrested and indicted are being arrested or run out of town. Money is needed to fight this frame-up. The Seattle dailies have been denied the mailing privileges on the ground that THEY ADVOCATED arson, riot and MURDER.

Bingham—Solidarity wins again. All men working on the 1800 Apex mine left after dinner on account of blasting during the noon hour and on account of the vulgar language of the shift boss. Foreman met them and told them to report again in the morning and everything would be all right. The old methods of getting rock in the box is a thing of the past. Everything points to a 100 per cent camp at Bingham. Investigation here by representatives of the mine owners has placed the number of members in this organization at more than 1,600. They claim to have the names of that many members. Chief gunman of the Utah Copper Co. visits Highland Boy. Told a pool room man to keep the Wobblies out of his place. What pool room man told him would cheer the heart forever of any Wob.

Owing to the fact that delegates having Bail and Bond books have been arrested and their books confiscated all Bail and Bond books have been called in. Send your book to this office. New books will be issued in a few days. Do not recognize Bail and Bond books unless they have a recent date.

The Chaplin meeting here was a great success. Attendance, 400, collection, $126; literature sales, $16; five new members and good propaganda.

The daily press here has been trying to stir the mob to violence. Collins of the Rotary club follows in line and appoints a committee to investigate. If they want a fair investigation of the I. W. W. we will help them and publish the findings.

Eureka—Nick Fernando, Morton and Pete Hood of the W. F. of M. who are responsible for the introduction of the rustling card here, are waxing fat on their reward in the form of good leases. The rustling card was offered to the employers to keep out organization of the workers, but the I. W. W. has grown as a result of the actions of the bosses' union men.

Work can be had at all the mines in this district, except Eureka.

Now is the time for members to take out credentials. The workers are ready to line up.

The time is opportune for organization in the coal camps. Delegates make the drive among coal miners who are already disgusted with the U. M. W. of A.

Delegates, the drive must be made on the mills and smelters. Members working in mills and smelters communicate with this office.

Work for a six-hour day. The best aid to a better livelihood is shorter hours. The hours of labor are too long and life is too short to enjoy it in full after the present day's work.

The boys in Leavenworth want published an I. W. W. handbook written by the membership. The plan is to have the departments explained and then the industries explained by the members who work there. It would be written to show how each industry is dependent upon the other and, therefore, the need of the One Big Union. Write an article and send it to this office here. Details on this plan later.

Send in funds for the Centralia and class war prisoners.

Send for credentials. Send for literature.

With you in the fight that's right,
Chas. M. Berger.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 400, I. W. W.

Bulletin No. 60

Chicago, Dec. 8, 1919.

Fellow Workers:

During the past week the General Defense committee has had many calls for lawyers from all parts of the country. It has always been the policy of the committee to give each and every case as much attention as possible, but calls for lawyers and money are coming in so fast these days that we are afraid unless there is a big flow of money toward 1001 W. Madison, that some of the cases will have to be neglected.

Word comes from Frisco that the jury in the McHugo case was only out for five minutes when they returned with a verdict of GUILTY. An appeal will be taken and this will mean that a vast amount of money will be needed to reverse the verdict. The McHugo case was the first one of criminal syndicalism to be tried in [illegible] and unless the [illegible] the hundred other cases which are similar to it will all be put over the same way.

News comes from the Northwest that a change of venue has been secured to Aberdeen, Wash., for the Centralia case. That is not at all suitable to the defense so another application will be made. Trial is set for Jan. 3 and Vanderveer will have charge of the defense. Van has been in Chicago working on the appeal, but will leave for the Northwest in the very near future.

The Wichita case is now on and according to lawyers who are handling it we will need many more thousands of dollars in order to go through with the trial.

There never was a time in the history of the I. W. W. when money was more needed than it is now. We can easily find a place for at least $100,000 for defense purposes and at the same time we must remember that the work of organizing the workers has to be carried along.

We are getting a new five dollar stamp in the field for Centralia and Raids and all members and delegates should write in for a supply of them, but more important than anything else is the need for active delegates at this time.

Every member who can read and write should send in to the office of his industrial union and get credentials and supplies and do all in his power to organize the workers into the I. W. W.

We are all agreed that each and every member who is in jail is entitled to and will get the best possible defense that we can give him, bue remember **you will not be able to insure a fit and proper defense to anyone unless you keep the work of organizing going.**

Devol, Okla.—Lots of work of all kinds, with wages from $4 to $8 per day.

Waureka, Okla.—The Empire Co. is building a pump station and is also unloading pipe preparatory to laying a 6-inch line to Burkburnett and Healdton.

Men are wanted at Neodeska where the Standard Oil Co. are doing a lot of construction work. We have also letters from delegates stating that there is a lot of work going on at the following places: Bartlesville, Ponce City, Newkirk, Tulsa, Wynone, Oscheleta, Pawhuska and Nealogany, Okla., and there is also lots of work at Eldorado, according to information received.

Write in here for credentials and supplies today.

D. N. Simpson, Chairman G. O. C.
Mat K. Fox, Secy.-Treas.

SPECIAL MEETING G. O. C., C. W. I. U. No. 573, DEC. 1, 1919

Fellow Workers Ford, Wallis, Dixon and Nelsen present.

Moved by Ford, seconded by Wallis that we postpone the convention to be held in Chicago Jan. 1 until April 15, all voting yes.

A few weeks ago the members of No. 573 decided to hold a convention Jan. 1. We stated at that time that there was only a few thousands of dollars in the treasury and that the approximate cost of having a delegate come from the coast would be $200.

After figuring out the representation we find that the Seattle district alone would have five delegates. There would be two from the California district, as well as some from Philadelphia, Boston and New York. Altogether it would take at least $3,000 for railroad fare and wages to cover this convention. We realized this when the referendum was issued, and in order to meet the expense put out a special assessment stamp. But the sale from it has not come up to expectations.

And again, since the ballots have been counted we have had some fearful experiences. The Centralia affair has happened and the members in the Northwest cannot get together to elect delegates and draw up resolutions to be presented at the convention.

We have suggestions from various sources that the convention be called off for the time being, so the G. O. C. and the secretary-treasurer decided that the convention would be postponed until the 15th of April and that a secretary-treasurer and G. O. C. be elected by referendum, they to take office early in the spring. We feel that the will be able to accomplish more by taking office at this time and becoming acquainted with the work as it starts than by coming into office in the middle of the summer.

Remember, we know that the rank and file of No. 573 should and will rule at all times, but since the ballots have been counted we have learned that halls all over the country have been closed, as well as those in the Northwest, Denver, Omaha and Des Moines have been raided and closed, so in view of the above facts we feel that in the calling off of the convention that we have acted in the best interests of the C. W. I. U. and the I. W. W. in general.

Moved by Dixon and seconded by Wallis that a call for nominations for the secretary-treasurer and G. O. C. be issued Dec. 10, nominations to be open until Jan. 20, ballots to be in the field, if possible, Feb. 1, to be recalled April 1, 1920, all voting yes.

Bob Nelsen, Chairman G. O. C.
Bert Lewis, Secy.-Treas.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 30, 1919.

To the General Defense Committee and the General Membership of the I. W. W.:

Fellow Workers:

We the undersigned, elected to audit the books of E. S. Rose, secretary and treasurer of the Bail and Bond committee, Detroit, Mich., wish to state the following:

Having audited the books for the entire month of November, we have found them to be correct and the cash balance for Dec. 1 is the same as shown on the general financial statement issued by E. S. Rose and amounts to four hundred ($400) dollars cash held on hand.

Yours for the I. W. W.,
Auditing Committee:
John Kuiniaini,
Joe Stakney,
Anth. Hohn,
Shelby Ogden.

NEW SECY. AT OMAHA

The secretaryship at Omaha has been taken over by Pat Noonan. All matters pertaining to the branch or the Defense committee should be addressed to him at Box 107, Omaha, Neb. This town is certainly hostile and raids on the rooming houses and pool rooms continue, but we are still on the map and doing our best in order that the organization may make headway in this district.

NOTICE!

John Patterson and Vasilio Supinio, who are out on deportation bonds from the Department of Immigration will report at once to the Bail and Bond committee, as the government is now ready to deport you to your native countries. Do not delay one moment in this matter as your prompt appearance will relieve your bondsmen from embarrassment and loss, and yourselves from much vexation.

John L. Engdahl,
Secy.-Treas., Co-Operative Bail and Bond Committee.

SWEDISH WORKERS MAKE APPEAL FOR THE I. W. W.

SWEDISH SYNDICALISTS GIVE POWERFUL AID TO THE I. W. W.

From a letter of Nov. 4 from John Anderson, a member of the G. E. B. of the "Central Organization of Swedish Workers (S. A. C.), the Swedish counterpart of the I. W. W., we quote the following:

We have received some subscription lists from your General Defense Committee in Chicago, but as we find it difficult to do anything with lists that have English text, the G. E. B. of the Central Organization of Swedish Workers has had printed 2,500 lists of their own with Swedish text as follows:

Liberate All Class War Prisoners

Several hundred members of the Industrial Workers of the World and other workers are held in jails and prisons of the United States. Some of these have been condemned to long terms in prison, while others, sick and broken down, still await trial. These men depend upon you for their liberation.

Wm. D. Haywood,
Secretary General Defense Committee.

To the Workers of Sweden

From the Defense Committee of our fellow workers in prison in America we have received two subscription lists with the request for aid. Believing that no members of the S. A. C. as well as all other Swedish workers wish to contribute according to each one's ability, in order that the American Syndicalists (among whom are many Swedes) shall get the aid they need for their trials and for the comfort for those in prison, we hereby are sending out a number of lists for subscriptions.

The collected funds are to be sent to the office of the "Central Organization of Swedish Workers," Box 51, Orebro, Sweden, to be forwarded from there, and will be accounted for in "Syndikalisten" and "People's Daily-Politiken."

Fellow Workers! In the name of international solidarity, it is your duty to support these fellow workers in their self-sacrificing struggle by aiding with your contribution.

General Organization of Swedish Workers, per General Executive Board.

PREAMBLE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEEP THE BULLETINS

By a Job Delegate

In times past before the entrance of the I. W. W. as an organized force to be dealt with by the employers of labor, the life of the logger was too miserable to be described. They worked on an average of 11 hours a day, and carried their own beds and slept (or tried to sleep) in vermin infested bunks. If they wanted to take a bath they had to quit to go to town, or use a five gallon kerosene can.

But from the entrance of the I. W. W. into the camps conditions have steadily improved until today in the vicinity of Seattle where the organization is strongest, the camps are supplied with clean sheets and bedding and the beds are made up and the linen is changed weekly. And owing to the 1917 strike the work is eight hours.

The lumberjack has started to educate himself and one of the greatest mediums of education is the I. W. W. No. 500 Bulletin. The lumberjack would go without almost anything rather than to miss his Bulletin. Of course, they read the papers and are great readers of the O. B. U. Monthly magazine, but he considers the Bulletin his own because he can send in a job report and it is printed and the other fellow reads it and he reads the news that his mate sends in. It serves to educate the logger as nothing else will. Now some of the members want to take the Bulletin away from him. They say it costs too much to run it. As a job delegate who has helped organize the lumber camps, I say, "Don't take the Bulletin away from the logger. He won't stand for it."

If members would only get in the habit of supporting their papers with money and news, there would be no need of curtailing our literature. So let's put more effort into the work of keeping all the literature we have and adding more to it if possible. COME ON — ALL TOGETHER — BOOST FOR THE BULLETINS!

POLICE AND JAILERS SPEAK FOR I. W. W.

Fellow Worker George Hardy is telling the story of the White Terror in America to the British people with such good effect as to inspire a protest from the National Union of Police and prison Officers of Great Britain. The following letter explains itself:

London, Nov. 18, 1919.

T. Whitehead, Esq., 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Sir—In accordance with the wishes of Mr. George Hardy, now on a tour through this country, I am directed by my executive committee to forward to you copy of the resolution which was passed by them on Nov. 17, 1919, and sent to (1) President Wilson, (2) the Attorney-General, Washington, U. S. A., and (3) His Majesty's British Ambassador to U. S. A., Washington:

Resolution:

"That this executive committee deplore the action of the government of the U. S. A. in its treatment of officials of labor organizations as instanced by the many lamentable [illegible] measures adopted [illegible] rious members of the I. W. W."

Yours faithfully,
J. H. Hayes,
General Secretary

ENGLISH WORKERS PROTEST

George Hardy is in England where he is doing some fine work in arousing interest in the welfare of the American prisoners of the class war. Wherever he has appeared before the English workers he has been able to secure their co-operation and help. They have promised not only their moral support, but in many cases financial aid as well. The following communication has been received:

Resolution

59 Gowrie Road, Battersea,
S. W. II, London, England.

That this the Battersea No. 2 branch of the "Nation Painters' Society," England, having heard the facts presented in regard to the persecution of the I. W. W. (Industrial Workers of the World), registers its most indignant protest against the continued imprisonment of the I. W. W. members convicted in Chicago, and Sacramento, Calif., under the war acts of the United States, as we are convinced that the real issues involved are between Trustified Capital and Industrial Unionism, as presented by the Industrial Workers of the World.

We further demand the release of all industrial war prisoners, including Thomas Mooney, Eugene Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare, and every member of the I. W. W. who may have been held months or years without trial, believing that it is in the interests of justice we are appealing. We are prepared to take whatever action we deem necessary for their release.

J. E. Joyce, Branch Secy.

That copy of this resolution be forwarded to the president of the U. S. A., Mr. Palmer, attorney-general of U. S., British ambassador, Washington, U. S. A., also copy sent to Headquarters of the I. W. W., Thos. Whitehead, 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

A RESOLUTION

Pasco, Wash., Dec. 1, 1919
I. W. I. U. No. 400.

We, the undersigned, go on record in favor of the following: That all funds that are not immediately needed for organization purposes be turned over to the Defense committees for use of the Northwest cases to be used as a loan. We wish to go on record as demanding that Vanderveer be sent to look after the Northwest cases. We use this method because it is hard to hold a meeting at present. We want direct action on this.

Signed, Card Nos. 367943, 2'1065, 719302, 256702, 438129, 236,022, 217180, 417294.

The work of the Throop street hall in Chicago is going right along, and is a favorite rendezvous for resident and visiting Wobblies. The regular rutine of business, social and educational meetings is continuing, and it is hoped to obtain a permit for public gatherings soon

News of the Far Flung Battle Line

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT
Defendant's Identification

FIVE DOLLAR GENERAL DEFENSE STAMP

Following the terrible occurrence at Centralia, Wash., where four invaders were killed inside the I. W. W. hall and several others seriously wounded, raids and arrests have taken place all over the country.

The marauders at Centralia were not content with having four of their own number killed, but they afterwards dragged out of jail Fellow Worker E. Wesley Everest, an overseas veteran, and lynched him, hung to a bridge, and riddled his body with bullets. The corpse was cut down, dragged through the streets, back to the jail, and thrown in among many fellow workers who were confined there. Four of the members, under armed escort, were compelled to take the body to a vacant lot and bury it.

The Centralia affair seemed to incite the unlawful lynching and raiding spirit which has so long been smoldering against the I. W. W.

Five halls were wrecked in New York City. In one hall, where a damage was imposed upon the organization of $2,500, a fine piano was completely demolished. At Los Angeles. Denver, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Omaha, Minneapolis and Milwaukee similar outrages have been perpetrated.

Over one thousand members have been arrested. In many places those under arrest are not allowed to see friends or lawyers.

The General Defense committee realizes the urgent need for legal counsel at Centralia, Wash., where eleven are held for murder.

The newspapers say 500 men are to be tried in the state of Washington. Eighty or more members are on trial in California, many in Colorado, at least fifty in Nebraska, and isolated cases in other states, while the Wichita defendants go to trial at Kansas City, Kan., the first of December.

Funds for defense are absolutely necessary. Every member of the organization is entitled to a fair and impartial trial and such trial should be guaranteed.

Money is a very important factor, as the people must know the truth about these cases. Therefore, the General Defense committee has caused to be issued a Five Dollar ($5) Defense stamp. Every member should have one or more of these stamps in his membership book.

Wm. D. Haywood,
Secy.-Treas. General Defense Com.

AUSTRIA

LONDON—That the whole rising generation of Austria "may go under" unless famine relief is quickly brought, is the opinion of Dr. K. F. Wenckelbach, a Dutch physician, who lived in Austria through the war and who is a delegate to the "Fight-the-Famine Council" in session here now.

Said Dr. Wenckelbach to a representative of the "Daily Herald":

"The condition of the famine stricken people of Vienna is beyond imagination. They have no potatoes and as for meat and other important foods, they are supplied as it were, from hand to mouth.

"I went to Vienna from Holland, which is my native country, shortly before the war, and I have since felt that as a doctor I could not leave the sinking ship, but must remain to help the suffering people, especially in the hospitals.

"They are very badly off for medical appliances and drugs and have no money to buy them. The most elementary requirements for the patients are lacking.

"The children are rickets and without strength or vitality. It looks as though the whole of the rising generation must go under."

HOLLAND

Radicalism Rampant in Dutch Schools
(Cable in the New York Globe and Chicago Daily News, Copyright 1919)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.—A "bond" or union of revolutionary social intellectuals has been inaugurated and the names of the members of the executive board have been published.

This union works in conjunction with communist teachers' organizations and revolutionary socialist students' organizations in Holland. From persons whose sons are studying in Dutch universities I learn that many students are imbued with bolshevism and that the communistic propaganda is very strong.

