ALL FOR ONE

SOLIDARITY

ONE FOR ALL

EDUCATION EMANCIPATION ORGANIZATION

VOLUME SEVEN WHOLE No. 339. PRICE 5c. CLEVELAND, OHIO, SATURDAY JULY 8, 1916. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEAR

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ces given include carriage prepaid.

ING BUREAU
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summer's educational campaign, wing are the sums received on fund to date:

iously reported	$226.62
beth G. Flynn	2.00
Killegan	2.00
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V. Gregel	2.00
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ne Transport Workers L. No. 1.7	7.65
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enson	1.00
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Lener	.50
ppe Laterza	.25
Lerg	.25
oyle	1.00
Total	$259.27

is is an improvement on the investment of last week. Now then further improvement.

work, we decided that any man better off on the bum than he can honors a day at hard labor nothing to eat.

henever a man asks for some to eat in Hutchinson he is directed to the sheriff, who finds work everybody. Well, why shouldn't He makes money on their labor and gets that back on his estate of a feed in his own restaurant. He also feeds the county oners, I understand, so look out, w workers, as it is certainly to interest to have a few in at sixty-five cents a day for coffee and twice a day and certainly would be on a concert hunger strike if you fall his clutches.

arvesters, let's all get in the W. O and put such characters stick up men as this on the bum.
E. N. OSBORNE,
Delegate 371.

ys Wm. D. Haywood:

Your letter dated May 20th reached me, I wish to say in reply that I ought to have answered it long ago, and I only hope you will pardon me for neglecting it so long. I presume that you know by this time that the boys here on the Range are out for the following demands:

1 $3.50 per day for wet places.
2 $3.00 per day for dry places.
3 $2.75 per day for surface workers. Eight (8) hours to constitute a day's work for all men in and around the mines, miners to enter and come out on the company's time.
4 Pay day twice a month.
5 Saturday night shift to be abolished, and miners to receive full pay.
6 Abolition of contract work.
7 All miners to be paid as soon as they quit work for any company.

We, the I. W. W., are lining the workers up right and left. These are the happiest days of my life to be right here fighting with the boys. Yes, Gurley, the seed you sowed here on the Range this spring is now ready for harvesting. The harvest is great, but the harvesters are few. I presume that you have heard by this time that I was arrested with 18 others for the crime of trying to bring about a better world to live in. We were in jail three days and some of the boys put up the bail, which is $200 apiece. The trial was postponed until next Monday and then look out for justice. You know what kind of justice working people get. But in the meantime I am hammering away and lining them up in the one big union. What is sadly needed are more organizers.

Well, it is time to go to work, so I will ring off now. With best wishes, yours for a happier world,
ARTHUR BOOSE.

P. S.—The reason I am registering this letter is because you are too well known and they would be apt to hold it. I wish to say I am not worrying about going to jail. I am willing to go any time for the cause we love so dearly.
A. B.

The following editorial is from "The Mesaba Ore and The Hibbing News" published at Hibbing, Minn. The Oliver Mining Co. named therein is the iron ore subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, otherwise known as the Steel Trust. The editorial is valuable as a reflection both of the tyranny of the steel trust and the "esteem" in which it is, consequently held:

A HEART THAT IS MELLOWING WITH AGE.

"Unless the miners' strike being promoted at the mines of the Oliver Iron Mining Co. on the Mesabe Range is called off within the

Continued on Page Four

Minneapolis, Minn.
Arthur Boose and four others were convicted at Virginia, Minn., and are now out under $1000 bond each, pending an appeal.

Over 5,000 members have been initiated on the Iron Range so far. The miners are still lining up by the hundreds every day.

How Arthur Boose feels about the situation may be judged from the following letter:

Auroria, Minn., June 14, '16
Hello, Fellow Worker Flynn:

Your letter dated May 20th reached me, I wish to say in reply that I ought to have answered it long ago, and I only hope you will pardon me for neglecting it so long. I presume that you know by this time that the boys here on the Range are out for the following demands:

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RALLY AGAINST THE MONSTER STEEL TRUST

History of Brutal Working Class Oppression at Youngstown, Pittsburg, McKees Rocks and Other Places, Repeats Itself On The Iron Ore Range

SPECIAL APPEAL TO ALL WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Workers:

A great battle is on in the Iron Range of Minnesota and thousands of miners are standing shoulder to shoulder fighting in the trenches on the industrial battle field for life and home.

They need your assistance, come to their aid at once, the miners of these towns who are out, to the number given, appeal to you:

Auroria Mining District, 600; Biwabik, 900; Gilbert District 900; Eveleth District, 1,600; Virginia District, 2,500; Kinnie District, 800; Buhl, 1,400; Chisholm, 2,300; Hibbing, 4,000.

These men are fighting against the powerful United States Steel Trust, the greatest slave industry there is in the world.

The miners in the Iron Range are the poorest paid men there are in the United States.

Any attempt to organize in these districts has always been stopped by the Steel Trust's paid gun men and thugs.

This strike leaves a great army of workers on the battle field of life and It will take real money to fight this battle and Win a victory. The spirit of the strikers is excellent and the miners are determined to win at any cost.

The courts and the legal tools in the hands of the Trusts are working hard to crush the wonderful spirit of solidarity arising through the Range Country among the miners.

The armed gun men, and all of the rest of the thugs hired by the Steel Trust that try and murder the man that dares to speak of organized labor are on the job.

The first bloodshed has taken away the life of one of our fellow workers, one John Aller, father of three little children, and a widow left to mourn.

We do not want to appeal to you for the children and the widow, we do not want your sympathy. We want to make you understand this is the time for all Labor to stand up against the common enemy—THE UNITED STATES STEEL TRUST—that Red Blooded Monster that at Youngstown, O.; Pittsburg, McKees Rocks and other places, including the Iron Range at this time, has taken away the lives of our Brothers, Wives and Children.

STAND BY YOUR BROTHERS! THE BATTLE IS ON! ARISE! ARISE!! ARISE!!!

Help the strikers of the Iron Range win this fight. They are in the trenches for you. They are fighting your battle now and it is up to you to show what kind of clay that you are made of, not by offering your words of sympathy, but your money and that as fast as you can send it in. From your response depends the very life and victory of this fight. Assist us win the battle that is now on in the Iron Range Country.

STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Send funds to John Leppanen, Sec'y-Treas. of the Strike Committee, Box 372, Virginia, Minn.

TRESCA AND GILDAY ARRESTED---MEETINGS SUPPRESSED---STRIKERS REMAIN FIRM

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Minneapolis, Minn., July 4.—Gilday and Tresca have been arrested on charge of murder, first degree. All meetings suppressed. Strikers firm.

(Note.—This is the climax of earlier reports, which, in substance, indicate a strenuous struggle against the steel trust on the part of the striking miners. These earlier reports tell of wholesale arrests, the talk of vigilance committees, the riot-provoking tactics of the gunmen, the activities of the sheriff and governor—all in the interests of the steel trust. Workers everywhere should rally to the aid of the strikers.—Editor Solidarity.)

MILITARISM AND MEXICO

One of the most amazing and puzzling phenomenon of the day is the refusal of the working class of the U. S. A. to respond to the calls of patriotism and militarism in the matter of Mexico. The situation has compelled President Wilson to declare against a war with that country, where just previously he seemed intent on forcing one. He says "the masses want peace" and is willing to risk election on his stand.

What is the cause of this great and inspiring fact? Has capitalism lost its grip on the working class? Is the overthrow of the present system imminent, due to the failure referred to?

It must be confessed that the result is most astounding even to those who worked for it. Capitalism has bent every agency, as usual, to mould thought and action its way; and now, President Wilson's declaration shows what the result. Hostility has sprung up, where formerly approval would have resulted.

Of course, it would be absurd to say that the activities of the anti-militarists and pacificists of all schools brought this about. It is more likely that, while the armies of Europe were blowing millions of men into eternity, they were also making a profound impression regarding the horrors and unjustification of modern warfare on non-combatant onlookers, with the result that at least, one great portion of them, want none of it in their's. Possibly also, the European war has been attended with such a conflict of ideas, revealing and disclosing the naked and savage economic causes of war, as to open the eyes of multitudes as to its real nature. For them, "religion, humanity, God and country," no longer are hypnotizing phrases; behind them they see capitalist greed, dripping with blood and pulsating with the foulest of human passions—the desire for property and lust regardless of human freedom, sanctity and dignity. For them, war is no longer a hallowed ideality, but a loathsome reality that inspires naught but feelings of contempt and disgust. Lastly, many believe that prosperity has made the wage-workers selfish. That we were conditions bad, they would be driven to war by economic necessity. That capitalism is at last being assisted by the potent ally of individual and class selfishness, which it has so long and so laboriously either taught or practiced against a better civilization. "The cat came back."

We confess that we don't know what the real cause is. Perhaps there was a multiplicity of them, each contributory and complementary to and of the other. Furthermore, we don't care what the cause was; we simply rejoice in the fact. The European war has been to us an unbelieveable nightmare; a hideous apparition in which the worst of humanity was embodied, a wreck of all hopes of a better future for humanity for some time. And now we stand before one of the greatest facts in human history; of the workers of a nation directly refusing to be lead, coaxed, bullied or bribed into going to war when war-madness was rife in its worse forms. We rejoice in this manifestation of sanity and we feel impelled to believe that it marks a turning point for the workers of the world and the great humane, loving, fraternal world-wide, brotherhood to which the best of them have aspired, and for which the grandest of them have given up their life and liberty at all times in all lands.
J. E.

Oppose Mexican War Raid

Oakland, Calif.—Sunday night several hundred Socialists of Oakland met at Hamilton Hall and seriously took up the question of the Mexican "Invasion."

Barring a half dozen people, the entire audience rose to their feet in favor of the resolutions that you will find below.

The resolutions demand, in the name of peace and good will among us and our latin-neighbors of the nation to the south, that Uncle Sam at once withdraw the troops from Mexico to the border. That the militia be used of all to hunt down the men in our own country whom John Linn (President Wilson's chief adviser when Wilson was trying to keep peace) accused of aiding and in fact instigating the raid at Columbus, Texas.

The speakers of the evening were J. O. Johnson, Luella Twining (Socialist Congressional candidate) and J. E. Snyder, and when the resolutions were read, John Aubrey Jones rose from the audience and spoke in favor of the resolutions offered by the chairman of the evening.

The speakers and audience seemed confident that the move into Mexico is but one of dollar patriotism on the part of the real instigators and movers for war in Mexico.

The fact that Hearst, Otis, the Rubber Trust, the Oil Trust, the silver and gold seekers and many other special privileged interests of this nation are so insistent and want so much speed in rushing into war with Mexico, is enough to cause the people of this country to call a halt, and that the working people take no hand in the fight until these gentlemen first enlist and go in the front ranks to protect their own property in Mexico. After they have met the "enemy" and it come for the workers to take a hand it is thought that perhaps a parley with the Mexican people who want the land for the people, can be arranged and the affair settled by making the demand for the same throughout the United States as well as in Mexico that all the land be in the hands of the users thereof, and that no man own land he does not use.

