

From Primitive Man to Agriculture

By ABNER E. WOODRUFF

(The following is chapter I. of a book just issued by Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 400 entitled "The Evolution of American Agriculture" by Abner E. Woodruff.)

"And the day came when the 'ancestor' of man swung himself down from the branches of the trees, where he had previously dwelt, and walked upright on the earth."

We may never know just when that wonderful event occurred. Time and many earthly changes have so obscured and buried the evidence that, tho our scientists delve and dig with ceaseless energy and painstaking care, they must yet resort to physical analogies for proof of the contention that we are an evolution out of another and primitive species. The "link" to complete the chain may be missing — the absolute connection of the human race with the "tree dwellers" may never be established — but, among the educated and enlightened, it will never be doubted in the least.

In the realm of Biology, the validity of the Law of Evolution cannot well be questioned, and we are quite justified in any attempt we may make to reconstruct that romantic period when the hairy denizens of the tree tops went thru those changes that finally developed a creature, bold enough to descend upon the ground and, club in hand, battle with the carnivorous beasts for the coveted right to live. We may well picture the first tree dweller that developed the human thumb — the thumb set so far forward on the hand and of such a length that it could be opposed to the other fingers — and imagine the advantages he possessed over his fellows amid the leafy canopies. We may see him plucking the fruits and nuts with greater dexterity; swinging from limb to limb with greater certainty of grasp; clutching at the throat of his adversary with a deadlier grip; striking with a fist instead of slapping with an open paw; and, for the first time wielding a club in the enforcement of his developing will. How formidable this human handed tree dweller must have been to the other inhabitants of the forest! Ah, how wonderful that provision of nature which transmitted the thumb on down the line of his descendants!

The law of claw and fang decided disputes among the tree dwellers and, most of all, it decided the question of mating. The human handed one, by reason of his greater ability to fight — through a better courage, generated by a consciousness of physical superiority — compelled the reproduction of his type thru the more perfect females of his kind.

Some have said that hunger first drove the developing "man" to forsake the trees and seek his food upon the ground, but I incline to the belief that the greater range of experiences possible to the human-handed one so developed his mental faculties, so increased his courage, that his first excursions afield were the

result of experiment, the product of pure daring, and in the nature of adventure. I like to imagine that first foray into the formerly forbidden realm — the hesitating progress outward from the shadows, club in hand — the savage dash of the wild dog — the sure swing of the weapon — the crash of wood on flesh — the yelp — the angry snarl — the crash again — blow on blow — the savage shrieks — the howls of pain — the panic stricken flight of the dog — and the new "man," bleeding, bellowing in his fury, brandishing his club, but victorious — master of the scene.

From encounter to encounter, man went; contending for every inch of his progress. Gradually he became more erect upon his hips; his feet and legs changed to conform to his new environment; the set of the head upon the spinal column changed; the brain pan enlarged; the brain developed; the infinity of new experiences produced a higher intelligence and man became truly man. At first he dwelt in caves, from which he drove the wolf and bear. He lived on fruits and nuts and roots and berries; on birds and small wild creatures that he caught with greatest cunning. Then he discovered fire and, presently the art of cookery.

Wonderful! Wonderful, was the discovery of fire! It is the turning point in prehistoric life. It set man completely apart from the balance of animated nature. It divorced him from the beasts and pointed the way to the conquest of the Earth. It extended his hunting grounds to the rivers, lakes and seas, for now, thru cookery, he could safely eat the fish. It broadened his range of travel and robbed the winter of its frigid terrors. No wonder he worshipped the fire! Around it they gathered to prepare their food, to bask in its warmth, to moon and dream of their adventures, to counsel with their fellows, and weave fantastic notions that finally resolved themselves into the rudiments of religion.

How precious was the fire! It must not be lost! At first the aged, the young, the crippled guarded the sacred flames, but later this duty devolved upon the woman. In the last period of her pregnancy and while the child was too young to be carried about, the woman kept the holy vigil. A natural conservator she readily took charge of what was brought to the fire and presently assumed command of those who came to the fire. Woman was master and thru her was born the institution of the family. Thru her also was born herding, for the wounded kid, healed by her hand, became the domesticated goat and fed about the slopes near the cave under her watchful care.

In her hours of leisure she wandered by the brook and gathered the plants that she knew were good to eat. One day she pulled the weeds and grasses from around a plant that she hoped to gather later, when

it should be full grown and edible; by this act Agriculture was born, and for ages following woman was the agriculturist.

So long did woman till the soil with pointed stick and stone hoe and man hurl the spear and draw the bow that a difference in the structure of male and female shoulder blades resulted and today a woman

cannot hurl a stone with any kind of precision. The memory of these ages when women was the agriculturist comes down to us from barbaric, thru historic times, for all the ancient Gods of agriculture had female names and feminine attributes. All Hail! Agriculture! But better — All Hail! Woman! Woman who has brought us the best that civilization can afford!

The American Freedom Convention and One Big Union

By AUSTIN H. SIMONY

The revolution within the A. F. of L. goes on. Scarcely any meeting or convention of craft union men may be held these days without the floor becoming the scene of the ever more sharp conflict between conservative craft unionism and revolutionary industrial unionism.

It was so at the American Freedom Convention in Chicago the last few days of September. Called to seek the release of all class-war prisoners and the re-establishment of civil liberty in the United States, the feature of its sessions was a debate on the One Big Union.

The fight broke when "Bob" Buck of Chicago submitted a preliminary report of the committee on resolutions, moving to table, among other proposals, an endorsement of the O. B. U. — O. Schachtman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, New York, who proposed the resolution, led the fight against laying it aside.

For three hours pyrotechnics of oratory burst over the convention. Some delegates declared that the O. B. U. and its project of a general strike were the only means of effecting the ends for which the meeting was called. Others agreed that industrial action through a single national organization of all industries was the ultimate solvent of these as of other problems; but that a specific endorsement of the O. B. U. would deprive the amnesty movement of the needed support of the conservative unions. An earnest brother from Peoria rose, late in the debate, to plead as follows:

"Brothers, I represent one of these here conservative unions. I had a scrap to get sent down here. I had a scrap to get my union to endorse this here convention. I'll have a harder scrap to get'em to support this freedom movement. I and my brothers won the last scrap. I think we can win the next one. But we can't if you come out and endorse this here O. B. U., they call it. Don't tie our hands so that we can't do anything for our comrades and brothers in jail."