Two professors in the Amsterdam university are known to be "Idealist Bolsheviki," and in the Delft Technical University communism is popular. The new union will seek connections with similar organizations in other countries.

CLASS WAR PRISONERS

A TIMELY ARTICLE FROM ENGLAND

The following article is reprinted from "Solidarity," published in London, England. It is from the pen of Fellow Worker George Hardy who is now touring that country in the interest of the general defense. Fellow Worker Hardy has had a militant and picturesque career in the Labor movement.

He was born at Cottingham, near Hull, and is still a British subject. Emigrating to Canada in 1906 he became organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in British Columbia and took an active part in the miners' strike in Vancouver during 1912-13. Having traveled around the world he knows the situation in most countries and wrote an account of the conditions in the Belgian Congo for the International Socialist Review. He was general secretary-treasurer for the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union of the I. W. W. on the Great Lakes before his arrest, along with the 112 officers and active members of the I. W. W. After being in prison eleven months he went thru the big Chicago trial and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He was deputed by the I. W. W. to put before the British labor movement the facts of the persecution and torture of the Industrial Workers in America.

By George Hardy

The persecution of the I. W. W. is still on in the U. S. A. with violence.

In addition to 93 I. W. W.'s convicted in the famous Chicago trial last summer and sentenced to 807 years' imprisonment and fines aggregating $2,570,000, 46 members Sacramento bomb frame-up. Besides these, 28 are still awaiting trial in Omaha and 27 in Spokane, in addition to scores of individual cases throughout the Western states, either under the espionage act or under state laws against "criminal syndicalism" enacted within the past year for the express purpose of crushing the I. W. W.

There is no sign of Trustified Capital releasing these victims. The government of the United States still obeys capital's dictates, which means labor must be up and doing unless these union men shall die in prison.

The government plan for the wholesale deportation of foreign born workers holding radical economic opinions is aimed particularly at the I. W. W. This is shown by the fact that of the first batch of 58 deportees received at Ellis island, 45 were members of that organization.

Illegal raids and arrests are reported from Springfield, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Newark, N. J.; Kansas City, Mo.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, and Spokane, Wash., and many other points. Efforts are made by threat of arrest and prosecution to intimidate new members and get them to renounce their connection with the I. W. W.

I have left over 100 I. W. W.'s in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., of which are included about 30 Britishers serving from five to twenty years. A couple of the Britishers are in permanent isolation (the black hole) together with several other I. W. W. members for having the courage to stick up for their rights, given them by the rules of the prison. These unionists have been strung up by the arms, straight over their heads, for seven hours a day on a bread and water diet for as long as 15 days in one case, 7 days being a common thing for I. W. W. members. Still their spirit is not broken!

In Wichita, Kan., 34 men are indicted on a similar charge as those convicted in Chicago, Ill.; they were twice dismissed, the case having been thrown out of court for insufficiency of evidence. Each time the defendants were re-arrested and re-indicted. The above men were active I. W. W.'s in the oil fields of Kansas, busy organizing the workers previous to their arrests in November, 1917. Up to this time they are still held without trial, notwithstanding they have been dismissed twice.

Particulars have been given already in the pages of Solidarity about the big Chicago case which lasted 138 days. But the significance of the trial cannot be grasped unless one was there to hear and see the antics of the small army of federal agents and officials intimidating and arresting witnesses who appeared to testify for the defense. Soldier witnesses were arrested by army "intelligence" officers. Rawboned sailors who were traversing the submarine zone with troops and munitions were thrown into jail. Witnesses from the textile area were cajoled and threatened with arrest if they testified; all this and several instances which space will not allow at this juncture were equally raw, to say nothing of the legality.

The postmaster of Chicago, Ill., boasted through the Chicago press that he had been successful in holding up 300 bags of mail which carried the checks, drafts and tickets to bring witnesses from far off points to kill by their testimony the charges in the indictment. The process to even a half-fair legal defense was denied. This the federal prosecutors smiled at when the defense lawyers protested in open court. The above matter was finally released after the trial.

When the trial finished the U. S. army intelligence department had an agent, Sidney Lanier, go over the record to see what significance the case bore to the army regulations. After he had gone over eight millions of words in the transcript he wrote to President Wilson an open letter in which he said, after naming several defendants, "I defy anyone to show me one scintilla of evidence in the record of this trial that either of the above defendants conspired with anyone to violate any law, as charged and set forth in the indictment, or otherwise." Amongst the defendants named by Sidney Lanier was Charles Ashleigh of London, well known in progressive circles of England, and who now lies for 10 years in a prison cell in Leavenworth.

British workers, you must realize if American capital manages to crush industrial unionism in America it will be an incentive to do likewise here. I ask you in the name of those who cannot speak for themselves, because capital has decided to silence them, to do your utmost for the class war prisoners. Help to restore them to the daylight once more that they may enjoy the presence of their wives, families, sweethearts and fellow workers.

The big drive must begin for their RELEASE!

DENVER HALL CLOSED AND ARRESTS MADE

Denver, Colo., Dec. 2.—The opening gun of the capitalistic henchmen has been fired in Denver in the arrest of six of the fighting rebels and later in the arrest of Fellow Worker Dutton, who was sentenced to serve 31 days in the capitalistic institution of learning.

The fellow workers arrested were H. G. Wells, Frank Wall, James Evans, Marvin Douslin, Morris Davis and Joe Bramer.

The local headquarters have been closed and all supplies confiscated by a read-headed "harness bull" named Agnew who, it is said, agitated the bourgeois in the vicinity of the headquarters into urging this move against the I. W. W.

A fellow worker by the name of Herbert McLain was arrested in Cripple Creek about this time by the federal authorities, but nothing can be learned of his whereabouts.

ONE MORE SACRIFICE

Fellow Worker George Winsky died at St. Margarets' hospital, Kansas City, Kans., Nov. 9. This fellow worker was arrested in a raid on the hall, Nov. 13, 1917, and was confined in the Douglas county jail for thirteen months where his health was destroyed. Friends from Kansas City finally secured his release on bail. Our fellow worker's sacrifice should not be in vain.

VANCOUVER AND TACOMA

In the cases of the members of the I. W. W. held on criminal syndicalism charges at both Vancouver and Tacoma, Wash., a general demurrer has been filed and the prosecutor has been ordered to file an amended information. This action puts the prosecuting attorneys under the necessity of citing specific acts of contravention of this statute and permits the workers to protect with an intelligent defense of themselves.

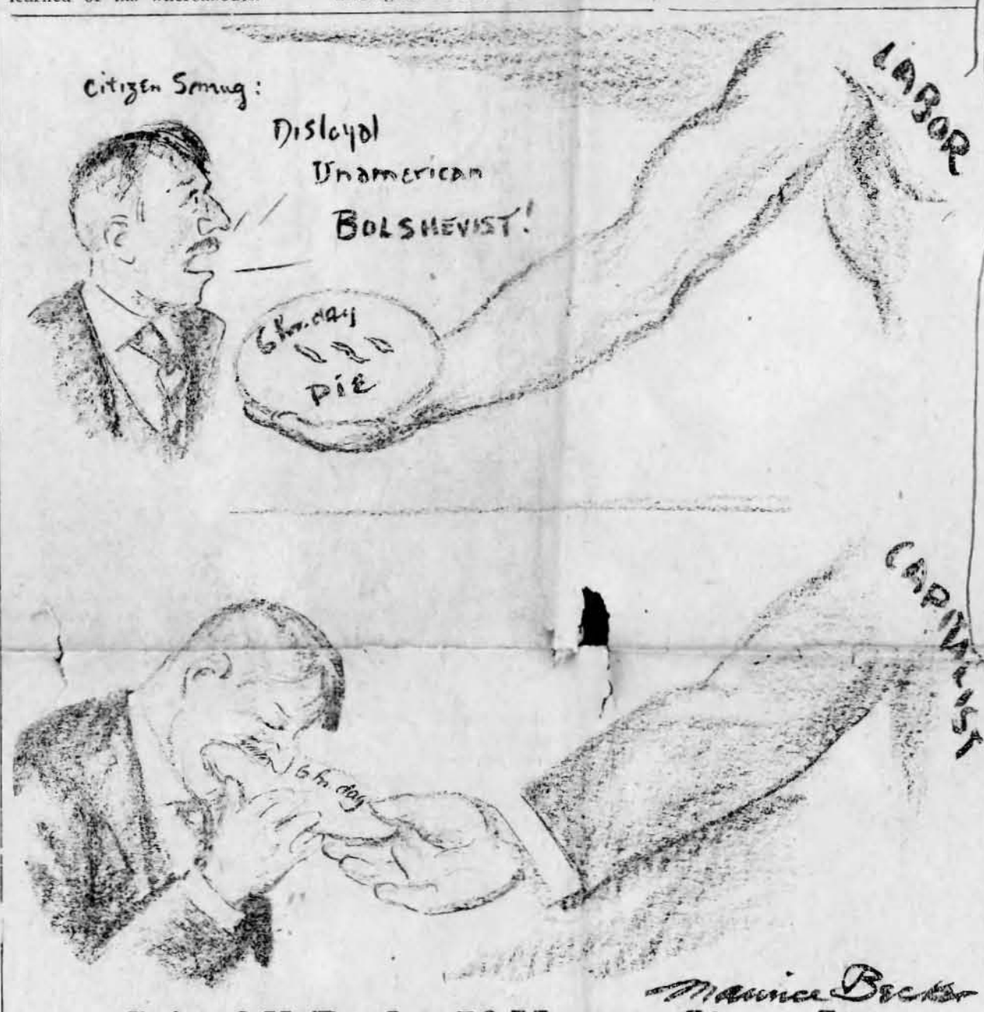
HOW LONG

By Eva L. Curtis

How long shall they lie there
Our brothers and sisters,
They who stood up
Bearing witness to truth?
How long shall they lie there
Till we arouse us
And break the steel doors?

Heard ye the tales that leak
Out of the prisons?
Of dungeons and tortures,
Of filth and abuse?
Men beaten and starved,
And through long, weary hours,
Hung by the wrists,
Chained to the bars.
Yes, for their conscience' sake
Here in this day and age—
Hung by the wrists,
Chained to the bars!

Only so long as we will it
O Brothers!
Only so long as our voices are mute
Only so long as we stand divided
Only so long—only so long!



Maurice Becker

It's All Right If Master Gives It.

APPEAL

To All I. W. W. Branches, Individual Members and Sympathizers:

As you know, literature is the greatest necessity for propaganda and organization. We, the members of the Roumanian branch of M. & M. W. I. U. No. 300 of the I. W. W. in Detroit, feel it to be our duty to try and secure a monthly or semi-monthly I. W. W. newspaper. We now have under press the leaflet "Industrial Communism," by H. L. Varney.

We know that to secure leaflets and papers, especially in the beginning, we must have funds. As a unit our branch has unlimited hope that it will receive moral and financial support from branches, members and sympathizers.

ROUMANIAN WORKERS! TAKE NOTE. WAKE UP! ORGANIZE INDUSTRIALLY!

All letters, checks and money orders, etc., should be addressed to John Onika, 2999 Orleans street, Detroit, Mich.

FINANCIAL STATMENT OF M. R. & D. W. I. U. NO. 1100

Total receipts	$1,263.46
Cash on hand Nov. 1	361.98
Total	$1,625.44
Total expenditures	$1,263.23
Cash on hand Dec. 1	362.21
Grand total	$1,625.44

Ernest Holmen, Secy.-Treas.

MRS. SHANKS' HOME RAIDED

The police of Pueblo, Colo., are not behind the hired thugs of the capitalist class in other parts of the country. A few days ago they conducted a raid upon the home of Fellow Worker Mrs. Elizabeth Shank, who happens to have intelligence enough to think for herself and courage enough to express her opinions upon all questions affecting the welfare of the working class. Her house was forcibly entered and searched without warrant or authority. The two raiders stated that they were city officials doing federal bidding.

When Mrs. Shank insisted upon a warrant they declared: "We don't need a warrant for your kind of people." Mrs. Shank was threatened with arrest and the only reason that she was not arrested was because of the 4 year old child that was sleeping in the house.

After satisfying themselves that there was no one at home except the mother and her children, the "guardians of the law" prowled around the place for a while and finally located some I. W. W. literature which they carried away with them.

400,000 Rail Shopmen Win 8-Hour Day

WASHINGTON—A new wage and working agreement was signed on November 24 between the railroad administration and officials of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers.

While demands of the union were not fully met, the 8-hour basic day was established for track laborers and others of that classification and time and a half pay after that hour was provided. Most of the other employes included under the agreement will receive time and a half overtime pay after ten hours.

Signing of the new contract by Director General Hines ended negotiations which have been in progress since February. Approximately 400,000 men are affected, railroad administration officials estimated. The contract also provides that it shall be applicable during the period of federal control of the roads unless notice of thirty days is given of its cancellation.

WHERE THE I. W. W. STANDS ON VIOLENCE

In view of the hue and cry over "criminal syndicalism" (whatever kind of disease or brand of breakfast food that is), and the attempt to justify the White Terror against the I. W. W. because of the organization's alleged advocacy of lawlessness, it seems well to reprint from the Defense News Bulletin of May 4, 1918, a resolution passed by the General Executive Board at the time of the Chicago trial:

WHEREAS, The Industrial Workers of the World has heretofore published, without editorial adoption or comment, many works on industrial subjects, in which the workers have a natural interest, including treatises on "Sabotage" and

WHEREAS, The industrial interests of the country, bent upon destroying any and all who oppose the wage system by which they have so long exploited the workers of the country, are attempting to make it appear that "Sabotage" means the destruction of property and the commission of violence and that the Industrial Workers of the World favor and advocate such methods; now,

THEREFORE, In order that our position on such matters may be made clear and unequivocal, we the General Executive Board of said Industrial Workers of the World, do hereby declare that said organization does not now, and never has believed in or advocated either destruction or violence as a means of accomplishing industrial reform; first, because no principle was ever settled by such methods; second, because industrial history has taught us that when strikers resort to violence and unlawful methods, all the resources of the government are immediately arrayed against them and they lose their cause; third; because such methods destroy the constructive impulse which it is the purpose of this organization to foster and develop in order that the workers may fit themselves to assume their place in the new society, and we hereby re-affirm our belief in the principles embodied in the Report of this body to the Seventh Annual Convention, extracts from which were later published under the title, "On the Firing Line."

A CRITICISM

Lowell, Ariz., Dec. 2, 1919.
Fellow Workers:

I noticed in The New Solidarity of Nov. 22 that No. 400 has held a mass convention and that they intend to divide into three different districts and have their secretary-treasurer and general executive board nominated from each district and that all nominees are to appear on the regular ballot. This is a good thing for this would not disfranchise the members.

No. 800 is trying to do something else, however, without a referendum. The ballots are to be sent out to the members of each district with the nominees from that district on it. This gives the member no vote on any but those nominated in the district where he works. This seems all wrong. I believe that all nominees should appear on the general ballot and the highest from each district be elected. The members should have a vote on all who are to be nominated. If the G. O. C. is to consist of seven members, the ballot should say seven or five, as the case may be. Then the members could have that number of votes. The nominees for secretary-treasurer should consist of one or two from each district and then the member could vote for one.

The way No. 800 is doing it this fall the members are disfranchised, because they tell the members they should vote for one secretary-treasurer and one for the G. O. C. In my judgment, all members eligible to be elected either for secretary-treasurer or G. O. C. should be voted upon by all of the members.

Yours for solidarity and the O. B. U.,
M. J. Scanlon, G.O.C. 800.

A KIND INVITATION

From the Kansas City Star we glean this interesting variation of the old rhyme, "Will you walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly":

I. W. W. Book, 717,342 Awaits Owner

FOUND—One I. W. W. membership card, paid up to Dec. 31 and belonging to one Frank Reese. Book issued Nov. 13 by Thos. Whitehead, and numbered 717,342. Book contains interesting reading on the abolition of the wage system, revolutionary watchwords and taking possession of the earth by the I. W. W. Owner may have same by calling at the police room in union station.

COAL TIED UP TIGHT

Gross, Kan., Dec. 6.—(Special Correspondence of The New Solidarity)—The miners' strike situation in the Southwestern district is practically unchanged, despite reports to the contrary. It is true Gov. Allen of Kansas and Gov. Gardner of Missouri have sent troops and "volunteer miners," i. e., scabs, into District No. 14 to take coal from the "Sunshine" or steam shovel or strip mines, as they are more often called. It has been cold and rainy ever since the scabs and "heroes" arrived here, and they have sure suffered, as they are quartered in tents. As for coal production it is almost nil. For example, on Dec. 1 a troop train arrived about 500 yards south of Gross, at the Acme strip mine and let off about 150 soldiers and about twenty scabs. The former were armed to the teeth and the scabs were so shamefaced they could look no one in the face. Now the output of this whole lot has been around 100 tons in four days. A conservative estimate of the normal output of twenty miners in four days would be 480 tons, that is, for strip mines; deep mines are not included in this calculation. Twenty miners in deep mines can produce 320 tons in four days in this district. There are no deep mines being worked by scabs in this district at present. According to the capitalist press, Gov. Allen had over 3,000 scabs recruited several days ago, but there have not appeared over 200 in this district to date, and they were heavily guarded by hundreds of state and federal troops. Pittsburg, Kan. is the central distributing point of the soldiers and there are hundreds held in reserve there for use at a moment's notice. The union's district office is also at Pittsburg.