One of the speakers said that the militia should be sent haste for Wall Street as there will be found the real bandits in this Mexican Affair, and that the bandit are not Villa is down in Cuba being doctored by his wife.

Following are the resolutions:

Along with our comrades and fellow citizens who are opposing militarism in this or any nation, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the peace and integrity of America, North, South and Central, can best be conserved by at once recalling troops from Mexico and that the government of the United States at once hunt down the men in the United States whom John Linn accused and whom we accuse of aiding and instigating the so-called Villa Raid at Columbus, Texas.

Be it further resolved, That it is our candid opinion that the real "bandits" can be found in the person of "our" very high financiers, who have, with the aid of a corrupt government acquired millions in stolen property in Mexico.

We call upon the working class of America to realize that their interests lie in the conservation of those ideals of liberty and justice, guaranteeing to each nation and people the right of self-government, which was the basis upon which this government was founded, and that in so far as they, at the behest of Wall Street, assist in the Conquest of Mexico, they betray their own interests and endanger their own liberties at home.

And we further resolve that the working class under the industrial conditions obtaining in this country has but one imperative task and that is the organization and education of the workers in this and other countries to immediately obtain those living conditions fit for human beings and which are now denied by the capitalist interests of this nation which are so anxious that we go and fight our fellow workers in Mexico.

CAPITALIST BODIES HELP RAILROADS

Through the National Chamber of Commerce a nation-wide effort is being made by capitalist organizations such as the Greater Dayton (Ohio) Association to influence a settlement of the threatened railroad strike.

In January the attention of the officers and board of directors of the National chamber was called to the fact that grave differences were impending between the railroads and certain of their employes which, if not adjusted, might result in serious interruption to transportation. Believing that such an interruption of traffic operations would be a national calamity, resolutions were formulated and adopted at the fourth annual meeting in February, instructing the board of directors to appoint a committee to investigate such phases of the situation as might relate to the so-called interests of commerce and the public.

What is intended is to protect the railroad corporations. For, as recent railroad legislation and speculation both show commerce and "the public" have been often fleeced, neglected and damned by the railroads.

Such a committee was at once appointed and after investigation and discussion the subject of the resolutions presented to the board of directors of the national chamber, a report which was made the basis of referendum No. 16. This was submitted to the constituent organizations, April 25. The referendum covered one single recommendation—that congress should be asked to direct the interstate commerce commission to make immediate investigation and report such rates as soon as practicable as proposed by the committee. On this 967 votes was cast in favor and 29 against. Of these votes the Greater Dayton association cast 10 with the majority. The national chamber is, therefore, committed to the recommendation, for the reason that more than one-third of the voting strength of the chamber was recorded, and more than two-thirds of the votes thus cast, representing more than 29 states, were in favor of the proposition. As a matter of fact 40 organizations filed ballots, and there were situated in 43 states, the District of Co-

Continued On Page Four.

IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRENCHES OF CAPITALISM

News Direct From the Workers Themselves, of the Struggle for Existence and Progress, in Factory, Mine and Quarry, and on the Farm, Ranch, Railroad and Ship.

The Marine Transport Workers of Philadelphia and New York are reported to be growing to beat the band.

The quarry workers at Red Granite, Wis., won their strike. The company reinstated the active members they had fired because of their loyalty to the I. W. W. There is a good strong local there now—six or seven hundred members.

From Sheldon, Ia., comes the good news that the slaves there are lining up in the one big union. Says the reporter: "We hope to have a powerful union in the fall and we will keep the farmers busy trying to keep from paying the biggest wages ever paid the 'go-abouts.'"

Hutchinson, Kas.—Conditions here should prove such as to get $4.00 a day, good food and clean beds easily; all's we need is united action. They are sending the militia to the borders. As they are mostly all workingmen, it will take some one to fill their jobs. Munition plants are running full blast, most of them three shifts. Industries are running, comparatively speaking, with twice the number of men last year. So you see it is time now to get in line with the one big union, while things are booming.

The bosses claim that we are in the midst of prosperity. Well, if that is true, let us build up a union so we will get prosperity forever for the workers and not for the bosses.
DELEGATE 107.

Seneca, S. Dakota.—The crop here looks so good that the farmers are getting autos and tractors on the strength of them. I have told several of them that if they want harvest hands I could get them for them at $4.00 a day of 10 hours. But they think it is too much to give for labor. They can mortgage their crops for autos and tractors but cannot pay more like that to the labor necessary to save those crops.

This is a good grain country; 15 threshing machines run out of here. Haying will commence about the first of August. Then comes harvest. You can harvest here, before North Dakota begins. Come up here, some of you wobblies, and help the only wobbly here. Come from Sioux City on the Milwaukee to Redfield, S. D. Then go west on the C. N. W.—that goes to Gettisburg S. D. Seneca is between Gettisburg and Redfield, 60 miles west of the latter.

Will be here this fall until the convention at Minneapolis, which I shall attend.

JACK BEATON,
Del. 130.

Jackson, Mich.—Fellow Worker Weber has been here and the I. W. W. is beginning to be talked about. Street meetings every night, with big crowds and a pile of literature sold. ALSO SUBS FOR SOLIDARITY SECURED

This old town is beginning to realize that the I. W. W. has come to stay. The workers are beginning to ask all kinds of questions about the One Big Union, as the I. W. W. is called. The opposition is also showing itself. New applications are being received at every meeting.

We are going to secure new permanent quarters, and invite footloose workers to come in and help in the building trades just now. We are beginning to line up the laborers in the building trades in the one big union. You may expect to hear more from here soon.
PRESS COMMITTEE.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Things are booming in this city and wages are higher this year here than ever before. Although quite a few transients are coming through and the supply seems plentiful, wages are on the jump.

The prosperity cry is reaching the workers, and by looks of things they intend to enjoy some of it this summer.

The Wisconsin state employment office, which is supposed to be the medium of getting the worker to the job, is showing itself very useful to the employers in trying to maintain the going wages (25 cents an hour). But their efforts are in vain as the men scowl at this wage and refuse to go out. As a result eight men were arrested for above crime and were sentenced to 90 days in the work house. But this did not break the solidarity of the workers and wages began to jump and common laborers are paid 30 cents an hour, and it would not be long before it will jump higher. A few members are in town, and they are doing good work in spreading the gospel of solidarity and the O. B. U.

Also great discontent is on among the metal and machinery workers. The officials of the above unions are trying their damndest to avoid a strike, but the rank and file is waking up and are sick of being led by a few officials like a lamb to be slaughtered.

As a whole labor is awakening here, and is becoming conscious of its power. It will not be long now before Milwaukee will be on the I. W. W. map.
JAS. PHILLIPS,
Del. 41.

Rock Springs, Wyo.—This place is a coal camp owned by the Union Pacific R. R. Co. The mines have been running two days a week, but are now running five; and will be running full blast in a short time. The U. M. W. of A. is organized here, but it is not very militant.

Rock Springs is also the center of a great sheep industry. Most of the sheep herders here are Mexican and Spanish. Some A. F. of L. organizer flim-flammed a lot of them out of some money two years ago. Some of the sheep herders want to organize. Any agitator or organizer delegate passing through here should bring some literature here and distribute it. I will gladly give the address of a good reliable wobbly trying to organize the sheep herders into the I. W. W.

In my trip east from Portland, Oregon, I have met many sympathizers with the I. W. W. Let us dig in and organize the workers for the control of industry.
JOHN PANCNER.

The following is an excerpt from Bulletin No. 2, Vol. 5, p. 8, of "the Lake Carriers' Association:

"For that reason I think the men aboard ship should be treated in a considerate way, and that every man should get a square deal. It is not the driver of men that we want, it is the leader. The leader always gets more than the driver (obviously they mean more work out of the men). The class of men we want aboard our ships are not the men you can drive. We want the men you can lead."

In view of the Lake Carriers' Associations' black-list system, better known as the discharge book, the above is an insult to any man who has any gray matter left and is not so blind that he has to be led. The writer is at present shipmates with one of those so-called leader-officers, who proudly boasts of having "fixed that guy's clock," meaning the poor unfortunate slave who sought to better his condition, and had the "audacity" to quit.

Says he: "I picked him up last spring when he didn't have a place to sleep and gave him a job; and that's the thanks I get. You can bet, he will not get another job in this line very quick."

As long as the slave in question was submissive and obedient, he was all right. But that's another story. What I want to get at is the effect of their benevolent (?) intention to lead men. The idea apparently is if they cannot lead you to the altar of Mammon, you have no right to live.

Wake up, slaves! Quitting won't better your conditions. You've got to organize.
J. H. M.

Listen to this despatch from Ishpeming, Mich.:

"About fifty employes of the Cleveland Cliffs company at the Barnum property in this city refused to

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A. W. O. IN BIGGER QUARTERS

Minneapolis, Minn.—The outlook for the harvest is very bright in South Dakota. A couple of letters received here today state that it will be the biggest crop in the last ten years. The crop should also be good in Minnesota and North Dakota according to the reports. We not know when it will start at this time.

The outlook of the A. W. O. for twenty thousand members is very promising. According to all reports members will be lining up by the hundreds as soon as the harvest is well start. Have already received several inquiries from Michigan and other places on how to join the I. W. W. by men who are going to North Dakota for the big drive.

The office of the A. W. O. has been moved to room 603 Lykes Block, which is up town on Hennepin avenue, two blocks from the slave market. Address mail at P. O. Box 1776. Don't forget the Revolutionary number—1776.

This office will be better equipped hereafter and will be able to handle almost double the volume of work.

F. C. Handley is stationary delegate at Hayes City, Kans., and delegates can get supplies from him.

SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

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JUSTUS EBERT . . . . . Associate Editor

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters—Room 307—164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL OFFICERS: W. D. Haywood, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. Jos. J. Ettor, Gen. Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: F. H. Little, M. J. Welsh, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly

Down with the steel trust! Rally to the striking ore miners!

This has been a great year for labor! It marks the raging of the class war within the bulwarks of the greatest trusts, long believed to be free from strikes.

The I. W. W. are truly "The Wonder Workers of the World." They fight hardest and grow most numerous, with good results to labor, when their opponents pronounce them deadest.

The times are ripe for a unionism favoring a new society. Capitalism stands repudiated in the failure of patriotism and militarism within this, the greatest country of its development. They may defeat us again and again, but not for long. The pendulum shows signs of swinging the other way.

There is much against us! But the forces of social evolution, combined with a growing working class consciousness, intelligence and determination, are with us. We would not underrate the stupendous obstacles in the way of working class emancipation. Nor would we underrate the progress of the last few years. Labor is strongest when capitalism appears most invincible. The War Lord rules the life of the modern world in the name of capitalism. But even his greatest disciples, and its greatest supporters, await the aftermath with troubled brow, while the face of far-sighted labor wears a correspondingly happy grin. Our opponent's problems are the gauge of our own progress.

The progress of labor! All ye who despond and despair, note the rise of the working class woman. Look at last week's Solidarity and this week's and next week's and the week after, if you wish to know how labor grows in wisdom, force, ability and character. Next week Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is going to tell Solidarity's readers the story of woman's development in a splendid paper, replete with facts and full of encouragement to those who need it. We mention Gurley Flynn's paper with no intention of giving offense to our other valued contributors, whose articles deal with special topics, but because it is the most comprehensive and inclusive of them all. Be sure to read Solidarity; and to get your shopmates and friends on the job to do the same.