That argument prevailed. Many delegates recognized in it a description of their own position. A large majority voted to return the resolution to the committee for restatement. Forced thus to make some declaration in favor of industrial unionism, and

willing to do so in any way that would not imperil the immediate issues, the committee wrote the following statement into its final report:

"The American Freedom Convention pledges itself to urge in its propaganda the utter futility of merely petitioning Congress or passing resolutions or begging those who should be servants of the people to be loyal to the people, when their bread and butter depends upon their betraying the people in favor of the private owners of industry. We urge in addition that all elements of the population who love freedom proceed with all possible speed to organize in such a way that, if the usurpers of tyrannical power do not heed the will of the people, effective means may be invoked to compel them to do so. In particular we recommend to all delegates who represent labor unions to work for the united action of all labor that the power of solidarity may insure victory in this fight for freedom."

The declaration of principles including that paragraph was passed unanimously. At the conclusion of its reading, it was moved that all delegates sign the document in order that all might share the consequences of possible prosecution by the government.

"It's a second Declaration of American Independence," said Irwin St. John Tucker. "It should be signed and framed in the style of the document of '76."

So India ink and large sheets of Bristol board were procured, and the names of 292 delegates representing 1,500,000 American citizens were written under the statement.

Three elements made up the delegate-body. The majority were radical members of conservative craft unions. There were many Socialists. The minority was composed of professional liberals. These last cut a small figure; they knew it and accepted it with genial grace. They admitted that they alone had been unable to make amnesty a successful, or even a general, issue. They acquiesced in the determination of the labor delegates to take control of the convention and of the subsequent work for release of political and industrial prisoners. So the American Freedom Foundation which now is in process of gestation, the seed of it having been fertilized at the convention, is being built up as primarily

a national federation of labor unions with a special function and aim.

What its methods will be is yet beyond saying. But, by the will of the convention, they will not be merely political. Disillusionment and determination characterized the thought and utterances of members of the convention. The statement of principles opens with this:

"Democracy no longer exists in the United States. One by one the rights of a free people have been stripped from us until our government is a republic in name only."

"It is folly to talk about American civil rights," said Albert De Silver of the National Civil Liberties Bureau, New York. "They don't exist any more. If

we want civil liberty in this country we must remake the government into a real industrial democracy."

Irwin St. John Tucker, whose case comes up before the Supreme Court within a few weeks, said:

"Don't petition to keep me out of prison. If you Socialists don't want us to go to jail, DEMAND that the case against us be dropped and then back up your demand with an organization that will compel compliance."

To effect such an organization the immediate action committee elected by the convention is taking steps to call a conference of all national bodies with aims similar to its own to meet in New York some time in November.

The Conscience of A Dum-Dum Bullet

By QUASIMODO VON BELVEDERE

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CHAPTER I.

In Which the Author Resolves to Discontinue all Tonsorial Culture of His face; and his Forecast of the Reactionary Influence which the Unhindered growth of Vegetation upon his Chin shall Exercise Over the Coming Proletarian Civilization.

One murky evening when Matys, (who is not only my most faithful servant, but also the most resourceful literary adviser) came to take off my boots he made a remark that startled me: "Have you ever witnessed the dying of a man? — or an animal — An impressive spectacle," he continued after a pause, accepting my silence as attestation to my interest in the subject. "How infinitely more fascinating it must be to observe the feverish heaving and the spasmodic coughs of the expiring of an entire civilization?— There is a truly Divine spectacle for you, sir!"

The "New Freedom" I was reading dropped from my hands. "Certainly I should like to see it," I cried, although I realized only a fraction of the immense import of his words.

Matys did not appear to hear me; he had my left foot in his lap and was unlacing my boot, but his mien was as grave as that of a surgeon, extirpating an appendix from the abdomen of a king. "The main artery of civilization's body had already been severed; the stench of its putrid blood is penetrating even here to the virgin forest. — The end is near. A person ought to be living in some large city during these epochal developments, where he could see things.— This is no time to be loafing in the woods."

"If it be so ordained that civilization perish," I said somewhat disconcertedly, extending to Matys the other foot for undressing, "by what signs shall be heralded the approaching dooms-day?"

"The signs are glaring at you already from all directions; I need indicate to you only the fundamental one, sir" said Matys, "and this symptom alone will

wake you up to the fact that your civilization is mortally ill."

Your privileged class was inoculating and fostering the opinions of the masses by the means of the school and the press, precisely after the method of your feudalistic predecessors, who held the mind of the peasantry in subjection by the means of the church. When the feudalistic caste became so corrupt, and its church so artificialized as to cease to command the respect of the peasantry, the whole system fell. Now, it is obvious that the masses are becoming a trifle suspicious of your press—. Do you see anything in it?"

I gasped with bewilderment at the acumen of Matys — I surely had seen something in his words. I realized in a flash that the doom to the privileges of my class is impending already. If Matys himself only knew how wise he was he would not remain my servant very long — I never imagined that a meaning of such immense import could be crowded into one sentence. However, after a sober thought much of my fright disappeared. "It seems true enough," said I, "that our press is losing its grip upon the mind of the masses because, during the past three years I have lost seven millions on my investments in the press — and what did I get for the seven millions? The public did the exact opposite to what my publications advocated—when I urged the acceleration of production the workers threw down their tools and went on strike. That looks to me like revolution; but, cannot we captains of industry get behind the radical press and bring the revolutionists back upon the conservative path with the same chances of success as our forefathers contrived to neutralize the economic effect of Christianity by getting control of the churches, and having preached to the Christians doctrines exactly antipodal to those of Christ??? You know that every Pope, as well as every Christian king has been an anti-christ!— Ha, ha, ha," I laughed, "I am a Bushwawiki already; throw all my razors and all my perfumes and cosmetic powders into the ash-can — never shall my whiskers be shaved again!!!"