Even if Gov. Allen could get enough scabs to fill the strip mines, and granting they could produce as much coal as the union miners, that would not relieve the situation very much because the strip mines produce only about one-seventh of the coal mined in Kansas, the deep mines producing the other six-sevenths. The Governor insists that he is going to open up more deep mines, but so far not added to what the scabs that are already open.

The miners here have been incensed at the indictment of their officials on Dec. 3 and they are determined to carry their fight through to a successful conclusion. Meantime, railroads are suspending both passenger and freight service except in the mining district and industries are rapidly closing. It is reported the farmers are burning corn to keep from freezing on the desolate plains of western Kansas.

An encouraging spirit of solidarity was shown by the Pittsburg street car men's local which refused to transport scabs to the mines. The railway brotherhood locals of the district threatened similar action.

MINERS BACK AT WORK

All the Colorado coal miners are back on the job. The officials of District No. 15 U. M. W. of A. are responsible for the workers returning to the mines. The strike call was not to be effective in the mines where there were contracts with the employers; it merely extended to the unorganized mines, thus giving those with a U. M. W. of A. card the right to scab on the unorganized.

At no time from Nov. 1 until all the men returned to work, was there any show of solidarity. Everywhere the workers are grumbling and cursing the U. M. W. of A. officials and their rotten tactics. They now declare openly that they are going to organize along industrial lines. There should be a great harvest for the One Big Union just as soon the these workers get a pay.

All troops are withdrawn now and soon things will be normal again. The election of district officials for Dec. 15 is on and the ballot shows the brand of democracy that is extended to the rank and file.

Every nominee on the ballot for this district is an international organizer. The miners are coming to regard their union as a vast rich machine that is completely out of their control and they are completely disgusted with it. Every move made by these finks is hastening the day for the One Big Union.—Delegate No. 120.

'Tis the final conflict,
Let each stand in his place
The Industrial Union
Shall be the human race.

Northwest Terrorists Lust for Blood of Fresh Victims

ROPE AND PRISON THREATEN 2,000 UNION MEN

LET AMERICAN LABOR RALLY TO SAVE THEM FROM FURY OF LUMBER TRUST OR SLAVERY WILL TRIUMPH

By Ralph Chaplin

The reign of terror continues in the Pacific northwest. Lumber camps, unions halls and homes have been raided. The filthy bastiles of the district are filled to capacity. Big Business is giving its slaves a taste of the White Terror—just a taste; there is more coming if the slaves show a willingness to tamely submit to it. How perfectly it all worked! The Lumber Trust issued its orders for the demolition of the labor movement of the northwest; the howling Dervishes of the kept press rent the air with fanatical incitations to lawless violence; the cowardly mob assembled at Centralia and succeeded in its vile purpose—and in spite of an opposition justified by all the laws of God and man. A murderous gang of business men and ruffians assembled in the dead of night, as lynch mobs always do, and another champion of the cause of the solidarity of labor was left dangling to the icy stars. Then the human bloodhounds of the master class were unleashed and hundreds and hundreds more workers were thrown in dungeons.

Now the rat-hearted legal lick-spittles of the Bourgeoisie are preparing to oil the machinery of "justice" with the blood of innocent men. All this because a dozen working men, trapped in their union hall, dared to defend their lives and not be massacred like sheep!

And so contemptible are the purposes of the slimy-hearted degenerates who are engineering the ghastly frame-up that everything possible is being done to obstruct or stop the work of defense which alone will enable the men to defend themselves under the law. The skids to the gallows and the penitentiary are being well greased and the hypocritical press is howling paens of joy. The moloch of greed is rubbing his dripping hands and licking his fat lips in anticipation of another feast off the flesh of martyrs.

Herewith are the names, ages and nationalities of the original twenty-five booked at the Centralia jail as murder suspects. These were fingerprinted, examined and some released by federal officers:

Frank Kisling, 34, Swiss.
O. C. Bland, 36, American.
Britt Smith, 37, American.
Mike Sheehan, 60, Irish.
Ray Becker, 24, American.
Geo. Jurasich, 27, Montenegrin.
James McInerney, 31, Irish.
Robt. Anderson, 27, Swede.
J. C. Morgan, 18, American.
Frank Heston, 18, American.
Pat Reed, 48, Irish.
Eric Logdquist, 33, Swede.
Oren Anderson, 38, American.
John Lamb, 40, American.
Stanley Hewett, 40, American.
Wm. Ostend, 24, Swede.
Harry Williams, 30, American.
Tom Lassiter, 43, American.
James Smith, 27, American.
Harry O. Smith, 28, American.
Elmer S. Smith, attorney, American.
Marie McAllister, Bohemian.
Fred J. Ellis, 26, American.
Waino Marsyla, 23, American.
Harold R. Johnson, 21 (writer), American.

Ten members of the I. W. W. have been charged with first degree murder and more may be added to this list:

O. C. Bland, Britt Smith, Mike Sheehan, Ray Becker, Jas. H. McInerney, Bert Bland, John H. Lamb, Eugene Barnett, Loren Roberts, —— Faulkner.

Fifty or more members are held at the Chehalis county jail charged with criminal syndicalism.

The Centralia American Legion has censored all press dispatches leaving the city. The staff correspondent of the Oregon Journal was nearly expelled from the city for an honest write up, which he had published, and then denied on order of Centralia officials.

The above information is sent to The New Solidarity by a member of the United Press who must, of course, be nameless.

TWO THOUSAND ARRESTED

In addition to Wesley Everest, the union man and ex-soldier who was lynched and his body riddled with the bullets of the American Legion union crushing "military police," ten men are held on a charge of murder and about two thousand are languishing behind the bars. It is estimated that at least one-half of this number has been arrested in the state of Washington alone. Centralia, the scene of the tragedy, is like a town in darkest Russia under the Romanoffs. The legionaries of Big Business are in full control and a tremendous effort is being made to intimidate the entire working population. Word has been sent out, ostensibly by the chamber of commerce, that any workingman who testifies in favor of the defendants, will lose his job and will be blacklisted in all the towns and cities of the northwest.

Ralph Pierce, a lawyer for the accused men, was forcibly escorted out of town when he sought an interview with his clients. A correspondent for the Associated Press, Rinehart by name, sent out a report that savored too much of truth and he was driven out of town with such precipitate haste that he was compelled to leave bag and baggage behind. Since that time the business interests have exercised the strictest censorship over all wires leaving the locality. Not a word can now go forth that is not warped and distorted to suit the taste of predatory power and its hirelings. It was Mr. Rinehart who was indiscreet enough to inform the world of the uncomfortable fact that even some of Centralia's leading citizens had testified at the inquest that shots had not been fired from the union hall until attacked by the mob. This reporter also mentioned the fact that the coroner's jury had considered the evidence inadequate to enable them to bring in a verdict laying the blame for the shooting upon the I. W. W. Hence the deportation. The lie-reeking gang of industrial cut-throats at Centralia will [illegible] reach the public—nothing but the old, old fabric of lies and misrepresentation.

A CAMPAIGN OF LIES

Just as undertakers were induced to refuse to bury the poor mutilated body of Wesley Everest, so have attorneys of the northwest been induced to refuse to offer legal assistance to the hundreds of new prisoners. The few lawyers who, as a matter of principle, determined to stick it out and see that the helpless defendants obtained a legal defense, have also been approached and pressure brought to bear to force them to abandon the cases. In all their transactions with the respectable "gentlemen" of the prosecution, the defense lawyers have been denied the professional courtesy that is supposed to characterize the legal fraternity.

Thirty-nine county prosecutors, or "persecutors" rather, recently met in Seattle and discussed the "I. W. W. situation" at length. They bemoaned the fact that it had been so difficult to obtain convictions in labor cases in the state of Washington. They agreed that a campaign of (poisoned) publicity was needed to "educate" possible jurymen. It is also rumored that an effort is being made to bring all the hundreds of labor cases to trial at one time so that the accused men, embarrassed by a shortage of defense funds and legal talent, would be left absolutely helpless at the mercy of their enemies. The American Legion has raised a fund of $100,000, so it is reported, to assist in this campaign of misinformation. Two lily-fingered, black-souled "ministers of the Gospel," Varness and Thompson by name, are said to be about to depart on a nation wide lecture tour to work up further mob hysteria in favor of the god of Greed. It is reported that their plan is to stage a parade of American Legion members in each city and enact the captalist version of the Centralia shooting before the very eyes of the people. The effect this horrible misrepresentation would have upon the mind of the public, denied the real truth about the situation, can be left to the imagination.

WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?

The opinion prevails among all those who have access to the ungarbled [illegible] that the Centralia tragedy [illegible] were unquestionably justified in defending themselves from the fury of the organized mob of Lumber Trust mercenaries. It is an established fact that these conspired beforehand to march to the hall lent upon and prepared for destruction and murder. Side arms had been furnished the murderers, and a rope had already been secured and was carried conspicuously to the place where its victim was expected to be found. Further evidence of the bloodthirsty intentions of the mob and its leaders is evidenced by the fact that the guests of the city for the Armistice Day parade had been placed out of danger when the main body made the detour to reach and destroy the union hall. The order, "Squads, halt!" was distinctly heard by onlookers just as the marchers reached their destination, also the order to attack. "Americanism; Go get 'em!" Not a shot was fired until the bestial fiends charged their quarry. There was a crash of broken glass, a splintering of wood—and then the shooting. As a rule, I. W. W. members have always vacated and permitted such mobs to vent their fury upon inanimate books, pictures and office equipment. But this time the men were trapped. Like hunted animals they stood at bay and battled for their lives. And because they did not permit themselves to be torn to pieces and trampled under foot by that crowd of crazed and blood-lusting plug-uglies, THE POWERS THAT BE WANT TO HANG TEN OF THEM! Since then another man has been added to the list, Elmer Smith, a local attorney who had incurred the ill will of the masters of bread because he had beforetimes helped I. W. W. men to secure justice from the courts! ELEVEN ALL TOLD!

Four of the eleven held for murder are in jail at Centralia, seven at Chehalis, Wash. The names of these men are: Loren Roberts, T. N. Sheenan, Britt Smith and Roy Becker (all four held at Centralia.) O. C. Bland, John H. Lamb, J. H. McInerney, Eugene Barnett, T. C. Morgan and Bert Faulkner. Then there is Elmer Smith, the attorney. These seven are held at Chehalis. Three of the defendants are married. O. C. Bland has a wife and seven children; John H. Lamb a wife and [illegible] children, while Barnett and his wife have one child, an infant.

REIGN OF TERROR

The reign of terror that followed the Centralia shooting and the envenomed newspaper publicity that followed are unparalleled in the history of the labor movement. The grewsome incident seemed to serve as the signal for a well planned wave of the most brutal labor repression. A drive was made immediately upon all kinds of labor unions, A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. Besides this, labor and Socialist papers were raided and closed up without further formality. The defense work of the imprisoned men was stopped at once, all mail seized and funds held up. The Defense committee of the northwest has been a thorn in the side of the predatory interests of the country for a long time. Nothing do they so ardently desire as to leave the victims of their dastardly frame-up penniless and helpless to meet the full force of the class hatred of the capitalist courts. At the first opportunity this work was closed down with an iron hand. Their cowardly purpose was defeated, however, by the ingenuity of the hundreds of loyal workingmen and women who determined that the men should be given adequate defense no matter what the enemies of labor might do. And the defense, although greatly handicapped, is still carrying on its work. Even to the dismal jail at Centralia where the men held for murder were then confined did the hideous Terror extend. With a mob outside clamoring for their blood, I. W. W. members were given the "third degree" and told they would be turned over to the human wolves outside if they would not agree to sign written "confessions" at once. One young man, Loren Roberts, nerve wracked, after enduring the tortures of the damned, did write such a "confession." His most incriminating statement is that "we expected all to be killed and we done this with the intention of protecting our hall."

THE "THIRD DEGREE"

The bloody and mutilated body of Wesley Everest was dragged into the jail and left exposed to the imprisoned men while the brutal bullying was going on. J. H. McInerney had a rope placed around his neck twice and told that he was to be "finished up," as Everest had been. This was done after he had suffered enough to break the spirit of an ordinary man! Each time he looked his tormenters in the face and told them he'd see them in hell before he'd swear to a lie. Another tactic of the inquisitors of the Centralia jail was to turn out the lights suddenly, as was done when Everest was taken out to be lynched, and to call out the name of one of the men, telling him that he would be lynched this time. Everything possible was done to terrify the men into corroborating the case of the prosecution. The police stopped at nothing to gain this end.

Everest had been beaten and kicked badly after he had been seized by the mob. The crazed and inhuman monsters who had him helpless in their power had even kicked him in the privates until he was writhing with pain. He was huddled down on the cold stone floor of the jail and groaning with agony when the mob broke in to lynch him. "Tell the boys I died for my class" was the last message he had for his comrades in the last great fight for labor's freedom. He had told the mob to their teeth, before the police took him to the jail, that "they didn't have the guts to lynch a man in daytime." Their subsequent actions proved how well he understood the character of such degenerates. He was lynched in the dead of night and his body riddled with bullets as it hung quivering in the air. And Everest was also one of those who went overseas in uniform to "save the world for democracy!"

ANOTHER PAGE OF HISTORY

Another page is being written for the tragic record of labor's blood-stained march to industrial freedom. The outcome will depend upon the attitude of the great mass of workers in the land. Will Homestead, Chicago, Ludlow, Holly Grove and Everett have another counterpart? Must the innocent blood of these workingmen also be sacrificed upon the altar of Mammon? Are they to be left helpless because, in this black hour of reaction, the powers of darkness have the entire land clutched tightly in their grisly talons? If you are a real man or a real woman you will say no. I would rather die first. The time has come to call a halt to the jailing, beating, lynching and "legalized" hanging of members of our class because of no other crime than that they dare to try to organize themselves into a union!"

SHALL THESE MEN HANG?

(Continued from Page 1)

is county to another county in that district because it is evident from the natural and promoted hysteria of the people in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the crime that they are in no mental condition to view the evidence calmly and judiciously, nor are they likely to be so immune from sinister influences as citizens more removed from the immediate theater of events and less acquainted with the actors in this drama of the class war. The court has taken this motion under advisement and it will be several days before his decision will be handed down.

In the meantime both prosecution and defense are busy collecting the evidence that will be presented for the consideration of the jury. As the investigators for the defense proceed in their work, it becomes more and more apparent that there are influences at work in that community that would thwart the demands of justice. Men are said to be afraid to speak about the case and it is intimated that this reserve is due to the fact that they have been warned from extra-legal sources that their economic and personal security depends upon their silence. Others, who are blatantly proclaiming their intimate acquaintance with all the facts of the case will probably be shown to have been elsewhere at the time of the event and be asked to show the source of their present apparent prosperity.

But above all, as an evidence of guilty panic, is the covert whispering in regard to the character and personal habits of Dr. Frank Bickford, the courageous physician who dared to tell the truth at the coroner's inquest though thereby he branded himself as one of the aggressors in this most tragic affair. That any attack upon the character and mental capacity of this man can succeed is highly doubtful. Long a resident of Centralia, his circle of friends and associates is wide, and respectable in more than the sense of mere conventionality. He has established a reputation for honor and probity that the breath of skulking suspicion cannot well attack and wantonly destroy. The surviving sense of decency still to be found in the citizens of Centralia will not permit it.

In a community such as Centralia with traditions that go back to the old South, there must be men who retain most of the honor and courage of their ancestors. Such men were bystanders in the crowd that witnessed the outrage on Armistice Day and there is little doubt that they will come forward on the day of the trial and lay bare the facts as they saw them. They are not to be bought or intimidated, as are men of greater economic necessity or lesser personal character, and it is upon such men that the defense will largely lean. It is not from the characterless that the facts of Armistice Day are being slowly gleaned, and the guilty instigators of this plot will be sore put to it to refute the evidence of these men when they stand to speak in the presence of the court.

From what has been learned so far someone will be called upon to explain why the guests of the city marched at the rear of the parade. The guest is usually accorded the place of honor near the front and the traditions of the Centralia people militate against any breach of the well known rules of true hospitality and neighborly courtesy.

Someone will be asked to explain why there were men in the parade with weapons of various kinds upon their persons and from whence came the rope, and why, that a man of some local celebrity is said to have had in his possession at the very moment of the melee.

Someone will be asked to explain why these commands were given to the parading column just in front of the door of the I. W. W.: "SQUAD HALT! AMERICANISM! GO GET 'EM!" And why, on the uttering of these words, the paraders dashed, howling, across the pavement and into the entrance of the hall.

Someone will be asked to explain why there are bullet holes in the wall of the I. W. W. hall on the right hand side from the entrance, if the hall was fired into from the hill, as has been averred. It is important to know a little of the geography of Centralia.

Someone will be asked to explain how the so-called confessions of Britt, Smith, Roy Becker and Loren Roberts were obtained—two of these being youths. It is said in Centralia that the aged McInerny, one of the prisoners, twice had the rope around his neck, but continued to "kid" his inquisitors till they quit in disgust at their own brutality.

These and many other things will be asked. As has happened many a time before, it may occur that instead of the prisoner it will be the prosecuting witness that will be on trial. Literally, it will be the secret forces behind the assault upon the hall that will be unmasked. The trail of guilt leads beyond the young men thirsting for adventure, who marched in that parade. Nemesis points an unerring finger toward the economic pirates and buccaneers that were to gain and fatten if the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World could be broken up in Southwestern Washington. Justice will not be satisfied until they pay the penalty for their criminal indictment to riot and murder. They must be uncovered and brought before the same impartial court that will try these eleven men who so tragically defended themselves against the dupes of these secret plotters. The officers of the law have not done their full duty until they have hunted down and fastened their guilt upon these men.