The R. R. Strike Threat

The strike threat on the railroads open up a situation that should cause every lover of the working class to rejoice. How often have they proclaimed that, whether in peace or war, the progress of capitalism depends on the working class.

Take a look at the railroads, what do we see—the executives of them appealing to "the initiative, brains, ability and genius" of their owners to run them in the event of a strike? It is to laugh! These great "captains of industry," who, one other occasions, stuff the working class with a lot of "bull" about its dependence on these capitalist virtues, now show that it is they and their stockholders who are really the helpless and dependent ones. Observe how they are begging the men in the non-operating departments to scab on their brethren in the operating departments, should the latter strike! What a most perfect demonstration of the dependence of labor on capital, to be sure! Just as much as that of a giant father on his infant child!

Will the railroad men be so blind as to fail to see the real status of affairs? Will they fail to realize that the railroads are playing an old game in a new way, in accordance with new conditions? That, where formerly they pitted brotherhood against brotherhood, they now aim to pit the non-operating forces against the operating ones? Will they act in opposition to this game, by acting with, instead of against, their brothers in capitalist wage-slavery, in true industrial union style. We believe that many of them will; and it is the I. W. W. duty to add to their numbers as far as our influence will permit. Labor must stand man to man, regardless of either technical or factional division. We must encourage the railroad workers in their fight by becoming a part of it. Agitate for industrial unity among the railroad workers. The occasion demands it; and the times are most favorable for it. Workers of the rails, unite. You have nothing to lose and a great power to gain!

Labor's Struggle With The Trusts

John Mitchell, one-time president of the United Mine Workers and new chairman of the N. Y. State Industrial Commission, a decade or more ago, wrote a book in collaboration with Dr. Frank J. Weyl, entitled "Organized Labor." In that book, Mitchell makes a prophecy. He declares (page 202):

"If it comes to a conflict with the trust in its present form, and the labor union, the trust will not be the victor. It is possible though, I think, not probable, that the trusts might be able in a number of industries to root out the unions at least temporarily; but the victory will be a boomerang, which would redound with destructive force against the conqueror. So long as the workingmen in their trades unions can find a solution of the problems which beset them, just so long will they adopt the conservative and unaggressive policy toward industrial combinations which they have hitherto maintained. If, however, it were to be demonstrated that trusts were bent upon the destruction of the legitimate aspirations of workingmen, if it were once felt by the community that the trusts intended to become autocratic and despotic rings of large capitalists, tyrannizing and fleecing over the men who provided the capital, the men who provided the labor, and the men who purchased the commodities, the reign of this class of leaders would be short-lived."

This prophecy is not yet fulfilled. But it is in process of becoming a fact. The leaders of "autocratic and despotic rings of large capitalists," in the person of the Rockefellers and Morgans, still reign; while labor unionism is rigorously excluded from the giant industries controlled by them; how rigorously, Ludlow and the Minnesota ore regions tell the tale. At the same time, attempts at assassination are made on these leaders, and workingmen forsake trades-unionism for industrial union action, where their "legitimate aspirations" take on an ever more revolutionary character. Newspapers of the middle classes ridicule the pretensions of these foremost capitalists, and large numbers of those classes array themselves against their combinations, in a harmless, but menacing mood, that is growing in intensity and taking on less of a political and more of an economic character; especially in the aid extended to working class movements.

Mitchell meant in this prophecy to warn the big capitalists against themselves. He wished them to protect themselves by building conservative working class bulwarks about them. But capitalism is fearful of organization, since that is the basis of its power. It destroyed conservative trades-unionism for benevolent feudalism, by means of which it has attempted another conservation movement. But the substitute, as already indicated, has failed. Labor rises out of trades-unionism, into industrial unionism; and for conservative aspirations it has; to a great extent, substituted revolutionary ends. This has been, in a large measure, the case at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the May 8-hour strikes, and is also in evidence in the I. W. W. strikes on the Iron and Mesaba ore ranges. Labor is attacking the trusts in a new re-alignment and spirit. It is likely to fail, in fact, to fail repeatedly. But each assault on the trust will develop the new unionism and make more aggressive its spirit; while, at the same time as it draws the various social elements to embrace the cause of either one side or the other until capitalism is overthrown and the new society rises in its stead.

Until then every workingman and woman should do all they can to make present-day union attacks on trusts a success. Do it now, by supporting the iron ore strikers to the best of your ability.

Denver's Rebel Housemaids

There are hundreds of thousands of women and girls in this country slaving away their lives looking after the most intimate personal needs of others, who treat them as inferior beings. This girl house slave cooks the food for her mistress' family and serves them at the table; she scrapes their leavings into the garbage can and washes their dirty dishes in greasy dish water; she cleans their soiled clothes and washes out their toilets, and takes care of their helpless infant children. She scrubs their floors with strong soaps highly injurious to her skin. She cleans beautiful rooms in which she is never permitted to sit; she serves sumptuous dinners at brilliant dining tables at which she is never once permitted to dine; and she handles gorgeously exquisite gowns the like of which she can never have money to possess. She wears the uniform of the menial, lives in the attic or the basement, and eats in the kitchen. She sees at close range the joys and the frivolity and the cruelty of wealth.

She lives right in the homes of the master class that she may answer their every beck and call. She hires herself out into this sort of service for all the time she is awake, receiving as a compensation about 3c to possible as high as 10c an hour. She shuts herself up as in a cave or prison for the very best part of her life, away from the intercourse and freedom of the outside world. Her memory becomes but a calendar of menial tasks—Monday she washes, Tuesday she irons, Wednesday she scrubs, and Thursday she cuts a little triangle out—"her afternoon off," into which she tries to cram all her own tasks and attend to all her own personal needs.

It is a hateful sort of work that makes rebels of people. Of all kinds of labor it bears the deepest taint of chattel slavery handed down from the time when it was a disgrace for a member of the master class to lace his own boots.

But the wage slave of today has the right to quit one mistress and take on another. And the house slave certainly makes use of this prerogative. As, owing, perhaps to the hatefulness of the work there is always a deficiency in this kind of labor, the domestic workers possess a leverage unknown to workers elsewhere. And greatly to the chagrin of the rich women, the house girls everywhere are constantly moving about in high-spirited but ineffective rebellion.

They feel the sword prick of caste but they know that their mistresses are afraid to unsheath that sword. When they take a job they know their employers are afraid of their quitting it. They feel this in the air. The rich woman slave driver knocks under in a hundred little high-handed yet condescending ways. What labor should do is to grab that sword, to take possession of that power and hold it over the heads of the parasites who have subdued them.

Here in Denver the domestic workers have banded together in an effort to gain their rights through organization and sabotage—united not into a clumsy, conglomerated, purposeless, faithless mass, begging for a raise of a few cents an hour or the use of the front door instead of the back, but into a union composed of the red-blooded women who spring up in the age of revolution, unflinching and loyal, knowing all that they want and knowing that they want all, refusing to believe that it should require one woman to wait upon one other woman, refusing to sell out their time, their lives, their very souls looking after the petty wants of other human beings. The I. W. W. women who make up the union here revolt at the system of slavery under which they live, which they ultimately seek to abolish. They are not content to be servants or slaves. And for the time being they expect to use all their power in every and any way to get all they can possibly get from the mistresses who rob and humiliate them.

They don't believe in mistresses or servants. They would do away with caste altogether. They believe in removing the degradation from domestic service by teaching their employers to look upon the hands that feed them and wash for them, and scrub for them with respect or fear and humility.

The union girls here call upon all domestic workers everywhere to join the I. W. W. You poor little house slaves, don't throw yourselves down on your bed in your attic bedroom in useless fretfulness; don't beat your own two little wings against the iron cage of capitalism; don't waste your precious spirit of rebellion—THAT'S WHAT COUNTS. Join us. Help us to gather in these golden threads of rebellion elsewhere until we have formed a mighty rope that can break the chains of slavery that hold us down.

JANE STREET,
Sec. Domestic Workers' Industrial Union, I. W. W., Local #13,
Denver, Col.

News And Views

J. A. Hall, President of the American Industrial Union, who turned state's evidence in the Westinghouse strike persecution, had absolutely no connection with the I. W. W. In fact, he was one of those who labored to organize an industrial unionism different than that of the I. W. W., how different his conduct illustrates. His victims still need funds to fight their cause. Every individual and every labor organization should contribute at once. Send funds to Socialist Party Westinghouse Defense Committee, 205 Lyceum Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is amazing to note the quarters in which "direct action" is becoming popular. The New Age, Socialist Party organ, advocates open defiance of the military law recently passed in New York state. What's become of "the power of the ballot?"

The Convention of the Flint Glass Workers of America will be held in Tiffin, O., from July 3-15. There is strong dissatisfaction in this group of workers, owing to the ineffectiveness of their organization and the autocratic rule of their officials.

Advertise the Minnesota iron mine strike and collect funds. It will mean a powerful union of 20,000 miners before long in the I. W. W. It will organize the lumber workers also and other workers as well and the Dakotas solid. This is one of the most important strikes ever conducted by the I. W. W. Lawrence and Paterson will be small. If this strike is won. Now, altogether. Get busy.

Women In Industry

It has been said that women are the conservators of the race. Comparatively few women are revolutionists by nature. They are inclined to conservatism. It is true, however, that a woman possessed wholly of revolutionary ideals will go farther, fight harder, endure more, and stick longer than her brother in the ranks.

The I. W. W. is a revolutionary organization. Its philosophy cuts clean and deep into the heart of the fundamental problem of this day—and of all other days—how to get the best possible living for the largest number of people. Its method for obtaining an answer to this question is the most direct possible. How to get the women interested in the I. W. W. is a problem pressing for solution.

The problem of getting a living lies at the basis of all other problems, and hence it must be settled first. Whether or not we shall seek mythical mansions in the sky, and expend considerable energy in determining the best route there, the bread basket must be filled, and we have to give more consideration to our raiment than do the lilies of the field. Woman, as the conservator of the race, has clung most closely to whatever institution seemed to promise the best guarantee for a continued supply of the means of existence. Her disinclination to separate herself from this surety—however inadequate—has tended to make her conservative. The function of child bearing and child rearing has no doubt also played an important part in the relation of women as a class to the revolutionary program. Children must be fed and clothed, and the taking care of the little ones for a time obscures the larger vision. Nevertheless, in the opinion of the writer, it is the child-bearing woman in industry, or the woman who is rearing the children of the industrial worker, who will eventually determine the attitude of women in industry toward the labor movement. The woman who has borne children has a grasp upon the realities of life that a woman who has not performed this natural function can never have. Can a revolutionary movement be made to appeal to this influential class of women? It can.