Matys was very skeptical concerning the possibility of my success; he extemporized to me quite masterly the idea that, like Christianity, Socialism shall remain immune to adulteration for at least one century. This argument however, I do not consider as absolutely conclusive, and it shall not deter me from my resolution — I always had fair luck in gambling. I have well conceived that my new role entailed a temporary renouncement of many of my luxuries, as well as a great deal of comfort — and that it shall yield me the contempt and ridicule of all my short-sighted colleagues — and that includes ninety-nine percent of them; for, capitalists, possessed of my sense, or that of Raymond Robins are not common. All this had considerably saddened my mind. To renounce life-long enjoyed privileges is not a simple matter; only an individual with noble mind and a great will power could give them up without a murmur. "So it's coming to this," I mused, "that our great country, governed by the

people and for the people shall perish from the world."

"There you are mistaken," commented Matys, "this great commonwealth shall continue to be governed by the people and for the people — but, it shall be governed contrary to the advice of your press. The \$7,000,000 deficit in your publishing ventures attests to that tendency — does it not?"

"In about a month," said I, "I shall have a respectable crop of whiskers, so let us prepare to return to Chicago by the first of July, — from there we may be able better to observe the last kicks of the expiring civilization."

(To be continued)

Editors note:— In the next issue of O. B. U. the noble Quasimodo proposes to relate his vicissitudes in Chicago. If the board of directors of his corporation won't have him interned in Kankakee, he may yet be able to tell us some absorbing adventures.

QUERIES

By Covington Ami

If, as General Disque asserts in "System" for September, "We found a cure for strikes by giving the Workers partial control and management of industry, from which also enormously increased production resulted," upon what facts do he and his kind charge the I. W. W., which holds that once the Workers are in full possession and management of the industries there will not be, not only no strikes, but a production of wealth such as the world never yet has seen, with intending the destruction of society? Are they not being refuted by their own acts and condemned out of their own mouths?

If England, France, Japan and the United States, to say nothing of the empires in embryo, can only be saved by super-production and foreign markets, How long do you think it will be before the world's workers are again called to "Armageddon?"

If one hundred million Russians and eighty million Germans, to say nothing to the Turks, Persians, Indians and Chinese, are to be enslaved in order to pay the war debts, what will be the standard of living of the rest of the World's Workers?

If it was their duty to die and be mutilated in order to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, how does it come that the French Workers have not received a title deed to a single lump of iron ore in the recaptured provinces? Could you thus make "savages" forego all share of captured wealth?

AN ALASKA O. B. U.

Private advices from Juneau, Alaska, state that the strike of metal miners there is still on. A good many of the men have left and are working in other camps.

A convention made up of delegates from the various mining sections of Alaska was held in Juneau recently and plans were laid for the organization of a One Big Union for that territory. A preamble very much like that of the I. W. W. and a constitution were adopted subject to acceptance by the rank and file by referendum vote. The name of the new organization is to be The Alaska Industrial Union. One estimate places the number of miners in Alaska at the present time at 6,000.

Solidarity in I. U. No. 800 is shattered. Utah has reared up on her hind legs and is glaring ferociously at Colorado; Minnesota is snarling at Montana and Montana is milling 'round in circles looking for a tail hold; individualism has busted loose and competition is running hog-wild. The ruction started when we began publishing the list of new members by states and provinces taken in from week to week. Looks like we had started something that was going to be hard to stop. At that, the boss is the only one worrying.

(From No. 800's "Official Bulletin.")

President Wilson vetoed prohibition, because the war is over. He also demanded harsh action against the coal miners, because the war is not over. Incidentally it may be remarked that both measures were desired by the capitalists.

The Worker Before the Big Boss

By John Meadline.

When the long, long day is over
 And the Big Boss gives me my pay,
 I hope it won't be hell-fire,
 As some of the parsons say.
 And I hope that it won't be heaven,
 With some of the parsons I've met—
 All I want is rest and quiet,
 Just quiet to rest and forget.
 Look at my face, toil-furrowed,
 Look at my calloused hands;
 Master, I've done thy bidding,
 Wrought in Thy many lands.
 Wrought for the little Master,
 Big-bellied they be, and rich;
 I've done their desire for a daily hire,
 And I die like a dog in a ditch.
 I have used the strength Thou hast given,
 Thou knowest I did not shirk;
 Three score years of labor,
 Thine be the long day's work.
 And now, Big Master, I'm broken,
 And bent and twisted and scarred;
 But I've held my job, and Thou knowest,
 And Thou wilt not judge me hard.
 Thou knowest my sins are many,
 And often I've played the fool—
 Whisky and cards and women,
 They made me the devil's tool.
 I was just like a child with money,
 I flung it away with a curse;
 Feasting with fawning parasites,
 Or glutting a harlot's purse.
 Then back to the woods repentant,
 Back to the mill or the mine,
 I who was worker of workers,
 Everything in my line.
 Everything hard—but hard work,
 (I'd no more brains than a kid),
 A brute with brute strength to labor,
 Doing as I was bid.
 Living in camps with men folks,
 A lonely and loveless life;
 Never the kiss of a sweetheart,
 Ne'er the caress of a wife.
 A brute with brute strength to labor,
 And they were so far above—
 Yet I'd gladly have gone to the gallows,
 For one little look of love.
 I, with the strength of two men,
 Savage and shy and wild,
 Yet how I'd have treasured a woman,
 And the sweet, warm kiss of a child.
 Well, 'tis Thy world and Thou knowest,
 I curse, and my ways may be rude,
 But I've lived my life as I found it,
 And I've done my best to be good.
 I, the primitive toiler,
 Half naked and grimed to the eyes,
 Sweating it deep in their ditches,
 Swining it stark in their styies.

Hurling down forests before me,
 Spanning tumultuous streams,
 Down in the ditch building o'er me
 Palaces fairer than dreams.
 Boring the rock to the ore-bed,
 Driving the road through the fen,
 Resolute, dumb, uncomplaining,
 A man in a world of men.
 Master, I've filled my contract,
 Wrought in Thy many lands;
 Not by my sins wilt Thou judge me,
 But by the work of my hands.
 Master, I've done Thy bidding,
 And the light is low in the west,
 And the long, long shift is over—
 Master, I've earned it—Rest.

WHOEVER IS WHO

By Raymond Corder.

Jon Rocks, he stole a big franchise—
 They put him in the Senate;
 The "surging masses" thought him wise,
 Their ballots helped him win it.
 John Dub, he stole a loaf of bread—
 He "surged" you see and hence,
 At Joliet, so I have read,
 Is now his residence.

THE DREAMER

By Paul M.