THE SEATTLE JAIL

Owing to the fact that I. W. W. prisoners are held practically incommunicado in the Seattle city jail, it is not possible to give the names of those that have been added recently to those arrested on the first raid following the Centralia affair.

The members arrested at the big hall and in the defense office report that other members are being constantly added to the number now held in confinement and at present fifty-five men are held in the "big tank" (25x40), while about twenty other members are held in another, smaller tank. The big tank contains seventy-six prisoners in all, which so crowds the place that there is scarcely room for the men to stretch out on the concrete floor to get an opportunity to rest and sleep. The congestion would be worse were it not for the fact that a number of men have been transferred to the county jail and a few have been released on bail.

Of the entire number arrested only five have been booked on charges under the Seattle criminal syndicalism ordinance. The balance, after twenty days of confinement, are still on an "open" charge and denied the opportunity to communicate with their friends.

The Defense committee is on the job and every effort will be made to protect the interests of these fellow workers.

BACKGROUND OF CENTRALIA

The background for the Centralia Armistice Day tragedy is a series of outrages perpetrated by the business interests of that town against the workers in general and the I. W. W. in particular. In March, 1918, a Red Cross parade ended in an attack on the I. W. W. hall, the breaking up and burning of all its contents except a few articles of value which were stolen. Members of the I. W. W. were arrested on any and all pretexts, run out of town, tarred and feathered, beaten and persecuted. A blind man selling working class papers, among them the Union Record of Seattle, had his stand twice demolished and his stock burned up. He was also threatened with personal injury at various times and was on one occasion kidnapped, thrown into an automobile and taken to the county line.

The attitude of the Commercial club toward the I. W. W. has always been one of menacing belligerency. Veiled threats of personal violence, raids and persecution were constantly circulated about. A little more than two weeks before the Armistice Day parade meeting was held in the Elks' hall at which a secret committee of ten was elected to drive every I. W. W. and every citizen who sympathized with the I. W. W. out of the district.

On this occasion the chief of police decreed that there was no law under which he could drive the I. W. W. out of the city, and B. F. Hubbard, uncle of Dale Hubbard, one of the men killed, declared that if he were chief he would rid the town of the I. W. W. within twenty-four hours. Tom Scales, a Centralia business man, prominent in mob activities in that town, advocated direct action on the Wobblies and declared that he did not believe any jury could be obtained that would find those taking part in a raid on the I. W. W. guilty of violating the law.

This is the situation that confronted members of the I. W. W. in Centralia as it appears now, the Armistice Day parade was nothing more or less than a planned attack on the I. W. W. hall and whoever was found there. The hall was located at the end of North Tower avenue, several blocks away from the business district, but the line of march continued down the hall and the parade halted directly in front of the hall. Someone suggested a raid and immediately the marchers broke up into a mob. The door was found to be locked and was forced open by the ringleaders. It was at this point that the shots rang out which killed the four mob leaders.

The question which is before the workers and all thoughtful citizens of this country is WHETHER THE WORKERS ARE BOUND TO SUBMIT TO THE TERRORISTIC MOB VIOLENCE OF BUSINESS MEN AND THEIR HIRELINGS. The assumption of the capitalist press is that the workers must accept in humble submission whatever hardship, indignity and brutality heaped upon them by an arrogant, buccaneering crew of business men who do not scruple to use any method of vicious attack against the workers whenever they see fit. The business men feel secure in the knowledge, gained thru past experience, that the laws against mob violence are not enforced when the victims are workers.

Think of the Everett massacre, the hanging of Frank Little, the violent deportation of several hundred striking miners, men with wives, children and homes, into an arid wilderness. Think of the scores of men who were beaten, tarred and feathered, kidnapped and lynched. Foul deeds committed by mobs of business men, by officials, hired gunmen and other unscrupulous hirelings of vested interests. Not one of these mobs has ever been punished by law! On the contrary, after having suffered the assaults of business men, victims of these mobs have been further persecuted by the law.

Edward Bassett, war veteran and commander of the Butte post of the American Legion, has made the following statement, which goes to the heart of the matter involved in the Centralia Armistice Day tragedy:

"The I. W. W. in Centralia, Wash., who fired upon men that were attempting to raid the I. W. W. headquarters were fully justified in their act. Mob rule in this country must be stopped and when mobs attack the home of millionaire, of a laborer, or of the I. W. W., it is not only their right but the duty of the occupants to resist with every means in their power. If the officers of the law cannot stop these raids, perhaps the resistance of the raided may have that effect."

The capitalist press has eulogized the mob leaders as heroes and has done everything to lash up the fury of reprisals against the I. W. W. It has applauded the action of the men who dragged Wesley Everest out of the Centralia jail during the night and hung him. It has tacitly approved the act of the beastly crew who dragged the dead body through the streets of Centralia behind an automobile and then threw it, mangled and deformed, into a cell with the I. W. W. prisoners and left it there overnight, in the meantime taking the men out one by one and putting them through the third degree. Are these the instruments of civilization, of law and order, of justice?

We appeal to the honesty and the fair-mindedness of every worker, of every citizen. We ask them merely to consider the facts, the past actions of the Centralia business men, their attitude before the Armistice Day parade and compare these with the reports and articles in the jingo press. It is not merely the freedom of a few men, nor even of a thousand men which is involved, but a fundamental social principle which no man or woman can afford to ignore. The workers have long suffered in silence and the more submissive they were the more they have been trodden under foot, while their oppressors have gained in vain arrogance.

Mob rule, parading under the guise of patriotism and law and order, must cease—that is the lesson of Centralia.

LEGION RUNS AMUCK IN LOS ANGELES

The Los Angeles authorities are using the Centralia affair as an excuse to persecute the I. W. W. For weeks the newspapers have screamed lies and villification into the ears of the people. "Exterminate the Reds" is their stock advice. Every holdup, burglary, fire and murder has been charged against peaceful workers in the cause of industrial unionism. Their ravings have amounted to nothing less than outright incitation to mob violence and murder.

Ralph Chaplin spoke in Los Angeles Nov. 12. Because of the hysteria that has been generated against the I. W. W., only a small crowd was in attendance. About 400 people were present, including detectives and American Legion men. But in spite of all the difficulties the meeting was a rousing success. Chaplin made a wonderful speech. The audience gave $280 in the collection.

The next day the storm broke. The American Legion held meetings all over Southern California. They went out to get the I. W. W. and they would stop at nothing to gain their ends. The Los Angeles boys knew that there was danger in the situation, but they decided to keep their hall open and hold their regular meetings every Friday night.

On the night of Nov. 14 about 15 members met in Germain Hall to hold their business meeting. Before they could finish the work in hand a large body of soldiers burst into the room. They were armed with revolvers and baseball bats, their faces covered with masks and their breasts with chest protectors. The I. W. W. boys were totally unarmed. They were completely at the mercy of these brutal ruffians.

Then the bloody work started. There was a wild scramble for the door. Piercing screams rent the air. Bruised and wounded men lay writhing upon the floor. The hall is on the second floor and was the only means of escape for the trapped men was to fight their way through the howling mob of inhuman brutes or jump out of the window to the street below. Some of the fellow workers chose this method of escape. They paid the penalty with broken ankles and legs. Four of the men are still in the county hospital because of the injuries that they sustained.

Three women were present at the meeting and they did splendid work in helping the men to escape. One man after another they fled from the hall, standing between their wounded fellow workers and the bullies in uniform. Too much praise cannot be given them for their courage and heroism.

After this outrageous raid, the men were arrested, charged with criminal syndicalism and inciting to riot. After allowing a crowd of hoodlums to make a criminal assault upon a peaceful body of men the authorities are still brazen enough to try to put the responsibility for the trouble upon the victims of the instigators of the trouble. The mayor chortled his delight in the press the next day, saying that he himself "could not have done any better."

Every known radical or person with radical tendencies has been summoned to appear before the grand jury. It will be hard to get bail in the future, but the boys are not discouraged. They are determined to go on with the work of organizing the working class until this nightmare of violence and bloodshed is ended.

CASE NO 6660
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 45
ADMITTED
July 5, 1920
FILED EMMA P. GILBERT, Clerk
By Emma C. Nash Deputy

The Choice of Industrial Communism or Industrial Despotism Must Be Made Now

Official Organ of the Industrial Workers of the World

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

By Organizing Industrially We Are Forming the New Structure With the Shell of the Old

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

CASE NO 6660
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 5
ADMITTED
FILED January 22, 1920
EMMA P. GILBERT, Clerk
By Emma C. Nash Deputy

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I. W. W. SWEEPING SOUTH WALES

CONSERVATIVE PAPER BEWAILS DESERTIONS FROM OLD UNIONISM IN COAL FIELDS

An unwilling tribute to the popularity of I. W. W. propaganda in the coal fields of South Wales is paid by the labor correspondent of the bourgeois newspaper, the Western Mail of Cardiff, Wales, in its issue of Nov. 18. His article is in part as follows:

THE I. W. W. IN WALES

"At a time when so much is being heard of the wild theories of that sinister organization," the Industrial Workers of the World, it is, I think, desirable to point out, as I have done before, that the emissaries of this body are already busy at work in the South Wales coalfield. One of its most active leaders, Mr. George Hardy, was announced as the principal speaker at a meeting at Pontypridd on Sunday, and there are a considerable number of individual members who, by speech and by literature, are spreading their anti-social views of restricted production, and so forth in the mining valleys. At the same time we have men like Mr. Robert Williams urging mothers to teach their children hatred of the ruling classes, and speaking of the Russian Red Guard as fighting the cause of freedom in Ireland and elsewhere.

There is no hiding the fact that association of some sort of these advocates of revolution and enmity is gravely exercising the minds of many more sober people in the British Labour Party. The doctrines they preach are as false as possible from the staid politics from which the great mass of British workers stand, and represent a philosophy as wide as the poles from that enunciated, for example, in the remarkable article on The Meaning of Socialism by Mr. J. Bruce Glasier in the current Socialist Review. But those who are outside the Labour movement are not so well able to judge the influence of these disseminators of hatred, and a great many of those inside the party object in the most pronounced terms to such revolutionaries finding a place and exercising their baneful influence among the workers' organizations. South Wales is one of the happiest hunting rounds for the I. W. W. missionaries, and some responsible leader of Labour should make an authoritative disclaimer at the earliest possible moment."

The same issue of this paper reports that resolutions of protest against the treatment of the I. W. W. in America was adopted by the Pontypridd and Rhondda District of Miners and by the Tredegar Valley District.

CASE NO 6660
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 5
ADMITTED
April 22, 1920
FILED EMMA P. GILBERT, Clerk
By Emma C. Nash Deputy

LABOR'S GIBRALTAR



CASE NO 6660
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 24
ADMITTED
May 15, 1920
FILED EMMA P. GILBERT, Clerk
By Emma C. Nash Deputy

LEWIS BETRAYS COAL MINERS

MEN RETURN TO MINES IN HOSTILE MOOD AFTER HAVING HAD GREAT VICTORY SNATCHED FROM THEIR GRASP

Sullenly and resentfully, the great majority of striking coal miners returned to their work this week. There remain thousands, however, who have refused to accept the shameful surrender imposed upon them by the U. M. W. of A. officials. Never was there so gross a betrayal of a cause that was all but won. John Lewis, the mine workers' president, stands revealed as one of the most monumental cowards and poltroons in labor's history, to call him by no uglier name. With an opportunity such as is vouchsafed to few men to earn the undying gratitude and honor of his class by inflinching loyalty to the men who trusted him, even though the way led to the prison gates, he first cravenly submitted to the infamous injunctions against the strike and then induced his followers, after they had for six weeks held the situation in the hollow of their hands, to consent to a tentative settlement which is nothing less than a total defeat. The increase which the U. M. W. accepted is 14 per cent. At the outset of the controversy the operators offered 20 per cent, while Secretary of Labor Wilson proposed 31. The issues at stake, including the six-hour day, now go to arbitration; and any union workingman who pins faith to that loaded deck, after labor's long and costly experience with it, is scarcely to be trusted out of doors without his nurse. The great coal strike is lost, or rather it has been sold out [illegible] another [illegible] weeks it is morally certain that its every demand would have been granted without demur. Expensive luxuries, these Lewises, aren't they, brothers?

It was a great strike. It was a superb demonstration of solidarity on the part of the coal mining rank and file, after their leaders had deserted them in terror after Judge Anderson's injunctions. Fellow workingmen of the United Mine Workers, the I. W. W. are proud of you. Even though you will not permit one of us in your membership if you know it, nevertheless your fight was our fight. You gave an object lesson of the majesty and the omnipotence of Labor which neither you yourselves nor the American working class as a whole can possibly forget. By the simple withholding of your labor power, you nearly had industry, society and government at your feet, begging for a truce on your own terms. The wretched fakirs in whom you blindly trusted snatched the victory from your grasp. Surely you will not suffer yourselves to be thus bamboozled a second time. Organized in the Industrial Workers of the World you would have won that strike. We believe that there are tens of thousands among you who realize that now. At some not distant day, you men of the coal mines, as well as the slaves of the steel trust, the rialroad workers, and those engaged in the other great basic industries of America, will go on an I. W. W. strike. And then there will be a different story to tell.

Meantime the miners, 300,000 strong, are angry. Production is resuming, but at a halting gait. The award of the arbitration board is due February 1. The end of the story of this great labor uprising has not yet been written.

JUDGE FORBIDS I. W. W. TO EXIST

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION IN SPOKANE AIMS TO OUTLAW EVERY MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION

Spokane.—Under the provisions of a temporary restraining order signed Wednesday afternoon by Superior Judge Webster, any person who advocates, teaches or promulgates teachings and principles of the I. W. W., distributes any of the wobbly literature with the I. W. W. organization will be guilty of contempt of the superior court of Spokane county and may be punished by a jail sentence for the offense.

The order against the wobblies and their organization, said to be the first of its kind introduced in the country, is the result of the application of Prosecuting Attorney J. B. Lindsley.

Judge Webster has het December 22 as the date for formal hearing of Prosecutor Lindsley's motion, but the present order will be fully enforced by the officers until the permannt order is granted or denied by the court.

In the complaint of Prosecutor Lindsley the defendants named include the 66 wobblies now serving city jail sentences for alleged violations of the criminal syndicalism act, together with "all others not now known, whose names and identity may hereafter be disclosed, associating, confederating, affiliating and acting in concert with members of an organization known as the I. W. W."

The action of Prosecutor Lindsley is based upon the assumption that the I. W. W. is an organization with anarchistic principles, designed to overthrow the United States Government and to bring about a condition of lawlessness and violence over the entire country.

It is stated in the complaint that members of the wobbly organization congregate in secret meeting places and that teachings of the organization as a whole are contrary to the principles of the federal government.

Big Complaint

The complaint contains 14 pages including carges against the I. W. W. The principal charges are that the organization teaches there is no right in the possesor to lawfully acquired property; that owners of developed industries must make a complete surrender of their holdings to organized workers; that sabotage in slowing production at critical times is recognized by the organization officials, and the violent actions are necessary to take possession of developed industries.

The order signed by Judge Webster follows, in part:

"It is ordered that they are hereby enjoined and restrained from continuing as members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and from advocating, advising, teaching or promulgating the theories, doctrines, practices and alleged principles of the I. W. W., and from circulating or distributing any of the written or printed pamphlets, papers, handbills, documents or other propaganda or literature of the I. W. W. until further order of this court."

KANSAS TRIAL NEAR CLIMAX

GOVERNMENT CASE ADMITTED TO BE WEAK

STOOLS AND HIGH JACKS PUT ON STAND BY PROSECUTOR; DEFENSE SCORES TELLING POINTS

By G. Cascaden

Kansas City, Kan., Dec. 14.—(Special to The New Solidarity)—Most of the evidence against the 28 members of the I. W. W. on trial before United States Judge John C. Pollock in the Federal building here is in, according to the government's lawyers. They expect to conclude presentment of their evidence Monday, when the defense will be called on to present its side of the argument.

These 28 men, with 4 others, as well as unnamed defendants, are charged with conspiracy against the United States government, the four counts being that they endeavored:

First, to interfere with the enforcement of criminal laws, particularly those made for successful prosecution of the war.

Second, to defeat the draft.

Third, to violate the espionage act.

Fourth, to block production of food and fuel and to decrease transportation of necessaries during the war.

The defendants were arrested in Augusta, Kan., in November, 1917, and with few exception they have been in jail ever since.

More than four days of the trial have been consumed in obtaining a jury. The list of 100 veniremen called for the opening of court was exhausted long before a jury was obtained. When second and third lists failed to put the necessary twelfth man in the box Fred H. Moore, attorney for the defense, asked Judge Pollock to have the fourth group of veniremen summoned from the working class of Kansas City. The judge refused this request. The lawyer felt that since few workingmen were selected on the previous three groups it was only fair that members of their own class should be in the fourth group of men to try those who work for wages.

The trial started with the reading of selections from various I. W. W. pamphlets by the prosecution, the defense attorneys then reading all of them so that the garbled passages might not give the jurors a wrong impression.

The preamble itself was read by the prosecution, its various clauses being explained to the jurors in an terror-inspiring way.

OKLAHOMA GOV. ON STAND

The prosecution started out with considerable display. Gov. James B. Robertson of Oklahoma being the first government witness.