The I. W. W. is not only a revolutionary movement; it is a constructive organization of the most practical kind. Its tactics, like the rapier of FitzJames, serve as both sword and shield. While they cut deeply into the foundations of labor-exploitation, they also shield the worker from want by providing a means of increasing wages and doing away with unemployment. While engaged in pulling down the rotten structure of capitalism, the I. W. W. is constructing the foundations of the beautiful edifice of industrial democracy. The restless bourgeois woman will be always fighting for the right to put a piece of paper in a ballot box until this cheap privilege is granted her. The working woman is fast waking up to the idea that organization along industrial lines will get for her something more substantial and exchangable for that which fadeth not away after election day, but remaineth to comfort and cheer when the promise of the politician has been forgotten.

The answer to the problem is not found in any other course than steady, persistent organization and education among the working women, having in view always that the constructive program is as important as the revolutionary one, and letting all side issues go by the board until the main purpose is accomplished—powerful coherent industrial union in every industry, subject to centralized direction in order that it may meet and cope with the increasing centralization of capitalism. In these United States this organization should have before it always this motto—WE WANT THE EARTH. AMERICA FIRST.

J. STEPHEN DODD.

VIOLENCE

An awful epidemic is sweeping the earth, a plague that is terrible in its ravages upon humanity. It is concealed under a cloak, making it a veritable wolf in sheep's clothes. Let us tear off this cloak and uncover it so that we may perceive it in all its hideousness. The cloak is PATRIOTISM, which conceals VIOLENCE.

On Saturday, May 13, the symptoms of this horrible disease took concrete form in the City of New York when 135,000 men marched along, caught in the folds of the cloak Patriotism. Come, let us make a comparison. The marchers in the preparedness parade walked sixteen abreast. Hour upon hour passed, yet the stream of humanity seemed endless. The strains of music were enchanting, especially as the band played "Onward Christian Soldiers." This reminded me of the Piper of Hamlin, who led the children on to destruction. At last the end came, it took hours to come, but it came. One hundred and thirty-five thousand marchers, caught in the folds of the Cloak of Patriotism, bearing all signs and symptoms of the most terrible disease, Violence.

Now, just think how many days longer it would have taken for three million men to have passed instead of one hundred and thirty-five thousand!

And three millions have passed! Yes, my friends, they have passed away from their friends, their wives, their families, their children, their fathers and mothers, their loved ones. They have all met a violent death. They have been murdered. They were caught in the folds of the Cloak Patriotism, and sacrificed on the altar of Mammon. And the end is not yet. If humanity could heave a sigh of relief and say it is all over, Ah! then it would not be as bad as it is. But it seems as though it is just beginning. One hundred and thirty-five thousand more were taken under the cloak on Saturday, May 13, and while the curse is still going on in Europe, the slaughter still holding full sway, we, on this side of the Atlantic, are being called upon to bring our preliminary sacrifices and even be prepared to sacrifice ourselves, to enlist in the plague of our own will or be compelled to enlist and so feed the epidemic, Violence, under the guise of Patriotism.

A year ago a great sensation took place in New York. Two youths were taken in the act of carrying (and it was said at the time they were about to ignite) a bomb to blow the roof off of St. Patrick's Cathedral. A half dozen detectives were disguised as scrub women, for they knew of their coming, and one more detective was acting the part of a scrub, only that he was a more thorough usher than any of the regular ushers of that place of worship. He called for the lads at their homes and so that they might not change their bemuddled minds and give up the scheme, he ushered them into the Cathedral with the bomb, which was afterwards proven in court to be nothing more than an ordinary firecracker, or its equivalent. Well, you all know the rest. How the usher came with the lads and how the scrub women detectives proved themselves the heroes of the day by saving the Cathedral. (Too bad they didn't have them over at Rheims to save that Cathedral.) No, the bomb did not go up, neither did the Cathedral, but something did go up. What was it? A shout went up, a shout of one word, Violence! Violence undisguised by patriotism. For a week or more editorials were written denouncing violence, just as editorials are being now written for violence. The above related incident was staged merely to discredit a part of society whose aim it is to change the present order of society from despotism to democracy. Editorials were piled sky high and they all said the same thing repeatedly.

They proclaimed that Anarchists, Socialists, Labor Unions, the I. W. W., and, in fact, all those opposed to the present order of society in any degree were essentially violent characters and were out to do violence to either somebody or some property. They went the very limit in their abuse of the ignorance of the masses, otherwise known as the general public.

Now, it is not my object to discuss with you either the Anarchists, Socialists, Industrial Unionists, etc. But it is my object to bring on trial the present order of society. My case is now ready for the jury and you are the jury.

I find that Capitalism, the present order of society, is practicing violence of the most violent kind. Every conceivable kind. It is all over the entire civilized world, betraying humanity with the word Patriotism to do the most violent things conceivable. I charge it with passing laws which call for the training of eight-year-old children to be drilled to violence, of forcing into the militia or militia reserve you and I when these laws passed by Governor Whitman of New York, go into effect. I charge it with the violent deaths of three million people in Europe. With the laying low of cathedrals, villages and cities. I charge it with all the strikes and riots and consequent violence inflicted on the laboring class, just as chattel slavery was the sole cause of uprisings of the chattel slaves and the violence resulting therefrom.

And now, gentlemen, you have the facts as I see them. Think them over and discuss them. You are in possession of the charges, and what is your verdict? It is up to you to say whether Capitalism is guilty and stands condemned.

A fool can be told that violence when practiced by the slave is violence, but that violence practiced by the master class is holy patriotism, in conformity with the great, human nature, religion, etc., and see it all depends whether you are a fool or an intelligent human being capable of thinking and seeing things in their true light.—C. K. in Lithographers' Journal.

Subscribe for Solidarity.

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NCE

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New York, go into effect. I fur-
charge it with the violent deaths
hundreds of workers. The build-
the Bagdad Railway led to end-
ternational controversies; Eng-
, France and Russia combined in
effort to wrest control of the
way from Germany. In this the
Powers failed. But they did
vent the completion of the rail-
. This was a serious blow to
man financiers, railway builders
speculation hunters.
According to President David
Jordan, the Italian war
Tripoli had its motives in
ny suggestions of the Bank of
. In the Balkan War, President
Jordan says: "The final vic-
gained with the French bank-
s, Turkey in Asia is eliminated
the Deutsche Bank, that nation
ed nation which replaced the
as one of the rest of his
, and which drains for its
the riches of the land, exhaust-
the working class alone but
whole nation, which is dying
life operations."
Financial imperialism negotiated
ns to China. China
ed to borrow $20,000,000. But
the banks in each of the lending
powers formed an agreement against
China, and finally loaned her $125,
000,000, but on condition that the
administration of her revenue be
placed under the control of foreign
advisers. China protested, and Pres-
ident Wilson vetoed the participation
of United States financiers in the six-
Power loan. He said that it was an
attack on the sovereignty of China
and should not have the sanction of
our Government. This, to my mind,
was one of the great acts of his
administration.
Financial imperialism played a
prominent part in the strangling of
Persia and in the Boer and Russo-
Japanese wars. Surplus wealth
seeking land and mines, oil wells
and the richest portions of Mexico
finally brought on revolution in that
country, and these interests are ac-
tively engaged in bringing about
intervention at the present time for
the purpose of protecting their
interests. Professor John A. Robson,
the English economist, says of re-
cent wars: "Adventure, lust for
gold, etc., are the fires in the en-
gine, but the power is the financial
interests direct the engine."
In thirty years' time practically
the whole of Africa, Persia and Asia
Minor have fallen under the domi-
nation of England, France and Ger-
many as the result of the struggle
of financiers for spheres of influ-
ence and opportunities for exploita-
tion. The struggle has centered
about the Mediterranean. The liber-
ties and the fearlessness peo-
ples have been lost, and the Powers
of Europe have come into conflict as
a result of the claims and ambi-
tions of the financial classes of
these countries, which are closely
identified with the government.
But this is not all. Navalism is
a product of the doctrine that the
flag follows the investor. Naval
preparedness on a large scale be-
gan with Cypress investments. The
expenditures for the British navy
leaped from $71,000,000 in 1893 to
$200,000,000 in 1911; while the ex-
penditures of Germany during the
same period increased from $20,
000,000 to $90,000,000. Our own na-
val appropriations were increased
from $20,000,000in 1890 to $140,
000,000 in 1914. The colossal bur-
dens of armaments are largely the
result of the demand of the invest-
ing and ruling classes, who have
identified their private interests with
those of the state.
It is urged by many that financial
aid must be extended to weaker
peoples in order that they may be
developed. But an examination of
the unhappy experiences of weaker
countries shows that there is scarce-
ly an instance—outside the countries
protected by the Monroe Doctrine—
in which the borrowing countries
have not lost their independence as
the price of financial assistance. All
of Africa, both north and south,
has passed under European control.
Persia, Asia Minor and Turkey have
been parcelled out among the great
Powers. China has been subjected
to spheres for foreign influence. And
it is probable that the weaker coun-
tries will be treated in the same way
happened. It is probable, too, that
they are not clamoring for the kind
of financial assistance that leads to
the loss of independence, the slavery
of their people, and often, as in
south Africa and Mexico, their re-
duction to peonage in the mines and
the plantations.
And now in the United States fi-
nancial imperialism is being insisted
upon by the same class that drove
England, France and Germany into
conflict. There is a clamor for dol-
lar diplomacy; for a great navy to
protect overseas investments. Im-
perialism had its origin with the
appearance of surplus wealth in the
eighties, and now, a generation
later, with the appropriation of the
natural resources of America, sur-
plus wealth in this country is reach-
ing out for opportunities which for
the time being the older nations of
Europe are not in a position to ex-
plot.—Frederic C. Howe, in the
New Republic.

CORRESPONDENCE

Shopmen's Chance

Solidarity:

In the last issue of Solidarity
there is an account of the Trunin
I. R. attempting to coerce the train-
men by getting the shopment to
scab on the trainmen, giving as an
excuse or justification, that the ex-
pulsion of the railroad employes
should not be thrown out of employ-
ment because the trainmen, whom
are only one-sixth, wanted to strike.

We can suggest a better way to
the shopmen, that is, getting into
One Big Union with the trainmen
and get something for all railroad
workers at the same time.

The trainmen on the Santa Fe
are perhaps the scabbiest in the
country. But if there is one so low
down as to vote yes on the strike
proposition, regardless of whether
he thinks to strike is richt or
wrong, he is deserving of the worst
treatment the company, for the Sant
a Fe Company is openly trying to
intimidate the trainmen by running
the enclosed ad in the K. C. Star,
Times and Post:

WANTED—Enginemen and train-
men for service on A. T. & S. F.
railway. The present employes in
these departments are yard service
on the A. T. & S. F. railway are to
be called upon by their brotherhood
officers for a strike vote. The men
that the vote in this territory will be
in the negative, but it is necessary
for the company to be ready. Ap-
plications will, therefore, be sought
from experienced men for positions
as engineers, conductors, firemen,
brakemen and switchmen, and from
inexperienced men for positions as
firemen and brakemen. Applications
should be made to the undersigned
and should give experience, former
employers, reason for leaving serv-
ice and present address. These ap-
plications will be considered con-
fidential and the applicant, if his ap-
plication is approved and his serv-
ices required, will be notified where
and to whom he should report. F. C.
Fox, general manager, A. T. & S. F.
railway, Topeka, Kansas.