They say that man is subject
 To his environment,
 That every thing and object
 Holds mind and vision bent.
 It may be true, but I can see,
 Though living in the slum,
 Though huts and hovels shelter me,
 My eyes are 'bove the skum.
 Though Nature's failures, prostitutes,
 Surround my daily life,
 Though soulless men and greedy plutes,
 My life they make a strife.
 Though living in the huts and hovels,
 And toiling in the mill,
 And sweating deep in Nature's bowels,
 My vision cannot kill.
 They may deport me if they will,
 To some far distant land,
 But even exile cannot kill,
 My vision noble, grand.
 They may in dungeons, bastiles cast,
 Or hang, or crucify,
 But to my vision I hang fast,
 Their "Justice" I defy.
 Although in gutters dwelling,
 And hungry, freezing walk,
 The tongue that I am spelling—
 Tomorrow's children talk.

The Difference Between a King and a President

(A CRAB'S-EYE VIEW)
BY WALTER C. HUNTER

One would think that in this great republic which holds the universal patents and copyrights on democracy there would be a clearer idea of the difference between a monarchy and a democracy than there is. But so bemuddled is the average mind these days we frequently hear people say it would be a good thing were the United States to become a monarchy like Great Britain.

Though utterly unthinkable, it may be well to compare the relative merits of the two institutions: monarchy and republic. A king is an autocrat. He consults only his own whims, caprices, moods, thoughts, desires, his butler and his wife. He is absolutely free to do as he wishes with his people's sovereignty. He can plunge them into war, conscript them, abolish their constitutional liberties, tax them, run them into billions of debt and otherwise squander their wealth and on one can gainsay him. He is all-powerful and a creature of his own sweet will.

On the other hand, a president is completely the servant of the people. He has no rights of his own. His function is limited to carrying out orders. He can't even go out to get a shave or a shine or go to the toilet after taking a dose of castor oil without first consulting the people. Moreover, while a king can live on in utter contempt of his people and refuse them audience unless it suits his whim, a president is free of access at all times to any of the people. He must receive them, listen to them, heed their petitions. Not only can a king refuse to receive delegations from his people but he can have them arrested for lese majesty if they criticize him, fail to pay him the required respect, or interrupt at a public meeting to ask a pertinent question. He can maintain a private war at his people's expense of life and money and refuse to inform them anything about it, impose a censorship on the press and examine private mail. In other words in a monarchy there is no freedom.

But how different in our freedom-loving republic! How different where men dare to stand up and assert their manhood rights! There everything is free, even the air! You can do anything you want to. That's the beauty of a republic. The president freely mingles and talks not only *AT* but *WITH* the people at all times. Moreover it's all guaranteed in the constitution, writ down in black and white. Thus are the people's rights protected. So great is the advance of a republic over a monarchy.

The noticeably great difference between a monarchy and a republic is readily evident by a comparison between President Wilson (the devil save 'im!) and King George. Lloyd George can't do a thing on his own hook. He has to be forever consulting the king. He leads a dog's life, King George bosses him so. But look at our Secty. of State Lansing, proud and free, absolutely free to do anything he

pleases. He takes orders from no one; even the president doesn't dare interfere with his work. Parliament, too, is completely subject to the king's orders, while the American Congress is so manfully and subservient to none that president Wilson would not even think of trying to boss or bulldoze it.

Moreover, kings can go gallivanting and junketing round butting into everybody's business but neglecting their own. They don't have to know anything, whereas a president has to know everything (and some of them know even more!). Kings can be silent, whereas the greatest desideratum in a president is that he be a good talker and have a poor memory. Kings are great spendthrifts; presidents natural savers. Once a king squandered as much as 4 millions on a foreign war; but, God be praised! presidents are not like that. They spend millions for schools houses and education, for medical research and for sick benefits, old age pensions and paying people living wages and all sorts of humanitarian common sense, but never waste so much as a thousand on barbarous impoverishing war.

Now that we have made the great advantage of a republic over a monarchy so muddled clear, we think it should put an end to the desire to turn this republic into a monarchy. For, remember! If you say anything a king doesn't like his private detective will grab you and, Bingo! into jail you go.

That settled, let's out and greet the Belgian king.

I. W. W. SONGBOOK IN JEWISH

The songs of the I. W. W. will now also be sung in the language of the patriarchs.

Our Jewish Fellow Workers wish to announce that the first edition of the first I. W. W. songbook in Jewish is now ready for delivery. The price is 10 cents per copy, with no discounts. The proceeds goes one half to the Defense Fund and one half to our Jewish paper "Der Industrialer Arbeiter." The songs are edited by Fellow Worker Philip Kurinsky. Orders and remittances should be sent either to Morris Kurinsky, 396 Bristol st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or to "Der Industrialer Arbeiter," 1001 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

The heart of the American and the European capitalists is all set on General Denikin and his murderous hordes. They are supporting him all they can. After Denikin has taken Moscow it will be all off with Bolshevism, they say, and after that they think they will have broken the backbone of the world's labor movement. The Bolsheviks would rather have peace, but being denied it they propose to treat Denikin as they have treated Yudenitch and Kolchak. After that there is apt to be some peace on earth.

The Ghurkas of Democracy

BY COVINGTON AMI

Under the caption of "How The Money Goes," The Gaelic American of October 4th., editorially charges "That out of the handsome loans our Administration made England, fully \$3,000,000,000 was reloaned to the brutal government of the Czar and its reactionary Kerensky — Milyukoff — Rodzianko successor," while "The Irish World of the same date editorially quotes the Roscommon (Ireland) Herald of September 6th., as follows: "When in America Mr. T. P. O'Connor procured a considerable grant from President Wilson's private fund, which on this side would be known as the 'American Secret Service Fund'. Of this 10,000 pounds (\$50,000) went to the Freeman's Journal to make the staff safe for democracy, the League of Nations and the "14" points."

It seems as if every one in Ireland had been wondering how the Freeman's Journal kept going with all Erin against it until that unlamented journal was forced into bankruptcy. It is all very interesting, especially to us Americans who thought we were being taxed and bullybegged for the wherewithal to obsquatulate the Hun.