The governor, a banker, who had just signed a document declaring martial law in five Oklahoma counties because of the coal strike, gave his evidence on Saturday, Dec. 6. He merely identified the signature of Michael Sapper, one of the defendants who had filled out a draft questionnaire in Oklahoma City. The governor was a member of the legal advisory board.

Of course, the newspapers got a headline out of this important evidence.

Among other witnesses called to identify I. W. W. newspapers and pamphlets were managers of four printing plants. Frank J. Quinn of Chicago, secretary of the Western Newspaper Union, told of the printing of The New Solidarity during the period between its removal from Cleveland to Chicago and the printing of it in another Chicago office. W. A. Cahill of Chicago, president of the Cahill Printing company, identified certain pamphlets printed by his firm. F. C. Lambert of Seattle, manager of the Washington Printing company, and Mr. Piggott of Seattle, of the Piggott Printing company, told about the printing of the Industrial Worker.

Members of the I. W. W. who gave evidence were Alex Kohler, who told of the printing of certain I. W. W. newspapers, and the Misses Elizabeth Serviss and Hilda L. Seery, of the office staff of the I. W. W. general headquarters. All three refused at first to give evidence on the ground that answer of questions might ultimately lead to those regarding their membership in the organization. All three also insisted on their constitutional rights. Judge Pollock assured them that any rights they had would be guarded.

One letter seized in the raids on I. W. W. headquarters, according to the prosecution, was a reply which Wm. D. Haywood, then secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., wrote to a letter from Frank H. Little.

"You are making a mistake in making public utterances which will result in the publication being barred from the mail," it said, evidently referring to the Solidarity.

Miss Clara Chappelle, formerly employed in the office of the Agricultural Workers' organization in Minneapolis, identified certain membership cards.

Most of the government's witnesses, however, were department of justice agents, United States marshals and their deputies and other officials of the law.

James Koen of Cushing, Okla., a former member of the organization, was called on to identify a letter said to have been addressed to William D. Haywood.

OIL OUTPUT NOT HINDERED

Frank J. Silsbee of New York City, who was director of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C., gave evidence favorable to the defendants although called as a government witness. He proved by figures that the average monthly production of oil during the period specifically covered in the indictment (April 6 and Nov. 25, 1917), was greater than in any month for some time before. He said 45 per cent of the crude oil of the nation during the period of indictment came from the Kansas and the Oklahoma oil fields.

The prosecution is endeavoring to show that the defendants hindered oil production.

J. C. Shearman of Wichita, a hand and typewriting expert, spent much of Thursday and a good part of Friday of last week endeavoring to identify writing, signed and unsigned. He tried to identify letters written in both pencil and ink. He also compared signed with unsigned letters.

(Continued on Page 4)

SOVIETS CERTAIN SOON TO PREVAIL IN GERMANY

HUGO HAASE'S SUCCESSOR PREDICTS COMMUNIST TRIUMPH IN FROM SIX MONTHS TO TWO YEARS

New York.—That Germany will have a soviet form of government soon is the impression gained by Cyril Brown, staff correspondent of the New York "World," as a result of an interview with Dr. Geyer, leader of the Independent Socialist Party. In a copyrighted cable dispatch to the "World," dated Berlin, December 2, Mr. Brown describes his interview in the following terms:

"Germany will be a Soviet Republic in six months to two years," was the confident prophecy made to The World's correspondent by Dr. Friedrich August Karl Geyer of Leipzig, a member of the National Assembly and the new leader of the Independent Socialist Party, succeeding the late Hugo Haase. Herr Geyer said: "Radicalism is not receding in Germany, though it may seem so on the surface because of fewer strikes. At heart the masses are steadily growing more radical. The masses have fought to a state of exhaustion, but the present lull is only a breathing spell before renewing the struggle for complete industrial democracy and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The Soviet Republic will become realized much quicker if Germany's reactionaries make a serious attempt to restore the monarchy. In this case the radical masses will rise, not to defend democracy, but to beat back monarchy. They will not halt there but will go storming on over the debris of democracy and will set up a dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of a Soviet Republic.

MEMBESHIP MASS MEETING OF CHICAGO I. W. W., SUNDAY. **DEC. 21, 119 S. THROOP ST., 3 P.M.**

A lecture on "Revolutionary Syndicalism in France" will be given at 119 South Throop street, Sunday, December 28, at 8 p. m., by Albert Verblin, financial secretary of Chicago branch, T. W. I. U. No. 1,000.

Membership social and dance is held at Throop street hall every Saturday evening.

DETROIT LABOR ROUSED TO DEFEND FREE SPEECH

UNION WORKERS WILL SEE TO IT THAT HAYWOOD IS PERMITTED TO SPEAK DEC. 21

Detroit, Mich.—Declaring that "if the police department shall again prove itself helpless in the face of a situation similar to that of the Haywood meeting, we will act in self-defense, and expel the invaders," the Detroit Federation of Labor has gone squarely on record as opposed to American Legion interference with public meetings, in a letter addressed to the mayor and police commissioner.

The resolution, introduced by Editor Julius Deutelbaum of the "Detroit Labor News," has deep import. If the police will again permit the Legion members to interfere with radical meetings, as they did when Haywood was scheduled, late in November, to make an address, and was prevented from appearing by threats of disturbance on the part of Legion members, there will be trouble. The letter to the mayor and police head states that, although the Federation and Haywood are at opposite poles on matters of labor generalship, union labor will not tolerate any interference with his or any other meetings as long as they are conducted within the law.

Haywood is booked to speak for the Labor Forum on December 21, and the resolution is warning to the authorities that, unless the Legion activities in attempting to destroy free speech and assemblage are curbed, organized labor will see to it that law and order are maintained, and constitutional guarantees are lived up to.

"We are workers, conscious of our rights, our duties and obligations," say the Detroit laborites. "We believe in and preach law and order and decry mob rule and violence upon every occasion. We feel that if law and order is to succeed, and if we are to avoid a reign of terror and guerilla warfare in this community, a recurrence of the Haywood incident must be made impossible." Thus notice is served to the Chamber of Commerce hirelings, that Detroit labor is aware of their foul schemes

6,000 FINNS WANT TO GO TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Seattle, Wash.

Six thousand Finns of Seattle and vicinity, admittedly possessing radical ideas, want to go to Soviet Russia. Just how many of these belong to the Russian societies who announced that they had 12,000 members desirous of joining the Bolsheviki, is not known at this time. But, in a separate mass meeting, attended by 200 delegates who claim to represent 6,000 local Finns, resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to arrange for transportation to Russia.

A resolution says;

"The ships of Soviet Russia are waiting to take us over there. We are ready to free the government of all expense and aid it in deportation proceedings. We want to go.

"We demand that the government do not send us to Finland because the Mannerheim white terror is just as cruel as the American plutocracy."

CHANGE OF VENUE FROM CENTRALIA

Seattle, Wash., Dec 13.—Members of the I. W. W., accused in connection with the killing of four service men at Centralia on Armistice Day, have been granted a change of venue to Grays Harbor.

Superior Judge George D. Abel granted the change, saying he was convinced that great excitement and prejudice against the I. W. W. in Centralia and throughout Lewis County might preclude a fair trial for the defendants.

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

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DONALD M. CROCKER, Editor

THE I. W. W. AND THE IRON HEEL

It is not strange that this, the hour of the I. W. W.'s greatest opportunity, should also be the hour of its most fearful peril. In the nature of the titanic struggle of inimical social forces now convulsing America it could not be otherwise. The masters of the bread, with unerring instinct, have sensed their one real, threatening enemy. It is the I. W. W. Unless they can destroy it, their own destruction as a ruling class is certain. They feel it. They know it. And upon the utter extermination of the I. W. W. they are resolved. Against us they are prepared to use any and every weapon, and they have mighty and murderous weapons in their arsenal. Repressive legislation, vengeful courts, official ferocity—all these have been and will be invoked against our organization. The armed mob, precise replica of the Czar's Black Hundreds, existing for no other apparent purpose than the brutal terrorizing of all who dare express their aspiration for a new and better world, is already organized the country over and set about its sinister task. Democratic and Republican officeholders and seekers for office vie with each other as to which shall promise more drastic measures for the suppression of the "Reds." The members of the Industrial Workers of the World have learned by now the bitter lesson that nowhere in the republic can they look for protection of their persons or property nor for redress when these have been outraged. That unspeakable spawn of the Pit, the American newspapers, may and do scream daily incitation to violence and murder against them with impunity. Mobs wreak their bestial fury upon them without fear of punishment. Such justice as even the worst criminal may appeal to is denied them.

Let the poor, mutilated corpse of Wesley Everest bear witness. He had obeyed the government's mandate, risked the supreme sacrifice to fight for its interests in France. The task accomplished, he came home to take up the battle for his class. Because he was as loyal and brave a soldier in the one war as in the other, he was done to death by organized assassins. The law raised not a finger to save his life, nor even to spare his dead body from desecration by degenerate ghouls. Not an undertaker in Centralia dared perform for it the office of decent burial. No one supposes for a moment that the authorities will stir one iota to apprehend and punish his slayers. Not a lawyer in that city of tragedy dared undertake the defense of Wesley Everest's fellow workers charged with capital crime. Not a newspaper correspondent but wrote the truth of Centralia at his peril.

Verily, Joe Ettor spoke a true word in the courtroom at Lawrence when he said that society might forgive the most atrocious miscreant, but never the preacher of a new gospel!

As for the constitutional guaranties of free speech, press and assemblage, it is mockery to speak of them any more. They are dead—as dead as Wesley Everest or Frank Little or Joe Hill—not to be resurrected until the workers of America are free, and write new guaranties for a Free Society.

What is behind the White Terror, and why is the I. W. W. its most conspicuous victim? The ruling class of the United States has a vast and expertly calculated program afoot—nothing less than the financial and commercial suzerainty of the earth. That program requires cowed and submissive labor—labor that will toil unceasingly for an existence wage to enable its masters to achieve the coveted conquest of the markets of the world; labor bent to the yoke of militarism and trained to arms, so that it may be used to destroy Communism in other lands when the time shall come; labor abject, unorganized, enslaved and hopeless. And the work of overcoming labor's resistance to its cruel lot under this program is proceeding with relentless purpose. The steel strike is broken. The coal strike is broken. The old unionism is scattered before the terrific onslaught of organized capital like chaff before the wind. Almost the triumph of the New Oligarchy seems assured.

The I. W. W. alone presents a rational program in opposition to the program of the oligarchs of American finance-capital. The oligarsh's program spells death to human hope and human progress. Our program is one whereby the race may have life and have it more abundantly. Between these two programs, the workers must choosse. There is no third. It is the I. W. W. or the Iron Heel. That is why we of the I. W. W. have scant patience with the timid liberals who cry peace when there is no peace, or with the professional revolutionists and their little sects and parties, their phrases and their casuistry. The I. W. W. is the one organism fitted to save the world from a worse fate than has yet befallen it, and prepare it for a fairer future than has yet been dreamed of. You are either with the I. W. W. or with its enemies, who are the enemies of mankind.

And the workers are at last heeding the message that first went out from Chicago fourteen years ago. The day of industrial unionism has come. Soviet Russia builds the industrial foundation of its state upon the Preamble, and members of the I. W. W. fill great and responsible tasks in the process. Australia and Canada forsake the obsolete tactics of political laborism and craft unionism and unfurl the standard of the O. B. U. The Wobblies sweep Spanish America like wildfire. British, Welsh, Scotch and Irish workmen hear us gladly. German Spartacans turn to the I. W. W. in their desperation. Elsewhere in Europe the Syndicalists revise their tenets to conform to ours. Every deportee from American shores becomes an evangel abroad of the one great contribution that the U. S. A. has made to civilization—the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World. And in darkest America itself? Insurgency of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. was never so rampant, the old leadership never so discredited. The other day a conference of delegates from independent unions in New York City, representing one hundred thousand workers, adopted resolutions explicitly endorsing the I. W. W. "One Big Industrial Union" is coming to be a phrase on almost every union man's tongue, as the futility of the craft idea becomes more manifest with every passing hour. The pity of it is that the I. W. W. has not the financial resources to properly capitalize the tremendous favorable sentiment that has arisen within a few months. One little push and these, our fellow workingmen, would be on our side of the barricade hundreds of thousands strong!

This is the organization, oh, masters, you set out to kill in 1917, and now are going to try again to kill!

The mobbings, the lynchings, the raids, the prison sentences are, after all, only incidents—grim and dreadful incidents though indeed they be. The big inspiring fact is that the DAY OF THE I. W. W. IS HERE! The Iron Heel shall not destroy us. We shall destroy it. Let us take up the gauge of battle with high and confident hearts.

"For, though all hell at us be hurled,
We and our kind shall rule the world."

CHRISTMAS

"Peace on earth, good-will to men!" The words express a wistful yearning that has dwelt in the human heart in all the ages of mankind's bloody and cruel past. They are superficial reasoners who consider man solely in his aspect as a combative animal. The co-operative instinct is as fundamental to his nature as the competitive, and the two have eternally contended for the mastery of his spirit. In every epoch great Utopians, the Platos, the Christs, the Buddhas, the Mores, the Campanellas, the Tolstois, have held aloft the promise of a golden age, when all strife shall cease, when happiness and brotherhood shall be the law of life.

Yet their words have gone unheeded and their ideal has remained an impractical fantasy to this day, and the history of mankind has continued to be what Marx and Engels named it—a succession of class struggles—savage and terrible struggles. Why? Because until the nineteenth century, the dawn of the Machine Age, man had no knowledge of the means whereby to exploit the resources of the earth so as to produce an abundance for all. And so the division of society into the Haves and the Have-nots was inevitable and the unceasing warfare between them. Self-preservation is the first law of all life and is bound to defeat the social impulse when the two conflict, as they must conflict when there is not enough to go around.

But the nineteenth century changed all that. With machinery to do the world's tasks there is no need of a servile, distinctively working class. With the capacity for almost limitless production of wealth which science has bestowed there is no longer excuse for the jealous safeguarding of private possessions or for any system of distribution save the free communal sharing of communally-created goods. When the natural resources and tools of production have been wrested from their present usurping "owners" and made the property of all, there can never any more be class struggles or classes. The combative, anti-social instinct will perish from lack of aught to feed on. The co-operative, pro-social instinct will flourish because everything in the environment created by industrial communism will foster its growth.

It is the historic mission of the industrially organized proletariat of the world to wage the final class struggle, and victoriously to usher in the classless society. Then, and then only, will peace and good-will become a living reality, as natural to man's habit as the air he breathes.

"A. F. OF L. OR NON-UNION"

The recent great printing trades strike in New York City was, on the part of the pressroom workers, a revolt against their international unions as well as against the employers. It was, in fact, the craft union machines and not the bosses (the bosses were licked) which finally broke the strike. While it was in progress, advertisements for scabs filled the New York newspapers, reading: "Wanted—Pressmen and feeders, A. F. of L. or non-union."

Food for thought here, brothers. A. F. of L. or non-union—after all, is there so very much difference?

Had the American Labor Party been born a few years earlier it might have flourished for a while. But the onsweep of the class war has already carried the militant workers far beyond the stage where they would pause to fool with parties, platforms and parliamentarism. In Great Britain and Australia, where political laborism arose, it was already practically dead before the American imitation was even launched.

The coal miners went out for a six hour day and didn't get it, but succeeded in hanging it onto the rest of the population for a short period. Still, we doubt whether they are in a mood to be consoled for defeat with the text, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

A Spokane judge has just issued a temporary injunction forbidding the I. W. W. to exist at all. Oh, very well. There was also once a king who ordered the tide off the beach, and a pope who issued a bull against a comet.

LABOR SKATE BOSSES COP

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 8.—A United Mine Workers of America organizer by the name of Mike Lavoda at Trinidad, a nominee of vice-president of District No. 15, was heard to say to the chief of police last night: "Go over there and arrest John Shank. He is down there for the I. W. W.'s and will break up my union."

GOOD GRACIOUS!

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 10.—Immigration officials on the Arizona border have been advised of the threatened invasion of the United States by fifty Russian Bolsheviki and 150 Mexican members of the I. W. W., it became known today, and the lack of adequate means of preventing the invasion is said to be causing concern.—Chicago Herald-Examiner.



NO WONDER HE WORSHIPPED FIRE

A NEW BOOK BY WOODRUFF

Is the farmer a capitalist or, as Lenine called him, a semi-proletarian? Are the rural masses hopelessly counter-revolutionary? Where does the tiller of the soil, be he small proprietor, tenant or mere migratory harvest stiff, stand in relation to the factory worker of the cities? These are among the most obscure and difficult problems that confront the proletarian thinker. No more important contribution to I. W. W. literature could be made, therefore, than "The Evolution of American Agriculture," from the scholarly and analytic pen of Fellow Worker Abner E. Woodruff. This little book reviews the progress of agriculture from prehistoric eras to the present, with especial reference to this country. The tremendous changes wrought among the farming population of America by the advent of machine production and the other great social transformations of the past century are vividly depicted and interpreted. Appropriately the final chapter relates the story of the rise of Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union No. 400 for, as the author concludes, the time is well nigh here when "the rest of the world will be asking the Industrial Workers of the World, "What are we going to have for breakfast in the morning?"