We are not overflowing with love
for the trainmen, but, if they do go
on strike, let's ALL do our DUTY.
G. L.
Kansas City, Mo.

(Note—The same adv. comes from
Winslow. The correspondent. who
sends it writes: "Do your damned-
est to point out and emphasize the
indivisibility of giving the bosses
time to prepare."—Ed. Solidarity.)

Chain Factory Fleecing

Solidarity:

After reading the articles on the
Legrett-Myers tobacco factories, in
the issue of June 10, I feel as if I
could find some more light on the
same outfit. I happened to have the
opportunity to go through factory
No. 120 of the first district of Penn-
sylvania, right here in Philadelphia.

The conditions that prevail here
are some of the worst that can be
found anywhere. The Liggetty-
ers in Philadelphia employ about 200
girls, who make the Recruit cigars.
All these girls work within one or
two feet of one another; all are
piece workers. They must keep up
a steady pace all day long to make
about $5 or $6 a week, which is the
average wage of the girls. If the
Recruits would carry with them the
foul odor that the girls must work
in, I feel sure no man would smoke
them.

From the small sum the girls
make, about half of them must pay
60 cents for car fare to work each
week; and a girl must pay from
$4.50 to $5 a week for board, if she
wants anything which is half fit to
eat.

Last Summer the same outfit, in-
stalled the speed-up system, by giv-
ing a cheap camera to the girl who
could get the most work done. The
girls worked their heads off to get
that damn picture box.

About the same time, they were
putting flags on the machines also.
The girl who would GET the largest
production would have a white flag
put on her machine. The next in
production would get a blue one,
and the last was a black one, which
was the one to disgrace the girl
who had it.

Most of the girls are Polish, with
a few English-speaking, which is ev-
idently done to keep them from
coming together. They are taken
advantage of in this way:

On mornings when it might be
raining, and the girls get to the
shop a minute too soon, a man
stays at the door to see that they
do not get in, for fear they will get
away with a Recruit or two. At the
end of the week, they give the male
help a little package of about 20,
hoping that will keep them from
stealing. My; they are so damn
honest themselves!

We have been trying to reach the
workers in Phila., by holding street
meetings. But the police have
stopped our meetings for fear that
we may get the news of the one
big union of all the workers to the
people. I guess we will have to
fight another war for Independence.

Yours for the one big union,
LEROY HOELACHER.
Phila., Pa.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Murder" and "A Bunch of
Thieves," by David S. Greenburg,
Hour Publishing Co., New York city.
"The Socialism of New Zealand,"
by Robert H. Hutchinson, New Re-
view Publishing Co., New York.
"A Capitalist View of Socialism,"
by Benj. Paul Blood, Parke, Austin
& Leyscomb, Inc.
"High Finance," by Otto Kahn,
N. Y. City.

Solidarity is anxious to publish
critical reviews of books, such as the
above, and will be pleased to receive
them from publishers, for the pur-
pose. We would also like to secure
the assistance of its readers, to this
end. Send in your name and ad-
dress, if you care to volunteer for
this work.

"Doctah, how do way I treat a
mule dat's got distemphah?"
"You must treat him wif re-
spect."—Puck.

A word to the worker, who is
treated worse than a mule. If you
want to be respected, get the dis-
temper—kick.

Shaler Matthews, speaking about
the white man's burden, says: The
white man's burden is largely com-
posed of loot which the white man
has taken from his yellow friend
and brown brother.—Our Dumb An-
imals.

Yes, and the capitalist's burdens,
those that keep him awake at night,
etc., is largely composed of loot
which the capitalist has taken from
the worker by means of the wages
system.

The Sydney, Australia, I. W. W.,
reports a monster annual concert
Town Hall, with 3,000 seats occu-
pied, standing room only. Over
$400 profit was netted "and more
money is still to come in." They
also ordered a good number of books
to increase the bundle order to
Solidarity. Tom Barker is still in
jail.

"War is hell." Let the capitalists
go to war. If you MUST enlist
for war, enlist for the class war.

Watch Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 338. That means your sub expired last week, and you should re-new at once.
THIS IS NUMBER . . . 339

THE FLAG AND THE INVESTOR

That the sovereignty
of a nation extends to its products
its loans, concessions, property and
its subjects in weak
dependent countries is well
known with the Mexican situation,
it is so largely responsible for the
revolutions of the Mexican and
Latin-American peoples, and is
closely related to the activities of
the financing and the demand
of powerful navy, that the mean-
ing of the doctrine and the conse-
quences which have flowed from it
warrant a recital.
The doctrine had its origin about
a hundred years ago. It began to be ap-
plied in the last quarter of the
nineteenth century. Largely as a
result of it, over 200,000,000 people
have fallen under the dominion of
Great Britain, France and Germany,
while thousands of persons have
been killed and thousands more re-
duced to virtual slavery. More
than that, it is my belief that the
real causes of the present Euro-
pean war are to be found in the co-
operation of interests between
the financial and trading classes of
the warring powers. That this is
not the apparent cause I admit. But
the diplomatic controversies of the
last twenty years are carefully
studied and the effect upon the
world of warring Europe is analyzed,
it will be seen that back of other
forces dragging Europe into war
are the struggle for concessions
and spheres, and especially the conflict
which raged about the control of the
weaker states bordering on the
Mediterranean. In this conflict the
interests of the financial and gov-
erning classes were so identified
with their governments that private
struggles became the conflicts of the
state itself.
The movement for overseas in-
vestments began about 1880. It had
its origin in surplus wealth seeking
investment. This surplus wealth
could be invested at home only at
low rates of interest. It reached
out to foreign lands. The annual
investments of Great Britain alone
in foreign countries amount to about
$1,000,000,000; while the total for-
eign investments of that country are
estimated at $20,000,000,000. The
foreign investments of France are
regarded at $8,000,000,000, and of
Germany at $5,000,000,000.
Financial imperialism began with
the purchase of the Suez Canal
shares by Disraeli in 1875, and the
many investments made by Great
Britain in Egypt. Loans were made
to the Khedive upon ruinous terms.
It has been stated that loans of
$70,000,000 netted the treasury
only $195,000,000, while the other
$505,000,000 was kept as commis-
sions or as security for the loans
of the bankers. European contrac-
tors overcharged the Khedive from
50 per cent to 400 per cent on con-
tracts; while creditors sometimes
took as much as 25 per cent on loans.
The interest on the debt became in-
volved and in 1882 Alexandria was
bombarded by the British fleet and
the country occupied.
France was crowded out of
Egypt by England. She diverted
her ambitions to northwest Africa,
and expanded from Algeria into
Tunis. Loans were made in that
country. Bankruptcy followed, and
France occupied the country. The
same process was repeated in Mo-
rocco on a much larger scale.
Six years' time the indebtedness
of the Sultan was increased from
$45,000,000 to $32,000,000. The Sul-
tan received only part of the loan,
and at ruinous rates of interest. The
custom houses were passed over to
the financiers as a means of meet-
ing the interest charges. Foreign
concessionaries building a railroad
related a cemetery. The natives
protested. This and other disturb-
ances were magnified into a danger-
ous revolt. The French press, con-
trolled by the Bank of Morocco,
urged the country on to occupation.
The political integrity of Morocco
had been guaranteed by all the
Powers, and occupation by France
caused the protest of Germany.
This nearly led to war in 1911; for
Germany had valuable claims and
concessions in Morocco, which were
protected by the convention of the
Powers.
It was not until late in the cen-
tury that German capital began to
seek foreign concessions. Up to
that time Germany needed all her
capital at home. She turned to
Turkey as the only unexploited field.
The Deutsche Bank was the pioneer.
It secured valuable concessions for
railroads, mines, harbors, docks and
mining possessions. The German
banks earned $25,000,000 in commis-
sions in building the first sections
of the Bagdad Railway, and saved
$50,000,000 additional in the cost of
the road. All of these were
charged to the Turkish government.
However, The Kaiser followed the
banks, and the Kaiser was followed
by the military officials, and
later by his armies. The building
of the Bagdad Railway led to end-
less international controversies; Eng-
land, France and Russia combined in
an effort to wrest control of the
railway from Germany. In this the
Powers failed. But they did
prevent the completion of the rail-
way. This was a serious blow to
German financiers, railway builders
and speculation hunters.
According to President David
Starr Jordan, the Italian war
with Tripoli had its motives in
the suggestions of the Bank of
Rome. In the Balkan War, Presi-
dent Jordan says: "The final vic-
tory gained with the French bank-
ers, Turkey in Asia is eliminated
for the Deutsche Bank, that nation
the united nation which replaced the
Turk as one of the rest of his
kind, and which drains for its
life the riches of the land, exhaust-
ing not the working class alone but
the whole nation, which is dying
under its operations."
Financial imperialism negotiated
loans in China. China
needed to borrow $20,000,000. But

Women In National Bondage

This is just a word to my sisters
in bondage, from the greatest house
of bondage, the United States,
the National Capitol. A word about
the parade for "Preparedness" in
this city. It is estimated that of
the sixty-five thousand marchers,
they were twenty-five thousand
women in line and most of these
women were from the working class,
government employes, or rather gov-
ernment slaves.
When organized labor was ap-
proached by the committee from the
Chamber of Commerce with the po-
lite request that it participate in
the "patriotic" demonstration, the
machinists sent back word that as
the union label was not carried on
the note of invitation they should be
obliged to turn it down. The United
States government women employes
having no union had no power to act
contrary to the will of their bos-
ters, and when the head of the Bu-
reau of Printing and Engraving in-
formed its women workers that the
government would need a few girls in
the line of marchers, they put on
their white dresses and carrying
small American flags in their hands,
they went out in the street to take
step to the music, "My County 'Tis
of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty."
These "patriotic girls" receive a wage
of about $9 a week for the most la-
borious kind of labor within the
power of the government to demand
of its women workers.
They are the plate printers' help-
ers, and while the printers, all
union men, make a wage of from six
to ten dollars a day, the girls are
helpless in the way of the three hours
of Capitalism, the United States
government, and for a week long
sand of these government women
workers, and their chief need is an
industrial organization.
The day of the parade opened
brilliantly, the splendid avenues and
streets of the city, gay with flags
and decorations of the national vis-
itors, were crowded with people at an
early hour. The parade was adver-
tised to move from the famous Peace
Monument, and where that beautiful
structure of art, symbolizing all the
virtues attainable by mankind,
breathes the spirit of "Peace on
earth, good will to men," the parade
for "preparedness" for war swung
into line with the President of the
United States in lead.
From all the government depart-
ments and bureaus trooped women
workers; they came at the command
of the heads of the Bureaus. "You
are expected to march" was the
word, and the women obeyed and
marched. There were young women
workers from the Patent Office in
line. There was a large contingent
of women workers from the Pension
Office in line. The Agricultural De-
partment sent its full quota of
women workers to march. The
United States Treasury contributed
a large body of women workers to
the line of marchers. At the Bu-
reau of Indian Affairs there was a
show of rebellion among the employ-
ees, and they actually rushed to
his office all the minor authorities
and to them he spoke the word: It
was enough, the minor heads passed
the word to their several rebellious
workers and all went smoothly.
These women government workers
have to obey, and to live, they have
to work, and to retain their work,
their jobs, they have to obey. So
they marched in the parade for war,
not THEIR war but for the Capital-
ists' war.
There was a representation of
Char-women in line of march, moth-
ers of families. What can you ex-
pect different where there are 2,000
women on the waiting list in this
city—waiting to get a job at cleaning
floors and spittoons of the gov-
ernment offices? The wage work-
ers employed in the District of Colum-
bia are badly in need of organization,
organization that will unite
their forces on the economic field,
government women workers ranged
of class-consciousness, arouse their
energies for revolutionary action,
and stimulate their desires for dem-
ocracy in purpose and deed for the
emancipation of labor. Such an or-
ganization will come in time, it has
got to come, but with a few and
spirits at work among them today
organization could be hastened.
Some of the department dry good
stores of the nation, ruled by the United
States government in its tyranny
over the actions of its employes. One
large company went so far as to or-
der its salesswomen to be ready to
march in the parade or lose their
positions; and the saleswomen, fear-
ful of losing their jobs, at once ar-
rayed themselves in their white
gowns, frantically clutched the little
flags, and went out to join the gov-
ernment women workers, also keep-
ing step to the tune, "My County,
'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Lib-
erty."
Said a war-crazed wage worker
to a union wage worker, who per-
sistently refused to march, "Have
you no red blood in your veins, that
you can see all these patriotic
woman coming from the government
work shops to march, and yet you
refuse to fall in?"
Women readers of Solidarity, the
industrial problem is for us to solve
as well as for the men workers, today
the Capitalists are our Masters, but
as Industrial Unions become the or-
der of the day, as "One Big Union"
grows in strength, the horizon of the
working class widens; we look be-
yond the hills, and behold the Promi-
sed Land.
As women we are in the industrial
life to help make good our own
emancipation, and the emancipation
of all.
We have our own fight to make,
and it is for us to be up and a do-
ing.
ELLEN WETHERELL.
Washington, D. C.

