ORGANIZE FOR POWER—STRIKE TO WIN!

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

VOL. 8. WHOLE NO. 392 PRICE 5C. CHICAGO, ILL. SATURDAY JULY 14, 1917 SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEAR

Butte Miners Standing Firm

Strikers Ignoring All Attempts of the Mine Owners to Discourage and Disrupt Strike.

The strike situation in Butte is practically unchanged. The miners are holding out valiantly for the victory that is already in sight. And they are doing so in the face of a rabid campaign of lies and slander from the press and other tools of the mine owners. The howl about "German gold" being back of the efforts of the miners to do away with inadequate wages and the rustling card and other inhuman conditions has reached hysterical proportions. In answer to this palpably boss-inspired subterfuge to hide the real issues at stake and discredit the miners the Joint Strike Bulletin of the Miners and Electrical Workers came out with a statement which makes clear the fact that the strikers are solely actuated by a desire to gain improvements in wages and conditions compatible with the needs of life, comfort and safety. Among other things the Bulletin has to say regarding this absurd accusation:

"From every subsidized source in Butte for the past two or three weeks a persistent, lying and malicious rumor has been circulated that the newly organized miners' union is dominated by 'German influence'; that the others are controlled by 'German money'; and that the men on strike are unpatriotic, hostile to the government, and animated by a desire to hamper the government in the conduct of the present war with Germany.

To those that are at all familiar with conditions here in Butte, such stories are merely crude jokes, but the companies have counted greatly upon the effect the stories would have outside of Butte."

As to the attempts to settle the strike by breaking up the solidarity existing between the miners and the electrical workers the Bulletin is specifically clear:

"The companies promised the electrical workers a SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE if they would go back to work, and when they inquired what was meant by "substantial," they were told that 25 cents per day was meant.

"The electrical workers feel that the companies should consult Webster, because if Noah is right the companies are wrong.

"The way the bunch of local freebooters would pounce on that twobits a day would soon demonstrate that it is not 'real,' 'solid' or 'true'—in fact, quite the contrary."

And in answer to the statement made by the mine owners as to how costly the strike is to the strikers it says:

"They say we are losing about $75,000 per day.

"That may be true, but we are losing only $4.75 a day as individuals, while THE COMPANIES ARE LOSING IN PROFITS ALONE $200,000 EVERY DAY.

"In addition, they are paying out for gunmen, scabs, and other expenses, about $40,000 every day.

"Therefore this strike is costing the companies ONE MILLION DOLLARS EVERY FOUR DAYS, amounting in all to date at least SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

"We don't count our wages lost, either, for when we win this strike it won't take us long to make up the few dollars we are out.

"Six dollars a day will soon fill the gap.

"Further, most humans have a vacation each year, but this is the first time we have had one for years.

"None of us are being choked by poisonous gas, and we don't need to watch the 'back' or the 'hanging wall.' We are not falling into chutes nor eating 'busy' dust, and if this vacation lengthens our lives we are making money.

"$4.75 A DAY DOES NOT LOOK SO BIG, SOMEHOW OR OTHER, AS $200,000 A DAY!"

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The Nut-cracker's a Good One — Now for the Pressure!

Lumberjacks Determined and Enthusiastic

PICKET LINES UNBROKEN

COMPLETE TIE-UP IN SIGHT

The striking lumberworkers of the northwest are standing as solid as a rock for the winning of the strike. In the face of the united opposition of the lumber companies and their hirelings, the strikers are more determined than ever to hold out for a complete victory. The eight-hour day idea has taken deep root and the lumberjacks, feeling that the advantage in the strike is all on their side, are enthusiastically fighting to make it a fact. And they are eagerly looking forward to the time when they can resume work under conditions that will make it possible for them to live more like human beings and less like driven beasts of burden.

Reports from all over the strike district show that the strike is fast resulting in a general tie-up of the lumber industry. The lumber companies of three states are in a position where they will soon be compelled to either grant the demands of the strikers or close down operations altogether. And not only the lumber companies but the fruit raising industry of the entire coast is being menaced in the same manner. It is feared that a lack of lumber for boxes and crates will force many fruit packers to close down. Even the mining companies are beginning to worry about where the necessary lumber is to come from to enable them to adequately timber the mines for future operations.

Montana, Idaho and eastern Washington are almost completely strike-bound and the lumber companies have been forced to admit that unless the strike is settled soon the mills of the entire district will have to close down for lack of logs. In a few places feeble efforts have been made to keep scab crews on the job, but these have been mostly discontinued. And the strikers have settled down grimly determined to make their masters come across with the things they have the right and the power to demand. The lumberjacks are not drinking and are conducting themselves in such a way that even their enemies cannot accuse them of the things they would like to accuse them of.

It is said that scabs are being gathered on a big scale to be shipped into the woods under guard. But the high price of scabs and the shortage of guards would make such a course of action very costly as well as of doubtful value in the face of the wonderful solidarity displayed by the lumberjacks. The Anaconda Mining company, one of the biggest holders of Montana timber lands, is greatly perturbed over the strike and exceedingly bitter against the I. W. W. for the double crime of pulling a strike of their lumber as well as their mining slaves.

The strike of the lumberjacks has already cost the companies millions of dollars, and the end is not yet. Unless they give in before the united forces of their organized wage slaves, their losses will be much greater. And this is not counting what they will have to pay to the victorious lumbermen in the way of more wages, shorter hours and better conditions, when the strike is over.

From Missoula, Montana, comes the following report from Arthur Smith, secretary of the Missoula branch of I. U. 500:

"The lumber industry is closed down here. The A. C. M. Co. came out all but the bosses and the gunmen.

"The A. C. M. Co. mill at Bonner is shut down, also the Western Lumber Co. Big and little are shut down.

"Been no trouble and no chance for any. The bosses are up in the air, appealing for government aid. But the men's arms are folded, and no scabs in sight.

"Here the strikers can find plenty of work in other industries and there would still be a shortage of labor.

"J. I. Turner is having good meetings, and those who are not lined up are lining up at each meeting."

From Bonners Ferry, Idaho, Albert Kinneer and John Crawley of the strike committee write as follows: "Things is this neck of the woods are

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Arizona Strike Developing Rapidly

Copper Mining Industry Almost Completely Shut Down

Victory in Sight; Funds Badly Needed

(Special telegrams to Solidarity.)

Bisbee, Arizona, July 4th.

Industrial strike of the entire mining industry of the west developing rapidly. Miners lining up in Industrial Union 800 to enforce demands in great numbers. In Bisbee over ninety per cent are on strike. Globe, Miami, Clifton and Morenci practically one hundred per cent. Hundreds joining the one Big Union every day. Victory now assured.

A. D. KIMBALL, Secy.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 6th.

All Arizona mining camps now on strike. Bisbee, Miami, Globe, Swansea all standing firm. Federal troops are at Globe. Funds are urgently needed.

GROVER H. PERRY.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 11.—200 miners forcibly deported from Jerome. Several arrested, including J. P. Thompson. Make strong appeal for strike funds.—Grover H. Perry, Secy. I. U. 800.

The striking metal miners of Arizona are still making gains. The spirit of solidarity is increasing daily. Many crude attempts at frame-ups have been made by the chagrined mine owners and their tools, but they have been promptly exposed and made ridiculous. There has been no disorder to mention, in spite of all of the hysterical yowls in the press about what the "dangerous" I. W. W. was apt to do in a strike of this kind.

The fact is the miners are determined to win the strike. They realize full well what every day the mines are closed down is costing the Copper Trust, and they also know it is but a matter of time when their full demands will have to be granted. The miners are strong for the six-hour day proposition. The picket lines are growing stronger every day and the general situation is well in hand. At Globe, on July 4th, a bunch of gunmen cleared the streets with bayonets while Governor Campbell and Superior Court Judge Shitz drove a truck load of provisions through the picket line into the company's property.

From Miami, Fellow Worker Oates writes as follows: "There are practically no men working here with the exception of a very few pump men. The Miami district is all serene. On the other side of the hill, though things are a little different. They have a strong "Citizens' Alliance," and from all reports they are in a hostile mood to anything that looks like unionism.

The strike was called under the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union No. 800 sixteen hours before the W. F. M. made any attempt to call out its members. The Superior and Boston Company and the Iron Cap at once conceded the W. F. M. demands, but we immediately formed a strong picket line and in one day forced them to call their men off until a conference could be held by committees of the two organizations.

The spirit of the entire rank and file is for complete solidarity, and we don't expect that Mr. Cannon will be able to hoodwink the miners into going back to work until all the companies accede to our demands. There are twenty different nationalities involved in the strike at present, but they are all lining up rapidly into the One Big Union. Moyer has telegraphed to Bisbee stating that men working there will not be considered scabs or unfair to organized labor. This action of Moyer's is surely boosting "800" along in the state of Arizona. We had a conference with Governor Campbell and Major Bundel yesterday, and we offered to do all in our power to help preserve the peace. Any attempt at starting trouble will come from the companies and their tools. At present we are looking forward to victory and hoping for a successful strike in every sense of the word.

From Bisbee the Press Committee send in the following report:

Bisbee, Ariz., July 5.

The situation here is tip-top. Victory is sure. The big industrial strike of metal mine workers, which is fast spreading over the entire west, has already shut down mines to the extent that copper production has decreased a half million pounds a day. In the Bisbee district the normal output of ore is one hundred and eighty five cars a day. Now an average of fifteen cars leave here a day. The above facts are admitted by the big city papers, although they purposely misrepresent conditions in other ways.

Over ninety per cent of the five thousand miners working in this district here are out on strike. The ten per cent still working includes bosses and some of the mechanics. These are growing less every day. Our Mexican Fellow Workers are out almost to a man. Out of three hundred and fifty on top at the mines, only eighteen are working now. Over three hundred of them have taken out red cards. The local newspapers are very entertaining, saying that the men are going back to work today, and so on, but very few of the workers read them any way, so their humorous misrepresentations and attacks are not taken seriously by any one here.

They are only printed in order to mislead the workers in other districts. Fewer men went to work today than any other shift. It is rumored that several stopes in the mines are caving in; bad news for the stockholders. We are stronger than ever and our success is assured. We will go back to work when all our demands are granted, and not before. We have received wires from all over, assuring us support, among them one from the harvest fields, where the A. W. O. No. 400 of the I. W. W. is in full job control. Globe, Miami, Clifton and Morenci are already out practically one hundred per cent, as even newspapers which are bitter against us admit. Reliable reports from Jerome, Swansea, Kingman, Humboldt and many other camps in Arizona and all over the west indicate that they will soon be in line to enforce our demands from the bosses all at once. We have received word from Butte that the Anaconda smelters are shut down tight for the first time in years.

In Butte they are stronger than ever and are sure of victory soon. Sunday night, July 1, we held an entertainment and dance at the union hall, which was packed full. Stanley Clark, who has been speaking here, was cheered to the echo when he said that if the working class was reasonable in demanding higher wages, then the capitalist class, which demands and gets higher prices and dividends for their copper, ought to be stood up against the wall and shot. Lemonade and ice cream were served to all. The dance floor was packed.

We are holding big enthusiastic meetings in the City Park every night. Next Sunday evening, July 8, there will be another smoker, followed by a dance, at the union hall at 7 p. m. The last smoker on June 17 was a big success, and we are prepar-

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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R. H. CHAPLIN, Managing Editor

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Entered as second class matter March 19, 1917, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

One Big Union gets the goods, in the mines and in the woods.

Soldiers in Arizona! Wonder if the copper barons think they can dig ore with bayonets?

Sammy Gompers squawking for Wall street's war is as big a joke as Johnny Bull celebrating the Fourth of July.

Contracts and agreements are the things used by the capitalists to keep the craft unionists spiked to the cross of Exploitation.

CLASS organization means complete industrial unity for the producing class. The workers are organized only to the extent that they are unified. Anything less than One Big Union is that much less than any union at all.

If the copper barons and lumber kings could be compelled to mine their own ore and handle their own timber, *under the same conditions their slaves have been doing these things for them*, they would damn soon put the soft pedal on that noise about it being "unpatriotic to strike" against long hours, low wages and the other intolerable exactions of industrial peonage.

WHY THE I. W. W. IS HATED

During the last few weeks the I. W. W. has been accused of nearly every crime and depredation that has been committed. From the burning of Cy Corncob's haystack to the riots in East St. Louis and a nation-wide "conspiracy to tie up the Copper mines of the nation in the interests of German junkerism." Nothing is too improbable, raw or palpably untrue to be laid at the doors of the "notorious I. W. W." And the result of all this free front-page advertising the organization is one of the most talked of things in the country today. And the wild scare heads that blazon the initials of the One Big Union to the world are evidently not doing the work they were intended to do for the membership is increasing at an unprecedented rate.

It is becoming obvious to even a casual observer that there must be a reason for such a widespread and bitter campaign against the I. W. W., and thousands of workers are far more interested in discovering this reason than they are in the attacks themselves. And the reasons are not hard to find.

It is now evident to everybody that the I. W. W. is being fought by the master class of the United States as no labor organization has ever been fought before. It is not necessary to analyze exhaustively the causes of this bitterly intensified opposition. The causes are too well known by class conscious workers to require comment. Suffice it to state that American Plutocracy has just awakened to the fact that it has to face a powerful, uncompromising and confessedly revolutionary organization, that is already deeply rooted in the basic industries, the avowed object of which is to take the management and ownership of the machinery of production and distribution from their present "owners" and to make them the common property of the producing class, to be governed by a democratic administration of the workers themselves, in their own Union Halls.

This is the horrible specter that haunts the overfed oligarchs of industry night and day. And this is the menace to their Robber Baron strongholds of Privilege that they fear more than any other. The organization of the workers on the job with a full understanding of the loathsome process of exploitation to which they are subjected, and with the power in their hands to decrease at will and eventually shut off the holy profits that have always been held as "the legal share" by the parasites, this is the thing that hits the exploiters of labor in the weakest spot, for without the acquiescence of their slaves the masters are absolutely incapable of robbing them.

As long as the idea of the One Big Union was an idea and practically nothing but an idea there was but little to fear and almost nothing to fight against. But when this idea found its way to the workers of the different industries, when it finally crystallized itself into ORGANIZATION and, impelled forward by the terrific underlying forces of discontent, started to sweep the country like wildfire, then the outlook for the exploiters began to assume the element of a hitherto undreamed of danger of sinister and formidable proportions. And this is when the parasites began to fight the I. W. W. tooth and claw.

And how could they do otherwise but fight an organization that is attempting to organize all the workers into One Big Union to put an end to their purpled ease for all time to come? Here is an organization that recognizes the Capitalist system as its chief enemy, that is out for all they possess and that neither gives nor expects quarter; an organization that is willing and able to use the same weapons in freeing the workers from slavery that the master class has always used to keep them enslaved; an organization that is fighting for the shorter hours, more wages and better conditions of today in order to acquire the power to demand complete emancipation from wage slavery tomorrow. Small wonder that the predatory gentlemen of "invisible government" felt called upon to dispute every inch of the embattled territory of the class war with such a union, and with all the forces at their command.

Having control of all the opinion moulding power of the press as well as legal coercion and intimidation and even private, state or federal forces for purposes of armed repression, it is but natural that they should seek to use all these to the limit. And they have done so, using the prevailing "state of war" as a convenient excuse.

GERMAN GOLD?

The capitalist newspapers have been, and are, carrying on a systematic and relentless campaign of lies, vilification and misrepresentation. They are doing this in order to artificially create a distrust for and hatred of the I. W. W. in the minds of the very people who would be most benefited by the organization. With Machaivellian cunning and diabolical subtlety the brazen prostitutes of the press are seizing every possible excuse to twist and warp public opinion, and even inflame it to a violent mob frenzy, in an hysterical effort to kill the I. W. W. at all costs. And in this despicable business they have all too often been assisted by the corrupt "leaders" of the reactionary pro-boss "unions."

The latest evidence of this fiendish plot to smother the I. W. W. with lies and to stir up a blind and malignant hatred of the organization and its members, is the present cowardly cry of "German gold!" It is claimed that the I. W. W. is taking money from the Kaiser in order to stir up industrial strife and thus hinder the United States government in carrying on the war. Nobody knows better than the treacherous skunk-hearted creatures who are making this accusation that it is an unqualified lie. If there were even a grain of truth to the statement the men who made it would be among the very first to secure sufficient evidence and have the recipients of the "German gold" tried for treason and punished for the crime.

This stupid and vicious accusation is entirely without foundation. Anyone willing to take the trouble can easily find out for himself just where the organization gets its money and how it is expended. The I. W. W., now as always, publishes a monthly bulletin in which is itemized every cent of income and expenditures. This not only proves that the I. W. W. has nothing to hide, but also that it is run on straightforward and democratic principles that would put many of its enemies to shame. We would like to dare some of our frothy-mouthed editorial opponents to publish a list of some of their shady sources of support. We would like to dare the Copper or Steel Kings or the Lumber Barons to publish an itemized account of how much it costs them to keep up their huge private armies of guards and strike-breakers. We would like to ask some judges and jurymen how much they get for giving union men the limit of the law. But be this as it may, the I. W. W. mails its bulletin each month to every Industrial union and branch in the land. And this bulletin may be seen by any man, "dick" or stool pigeon who cares to take the trouble to investigate.

The I. W. W. is spending more money for organization and educational purposes than it has in past years for the simple reason that its growing membership has made possible doing these things on a more extensive scale than heretofore. And the more discontent stirred up by the powers that be, the more members and funds the I. W. W. will have to help line up still greater numbers of slaves into the One Big Union. It is discontent that is creating strikes and emphasizing the imperative need of working class organization. And if the capitalists are sincere in wishing to do away with strikes and discontent let them first do away with the conditions that produce them. They make a great mistake in trying to blame the I. W. W. for the results of their own insatiable lust for profits.

No, the I. W. W. does not need and would not take any money from any government to either start or stop strikes. It is not to be bribed by "German" or any other kind of gold. The membership of the I. W. W. collect the sinews of industrial warfare from the capitalist class and each and every Red Card man pays the organization the sum of fifty cents per month in dues.

And an invitation is hereby extended to every non-member who happens to read this week's issue of Solidarity to "kick in and do his bit." Line up at the nearest Union Hall or with the delegate who is working with you on the job.

HATS OFF TO THE ROCKFORD REBELS

Not content with jailing the rebels of Rockford who refused to register on June 5, the powers that be have been vindictively persecuting them ever since. And to cap the climax the whorish Capitalist press had spread broadcast a filthy mess of slimy lies about them, lies of the most contemptible and cowardly kind. It has been claimed that these men have "repented" for their rash action; that they have been convinced they were in the wrong in not registering for the front seats at the slaughterfest, that they slink into their cells like whipped curs, ostracised by their loyal and patriotic fellow prisoners in the house of correction.