William D. Haywood has written an introduction to the book, and Dust has illustrated it. It is neatly bound in a linen cover and has 77 pages. A. W. I. U. No. 400 is the publisher. Single copies, 35 cents each. Lots of 100 or over, $20 per hundred. Send your order accompanied by check or money order to Mat K. Fov, general secretary-treasurer A. W. I. U. No. 400, 1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

NO HOPE OF MERCY FOR MOONEY

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR IN LETTER TO UNION REITERATES CHARGE OF GUILT AND SAYS CASE IS CLOSED

Sacramento, Cal. (by Associated Press).—No further clemency in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with the San Francisco preparedness day bomb explosion, is warranted by anything within the knowledge of Governor William D. Stephens, the governor stated in a letter made public at the governor's office here.

"Of Mooney's guilt there is, in my mind, no question," the letter stated.

The letter was to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and was in reply to a communication from Scharrenberg informing the governor of the appointment of a committee by the American Federation of Labor to appeal on behalf of organized labor for the release of Mooney and Warren K. Billings, also convicted of murder in connection with the bomb explosion.

"If you have nothing new to offer but are merely joining the 'drive' on behalf of Mooney and taking part in the remarkable but unwarranted propaganda in his behalf, then I beg respectfully but definitely to inform your committee that so far as I am concerned the case is closed."

The letter continued:

"In my judgment a grave injury is being done by labor everywhere when it is made to appear by those who occupy places of leadership that organized labor champions such a heartless and vicious murderer as Thomas J. Mooney.

"Of Mooney's guilt there is, in my mind, no question. I am convinced he had a part in one of the most atrocious crimes involving treasonable purpose ever perpetrated in the history of our country. Ten persons were killed and fifty maimed by Mooney and his associates who evidently were in sympathy with Germany's agents, who were resorting to every desperate measure to thwart preparedness of the American nation for war."

STUDENTS MUST PLEDGE HOSTILITY TO I. W. W.

New York, Dec. 14.—No high school graduate in New York will be given a diploma unless he or she signs a pledge of loyalty to the United States government, if a plan outlined by the district superintendents and made public tonight is adopted. Anning S. Prall, president of the board of education, said tonight the pledge and its administration would be considered at the next meeting and undoubtedly would be adopted.

The declaration of allegiance includes the following paragraph:

I will actively oppose all revolutionary movements such as bolshevism, anarchism, I. W. W.ism. or any movement antagonistic to the laws of the United States or tending to subvert the constitution of the United States.

PRICE PER WOBBLY $100

"To the men of this company—We have implicit confidence in our regular employees. But we are sure that they, as we, realize that there is danger when we engage new men, by our occasionally getting on the force one or more destructionists or I. W. W. The company will pay to any employee giving us evidence sufficient to convict such a man a reward of $100. Herbert B. Atha, President."

This poster, about 12 by 16 inches, is posted in the different departments of the Egyptian Cotton Co., at Phoenix, Arizona.

TWELVE UNION NEGROES SENTENCED TO GALLOWS

A wholesale judicial lynching threatens to be the outcome of the recent situation in Arkansas, where a protest on the part of a group of Negroes known as the Farmers Protective Union has resulted in a general charge of conspiracy against all the Negroes of the community. One aundred and twenty-two have been brought to trial. On the flimsiest evidence, sixty have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to twenty-one years. After a trial lasting exactly seven minutes, twelve have been condemned to die. This hideous travesty upon justice has been well called "legalized lynching."

GUILTY, YOUR HONOR!

Seattle, Dec. 10.—Thos. McKinley, 27, who says he is secretary of the Shipbuilders' Industrial Union No. 325, Industrial Workers of the World, was arrested here today. Papers seized it was said indicated the shipyard I. W. W. planned to endeavor to cripple the American Federation of Labor.—Chicago Evening Post.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

to place The New Solidarity on the news stands in your neighborhood. A few minutes' work each week will bring big results to your paper. Call at The New Solidarity office any time for instructions.

LABOR DEFENSE OFFICER ARRESTED IN FRISCO

San Francisco. — The outstanding feature of this week's news is the arrest of the treasurer of the Labor Defense League of California, Miss Whitney, on a charge of criminal syndicalism. Miss Whitney has endeared herself to the labor element in California by her staunch support in putting up bail, donating funds, and speaking in their behalf whenever they were in trouble. Her arrest shows how far the opposition to organized labor will go—it will cause the arrest of men and women who themselves are not laborers, but who are devoting their lives to help labor and defend labor from its enemies.

Miss Whitney's case will be conducted by the league, although her chances of acquittal would be much greater with a separate defense. But she stands firmly by the league, and throws in her lot with the poorest and most friendless man who is being tried under this vicious law, in order to help the league rid organized labor from the menace of this law.

This latest arrest has created a good deal of excitement, especially among the conservative friends of the defendant, who have up to this time not realized how unfairly the workingman is being treated under the guise of "law and order." Mass meetings are being planned as a protest by these conservative friends.

The case of Miss Whitney came up Thursday. She offered very little defense, for she prefers to fight her case in the Supreme Court of the State. She has been bound over to the Superior Court and the date for her trial is not yet set.

Jim Malley has been convicted for "violence"—which consister in protesting *against* violence.

Another case—that of Tom McDermott—is unique. For over thirty-five years he has been actively engaged in the labor movement. He joined the Seamen's Union in New Zealand in 1885. In 1894 he came to this coast and joined the Coast Seamen's Union here. He is a charter member of the Pile Drivers' Union, which he joined in 1899. Several times he has been a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council. He has been through the whole agonizing struggle of labor in its fight to organize. He was arrested while in the I. W. W. hall making arrangements for a picnic.

HENRY TONN SEIZED ON SYNDICALISM CHARGE

Fellow Worker Henry Tonn is in the Linn County jail in Marion, Ia., awaiting trial under a charge of criminal syndicalism. He was arrested when he tried to cash checks for his wages from the office of C. W. I. U. No. 573. He will not be tried immediately but has been bound over to the next grand jury.

Fellow Worker Tonn is being defended by Attorney Harold Mulks of Chicago. The case has been so skillfully handled that the authorities have little hope of convicting the defendant. The newspapers, as usual, are taking great interest in the case and are doing everything in their power to prejudice the public against the notorious "I. W. W. agitator." They are especially enraged because the I. W. W. is able to procure the help of able attorneys to aid in the defense of their prisoners.

The prisoner is not in the least worried. He writes cheerfully that he is in good health and good spirits; that he has no concern except that the work of organizing the workers should go on. He seems to want only one thing for himself—that the organization papers should be sent to him regularly.

The capitalists cannot understand the spirit of our prisoners. They praise the patriotism of the soldiers endlessly, forgetting that the great majority of them are involuntary heroes. The I. W. W. prisoners have suffered for an ideal. They have endured punishment that they might have escaped by mere inactivity. They have risked liberty, reputation, even their lives, that the cause they love might be advanced. And all this in the face of widespread hatred and misunderstanding. It takes courage for that.

JACK DIMOND CONVICTED

Fellow Worker Jack Diamond has been found guilty by a jury in Roton, New Mexico, on a charge of inciting to revolution. The state had only one witness, a self-confessed criminal who had been apprehended several times for bootlegging and once for white slavery. The jury took his word against that of eight witnesses for Dimond. The case will be appealed.

Organization and Defense

YOU MUST HELP -- AND HELP NOW!

FELLOW WORKERS:

You read the statement of the General Secretary-Treasurer in last week's New Solidarity. The financial situation at General Headquarters is critical. It must be relieved AT ONCE. Not only is it impossible to make any plans for extending the scope of I. W. W. propaganda while affairs are in this shape, but all the activities of the organization are threatened with suspension unless relief comes and comes quickly. There are several causes to which we can attribute the gaping emptiness of the organization's treasury. One of the chief of these, of course, is the recent fresh outbreak of persecution the country over. Other contributing causes are being demedied as rapidly as possible. Don't think this means that the I. W. W. is going to the dogs. 'Not by a jugful! The future of our cause never looked so bright as right now. There were never such opportunities for a big drive which would carry everything before it. The workers of not only the United States, but THE WHOLE WORLD, are clamoring for our literature and our organizers. All the more reason then that we should pull General Headquarters out of this hole with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, so that we can get busy in the great cleaning up.

Fellow Workers, you have been blad white the past two years for the defense of our members in the masters' courts. The loyalty and the self-sacrifice you have shown in their behalf redounds to the deathless glory of our cause and of the men and women wh love that cause. And still the burden of legal defense grows heavier. The enemy will take good care that it shall be so. But, Fellow Workers, bear this in mind, that WITHOUT ORGANIZATION THERE CAN BE NO DEFENSE. In a powerful, fighting, winning organization lies the only hope for freedom of our class war prisoners, those who are already behind the bars and those who are waiting judgment. TO SAVE THE ORGANIZATION must now be the watchword for all.

Let every job delegate PUSH THE ORGANIZATION STAMPS for all he is worth. Let donations be solicited, entertainments and mass-meetings held t raise money for the maintenance of the work of General Headquarters. Let every Fellow Worker take to himself and herself the slemn obligation of doing their bit in this emergency. AND DOING IT NOW!. This is no matter for deliberation some time next week. Action must be immediate. Come now! The I. W. W. looks to all the men and women in its ranks to do their duty.

A PLAN TO GET FUNDS

By Card No. 88799

Much space has been devoted in the columns of The New Solidarity to the question of raising the dues to $1 per months. This proposition, as we all know, was voted down by a referendum of the entire membership, which same referendum granted a raise of wages to the General Secretary-Treausrer, General Executive Board and such organizers as are employed by the General Office, also including editors and the business manager of the Publishing Bureau.

But no provisions have been made for financing these extra expenditures, and at the present time the General Office is facing a hard struggle to make ends met. The writer of this article is hardly in favor of universal dues of $1 per month, but believes that that part of the constitution dealing with this question should have remained as it was, namely the dues shall not be more than $1 per month, the initiation fee not more than $5.

The referendum on this question was brought about at the request of M. M. W. I. U. No. 800, which made the claim that 50 cents per month dues was hardly enough to properly finance the organization, but no provision was made to raise the per capita paid to General Headquarters. It is quite true that I. U. No. 800 is having a hard time making receipts cover expeditures, and that is also true in regard to L. W. I. U. No. 500. These two industrial unions are heavily indebted to General Headquarters, as are other industrial unions, though not to such a great extent as 800 and 500.

One of the reasons for this, as far as 500 is concerned, is the failure of district offices to make proper remittances to the main office of the union. The membership of 500 voted that no more than $1,000 shall be held in the district offices at one time, but this is not being lived up to.

At the close of the lumber workers' strike of 1917 the union voted four compulsory stamps, namely for December 1917, and January, February and March 1918. The writer opposed this, and advocated instead raising the dues of 500 to $1 and the initiation fee to $5. Had this been adopted, the burden of refinancing 500 would have rested on the newly initiated members. Exceptions to this rule could have been made in unorganized districts, such as the Superior, Louisiana, Canadian and Eastern districts, at the discreation of the G. O. C. of 500.

Then we have the organization stamp, which if it is pushed more than it has been in the past will bring in quite a revenue.

It is fully time for the rank and file to realize the position we are in at the present time. This is no time to lie down on our propaganda. We must renew our energies and get out more literature than ever before, and to do this money is needed and badly needed. Foreign countries are crying for our literature, not to speak of the millions in this country that have not yet been reached.

To reduce the indebtedness of the industrial unions I have a proposition to offer, and that is that we issue a voluntary assessment stamp of $1 to be known as General Headquarters and Propaganda stamp. Every dollar collected on this stamp should be remitted to General Headquarters at the end of each month, and the amounts turned in to be credited to the industrial unions on their indebtedness to the General Office. Some steps must be taken immediately, and if anyone has a better suggestion to make let us hear from him at once. Action is needed now as never before.

Personally I am willing to pledge $1 a week for every week I am lucky enough to have a master, and I believe the rank and file will do all in their power if the proposition is put squarely before them. Let's all get busy and make the coming year 1920 the banner one for the One Big Union. Let us strive for an organization strong enough to open the jail doors and to make the master class hesitate before putting any more of us in, or using any more "treat'em rough" tactics. Ours is the power if we will all get busy and put our shoulders to the wheel.

GOING STRONG IN SIOUX

Sioux City is still on the map for industrial democracy. We hold smokers every Saturday night for the defense of our fellow workers in jail and also for organization purposes. $65 was cleared on smoker Dec. 13, and say "boy," what a swell time! Fellow Worker Bagley gave a few wobblic steps to the tune of a mouth organ. Tommy Wallace finished second in the pie eating contest. F. W. Morgan pulled off the part of a good comedian, with some jokes and a few songs. The ever famous Baldy Ryan was sure there with his Irish jokes and songs, which kept things in an uproar. The main feature of the evening was the 3-round bout between Spud Reily and Soldier Kersey. Referee called it a draw. F. W. Morgan, the iron man, knocked out Joe Bagley, the famous dirt mover, in the second round of their contest, with a left hook to the jaw.—Thomas Brady, Br. Sec.

A grand entertainment and dance will be held Saturday evening, Dec. 20, at Belmont hall, 3209 N. Clark street, under the auspices of the Scandinavian branches of the I. W. W. Music by Nelson's orchestra. Refreshments served. Admission, 50 cents at the door, 35 cents in advance from members.

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION

Weekly Bulletin, Dec. 10, 1919.

On account of the destruction of office equipment in the New York raids this is the first bulletin issued by the main office since that occurrence. But with the new office equipment now installed we will be able to issue the bulletins as required.

All branch secretaries are requested to get the votes on the referendum in at once, so that they will be in this office on January 1.

All delegates are instructed to turn in a list of supplies on hand and check up with the main office or branch from which they obtained their supplies. IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR ALL DELEGATES TO DO SO. Delegates will then be issued their clearance for 1919, their 1920 credentials and new accounts opened for theim on the main office books.

All Pacific coast delegates are requested to report at once to this office, P. O. BOX 69, STATION D, NEW YORK, N. Y. As the main office is unable to get in touch with Seattle and many of the West Coast branches. Branch secretaries should immediately send an inventory of supplies and losses sustained in recent raids.

All of the Industrial Unions are badly hit by the disorganization of the West Coast. And members should do their best to remit promptly.

The Philadelphia District is booming. They have regained control of all the docks lost in the 1917 lockout and have lined up hundreds of workers, including the checkers and the wood butchers.

In New York a new hall has been opened at 23 Carroll st., Brooklyn. This will be the branch headquarters for the Port of New York. The hall is conveniently located. Being near the seamen, Spanish firemen and the Italian longshoremen.

The situation in New York looks good for No. 8. At present we have two docks where we have 100 per cent No. 8 men working, three with 90 per cent and about 10 docks with 50 to 80 per cent of No. 8 men on the job. This is with open shop conditions. About 1100 No. 8 men are employed. We have entering wedges on the East River, North River, Brooklyn, Greenpoint, L. I., and on Staten Island. Fellow Worker Bobba is acting branch secretary.

The news from Argentine are good. Barker's organization has now 2800 members and is publishing a paper in English, Swedish and Spanish. The longshoremen in Buenos Aires wired us during the strike that they would not unload any scab freight.

In Sweden, the branch has a chance to get control of the longshoremen. In Liverpool several meetings of an educational character were held for longshoremen.

We shall deal more fully with the international situation in our next bulletin.

REMEMBER NOW IS THE TIME TO ANSWER THE SERIES OF OUTRAGES AGAIN BY ORGANIZING MORE SOLIDLY ON THE JOB. LET YOUR ANSWER BE MORE MEMBERS AND A STRONGER ORGANIZATION.

James Scott, Sec.-Treas.
E. Kennard, Chairman.

PASCO BRANCH SUSPENDS

Minutes of joint meeting of Pasco branches. Called to order at 12:30 p. m., Dec. 14, 1919.

Moved and seconded that we the members of the Pasco branches of the I. W. W. demand of the Chicago Defense committee that they send both Fred Moore and George Vanderveer to the Northwest to attend to the Centralia case at once as we consider these cases of great importance to the I. W. W. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Pasco branches request of all the industrial unions to turn over all money that they can spare as a loan for the defense of the Centralia cases. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a copy of these resolutions be sent to all I. W. W. papers to be published. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we discontinue the Pasco branch until further notice. Carried.

Card No. 238,097, Rec. Secy.

A concert and ball will be given by Textile Workers' I. U. No. 1,000 at Workers' Lyceum, Hirsch boulevard and California avenue, Saturday evening, Jan. 10. Admission, 25 cents.

A special meeting of great importance will be held Sunday, Dec. 21, by Printing and Publishing Workers' I. U. No. 1200 in the Throop street hall, at 3 p. m.

RAILROAD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 600

All members whose names are on the ballot are requested to get in touch with this office at once, giving the addresses where you can be reached January 2, by mail or wire. This is necessary so that we can notify those who are elected as soon as the result of the ballot is known. The new General Organization Committee will meet as soon as possible after the election.

We have just received word from South America that the Land Transport Workers of Buenos Ayres held a conference Nov. 26-28 for the purpose of forming a One Big Union of Argentina, and they also discussed the formation of a One Big Union of the World. They offer the I. W. W. their moral and financial support.

The street car workers in Chattanooga, Tenn., and points east are back on the job after getting one tenth of their demands granted. Some of them are satisfied with the small increase, but many are not, and are turning to the O. B. U. for organization, as they realize it is the only hope for them. There is a good field among the street car workers there for delegates. Members who want to tackle this proposition can get supplies from this office.

Many of the members of the B. of R. T. are turning to the One Big Union since the recent action of Lee and other officials in connection with the strike at Kansas City, Mo.

The shopmen on the P. S. & N. at Angelica have not received any increase, after it had been granted them by the Railroad Administration. They are ripe for organization, but are a little slow, on account of it being a soft coal road. They are mostly unorganized, and they can be reached by organizers who leave their brass bands behind.