Then, a few days ago, I read a dispatch which said some American commission over around Poland had "sold" large quantities of supplies to the "North-western Russian Government," and I thought how nice it was to have an Ally to loan money to, to set up "Governments" with, so "we" could sell the ally's set-up things and thusly get "our" money back. It sure has Mark Twain's famous "cat and rat farm" beat forty miles, all right. Then I pickel up American Industries for October and read a splendid article by their "General Counsel," Mr. James A. Emery against the dangers of democracy, especially of Industrial democracy, of which he says: "We talk about industrial democracy. That is a very dangerous term," which is just what I've been trying my best to drive into the heads of certain persons for, lo, these many days. I commend Fellow worker Emery's entire article to all "Undesirable Citizens" as extremely interesting reading.

Then I happened across a copy of Texas Petroleum News, a capitalist trade journal, and ran across another exceedingly interesting article, this time by another attorney for the Plutocracy, Mr. Geo. W. Fisher, "Editor International Oil Worker", published as the official organ of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, and ran across this wonderfully lucid example of sycophantic bootlicking: "Now a word about our organization. Some folks seem to think that any organization of oil field workers must necessarily be a bunch of dynamiters. This association will not permit the radical or I. W. W. element in its ranks. It is governed by an executive board of sound, conservative trade unionists who use every known means to curb the radical element." Then I knew where some more good American money is going to be used by the Setups to fight Industrial

Democracy. Mr. Fisher further promises the Lords of Oil that if they will ONLY let his crowd bootlick them, "working conditions in the oil fields and refineries will be stable, the relation between the employer and employee will be harmonious" and "a satisfied working force producing the maximum of efficiency", and that with "the I. W. W. and the direct actionist eliminated, conditions in the oil industry would be 10 percent improved". Going some! But why not promise the Bosses a 100 percent improvement instead of only a measly 10 percent? "Some Labor Union." "Some" dynamiter of logic and commonsense is Editor Fisher. Also "some liar" and "some cheap skate". When one knows, as I do that but for the heroic struggle of the I. W. W. lumberjacks in Louisiana and the dauntless spirit of its members in the Oil Fields of Oklahoma, that Fisher and his "Union" would not now be in existence, would not dare to open their mouths in any Southern State, one sure thinks lots more of curdogs than he used to and far less of some things that call themselves men.

All of which reminds me somehow or other of the Ghurka regiments sent into Ireland to help make the world safe for democracy — the poor Ghurkas didn't know what they were doing, but these Ghurkas of Gompersism seem to have a pretty clear idea of what their job is, all right: "A satisfied working force PRODUCING" to "the MAXIMUM." "Some Labor Union." Poor Ghurkas!

INDISCREET CONFESSIONS OF LABOR LEADERS

BY COVINGTON AMI

Mr. Ralph M. Easley of the Civic Federation recently wrote a letter to Mr. William Fellowes Morgan (see The Nation of 9-20-10) of the Episcopal Church taking that and several other Churches to task for the disloyalty being shown by many of their priests and preachers to Easley's masters. Among other gems he let the following out of his nut: "The trouble with many of these preacher-secretaries of these social service movements is that they do not differentiate between social reform and socialism, while many of them are socialists, pure and simple, and do not wish to differentiate. *The American Federation of Labor and Railway Brotherhoods have all they can do to beat down the forces of disorder in their own fields and, from what I hear, some of them think that the employing and business classes, who largely dominate the boards of trustees of the churches — the Protestant churches at least — should protect them from attack in the rear by church organizations.*"

Mr. Glenn H. Plumb in a recent article (see Reconstruction for October) has this to say: "It has not often been commented upon that the introduction of the Simms Bill went far to allay the unrest and to make the ending of the strikes possible, and that the union leaders in speaking courageously as to

actual dangers, assuaged the fears of the membership that nothing was being done. It is generally true that unrest is not imparted to large masses of men by agitators, but by economic conditions. In this instance it is vividly true (it was!) for depreciated currency was the great agitator, and the plan for nationalization was brought before Congress, not because the strategy concerning Congress dictated the move, but because of the strategy as concerning the men themselves. The leaders ("some" leaders!) had their plans, based upon the plebiscite of last year, but they had to accelerate them to relieve this situation.

(All italics in both quotations are mine. C. A.)

It is said that "An honest confession is good for the soul", but I doubt if the super-safe and super-sane Higher-Ups at the head of the Federation and the Brotherhoods will appreciate these indiscretions of their lieutenants. I know that if I were in their places I would not want any one telling it around, especially among "the men themselves," that the "strategy" I and my friends were carrying on behind the curtains was for the purpose of beating "down

the forces of disorder", especially when said forces were the aforesaid "men themselves" out on strike. But it aint ME talking — it's the Lieutenants of the Leaders THEMSELVES.

If it were not for the tragic days in which we live, one could enjoy a merry ha-ha at the sight of these Lieutenants proving-up on their Leaders all the Industrialists have charged them with, — Manipulating the proletariat for Plutocracy.

As it is, it is enough to make the angels weep and Jesus Christ rise once again from the tomb to hear a hireling like Easley taking the entire Church to task for treason to the Kaisers of Capital! How low they must think the Church has fallen when the Plutocracy dares to delegate to a paranoiac underling the task of lecturing it as regards its social duties!

But this is not the best of it all: if the rank and file of the Unions and the Churches (this on their OWN confessions), and all the Liberal and Radical forces are fast turning against it, I would say — CAPITALISM IS SUICIDING. And, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow!"

Prominent Politician Foresees Collapse of Capitalism

James Hamilton Lewis, U. S. Senator from the state of Illinois, recently made a rather remarkable speech before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

He made the prediction that President Wilson soon would declare himself in favor of "socialization" of all resources of the United States including railroads, coal and oil.

The senator declared himself also in favor of rather far-reaching changes in the same direction.

"We are now on the brink where we must make the choice", he said. "Your after days will either be in times of anarchy and chaos or in a period of peace and prosperity according to your decision."

"The test is whether you will have the impending changes affected by a revolution or by a slow and sane method. The changes can be brought about gradually if we follow a policy of educating the public."

"You have a duty in teaching the leader who advises violence and lawlessness that he is inviting his own following to sure death. Let us summon the labor representatives, the clerks, the men of affairs into a counter-organization, based on the government of law and order, to oppose the others who counsel violence."

Senator Lewis is just like the other intentional or unintentional prevaricators.