It is very easy for the newspapers to cough up these fabrications for the edification of their scissorbill readers. Capitalist papers have all the means at their disposal to distort and falsify facts as they see fit. That is one of the chief functions of the Capitalist press; and one that has done more than anything to discredit the big daily "rags" in the eyes of the working class than any other thing. In this case, however, the stories told about the Rockford men are so crude and contradictory that the motives back of them are patent to all. But in spite of all the venom spitting of the press, the men who were sentenced by Judge Landis are among the most admired in the country today. "Those fellows had principles and they had the guts to live up to them" is a remark frequently heard in connection with the cases. Their judgment in walking into the jaws of the jail has been questioned, but not their sincerity or gameness.

Under other circumstances it would have been very laughable to hear the judge who sentenced them try to hold these men up as a bunch of spineless "pacifists" who would not resent an insult or avenge an injury under any circumstances. The honorable gentleman had done what he was paid for doing when he sentenced these workingmen to jail for the term of a year, and his stupidly vituperative remarks were altogether uncalled for. But it is in this manner that the eunuch's of Capitalism give vent to the mean spitefulness of their small natures against better men than themselves. It was by respectable "pillars of Society" like Landis that William Lloyd Garrison was led through the streets of Boston with a noose around his neck, a short time before the Civil war.

Ask the Rockford bosses and their henchmen if the I. W. W. boys are what Judge Landis said they were. The Rockford parasites were cowering in helpless terror before these "dangerous and undesirable characters" who were forcing them by means of their organized industrial power to shorten hours, better conditions and raise wages. And these same bosses are rubbing their hands and chuckling with glee right now to think that Uncle Sam has saved them from the menace of Unionism and permitted them to satiate their lust for human exploitation as it was never given them to do before.

These Rockford rebels voluntarily gave themselves up to be punished for something they could not conscientiously do. They did not wait to be hunted down and arrested. This should have been enough to satisfy "justice," but it wasn't. Since they have been in jail they have suffered ignominy and insult not given common offenders. They have been treated as harshly in "free" America as political prisoners were treated in Russia in her darkest days. They have been beaten with clubs and black-jacks, threatened with guns, they have been fed on food that was revolting in the extreme, or left to starve if they refused it; they have been reviled, lied about and ridiculed by the kept press and insulted by the instrument of "justice" that sentenced them. And all because they were staunch and unyielding in standing up for ideas they passionately believed were right and just. They are in jail now, still defiant and still unyielding in spite of all they have gone through. And this is but a faint foreshadowing of what will happen on a much larger scale if any attempt is made to force members of the I. W. W. to shed their blood in a war that is abhorrent to them.

The I. W. W. is game and has proved it. It is not afraid of persecution or imprisonment or even death. And if the powers that be set about to destroy this organization they will find each and every member "holding the fort" and with his colors flying. The I. W. W. in Australia is still alive and kicking in spite of the war and all the labor fakirs and labor haters of the Antipodes. And the I. W. W. **of the United States will fight at least as hard.** We are firmly convinced that the final victory will be ours and we are willing to make any sacrifices or endure any sufferings that will help to bring the day of that victory nearer.

As one member of the I. W. W. said to a street corner crowd during one of the free speech fights on the Pacific coast: "We of the One Big Union are hated now, lied about, persecuted and misunderstood; but the day will come when you will be naming your babies after us and your dogs after the men you now admire!"

THE RED FLAG

By Douglas Robson.

Flag of the Free, beneath whose crimson folds
The sun of Liberty shines from the skies,
Beneath whose sway alone mankind beholds
True freedom and true brotherhood arise.
Wave! wave thy blood-red standard up on high,
From Yukon's banks to far-off Hindustan;
Proclaim to all, where'er thy folds may fly:
"Behold, I bring the Brotherhood of Man."
Arise, exploited worker, in your might;
Asunder burst the chains of menial toil.
O'er land and sea, in Freedom's cause unite;
Your lives have been too long another's spoil.

Flag of the Free! Thy ruddy folds expand
Full to the breeze of freedom-breathing morn,
O'er all the universe, on sea and land
Let thy inspiring messenges be borne.
Where shines the Southern cross with radiant glow,
Shake out thy glorious folds in splendor bright;
And from Alaskan summits wreathed in snow
Reflect the glory of the Northern light.
Arise! Ye workers of the world, arise!
Cast off all thought of doubting and of fear.
Hark, brother, how the voice of Freedom cries,
"The dawn of universal joy is near!"

INDUSTRIAL FLASHLIGHTS

Wise Willie.

Hearst and his papers are opposing the shipment of the conscript army to Europe. Don't mistake the point; it's not that William Randie opposes conscription, but that he wants the conscripts to conquer Mexico and make his ranch safer for democracy.

Admitting It.

An Indiana paper says: "A federal grand jury in Illinois has indicted 100 members of the I. W. W., although it is hard to imagine where an unprejudiced jury could be found to try them, whatever may be the charge."

"Whoa."

Woe be to the men or group of men (or suffragettes) that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every dollar Morgan holds dearest is loaned to the allies and must be made secure for the salvation of Wall street.

Saving the World for Syphilis-ation.

In a pamphlet on "Prostitution in Relation to the Army on the Border," published by the American Social Hygiene Association of New York City, Dr. M. J. Exner writes as follows: "Commanding and medical officers at the border assumed that prostitution is necessary. In several camps the officers established prostitute quarters for their men. In one case a woman in the active stage of syphilis had been in position to communicate it to 120 men within the preceding two days. The civil communities where camps were stationed protested against regulation of prostitution on the ground that it would hurt business. In many places boys and men stood in line for hours awaiting their turn."

"In the Days of Augustus."

August Belmont, a New York multimillionaire, said: "The inevitable results of such a calamity must be the utter disintegration of our whole political and social system amid bloodshed and anarchy." And was Belmont speaking about the success of the I. W. W.? No, Percival, he was NOT. Belmont said these words about the re-election of Abraham Lincoln at a Democratic party convention held in Chicago in 1864. August Belmont is now chairman of the National Committee of Woody's party and Woody welcomes critics—in jail.

Certain Types of Freedom.

The Minnesota "Safety" Commission has drawn up a law classing as vags all who advocate sabotage or "are about to advocate" the same. Press reports say: "Municipal authorities are urged to pass the law as an ordinance for the suppression of certain types of free speech."

Buttin' In.

Among other patriots appearing before the Washington State Council of Defense was one R. M. McCullough, business agent of the Typographical Union, who with others "presented a written outline of the need of taking steps to suppress I. W. W. activities, particularly in the farming sections of eastern Washington." As the A. F. of L. in Washington recently accused the I. W. W. of "horning in," we wonder what in hades the Typographical mistake has to do with "the farming sections."

Copper Strike in Peru.

A New York sheet says: "Wall street has a strong suspicion that German agitators are behind the strikes that have tied up a number of the big copper mines in this country and in South America owned by American capital. Strikes were unknown in Peru, where is the great Cerro de Pasco mine owned by the Morgan-Haggin interests, until about six weeks ago, when suddenly the entire force struck for higher wages."

"Et tu Butte."

The Butte local of the W. F. of M. has turned in its charter to Charlie Moyer, as the members all decided to join a real union.

"Bomb Plots."

"Fourteen I. W. W.'s Arrested in Bomb Plots!" screams a headline. "Bomb plots" and "Bum plots" are coming fast. We think the kept press is worried for fear we put the boss on the "bum."

The L. A. Crimes

Says "Every lumber camp in Kittitas county, Washington, is closed by the I. W. W. strike. The woods are full of placards threatening sabotage, and even the logs and stumps are covered with them. As the I. W. W.'s do not work in logging camps or on the farms, it is difficult to understand the reason for their tie-ups." Some logic, eh, bo?

Take a Train.

An Oklahoma paper says: "When the Orient freight pulled into Clinton one day last week the crew were calling for officers. About fifty I. W. W.'s were on the train and assuming duties usually allotted to the conductor, engineer and brakeman. While at Clinton a partial truce was patched by allowing a free ride, but to let the railroad men operate the train."

"Old Cheese" Is Right.

Fifty pounds of dynamite was "found" in an alley at Rockford, conveniently near the I. W. W. hall. The man who "discovered" it said he thought at first that it was "old cheese." They must have an undertaker at Rockford just like the one they had at Lawrence, Mass., a few years back, who planted some similar "old cheese" at the behest of the mill-owners for a consideration paid in hand.

Their Belief and Hope.

A Tacoma paper says: "It has been the belief of the conservative element that the war would put an end to much radicalism, purge the country of dangerous isms and serve generally as an awakener of the nation's better thinking apparatus. This effect is already noticeable, and it is a dreadfully poor time for an unregenerate horde such as make up the rank and file of the I. W. W. to think of coercive measures." Yes, and it's a dreadfully poor time to call the I. W. W. pro-Germans while troops are being used to protect scabs from working in mines of the west that are owned by Germans and German capital, in mines that have been supplying the Kaiser with copper. Likewise it is treason to strike in coal mines of Pennsylvania that are owned by that high priest of democracy, Nickolas Romanoff, the Tsar who was recently canned.

More Plots.

Army officers in South Dakota have "discovered" an I. W. W. plot to burn the wheat crop. They claim that "maps of the agricultural districts are in the hands of the plotters," irrespective of the fact that such maps are common property, the railway companies giving them away. In Kansas a state official gets excited about the I. W. W., whom he charges with "throwing flaming bombs from freight trains and leaving sun glasses on top of stacks at night, to fire the stacks at midday."

Much Perturbed.

The papers of the Yakima Valley are very nervous an dexcitable over the demands of the I. W. W. They say the I. W. W. is "a national peril." Said "national peril" consists in having to pay farm workers $60 a month.

Senator Thomas, Scabherder.

Senator Thomas of Colorado recently got onto his hind legs long enough to charge that the I. W. W. was in a conspiracy with German agents to cripple industry. Aside from having this particular lie to his discredit, Thomas, it will be remembered, was once Governor of Colorado and called out the state militia in 1896 to shoot the metal miners then on strike.

Longing for a Siberia.

A correspondent for a Chicago paper says: "Owing to the amount of criticism against the war policy of the President, I would suggest that Alaska might serve as a place for such critics' deportation as Siberia was used by Russia in like cases." Which entirely overlooks the important fact that there was recently a revolution in Russia caused by such kindly traetment.

Makes 'em Feel Queer.

Says the Chicago Tribune: "Queer feelings beset an American who reads the Declaration of Independence." Just so; and it makes us feel even more queer to read the constitution.

Copper Trust Profits.

Report of the Anaconda Copper Company to the assessor of Silver Bow county, for the purposes of taxation, for twelve months ended June 1st shows a net profit of $36,610,545, against $14,363,881 last year. Say, you copper miners, why not go after two and one-half times the wages you got last year?

(Signed) HARRISON GEORGE

ARIZONA STRIKE DEVELOPING.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing for a still bigger crowd this time. Parade advertised by the Copper Queen corporation and forming on company grounds had only a small turnout in line, about two hundred suckers and bosses; the rest were business men from Douglas, Tombstone and Bisbee. An unusual thing was that the paraders themselves did all the cheering, as the few onlookers did not show any enthusiasm for the corporation's faithful sheep.

There have been no disturbances so far of any kind here. There is no trouble and will not be any, as we will continue to use peaceful methods to win, as that is the sure way to win. We are glad to receive messages of cheer from all over the country. Solidarity is the watchword. Victory is assured.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

A late bulletin issued by the Bisbee Branch of I. O. 800 very clearly outlines the causes of the strike and the demands of the miners:

"For the past few months the mine workers of this district, dissatisfied with the existing conditions and high prices, decided to organize in order to better their condition. The feeling of the men is shown by the number of cards issued and the large majority out, refusing to work.

The work of organization has been going on quietly. In the neighborhood of 3,500 are carrying cards in the new union in this camp. Many of those not yet taken out cards will do so in the near future. Many old scabs are refusing to work, and some have already taken out cards.

The miners in Bisbee could be held no longer in check, so it was decided to take action at once.

On June 26th the following demands were presented to the mining companies of the Warren District:

1. Abolition of the physical examination.

This abominable outrage has been inflicted upon the self-respecting workers of this district long enough. All union and non-union men as well freely voice their dislike for this system. It is really a blacklist in disguise and answers the same purpose as the rustling card system in Butte.

Often able-bodied, husky men are turned down by the so-called 'doctors,' while the unfit are often accepted. Nothing but a blacklist in disguise. No real man likes to be stripped and handled like a mule at an auction sale when he applies for work.

2. Two men to work on machines.

The machines used today, operated by one man, are much heavier than the machines formerly run by two men. It is hard enough for the men to operate one of these machines at the pace set by the companies at present.

3. Two men to work together in all raises.

How can the companies follow their own advice, "Safety First," without considering this demand.

4. To discontinue all blasting during shift.

Blasting during the shift and at dinner time is part of the speed-up system and we intend to do away with it. Also we have enough powder smoke from the previous shift, without continually eating smoke and being subject to severe headaches and sickness from this cause.

5. The abolition of all bonus and contract work.

The men are working hard enough now at day's pay. Under the bonus and contract system, the men are setting a pace that the men on day's pay must eventually follow.

6. To abolish the sliding scale. All men under ground a flat rate of $6 per shift. Top men $5.50 per shift.

The cost of living is gradually going up; we don't know whether the sliding scale will or not. Probably not. Under the sliding scale the men have no protection whatever. When the scale slides down and the cost of living stays up, we don't intend to be the goats. So with the Butte miners, we demand the flat rate in order to insure us at least a decent living.

7. No discrimination to be shown against members of any organization.

The corporations believe in organized capital, but not in organized labor. Have we no right to organize to better our conditions? We owe what we have at present to labor organizations, and we will continue to organize despite all efforts of the corporations to prevent us. We will stick with all individuals and organizations that are with us. Any injury to one is an injury to all."

PILATE'S DAY

JOS. J. GO[illegible]ON.

"Belly-aching, [illegible]s!
I sentence[illegible]
A year [illegible]
And [illegible] order:
"[illegible], to the bastile,"
[illegible] them away.
Sneers at those who have the courage of their convictions; men who are brave enough to take their noble stand in the face of this tremendous organized power of government,
To make men slay their fellow workers for their masters, against their own interest and conscience and will.
To make murderers and criminals of men who love peace and are struggling for a civilization free from parasites; that war, poverty and prostitution, the evils and vices of this vicious wage system, might be banished from the face of the earth.
And this Pilate scorns them, derides them, persecutes and condemns them, because they will be men.
Shouts and thunders his anathemas and denunciations of men who dare defy this authority, that would brand them with the mark of Cain.
Democracy, Civilization, Freedom.
The words of idealism in the hearts of all rebels throughout the world.
These words spewed out of the mouth of this parasite, this Pilate.
With the cry of Democracy, do they force upon us a dictator;
With the cry of civilization, do they fling us back into savagery;
With the cry of freedom, do they bind us with the chains of slavery?
Can Pilate realize his position, while he scorns and laughs, sneers and ridicules these workers who allow him to sit in judgment of them?
This leach, horrified that the workers rebel against the slaughtering of their brothers for their masters' country—
Can he understand how he would feel if the tables were turned, and he were comp[illegible] to fight on the side of th[illegible]orkers?
[illegible], consistency thou art a jewel!
With his contemptible jibes and the snickering of his court,
It is Pilate's day.
But Pilate reckons not with his host,
With your assumed and dignified mien, your arrogated powers.
Your robe, and hangings, and trappings,
Your gew-gaws that you call your learning and justice, you will find them but an empty shell.
The bursting of our illusions shall sound the death knell of you and your kind.
Like all rotten organs of the decaying social body, you and your class must go.
You can't last forever.
The class conscious proletariat advances.
You are doomed.
Gaunt they stand; starved, ragged, bare-headed, before Pilate.
"Belly-aching, whining puppies."
Truly, every dog has his day!
Today is Pilate's day!
Tomorrow * * * * * !

The Kept Press and the Lumberworkers' Strike

"These are times that try men's souls." An old saying, but especially true as regards the capitalists of today, as they are up in the air and don't know where they will land when they reach terra firma.

The general strike of the "timber beasts" has certainly got the goat of the master class, and their hirelings, the "capitalist press." That the I. W. W. is getting under their skin can be seen by picking up the Spokane Chronicle or the Spokesman Review.

The Chronicle, under date of June 29, contains seven different articles dealing with this menace(?). For instance, page 1, large scarehead, "$100,000 Monthly to I. W. W. is Kaiser's Bribe," page 3, two articles dealing with lumber workers' strike. Editorial page, "The I. W. W. a Bunch of Raving Maniacs Running Wild"; page 7, an article dealing with the harvest situation in this state; page 11, "I. W. W.'s Facing Twenty Years' Imprisonment in Penitentiary on Federal Charges," and on page 13 they are passing the buck to Congress.

The Spokesman Review of June 29 contains an editorial, "I. W. W. Antagonistic to Trades Unions." Quoting that portion of paragraph 3 of the preamble, "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 trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers."

The same paper of June 30 contains nearly a full page article dealing with a meeting of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, containing also Lumber Workers' Bulletin in full, under date of June 16.

In the meantime it will be quite interesting to know just what will happen, just what the next move will be. The "Jacks" are standing firm, and it is expected that the strike will spread to the coast in a few days, as the sentiment is very strong in favor of a general tie-up in the entire lumber industry.

The Inland Empire Paper Company offered to comply with the full demands, but by a referendum vote of 90 for and 800 against, it was decided not to return until all camps had granted the demands.

The river drivers (those who had won their demands) are out again, showing the solidarity among the lumber workers. The sawmill workers are also out. In the Spokane district the tie-up is complete, except in the case of a few isolated camps, miles away from the railroads, which have as yet not been visited by the delegates, but it will be only a matter of a day or two, as reports keep coming in almost hourly of camps coming out.

With strong possibilities of the Pacific Coast district coming out in a few days prospects were never better for a speedy victory. The "Jacks" realize that the bigger the strike the better chances are for success. Speed the day. We've got the lumber barons on the run.

Victory for the lumber workers means a stronger possibility of lining up the slaves in the other industries.

In the meantime don't forget that money is needed for the strikers. Send money to James Rowan, 424 Lindelle Block, Spokane, Wash.

AUGUST WALQUIST.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS RIOTS

AND OTHER NEWS AND VIEWS OF CURRENT INTEREST

East St. Louis is proof positive that "the world is being made safe for democracy."

Senator Thomas of Colorado says that the I. W. W. caused the race riots in East St. Louis. Senator Thomas should also blame the world-war on the I. W. W. while he's at it. One lie is as good as another, and can be as easily uttered.

The blame of the East St. Louis riots, like the world-war, is capitalism's. The latter does not want colored labor to leave the south, and it makes economic conditions, such that it causes short-sighted workingmen to oppose colored labor from coming north. Between the two tendencies murder results. The I. W. W. organizes colored labor, both north and south. It has colored organizers in the field!

Who takes any stock in censored news? Censored news is news prepared according to policy determined in advance of its publication. Of what value is such news? Is it any wonder that such news fails to enthuse? That everywhere apathy prevails?

Secretary of Labor William Wilson, in stating that only 5 per cent of the population are aware of the seriousness of the war situation, is casting several bad reflections. Does he mean to say that the American press is so devoid of influence that, despite all its columns upon columns of material, it has had such a poor result? Or was somebody lying when it was said that "the entire country is alive to the war situation, and is standing solidly behind the president"?