Job Notes

Japanese ex. gang at Banderia, Wash., 40 cents per hour. Board is rotten. Slaves have to furnish blankets. Bunks are of straw and full of lice. The men are working a nine-hour day, straight time. They are supposed to get time and a half for all time over eight hours, but are still in ignorance of it. Sentiment among them is good for the I. W. W. There is a good field for delegates who can speak the Japanese language.

C. M. & St. P. wants machinists at Marmarth, N. D., and Miles City, Mont. Shipments from Chicago and Minneapolis.

C. N. Ogden,
Secretary-Treasurer No. 600.

STUDY CLASS FORMED TO MEET AT FORUM HALL

Branch 2 of Construction Workers' Union No. 573, whose headquarters it at Forum Hall, 1239 North Clark street, has organized an industrial union educational class for the study of all phases of industrial government, beginning with the shop committee and including the functioning of industrial unions, departments and district councils, general administration, international exchange of products, etc. The class will meet Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock in Forum Hall, beginning Dec. 21, and the course of study will be covered in 13 sessions. Fred Hardy will act as chairman and the method to be followed will be a short introductory talk, followed by questions and discussion. Fellow workers who are well versed in the subject are urged to attend and help in the education of those who are not so well grounded.

Since the breaking of the windows of Forum Hall, described in these columns last week, the business done there has exactly doubled.

EVERETT STILL ON MAP

Box 113, Everett, Wash.—At the present time we are still out a hall or office in the city of slavery and smoke stacks and some of the members and delegates might be inclined to believe the famous city is off of the I. W. W. map. But we wish to assure you that we are still doing business as ever, and will until the mills and other industries become the property of the workers. So for the benefit of those who wish to help carry on the good work of organization and need literature and other supplies, they can do so by getting in touch with the above address. Remember that our liberty depends upon organized power.—Walter Smith, Everett branch delegate.

HOW SHALL WE FIGHT?

By Delegate M-112

While thinking of the horrible persecution which the servants of capitalism are visiting upon our members all over the country, one would wonder how long are the workers going to stand for such treatment, knowing that we, the workers, have power, and realizing that we could hold the whole capitalist class in the palm of our hand IF the workers would only realize the grand old word SOLIDARITY which means so much to us. Can we workers not learn how necessary unity is to the capitalists, can we not understand that we would not be wage slaves if we would fight the enemy unitedly? There would not be thousands of our fellow workers in the bastiles today, these destructive raids and murderous assaults upon our members would not happen if we were organized the way that our enemies are organized.

The capitalist class is realizing that the way which we, the Industrial Workers of the World, are organizing the workers, is very dangerous for the parasitical rulers. They have come to realize that the I. W. W. is the revolutionary organization which will wipe the useless parasites off the earth. They have seen the writing on the wall, which reads, THE PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP.

Now then, why should we wish, hope or appeal for justice from our enemies, knowing that they will go to the limit in persecuting us? The persecution is getting stronger every day because the capitalistic servants see our strength growing, and naturally while ours is growing theirs is weakening. They (the capitalists) have realized it, and they are going to use every possible method to crush the revolutionary I. W. W. and to jail, starve, deport or murder every human being who dares to have a different opinion of theirs. The capitalists are blood thirsty, they are drunk with the power which they now possess. Their determination to hold their power will reach beyond humanity, beyond justice, beyond the rights of a free American citizen. This is a thing of the past; it is no use to kid ourselves with these phrases. We are losing time fooling with the so-called constitutional rights of free speech, free press, the right to assemble. There are none of these things left and we all know it.

Well, what are we going to do then? Ahe we going to wait patiently, are we going to keep sending useless appeals and resolutions to Congress or any other officials who are representing the master class, who are servants of our enemies? Or are we going to remain the same and use the same tactics even if every one of our fellow workers is thrown in the dungeons and bastiles, and all of our office fixtures, recards, literature, etc., are destroyed before our very eyes?

Tohusands of our fellow workers are now languishing in the jails and penitentiaries. We believe "an injury to one is an injury to all." We want to defend very one of our fellow workers to the limit. The servile tools of the masters know this. They realize that de are "all for one and one for all," but they also realize that it costs tons of money to defend our fellow workers in the capitalistic courts. They know that the courts and (so-called) justice are hearty supporters of capitalism. Well, then, let us ask ourselves, are we going to keep this supply of money pouring in for the defense, which demand is increasing every day. Finally is the revolutionary I. W. W. going to be only a defense organization, instead of the aggressive force which we have spoken so much about?

Fellow Workers, let us think what can be done in order to carry out our revolutionary principles effectively without trying to make any more "heroes" out of ourselves, as the "heroism" has cost the organization the best part of its material in mind and body. These are facts and should be thought over by every one who is fighting to become free from wage-slavery.

• TRIPLE ALLIANCE PROTESTS

The Triple Alliance Executives of Great Britain have adopted the following resolution:

"That this joint meeting of the Triple Alliance offers its strongest disapproval to the wholesale arrests and continued imprisonment of trade unionists in the United States of America, who could be charged with nothing more than ordinary trade union activities."

The meeting ordered that this resolution should be cabled to Mr. Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.—Herald, Nov. 28.

A SOLDIER'S PROTEST

Editor New Solidarity:

I am forced to come with my protest to a paper like yours. I am in active service in the U. S. army, but reading the daily papers, I can't help but burst out with my feeling against the American Legion, chambers of commerce, real estate sharks and who compose the unseen government, and throw aside the constitution of the United States throughout the country, establish mob rule, and for an evening's entertainment lynch workers who want better conditions, not only for themselves but for every worker in the world.

There can be no question about my being a 100 per cent American. My grandfather fought in the Civil war and I in the World war. I am yet wearing the uniform in which I fought for democracy and helped to save the country from the Hun. But I did not then know that the real Huns are in America, covering themselves with the Stars and Stripes and crying, "Catch the red and lynch him on the first lamp post!" If that is what I fought for I wish the workers of America would forgive me, for I did not know what I was doing.

They cry, "Lynch him on sight," against the men who have the backbone to dare to come out with the truth that the war was not fought for democracy but for profits and graft, as we can see even in the daily papers, where they tell of the enormous war profits and the 30,000 new millionaires made while we fought for democracy on bully beef and hard tack.

And this they want to cover up from the people of the United States. They come with a new song which they have studied so well to sing to us, who have gone through hell's fire over there, the majority of us being unfit to do another day's work in our lives because our health is gone. "Americanization" is the song and with the help of Teddy Roosevelt the Great and his mob they think they can keep the country safe FROM democracy. I wonder how long the boys of the A. E. F. will let themselves be fooled by men like this gentleman, whose only object in forming an organization of returned soldiers is for his own benefit, which can be plainly seen already. As soon as he came back from France he came out with a statement that he has entered politics. Doesn't it show clearly for what reason he formed the American Legion? He wants to imitate his father's career.

But I think the time will be here shortly when the doughboys will see that they are misled by men who cry for Americanization, but in reality want to cover up graft and profits they made during the war, even while wearing the American uniform.

After reading the reports in the daily papers how the ex-service man is being treated, there is no question in my mind that his eyes will be opened soon and that he will come and help rebuild the union halls he helped to destroy under the leadership of the American Legion.

I want to inform the chamber of commerce and the real estate bureau of the Civic and Commercial association that by closing the I. W. W. hall they have done a favor to that organization, as the men go out onto the job where they belong and carry on the work of education there. By closing halls, gentlemen, you did not and cannot destroy Industrial Unionism!

Industrial Unionism is an American institution, Senator Johnson declared in Washington, D. C. It is home-made, not imported, and for that simple reason it can't be destroyed. It is a 100 per cent American organization. In 1918 over 25,000 believers in the Industrial Unionism which the I. W. W. is teaching wore the uniform of the American army over in France, and nearly 200,000 more worked in industries essential to the war. Nearly every one is a holder of Liberty bonds and gave to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other funds.

Charges that this organization believes in destruction are false. I have to admit that the 25,000 industrial unionists in France did some destruction, but that was by orders of their commander in chief, President Woodrow Wilson, and their other superior officers.

Now that the war is over they will build up a new society fit to live in, and as soon as I am out of the army they will have one more good American in the ranks who will fight for Industrial Democracy. Enclosed you will find money order for $5, my first installment for the cause you are fighting.

A SOLDIER.

Denver, Colo.

An entertainment and ball will be held under the auspices of the Charles Ashleigh Committee Friday evening, December 7, at North Side Turner Hall, 822 North Clark street. Proceeds will be devoted toward obtaining Fellow Worker Ashleigh's release from Leavenworth.

STEEL STRIKE SEEMS BROKEN IN PUEBLO

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 9.—There are about 2,000 scabs in the local steel mills and it looks as though the steel strike is pretty well broken and the result is that when the broke workers get back on the job there are thousands of new men for the I. W. W. as the result of these two fake strikes. Oh, the seedy A. F. of L. is too stupid to contemplate the result of such fakerdom, but we workers know that the time to crumble is nearing constantly. It cannot come too soon.

We are getting in petitions and requests for the establishment of a general headquarters for No. 900 and it is looking as if the men here have a healthy ambition to stand on their own feet.

Our state legislature is busy today on a criminal syndicalism law and the powers are going to try their best to make it stick. They are consulting every able lawyer on how to avoid the free speech and free press clauses in the constitution. This may retard membership for a time, but the outcome ought not to be fatal in the end since the men know that whatever is protected by the powers is to the interest of the masters of industry more often than it is to the interest of our class.—John Shank.

CLASS STRUGGLE IN SPAIN

Continued from Page 4)

ish exploiters, the working class was in a feverish hurry to organize. The actors, musicians, chorus girls, bank clerks, all over the country have begun to look upon unions and strikes as the last and only resort against the usury of the master class. The miners, railroad workers, transport workers and other powerful organizations have demonstrated to the weak unions the advantage of combined, well disciplined revolutionary organizations. And since the Bolshevist Revolution, the Spanish syndicalist unions have been growing rapidly.

In the city of Barcelona alone there are 200,000 workers organized. The syndicalists, with their skillful strategy and careful planning, have won the confidence of working masses. Strike after strike have been fought with the formidable employers associations, aided by the army and police and nearly always the unions have been the victors.

The militant syndicalists have been persecuted savagely. In one month alone in the summer of 1919, in the city of Barcelona, 45,000 workers have been incarcerated, kept without trial, and later released by the pressure of a threat of a general strike. Fellow Worker Salvador Segui, the spokesman of the Catalonion syndicalists, and a few other well known militants were taken aboard a warship and kept there over two weeks. The editor of the syndicalist daily "Solidaridad Obrera" was also taken. However, they were released and again the movement received another mighty push ahead.

Since his release, Fellow Worker Segui has been touring the country on the request of the unions, and in Madrid he spoke before two monster gatherings of actors, musicians, chorus girls, clerks, railroad workers and municipal workers and thus revolutionary syndicalism has captured the capital of yellow socialism.

During the first days of the lockout, Segui, as spokesman of the workers, fought bravely and uncompromisingly. The capitalists declared the lockout off when they saw that the workers will be the winners in the end.

Why are the Spanish workers so capable of crushing the encroachments of the master class? *Because they are organized by industry, instead of crafts, and because they believe in the general strike as THE weapon of the class struggle.*" "Le Populaire," the French socialist daily, says: "They are organized in one union (syndicat unique) in each industry, with branches and shop delegates."

Here are a few dispatches that prove that the Spanish workers have learned the lesson of class solidarity:

Granada, Spain, November 7. The railroad workers decided to call a general strike in case their dismissed fellow workers are not reinstated in the service.

*

Saragossa, Spain, November 23. The general strike was called off today. The deported leaders of the syndicalists were released. The strike was called to demand their return. The army was called in for fear of revolutionary disorders.

Ben Hecht, an eye witness of the revolutions in Berlin, Munich and Budapest, will relate his experiences in Colonial Hall, 20 West Randolph street, Sunday evening, December 20. Ralph Chaplin will also speak at this meeting.

News of the Far Flung Battle Line

CLASS STRUGGLE IS WAXING HOT IN SPAIN

WORKERS RALLY TO REVOLUTIONARY SYNDICALISM IN FACE OF SAVAGE OPPOSITION

By George Andreytchine

When the French syndicalist movement achieved its greatest success and its example set all the workers of the world a-thinking over their methods of combat, the first country to respond most eagerly was Spain. There they adopted the principle of DIRECT ECONOMIC action in lieu of the old game of politics that they have been duped into. There was already a fertile ground in Spain for such a revolutionary movement, for not in vain had the great Russian revolutionist Bakounin and his disciples dominated the first rudimentary fighting groups.

The greatest impetus the European labor movement received was the Russian Revolution of 1905. There we had a splendid example of class solidarity and direct struggle against the Czar's autocracy. The general strike was the weapon par excellence and it received its baptism with a glorious victory. (This demonstration of the power of the Russian proletariat was, however, diverted into political, parliamentary compromise by the mensheviki and social revolutionists and thus the revolutionary energy of the working class was sterilized and sold on the altar of the enemy—the bourgeoisie.) But the revolutionary syndicalists of France found a great application of their principle teaching—the general revolutionary strike as THE means for capitalistic expropriation and abolition of the wage system. All students of the European labor movement agree that the Russian Revolution was the undoing of parliamentary socialism and the beginning of syndicalism as a method of the class struggle.

The subsequent events in the world, including the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World in America, in Australia and South Africa, the general strikes of Sweden, Italy, England, Hungary and later in the home of yellow socialism, Belgium, all came to strengthen and convincingly prove our correct stand and position.

Ever since then, our Spanish fellow workers have been struggling and perfecting their organization for the abolition of the wage system through the industrial unions. And today we see the workers of Spain engaged in a heroic struggle against the combined forces of the plutocrats, the state and feudal minded Church, who have declared war on the organized working class.

About the end of October, the employers of Spain met on a congress in the city of Barcelona and decided to start a country-wide lock-out against the syndicalist workers. They passed this resolution without any hesitation, but when November 1st came (the date for the lockout to be declared), many of the powerful unions declared general strike and thus frustrated the masters effort to break the solidarity of the proletariat. The printers in Barcelona went on strike and not one of the capitalist papers was published. They could not poison the workers in those critical moments. The printers, however, printed the organ of the revolutionary syndicalists. With this weapon and the general strike in other important industries, the workers felt themselves very optimistic, according to the correspondent of "La Vie Ouvriere," Fellow Worker Jules Henri.

When the idea of the general lockout was born in the hads of the Span-

Continued on Page 3)

CANADIAN COAL MINERS FORSAKE FAKIRATION

Coal Mining Unit No. 1, comprising the camps of British Columbia and Alberta, at a recent convention in Calgary definitely severed all rerations with the American Federation of Labor and affiliated with the O. B. U. movement of Canada.

It was decided that all international charters were to be returned immediately to Indianapolis and mass meetings are to be called throughout the district to discuss the demands of the operators in the impending wage scale conference. The demands are to be not less than a basic increase of 30 per cent.

Before the convention closed greetings were sent to the eight men now on trial in Winnipeg, assuring them of the continuation of the solid support of the coal miners of British Columbia and Alberta. Greetings were also sent to the coal miners of Nova Scotia and an invitation to the eastern miners to become part of the O. B. U. was also forwarded.

KANSAS TRIAL NEARS CLIMAX

(Continued from Page 1)

Efforts were made to identify certain unsigned letters sent to the secretary of the Augusta, Kan., chamber of commerce by discontented workers as letters written by Phineas Eastman, one of the defendants who, at one time, was an executive board member of the I. W. W. Eastman came into the movement from the lumber workers' union in Louisiana.

It appeared after Fred Moore got through questioning Shearman as if this particular letter as well as other letters put in by the government as exhibits, had certain words written over and certain others filled in after their dispatch by whoever wrote them.

R. L. McCluggage, county attorney of Butler county, admitted that 1,500 defendants were prosecuted in Eldorado near the scene of the arrest of the men in this trial during the summer of 1917. He said I. W. W. members were nearly always prosecuted on the charge of vagrancy. All those with red cards were picked up in the raid at Augusta.

He received reports about I. W. W. activities from the Carter Oil Co., Empire Gas & Fuel Co., Gypsy Oil Co., Phalia Oil Co., Sinclair Oil Co., and various other oil companies. Representatives of these firms were "coming and getting advice and consulting with me" about activities of labor organizers, he admitted.

SPIES AMONG WORKERS

"These companies had operatives in the district," the witness said. Some of those who "spotted" on oil workers pretended to be workingmen. He heard that at one point at least 12 of these operatives were wearing workingmen's clothes while endeavoring to find out if the I. W. W. was active.

He admitted that workingmen arrested on mere misdemeanor charges or one one or all of four counts of the vagrancy act frequently were sentenced to siz months. Some got less on the understanding that they leave the community.

He received much information on which he based arrests over the telephone from men whose voices he did not recognize.

"All we wanted was the facts with which to get them," he said. "Carter Oil operatives and the police force of Eldorado told me Solidarity and the Industrial Worker, song books and pamphlets were being distributed," the county lawyer said.

I. W. W. members who came to the jail to see their fellow workers already locked up were themselves arrested on the spot as agitators.

The defense endeavored to show that 42 men arrested as members of the I. W. W. did not have warrants read to them to show why they were held until "John Doe" warrants were read to them six or seven days afterward in Eldorado jail. McCluggage answered that he did not know if this was true, although he was county attorney at the time.

