





# Anthracite Coal Conflict— Other News And Views

After ending the Bayonne strike by force, Sheriff Kinkead collapsed from nervous prostration. Is this a symbol of what is going to happen to Capitalism in its attempt to end the class struggle by force? Will it collapse from nervous prostration because it is only reward for its pains? It looks like it.

The Bayonne strikers were defeated, but the irrepressible conflict between the interests of employer and employee, is doing an increasing volume of business at the same old stand.

The New York Newspaper industry workers ought to get a copy of the New York World of July 30, in order to find out how profitably they are exploited by the newspaper corporations. In it there is a report on the accounting in the Politz estate. The various trusts and incomes of the latter are given. One item is as follows: "Newspaper trust, \$4,192,711; income, \$2,160,172." Nuf. sed.

New York striking longshoremen received wage concessions to induce them to leave the I. W. W. and join the A. F. of L. The various transportation companies are afraid the I. W. W. and will pay more wages to defeat it. This ought to be a good cue to all the workers, and out of the I. W. W. if you want more wages, build up the I. W. W. as a medium through which to force their payment.

"The cat came back." So did Tannenbaum, though Sheriff Kinkead slapped his face and warned him to keep out of Bayonne and New Jersey. And Sheriff Kinkead believes that he can strangle such a spirit. They can't another think come.

John Margie, big Pennsylvania coal operator, discussing the growing unrest among coal miners in that state, intimated, in a Baltimore interview, that there would be a conflict between the miners and the operators next year, if the former insisted upon the demands they are framing for presentation to the operators. This looks like a case in which "coming events" are their shadows before." But why these shadows? All hands had been led to believe that such were conditions in the anthracite region, that nothing but sunshine prevails there. And now—well, damn it! all these beneficent adjustments of the conflicting interests of capital and labor are the shadows of a storm, and a snare, and in a fair way to lead to a social upheaval, once more.

The Mayor's adjustment committee has failed to "adjust" difficulties in New York's cloakmaking industry. The employers' association refuses to sign their agreement favorable to the wage workers. The latter, 40,000 in number, are now voting on a strike proposition; and, by the time this goes to press, may be out on strike. It is believed that the employers' association intend terms as favorable to their plans. Twice ever thus: we never yet knew an employers' association to favor an agreement actually in the interests of their workers; and that was not always ready to take advantage of conditions adverse to those interests. But then, where it is to the employer's interests to get as much wages as possible, while it is to the employer's interests to pay as little wages as possible, such refined cannibalism is bound to prevail.

We are at present reading the Rev. John Haynes Holmes' book, "The Revolutionary Function of the Modern Church." It is a thoughtful, and conceives this function to consist in turning from individual salvation to social salvation. We are told that "The churches of our age are sweeping away the old methods of work and principles of action, are not churches of yesterday, but are churches of today." They are driving the stage coach in the age of the steam railroad and communicating by post-rider in the age of the telegraph and the telephone. The churches of today are not doing their important part, for the simple reason that they are not doing twentieth century work for a twentieth century world." We doubt if that world will permit it; for it prefers to do its own work in its own way. Note how it has swept the church aside in the great European war, and how it is sweeping it aside in the great class war now raging everywhere. The church will favor social salvation, if it is made to save itself. It always approves that which is.

Here's a little item of general interest, clipped from the

# Wall Street In War Times

By "John D." Solidarity's Wall St. Correspondent

(Continued from No. 290)

As to how far we can go with the warring countries in extending credits after their supplies of cash are exhausted, financiers are not prone to go on record. The question is easier put than answered. To begin with, "the war order industry" has put upwards of \$800,000,000 in contracts on the books of the various manufacturers of the country. This is equivalent to tying up in such enterprises at least \$720,000,000; a great deal of which is new capital. While it is true the payment for existing orders has been secured, it does not simplify the problem of converting \$720,000,000 of fixed capital from one form to another at such short notice. The panic of October, 1907, was begun with a great deal less provocation than that. "Of course, fundamental conditions are different today than they were eight years ago. But America's currency is not really elastic, yet except in the dangerous direction of inflation, and will not be for several years. The big bank reserves touched on earlier in this story, which are three times as great as they ought to be portend that potential inflation is already at hand.