The policy of forced agricultural production is likely to prove a governmental boomerang. Farmers in New Jersey are ruined by the superabundance of garden truck produced in the back yards of greater New York, their principal market. And in the latter city many wage-workers, seeing the low prices at which things are selling, and comparing them with the higher costs of their own produce, together with the labor involved, are kicking themselves. They consider themselves fooled; and, like the farmers, they say, "never again!"

One good outcome of the present situation is the breaking away from conservative moorings and the growth of the radical press to be seen on all sides. Labor organization is booming as never before. The Socialist parties report unprecedented gains in membership. In greater New York, two new magazines and one bi-weekly organ has been started. The latter reports a triplication of circulation in eight weeks. A daily labor paper announces a doubling of circulation since the declaration of war. The I. W. W. press is also growing as never before! Much of this change will be futile; but some will be of great value.

The Rebel, the Cleveland Socialist, the American Socialist, and the International Socialist Review have been suppressed by the post office authorities. They are alleged to have printed matter detrimental to recruiting, under the new espionage law. But this use of postal authority is not new. Weekly papers and magazines have been suppressed before. The war only serves to bring out the undemocratic and bureaucratic nature of American government. "Making the world safe for democracy" is only another device by which it is further encumbered by bureaucracy in favor of plutocracy.

The chart on industrial unionism, issued as a supplement to Solidarity, June 30th issue, furnishes much food for thought. It shows, for instance, what an immense job the I. W. W. has tackled, and how incomplete the job is, though progressing more favorably of late. It shows, for one, that the Industrial Workers of the World means, not only the migratory workers of the middle west and west, but also the home guards of the south, and more especially the employees, more or less stationary, of the great trusts of the east and the Alleghenies. It is in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, that the great bulk of the proletarian army is located. He who ignores the workers of these states in any propaganda intended to make that chart something more than a splendid specimen of geometrical wit ignores the hub of industrial America. We live in the industrial east, amid its trusts, its highly rannified capitalism; and we believe that until it is subdued all else is dross. In the west but repeats the history of the east. It develops as the east did; and soon it will be where the east is: face to face with hard problems for the workers to solve industrially!

Samuel Gompers came on to New York from Washington to address the Central Federation of Labor. It seems the Socialists have organized a worker's defense league to protect present labor standards and to advance them when and wherever possible. Samuel took umbrage at that. He said the A. F. of L. was doing that; he also said that the Socialists were simply creating discontent for their own purposes. Now, of course, it is a hideous offense for anybody to create discontent for any purposes, but those of Gompers and the capitalist war program. But, could they "create" the discontent, if there was no cause for it? And isn't Mr. Gompers following a favorite capitalist method when they blame labor agitators for "creating discontent," when really the capitalists themseles are to blame? So it seems to us Mr. Gompers has given the Socialists an opportunity to do business; for Mr. Jacob Panken, president of the Workers' Defense League, is a better help along the great labor unrest, which, by means of strikes, is defending working class standards, and promoting them, too, regardless of both the methods of either himself or Mr. Panken.—J. E.

HELP THE LUMBER WORKERS WIN THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

Fellow Workers:

Twenty thousand lumber workers in the great northwest have laid down their tools to enforce their demands upon the lumber trust for the shorter working day.

All through the great states of Montana, Idaho and Washington, the camps and mills are silent, and will remain silent until the lumber workers gain that which "Society is supposed to sanction," but the lumber trust has not, namely—the eight-hour day.

The lumber workers are manifesting a splendid spirit of Solidarity, but many of them are married, with wives to support and hungry babes to feed, therefore, they who have supported your strikes in the past, are now calling to you for a little measure of assistance from you.

You can realize the tremendous possibilities and benefits that will accrue to the workers in all other industries where the hours are long and conditions bad, if the despised "Timber Beasts," as our masters call the lumber workers, win their fight for shorter hours and better conditions.

The lumber workers have been notorious for their long hours in the past; they wish to remove that stain; you can help; your quarters and dollars will speed the universal shorter working day.

Here is a cause wherein all workers can help, a demand that merits the support of every red-blooded workingman or woman; here is a demand that if won, and it will be won if your support is forthcoming, that strikes at the very roots of the unemployed question, a demand that if won will go far to solve the problem of the ages, the question of being willing to work, and not being able to get work.

Ask yourselves, why should the lumber workers work any longer than the miner, or any other worker? Why should anyone work more than eight hours a day? Your answer to these questions, should you think as a worker should, will be the biggest amount of money you can spare to help the lumber workers win their strike for the eight-hour day. The shorter working day for them means the shorter working day for you.

Remember twenty thousand lumber workers are asking your assistance!

Send all donations to Wm. D. Haywood, 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., or James Rowan, Secretary Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 500, Room 424 Lindelle Block, Spokane, Wash.

WE MUST WIN THIS STRIKE.

The strike in the copper mines of Arizona is the biggest in the history of the I. W. W. It is one of the most important in the history of the American Labor Movement. IT MUST BE WON!

The membership of the I. W. W. should exert every effort to make this strike one of the greatest of Labor victories.

FUNDS ARE NEEDED AS NEVER BEFORE. Get busy at once. Send all money to Grover H. Perry, Secretary, M. M. W. I. U. 800, Boyd Park Bldg., Room 505, Salt Lake City, Utah.

LUMBER STRIKE SUCCESSFULLY PROGRESSING

Jacks Determined to Hold 'Er Down Until They Win.

The general outlook on the strike is fine. Practically the same reports come from all over, and these say everything is O. K., as far as the strikers are concerned. Camps shut down. Little or no attempt being made to operate with scabs and in the few places where they do try to recruit a scab their efforts are a failure, owing partly to the vigilance of the I. W. W. picket line, which covers the entire strike zone, and partly to comparative scarcity of unemployed.

At Missoula, the Couer D'Alene branch, along the G. N., the St. Maries' branch and in many other places of minor importance the strikers are in control of the situation, and are prepared to tie up all logging operations for the remainder of the summer if necessary, to win the demands. For the last two days not much news has been received of additional camps, shutting down for the simple reason that there are no more to shut down. The tie-up is practically complete in eastern Washington, Idaho and western Montana. Today the loggers in Seattle and at the convention, the question will be decided as to whether or not they will join us in the strike.

The lumber trust is sore and is thirsting for revenge, but so far all they have been able to accomplish in that line has been the beating up of a young boy, and causing a little telephone girl to lose her job in Bovil.

At Missoula, the foreman of Pollys mill, and two other low-life specimens of the same yellow-backed scabby-hearted breed of curs, caught a young kid, who was distributing strike circulars and beat him up in a most brutal manner. This kid is young and small for his age, and in addition to this, he is exceedingly near-sighted. These three skunks, finding the boys alone, jumped out of an automobile, in which they were riding, and committed this brutal and cowardly assault. One of these degenrates is a deputy sheriff, and on the school board. We never forget.

At Elk River and Bovil, the Potlatch Lumber Co. is trying to use the cockroach business men as tools to run the I. W. W. out of town. They are trying to start some kind of an organization on the same lines as the commercial clubs in other places. If they try any rough stuff they will strike an awful snag, as these commercial club bootlickers of the lumer trust found out in Everett, North Yakima and other places.

T. P. Jones, head slave driver of the Potlatch Co., finding himself powerless to buck the union and too cowardly to tackle a man, vented his helpless spite by getting one of the telephone girls fired because her father and brother were wobblies. This girl is now a better rebel than she was before. Some time in the not far distant future a ragged and hungry hobo named T. P. Jones may knock at her back door, with the request, "Please, lady, would you give me a handout?" Remember Durst, the millionaire hop baron of California, who is now on the bum.

At Elk River the mill will shut down July 2. It is more than doubtful if they start up again.

The camp at Elk, Wash., has been moved to Milan; as that is nearer to the job. Gunmen are thick around there, but the pickets attend to their duties just the same and treat these animals with silent contempt. They meet all trains and pass the time singing good old wobblie songs and are enjoying life in the jungles.

A good live bunch of pickets are looking after the situation on the Newport branch. The McInnis camp of the W. E. Frost Lumber Co., 3½ miles from Iono, was closed by the strike Saturday, as was also Apple Bros.' camp between Ione and Metaline on Monday. J. H. Sexsmith, operating on Flume Creek, has made no attempt to operate with scabs and not a wheel has turned in the mill since the strike was called.

At Winchester everything in the Craig Mountain lumber camps is at a standstill.

FUNDS NEEDED TO CARRY ON THIS STRIKE. Send all funds to James Rowan, Secy. Industrial Union No. 500, I. W. W., 424 Laidelle Block, Spokane, Wash.

The Chicago Branch of the Metal and Machinery Workers I. U. 300 meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday in the month at 1001 W. Madison street at 8 p. m. All members are urged to attend regularly.

E. HAMILTON, Br. Secy.

Big Picnic for Chicago.

The picnic of the season will be held under the auspices of the Russian and Jewish I. W. W. rebels of the Chicago Recruiting Union at Scheiner's Grove, 5215 N. 40th avenue, Sunday, July 22nd, 1917.

This will be a farewell picnic to our fellow workers who are going back to Russia to spread the idea of the One Big Union. Everyone who wishes to send greetings to revolutionary Russia is invited to attend this monster picnic.

There will be dancing, recitations, speeches and refreshments. A good time is assured to all. The admission is 25 cents. The proceeds will go to the Russian I. W. W. paper, "Vsemirny Soyuse," and the Jewish I. W. W. organ, "Industrial Unionist."

Don't forget Sunday, July 22nd!

BUTTE MINERS STANDING FIRM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Continuing further a few more points are made clear:

"The unions of Butte, realizing the Anaconda Copper Mining Company is our real opponent, and that in order to win our demands we must settle once and for all the question as to whether the people or that company shall prevail.

"We do not by any means underestimate their power, for experience has taught us that they will stop at nothing to gain their ends, but we know, too, that WE have power, and we don't intend to allow the A. C. M. Company to forget that fact.

"They can go just so far, and if they go to any extremes the government will take control of the mines in Butte.

"If that should happen, we know that the 'rustling card' would be abolished and every one of our demands granted.

"The companies are proving every day that they are incapable of handling the situation.

"The companies have failed to start trouble, and although they have tried repeatedly have failed to have martial law declared.

"We have heard that Moyer is on the job, but so far have failed to see any traces of him.

"It seems strange that the gentleman should find it necessary to conceal his whereabouts from everyone except company officials and the daily papers.

"At the much-heralded conference between the companies and the electrical workers, held at the court house on Saturday afternoon, the electrical workers told the companies to grant the miners' demands before attempting to deal with the electrical workers.

"The whole fight resolves itself into the question, 'Can the companies trick or bulldoze the strikers into abandoning this fight, before the demands of both unions are granted?'

"If the companies succeed, Union men might as well get ready to leave Butte, for if this strike is lost organized labor will soon cease to exist in Butte, and Union men know that as well as the companies do.

"We are not exaggerating when we state that this fight is one to a finish between Unionism and the open shop (i. e., scab conditions)."

When the question of affiliation came up for discussion quite a few very interesting angles of the situation were brought to light. An organizer for the Moyer "union" by name of Eckman attempted to talk to the strikers about affiliating with that notorious organization at Finlander Hall. He was promptly ejected. He came back again a few days afterwards and tried again to inject his pro-boss poison into the strike. This time he was told in no uncertain terms to "shut up." Eckman, finding that it was impossible for him to plead his unpopular case before the miners, went to the capitalist papers, called for a reporter and proceeded to get a few things off his chest. "I was not allowed to talk affiliation at the first meeting . . . but this has not prevented me discussing the matter on the street. There has been much talk about this man Moyer, but if it comes to a showdown we can get rid of Moyer if the miners see fit to do so."

All of which shows how some of the miners in Butte at least have taken the wind out of the sails of the reaction-rotten, contract-making, first-aid-to-the-boss organization known as the I. U. M. M. and S. W. This set-back, following closely on the heels of the one received in Arizona, is not calculated to make the Moyer crowd feel any too secure about their pie-cards.

The Butte papers, as could be expected, are busying themselves with a wild eyed campaign against the I. W. W. There is nothing too small and low and mean for them to say about the militant One Big Union. They are mortally afraid that the miners of Butte will join hands in the same organization with the miners of Arizona. Just to what extent they are able to steer the strikers of Butte onto the rocks of compromise and division remains to be seen. The sentiment with the rank and file of the Butte miners, however, is to stick with their fellow workers in Arizona until a sweeping victory against their common enemy is won.

PRICE 10c EACH

1001 W. Madison St.
CHICAGO

LUMBERJACKS DETERMINED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

quiet. There are no scabs in sight. The mill is still running, but we don't know how soon it will have to discontinue. The mill men think that the bosses are right when they tell them that they will starve if they strike. Looks as though they would be forced to quit pretty soon anyhow, and then where will they be?

"The I. W. W. boys here had a great time celebrating the glorious Fourth of July. Went swimming, played ball, ran foot races. Our ball team is ready to meet all comers, no challenges refused. We are all feeling fine. We are holding the fort and intend to continue holding it.

"A piece in the Bonners Ferry 'Herald' about the I. W. W. going to burn down Kitchen and Kelly's camp came to our attention. We got Kelly and told him just what was what. Kelly got after the editor and made him repudiate the story and apologize for it. They then offered us a four-horse team to haul wood with for our picket line camp, and they gave us the wood in the bargain. That is going some!" John Wright sends in the following inspiring little note from the same place: "All is quiet along the Kootenai. Everybody is feeling fine and we are all strong on the no compromise stuff. All or nothing is what we want. Every evening the songs of the revolution ring out on the air. Our strike camp is situated on the bank of the Kootenai river, and our picket line is one hundred per cent perfect."

E. J. Shapeero, branch secretary at Index, Wash., sends in the following report:

"Index Branch, I. U. 500, held its second weekly business meeting Tuesday night. On account of the large membership we were forced to hire the largest hall in town, and, believe me, it was packed to the doors. Over two hundred and fifty loggers and millmen were present and a more enthusiastic body of men I have never seen.

"The meeting lasted about two hours and a great deal of business was transacted in that period. Four delegates were elected to represent this branch at the Seattle district convention, July 3rd, 1917.

"Mike Cassidy, traveling delegate for I. U. 382 and 500, passed through here the other day on an organizing trip. He dropped into a construction camp a few miles from here and succeeded in lining up eleven men. This made that particular job a closed shop. The owner of this camp, one Jud McGuire, who is said to be one of the slimp gentlemen that fired on the Verona, Nov. 5, at Everett, has repeatedly boasted that no I. W. W.'s would work on any of his jobs. We can imagine the state of mind of this said McGuire when he found that he had a whole crew of Wobblies on his hands. He told one of the boys that if he ever has a chance to leave this damned Puget Sound country, he will never come back. Yes, we presume so!.

"Cassidy left for Skykomish yesterday to give the camps the once over, and I believe that we can expect a very encouraging report from him.

"The Index Galena Log Co. will close down for one week, beginning July 2nd. They will not work in the camp or the mill, but will load a few cars during the week. They will resume work on Monday, July 9th, and it is to the interest of this branch that all available loggers report here for work on that date. There is an unfounded rumor afloat and for certain reasons it is necessary that as many as possible be here at the reopening."

The full demands of the strikers are printed below:

1. **Eight hours shall constitute a day's work at the rate of former ten hours' pay, with a $3.00 minimum wage.**
2. Time and one-half shall be paid for all overtime, and double time for Sunday and holiday work.
3. Good and wholesome food shall be served, and sufficient help be employed in the kitchen to keep the same in sanitary condition.
4. Spring beds and mattresses shall be furnished in all camps.
5. All employees shall be paid with bank checks, instead of time checks.
6. Hospital tickets shall be from date to date.
7. Whenever a working place is located over one-half mile from camp the time taken to walk one way shall be walked on the company's time.
8. There shall be no discrimination against any striker or member of the I. W. W. for any part he may take in a peaceful way for bettering his condition.

At Indianapolis.

Construction work here at $2.50 per day. There are three outfits: Lenahan, Conners and Don McCarty. Board $5.25. A big job is opening up out of Belfontaine. These outfits have raised the price of board so it's now up to the union men to raise the price of wages. Come on, "573," get on the job and get in your good work. The slaves here are all in favor of organization in the O. B. U., but they need a starter. SKINNY.

Wanted.

Cylinder feeder, Gordon feeder and an Intertype operator who understands setting up Russian, Polish and Bulgarian matter. Address for information I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 1001 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

The Railroad Workers' Industrial Union No. 600

What It Is and What It Stands For

What is this RAILROAD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 600? This question has been asked many times, therefore the writer of this pamphlet deems it wise and proper at this time that a brief explanation as to the character and purpose, as well as the necessity for this comparatively new organization should be made known to the RAILWAY WORKERS.

When and why it was organized? A number of militant railroad workers, chiefly from among those in the train and engine service, were the organizers of this new virile movement. These men, like many others, had come to the conclusion that the usefulness of the CRAFTS and BROTHERHOODS had passed away; they no longer functioned for that which they were intended, and that the paramount need of the present day, was a new form of organization based upon REVOLUTIONARY PRINCIPLES and representing every wage worker in the RAILROAD INDUSTRY.

This little group held a series of meetings in Chicago, conducted correspondence with those from the outside that were in sympathy with the new ideal, finally resulting in the birth of the first REVOLUTIONARY INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION OF RAILWAY WORKERS IN AMERICA. Thus was born THE RAILROAD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 600, receiving its charter from the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD in Chicago, Dec. 18, 1915.

This new organization will have its ups and downs; this is to be expected, as all progressive Labor movements do, especially in their early period. Some will oppose us on the grounds that we already have too many organizations, which is perfectly true. The Railroad Workers' Industrial Union is organized to remedy this very evil; it will place all Railroad Workers in the ONE BIG UNION instead of being divided against each other in a score or more of CRAFTS AND BROTHERHOODS, as they are at the present time. Moreover, 50 per cent of the railroad workers are unorganized, because they are denied admittance to the present unions, either because of their craft character, or for racial or color prejudice. Such conditions as these only react against and weaken the present organizations, as the employing class never fails to use the unorganized to fight the organized. But our main opposition will come from those who are prejudiced against the I. W. W. This class get their ideas from the RULING CLASS and the ruling or master class own the press for the purpose of misinforming the people in order to create prejudice against those who oppose or expose their system of exploitation. The conservative workers seldom, if ever, read a Labor paper of the radical type, therefore they are absolutely unconscious of the ceaseless struggle that goes on between the CAPITALIST AND WORKING CLASS.

The fact that we are so ruthlessly denounced by those who rule and rob us should be our best recommendation; for whenever a Labor Union or one in the movement is slandered or persecuted by the capitalist class, it is because they are against the interests of the exploiter and are true to THEIR OWN CLASS, THE WORKERS. There can be no peace between the exploited and the exploiter.