The fact is that the most radical elements of the country are unanimous in advising and propagating industrial unionism, by means of which the workers shall be able to take over and continue production when capitalism collapses. We the elements described as "lawless and violent," are thus the only elements that make for a peaceful solution. If our advice is followed, if the capitalist class will voluntarily abdicate from the ownership and management of the industries and cease extorting rent, interest and profit, and join our efforts to build up industrial productive organs, then there will be no disorder, no violence, no bloodshed. There is no other way of avoiding it, because there is no other way of con-

tinuing production so that people will get the necessities of life.

When Senator Lewis threatens us with death and wants to form a counter-organization, he is inviting the disaster that he claims to fear.

All that we the so called "lawless and violent" elements have to propose is a practical plan for a peaceful solution of the social problem, now that the capitalist class have brought it to a passus where it must be solved or we must go under in revolution. We are not clamoring for any revolution. That is being brought on by capitalists and their spokesmen of the Wilson-Lewis type, when they try to retain by force a system of production that no longer fills the needs of the people. What we are clamoring for is the awakening of the working class to a realization of the danger that is right over us, and to a sense of social responsibility which will make them quickly gather in industrial unions, by means of which we can prevent production and distribution from totally collapsing, when control slips out of the hands of the capitalist class.

We are the orderly elements of society who want to save civilization. Wilson and Lewis have made common cause with those who would allow the whole structure of society go to pieces in violence and bloodshed for the selfish purpose of saving their position as exploiters and rulers.

Wilson and Lewis and the capitalist class are in revolt against the laws of economic evolution, and that is the reason they have to think of threatening us with death. We have no such thoughts.

No socialization scheme of the kind that provides for the continuance of a class of parasites can stop the arrival of the social order we desire. The ball has now started rolling down-hill and it will not stop, before it gets to the bottom, that is to a society of industrial communism, in which there shall be no capitalists.

The socialization proposed by Wilson and others of the same class is a false pretense, a subterfuge that cannot solve the economic problem.

Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union No. 400, I. W. W.

Bulletin No. 56

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10, 1919.*

Some few weeks ago the members of the A. W. I. U. decided to hold a convention in Sioux City on November 3rd. They had also made arrangements for Haywood to deliver a speech the Sunday previous.

The American Legion, Knights of Columbus and kindred organizations did not want Haywood to talk in Sioux City, so they got to the owners of the hall and we could not secure it for the meeting.

Mayor Short had not been antagonistic to street meetings, in fact, he told the local committee that the Haywood meeting should be held at 4th and Jones, so we made arrangements accordingly.

The members were drifting into town on every train and the American Legion must have reached Short because half an hour before the time scheduled for the meeting the Commissioner of Public Safety called at the hall and informed Haywood that Mayor Short had issued an order stating that the street meeting could not be held in Sioux City.

A committee called on Short and he informed them that there would not be a member of the I. W. W. left in Sioux City if we intended to hold this meeting. Furthermore, there would never be anymore I. W. W. in this town if we insisted on going thorough with the speech.

We had already stated that Haywood would talk and now that our own hall was too small and all other halls were denied us, we decided that the speaker could stand in the window of our hall and the crowd would fill the streets below. Promptly at 2:30 the meeting was called and the crowd amounted to around five thousand.

As soon as the speaker started the police made a rush for the hall, but a few husky bundle tossers were on guard at the door and the defenders of the law had to retreat.

Haywood made a big hit right from the start in spite of the interruption of the American Legion, and by the time he had talked ten minutes he had the entire crowd with him. No one would ever accuse the police of being intelligent, but even they could not fail to applaud. When Mr. Kelley, the editor of the Tribune, started down through the crowd in his automobile, both the police and the crowd crowded to one side. When Kelley turned around and came back through the crowd, the chief of police jumped on the auto and smashed the front glass in and started the brains of the Tribune to the city jail with a charge of inciting to riot placed against him.

Haywood put up a great talk and a collection amounting to around \$250.00 was taken up.

The members around Sioux City realized that if the Haywood meeting could not be held then

there would be little show for them to carry on the convention, but the splendid showing of solidarity at the Haywood meeting must have swept the American Legion off its feet, because no one tried to interfere during the time the convention was going on. The convention lasted for five days and it was the best of its kind ever held.

The following were nominated for secretary-treasurer: Joe Murphy, J. Antijunti, Joe Rogers, James Kelly, Tom Doyle, J. Jefferys, P. Bowman, C. Baker, S. J. Cole, James Donnelly, Y. Tom Murphy, Pat Noonan, Fred Fisher, E. W. Latchem and S. Brown.

The following were nominated for organization committee: W. H. Meyers, F. Belina, Geo. Ellasser, C. L. Johnson, J. Downs, Wm. Caseboldt, C. Baker, F. Roader, W. R. Parker, A. Kornstrom, P. Taft, J. Garner, Jack Neilson, W. W. Preston, Jack Ward, H. Griffon, J. Hardesty, W. Danton, J. Fisher, F. Kezeli, Gabe J. Martin, J. Higgins, W. Granger, W. O. Kelly, O. Weaver, Geo. Gain, Chas. Thompson, W. Sullivan, H. Doerflinger, J. J. Murray and J. Jordan (Coast).

All of the above mentioned nominees, both for secretary-treasurer and organization committee, are requested to send their cards to the General Office immediately, so that we can pass on their eligibility.

Many proposed additions to the by-laws were discussed and all of them will go out for referendum vote. Resolutions were read from the Northwest District, asking that some provisions be made so that they could be represented in the convention.

This caused quite a bit of discussion, some few were in favor of a delegate convention, so that all districts could be represented by delegates, but others, knowing the make up of the A. W. I. U., felt that the delegate convention would not be to the best interests of our members, so, after much discussion pro and con, the following resolution was approved and it will go out on the ballot for your approval:

"There shall be three districts in the A. W. I. U. No. 400, California District, Northwest District and Middle West District. Each district shall hold a mass convention, where they shall nominate nominees for general secretary-treasurer and general organization committee men. All nominees and resolutions will appear on the official ballot and the ballot will show exactly from what district the nominees and resolutions come."

This means that each district of the A. W. I. U. will hold a convention and the action taken by each one of the district conventions will later go out on the ballot to the entire membership of the A. W. I. U.

We received request for donations from the Rebel Worker, Russian Paper, O. B. U. Magazine and others. The following donations were made:

\$500.00 to the Rebel Worker to help put it on a weekly basis.