"The war order industry," that is, the part that needs additional capital to swing, is having a very hard row to hoe at the present time, because of the bankers' feeling that they are indebted to it for stimulating the business revival, they are very backward in extending credit very widely while such dynamic remains in our midst. In other words, they have begun to stop extending credit as much as possible. Bankers view the whole "war order industry" as a menace to the business revival, just as the banks have found their securities in the matter of loans.

Notwithstanding America's resources, and they are the greatest in her history, both from a monetary and industrial standpoint, yet the backwash must come up later on when the obligations now piled up abroad will have to be liquidated. Solidarity will repeat that, fellow Worker W. D. Haywood, several months ago, made the same prediction, which goes to prove that the studies of the specialists in finance is generally in an advanced position regarding the future in an industrial and political sense.

With the big demands on the part of the military and naval business men, which are now becoming very urgent, in order that the domestic resources of the country might be developed, the bankers in the United States will not be able to extend much more credit to the warring countries. This is the present situation, and while it may be subject to change to a minor degree, the position expressed is one that is likely to prevail in the immediate future.

Labor and the outlook for disturbances in both the shops where munitions of war are being manufactured; the possibility of trouble in the railroads in the east; the eastern section of the country; the fresh outbreak of the building trades in Chicago and the kicking over of the infamous Hilgott at all protocols of the government making it clear that the banks in the United States will not be able to extend much more credit to the warring countries. This is the present situation, and while it may be subject to change to a minor degree, the position expressed is one that is likely to prevail in the immediate future.

We think that Mr. Gompers' denunciations of the Socialist Party are so severe. The American Federation of Labor has no better friend than the dominant faction in that party. They have always opposed the organization of a labor movement outside of the A. F. of L., and have therefore been a bulwark of it. The A. F. of L. has always been a bulwark of it. They are critical, but not constructive. They are cordially harmless to the A. F. of L. They have tried to dominate the A. F. of L., but they have failed. Their success as to make plain the futility of their efforts. Others have dominated to better advantage; while they have only provided for the A. F. of L. to be the cats in the hat. We believe that Mr. Gompers is in error, and that the dominant faction in the Socialist party with opposing the restriction of Asiatic immigration. On the contrary, they are thoroughly in accord with the A. F. of L. in their opposition to that subject. He also fails to note, that though they denounce his connection with the Civic Federation, they believe in arbitration and conciliation, and act as arbitrators and conciliators together with Mr. John Mitchell and Mr. Louis Brandeis, who are also members of that same Civic Federation. In fact, they strain at the gnat while swallowing the camel of A. F. of L.ism.

But then, as "bores" from within the A. F. of L. are making the survey theory of the domination of economies by politics, Mr. Gompers is giving them all the credit coming to them. Lay on, McDuff!

ing neglect of the working people in her empire, ever since the Boer war, which showed when Tommy Atkins came up to muster, he lacked stamina, had poor vision and hearing, besides feet that could not stand any enforced marching. They say that England should have sought out a remedy for all this long time is easier put than answered. To begin with, "the war order industry" has put upwards of \$800,000,000 in contracts on the books of the various manufacturers of the country. This is equivalent to tying up in such enterprises at least \$720,000,000; a great deal of which is new capital. While it is true the payment for existing orders has been secured, it does not simplify the problem of converting \$720,000,000 of fixed capital from one form to another at such short notice. The panic of October, 1907, was begun with a great deal less provocation than that. "Of course, fundamental conditions are different today than they were eight years ago. But America's currency is not really elastic, yet except in the dangerous direction of inflation, and will not be for several years. The big bank reserves touched on earlier in this story, which are three times as great as they ought to be portend that potential inflation is already at hand.

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rades have all been sentenced, most of them to long terms of years which they are unlikely to survive, several of them to life terms. This despite the best efforts of a devoted group of their comrades and generous contributions from all sections of the labor movement.

Charles Cline, as has been announced in Solidarity, has another case in the courts. The Appellate Court has reversed the case because of error in the admission in evidence of a book showing him to be a member of the I. W. W. Comrade Vera Mayfield has now San Antonio writes: "Mr. Halton's success in getting this reversal after we had been held repeatedly by the best lawyers in town that it could not be done, adds to our confidence in him. He will have charge of the defense and we hope to make a good fight and get a just verdict. Public sentiment seems to be gradually changing in our favor.