He was one of the organizers of a small oil company. He also acknowledged receipt of a letter from Phineas Eastman protesting tgainst the seizure of union supplies. This letter, produced as evidence, declared, "we have several thousand members throughout this field and Oklahoma and have given the authorities no trouble." Eastman said "possibly this brilliant scheme (to hold up supplies) was 'born' in the stupendously brainy minds of the Commercial club members and oil magnates, as all would-be legal acts have economic reasons for their commission."

McCluggage admitted he got names of prisoners from jail records and not from his office docket. He identified one or two prisoners as men arrested in Eldorado.

United States Attorney Robertson objected to the cross-examination's continuance, declaring "it seems to me this has gone far enough, your honor."

Various other witnesses gave evidence, the government using them to strengthen its case.

PAPER ADMITS NO CASE

The Kansas City Journal in commenting on the case, declares that "Little or no direct evidence has been introduced against the 32 individual defendants in the trial who are charged with four conspiracy counts of attempting to defeat the war aims of the country," while the Kansas City Star says that "As the case unwinds the perfect organization of Industrial Workers of the World becomes more apparent."

That someone evidently desired to make more trouble for the defendants not out on bail is evident, because the prisoners on their return to the jail from the court the other day, discovered that their quarters had been searched. They found an envelope which one of the searchers had dropped. It contained certain valuables.

When Attorney Moore presented it to the court when it resumed in the afternoon, United States. Attorney Robertson jumped up and said he wanted it known that the United States government did not have anything to do with such an act.

Thomas J. Howe of Washington, D. C., special agent of the department of justice, gave evidence Saturday morning. Howe, who is about 38 or 40 years of age, is of medium height, smooth shaven and with a determined character. He has followed the case for between two and three years.

He dressed as a workingman and associated with all from whom he could obtain information. He conducted 48 raids which resulted in all the government's documentary evidence in the case.

SOME GOVT. WITNESSES

Kansas City, Kan., Dec. 14.—"We put no charge of vagrancy again' 'em. We run them out of the country. That's what we did."

This was the declaration of Charles Reid, deputy sheriff of Woods county, the last witness on the stand at the conclusion of the first two weeks of the trial of 28 members of the Industrial Workers of the World in the United States court here Saturday afternoon.

These 28 men are charged with using unlawful methods to change the administration of industry and of government, and Reid's blunt declaration came as a shock to all believers in lawful methods, his evident effort to cover up his startling admission by saying that the "state council of defense run them out of the country" failing to counteract his damaging remarks.

Following Reid's "mob law" utterances, Fred Robertson, United States attorney, and Col. Sam Amidon, special prosecutor, announced that they expected to complete their case shortly after court resumes Monday morning.

Saturday was a day of surprises, the government's case being weakened rather than strengthened in the opinion of various observers, by the admissions of its witnesses.

The 28 men an trial, as well as four others not present in court, are charged with certain unnamed persons to have plotted the overthrow of the government during 1917. They are charged with advocating other than legal methods to bring about labor organization.

Reid declared certain I. W. W. members were arrested by him in Alma and that "we held them as long as we wanted to and then turned them loose without charges or trial."

HIGH JACK TESTIFIES

He was on the stand only a short time, most of the day being taken in examination of Frank Wernke, a self-confessed hold-up man who declared he participated in various crimes. Wernke was the prosecutor's star witness of the alleged actual depredations by members of the Industrial Workers. He did not endeavor to connect any of the men on trial with these acts, however.

Wernke described his career reluctantly, cross-examination bringing out the facs that he was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1887, was deserted by his father following his mother's death when he was only 5 years old, was placed in an industrial school for misdemeanors, released on parole, was transferred to the state reformatory; on his release he became a migratory worker.

He joined the Agricultural Workers' union in Sioux City, Iowa, in the fall of 1916, learning that "high jacks," a class of hold-up crooks who rob harvest hands beating their way on freight trains on their way from harvest fields, carried on their trade at about the same time.

"Didn't the I. W. W. put out bulletins and literature declaring that high jacks, bootleggers and gamblers be kept out of the organization?" Wernke was asked.

He made no reply.

"Weren't a great many of these bulletins distributed? Didn't you ever read such literature?" the defense attorney questioned.

Wernke made no answer although an Agricultural Workers' organization bulletin, introduced as evidence on another subject later in the day by the prosecution, contained an announcement warning all members of the union to beware of high jacks, gamblers and others who prey on honest toilers.

Wernke said he did not commit "high jacking" in 1916, but carried on, such activities the following year. Like other members of the union he got organizers' credentials, but made it appear as if he was one of the few organizers in the union.

Wernke said he was forced to join the union after he was held up four times by its members. "I felt if I didn't my life and limbs wouldn't be safe," he announced. Later he said he "joined to find out why the union existed." Then he told that he had tried to get men to join the union and that during his travels railroad brotherhood men frequently demanded that he show his red card.

Wernke pretended that he got orders from officials of the union to commit various crimes and wound up this part of his recital by declaring that he was asked to join the army and poison the food.

His face flushed when he was asked if O. E. Gordon, one of the defendants, didn't call on him in jail and tell him that there was no place for characters like him in the I. W. W. Gordon did get an order from him to get his union supplies from the jailer, Wernke, who had deserted from the Colorado state guards years before, admitted. He denied that he had received money from detectives or other sources.

I. W. W. FIGHT CROOKS

Although he said he did not derive benefit from organization in the union he would not admit the defense attorney's inference that unionists classed him among undesirables. The union tried to keep high jacks and detectives out of it, the questions showed. The inference was that high jacks and other criminals tried to commit their deeds and blame them on the union. In this way they got by with their actions and at the same time retaliated on the organization, the most effective movement to protect workers from robbery.

Although he was a draft evader he joined the army on his release from jail and became a cook in the artillery service.

"Isn't it a fact that Wetmore, one of your closest pals in high jack work, is now serving time for a high jack job?" he was asked.

"Isn't it a fact that the I. W. W. in 1917 organized a 'flying squadron' to clean just such people as you out of the state of Kansas?" was another poser for Wernke.

His face turned crimson when the lawyer had Frank Patton, one of the accused, stand up and he was asked: "Isn't it a fact that that young man and other members of a 'flying squadron' came into Kingman and told you to beat it out of the community?"

"Isn't it a fact that your whole time while in the organization was spent in high jacking the members and others?" the lawyer said. Wernke stuttered back that he had the names of farmers for whom he worked in a note book. He didn't produce it.

Wernke failed miserably in his effort to implicate Oscar E. Gordon, one of the defendants with two honorable discharges from the United States army, in alleged plots.

The capitalist press has featured Wernke's terrible story as a mark of crime against the I. W. W., although the deserter and draft evader had no one to substantiate one piece of his testimony against the defendants or the union of which they are members.

CONDUCTOR'S VAGUE YARN

L. E. Fanning of Herrington, Kan., a Rock Island railroad conductor, described an alleged assault on him one dark night as his train was leaving Wichita yards. He said he was thrown off the train by men, one of whom asked him in the dark if he would "now respect a red card." He never learned who any of his assailants were. While his evidence showed that a high jack, bitter against the I. W. W. because of its campaign to make the roads safe for honest toilers, might use these words to injure labor unionism. Fanning said he was a Brotherhood man.

Sheriff Harry Hodson of Woods county, showed a jail record with names on it opposite which "I. W. W." was written in by the deputies as the occupation. No charge, according to the jail records, was placed against them, however. He never saw any of the defendants in his life prior to coming to this trial.

REPTILE PRESS RAVES

Kansas City, Kan., Dec. 16.—"Guilty: Hang, draw and quarter every one of them!"

Any jury believing Kansas City daily newspaper reports of the trial of 28 members of the Industrial Workers of the World in the United States Federal court here would bring in such a verdict without leaving the jury box.

Kansas City, Mo., daily newspapers, which circulate widely in this city because no daily paper is published here, continue to spread their venom and make editorial comments on the trial day after day despite these two facts:

First, that scores and scores of prospective jurors were disqualified because they had formed prejudices against the I. W. W. as the result of reading Kansas City daily newspapers, only one prospective juror declaring that he had ever met a member of the organization.

Second, Judge Pollock's orders that jurors were not to read the reports of the trial, the comments on the I. W. W. and the articles on various other labor organizations appearing in these newspapers.

These damning indictments of their reliability as news sources, notwithstanding, the cases of 28 men now in court and four others not present, for various reasons, have already been decided so far as the capitalist press is concerned.

WHAT ONE PAPER SAYS

"The Case Is: Americanism" and "Shorn of Technicality, the I. W. W. Trials Show Society at Stake" are two headlines over a first page editorial article in the Kansas City Star, and the following explanatory article shows how these papers stand:

"Through the prosaic routine of the Federal court on the Kansas side the case of the government against 32 I. W. W. is winding to an end. Were it possible to shear the case of its befogging legal technicalities and present it to the naked light of its fundamentals, it would convey a chill to the heart of every man who calls himself an American.

"It is for the outcome of such trials as this to determine whether the crimson shadow of anarchy shall fall upon the land. It is more than the government versus 32 individuals charged with an infraction of the laws. Admittedly, it is a contest between nationalism and the traditions of the people—in a word, Americanism—against the forces that stand for the destruction of society.

"Arrayed on the one side are the agents of the nation. On the other, the defendants, the attorney and the witnesses for the defense, exponents of sabotage, soviet rule, the war of the classes, revolution and chaos. A judge who holds his position because the institutions of the country stand, and a jury of men who subscribe to these institutions, must decide the issue."

"Howat Halts the Miners?" is the headline over a veiled attack on Alex Howat, Kansas district president of the United Mine Workers of America, which takes up nearly a column on the same page. It refers to the coal strike in this state.

These newspapers do not put before their readers the story of the ill treatment of these prisoners in jails. They do not tell of the confinement of many of them in places unfit for human habitation for more than two years without a trial.

These newspapers do not tell that wo previous indictments against these workingmen were quashed and that they are now appearing on a third indictment.

They say little about one of the men, driven insane, it is understood, by long jail confinement, being taken away from his fellows to spend the rest of his life in an asylum for the insane. They print no headlines over the fact that the request of the defense that he be segregated from his fellows some time ago was refused and that only since the trial began did a well known alienist of this city examine him. He immediately decided that he should be taken from the jail.

DEFENDANT FAINTS IN COURT

They say little about another of the prisoners who fainted and fell from his seat in the court room the first day of the trial. He was carried into an adjoining room where the Kansas City civic medical attendant ascribed his condition to his lengthy confinement behind prison bars without either bail or trial.

All these things are purposely "forgotten" in the daily newspaper "reports" of this trial.

Not only do these newspapers publish attacks on the defendants. They also quote the prosecuting lawyers in order to prejudice the public against organized labor.

The very day the trial opened, before a jury was chosen (Monday, Dec. 1), Fred .Robertson, United Ctates district attorney who is prosecuting this case, came out in a newspaper interview and said:

"This trial will be watched closely by congress, as the outcome probably will furnish the basis of new anti-radical legislation."

Col. Sam. B. Amidon of Wichita, special prosecutor in this trial and Kansas democratic party state chairman, also attacks the accused and the I. W. W. before the defense has put a single witness on the stand, a newspaper giving this "news" on its first page:

"If the government wins Amidon will go to Washington, and with all the power at his command, political and personal, demand that the use of the United States mails be refused the I. W. W., its journals and members forever. * * * In accepting the appointment by Attorney General Palmer, Amidon has placed himself incontrovertibly in the ranks of the enemies of the 'One Big Union.'"

These papers not only publish biased editorial comment and news articles on the trial, but they publish libelous sketches, distorting the features of the accused, and vicious cartoons, and reproduce the most radical of the stickerettes said to have been circulated by I. W. W. members.

The daily newspapers are used for other purposes. When one of the government's witnesses "disappeared" a few days ago Mr. Robertson same out with the declaration to the press in which he said, "It shows the 'honor' of the defendants in a light the government should have foreseen."

HOW THE COURT LOOKS

Kansas City has been mighty cold during the last week and all who could wore overcoats to keep the wintry winds which sweep this section from getting in their deadly work.

But the I. W. W. boys on trial who have not been free for more than two years did without them as they marched twice each day from the Wyandotte jail to the federal building one block distant. With their well clothed guards they make the trip over in the morning, go back at the noon hour, return two hours later, and retire for the night at the end of the afternoon session.

Their guards are not heavily armed however, the methods adopted in Wichita in this respect at least, not being followed at this trial. Possibly the authorities know they are only too anxious to have their trials over and the verdict given, and that they are not planning any escape.

The court room on the second floor of the federal building presents a contrast to that in the Chicago and several chapter of the famous labor trials of recent years. Judge Pollock conducts a dignified court. All the various forms are observed.

To the judge's left, as he sits in his chair, is the jury. Right in front of it and within a few feet of it and within a few feet of its members sit the prosecuting attorneys and the special agent of the department of justice who has worked on this case continuously for between two and three years. In front of these prosecutors is a wide table covered with files of "Solidarity," the "Industrial Worker," and I. W. W. pamphlets.

On the other side of this table sit Fred H. Moore, chief counsel, and Miss Caroline Lowe, associate counsel for the defense.

At a table back of the lawyers' table is another table where reporters, detectives and other officials sit. To the left of this table and just back of the prosecutors is another table with a large filing cabinet and card index filled with government exhibits.

WHERE PRISONERS SIT

Back of these tables are rows of seats. The prisoners occupy the first three rows.

Of course they are workingmen. Their dress shows it. They have the keen eyes and manner of intelligent workingmen, although several of them show the marked effects of long confinement in country jails. Sometimes two or three of these class war prisoners sit back of their attorneys, pencil and paper in hand. They take notes on particular parts of the evidence.

Spectators in the corridors, including officers of the law, frequently give expression to remarks which show that they would follow the advice of the newspapers without the formality of a court trial. They would line all who advocate industrial unionism up against a wall and let the firing squad finish the job.

WINNIPEG TRIAL NEARS END

Winnipeg, Man.—The government's case in the trial of R. B. Russell, one of the leaders in the Winnipeg general strike last spring for alleged sedition, is in. It is expected that the defense will conclude and the trial be finished before Christmas.

INFORMATION WANTED

Immediate information is wanted by Fred H. Moore, 615 Kansas City Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., on the present whereabouts of Frank Monico, Italian, and a member from the coast. Send information direct to Fred H. Moore.

Mail at this office for Jerry Hurley, James Richardson, W. D. Eggleston, Matija Mapnasich. Address James Crowley, 951 West Madison street, Chicago.

NORWEGIAN WORKERS RALLY TO I. W. W. CAUSE

DEPORTEE TELLS SYNDICALISTS OF SCANDINAVIA STORY OF WHITE TERROR IN AMERICA

By Card No. 200824

It may interest the fellow workers to know what is being done for propaganda and publicity to raise funds for the defense and to spread the knowledge of the atrocities committed upon radicals in this "free" country, in Scandinavia.

In Christiania I had the pleasure of meeting Fellow Worker Torstenson, and through him I came in contact with the Syndicalist Federation of Norway. The Norwegian syndicalists are organized somewhat like the I. W. W. They believe in industrial and not in political action, but being somewhat anarchistic they do not believe in the closed shop.

Later on, Fellow Worker Erson arrived from Stockholm. He is a recent deportee. At the same time came a comrade from Buenos Aires. On October 20 the four of us were invited to attend a meeting of the syndicalists, at which Erson made a stirring speech. He related most of the experiences of the radical workers in America—tarring and feathering, starvation and torture in the jails, and murder (Fellow Worker Erson was at the Everett massacre). He closed with an appeal to the Norwegian fellow workers to start a campaign of publicity about conditions in the U. S. A., and to collect funds for the defense of class war prisoners in the States.

Fellow Worker Erson's address was listened to with the deepest attention and silence, as the intensified class war and the brutal and violent methods used in America are practically unknown in Norway. It was a revelation to the Norwegian fellow workers to learn the truth from an active participant. The syndicalists were not slow in acting. A committee of five was elected at that same meeting, to begin a publicity campaign at once, and money was voted for the printing of circulars and so forth.

We may soon expect some contributions for the defense fund from the other side; if not very large, at least they will assure us of the co-operative will and class consciousness of the Scandinavian workers. But of far more value than the money contributions is the wide knowledge that they will gain about the true conditions here. America is fast becoming a by-word in Europe for persecution and refined cruelty. It is taking the place of Czarist Russia and is already going its forerunner one better.

ARGENTINE SEAMEN ORGANIZE INDUSTRIALLY

Buenos Aires.—A re-organization of the International Federation of Transport Workers is taking place, according to the "Marine Worker" of this city. An interim committee is charged with carrying out the details, this committee to consist of one member from each of the following countries: Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries.

The permanent organization of the Federation is to be under the control of a Central Council, on which the international movement shall be represented in proportion to the number of members affiliated with the respective organizations; and of an executive committee, of which there shall be representatives of at least five countries.

It is aimed to include in one organization all transport workers of all lands.

BERLIN LABOR STRIKES TO SAVE COMMUNIST

Berlin.—As the result of a three year prison sentence imposed on Otto Kilian, communist leader, said to have been the chief moving force in the Halle strikes, the workingmen there have begun a general strike.

The Red Flag, the Berlin communist organ, has resumed publication. It was suppressed during the state of siege.

WHITE TERROR IN HUNGARY

Budapest. — Punishment of the Communists recently convicted of taking part in the Bela Kun regime began with the sentence of fourteen to hang, one to life imprisonment, and a large number to various terms.