Another faction by whom we are bitterly opposed in our program of INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION are those in control of the present CRAFTS and BROTHERHOODS (so-called Leaders of Labor). They see in the INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT the passing away of their smug positions, those $10,000 per annum jobs. This is one of the greatest evils in the American Labor movement today, which should be removed with all expediency. These PARASITES have fastened themselves upon the WORKERS like leeches, and instead of representing their own class, they are more often to be found representing the masters, SITTING IN CIVIC FEDERATIONS or on the BOARD OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. The only solution for the removal of this evil, rests upon the future education of the rank and file; the workers themselves must do their own thinking and leading; you must work out your own destiny; you are not going to be saved by professional leaders and politicians.

The mission of the Craft Unions and the Brotherhoods have been fulfilled.

Down through the history of the struggle of the WORKING CLASS the workers have been compelled to form themselves into some form of organization in order to protect and preserve themselves against the despotism of the MASTER CLASS. In each and every industrial period the form of organization adopted by the workers has been the one most suitable to function in their behalf, but just as the method or manner of production and distribution changed, it was also necessary to change the form of labor organization in order to meet the new conditions arising from the introduction of new machinery and new methods. Whenever anything has performed the mission for which it was intended, it is necessary that it should pass out, if further progress is to be made.

The industrial mode or process of production and distribution is the determining factor of our whole economic and soial system. Our whole industrial system has made rapid changes in the last half century; it has outdistanced the system of labor organization now in use by the workers, and this is why they have become obsolete and useless.

The present Crafts and Brotherhoods are made up mostly from among the skilled; they were organized at the period when the machine superseded the hand tool, when the ox cart and the stage coach gave way to the RAILWAY TRAIN; they were of invaluable aid to the workers at one time, but that time has passed away never to return. A revolution in the industrial system has taken place; in the place of the hand tool the almost human automatic machine that can be operated by a little child is here; instead of the tiny locomotive we have the Mallet engine and the electric motor that will pull a mile of cars; the skilled has been reduced to the position of the unskilled—the engineer to a fireman, the conductor to a brakeman, the employed to the unemployed; a tremendous army of idle workers has been created, from which the capitalist class can at all times draw upon to defeat the workers in time of strikes or in time of peace to be used as a club to keep down agitation and rebellion. For over a quarter of a century the Crafts and Brotherhoods have been losing ground; in many industries the Crafts have been wiped out of existence; the Brotherhoods have developed into insurance societies; they have become permeated with a dry rot. In this Nation there are over 30,000,000 wage earners and less than 4,000,000 are organized. For such conditions as these to exist, Labor itself (Organized Labor) is to blame; and then they wonder why they go down to defeat in almost every skirmish, and as a last resort they turn themselves over to the politicians, with the expectation that they will be saved by political legislation, which generally winds up in failure and disappointment. What folly to expect the capitalist class who control all legal and legislative machinery to enact laws beneficial to the workers when our interests are diametrically opposed to each other.

Some of you are going to take issue on the foregoing. You'll cite for instance the recent eight-hour day movement of the Brotherhoods. What could the Brotherhoods have accomplished had the European war not been on? Which is the reason for all the industrial activity, caused by the heavy demands for munitions and supplies for the Allied armies, coupled with the prospect of this Nation being involved in the BLOODY CONFLICT at the time. The only reason why they gained a part of their demands was that the interests could not afford to refuse them at the time. Had this move taken place previous to the war, the Brotherhoods, who are only 20 per cent of the railway workers, would have gone down to defeat. As it was, only a partial victory was won. The wily politician stepped in, as usual, not to help the workers as they pretended, but to defeat them. Any RAILROAD WORKER knows this without further argument; it should be a lesson against future political legislation. Let us forget the past, profit by the mistake we have made, and look to a hopeful future; don't cling to old institutions that have outlived their usefulness and are only in the way of progress.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNION.

The I. W. W. is a world-wide organization and it is the only real industrial union in America; there are others that style themselves as industrial unions, but only in a degree are they; they only organize one particular industry; they are only a mere step in advance of the old craft; they teach the idea of identity of interest between the workers and the master; the principle of the wages system, "A FAIR DAY'S WORK FOR A FAIR DAY'S WAGE," which only tends to perpetuate and maintain the system of our enemy, the CAPITALIST. The Industrial Workers of the World are organized in every industry, each particular industry is represented by an INDUSTRIAL UNION. In the case of the Railroad Workers they are represented by the R. R. W. I. U., subdivided again into branches as the growth of the organization necessitates. Every wage worker in the railroad industry is eligible for membership; we teach the abolition of the WAGE SYSTEM, and that the workers should receive the full product of their toil and have free access to the means of life, in order that all misery and hunger will be abolished. To do this will mean a revolution or a complete change in the industrial system, i. e., those who do the work and don't own the means of life will take possession of these and put them to the use of the workers.

In order to accomplish this the workers must organize where things are produced, i. e., in the mines, the field, the factory, the railroad, the lakes and upon the seas. The Solidarity of the Russian workers upon the industrial field is today giving them power to dictate terms and conditions to their masters, instead of being dictated to. What can be done in Russia can be done right here in AMERICA.

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 the millions of 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 management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the workers 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 every-day struggle with capitalists, but 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.

"MORGAN GOLD"

Are the Policies of the Prostituted Press Bought and Paid for With the Dirty Dollars of J. Pierpont Morgan?

The J. Pierpont Morgan interests control absolutely the capitalist press of the United States.

This was brought to light in the United States Congress by Oscar Callaway, one of the Representatives from Texas. His statement appears on pages 3320 and 3321 of the Congressional Record of February 9, 1917, and was placed there with the unanimous consent of all the members of the House of Representatives.

The statement reads:

"In March, 1915, the J. P. Morgan interests, the steel, shipbuilding, and powder interests, and their subsidiary organizations, got together 12 men high up in the newspaper world, and employed them to select the most influential newspapers in the United States and sufficient number of them to control generally the policy of the daily press of the United States.

"These 12 men worked the problem out by selecting 179 newspapers and then began, by the elimination process, to retain only those necessary for the purpose of controlling the general policy of the daily press throughout the country. They found it was only necessary to purchase the control of 25 of the greatest papers. The 25 papers were agreed upon; emissaries were sent to purchase the policy, national and international, of these papers; an agreement was reached; the policy of the papers was bought, to be paid for by the month; an editor was furnished for each paper, to properly supervise and edit information regarding the questions of preparedness, militarism, financial policies, and other things of national and international nature considered vital to the interests of the purchasers.

"This contract is in existence at the present time, and it accounts for the news columns of the daily press of the country being filled with all sorts of preparedness arguments and misrepresentations as to the present condition of the United States army and navy, and the possibility and probability of the United States being attacked by foreign foes.

"This policy also includes the suppression of everything in opposition to the wishes of the interests served. The effectiveness of this scheme has been conclusively demonstrated by the character of the stuff carried in the daily press throughout the country since March, 1915. They have resorted to anything necessary to commercialize public sentiment and sandbag the National Congress into making extravagant and wasteful appropriations for the army and navy under the false pretence that it was necessary. Their stock argument is that it is 'patriotism.' They are playing on every prejudice and passion of the American people."

Notice.

Assessment stamps placed in due books by mistake instead of regular due stamps by Walter Miller, Del. 147, I. U. 573. This mistake was made with Jas. Callahan's and John Ormond's books. These fellow workers are advised to communicate with Dan Buckley at once in order that the error may be rectified. Address Dan Buckley, Box 1776, Minneapolis, Minn.

Another camp to the credit of the O. B. U. At John Leach and Son's construction camp at Newell, Iowa, every man on the job is carrying a Red Card and things are O. K.—Bill Williams, Del. 119, I. U. 573.

THE WORKERS' POWER, THE BASIS OF ALL POWER

In one of the recent Chicago papers different capitalistic scribes have given their opinions in regard to the relation of the American working class to the war. These ink and paper wasters have hit the nail on the head this time. Here is what they have got to say:

"The weapons in this war are fighting men, munitions, foods, ships and finance."

"The war will not be won by the last 500,000 fighting men but by the last 500,000 bushels of wheat."

"The engineer, the chemist, the electrician, the metallurgist, the photographer, the skilled workman, each must give the best there is in him and in his art if victory is to be gained."

So here we have out of the very mouths of the flunkeys of the master class the admission that war or no war is a question to be decided by the workers and not by the parasites. Now we have realized this importance of the workers and this insignificance of the capitalistic shirkers in the world's affairs right along and now through the iron force of economic circumstances even the capitalistic sheets have got to admit this fundamental principle irrespective of consequences.

It will be noticed that in the last quotation the talk is exclusively about the "skilled workers" and that no mention is made of the unskilled, the proletariat, i. e., the revolutionary worker, a class of workers more indispensable to production than the "aristocracy" of labor, because they are at the bottom of the process of production, digging and shaping the raw materials into the tools, implements and machines that the skilled worker uses.

But then should the prostitutes of the master class in their enumeration of the forces vital to the process of production consider the I. W. W., which represents the real proletarians? The I. W. W. in spirit and fact not only emphasizes the Power of the working class in regard to make war possible, but also points to this Power as an indication of the facility with which the workers, if they want to, can put a stop for instance to the slaughterfest that the capitalists of the U. S. are at present foisting on the American workers.

It behooves us as class conscious revolutionary workers to consider this vital importance of the working class to the successful conduct of the present war and consider it in connection with certain facts which speak very eloquently for the truth that the workers not only have nothing to gain by any capitalistic war, but also for the fact that the workers of the world have no country to fight for. And by country we do not mean here the idealistic picture painted for working class minds in capitalistic schools and similar institutions, a picture alluding to a land in which one is born, but the material means of existence and the ownership thereof, an ownership without which one is simply an abject slave to the one who prides himself on this ownership. But let us see.

While I am writing this they are celebrating the Fourth of July, a day dedicated by American capitalism and by all faithful ignorant wage slaves to the struggle of the "heroic" ancestors of the present day American plunderbund, who as American exploiters of labor over a hundred years ago fought against British exploiters of labor for the exclusive privilege of exploiting and robbing the American workers.

On this day instead of reveling in chimerical American glory we place before us the cold facts of American industry, in doing which we see that as a result of the outcome of this struggle for "independence" of more than a hundred years ago, today in this land of the free, this home of the brave 2 per cent of the population own 60 per cent of the wealth of the United States, 33 per cent own 35 per cent of that wealth, whereas the remaining 65 per cent (the workers) own a paltry 5 per cent.

Furthermore we find that half of the women workers work for less than $6 a week, that countless married workers exist on the prodigious sums of ten and fifteen dollars a week (sums wholly insufficient to sustain a decent existence on) that any amount of working class children go to school in the winter time underfed, and that American industries are regular industrial battlefields, whereon, through the desire for profits, every year more workers are killed than have been in many of the greatest and bloodiest wars.

On further examination we find that on account of these extreme riches on the one hand resulting in diamond collars for dogs, porterhouse steaks for cats, cemeteries for pet horses, etc., etc., and this abject poverty on the other hand resulting in alcoholism, prostitution, crime, unemployment, insanity, suicide, child labor, etc., etc., we are now facing in this land of democracy, as opposed to German autocracy, an industrial czardom more relentless, more bloodthirsty than blackest Russia ever witnessed.

This czar rule has crystallized and is continually crystallizing itself into economic events of the day.

It flared forth with blinding illuminating flashes in Everet, Frisco, on Mesaba range and earlier still in Ludlow, Calumet, West Virginia, Paterson, Lawrence and many other places too numerous to mention. In fact it came into existence and has existed ever since during colonial days this community of the United States of America segregated itself into the few exploiters as arrayed against the many exploited.

It is disillusioning believers in American liberty every day through the dominance over and control of legislatures, judges, juries, prosecutors, witnesses, governors, mayors of cities, etc. It hires for private use mercenary armies of gunmen to murder striking workers, suppresses free speech, free assemblage and papers, and tortures and uses third degree methods on defenseless workers rotting in its jails while now it even grants itself permission very autocratically to tell the workers where and under what conditions they shall work, thereby assuming a power enabling it to decide if a worker shall live or die.

It covers this latest dollar dictated policy and despotism under the cloak of "war emergency situation" which according to it sanctions control of production by the government, the government which is "it," that is the American capitalist plunderbund. It is through this latest arbitrarily assumed power that they think they have the workers at last where they want them. No strikes, low wages and tremendous profits. And all under the cloak of patriotism!

But then it is really the working class and not they who decide the world's affairs in war as well as in peace. As has been said time and again the workers and the workers alone are responsible for their own conditions. Irrespective of capitalistic laws, judges, armies, police and jails, if the workers so desire they can shape the course of the world's events. Let us remember especially at this time the act of the hundreds of thousands of Welsh miners who in defiance of the British munition act came out on strike and won their demands.

JACK GAVEEL.

WORKING CLASS AND CAPITALIST CLASS INTERNATIONALISM

(By J. STEPHEN DODD)

"The grass withereth; the flower fadeth;" but good old Economic Determinism remaineth forever to mould the destinies of both individuals and nations.

That it is futile to attempt the destruction or transformation of political institutions through political agencies unsupported by economic power, is a conclusion to which all thinking people must inevitably come.

Long haired men, and short haired women, calling themselves internationalists began at the outset of this world war to discuss the failure of the international working-class movement. Truly, the spectacle of millions of propertiless—and, in a very real sense, homeless—wage slaves being driven into battle against each other by the economic masters of their respective countries looked like the death of "internationalism" to certain self-constituted saviours and prophets of the working class. The debacle of blood reminded one of the prophecy of the ancient Hebrew seer: "He was led like a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before his shearers were done; and he opened not his mouth."

Congresses of learned socialists have frequently met and constituted themselves international forums for the expressions of working class views, and adopted elaborate plans for working class activity on the political and sometimes on the industrial field. But the proletarian lambs whose blood is now being vicariously shed in copious draughts for the remission of capitalism's sins never articulated through these socialist internationals. Though they speak with the tongues of men and of angels, these learned pundits can never be truly representative of a working class movement, nor enunciate the working class viewpoint; for they never can understand the working class. They smell of the petty bourgeoisie; their minds are permeated with capitalist philosophy, and their clothes stink from contact with rotten capitalistic political institutions.

The working class functions in industry, and there only is it articulate. Wherever the soul of one worker reaches out to the soul of another worker, whether or not that other worker is of a different race, or speaks a different language, there is working class internationalism. There was more working class internationalism at Lawrence, or on the Minnesota iron range, among workers of divers tongues, nationalities, and customs, than ever existed at any gathering of scholarly men claiming to represent the working class. I do not urge support for the theory common among syndicalists of a certain school that radical people commonly termed "intellectuals" cannot be in sympathy with the movement; but sympathy not born of perfect understanding is a bond unable to withstand a very severe strain. That is apparent from the recent declaration in favor of war by Russell, Walling, Sinclair and others, whose mouths are deep in the capitalistic trough, and whose financial interests affect their loyalty to the principles they have long espoused. A commonalty of interests, welded to a common experience on the field of capitalistic exploitation, makes a much stronger bond of solidarity than sympathy alone.

So much for working class internationalism. It is still in its swaddling clothes. Capitalist internationalism may be likened unto a lusty youngster who has outgrown his breeches.

The manner in which the political bodies of several countries have recently responded to their respective financial nervous systems is clearly indicative of the trend that capitalism is taking. Some very able spokesmen for the capitalist system have predicted that after German capitalism has been separated from its military autocracy that then there will be formed a sort of an "Inter-Nation"—an international plunderbund of capitalists—for the purpose of keeping peace among the capitalist controlled nations, and for the division of the remainder of the world into zones or fields for capitalistic exploitation. Whether capitalism as a force in the evolutionary industrial development of the world will expand into a formal internationalism or not, it is quite clear that Capitalists of the World are uniting. England, France, Russia, the United States, and several smaller nations, all capitalist controlled, are in perfect alignment, fighting for the freedom of German capitalism from an hereditary oligarchy, or autocracy. Wolves fight in packs and, when their prey is gone, sometimes eat themselves. It may be that this promising child, capitalist internationalism, may never grow to maturity. Speculation on the question is an agreeable but futile pastime. The result one arrives at depends largely upon whether one is a pessimist or an optimist. We are neither.

We are a stoic. We believe that life is worth while, and believing this we feel that a better life is worth fighting for whether we ever live to see any result from the slight effort we may put forth. It is perfectly clear to us that if ever this old world is going to be freed from the curse of private ownership of publicly created wealth—from the curse of production for the profit of the few at the expense of the many—and from the slavery of human exploitation, that the exploiters or their beneficiaries are not going to do the work of emancipation. The working class must free themselves; and after they free themselves they must be prepared to feed and clothe themselves. Just at present it looks as though the capitalist system of distribution was shockingly out of order. Political institutions of the capitalist class are surely fetters on the wheels of industry.

Notwithstanding that some of our dear Socialist comrades think these institutions are worth fighting for. What are you going to do with them, Comrades, when you get them?

The working class, unless all lessons learned from history are false, unless experience is not the best teacher, has got to go forward. It will not go forward very fast until it creates an organization of its own — and coupled to that organization will be the true Spirit of Brotherhood which had its inception in working class ideals, grew out of working class experiences, and will come to its flower when the working class, united, and in possession of the machinery of production, destroys the old false civilization and ushers in the era of human loyalty.

Fellow Worker D. Nickoloff was arrested in Detroit on June 28th. His Red card and credentials from the Bulgarian Recruiting Union were taken from him as well as the sum of $20.00 in cash. He was held for two days by the authorities. Since his release, Fellow Worker Nickoloff claims that none of his papers or money has been returned.

The New York Recruiting Union of the I. W. W. will meet at its headquarters Tuesday evening on July 17th.
J. CARLIPH, Secy.

New Secretary for St. Louis.

The St. Louis Recruiting Union has elected Ben Meyerson as its new Secretary. All unions and branches kindly take notice.

Jesse Woods wants to know the address of J. J. McCarty. Address 1001 W. Madison street, Chicago.

Will Chas. Harvey, who was in Bonners Ferry, Idaho, last fall, please communicate with John Wright, Box 121, Bonners Ferry, Ida.?

ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE.

The workers of industry have no more business being divided into different autonomous crafts or districts than the human body would have being divided into autonomous organs. The organs of the body function in unity; the workers of industry should function in One Big Union. "An injury to one is an injury to all."—Dino.

MAIL AT CHICAGO.

H. Guterres, A. J. Noonan, A. H. Christy, George Bartlett, F. Hennessey, E. E. Hess, George A. Brown, —. Gugoreno, J. Roddman, William Bruce, Joseph Rodriguez, Walter Dawson, Ben Klein, 2; Walter E. Sullivan, Roland Ohlrich, George Carey, Albert Gray, P. F. Miller, Wm. Kornik, Muriel Largen, H. Lasden, J. Phillips, Louis Melis; telegram for Frank Watson. Address Burt Lorton, Secretary, Chicago Recruiting Union, 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago.

Fred Goulder has resigned as Stationary Delegate of "400" at Great Falls. Walter Crowley has been elected S. D. pro tem.