THESE ARE TWO THINGS YOU CAN DO FOR CLINE NOW Send money for his defense to Mrs. Vera Mayfield, 709 North Brazos street, San Antonio, Texas. Write him a letter and let him know that you have not forgotten him. Think what a letter from the outside must mean to a man who has been shut up in the Cline has. His birthday is the 28th of June. Let us make that the occasion for writing to him, even if you do it a little late. He is well and happy and grateful to the comrades and fellow workers who have assisted him. But there is still more on hand and more must be sent in if he is to have any real chance for freedom and continued service in the cause of labor. He is still in the San Antonio jail.

All the Mexican prisoners have been taken to the penitentiary and according to reports are in very hard conditions, with unwholesome food, no clothing, and no human labor. They are taken from comrades in Los Angeles who have been returned by the warden unopened. Heroic old Rangel, incorruptible as a flag, and a member of the Land and Liberty badge in the court room, regardless of what he might have done in the past. Protesting his innocence of the charge of conspiracy with the warden, he was sentenced to his stern convictions in the face of his opponents when it meant life or death to him. He has undaunted spirit, rang out in his letter, that he would not appeal his case. He is an old warrior who wraps his battle-axe around his neck and goes on to endless sleep, he has gone without a murmur out into the living hell of the penitentiary.

There was but one cry from that "iron heart." When the time was at hand for him to be taken to the penitentiary, he was visited by his wife in San Antonio to try to see him once more. Knowing that she would be alone in a prison, she sent a pathetic appeal from his cell to Mrs. Mayfield to find her and take care of her.

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There is one thing to do FOR RANGEL AND THE MEXICAN COMRADES. They are in a petition as soon as it is deemed advisable for their pardon. Then we must all work to forward the petition. In the meantime their cases must be kept before the public. WE MUST NOT FORGET RANGEL AND CLINE. I have just read that Jim Larkin says, "It is a disgrace that the workers of America will permit their names to be used to support a man who has been in the penitentiary for so long a time. Let us guard against becoming calloused or indifferent to the sufferings of those who have borne the battle's brunt."

GEORGIA KOTSCH. There is mail at the Denver Local, 1311 19th St., for the following: Fred Barrette, Chas. Clarke, Joe Monka, George Anderson, E. Tress, Albert P. Bloom, J. S. W. Lewis, Charles W. Ferguson, Wilton Colwell, Jack Gavel, M. Glaser, Bernard Anderson, Frank Rice, E. W. Redrick, E. Ward, E. D. Bannier.

Local 295 of Holyoke, Mass., has opened a fine new headquarters at 249 Park St. Alasce Lorraine hall, meetings on the second Sunday in the month at 2:30 p. m. All workers welcome.—W. J. Banorowski, Secy., 221 Park St.

Anyone knowing the address of William Adams, who was a member of Local 140, Cheyenne, Wyo., please forward same to L. Moreau, Box 845, Stockton.

Ed. Vogel please communicate with Charles Chodorow at 345 West 50th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

C. J. Schiffman will please send J. White his card to 1301 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

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Fellow Worker M. A. Drew, better and widely known as Webber, valued member of Local 611, C. M. O., recently went to his last resting place. Local 611 loses one of its most active members, and the I. W. W. and revolutionary movement in general loses a good fighter; in our efforts for emancipation.—Press Com. Local.

# SOME DIFFERENT KINDS OF HARVESTS

To the average migratory worker "harvest" begins when he first starts for the great belt of Western Kansas. The first "harvest" is the harvesting of the harvesters, by the train crews, "harvest" their way to the fields. The train crews always look forward to their harvest time as an era of extraordinary prosperity, for themselves.

The working stiff who has been out of work all winter is compelled to "beat" his way to the harvest fields, as he has very little, if any, money left after a winter of idleness, providings have fortunately been able to have some when it is time to go.

The destitution of the harvest hands seems to make little difference to the greedy "shack." This human virtue will take their last cent, or if they have no money, pocket knives or razors. I know, personally, of one instance where a "shack," by taking anything from a "nickel" to a dollar got over four dollars out of about seventy men, besides a dozen or more pocket-knives and razors.

Frequently these virtues have the nerve to try to "fisk" a man if he says he has no money. Men who have nerve enough to tell them to keep their hands off are, usually, made to "un-division, as did the one. He approached me first, saying, "Well, I'm back again." I asked him how many times he was coming round. And he said, "I'll get it all you bums have got."

Only in cases where the number is great enough to put fear into the hearts of the train-crew, are we allowed to go free un molested.