A Swan Song That Was Nearly Unsung

Solidarity feels inclined to break
forth again in enraptured song re-
garding the I. W. W. press and its
recognition, but we less ain't a
gwine to do it. It reminds us too
col darned much of the return of the
young graduate physician who, after
waiting for patients a long time,
hung out this imploring bid for
business: "Small boils gratefully
received." We're getting the small
"fevers" all right, but we'd like to
tackle the big ills of society and to
that end we need more patients to
take the dope we prescribe. In oth-
er words, we want more subs and
readers. Pass along our name in
industrial circles and help us to in-
crease our practice.
But whats the use of keeping the
good news to ourselves any longer.
Here's a letter, dated June 24, from
Detroit, Mich., that shows that we
have a few "grateful patients," as
the curem or killem fraternity calls
those who feel greatful for being
permitted to survive:
"Dear Sirs and Fellow Workers:
"We, the undersigned, also vi-
tims of the capitalist system, and
duly cognizant of the fact that some
one must have bought the editor a
meal that he should inspire the read-
ers of Solidarity with such an arti-
cle as appears in this week's num-
ber, entitled "Hip, Hip, Hooray," do
herewith enclose a small contribu-
tion to the "Sinking Fund," in the
hope that it may be the means of
getting out at least one more num-
ber of the paper, for which he seems
to pray so fervently. Also that if
he succeeds in the attempt before it
"sinks," that we be allowed the
privilege of and pleasure of perusing
just one more article by Jane
Street on "Why the K. M.s of Den-
ver Cannot be Organized," and then
if it's no more than all the Wobblys
can move to Denver and "live hap-
pily ever after."
Pall bearers, C. C. Killegen, $2.00;
A. L. Jones, $2.00; Frank Caccia,
$1.00, and E. W. Grogel, $2.00. To-
tal, $7.00.
More "pall bearers" at 166 rate
of 1 for $7 will be welcomed to our
"funeral."
But we don't want testimonials
and contributions so much as we do
subs. We want readers who will
for the paper and profit from it, to
the greater advancement of the I.
W. W. and the working class. So
we hail with approval the following
resolution:
At the regular business meeting
of the joint locals of Seattle, Sun-
day, June 18th, the following resolu-
tion was carried unanimously:
Believing that the I. W. W. press
is a dominant factor in carrying on
the work of educating and organi-
zation and entitled to the support
of members and locals of the I. W.
W., we the members of the joint
locals of Seattle go on record as
being opposed to the action taken by
A. W. O. Local 400, in discontinu-
ing the six months' subscription from
the initiation fees of new members,
especially as the argument that it
would be helping the press, was used
to raise the initiation fees of other
locals to conform to that of the A.
W. O.
We stand in favor of all locals
charging a $2.00 initiation fee, give
a six months' subscription to one
of our papers to new members by
reason of the fact that it gives the
new members a comprehensive know-
ledge of the organization, "keeps the
membership in touch with each oth-
er and with the organization," and
gives our press a greater power and
efficiency in the work of agitation,
education and organization.
Be it further resolved that the
secretary be instructed to send a
copy of this resolution to both our
English papers for publication.
(Signed) Herbert Mahler, secreary,
Seattle C. C. C.

And while we are talking about
our press, just put yourself in the
place of the worker who writes the
following, and then imagine what
the I. W. W. is with a poorly sus-
tained English press:
"One of the principal reasons why
there is such a poor sentiment for
industrial unionism among the Ger-
man wage-workers, is the lack of a
German press devoted to industrial
unionism.
"I believe there are many fellow
workers, who, like myself, feel the
need of a German I. W. W. press.
If you are interested in launching
a German I. W. W. press kindly
communicate with the undersigned,
and encourage other German wage
workers to do likewise.
"Hoping for success, I remain
yours for the One Big Union,
HENRY KUTH.
Sec'y Local 608, 938 W. Madison St.,
Chicago, Ill."
Now that's what we call heroism.
Kuth reads Solidarity every week,
knows what we are up against, and
is willing to undertake the same per-
ilous performance. That's the I. W.
W. for you. It is not happy unless
it tackles the hardest problems in
the nature of capitalism. Good
luck, Kuth, old boy!
And while we are at it, let us
say that both the harvest and rail-
road workers' problems have already
awakened interest. Watch the in-
terest grow!

Loss of weight through overwork,
however strenuous, is not a cause
for compensation under the work-
men's compensation law, according
to a decision yesterday of the compen-
sation bureau of the State Indus-
trial Commission. It was the first
claim of the kind made since the law
was enacted.
Inman O'Brien of Speculator, em-
ployed by the American Pipe and
Construction Company, worked on
barge canal contract 29-D, near
Amsterdam, for eight months as a
fireman on a stone crusher. Owing
to the nature of his work, he said
his health was injured, resulting in
a loss of fifty pounds. He asked for
compensation for six months on the
basis of $2.31 a day. The Commission
disallowed the request.—Albany
Knickerbocker Press.
What could the poor hoob expect?
The only thing he deserves is the
loss of weight that he got.

THE PREAMBLE

Of The Industrial Workers Of The World

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

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

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the union useless 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 trad unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, can 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 wage the final battle with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalists have been swept overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

The "Sunny" South

(Note.—The following lines may not meet the requirements of exacting poetical criticism, but they will commend themselves for their simple truthfulness.—Ed. Solidarity.)

We, the textile workers in the south,
All toil in heat and racket;
We pay a big price for all we con-
sume,
With very small wages to back it.

We live in towns owned by the boss,
And call their shacks our home;
Because we have no spot on earth
That we can call our own.

A few old scraps of household
goods;
The poorest kind of dress;
Perhaps a cow, perhaps a dog;
Is all that we possess.

We rise up early in the morn
And work all day real hard,
To buy our scanty cloth and food,
And try to serve the Lord.

From sun till late, at a hustle rate,
With cotton, cloth and thread,
We toil and sweat, and a stice is debt,
To buy our meat and bread.

When we go walking down the
street,
All wrapped in lint and strings,
They call us "fools" and "factory
trash,"
And other low-down things.

Our little babes grow up unlearned,
Not time to go to school;
Almost before they learn to walk,
They learn to spin or spool.

The boss men jerk them round about,
And whistle very keen;
I tell you, friends, the factory kids
Are treated very mean.

We work from week's end to week's
end,
And seldom miss a day;
So when that awful pay day comes,
We draw our little pay.

We then go home on payday night,
And sit down on a chair;
The merchant raps upon the door—
He's come to get his share.

When we have paid up all we can,
And some is left behind,
We turn out pocket sweep-side out,
But not a cent can find.

But when we workers stop to think,
Then we can understand,
That we are the ones who make the
cloth
To supply the great demand.

Then why do we who make the
cloth,
Go scantily clothed and fed?
For sure those who cloth the world,
Should never lack for bread?

"The laborer is worthy of his hire,"
First Timothy, five, eighteen;
But the men who own the factories
Are the ones who wealth do
glean.

But doth not wisdom cry to you,
The voice of understanding,
And prove that we may happy be,
By obeying her commanding?

If wisdom's way you wisely seek
You will find a hearty greeting.
Just send your application in
And join this wisdom meeting.

Workers of the world unite,
And make your wisdom stronger!
When we have finished up this fight,
We'll work as slaves no longer!

Behold the wages of the workers,
Which has been kept back by
fraud.
They have cried: their cries have
entered
Into the ears of many armies,
Lord
—W. M. W.
Bryson City, N. C.

Local 16, of Detroit, Michigan, has moved from 327 Gratiot avenue, to No. 50 Woodward avenue.

S. St. John, No. 197159, and Joe Perrault, No. 188461, please communicate with John Parrish, Sec'y, 606, Webb City, Mo., Box 571. This is very important.

Letters at Sacramento headquarters, 1108 2nd street for Harry Drew, Arthur J. Smith, C. A. Arnold, E. S. Ines, O. R. Hawkins, Fred Clark, Tom Mason, J. F. Fackler, H. Barr, Harry Dargett, F. Miller, Sam Rothenburg, Chas. W. Conner, Wm. Tyson, Geo. F. Voetter, B. Narwais, Martin Rankin.

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AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS SCAB IN ALLIANCE WITH BOSSES

The Baltimore Tailors' situation has, and is continuing to present, some of the most complicated problems in the entire labor movement. Other miserable and deplorable occurrences have happened in the past but the present one in the Strouse & Bros. shop is the climax of it all.

The pocket makers in this shop struck on Tuesday, June 20th. The difficulties that led up to the strike were, briefly, that the contract system had been in vogue and that the contractors' helpers felt that they were not receiving a decent wage, so they asked the contractors for an increase. The contractors said that they could not comply with the workers' demands as they were not receiving sufficient from the firm. It was then decided to abolish the contract system entirely, and, in the future, work directly for the firm.

The committee from the pocket makers went to the superintendent and told him of their decision. Then demands were presented calling for 18 cents for pockets. The firm offered 14 cents and then refused to consider further.

On June 22nd, all pocket makers were out; 20 I. W. W. members and 4 Amalgamated members.

Since the beginning of the strike, three joint shop meetings (I. W. W.) of the Strouse & Bros. shops were held. Each meeting pledged absolute support to the strikers, and further, decided to strike the moment that a scab went to work.