ANOTHER BIG INDUSTRIAL UNION?

The time is very ripe for a big boost all the way down the line for one big union of metal and machinery workers. Of all the industrial unions in the I. W. W., the Metal and Machinery Workers Union No. 300 is formed to cover the most extensive field. Including in one big union workers in foundries, steel mills and machine shops, its field of operation cuts into the very heart of the capitalist system.

But, with such an immense field before it, 300 has hardly made a dent as yet. The overwhelming mass of these workers have not been reached. Actual job organization has nowhere been achieved.

For this, there are several reasons. First, the field is a difficult field to organize. The machine shop worker has a far different psychology from that of the workers who line up so readily on the migratory jobs of the west. To the machine shop worker, a job is a permanent possession, which he endeavors to hold and cherish. He has not been hardened to periods of unemployment, and he does not care to travel. So he fears the blacklist system and remains unorganized.

To overcome this fear, the I. W. W. must adopt a secret and uniform system of organization in this industry. Metal and machinery workers can be organized, but they must be organized by men of their own trade working on the job. The maintenance of open headquarters for a 300 branch is another thing to be avoided.

To put any plan of agitation into action, we must have concerted effort. This is a second thing which 300 has long lacked. There has been no cooperation between the branches. There have been no carefully planned campaigns of agitation. Sporadic attempts have been made at disconnected points and abandoned before they have brought results. There has been no conference of metal and machinery workers at which workers in this trade could come together, and exchange mutually helpful ideas.

To make 300 assume its proper strength among the other I. W. W. unions, it must be given the chance that the other unions have had. It must have its convention. It must plan out a working machinery of organization. It must put organizers in the field and maintain them there.

The difficulty which the I. W. W. has among machinists in the opposition of the strong A. F. of L. does not exist among the steel workers, another mighty branch of the industry. The steel workers are unorganized. They are bitter against the A. F. of L. I. W. W. sentiment is strong among them. To organize a nucleus among the steel workers is another job waiting to be done by 300.

With a little co-operation, the I. W. W. can build up another big industrial union in the Metal and Machinery Industry. Fellow workers of that industry, let us get together and do it.—H. L. VARNEY.

SLOW DOWN

American people are overworked, and are approaching a breakdown, declares Miss Josephine Goldmark, of the National Consumers' League, who reports the insistent claim of organized labor that shorter working days are necessary to preserve health and ideals.

"Overwork is the greatest single menace to public health in America," she said. "People are dying younger in America than ever before. Workers are wearing out more quickly. The diseases which are carrying them off are plainly the diseases of overwork. The death rate from apoplexy and nervous diseases has increased 19 per cent in ten years, according to the census records of 5,000,000 working people; from heart disease the increase has been 29 per cent; from diseases of the kidneys and urinary system, 43 per cent, and from diseases of the liver and digestive organs 34 per cent. It does not take a physician to know that these diseases are typically the diseases of fatigue.

"Fatigue is poison. It is the poisoning of the system by worn-out cells which would normally be carried out of it. If activity is not balanced by rest, life itself is threatened."

NOTICE.

The Des Moines branch of the A. W. O. has been closed. Any fellow worker who has baggage stored there can obtain it by writing to G. W. Storm, 1060 Sixth avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, and describing property. Mail formerly on file in Des Moines, now at Minneapolis, in care of Forrest Edwards. P. O. Box 1776.
WILLIAM MOSECKER.

The unorganized worker is just as helpless as the organized worker is strong. Join the I. W. W. and make yourself as strong as the united working class.

WATCH YOUR NUMBER

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance, 391. That means your subscription expired last week, and you should renew at once.
THIS IS NUMBER 392

NEWS FROM PASCO AND VICINITY

The agricultural workers are bubbling over with enthusiasm. John Farmer sure is getting up against a real organization. Agitation is on to get a conference in this section of the country as soon as we can. We have found out that a delegate had better have his registration card on him; it makes no difference if he is over the limits he is liable to be arrested, for two cases have come to our attention; one is under 21 and the other is about 45. In Lewiston cherry picking is on in full swing, with 1½ and 2 cents per pound.

All A. W. O. members are to hold themselves in readiness when the call comes, then get on the job. It is suggested that the delegates get into the sections first, and then, when the harvest starts, let them notify how many men can be used; get on the job and not flood the towns before the harvest starts, as is usually the custom, to get there from one to three weeks and lay around. The 8-hour day is the issue here.

Reports from Ritzville are that everything looks good; nothing but odd jobs at present. Harvest is reported to start about the 1st of August. Any Wobbly going through that is up-to-date can get an odd job for a day or two by inquiring for home guard wobblies there.

Reports coming in from Walla Walla say that it is some hostile, although there is some ranch work at about $45 per month.

It seems here in this vicinity that to strike and win is the order. In Lewiston, Idaho, the boys won the 8-hour day and $3, with board at 90c. There are several small jobs in that country. In Kahlotus there is a tunnel job; it will be a shame for the I. W. W. for letting this job be run just as the boss sees fit. Also at the same place there is a road job just starting up. Boys with a live delegate are needed to get on this job and make it a Wobbly job.

At Pasco the boys went on strike for the 8-hour day, $3.50, with board at $1; board raise, so does wages. Today the job is tied up tight; nothing doing at all. Labor Commissioner is in town conferring with strikers and employers. We give no ground. A pole line job is just starting up with linemen and groundmen lining up in the I. W. W. Organization is the thing that gets the goods, so these fellows say.

We are organizing to take away the power of the bosses, and the 8-hour day is the issue. We have the power, the 8-hour day is easy. Word has just been received here that the Arizona miners have gone out to help the miners in Montana; that's what counts, and more power to the miners.

Lots of members do not know that Pasco is the hardest place in America to switch. If you can hold a job here you can work any place in the U. S. A. There are about 1,500 men working in this vcinity on the S. P. & S. & N. P. Railroad. There are 7 Br. running out of here.

Wages for bridge carpenters are $3.40 and helpers $3, 10 hours. Boilermakers 45 cents, helpers 34 cents, for 9 hours, and time and a half for overtime. Car repairers receive, 1st class, 36 cents and helpers 30 cents for 9 hours, and time and a half for overtime. They work 10 hours a day. The company is in need of first class men, preferably I. W. W.'s, that will get on the job and stick. The reason for this is that they will not can the first class help. You can agitate your head off on the job. Men should get out here and stick for a while.

The company has a job signed in Spokane that men are wanted in Pasco for car repair work at $2.40 per day. The reason for this is that they are trying to fill the job with scissors and get the wobblies off; they are trying to weed them out.

By getting good men on the job they will not molest them and the scissor helper will have a hell of a time trying to buck the cat. The Br. 600 charter is shining on the wall of the hall telling the bosses that his days are growing short.

The bosses are talking martial law and the Wobblies are talking organization.

The fight is on; get lined up and build up the O. B. U.

PASCO PRESS COMMITTEE.

NEMESIS

The rich man, living indolently, well
Pleased with his food, champagne
and jeweled whores,
While round his marble halls the
city roars
Its ceaseless drama of the Human Hell.

The rich fools, idle, satiated, they
Fill out the leisure of their years
with lies,
While round their luxury Starvation
cries,
And Want, despairing, gropes its hungry way.

But who is this that stalks in through
the door
With stern, white face and robe of
deepest red?
It is our lady of the myriad dead,
To end the bloody feast forevermore!
—S. Abcatt.

Don't be afraid to talk up to the fellows you are working with on the job. Show them what "Sol" looks like, then take out your little old Green Book and a pencil and grab subs. Try it once.

An Island "Possession"

Political Freedom Hand in Hand With Industrial Despotism in Porto Rico—As Elswhere

By Nina Lane McBride.

Porto Rico, after four hundred years of Spanish rule, laid her bruised and bleeding heart at the feet of Uncle Sam, and in the year 1898 became an "island possession." Since then she has not only been a "possession," but she is still ruled; not by a crowned monarch with an iron mailed fist, but by the money lords of the United States with a fist not only mailed in steel but covered with a sugar coat, like a bitter pill, that it may go down the throat more easily.

The situation on the island at the present time, to state it as briefly as possible, is that the mass of the people are in the same position as are the great majority of people in all lands. The people starve while a group of individuals and corporations are in possession of the land, together with the privileges and franchises attached thereto. The corporations own and control the government of the island as they do the government of the United States. The governor of the island takes his orders regarding the administering of insular affairs from Wall street, New York.

For a short time the people of the island of Porto Rico thought that living under the constitution of the United States meant that they were to be free men and women, but they soon learned that the only freedom they had was the perfectly undisputed freedom to starve. They found that freedom of speech and free assembly under the constitution was a minus quantity after they had tried to hold public meetings and were dispersed by the police as the workers of the state of Pennsylvania were dispersed by the Pennsylvania Cossacks. Men and women were wounded and killed, wholesale arrests took place, and even the public highways were forbidden to them to travel upon from one place to another. The insular police, like the police of some of the states of the United States, were paid, housed and fed by the corporations in control of the slave island; they were given horses to ride and supplied with women for entertainment.

Two Porto Rican workers appeared before the Industrial Relations Commission which was held in the year 1915, and testified to the conditions existing on the island. Upon their return to Porto Rico they were not only denounced, but threatened by the insular officials, and even attempts made upon their lives. Headquarters of labor organizations were raided and workingmen killed at their meetings.

The only free press on the island is a paper printed by the Free Federation of Workingmen, in both Spanish and English.

When the workers of the island manage to get a law passed which they think will help them in their fight against the masters, they find that it fails to be enforced when the time is ripe, or miscarries woefully, for the reason that the officials elected or appointed to office are nearly always corporation tools. Political freedom has not meant industrial freedom to the Porto Rican workers under the constitution of the United States of America.

Discontent in the Oil Industry

Reports from all parts of the country show that the workers are becoming restless and in some places are ready to revolt against their masters. The oil worker is not yet in open revolt, but he has almost reached the turning point. On numerous occasions he has signed petitions, begging for more pay with which to meet the increase in the cost of living. His appeal to the profit-mad parasites has fallen on deaf ears. The oil barons are allowing their greed to run away with their sense of good judgment. The unorganized oil worker is just about convinced that it will take something more forceful than petitions to make the boss come across with some of his prosperity.

The oil worker is worse off today than ever before, while the price of oil is higher than any time in history. Two years ago the Kansas and Oklahoma oil sold for 40c a barrel, wages for common labor were then $3. Today the same oil has a market value of $1.70 per barrel with a premium of 50c per barrel, and the wages are the same as two years ago, while the purchasing value of a dollar is not one-half what it was a year ago. The boss has all the prosperity and the worker has nothing but his same old miserable conditions. But the slaves are about to wake up and are doing some tall thinking for themselves.

The newspapers are carrying on a strong propaganda against the O. B. U. and if all the members in the oil fields will wake up and start talking industrial unionism, we can turn every article published against us into the strongest kind of I. W. W. propaganda.

The time is ripe for the oil worker to better his condition; but first we must launch a campaign to line up the unorganized man. The oil worker is under the impression that he has done his bit by taking out a card and paying his dues. Unfortunately he is leaving the work of organizing the oil fields up to a handful of men. That is a very grave mistake, as it will take the few men several years to thoroughly organize the industry; whereas, if every member will give the organization his full support at all times it can be accomplished in an incredibly short time. In taking out a card the oil worker has taken the first step in the right direction. His next step is to study his organization, then talk it on the job, in the bunkhouse and wherever he meets a fellow slave. The results will be surprising. Pledge yourself, RIGHT NOW! to bring in at least one new recruit a month. Think what that will mean! It will double your organized strength each month.

Small and unorganized strikes are to be discouraged. Experience has proven that they can accomplish but little. In pulling a strike there is only one rule to follow, that is: Call a meeting, thresh out your grievances thoroughly, frame up a set of demands and elect a committee to carry your demands to the boss and bring back his answer. If you decide to strike, elect a strike committee, then picket the job and remain in the vicinity. Don't quit! By quitting, you help defeat your fellow workers who are sticking.

There is more work in the oil fields at the present time than was ever known before and there are less slaves to do it. Competition for jobs has practically ceased among the workers. While on the other hand the oil companies, in some instances, have been forced to grant a very slight increase in pay on account of competing with one another for slaves to pile up more profit. There is such a demand for slaves that it is getting to be a common occurrence for foremen to ask the traveling delegate to find them a bunch of men. There is absolutely no chance of being fired for being an I. W. W. and an agitator. The boss, in his gluttonous desire for still more profits, has ceased to care whether a worker is an I. W. W., an anarchist, or a good, submissive slave.

All bosses are about the same. They want all the work out of you they can get. The conditions on all jobs are about the same as regards wages, hours, etc. If you become disgusted with one job and go to another, you find conditions the same as on the job you just left. So why not stay on the job and agitate, and help build up a big Oil Workers' Industrial Union that will hasten your emancipation? We have never had the opportunity to better our conditions that we now have. By practicing the foregoing, we can dictate our own terms.

Don't you think the following demands are reasonable?

A minimum wage of $5 per day for common labor.
An eight-hour day and double time for all overtime.
Double time for working in oil, mud or water.
No discrimination against the I. W. W.

These demands are within our reach. All we have to do is to ORGANIZE, follow the teachings of our organization, and we can get anything that we want.

Think this over, then make up your mind to put your shoulder to the wheel and do your bit to put the oil fields on the successful industrial map.

F. J. GALLAGHER,
Delegate No. 1306.

HOPE

The question is often asked, "Is life worth living?" The only answer that any sensible person can give is, if things are to continue in the way that they are at present, then life certainly is not worth while.

What then is the reason that we still continue to play the game? The whole thing can be summed up in the old axiom, "While there's life there's hope." People in all walks of like are dissatisfied with life as they have to live it. Hunger and want, hard monotonous toil with but small (very small) remuneration is the lot of the workers. If this were final; if there were no other outlook; if people thought that they were doomed to stay in the position that they now are in, then life would hold out no allurement and for the most part people would cease to exist. But hope springs eternal in the human breast. We always look for something better.

Some, 'tis true, have given up the idea that this life can be made worth while. They looking into the future can see nothing and therefore pin their hopes on some future existence. Capitalism and its spokesmen, knowing only the comforts and power that can be bought with gold, hold out to the workers a promise of delight in some future life where he shall walk on streets of gold, wear a golden crown, play a golden harp. Mohammedans look forward to a life of ease and sensuality, while the Indian believes that the great happy hunting grounds exist for him beyond the tomb. Hope for the comforts denied in this life is the basis of all religion.

Inspired by hope that she can escape the drudgery of the factory, the working girl marries; the thought that some day he may become a foreman, the "Great American Sissor" toils on day by day. As Omar puts it:—

"Some for the glories of this world aspire,
And some long for the prophet's paradise to come."

There is, however, an ever-growing number of workers who refuse to be deluded with promises of "pie in the sky," or the vain hope that they can rise to the doubtful position of a slave driver. They realize that life is large and many sided; they know that this world is a beautiful place and that there is enough for all to live in decency and comfort. And they demand that they shall be allowed to LIVE.

Conditions as they are today are not the result of the anger of "a just and merciful God." They are not the dire punishment for sins committed. They are the result of the fact that one man owns the means of life of another man.

Realizing this and hoping to live a life worth while AND KNOWING HOW TO these dissatisfied workers have banded themselves together into The Industrial Workers of the World, intending to take for themselves the machinery of production and run it for the workers.

It is not claimed that the whole question of life will be solved by rendering all people economically independent but it will give them a chance (that has been heretofore denied to them) to live and enjoy life.

The gaunt specter of poverty will no longer dog their every step. The struggle for existence will forever be solved. Rest and recreation will be no longer denied to them. Each will have the opportunity Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

Hope, that is what keeps people alive, hope that he may be happy. The I. W. W. is not only the hope of the dispossessed working class, but the hope of the world.

FRED HARDY.

There is mail at the St. Louis R. U. for the following: Nick Schwartz, Ed. Floogus, H. Stunholm, E. Vestarling and Jack O'Donnell. Address Secy. Meyerson.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of James Mitchell or James Austin, who were in Galena, Kansas, two years ago, please communicate with F. M. McGowan, Galena, Kans.

There is mail at the Augusta, Kans., Branch of "400" for the following: Paul Barett, Maurice Hecht (S. D.), J. C. Boulton, Robert Clayton, John Murrey, J. J. O'Shea, Robert R. Moore, Albert Steen, P. H. Fett, Jas. O'Brien and Albert Rounds.

PHIN EASTMAN, Br. Secy.

A. Watson, delegate of "573," reports that cards numbers 230615-16-17-18-19 and cards numbers 230135-36-37-38-39 and five others the numbers of which are not known were stolen or taken under misapprehension as well as some clothes of not much value. Any information will be appreciated.—San Buckley, Secy. "573," Minneapolis, Minn.

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION

Lost—Stolen—Found.

Lost or stolen card No. 232261 belonging to Carl J. Holmgren. Lost card No. 190973, name Jno. Ralston. Stolen card No. 243521, name Jos. Kirchberger. Any one finding these cards please forward to Box 1776 Minneapolis, Minn. Found registration card of Eddie Thompson. Same can be had by applying to Box 1776 Minneapolis, Minn.

Western News.

Great Falls, Mont., needs live delegates. Good chance to line up 5,000 slaves before next fall.

The mines of Butte & Arizona are still tied up. Real SOLIDARITY is being shown in both places. The miners of both places refuse to go back to work until demands of all are granted. Prospects for a speedy victory are exceptionally good. The lumber-jacks are still picketing the jobs and scabs refuse to come. Montana, Idaho, Washington and Arizona are demanding federal investigation. Victory is in sight. Send all loose change to Forrest Edwards, Box 1776, Minneapolis, Minn. The strike fever is spreading. Even the hello girls of Missoula have walked out in a body.

The kept press are crying German agents and German gold. "The German agents must be wonderful organizers."

The coal miners of Colorado have served formal notice to strike.

The construction workers organized in No. 573 at Pasco, Wash., are also on strike. Demands are $3.50 for 8 hours. Dohely & Conley are the contractors.

Middle West News.

Harper, Kans.—Crops good; wages $3 and $3.50 a day. Wobblies are scarce, only a few on the job.

At Turon, Kans., a few members of No. 400 were in the jungles. They recognized 2 hi-jacks. An argument arose. The wobblies forced them to leave the jungles. They went to town and swore out a warrant for F. W. Geo. Carey, stating that the boys wouldn't let them work for $3 per day. The bulls were going to take Cary to Hutchinson. During argument one of a posse by name of King (S. P. Railroad Bull) tried to slap F. W. McNell. The fellow worker ducked the blow and this brute in human form shot him through the lungs. The fellow worker is not expected to live. Geo. Cary is in jail and Fellow Worker Jas. Doyle has investigated the case and says we should give it all support. There was no provocation on the part of our members to warrant such action. Wobblies, REMEMBER—"an injury to one is an injury to all." Don't forget the name of King and the town of Turon, Kans.

Eastern News.

The street car men of New York City are again threatening strike. The ship builders and, laborers of the Eastern ship yards are on strike to the number of 8,000 and more coming every day.