This kind of harvesting can easily be stopped by the rebel, wherever the opportunity arises, simply throwing aside his prejudice against the "scissor" and instead, giving them a lesson in class solidarity and direct action. However, do not try this in small numbers as all "scissors" can not be depended upon, and may slip; thereby cutting the "cat's tail."

The next harvest is after we arrive at our objective point. This consists in the city's benevolence, in allowing the victim of the train crew to walk the streets a half a day for three fifteen cents, making the munificent sum of 45 cents' worth of grub for a half day's work.

This kind of harvesting can also be stopped. But not in the way some rebels "to have of stopping it. For instance, in one town of seventy thousand population, where members of the A. W. O. had a "rings" - I saw so-called scissorbills positively insulted because they asked for the use of certain utensils. Now, this in my opinion is no way to recruit members into the O. B. U. The rebel "must" drive him away. We have got to get down to business and educate and the only way to do it is to get subjects for education and keep them interested so much they will not want to be "scissored." We can not accomplish much by being hostile to the "scissorbill" and trying to control him in this way is the "scissoring" of "scissorbill" still in some of us.

In this same town I saw some self-styled rebels patronizing a "soup line" and even helping to cook and serve the stew furnished by the charitable donations of some of the petty bourgeois. In this "soup line" controlled by the "scissor" (the working men were given one plate of stew and punk with black coffee, once a day.

If we are ever to have a union we must quit accepting garbage from the master class and get out and get first-class food for ourselves.

Myself and four other rebels, with eight sympathizers, making thirteen in all, went to the mayor in the little town of Marquette, Kans., about two weeks ago, and told that gentleman that we were hungry and were going to have something to eat. He fed us. That told them what a little solidarity would do. And then things as will reach more of them but we have got to cut out the "ruff stuff" with our fellow working men if we want him to come over to us. Reserve all your prejudice for the boss, that's where it belongs.

Next comes the grain harvest. This year it seems to be a little more agreeable than usual - wonder why! For some mysterious reason the farmer is having a change of heart. "I'll tell you why." It is because some REAL REBELS are on the job and the working stiff are ALL coming our way. The A. W. O. is getting a real move on it and is doing things. In this country wages have been pushed up from an average of \$2.50 and \$3.00 to \$3.00 and \$3.50. There is only a handful of rebels here and we hiked 36 miles to get here.

The A. W. O. is the greatest thing yet and promises to be bigger still. By using good, sound organization methods we can add TWENTY THOUSAND members to the O. B. U. through this one local within the next year. If each member gets busy on the job we can do it. I MEAN by talking to the man beside you, not by sabotaging the "SAVING THE REBELS" (The A. W. O. is the worker beside you and "fire" the fool who won't reason. Use JUDGMENT AND DIRECT ACTION. THEY WORK FINE TOGETHER. BUT SEPARATED THEY ARE BOTH USELESS. If we want a union we must become sane and get down to business.

Personally, I want to see a union of sober-minded revolutionists with real Industrial Union tactics. When the harvest is over all rebels who have nothing definite in view should resolve to go somewhere and take a job at any price so as to be able to agitate and educate on the job. Remember the job is the "BLESS" "flopping" on the floor of the halls in the winter. I did it last winter. But for one, I am going where I can be of some benefit to the union this winter.

Getting back to the subject. After the grain harvest we all start to differ in views. And then, begins the fourth and final harvest. This is where the "shack" and hold-up men form an alliance against the harvest hands and operate without mercy while many of the poor "stiffs," after several months work in the scorching fields go back with nothing but a broken head and empty pockets to "make" on the winter.

This kind of harvest can also be stopped by a little "bunch" of "kittens" which I will not state here. Think it out for yourself, but it will be well before acting.

Yours for earnest effort,  
CHET. C. BRUNTING.

# CAPITALISM ALARMED AND WORRIED

The newspapers report that the administration at Washington is alarmed over the sudden outbreak of strikes at Bridgeport, Conn., Bayonne, N. Y., New York City and other places. From another source it is learned that Wall Street is worried over the same set of facts, especially the Bayonne strike, as it fears the latter may get out of hand and lead to serious results.