\$500.00 to the O. B. U. to help increase the circulation.

\$500.00 to the Russian Paper to help put it on a daily basis.

\$250.00 to the new German Paper.

\$250.00 to help the strikers, Brooklyn, New York.

\$500.00 to help start up an industrial encyclopedia of the I. W. W.

There were very few grievances and the only one of importance was the case of E. W. Carroll, who was arrested and released recently on a criminal syndicalism case in Scotts Bluff, Neb. This fellow practically convicted himself. The Grievance Committee recommended him to be expelled. The convention approved the committee report and Carroll stands expelled.

The members decided that they would start a drive down through the oil fields. Two members of the Organization Committee are headed for that territory with all kinds of supplies. If all members in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas fields will take out credentials and supplies there is no doubt but what we will be able to do good work down there this winter.

Best wishes.

We are yours for the O. B. U.,
D. N. SIMPSON,
Chairman, G. O. C.
MAT. K. FOX,
Sec.-Treas. A. W. I. U.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' IND. UNION No. 400, I. W. W.

Financial Statement October 1919

RECEIPTS

Personal deposits	\$ 90.00
601 initiations (2 A. F. of L.)	1,202.00
4,279 due stamps	2,139.50
Org. stamps	184.00
Rel. stamps	310.00
G. D. stamps	755.50
A. W. I. U. stamps	130.00
Gen. defense donations	866.80
Buttons, pins, etc.	40.20
Lit. card cases, dup. cards, etc.	522.20
Sub. to German paper75
Moneys paid on acct. by br. secretaries and delegates	1,703.94
Moneys paid on acct. supplies	19.50
Moneys refunded	20.99
Joint account	224.00
Mimeograph	6.00
Criminal syndicalism St. Cal. dist.	112.00
Donations, German list	4.50
Donations, Rubber Workers list	2.00
Donations, Cal. district defense list	6.00
Due stamps sold by No. 800 to A. Geritz	5.50
G. R. U., dues	6.50

B. W. I. U. No. 46, dues	1.00
B. W. I. U. No. 46, initiations	2.00
M. & M. W. I. U. No. 300, initiations	4.00
M. & M. W. I. U. No. 300, dues	7.50
S. B. I. U. No. 325, dues	2.50
S. B. I. U. No. 325, initiations	2.00
L. W. I. U. No. 500, initiations	36.00
L. W. I. U. No. 500, dues	88.00
C. W. I. U. No. 573, dues	257.50
C. W. I. U. No. 573, initiations	132.00
R. R. W. I. U. No. 600, initiations (1 A. F. of L.)	20.00
R. R. W. I. U. No. 600, dues	26.00
R. R. M. Stamps No. 600	39.00
M. M. W. I. U. No. 800, dues	20.00
M. M. W. I. U. No. 800, initiations	6.00
C. M. I. U. No. 900, initiations	4.00
C. M. I. U. No. 900, dues	3.50
D. W. I. U. No. 1100, dues	21.00
D. W. I. U. No. 1100, initiations	26.00
G. D. W. I. U. No. 1300, initiations	2.00
G. D. W. I. U. No. 1300, dues	4.50
F. P. W. I. U. No. 1500, dues	1.50
F. P. W. I. U. No. 1500, initiations	2.00

Total Receipts\$9,079.88

M. K. FOX,
Sec'y-Treas. A. W. I. U. No. 400.

DISBURSEMENTS MAIN OFFICE OCTOBER

Personal deposits	\$ 134.00
Headquarters, on account supplies	1,874.00
Commission on literature and papers	43.25
Literature and papers	420.34
Dist. and br. sec's wages and delegates commission	1,178.75
Mileage	209.15
Moneys held by br. secretaries and delegates	1,605.47
Main office salaries	621.00
Rent, light, heat, etc.	360.40
Stationery and fixtures	47.22
Postage, express and wires	206.37
Allowances on reports from other industrial unions	208.00
General defense and relief	1,496.85
C. F. Bentley, sub. to Independent	1.75
F. J. Nelson, report charged twice	3.50
H. Folkestad, report charged twice	2.50
A. Ross, report charged twice	28.50
E. Kivett, report charged twice	6.50
Int. Pritg. Co., 150 balls of twine	25.90
Old check allowed by auditing committee	40.00
A. S. Embree, expenses paid for Carl Bushland	38.50
Thos. Hooker, refund to G. Macaire	1.62
D. N. Simpson, 1 trunk	12.00
E. F. Webb, pro-rata expenses	43.25
Geo. Macaire, organization expenses	24.00
C. E. Smith, organization committee	8.00
G. Lavery, organization expenses	3.00
G. Chitwood, getting supplies from Spokane	8.74
Jail allowance	16.50
3 A. F. of L. cards	6.00
Criminal syndicalism stamps	115.00
Illustration work, A. Wallen	100.00
M. Sapper, donation from J. Nealy	1.50
On account, September reports other I. U.	345.50
J. Stevens, expenses D. O. C.	15.64

Total Disbursements\$9,252.70

RECAPITULATION

Total receipts	\$ 9,079.88
Cash on hand October 1, 1919	12,099.76
Grand total	\$21,179.64
Total disbursements	9,252.70
Cash on hand November 1, 1919	\$11,926.94

M. K. FOX,
Sec'y-Treas. A. W. I. U. No. 400.

Shipbuilders' Industrial Union No 325 of the I. W. W.

Monthly Bulletin and Financial Report, Nov. 1, 1919 Fellow Workers:

Within the last month there has been a good many indications of the growing discontent among the workers in nearly all industries, and even in the shipbuilding industry the class struggle is a little keen. The capitalist mouth piece has already found the cause of all this discontent; after the usual amount of investigation they have placed their finger on the I. W. W.

Evidently we are getting some undue credit, although hundreds of active members have long realized that the good things of life did not come to

the working class by the way of piece work and overtime. Agitate as they did, they were unable to get the slave's mind off his immediate needs, which is the average slave's conception of life.

The master class would keep the slaves revolution-proof for a long time to come, had they continued to find plenty of piece work and overtime for them. For it has been useless for the I. W. W. to try to talk the workers into organizing industrially to obtain the good things of life, or even better wages, as long as the slave could keep his mind occupied with work.