In Kentucky a great strike of coal miners is on and the coal barons are calling for troops. "More German agents."

The slaves of the shipping trust are lining up in fine shape in the O. B. U.

M. T. W. I. U. No. 100 are making great strides. From all over the country the slaves are showing signs of the great awakening. The fight is on. On with the fight.

Stationary Delegate Geo. E. Stricker was pinched this a. m. at Aberdeen, S. Dak. Cause for arrest unknown to date.

Job delegates are doing good work in Kansas harvest. Prospects are good for A BIG LINE-UP.

When ordering supplies, REMEMBER that five days at least are required for return mail.

TED FRASER, Chairman Org. Com.
FORREST EDWARDS, Sec., Treas.

Fellow Worker Mrs. A. Blair requests Solidarity to rectify the statement made after the raid in Kansas City to the effect that she telephoned the "higher ups" for permission to have her trunk removed from the hall. We are very glad to do this. Fellow Worker Blair says she "would not talk to those dogs much less beg them for permission to get her trunk." We believe her.

The first report of the K. C. raid was taken from the capitalist press reports. Neither Fellow Worker Blair nor any other K. C. members wrote up an article for Sol about the trouble. So the fault was not wholly ours. In, the first story published Fellow Worker Blair was referred to as being of masculine gender. We also apologize for this mistake. After what the yellow-legs did in K. C. a fellow almost has to blush to be called a "man."

John Dorman, please notify Julius Menke, who was in Mexicali with you, of your present whereabouts. He wishes to pay the $15 he owes you. Address 1001 W. Madison street, Chicago.

Any reader knowing the present address of George H. Vaughn will please notify me at Gen. Del., Chicago, Illinois.—John T. Vaughn.

Work at Great Falls.

There is considerable work around Great Falls, Mont., and delegates are sorely needed. All delegates working in the district are asked to communicate with Walter Crowley, 120 Third street, South.

POLICE CHIEFS SMASH PERJURY PLOT!

Rena Mooney Defense Opens. Legal Jugglery Depended Upon to Secure Hanging Verdict

Prosecution Contends Strike Is Conspiracy and Epsom Salts High Explosive

The principals of the San Francisco perjury plot listened to a scathing indictment of two of their main perjurers this evening, and every person in the court room listened breathlessly, whilst Chief of Police Walter Peterson, of Oakland, and Inspector of Police William H. Smith, told judge and jury how, in their belief and to their actual knowledge, Mellie Edeau and her daughter, Sadie, had perjured themselves in the trials of Warren K. Billings and Thomas J. Mooney.

Chief Peterson testified that Mrs. Edeau came to him a few days after the explosion, and asked that he delegate an officer to accompany her to San Francisco, as she wished to find out if the men arrested in connection with the explosion were the same men she had seen at Market and Steuart streets, carrying a black suit-case with metal trimmings, and whom she thought were acting suspiciously. Mr. Peterson asked Inspector Smith to take Mrs. Edeau over to the San Francisco city prison, and report the result of the visit to him. She asked if she might use an assumed name, and Mr. Peterson told her that she might that day, but that if she identified the men she must disclose her real name. This emphasizes the point that Mrs. Edeau failed to identify the men, since she did not return to reveal her true name.

Mrs. Edeau testified in three different trials that she saw the defendants and Weinberg's jitney at 721 Market street. Chief Peterson testified that Mrs. Edeau told the opposite of this to him.

Prosecutor Ferrari considerably strengthened the defense by this cross-examination when he asked the witness:

"Did Mrs. Edeau mention 721 Market street to you?"

"I don't think so," Peterson replied. "However, she told me that she was at Market and Steuart streets all the time."

On re-direct examination, Defense Attorney Ed McKenzie asked the witness why he sent an officer along with the defense attorneys to visit Mrs. Edeau a few months ago.

"Because I felt that there was something wrong in her testimony," Peterson replied.

"What?" asked little Ferrari of the prosecution.

"I was amazed at the difference in the testimony which she had given in the trials and the story she had told us," Peterson replied.

Judge Seawell jumped in to assist the prosecution.

"What means had you of knowing what Mrs. Edeau had testified to?" he shouted angrily at Peterson.

"I read the record of the case, and I also read her testimony in all the daily papers," the witness replied.

On further cross-examination, Ferrari asked the witness if it was usual to send an officer with a bunch of defense attorneys to interview a prosecution witness, without a representative of the prosecution being present, and without the Oakland district attorney being aware of the visit.

Peterson replied, "There is no usual custom. I have done police duty for twenty-two years, and I've always acted as the occasion required. I remember that I introduced the defense attorneys to District Attorney Hynes in my office, before they visited Mrs. Edeau, and acquainted him about the occasion of their being there."

Inspector Smith Corroborates Peterson.

Inspector Smith corroborated Chief Peterson's testimony. He further testified that Mrs. Edeau told him that she was at Market and Steuart streets at the time of the explosion, and that she had seen two men acting suspiciously with a suitcase. She said she had been there all the time she was in San Francisco that day.

Mr. Smith gave a detailed account of his accompanying Mrs. Edeau to San Francisco, a few days after the explosion, to see if she could identify Billings and Mooney as the men she alleged she saw at Market and Steuart streets. On arriving at San Francisco city prison, Tom Mooney's photograph was shown Mrs. Edeau before she attempted the identification.

"Billings and Mooney were in separate cells," the witness testified. "Mrs. Edeau scrutinized the men very carefully, then she said to me, 'These are not the men. They are too young. I never saw them before.' Lieutenant Goff, of the San Francisco police, knows that Mrs. Edeau failed to identify the men that day."

"Did Mr. Fickert want you to corroborate Mrs. Edeau, and did he, after you showed him your diary with the statement of Mrs. Edeau that she was at Steuart and Market streets all the time, say to you, "Smith, you'd make a good witness for the defense. Keep your mouth closed about this'?"

"Yes," was the reply.

The court ruled out the question.

The testimony of the Oakland police heads made a huge breach in the prosecution and the cross-examination of the Chamber of Commerce attorneys added to its strength.

Mrs. Muriel Stewart, Wm. Burgess and Thomas Stout, fellow-employes of Mrs. Edeau, corroborated Messrs. Peterson and Smith, by testifying that Mrs. Edeau told them, after her visit to San Francisco, that Billings and Mooney were not the men she had seen with the suitcase.

About the same time, Stout, in a conversation with Mrs. Edeau, said he believed she would hang a man for fifty cents.

And Mrs. Edeau replied, "What difference does it make, as long as you get paid for it?"

Swanson's Epsom Salts!

The chief of the FRAME-UP gang took the witness stand this week. Though he has skulked in the background ever since Thorwald Mullaly of the United Railroads and Mullaly's puppet, Fickert, delegated him to fasten the explosion on Tom Mooney, yet he had to be produced to bolster up the fake conspiracy evidence.

His direct evidence consisted mainly in the identification of documents seized in the different raids made after the explosion.

Maxwell McNutt, whom Swanson confided in shortly after the explosion and before Mr. McNutt was connected with the defense, that "he was going to 'get' Mooney," gave the FRAME-UP chief a gruelling cross-examination.

Swanson practically admitted his different attempts to induce Warren K. Billings and Israel Weinberg to help him FRAME Mooney. He persisted that his conversations with Billings were dictated by a benevolent desire to help Billings along. This seems very sardonic humor, when we remember that Swanson had one of his agents induce Billings to transfer explosives from Oakland to Sacramento during the gas strike and then prosecuted him. He weakly denied having attempted to bribe Billings with $2,500, whilst in Folsom prison, to connect Mooney with the fictitious crime.

Towards the end of Swanson's cross-examination, McNutt asked:

"Didn't Detective Peter Hughes testify before the Grand Jury that a substance you found in Ed Nolan's house was saltpetre, but which was only epsom salts?"

"That is false," shouted Fickert.

"It was in a big box—it couldn't be epsom salts," Swanson replied.

A few minutes after Swanson left the stand, Detective Mike Burke swore that the substance was really epsom salts.

This stuff was shown the Grand Jury a year ago and they were told it was a high explosive. It was on this supposition that Ed Nolan, whose house it was found in, was indicted and kept in jail nine months.

Thomas Morley, explosive expert, produced by the prosecution, claims that epsom salts is a very necessary part of a bomb, lessening the flame or the temperature, he didn't know which.

The prosecution have made this the strongest part of the case. At first they claimed that the substance was saltpetre and they shuddered at the deadliness of saltpetre. That was disproved and now they claim that epsom salts is just as deadly and that Rena Mooney should be hung because a few pounds of it was found in Nolan's house.

The defense will produce a prominent woman who had been in the habit of using the substance in her bath and gave the balance of a large quantity of it to one of the Nolan family. This is the explanation of the finding of a deadly explosive in Nolan's house and why Ed Nolan was dragged away from home and family and imprisoned for nine long months.

The prosecution is also contending that the calling of the street car strike was tantamount to a conspiracy and that Rena Mooney should be hung for that, too. Judge Seawell remarked very mildly one day that he didn't think the calling of a strike was a crime, but he quickly subsided when Ferrari argued the contrary, and allowed evidence on the subject to go before the jury.

So, in San Francisco, calling a strike is murder in the first degree and epsom salts is a deadly explosive!

How Murder is Legalized in San Francisco.

Last April when Rena Mooney's trial was scheduled for Judge Frank Dunne's court, the defense attorneys objected to Dunne trying the case. His avowed partisanship was notorious. He had just delivered a tirade from the bench stating that the defense attorneys were "cowardly blackguards," that Billings was a perjurer, that all the affidavits produced in the motion for a new trial for Billings were perjuries and the Chamber of Commerce was doing "laudable work" in helping Fickert to hang his five victims.

So Dunne couldn't sit in the case and he picked Judge Seawall of Santa Rosa to sit in his stead. The defense, at first, thought that Judge Seawall would be an improvement on Dunne, despite the fact that Dunne has been brazenly aligned with the perjury plotters.

They were doomed to disappointment. We'll briefly mention some of his decisions which showed his evident prejudice and which, though perhaps "perfectly legal," did irreparable damage to the defense:

1. He admitted all the so-called conspiracy evidence which was excluded from the previous trials. This evidence included a suit case full of dynamite, planted by some detective close to United Railroad towers outside the city, and a lot of guns "found" by Martin Swanson after Mooney had been arrested in 1913 and which Chief of Police Walker of Richmond, California, swore were not in Mooney's possession when he was arrested.

Seawell ruled on this evidence in these words: "I can't rule on the admissibility just at present. You may submit the evidence and I will base my ruling upon developments."

After every word of the evidence was put before the jury and after the dynamite and guns were prominently displayed in the court room for an entire week, Seawell RULED THIS EVIDENCE OUT!

Judge Dunne in the Billings trial refused to hear a word of this evidence. "You can't prove a conspiracy against the whole world," he said.

After the minds of the Rena Mooney jury were thoroughly poisoned by the evidence of an army of corporation pimps and stool-pigeons, the evidence was "ruled out!"

2. He has aided the prosecution by granting recesses of the court when prosecution witnesses were being cross-examined, thus giving the prosecution a chance to coach them in their perjury.

3. He ruled out all the relevant questions of the defense on the cross-examination of the notorious prostitute, Estelle Smith of Los Angeles, thus preventing her impeachment.

These are the principal examples of the obvious bias of Judge Seawell. He cares little for appearances. He's openly with the prosecution.

The latest news about "Honest cattleman" Frank C. Oxman (whom the prosecution dare not produce), principal perjury buyer for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, is that he will be tried by the "Honorable" Frank Dunne.

This is the same Dunne who openly announced in his court on November 28, 1916, that he would select his list of prospective jurors for the year 1917, FROM THE ROSTERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB.

WHAT AN IMPARTIAL COURT TO TRY OXMAN IN!

This is an example of the murderous legal and judicial jugglery the labor unions of San Francisco have to face in defending their innocent brothers and sisters.

"I'LL FREE YOUR SISTER, IF YOU'LL HELP HANG MOONEY."

This was the offer made Mrs. Belle Hammerberg, a short time ago, by District Attorney Fickert. The offer was made through a local corporation attorney named Thomas J. Straub, who is a friend of the Hammerberg family.

Fickert found out that Straub knew Mrs. Hammerberg, so he asked him to deliver a message to her.

Straub said: "I have a message for you from District Attorney Fickert. I will give it to you, as he gave it to me and you can do as you like.

"IF YOU WILL CHANGE YOUR STORY AS TO THE TIME YOU GOT

I.W.W. PRESS

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INDUSTRIAL WORKER.
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Jewish. Every month. Two cents a copy; $1.00 a year. 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago.

RABOTNICHISKA MYSL.
(Workers' Thought.)
Bulgarian. Weekly. $1.00 per year. 2c per copy. 1001 W. Madison St. Chicago.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION.
"Direct Action" (English). Weekly. $1.50 per year. 330 Castlereagh St. Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

TO THE ROOF OF THE BLAND BUILDING, THEY WILL LET RENA GO FREE."

Mrs. Hammerberg replied: "I have told the truth. If they hang Tom they'll have to hang Rena too."

Straub answered: "Belle, I'll take your answer back. I've always thought you told the truth."

STRAUB HAS CORROBORATED MRS. HAMMERBERG.

FICKERT HASN'T DARED DENY HIS GHOULISH PROPOSAL!

Friends of Defense Assaulted and Threatened.

Seeing that they have no evidence against Rena Mooney, the FRAME-UP gang are dragging officials of unions and past officials of the International Workers' Defense League before the grand jury in an attempt to intimidate them into helping put the rope around Rena Mooney's neck.

So far the Chamber of Commerce gangsters have lamentably failed. Hugo Ernst, Secretary of the Waiters' Union No. 30, and ex-Secretary of the Defense League; David Milder, former Treasurer of the Defense League, and Eric B. Morton of Milkmen's Union No. 42, and former editor of Organized Labor, have been haled before the grand jury and questioned about their activities in the ranks of labor and their acquaintance with the defendants.

With six detectives armed with automatic pistols alongside of him District Attorney Fickert called Ernst every filthy name his Barbary Coast vocabulary contained. If Ernst resented he would probably have been beaten to a pulp.

Milder was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury last week. He was taken instead to Fickert's private office and insulted.

"You're a G— d——d Russian anarchist, you're a dirty cur and you're a son —— ——," Fickert roared at Milder.

Of course there was the usual relique of armed detectives around Fickert to see that his epithets and curses couldn't be resented.

Milder told all this to the grand jury this evening, but of course nothing will be done about it. Milder is a working man and Fickert is ordered by the Chamber of Commerce to stop at nothing to insure the murder of its victims.

Milder testified that he served nine years in the American navy and served in the Spanish-American war. He also testified that the International Workers' Defense League is composed of delegates from the American Federation of Labor and that the organization is American to its spine. Fifty unions are affiliated with the Defense League, representing every branch of industry in the San Francisco district.

Good News from Australia!

I. W. W. Making Wonderful Progress in Spite of Bitter Opposition

Organization Gaining Power Every Day—Working Hard for Liberation of the Boys in Jail

A few days ago Scott Bennett, the Socialist and Rationalist lecturer, arrived from America. In the course of a lecture he said that the general impression in America was that the I. W. W. was *hors de combat* in Australia, and that he was very surprised to find that in spite of all the villainous charges hurled against the membership of the organization and the laws passed against it, that the I. W. W. was still very much alive and kicking.

The I. W. W. is not going under from the attacks of the capitalist class, or any of their flunkeys. All their persecution has done but one thing, it has advertised the One Big Union, and now we are getting sympathy and help from unions and organizations that have had the name of being very conservative. The authorities made an anaemic attempt to stop the wobblies selling literature and taking up collections in Sydney. Four of the boys went into the "boob" for a few days over the matter, and when the authorities saw that a fight was imminent, they backed down. There is no glory in goaling about five hundred men over alleged breaches of by-laws. For when the I. W. W. plays up, the population of Sydney turns out to see the fun, and there is no joy in the business for the cops, who get well hooted.

We don't see so much of the police at our headquarters now as formerly. At one time you would think it was an auxiliary police station, judging from the prime-fed stuff sprawling about on the footwalk. Nowadays, when they call, they generally draw lots on the next corner who has to be the Jonah, and as a result, a huge plain-clothes "tail" comes across and knock timidly on the door, and call out, "Is so-and-so in?" He will be greeted by a round of derisive laughter, and generally cuts for cover without an answer.

We sent Fellow Worker Jackson away to North Queensland on an organizing tour. He has been away four weeks, and during that time we have forwarded 1,450 song books, as well as $150 of other literature. At his first meeting at the Alligator Creek Meat Works, Townsville, he collected the sum of $235 for the defense fund of the men in gaol, and the upkeep of their dependents. That is fairly good for one job meeting. North Queensland embodies the following industries: Shearing, mining, sugar growing and cattle. All over this part of the country the I. W. W. is growing in size and militancy. The amount of wobblies on one ship bound northward practically took charge of the ship, and the week's trip was a succession of I. W. W. meetings, until the captain got very nasty and howled about being a Britisher. He threatened to put three wobblies into irons, but relented when the firemen told him that she would be stuck up down below and no firing done. Yes, there is some feeling for the I. W. W. among the working class in this country and it is growing, Mister, yes, growing.

A few weeks ago the new "Win the War" party reckoned the I. W. W. stood in the way of the war being won, so they canceled our registration of the paper "Direct Action" in the postoffice. That does not affect our publishing the paper, but it gets in the way of the distribution. Anyway, the immediate result is an increase in the circulation of a thousand. Most of our big bundles are carried through by migrating wobblies, or shot through by sympathetic railway men. The postal crowd are with us also, and co-operate to utilize the post in spite of the pooh-bahs pronouncements in the government gazettes. It may interest you to know that all American I. W. W. papers, the "Advancing Proletariat" and "Trial of a New Society," are on the index expurgatious.

We printed a 5,000 edition of a 64-page song book six weeks ago. They are sold out and a reprint is on the press. We have also printed 2000 copies of a two-fold pamphlet which contains "Case for a Shorter Workday" and Vincent St. John's "Industrial Unionism." They are selling like hot cakes. There is a gigantic growing agitation now for the introduction for the six-hour day. Even the conservative crafties are taking an interest in it. We are also printing 1,000,000 stickers, using eight of Chaplin's designs and six local ones dealing with the gaoling of the I. W. W. prisoners for conspiracy. They are all in two colors. Next week we are reprinting "The Right to Be Lazy," as shipping is too uncertain, and the postal service too unsatisfactory to have to wait for American mails. After that we have a pamphlet dealing with the statements from the dock of I. W. W. prisoners. That is to be followed by a reprint, up to date, of "Why the A. W. U. Cannot Become an Industrial Union," by Alex George, and Joe Ettor's "Road to Freedom." So you can see the wobblies "ain't dead" in Australia!