Well may the administration and all Street feel alarmed and worried, for these strikes are strikes that involve both skilled and unskilled, organized and unorganized labor; and they are inherent in the prevailing condition of economic affairs, and of grave bearing upon their future tendencies. All winter long, and far into the spring, the workers have been lured by the capitalist siren song of prosperity, due to the war. They have gradually seen the song become a reality - to their employers, who rolled in gigantic profits, the result of unusual prices for war material and the strenuous intensification of labor. They have, further, gradually seen their own unemployed ranks diminish until, as in the machine and metal industries, where formerly there was a superabundance of labor, there is now a scarcity - a demand therefor. "The law of supply and demand governs wages," shout the bourgeois; but their officials and speculators grow

# THE I. W. W. IN THE NORTHWEST

(Continued from Page One)

Let us review the results after three years. Mr. Young said that all the mills in the lumbering industry should join the said supposed industrial union. Now, that is a very good tactic and see if you can recognize anything in the nature of an industrial union. Mr. Young tells the mill owners that any mill that would cut the wages of its men would have a "scissorbill" that individual mill only. So the mill owners took them one at a time and treated them accordingly. After the Shingle Weavers were reduced to almost nothing, they decided to start cooperative mills of their own; this resulted in the falling off of dues to the union. Mr. Young said this was bad and detrimental to the best interests of the Shingle Weavers.

Mr. Young had at his feet the "main" of the "scissorbill" movement, who call themselves the extreme left; but on the other hand are the conservatives. Well, making the story short, the bosses went at the remains and finished it. They have left the mills in Everett and at Port Angeles. They struck and struck. When they got to the industrial union here in, in that strike? The millmen were at work making on their legs. They do not to be heard from. This proves conclusively that there is a difference between the "scissorbill" unionism in theory and real industrial unionism on the ground. For instance, a wonderful teacher; the lessons are always real. It is time that all the schools are getting together and left, the right and the center - and put it to the exploiters against the exploiters. When they see the machine guns and the deadly gas, the Shingle Weavers are marching by the headquarters and go through all the military drill alone. They are actually all exploiters and a fair percentage of "boss-haters." They are organizing a long way from Seattle goes dry. We can put this scissorbill against the industrial strike; they can't fight on an empty stomach.

There are many of the boys who were led to believe they were doing something radical. When they learned the new bug of Foxey, who created a hell of a devil and hell of a kind, they said they were the children of the I. W. W. and all strangers are evil. His mythical heaven of powerless pantomime, has ceased to amuse the idealists, and the king's fool has lost his job. Instead of wrecking the I. W. O. as he had intended, an opposite has occurred; the Shingle Weavers are past history. This means Food has just published an article in the daily news to the effect that the Western Federation of Miners was broken up by the I. W. W. Less than a year ago he wrote an article to the effect that the I. W. W. was broken up; it was rotten. When we organized the hotel and restaurant workers here two years ago, he denounced us as a group of arch anarchists to be shunned at all times. We did it; we have proven our case for the existence of the I. W. W. We did it, go ahead with the work industrial unionism. Let us forget all these little philippic in minutes and come together in one big industrial union.

**"DER WECKER" SUSPENDS**  
An Expatriation and An Appeal  
It has been found impossible to publish the "Der Wecker" for the past few weeks. Owing to the scanty and half-hearted support given to the paper by the Jewish fellow-workers throughout the country, and the total neglect of some of our best friends, it has been decided to suspend publication during the summer.

During the period of our interview before the reappearance of the "Der Wecker" when the workers proceed according to that theory of wage-government. The unskilled, on the other hand, are driven to overwork at low wages, with the result that they want a greater share of the wealth thus produced - falling in they want proceed to assert their rights thereto in a manner whose vigor and directness must win the unstinted praise of every workingman and woman opposed to capitalist injustice.

These strikes may stop or seriously interfere with exportation and the building up of huge trade balances and thus accentuate present social disorder; that is their immediate danger to capitalism. But at present the strike and labor power will be removed, and a readjustment will become necessary. Unemployment will again ensue. Hours will be lengthened; wages reduced, labor intensified, as before - provided labor will accommodate itself without any trouble to the change. If it does not, it will use the vernacular, "there'll be hell to pay. And what then?

Who wonders that the administration is alarmed and Wall Street is worried? They are both caught on the horns of a capitalist dilemma. They fear both war prospects and the reaction that will follow it. And they are forced for in either event conditions contribute to the overthrow of the present system of capitalism, in which they are two leading, but by no means, essentially necessary, institutions.