Now comes the heavy scene in which the villian appears unmasked. On Saturday, June 24th, a member of the Amalgamated, Joe Pinkas, by name, said, in the presence of the foreman, that the Amalgamated (who have about half of the tailors in the shop located at Paca street) would continue to work and that they would work with scabs. This same report came from other Amalgamated members in the shop.

As the firm had refused to deal further with the striking pocket makers, it was decided by the I. W. W. members in the shop, to issue a statement making our position clear.

On Monday morning, June 26th, the following statement was circulated throughout the shop at 7:30 o'clock.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE POCKET MAKERS' STRIKE

The strike of the pocket makers has been so misrepresented from several quarters, that this circular is being issued to set all workers straight on this matter.

Firstly: The demands of the strikers are for 15 cents for pockets. This price and more is being paid in other shops for the same class of work. Even practically unorganized shops are paying 15 cents; the same price as the pocket makers in the Strouse shop are now demanding.

Secondly: Apparently there are some employes of Strouse, who, while they posse as friends of their fellow workers, are serving, most nobly, the interests of the boss when they attempt to persuade the strikers to return for the 14 cents.

Thirdly: We realize that there are several other poorly paid operations in the shop, and that they are so, only because of a deplorable division of the organized workers. We insist on Better Wages and Better Working Conditions on all operations and hope that this is the position all workers will take in a "show-down."

(Signed)
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
Per Strike Committee.

At 9 a. m. the Amalgamated quit and held a shop meeting. Simultaneously the I. W. W. members held a meeting and elected a committee of 10 to go to the Amalgamated's shop meeting and present the pocket makers' position. At this meeting the Amalgamated decided that, in the event of a shop strike, they would not only scab themselves but would supply scabs to the firm to fill the places of the strikers.

The cutters of the A. F. of L. held a meeting and decided to stick with the strikin' pocket makers, and on June 26 6:30 p. m. sent a committee to the I. W. W. shop meeting and pledged themselves to support the strikers; for the I. W. W. to consider them under our orders, and, that under no circumstances would they work with scabs.

After the pledge of the cutters had been made a vote was taken of the I. W. W. members and it was unanimously decided: That if scabs appeared in the shop that they all would quit immediately, and that a committee of 10 be elected from both Strouse shops to see the firm at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 27th, and, if all demands were not granted to call a strike of all of shops at once. It was also agreed to issue another circular to be distributed at 7:30 a. m., June 27th. It was decided, as well, to issue a complete statement to be printed in the I. W. W. papers in the English, Polish, Lithuanian and Italian languages.

As arranged, on June 27th, the following circular was distributed at the Strouse shop before work in the morning.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE POCKET MAKERS' STRIKE IN STROUSE & BROS. SHOP

The pocket makers, members of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, are striking for 15 cents for pockets. These demands are fair in every sense of the word. Better wages are paid elsewhere for the same work.

The I. W. W. has decided to back the strikers to the limit in their demands.

The cutters of the A. F. of L. has decided that they will strike if scabs are brought into the shop.

The Amalgamated has decided to remain at work, and, if the strikers do not go to work for 14 cents for pockets, that they will bring in scabs to take the strikers places. They also agreed to remain at work in case that a strike is called in the entire plant.

The pocket makers have abolished the contract system but have retained the system of section work because so many of the workers cannot make a complete pocket. Either the system of section work had to be retained or some inexperienced workers lose their jobs. Workers will draw different wages, according to skill, and the present wage division made in the demands are satisfactory to all the strikers. This is therefore not a strike for one or two men but a strike favorable to all pocket makers and they wish it to be generally known as such.

In case that this trouble should grow into a strike of the entire shop honest workers will not take long in deciding what course to take. They will not only strike, if necessary, but will repudiate that band of "scab-agents," who have acquired control of the Amalgamated.

In case of a strike—where do you stand?

With the striking pocket makers or with the boss and their scab allies??

(Signed)
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
Per Strike Committee.

When work started at 7:30 a. m. of June 27th, it was seen that three scabs were working on pockets. All the I. W. W. members in the entire shop stopped, ready to respond to the strike call, when the foreman fired two pocket makers.

At 10 a. m. the firm told the committee that waited on them that the firm would be ready to confer at 2 p. m.

Just following, this committee meeting with the firm, a committee from the Amalgamated went to the firm and told them that it was unnecessary for them to settle as they could depend on the loyalty of the Amalgamated.

At 2 p. m. as previously arranged, the committee waited upon the firm and was told that the increase would not be given.

At 3 p. m. the Strouse shop, located at Paca and Lombard streets, was cleared of all I. W. W. members, but, as the Amalgamated, true to its despicable traditions, remained at work. At 3:15 o'clock the workers (all I. W. W.) went out in the Strouse shop on Greene and German streets. At 4 p. m. the cutters affiliated with the A. F. of L., left the shop on means.

The Examiners, affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the Bohemian Tailors, affiliated with the Amalgamated, struck at 5:30 p. m. of the same day.

There are about 700 on strike and 300 Amalgamated are making a sorry picture trying to do the work of 1,000 workers, and their dirty job is made considerably harder by the fact that over 90 per cent of all coat makers are out, as well as all the cutters, trimmers and examiners.

The spirit is high and victory is assured. The fight is on—to win the fight.

RALLY AGAINST STEEL TRUST

Continued From Page One

next few days, the company will close down all the operations at its underground mines indefinitely, and thousands of men will be thrown out of employment. We would be very reluctant to take this stand in view of the large number of men who would be thrown out of work, and its effect upon business men in the range towns"—W. J. Olcott, of Duluth, president of the Oliver Iron Mining Co., in an interview appearing in the Duluth Herald on Tuesday afternoon.

Isn't that just splendid!

We are fairly overjoyed to know that Mr. Olcott has at last awakened to the sense of duty he and his company owe the miners and the business people of the range towns, especially Hibbing, and it shows a wonderful change of heart—a melowing pressure that keeps pace with his advancing years.

Let us hope he don't slip.

Less than four years ago, when the people of Hibbing secured an injunction restraining Mr. Olcott's benevolent company from blasting the highlights out of Hibbing, Mr. Olcott caused all of his company's mines within a radius of two miles of Hibbing to be closed down as a punishment to the people for daring to interfere with Mr. Olcott and his company.

Mr. Olcott's heart did not go out to the laboring men and the business people then as it does now, which gives us a few more years in which to jump he will become as one of us, standing witness for what is right and true in all things.

"It will be hard at the start, sure enough.

Then, we recall that just a year ago Mr. Olcott's big-hearted organization led a movement wherein the Oliver Mining Co. and ten other mining concerns operating in this district refused to pay their natives in open defiance of the law. This was done with the avowed purpose of wrecking Hibbing and putting its laborers on the road to starvation out of commission, and Mr. Olcott, safely and comfortably ensconced on his office cushion, really entertained hopes for the success of this novelous proposition. This effort to make the "grass grow in the streets of Hibbing" was to punish the people for having elected to office a man who conducted the affairs of the village in the interest of the people rather than in the interest of the mining companies.

And now see what a change of heart has come about in one short year—"reluctant" he is to do anything that might in any way injure Hibbing or its business people.

But let bygones be bygones. We shall hope for the best, even if Mr. Olcott does threaten to close down operations indefinitely unless the people remain content in their serfdom.

We don't believe much in this strike business, and less in these industrial Workers undertakings, but the thought will intrude itself that if the conditions amongst the miners are as good as Mr. Olcott claims, there would not be much of a chance for the labor agitator to get in his hook.

More possible, too, that Mr. Olcott is running a characteristic mining company blazer—they do that sometimes, and get away with it.

INDUSTRIAL TRENCHES

Continued From Page One

work and walked out. These men were trammers and the mine worked with a number of places unfilled. All day, however, new men were hired and the officials of the company believe that all the places of the striking men will be filled and the operations at the mine will go ahead with the same vim. It appears that men were dissatisfied with some of the officials or foremen of the company, but they have not announced a definite purpose for the walkout. It has been reported that most of the men in the deal have socialistic tendencies and the mining officials are not amazed at the mass tactics. Every precaution will be taken to prevent trouble."

Men with "socialistic tendencies" are on the increase in the labor movement. The ideals of socialism are going to down those of capitalism, some day. That looks like an inevitability, that can't be evaded, or conjured away.

Toole, Utah.—This place is the proper place for job agitation, but one cannot let loose on his views, for you do not know with whom you are talking. There are four rebels here at work at the International Smelting & Refining Co's plant. Dan Buckley is here. The job is fair, considering all. The pay is, for laborers, 8 hours, $2.70, $2.95, $3.20, $3.60, and $4.00. They work three shifts and employ about 3,000 slaves. The company soaks you 10 cents a day to carry you to the job and back, also $1.00 for the hospital fees. Board is good and cost you 50 cents per day for room and board.

While the slaves seem contented they are not, as you run across a few who are rebellious at heart. When you speak of the O. B. U. they do not care to talk further. Of course this is in the glorious state of Utah, where they will not give the I. W. W. a permit to speak on the streets in Salt Lake City, and they mug the sheriff and cheese of police in the I. F. of L. Year Book and inscribe at the top, Friends of Labor. If any foot-loose rebels come this way stop off here and paint it red. It will be better than the Kansas harvest.

L. F. LLOYD.

Springfield, Ill.—After the President's call for mobilization, unemployment in this city is increasing. Manufacturers are laying off help until September 1st. The only factories that are hiring help are the ones filling war orders. They hire through their agents. To get work in the coal mines here, you have to spend a few dollars on your boss in the saloons, or buy your job, as in the factories.

But that is nothing to the system of hiring that the Debris mine has. This company has, not far from its mine, a desert and some swamps that they try to sell. They got them surveyed into what they call one-acre sires. The price for one is $400. They have a real estate agent in the city. You buy the ground from him; $20 down; $10 per month, with 6 per cent interest. The mine is working three days a week, sometimes the miners get empty envelopes, or envelopes with little in them. The ground is cultivated by the foreign born in nearby settlements.

A farmer living near the company's grounds, within the reach of the smelter's fumes, values his hundred acres at 10 cents each. This smelter is here seven years. They bought a row of red houses two years ago near it. But the fumes are so deadly that half of these houses are always empty. The company has a boarding house that looks like a stable. To have fresh air in your room you have to close the windows to keep the fumes out.

The state militia training grounds are here in Springfield. They had to hire additional help to dig trenches. They dug trenches one night, 8 hours, at 50 cents an hour. Contract stuff. Only this: Go home to read the labor papers to find out that there are abundant unemployed in the city, and that day wages are 25 cents an hour for a 9 hour day. There were so many out of work, that the work lasted only three days.

The tin soldiers are not encouraged by the workers here to go to Mexico and kill Mexicans. The tin soldiers think it is better to let the workers take them for bums.

JOE USAPIET.

Marmash, N. D.—I got hold of a contract of the Western Commissary Co., which I inclose. This company operates extra gangs in North Dakota and Minn. N. M. and St. Paul. When the workin' slaves ship out of their places they have got to sign that contract. In case the slave meet with an accident or railroad wreck and lose any part of their body and sue the railroad for damages, the starvation and stomach-robbing company gets the money; because they are, from the time they leave the offices, under its employ. Thus the slaves in this so-called free and civilized country signs their life away.