By the way, there has been a couple of political spars here lately in the state and federal parliaments. The "Win-the-Warites" swept the pool pretty well. Only 54 per cent of the electors took the trouble to vote at all, showing conclusively that the I. W. W. dope is sinking in. The defeated laborites blamed the I. W. W. and reckoned that the wobs caused the debacle. If that is so, the I. W. W. is not only an economic force, but also a political one. Of course, most of the laborites designated the I. W. W. as anarchists, irresponsibles, etc., and then they expected the wobs to go along and vote for them.

But although the guff worked all right with the Plute press, it didn't land the meal ticket hunters at the pie counters. And the howl kicked up by the political mockingbirds is worse than a dog fight. The I. W. W. takes Sydney by storm on Sunday evenings, blocks George street with a choir of a thousand voices as they march from three street meetings to the I. W. W. hall in Sussex street.

One of our boys was tried at Goulburn last week for inciting to commit arson. He was arrested for the offense at Broken Hill, but the state had not a chance of getting a conviction there, so they carted him nine hundred miles away to Albury, a conservative farming district. He was tried there and the jury disagreed. Not daunted, the authorities landed him at Goulburn before another conservative jury. Once again the jury disagreed, and now Bill Coombes is on bail, awaiting another trial. The crown law department is scratching its wooden head and getting splinters into its hands, wondering what the hell influence the I. W. W. has to lick them. It has cost the state over $10,000 and they have only one more chance to get Coombes. I suppose that they will bring him to Sydney. They don't usually make any mistakes down in this part of the world.

I was out at Parramatta Gaol on Saturday and saw Peter Larkin and Donald Grant a few days ago. Peter's eyes are very troublesome to him, but otherwise he is very cheery, and likewise is Grant. The general impression is that they won't be there long. They look very pale on account of the indoor work they are employed on. A few days ago a bunch of the newly-elected labor politicians went out to Parramatta to see Grant. One of them said "It'll be all right for you, Grant," evidently meaning that they wouldn't be long out there, but Grant retorted, "Oh, YOU'RE all right now, that you've got the job."

A few days ago we received a report of the vile framed-up in Frisco which the state slung on to Mooney and the others. We immediately set it up for "Direct Action" and took it up to the censor. He cut the whole two pages out. Said that it reflected on our ally. We had a big row with him, and told him that he was thereby endorsing perjury and the frame-up. He got on his hind legs, and we did likewise. Showed him the Tri-City Labor Review which had passed the censor in San Francisco, and again in Australia. He then rung up the American consul, who had no objections to the offer and ultimately allowed us to reprint it in old "D. A." There are many points of resemblance between the Mooney frame-up and the cases of our fellows in Sydney. The ruling class don't change with the latitude or longitude. There is too much money kicking around to be in strict alignment with the principles of justice.

We must congratulate the San Francisco boys on having Robert Minor on the publicity end of the business. He was worth his weight in gold to the men and women that he helped so splendidly to save. We must also congratulate all the boys who have been released in Everett and hope that the boys that are still held will soon be free from the clutches of the vile creatures who are the lackeys of the REAL criminals, the Commercial Club. And one of these days I hope the I. W. W. will become so strong that it will summons the real murderers to the bar and try them for THEIR crimes.

It is anticipated that we will have conscription here now, in spite of the recent referendum. It may precipitate a revolution and certainly a far-reaching industrial upheaval, and you can bet your socks that we of the wobblies will be in the van, as we were before. The miners are retaliating with the "Dauge," that is, limiting the output to less skips a day. That will reduce the general quantity of coal mined by about 35 per cent. The boss will have to burn up his surplus to keep the industry going.

The slow-down tactics of the workers are getting the goods in this country, and it is one of the real tangible footholds towards industrial control, the ultimate objective of the Industrial Workers of the World. Less work, more jobs, less unemployed.

Good luck to all the boys. Let the class war rip. This is THE time for every one to go their hardest. The Industrial Workers of the World has got its hoof marks on every portion of the map today. The red card is the open sesame to all industries. Let our slogan be, now that the capitalist system has swept out of the control of the master class, and now that disintegration has set in, "INDUSTRIAL COMMUNISM within OUR time."

YOU are the man and NOW is the time. Get your card and throw YOUR weight behind OUR weight, and by the canned smoke, the WORLD is ours. LET HER RIP! SHE'S OURS! D. A.

CLASS UNIONISM

In ever increasing numbers, the working class is beginning to realize that it must UNITE AS-A CLASS if it is ever going to get more of the GOOD THINGS WHICH ITS LABOR PRODUCES.

The working class has now reached that stage when it can NO LONGER struggle on and win with the old form of organization.

In the various industries of the world, the toilers meet and work, without any regards to sex, creed, nationality, or color.

Thousands of workers are grouped under one roof, and ALL ARE ROBBED AND EXPLOITED BY EXACTLY THE SAME METHOD, no matter who they are, or what they be.

In times of industrial depression or national calamity, ALL SECTIONS of workers suffer alike.

During periods of unemployment, it is not one particular trade that suffers or starves, but all grades of workers are found applying for relief.

In hunger marches, in doss houses, and at soup kitchens are to be found the office worker, the shop assistant, the engineer, alongside the navvy, laborer, agricultural worker, etc. ALL FEEL HUNGER THE SAME, ALL SHIVER THROUGH THE SAME CAUSE, ALL GROAN THROUGH THE SAME EFFECT.

When new machinery and labor saving devices are introduced into one shop, it is not the workers in that shop alone that suffer, but the effect is felt in a score of different industries. Trades that have never heard of the new machine soon begin to feel the effect.

A strike in one industry can affect the WHOLE OF THE WORKING CLASS and dislocate the whole of industry. A lock-out in one shop may mean starvation and misery to thousands of men and women, hundreds of miles away from the trouble. It has been known of an industrial disturbance taking place in one country to affect the workers in other countries also.

During the strike of the iron and steel workers in Japan, the workers in America were seriously affected. A large strike in America can very seriously affect the toilers in Australia, England, and other countries. A strike in Australia would also affect the workers of other countries of the world.

It is a SELF-EVIDENT TRUTH that the working class must of absolute necessity UNITE AS A CLASS in order to protect themselves from the power of the international capitalists.

Owing to the development of the capitalist system, the whole of the industries of the world are so linked up as to be INSEPARABLE from each other.

One industry, no matter how large or small, cannot exist by itself alone. No group of industries can carry on production while other industries stand off.

Even the smallest article produced passes through thousands of hands and touches hundreds of different trades in its march from the raw material to the finished product.

No body of workers, no matter how small or how large, can continue producing independently of all other groups.

Under the present system of SOCIAL PRODUCTION, all trades co-operate together in producing and supplying the world with all it needs.

The day is now gone when anyone can say: "Alone I did it." The day is now many years flown when one trade can isolate itself from others.

The bakers and cooks would be UNABLE to feed the world if tailors, carpenters, bricklayers, miners, transport workers, agricultural laborers, etc., etc., did not help them to carry on the industry.

The builder would be USELESS to society if he did not get the assistance of the miner, farmer, laborer, tailor, etc., etc. It is exactly the same with every other branch of work. They are all INEXTRICABLY linked together.

One body of workers is DIRECTLY AND PERMANENTLY dependent upon all other bodies in order to get their living.

It should be apparent to all that the interests of all workers in the world are PERFECTLY IDENTICAL with each other IRRESPECTIVE OF WHAT TRADE OR OCCUPATION they may follow.

The question of sex, creed, color or nationality SHOULD NOT ENTER INTO DISPUTE in this stern, grim, fierce struggle with the master class.

In order to ward off the depredations of the master class and prevent the oppressive measures of international capitalism, the working class is FORCED THROUGH ACTUAL NECESSITY to organize as a class into One Big Union.

By the working class grouping themselves together into One Big Union, irrespective of sex, creed, color or nationality, they are laying the foundations of the New Society, when the workers will revel in the glory of their own production. ORGANIZE, and help to speed the day when the world will be bathed in the sunshine of peace, happiness and plenty.

ORGANIZE, and help along the day when parasites, criminals, and beggars will be no more.—From "Direct Action," official Australian organ of the I. W. W.

DOOMED

Doomed! The word seems to echo through the damned and darkened streets; through the filthy dens and dirty bedraggled lanes. The breath of the stinking dungeons and alleyways rises, choking the pureness from the air. Doomed to toil, to sweat and die, gasping for pureness, cleanliness and freedom, the inheritance of the "wild." Through foul and dark lanes of filth, choked with fumes and want of space, doomed to labor and toil that the few should luxuriate and idle, denied the right to the common necessaries, the ordinary decencies, with want and misery, starvation, unemployment and worry, the lot of the damned, the outcast, the despised and the weary.

Doomed! Sentenced to life! Is this—this tragedy, this travesty of living, this mock of mirth and merriment, this filthy servitude, this back lane and that foul den, this oppressive, hideous monotony of servitude, is this life?

"And that inverted bowl we call the sky, whereunder crawling cooped we live and die. Lift not thy hands to it for help—for it rolls impotently on as thou or I."

Sentenced to life! Life which is not life, but a filthy trap, caged to spin out wealth, to produce profits, sacred profits, let us fall on our bended knees and worship profits, profits at any price, at any sacrifice, by all means let us groan and suffer, shed tears of blood, but don't stop the profits. What is the beauty, after all, what is freedom, or health, happiness and laughter, weighed against the sacred god of profits? What is human life, anyway, when profits can be made. Let us work, and be loyal, thrifty and industrious; we are wealth producers, that is enough.—D. A.

Metal Miners Organize for Victory

Power of Industrial Union 800 Is a Jolt to Mine Owners

What Brought the Strike to a Head and How It Was Called

For a long time the slaves here have been discontented with the rotten conditions, speed-up system and the fuky sliding scale, which has a bad habit of sliding down, while the price of pork chops keeps going up. All winter, ever since Industrial Union 800 was organized, the miners have been lining up fast; a great many turning in their old "Graft" Union cards.

Industrial Unionism's sun is rising all over the country, and "800" is keeping pace with the rest of the unions. The Workers are no longer fooled by the "good" unions and the foxy "pie card artists." The rebels here wanted action so it was put up to our Branch Executive Committee to present our demands to the corporations. This was done on June 26th. The managers of the three big outfits in this district, the Copper Queen, Calumet and Arizona and the Shattuck, refused to receive our committee or even consider our demands.

The strike was called without any further notice. The local kept press and corporations were very much surprised, when the following morning over 80 per cent of the 1,800 miners and topmen in the district, instead of going to work as usual, formed in big bunches and picketed at every shaft. The Bosses were a little peeved that we did not give ten days' notice, so that they could have time to import gun men and get in touch with their friend, Samuel Gompers. But Samuel's influence is very small in this neck of the woods, as the Warren District Trades Assembly (A. F. of L.) has declared the mines unfair and have called out all A. F. of L. mechanics, electricians, boilermakers, machinists, carpenters and blacksmiths. Also the few boarding houses and restaurants who still continue to put up lunches for the few men still working in the mines, are declared unfair.

This is the fifth day of the strike and from the start the pickets increased while the scabs decreased. At this time it is safe to say without fear of contradiction that 95 per cent of all men working in and around the mines here are out, and more men coming out each day. The companies shipped 16 cars of ore to the smelters yesterday while their normal output is 155 cars daily. This speaks louder than all the capitalistic press combined and gives the lies they try to spread a really funny aspect.

The strength of our organization was a great big surprise to the corporations and public here. Our paid-up membership in this camp is now over 3,500 and is growing like wildfire. We have the big Union Hall here, and various craft unions rent it from us for their meetings. The Hall and different committee rooms are crowded day and night with hundreds of Fellow Workers. All are busy. Our local executive committee is in charge of the situation, with all subordinate committees hard at work. We are all working harder now than we ever did in the mines. Several good speakers (all Fellow Workers who have been working in the mines) are speaking every night at big enthusiastic mass meetings in the city park. The park is filled to capacity at each meeting. Crowds of strikers fill the narrow streets of Bisbee day and night. Absolute peace and order prevail, as we are all determined, and no trouble will be tolerated. The last hope that the companies have now is that some of their stool pigeons or gunmen may stir up trouble.

We will not allow this, as we have practically won now and all we have to do is to stay quiet. It is said there is less boozing booze in town now than ever before since the state has been dry. This is no doubt due to our public announcement that we will turn over to the authorities all bootleggers we find during the period of this strike. "Last night (Saturday night) not a drunk was to be found in Bisbee, and that is a record.

One of the most important things in connection with this strike is the great solidarity of all classes, something that has never been seen before in Bisbee and in very few strikes in this whole country before. The Mexicans are out with us solid and show a fine spirit. About 350 Mexicans were working around the mines before the strike. Now exactly 18 of them are working, 187 of them have lined up. The Mayor of Cananea, Mexico, has just issued orders to jail any man who starts to leave there to go to Bisbee during the strike.

Miners' mechanics all are enthusiastic and with such fine spirit we are bound to win. Telegrams from Butte, saying that the majority of sentiment there is that they will not return to work till our demands are granted here, Globe and Miami are out today. Many other camps throughout Arizona, Utah and the entire west are lining up rapidly for the industrial strike. The situation here now is much better than we expected, though we knew it must win from the start. Organization and especially education has been going on with a mighty rush for the past few months. Great credit is due all the Fellow Workers, who were tireless agitators, spreading the One Big Union propaganda. Good cheer and success to all.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

WHO IS IT THAT USES VIOLENCE?

Chas. H. Moyer in Senile Rage Sputters Accusations Against the I. W. W. While His Union Sanctions an American Program.

Once upon a time there was a labor union called the Western Federation of Miners. It had money, and members, and a spirit of solidarity. By a process of dry-rot it lost the membership, and the spirit of the fighting miners of the west. So it most appropriately it changed its name, and joined the A. F. of L. Its new name is the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Butte miners kicked it in the face three years ago, and what there is left tries vainly to hold its own in a few smelters and metal mills. Its president is one, Chas. H. Moyer. Local 236, of Moyer's organization is formed of the aluminum smeltermen at East St. Louis, Illinois. Last week East St. Louis was the scene of a terrible massacre, unequaled in American history for inhuman barbarism. Press reports say that the riots began because aluminum mill strikers were replaced by negroes. Below are extracts from Moyer's paper where the massacre is rather glorified as "a lesson taught the employers." Beside it is Moyer's statement to the press accusing the I. W. W. of violence.

From Moyer's Paper.

During the past ten days serious race riots have occurred in East St. Louis, caused by the influx of thousands of negroes from the southern states. Just why this importation of negroes into East St. Louis hasn't been explained by those responsible for their coming, but developments have proven that they are not needed to keep the wheels of industry in operation in East St. Louis, as they have practically all disappeared and the Governor of Illinois has wired the governors of a number of southern states not to permit more of their colored population to come to East St. Louis.

More than four weeks ago the smeltermen employed in East St. Louis producing aluminum went on strike, their principal demand being the right to organize. The importation of negroes has been the answer of the employers. The uprising of the citizens of East St. Louis, and the driving from their midst the colored population, has been the answer of the attempted effort of the employer to deny white labor its rights as American citizens.

The strike of the aluminum smeltermen is still on and the employers have been taught a lesson that should go a long way toward bringing about an early settlement of the strike, and if an adjustment is not reached at early date it is to be hoped that the government will co-operate with organized labor to the end that the aluminum plant in East St. Louis may resume operations under fair and humane conditions.

From Press Report.

Denver, July 3.

The Industrial Workers of the World were charged, in a statement issued by Charles H. Moyer, president of the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers, with participation in a nation-wide conspiracy to shut down the copper mines of the country.

Mr. Moyer said strikes would be called by the Metal Mine Workers' Union, a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, in Utah copper mines. He called attention to the recent succession of strikes in other copper mining sections of the west, and continued:

"The Industrial Workers of the World have had no money in its treasury. It seems to have plenty of money now. Where it got this money, I can not say. The public may speculate as to the source of it.

"There is no doubt the Industrial Workers of the World are trying to put us in a bad light with the Arizona operators. If there should be any violence in Arizona, I lay it at the door of the I. W. W."

As the question of who uses violence should be plainly shown from the above quotations, we might state that the I. W. W. organizes negroes and does not find it necessary to murder them.

SIOUX CITY PREPARING FOR I. W. W. "INVASION"

Parasites Planning to Head Off Union with Militia and Other Gunmen

Sioux City, Ia., July 6.—The Prostituted Press of Sioux City, which started the free speech fight here two years ago, is again busy trying to stir the unthinking homeguards to action against the I. W. W.

For the past two weeks they have been carrying on a campaign, discovering plots between I. W. W.s and German spies to burn up the grain crop; cut off the coal and copper supply of the U. S. A., and a thousand and one other things.

They still adhere to the old saying, "I won't work," while some of the contractors around Iowa are lamenting over the fact that they cannot hire any other than I. W. W.s.

Now that they think they have got the people stirred up to the proper anti-I. W. W. spirit, they have begun to organize a Vigilante Squad to deal with us this coming summer.

The following, taken from the Journal, will give you an idea of the way the papers are playing up the O. B. U.

Big head lines: "Will Make War on I. W. W. Civilian Unit to Prepare Against Invasion Here."

"At a smoker in the commercial club last night, preliminary preparations were made to give a warm reception to the I. W. W. when they appear in or near Sioux City in the next few weeks."

The Journal goes on to state that a topic discussed at length was the building up of the Sioux City Civilian Unit in view of the spirit being shown by the I. W. W., which will be coming through this part of the country in a few weeks.

A committee of three was appointed, consisting of Geo. Savage, L. T. Harding and Joseph Young, to devise ways and means of renewing interest in the civilian unit, and getting it prepared for serious work in the event that Sioux City and nearby territory are troubled by the I. W. W.

Two years ago we educated this gang when we filled their jail and made the taxpayers holler because of high taxes, but since then we have carried on a steady agitation which has borne fruit in the shape of increased membership and job control through the camps of this state, so we will treat them very differently this year from what we have done in the past.

However, I would advise delegates coming this way, that the militia is co-operating with the Comical Club, and as all trains are closely watched, it would be a good idea to send supplies ahead, or to safeguard them some other way while enroute from Kansas to Dakota.—Max K. Fox, Br. Secy.

117 ROCKFORD REBELS SENTENCED

Year and a Day at Hard Labor for Most of them—One-Half of Those Sentenced I. W. W.'s.

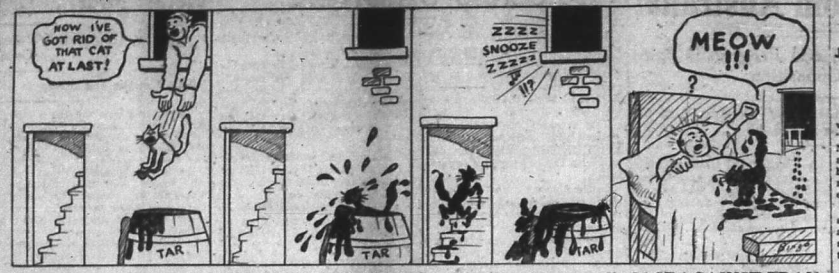
The Rockford rebels who refused to register on June 6th and gave themselves up to the authorities of the town of Rockford were given a thorough grilling, a bitter tongue lashing, and, most of them, extreme sentences by Federal Judge Landis at Freeport, Ill., on July the 5th. The prisoners were undisturbed by the diatribes of "his honor" and were defiant and uncowed to the end.