Numbers of Jewish fellow workers have for years past been doing a "scissorbill" movement, a Jewish I. W. W. paper. The necessity of organizing the Jewish I. W. W. has been strenuously stated. And now, when the long demanded Jewish paper has been organized, it fails for lack of support. It is recognized that the Jewish section of the working class is large and important enough to be well worth the work of propaganda and organization. The best methods of acquainting them with our principles and tactics are to be found in the "Der Wecker" workers, papers do not run themselves. Papers have to be supported. They are all known that they have to be paid promptly and new subscribers are getting together. Therefore all those who realize the necessity of a Jewish I. W. W. paper are getting together and about the work of organizing the support for the paper so that, when the Shingle Weavers are organized, they will also report of activities. Now, prepare the way for the "Der Wecker" to be published. Do your best, do it!

**HELL'S ACRES**  
(By Louis Melis)  
If Dante were to live in this day and age, the state of Kansas, during the present year, would be a hell and spades in a real definition of Hell. Times were, when in the early or ancient days of agriculture the sickle and "cradle" were the tools used to reap the harvest. In connection with the occasional aid of a wandering minstrel, the only music by which crops were garnered. These days are no more. Industrial development is a mighty science shifter. Everything has undergone a change. The horse and buggy of yore, the olden days with flail and sickle, has been replaced and back to the kitchen or sent to college. The farmer needs no longer to be a man over two months of harvesting. Under the newer methods ten days are considered, say, Kansas, a little town south-west of Lawrence, Kan., named Buffalo, N. Y., about 40 hunkies to cut the wheat, but there were enough men to keep the wheat to keep the wages up. Well, it looks good for the A. W. O. around a PREBEL.

**NORTHERN HARVESTERS, NOTE!**  
(Special to Solidarity)  
Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 1. The harvest is about to start in Western Minnesota and by the time the "Der Wecker" has started there are reports of good crops all along the line and every I. W. W. member should make an effort to get on the job as soon as possible. Also the "Der Wecker" is making an effort to get into the hands of the head-quarters in Minneapolis by the "Der Wecker" members of the neighborhood of Minneapolis should immediately let their whereabouts be known to the Minneapolis headquarters can get in communication with them. Address 23 Cedar Ave.

In most places the farmers are already offering \$2.50 to \$3 per day and with wobbles on the job this can easily be raised. There is only one thing to be realized this season and that is recognition and a compact organization of harvest workers. It can be done and it is up to every member to get on the job and try his best. Are you going to do your part? So all members are urged to get in touch with Minneapolis headquarters immediately, and do not lose time. Remember, get busy today.

C. W. ANDERSON  
A member of Local 73, Stockton, Cal. Dave McCloskey, was run over by a train and died a few days since in Elmira, N. Y. His folks are said to live in Chester or West Chester, Pa. He also has a cousin who is a member of this same local by the name of G. F. McCloskey. If you know of any one who can get into communication with him, please communicate with J. McGuire, care of this local, who will be glad to help. If he has not run over, or with the undersigned - Joseph C. Williams, Secy, 73, Box 845, Stockton, Calif.

**Watch Your Number**  
EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name. If you do not find your number, please contact the "Der Wecker" immediately. This means your subscription last year. If you have not yet received your number, please contact the "Der Wecker" immediately. This means your subscription last year. If you have not yet received your number, please contact the "Der Wecker" immediately. This means your subscription last year.

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# Circulation Statement

(Two Weeks' Report)

Previously reported gain	115
Subs received during week	220
Subs expiring this week	93
Gain for the week	127
Total gain to date	142

3 p. m. The farmer in his bored way simply placed the corpse before him and the "scissorbill" work as usual. This appears to be a common occurrence throughout the belt. Another characteristic feature of these scissor bills is their changing psychology. Before harvest their material interest directs them to hold you in utter contempt. Yes, you are the lowest of the low, but behind when in need of your labor, energy, vile names vanish; they suddenly acquire a brotherly feeling and you become one of the boys.

The black prospect of past conditions is changing and the no-man's-land between the harvest fields is rapidly coming to be the Revolutionist on the job. For the Revolutionist will stay; he tends to the distributing end of the farmers' "long run" by educating the harvesters in the science of getting what they produce. In general he works in the "scissorbill" Hell into something worth while.