JOHN BAKER,
Del., 384.

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT
.....(Place and date) 191..

IN CONSIDERATION of employment as.....
by the Western Commissary Company, a corporation, at the rate of.....Dollars permonth for the time I actually work, I hereby agree with the company that these are all the terms and conditions of the contract. In case the work is to be performed at a distance from the place of employment, the company agrees to provide free transportation to such place of employment, but not to return transportation, unless I actually work sixty days for the company. I guarantee that I am qualified to perform the service required by the company and that my work will be found to be satisfactory to the company. I understand thoroughly the conditions under which the work is to be performed, and assume all risks thereof, and agree to release and do now release to the Western Commissary Company any and all claims for damages which I may have against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for injuries to myself from the negligence of the railroad or any of its employes or agents, or both; and I agree not to sue or bring any legal action whatever against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company therefor, and further agree to assign and do now assign to the Western Commissary Company any and all such claims or rights of action which may hereafter, during the term of my employment, arise or accrue to me or to my estate; and I covenant that this agreement shall be binding on my heirs, executors, administrators and all persons whosoever claiming through me.

My signature below certifies that I had read or heard read the foregoing contract and fully understand its purport and effect. Any bank check or cash received by me at the termination of my employment is received in full settlement of all claims against the Western Commissary Company. If return passage to Seattle is provided, final settlement will be made there.

.....
Employe.
(Witness).....

Whereas, The Official Year Book of the Salt Lake Federation of Labor contains under the head of "Friends of Labor" the names and photos of such men as John S. Corless, sheriff of Salt Lake County, the executioner of Joe Hillstrom; Oliver Ellis Pole, W. W. Shoots, for many years gunman of Colorado and Utah; C. N. Straup, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; and others of like ilk,

Therefore, be it resolved by the Revolutionary Propaganda Club of S. L. C. that we condemn the above organization for wilfully misrepresenting these men as friends of the working class.

W. J. LEMON
VIRGINIA STEPHENS
C. J. JACKSON
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Less than a century ago a labor union was outlawed society. Fifty years later there were still many nations where it was illegal to organize and meet only in secrecy.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has just published a compilation of international trade union statistics. It is admittedly incomplete. The latest year for which figures could be obtained from all the nations investigated was 1912. Yet at that time thirteen nations reported a total membership of 13,513,743 organized workers. From such nations as later reports were secured it is shown that the increase since then has been rapid, and, since several quite important countries are not included, it is easily within the truth to say that at present more than 15,000,000 men and women are organized in unions.

The bureau also tried to secure figures showing the financial expenditures of these unions, but was able to obtain information from only eight nations. Strange as it may seem, the United States is one of the countries omitted, because of the imperfection of our statistics. Both Australia and France, with a total union membership of a million and a half, are among the eight unions of the eight nations from which statics were obtained, expended $42,901,304 for benefits in 1912. Allowing for increases in membership it is a conservative estimate to say that fully $50,000,000 is paid out annually by the unions of the world for the relief of their members.

Nearly all of this gigantic structure has been erected in less than fifty years, by a class that its enemies declare to be lacking in that organizing ability which is claimed as the peculiar talent of the capitalist class.—Milwaukee Leader.

CAPITALIST BODIES HELP R.P'S

(Continued from Page One)

lumbia and Hawaii. Every vote of every organization in the state of Ohio was in favor of the action, the other Ohio cities voting being Akron, Canton, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Coshocton, East Liverpool, Elyria, Hamilton, Mansfield, Marietta, Piqua, Portsmouth, Springfield and Zanesville.

The issue involved in No. 16 was whether or not 250,000 railroad engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen and the railroad employing them should be left to fight out their differences that effect 100,000,000 people. These differences pertain to working conditions and apply to every railroad in the United States with 245,894 miles of line.

Where is there an equal move among the workers for the railroad men?

Send all communications for Local 341 to Ed. Ross, Box 532, Eureka, Cal.

Industrial Union Literature And Propaganda Mediums

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

BOOKS

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

Songs of Love and Rebellion—Covington Hall.
Single copies 25c, 6 or more @ 15c.

What Every Mother Should Know—Margaret Sanger

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

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

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

PAMPHLETS

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

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

The Advancing Proletariat—Abner Woodruff.

***Industrial Unionism—The Road to Freedom —J. J. Ettor.**
Ten cents per copy, $5.00 per 100.

Political Action—Capturing the Government—B. E. Nilsson.
Five cents per copy, $2.00 per 100.

Eleven Blind Leaders—B. H. Williams.
Five cents per copy, $2.00 per 100.

One Big Union in the Textile Industry—Ewald Koteagen.
Five cents per copy, $2.00 per 100.

The Revolutionary I. W. W.—Grover H. Perry.
Five cents per copy, $2.00 per 100.

BOOKLETS

How to Overcome the High Cost of Living —T. F. G. Dougherty.

Industrial Unionism and The I. W. W.—Vincent St. John.
Single copies 2c, $2.00 per hundred.

SONGS

I. W. W. Songs (64 pages), Joe Hill Memorial Edition.
Ten cents per copy, $5.00 per 100, $40.00 per 1,000.

SHEET MUSIC

The Rebel Girl—Words and Music by Joe Hill.

Workers of the World Awaken—Words and Music by Joe Hill.
Single copies 75c, 5 for $3.00, or more @ 15c.

FAMOUS REVOLUTIONARY PICTURES AND POST CARDS

Four subjects: The Last Strike, The Peace Pimp, The Tree of Evil.
16x20 inch pictures, each 25c, $1.00 per dozen, $7.00 per 100.
Post cards, 2c each, 15c per dozen, 75c per 100.

STICKERETTES

Striking sticker designs, dubbed, "The Rebel Agitators." Eleven different original designs drawn by Chaplin and finely printed in red and black on best quality gummed paper.
Put up in waxed envelopes containing 10 of each design, or a total of 110 Stickerettes, price 15c.
Also in larger pasteboard boxes of ten of these envelopes at $1.00 each, a total of 1100 Stickerettes.

I. W. W. PENNANTS

Or One Big Union Banners, 11x14 inches of the finest quality red felt. The emblem and wording is done in three durable and striking colors.
Each 25c, 25 for only $3.75.

SPECIAL OFFER

An introductory package containing one each of all pamphlets listed, Song Book and Vest Pocket Edition of Walsh Report, value 75c, will be mailed on receipt of only 50c.

Prices given include carriage prepaid.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU
112 Hamilton Av. Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

HOTEL FINING SYSTEM

The fining system is universal. Hotel and restaurant owners use the fining system to rob their employes of a part or all of the meager wage they promise to pay them.

In many hotels and restaurants there are more than a hundred house laws, for which a fine is imposed for the breaking of any, and not one of these is justified by city, state or national laws.

The fines range from five cents to the amount of wages paid. You may be fined for doing a thing that, previously, you were fined for not doing. It depends largely on the mugsoty moods of your bosses. For instance, in one of the "Loop" cafes (Chicago) the auditor has the authority to impose a fine of fifty cents or a dollar, on any waiter who fails to return his blank checks after each meal. It all depends upon what mood the auditor happens to be in, whether it will be fifty cents or a dollar.

You are fined for talking, and for not talking. For smiling, and not smiling. You are fined for working slow, for working too fast; for making a noise, and for not being servile. You are fined for not being able to understand the uninteligent order of an ignorant and brutal boss; for being too fresh; for drinking, smoking, etc! In fact, you must ask permission to do anything, and yet you may be fined for asking. You are fined for sitting down, for reading a newspaper, for using the guest toilet room, even though the helpa' toilet room be out of order. You are fined for resenting an insult, for being late to work, and for leaving for home before you apologize to your boss for even thinking of home.

You are charged excessively for breakage. For breaking a dish that cost from five to twenty cents, you are charged from fifty cents to a dollar. You are charged for the things the guest break or steal. In many places you must put up a security for the silver and glassware you use to serve the guest with. And if for any reason it is not returned you forfeit the security.

Who eats from that is filched from these slaves? The most of this graft is divided between the managers, bookkeepers, etc. Managers explain that the fining system is necessary for discipline. But that is a damned lie. He is a thief and a grafter.

One waiter from Washington city told me that he worked in a hotel where they had what they called a bad system. He accidentally broke one of a hundred cups, and was charged two dollars for it. The next day he very quietly broke the handles off of the remaining, cups. No one knew who did it. The waiter, who had left the city, wrote the owners that it was he who did it, and told them why. The result was that the fining system in that house was abolished.

L. S. CLUMLEY.

Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Worker E. F. Bobsene, your old card, from 1911-14, has been recovered. Will forward same when your address is known. Wm. Chance, 214 E. Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Circulation Statement

Previously reported gain	1,180
Subs received during week	159
Subs expiring this week	81
Gain for the week	78
Loss for the week	22
Total gain to date	1,156

There is mail at Local 174, 338 Fifth street, Oakland, Calif., for R. E. Meredith, Gordon Ballard, H. Waldorf, Harry Lenox, E. De Santis, Mrs. Blair, L. Macy, H. M. Stern and Allen Mayer.

The winners in the El Rebelde benefit are: 1st prize, No. 897, R. Safforess, 661 Greenwich street, San Francisco, Calif.; 2nd prize, 1234, Manuel Lopez, 1233 Fletcher street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 3rd prize, 455, J. Lombardia, 458 Alisa street, Los Angeles, Calif. The benefit, which was held on June 15, was a big success; all proceeds go to our Spanish paper, El Rebelde.

Fellow Worker Chance has resigned as secretary Fellow-Worker T. J. Thorne has been placed in charge of affairs of Local Union No. 61. Address all communications to No. 18, East Missouri Avenue. The headquarters of the Branch of No. 400, A. W. O., has been moved from No. 214 East Missouri ave., to No. 18 East Missouri ave.

Before we could make arrangements accordingly, our linotypers informed us that Monday, July 4, would be a holiday with them as well as Tuesday, July 4. This compels us to go to press later than usual, and to exclude from our columns matter that would be received in the usual course. This will account also for the non-appearance of the article on Mexico promised in our last issue. Under the pressure of events, we couldn't find time to write it. However, there is more other matter in this issue that bears directly and indirectly on the same subject; and will answer the purpose to a great extent, instead.

The trouble in the Pittsburg district over the agreement signed there discloses some interesting facts regarding the conduct of the miners' officials there. Says a recent letter from the men on the strike situation:

"There is no mistake at all why the miners of District No. 5 should not be working. Slavery days are a thing of the past. Abraham Lincoln, our deceased President, freed all laborers and it looks today as if our district officials are trying to enforce slavery days upon the miners of this district and they are trying to ignore our decisions. Scabs in this state held in Harrisburg insisting upon the minimum load certain quantities of the best dust in each car.

The mining law tells the miners of Pennsylvania they shall load all the cuttings before blasting and not for the purpose of saving any dust explosion. The miners see that they are confronting so if the district officials would stop advertising in newspapers how many miners are starting to work and leave it to the new scale committee it is certain they could reach an agreement and get other conditions to work with.

The following letter sent to M