Judge Landis tried to make out that these men were a bunch of white-livered and unresisting "pacifists" and referred to them sneeringly as "belly-aching, whining puppies" when they one and all expressed a loathing and disgust for the needless bloodshed and horror of capitalistic warfare. It is a certain thing that if the bosses and town clowns of Rockford could share the opinion of the honorable judge they would not have such a wholesome respect for and fear of the I. W. W.

One hundred and seventeen of the so-called slackers were sentenced to hard labor in the House of Correction in Chicago. Judge Landis selected this particular place for their incarceration because he wanted to find a prison where the working conditions were even more rigorous than at the state penitentiary. The milder cases of non-registration were given thirty days apiece, two were given 90 days apiece, six were released on their own recognizance, and the rest were given the limit of the law, one year and a day at hard labor. From present appearances it appears that it will be impossible for the kind-hearted watch dogs of the war to make the conspiracy charges stick. At all events no action has been taken on these cases as yet and Hugh, Cully and Stron are still in durance vile.

James Gilday, Wallace, Swanson and Pancher were arrested on "conspiracy" charges after trying to look after the interests of the boys in jail and to take care of the possessions of the union in Rockford. Pancher writes from Rockford that, because of some crude frame-ups pulled off by the Rockford "cockroaches" the union men who have been meeting in the hall on Seventh street have received orders to move by the first of August.

Many I. W. W.s have been going into Rockford during the last few weeks and a great many more are needed. All members should go without their buttons and cards. Get on the job and work systematically and hard for organization. There is plenty of work around town and on the new government training camp. Wages are fair and union men badly needed.



No Matter How Badly You Treat It, the Cat ALWAYS Comes Back!

"JAYHAWKER" JUSTICE

Harvest Worker Shot by Labor-Hating Depot-Agent at Turon, Kansas.

Turon, Kans, July 5.—The way the law is administered in this glorious state of Kansas to members of the I. W. W. organization is a credit to this glorious republic U. S. A. Fifteen wobs were in the jungles in Turon, Kans., Sunday, July 1st, and about 5 o'clock p. m. two high jacks came into "jungles" and wanted to start crap game and card games. They were recognized by some of the boys as being old-time high jacks through the country. So they were told to beat it down the track.

They started down the railroad track and traveled about one mile, went over to a farm house and told farmer that a bunch of I. W. W.'s had held them up and run them out of town because they were going to work for $3 per day, said they were "honest working men."

This farmer took them in his car and drove in to town, where they told their story and a posse was formed. A warrant was sworn out for Del. 1,624, Geo. Carey. Boys by that time were in the "jungles." When posse came down and arrested Carey and told the rest to leave town the boys asked Bull if they could stay to catch train, and he told them, "Yes, just so they did not come up town again." The boys sat down to wait for train and soon decided to walk to Strafford, a little town about 15 miles from Turon, but after they had started the posse started out to round them up again, when a man by name of Grover King, Mo. P. depot agent at Turon, Kans., shot Wm. McNeal without any provocation whatever. Fellow Worker Wm. McNeal was shot with a 45-caliber revolver, tearing a large hole through his shoulder. He was then taken to the hospital in Hutchinson, Kans. The next morning Williams was arrested when he went to see Carey, charged with disturbing peace. Fellow Worker Carey is charged with assault and battery.

I was in Hutchinson myself and saw McNeal at hospital. He is in pretty bad shape. The doctor said he could shove a broomstick through the hole. He also saw Carey and Williams. This man King was not a deputy. He grabbed gun out of deputy's hand and willfully shot McNeal without any cause at all except he was an I. W. W.—Del. 1,623 A. W. O. Ben Barrows, Del. 1,632 A. W. O. Chester Micklan.

NEWS FROM HOQUIAM, WASH.

Hoquiam, Wash., July 6.—Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 500, M. T. W. I. U. No. 700 are doing great work in this district. Job delegates are all active; members coming in by the hundreds. There is a great demand for laborers in the mills, also in the logging camps.

Mills are running night and day. The sentiment is strong for a general close down. Eight hours is the main issue. The first annual picnic for the Garys Harbor district was held at Westport July 1st. It was one of the largest picnics ever held in this district, being a great success in every way.

Receipts over expenses going to support the Finnish daily paper, also the "Industrial Worker." A propaganda lecture was delivered by J. A. McDonald, editor of "Industrial Worker." Fellow Worker "Red" Doran addressed a large mass meeting in the I. W. W. Hall here on the 5th. A collection of $36.50 was taken up for the strikers in Idaho and Montana. Educational meetings are held twice a week.

BERT KELLY, State Del.

Wisconsin Pea Harvest.

Canning industry needs help. Twenty-five cents per hour. Lots of work. Ten to sixteen hours per day. No bonus system or speeding up. Thirty cents per hour in the pea fields. Company board six dollars per week. The companies here can use double the men they now have. Fine chance for organization.

To reach burg take shipment either to Janesville or Clyman Junction at Railroad Employment office, 19 Dearborn street, Chicago.

RUMMY.

KANSAS "COMICAL" CLUBS ON THE WARPATH

Trying to Bulldoze Union Men With the Aid of Union Scabs.

Lyons, Kan., July 6.—At last the "Comical" Clubs of Kansas have changed their tactics. It was always customary in the past to either put the union men in jail or run them out of town. Not so now. They have decided that they are going to use the might gained from the war gods to either make them work for the "going wages" or keep them in town until they starve them to death. They are not having any luck, though.

However, the "Brotherhood," or rather a bunch of ignorant "blocks" (who run the Mo. P. local through here), and who would scab on their own brothers, are only too willing to give them all the assistance they can.

A few days ago about 25 of us Fellow Workers were holding out in the town of "Sterling" for an increase in wages. There were a lot of sympathizing Scissorbills there, the kind that are always going to line up when they get the money. They are so busy scabbing and working for the going wages that they never have time to line up except when the "cat" scratches them so bad that they have to lay off.

As those shams were in the majority we decided to take the local up to Lyons and go to work. About the same time the sheriff decided that he did not want us to leave town yet, so he jumped in his "road louse" and went to the train. In the "crummie" he found the chief of the International Brotherhood of "Fourbits" Glammers, and of course that worthy told him that we could not ride. However, the first thing he asked for was the customary scissor tip, but when we showed him our little red "Liberty Bond" he called his subordinates, who came on the run, armed with a small arsenal of very large calibre revolvers.

They unloaded us, of course, while the sheriff was in short distance to see the fun. It is a mystery how wage slaves get enough money to buy such costly guns. They don't get it working for it." Little "Johnnie Shears" pays for their weapons, fellows, don't forget it. If you need a good "burner" for this summer here is your chance. These aristocrats who call themselves union men have ten mighty fine ones. They make good peddlings and a good dose of "direct action" will do these lickspittles a world of good.

So, Fellow Workers, if you are going from Hutchinson to Geneseo, please ride the Mo. P. local and bring your "kitten" along.

C. A. JONES, Del. 1348.

A Note from Duluth.

A smoker was held at the Finnish Opera House on the evening of July 7th for the defense of the I. W. W.s in jail there. The defense fund was made bigger by the sum of $59.80 as a consequence.

Fred Moore is now in town for the purpose of defending our imprisoned Fellow Workers. The first of the cases, that of Jack Lieberman, is to be called Monday at 2 p. m.

We have not been molested since the raid of June 23rd. Address all mail for the Duluth branches of I. U. 500 to Frank Watson, P. O. Box 3, Duluth, Minn.—Frank Watson.

Canned.

At the Beaumont and Deary Construction camps at North Omaha one good and obedient slave who had worked sirteen years for the outfit as corral foreman refused to join the union. He was canned! "We want no scabs around."

"573" Notes.

At Peterson, Iowa, the Harry Nicholson construction camp is lined up solid. Five slaves held out for about a month but Chi Jimmie Bowman succeeded in lining up the hard-heads.

The J. J. Lamerson camp is not organized as yet. Climb in, fellows, and make Iowa solid for the I. W. W. Reports from the northwestern section of the state are splendid. Line 'em up! It's up to you.

In the Can.

Fellow Worker Alex. Mack is in jail at Elkader, Iowa, on a charge of vagrancy. He would like to hear from J. C. Bolton and E. Murphy. Mack's trial is held over for the grand jury which meets in October. He was arrested June 28th. At present he needs tobacco, cigarette papers, etc. Address him in care of E. Bergemeyer, Box 417, Elkader, Ia.

Is "Democracy" Sanitary?

Bum Conditions on Government Construction Job Near Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Uncle Sam has the reputation, in some places, of providing good food and sanitary conditions for his slaves. But he has now lost his "rep," as in the aviation camp, near Mt. Clemens, Mich., where about 2,000 men are employed, he has a camp where the food is dirty, half-cooked, and rotten, and the bunkhouses, which will not accommodate all of the men, are overrun with all kinds of vermin. There are a few relief stations scattered around, but, unless you have a gas mask on you run the risk of dying of heart failure when you get within 50 feet of them.

The cook house will seat about 500 and the rest must stand in line and wait for them to get through before they can eat. And when you do get in you are greeted with a plate that the dishwasher spoke to, but never shook hands with. Your first move will be to swab out Mr. Plate with a couple of slices of punk, and then you look around for your ham and eggs and you almost drop dead. Half-boiled spuds three times a day, meat that is sometimes good, because they can't help it, and Cripple Creek chicory constitute the bill of fare.

It has been raining out here almost every day for about three weeks, and the mud is a foot deep all over. Wages for common labor is 35 cents an hour and board. Time and a half for all over eight hours. Most of the slaves have been recruited from the barrel houses and missions, and as they only figure on making a few dollars, they are slow to kick. Several near riots were averted by promises, which were never kept.

This is a time and material job, and the more money that is spent by the contractors the more they make. A small bunch of wobs are on the job carrying on a little quiet agitation, but, because of a small army of federal officers they work on the Q. T.

A few Bulgarians are ripe for organization, and an attempt will be made to line them up, but the rest of the slaves on the job appear to be indifferent to the need of industrial organization. Five hundred and seventy-three will grow in this neck of the woods if there is intelligent, concerted action by all the fellow workers here. Work has started on a U. S. camp at Battle Creek, Mich., and you can expect news from there in a week or so.

FRANK HALL.

SUCCESSFUL PICNIC IN CLEVELAND

Cleveland, Ohio, July 6, 1917.

The members of the Cleveland branches of the I. W. W. decided last week to hold a picnic on the 4th of July to celebrate our grand and glorious freedom (?) Although the committee had but a short time to arrange for the picnic, it was a great success. The members journeyed out to Luset Park, took their wives, children and best girls, spread their lunches 'neath shady trees and tried to forget that there was a class struggle, as much as possible.

After which, to the tune of music furnished by the Finnish and Hungarian I. W. W. band, there was dancing, while the kiddies had romped and played.

Speakers spoke in English, Finnish, Hungarian and Spanish upon the freedom that is yet to come under the Workers' Commonwealth, and of how that we could obtain more and greater freedom through the One Big Union of the Workers. As a result, ten new members lined up under the banner of the O. B. U., and several stated their intention of joining at an early date.

The crowd, ever mindful of the city and the irksome job of the morrow, was reluctant to leave, but darkness forced the adjournment. Slowly they wended their way along the suburban lanes to the car lines, more determined but a short time to arrange to help speed the day when there shall be more holidays and picnics for the workers and fewer idle days for the boss.

After all expenses were paid the balance showed a healthy sum, which will be used partly to pay the hall rent of the foreign I. W. W. Unions and partly for the defense of our Fellow Workers who are in the prisons of Capitalism and who are unable to enjoy even one short day of such "freedom" as we enjoyed.

There will be more picnics in Cleveland this summer, the date of which will be announced at a later date, and we are determined to make a grander success of the next one. The proceeds of the picnic were $135.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

CASE AGAINST FRANCIK DISMISSED

Prosecution Finds It Impossible to "Kangaroo" Victim of K. C. Raid.

The case of fellow worker W. Francik came up on appeal here, July 6. Attorney Geo. F. Siegel, of St. Paul, was sent here by the organization committee to defend him

Siegel immediately got busy in such a business-like manner, upon his arrival here, that City Attorney Mathias got panic stricken, and, knowing there was no chance to "kangaroo" Francik again, with a real lawyer on the job, he had the case dismissed without a hearing.

The office of Agricultural Workers number 400, and Construction Workers number 573 in Kansas City is temporarily located at 213 East Missouri avenue. All fellow workers passing through Kansas City take note of this address. All mail intended for the branch should be addressed to G. J. Bourg, Box 281, Kansas City, Mo.—G. J. Bourg, Branch Secretary.

KEEP MONTANA MOVING!

Up off your haunches, and on to Montana—Doings plenty, work any place—wages fair—Hours that can be remedied — Sentiment fine — Chances for the O. B. U. never was better—This is a good place to lull away the time, till harvest is ready—Chance for a short stake to keep the wrinkles off your stomach, and straighten up your spine, and develop your slowness for Cy Haystack, who will jim your make-up for a finnif spot in the tall grass—There's a snort to be had in this town, anywhere in Montana—Don't worry till yer git here—This ain't no laughing town—Folks here like the I. W. W.—Like us so well they would like to see us the hell out of here—But we like the town at present, and later we expect them to present the town to us—Ain't got no place to put the town right now, but when we git ready, reckon we can find a place for it—Folks here want to know where wobbly land is, and when yer all going; told 'em when we all get hooked up in the one big family—Said they'd like to go—Told them to git a passport—Asked how much—Told 'em $2.50—$2 fer a ducket—50 cents a month while the boat is getting ready—Folks think the I. W. W. card is the greatest liberty bond they ever bought—Told them it was payable anytime they toe the line—Darn fools; they thought we were those bomb throwers, and those fellows that set dynamite off, and such things like that—That's just the reason why they hain't joined us before—Well, I hain't got much more to spill right now—Reckon you ought to git here and unloosen some of that energy stuff you fellows have for sale—Gosh darn near forgot it, don't forgit to bring that darn old cat—Think he will like Montana, 'cause there's lots of rats here, and in case yer can't git here yerself, ship the cat here, anyway—Tie the darn thing on the end of a rattler, and if the train don't stop here, I'll bet the cat will.

Who said you were born to work
While others laugh and play?
To toil for your "superiors"
And slave your lives away?
Don't listen to that: wait awhile;
You'll get it bye-and-bye.
Organize, go get it; it's yours!
God Almighty, stop hankin about it,
Yer a darn site better than they are.
Let's organize and show the critters
We got 'em going now.

—Joe Foley, Del. No. 300, Organizer 573.

NOTES FROM THORNTON, CAL.

These are the conditions around Thornton, Cal., and on the county road job: The wages are $2.75 per day with a charge of 75c per day for grub, and damn poor grub at that. The boss is a slave-driver. Although it is supposed to be an eight-hour day job you have to put in twelve in order to get paid for sight. There is a four mile hike twice a day to the sleeping quarters, which are composed of a two by four tent for about twenty men and the rest have to sleep on a two thousand acre field. We sure do need a few more rebels and a couple of good organizers on the job.

There is lots of fruit picking here. John F. is only paying $1.75 and board. We are preparing to hold out for $2.50 this summer. There is quite a little haying at from $2.50 to $2.75 and board. Also work hoeing beans at $2.00 per day and grub on the island out of here. FRANK REILLY.

MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR AUTOCRACY

Joseph Graber, I. W. W., Born in Russian Poland, Held as "German Spy."

While the July 4th celebrations were in progress, the long arm of "democracy" reached out and seized National Organizer Joseph Graber and put him behind the bars, where he is being held, shut off from communicating with anyone but the jailers.

No process of law can be used to secure him a hearing or trial. No attorney can see him. He is even shut off from the other prisoners in the jail.

And he will remain incarcerated until after the war, then turned over to the German government, from whose clutches he escaped in 1910, so that they can wreak their fury upon him, unless—

Unless, fellow workers and lovers of freedom, we can bring the pressure to bear that will open the jail doors.

Joe Graber is accused of being a German agent or spy.

If the thing were not so serious in its consequences it would be humorous.

Graber was born in Russian Poland and was there imprisoned several times for his revolutionary activities. He finally made his way into Germany in 1905, and continuing his activities against the ruling class of Germany was deported back to Russia.

The German autocracy loved him as little as the Russian.

Finally, to save himself from the fate of so many Russian revolutionists, he managed to escape through Germany under an assumed name and sailed from Bremen for Baltimore in 1910.

In this country, as in Russia and Germany, he continued his activities on behalf of the workers.

How could he help it? He was intelligent and it was in his blood. His father fought for freedom in Poland in 1863.

If giving aid and comfort to the enemy be treason, then those responsible for the arrest of Graber as a "German spy" are guilty of it.

For Graber is an enemy of German autocracy and all other autocracies.

If Graber is being held as a German agent or spy, then I charge the United States attorney's office in Scranton with causing the imprisonment of Graber on a charge of which they knew he was innocent.

The motive? When i tell you first that Mr. McCourt, the assistant U.S. attorney, here is Captain McCourt of the National Guard of this corporation ridden state, and that through his relatives he is connected with those high in the councils of the mine owners.

And all we know from past experience that when officials want to cover their incompetence and worse, they have often "framed up" an innocent man. Yes, and have "planted" evidence on which to obtain a conviction.

When we consider the matter it is not hard to find motives.

The imprisonment of Graber is the culmination of a series of arrests of National Organizers Graber, Baldassi and myself.

Heretofore we have always been released because the "framed up" charges would not hold water, and the real offense, that of being I. W. W. organizers, was not a sufficient grounds on which to convict us.

An attempt was made on the night of June 24th to break into the office of I. U. No. 900.

I. W. W. organizers here are supposed to be kept under constant surveillance.

Meantime the real German spies and agents, some of whom are perhaps government officials, go unscathed and are laughing up their sleeves at the arrest of an I. W. W. organizer as a German spy.

ALBERT B. PRASHNER.

MILWAUKEE REBEL THROWN IN JAIL.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 6th.—The authorities here have framed up on Fellow Worker Carl Kleintopf and are using the same old tactics on him that they do on all rebels whom they wish to get out of the way. He was charged with being active in the I. W. W. and that he fomented a strike of building workers of the Casey Construction Company.

It is because Fellow Worker Kleintopf was agitating on the job for wages that would meet the high cost of living, and for no other reason, that he was arrested by federal agents. It is more than likely that his arrest was prompted by the companies whose slaves he was trying to organize.

The press reports, in order to make the case strong, have hatched up the yarn that Fellow Worker Kleintopf made threats against the President. Under the circumstances no proof is needed or asked for. Kleintopf has been an eye-sore to the parasites here for some time, ever since he attempted to organize the ship yard workers of Manitowoc a short time ago. He had been shadowed and hounded ever since.

Kleintopf is held over to the grand jury. Meanwhile the branch is investigating the case.

WALTER PASZKWILK.