# REVIEW OF HARVEST CONDITIONS

We arrived in the town of Meade, Kan., about a week before harvest. We found hundreds of hungry harvesters waiting for said job of harvesting. The "Der Wecker" I. W. W. to come in and his wages up to \$3.00 a day. So that they could get \$2.50, and you all know that we are not getting over \$2.00 if we had our "Der Wecker" I. W. W. organized to keep wages down the capitalist; newspapers gave us some advice about the wages on wood shoes. So the farmers were frightened into the paying of \$2.50 a day.

The fellow workers decided to go out on the job in twos and threes and to be paid \$2.50. It was supposed to be going wages by the farmer. Over a dozen hunkies went out to work and on the second or third day at the job they put the question to the farmer as to the wages. The farmer, in grant, would cause the farmer a loss of a half day. This action was the case and always gets results.

Quite a bunch of wobbles worked out of this town. And there was no show in this town for a government employees' strike as we were so sick around here that we could easily keep them off the job. One of the wobbles was coming to the main street I could not help but grin as I saw a bunch of merchants and their wives singing wobbles on the street, it making quite a hit, all right. A whole of these "Der Wecker" I. W. W. after harvesting, showed their heads and tails to the farmer and told them that next year he would hire I. W. W.'s.

The harvest around here was a little more agreeable than usual. Planning, Kans., a little town south-west of Lawrence, Kan., named Buffalo, N. Y., about 40 hunkies to cut the wheat, but there were enough men to keep the wheat to keep the wages up. Well, it looks good for the A. W. O. around a PREBEL.

**AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION**  
"Direct Action" (English) Semi-monthly, \$1.00 per year. 320 Castle Street, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

**SOCIALIST AND ANARCHO-SYNDICALIST**  
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**"GOLOS TRUDA"**  
(Voice of Labor)  
Russian, Weekly, \$1.00 per year. Published by the Russian Labor Group, 36 East 14th St., New York, N. Y.

**"L'AVENIR"**  
The Future  
Italian, Weekly, \$1.00 per year. Published 2007, 20th and 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y.

**"CULTURA OBRERA"**  
Labor Culture  
Spanish, Weekly, \$1.00 per year. Published by the Social Study Circle, 119 Charlton St., New York, N. Y.

**FOREIGN LANGUAGE LITERATURE**  
BOHEMIAN  
"The Workers' Voice" (Czech) and "The Workers' Voice" (Slovak) are published by the Bohemian and Slovak Workers' Union, 119 Charlton St., New York, N. Y.

**HUNGARIAN**  
"The Workers' Voice" (Hungarian) is published by the Hungarian Workers' Union, 119 Charlton St., New York, N. Y.

**POLISH**  
"The Workers' Voice" (Polish) is published by the Polish Workers' Union, 119 Charlton St., New York, N. Y.

# THE PREAMBLE

Of the Industrial Workers Of The World

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as the employer and worker are as enemies. The workers of the world, who have made the history of the world, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world have taken possession of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution of the world's goods.

It is the interest of the working class to organize into industrial unions to fight the power of the capitalist class. The working class must organize into industrial unions to fight the power of the capitalist class. The working class must organize into industrial unions to fight the power of the capitalist class.

# Our Growing I. W. W. Press

**SOLIDARITY**  
English, Weekly, \$1.00 per year. Published by the "Der Wecker" I. W. W. Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue Cleveland, Ohio.

**"A BERMUNKAS"**  
(The Wage Worker)  
Hungarian, Semi-Monthly, \$1.00 per year. 1408 West 19th Street, New York, N. Y.

**"PRUMYSLOVY DELNIK"**  
Industrial Workers  
Bohemian, Semi-Monthly, \$1.00 per year. 1408 West 19th Street, Chicago, Ill.

**"SOLIDARITET"**  
Solidarity  
Swedish, Norwegian, Danish Monthly, \$1.00 per year, 515 East Thomas St., Seattle, Wash.

**"DARBINKUO BALSAS"**  
The Voice of the Workers  
Lithuanian, Weekly, \$1.50 per year. 82 Hollis St., Boston, Md.

**"HET LICHT"**  
The Light  
Flemish, Monthly, 50 cents per year. Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

**"EL PROLETARIO"**  
The Rebel  
Italian, Weekly, \$1.00 per year. Box 56, Hanover St. Boston, Mass.

**"DER WECKER"**  
The Worker  
Jewish, Monthly, 30 cents a year. Foreign and Canadian 45 cent. Address all remittances and communications to Der Wecker, care of I. P. Rockett, 150 W. Fourth Street, N. Y.

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