Just at present the workers in the shipbuilding

industry are on the fence. In the eastern shipyards the workers are being laid off by the hundreds daily; on the Pacific coast most of the shipyards are tied up by strikes, and what yards are not on strike are laying men off.

This action on the part of the master class undoubtedly will re-act soon, although at present it has a tendency to make the workers more servile than ever. The fear of unemployment will naturally cause the workers to speed up on the job, thereby increasing the competition on the labor market and giving the master a larger army of unemployed to draw from.

Look at the situation as it is today in the shipbuilding industry. Wasn't this a fine time to pull a strike, now that the demand for ships has decreased? These workers are out for eight cents an hour increase in wages, not for principle. Is not this incident enough to show the workers that there is more need for understanding among all the workers in one industry now than ever before?

In Seattle the workers got the eight-cent raise, so the LEADER of the local craft unions did not sound the strike call. But in Tacoma, Oakland, Frisco and other places the workers came out. This is some example of "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Had the workers gone out for a six-hour day in the shipbuilding industry, which would mean a small army of unemployed, had they won their demands, the workers of not only Seattle but all other shipbuilding localities would have come out. But in order to carry on a strike in this manner the workers must be prepared to take the situation in hand themselves, and not leave it up to some craft union officials to notify the boss that they are going to call you off at some given date, then lead you off and when they are ready drive you back again.

In Frisco the workers have got their eyes turned towards the job as they realize that it is of no use to stay out much longer. Reports from Frisco state that the workers are becoming more dissatisfied with the A. F. of L. and are looking for a form of organization along industrial lines.

A meeting will be held in Oakland, Cal., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, by the shipyard workers, and it is expected that they will apply for a charter and get a branch of No. 325 established there, to take care of what discontented wage slaves there are around that district.

The Detroit Branch is going to get back in shape again. By the latest reports from there, organiza-

tion work in the shipyards is expected to liven up in the near future.

Tacoma has got a good foundation laid in the shipbuilding industry and we may hear of a rapid increase of membership there as soon as the workers get back on the job again.

Peter Stromberg, the Seattle Branch Secretary, has resigned and C. W. I. U. No. 573's branch secretary is handling the work of both industrial unions jointly.

About six weeks ago J. W. Wren got away with some organization money in Los Angeles, Cal. He is 5 ft. 6 in. tall, weighs 140 lbs., 27 years old and cleanhaven. WATCH FOR THIS CHARACTER! Maybe travelling in a Ford machine. He is a machinist by trade. NOTE:—The only feature of description is one gold tooth in front upper row of teeth.

TOTAL RECEIPTS	
150 initiations (4 craft cards)	\$ 292.00
1,172 due stamps	586.00
51 general defense stamps	51.00
15 C. W. P. stamps	15.00
31 general org. stamps	31.00
20 "Criminal Syndicalist" stamps	20.00
11 duplicate cards	5.50
40 gold buttons	40.00
Plain buttons	7.50
Literature	6.80
On account cash balance	6.00
Total	\$1,060.90

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
Per capita for August	\$ 142.50
Supplies Headquarters	96.00
Literature	9.10
Industrial Workers subs.	1.50
Delegates' commissions	28.26
Seattle branch sec. wages	112.00
Other I. U. allowances suppl.	72.75
Main office wages	154.00
Main office rent	20.00
Pro rata hall expenses	18.30
Meeting hall, Seattle branch	25.00
Stationery and fixtures	18.60
Postage and express	32.72
4 member G. O. C. expenses	32.00
Stickers	15.00
Org. expenses, Del. No. 50	30.00
Receipt books	16.75
Supply bills	16.70
Typewriter rent	5.00
District defense	1.00
California defense	20.00
Advanced Detroit D. I. C.	50.00
Donation to Spokane strike	25.00
Parade expenses Oct. 8	25.03
Business done for other I. U.	96.00
Total	\$1,063.21

RECAPITULATION	
Total receipts	\$1,060.90
Cash on hand Oct. 1	21.67
Gross receipts	1,082.75
Gross expenditures	1,073.21
Cash on hand Nov. 1	\$19.36

THOS. McKINLEY,
Sec.-Treas. S. B. I. U. No. 325.

Box 365, Seattle, Wash.

Construction Workers' Industrial Union No. 573, I. W. W.

SUMMARY RECEIPTS FINANCIAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER

Initiations	\$1,462.00
Dues	2,562.50
Org. assessments	254.00
Gen. Def. assessments	631.50
C. W. P. assessments	384.00
Buttons and pins	43.90
Literature	269.86
Papers and magazines	429.17
Credit cash bal. Br. Sec., Dels. G. O. C. and other	
I. U.	1,336.16
Criminal syndicalism assessments	693.00

Card cases	166.00
Subs	5.25
Donations, hall collections	65.49
Donations, defense	24.95
Donations, C. W. P.	3.00
Donations, Org.	2.50
Defense lists	14.90
Moneys refunded	47.34
Proceeds, Seattle smoker	63.10
Duplicates	24.00
Mat K. Fox, office fixtures	8.25
C. N. Ogden, office fixtures	18.10
Charters	12.00
I. U. 600 assessments	1.00

Our propaganda has been read with increasing interest by the railway men, which came to the ears of the management.

"I had been working regularly all along and laid off on October 25. While off, I was distributing propaganda among the railway men. On the night of October 27, a switchman and a friend of mine were entertained in my room and I supplied them with literature at the switchman's request. This "friend" was a Pennsylvania detective which the railway sent to investigate. He turned the literature over to the company officials, together with a statement of the switchman's favorable comments on same. This railroad detective's name is "Blake." He has a small piece out of one side of his nose, tall, thin, black hair and sallow complexion. Late on the evening of October 27, while in a restaurant eating lunch, an argument started over the steel strike and one man claimed a colored customer as an argument for poor pay to foreigners, stating that he needed less money than a skilled worker. I took the colored man's part and got into the conversation. I am positive that the colored man did not make a complaint, but that the Pennsylvania Railway detective saw the transaction and cooked up evidence to suit himself, and scared him into swearing to it. I was arrested in the lobby of a hotel while talking to the clerk, taken to the police station and booked on an open charge. The next morning I was booked as drunk and disorderly. The substituting justice is the leader of a jazz band, and substituting for the regular justice who is on his vacation. He tried to make me say that I was intoxicated, then sentenced me to Erie County Penitentiary for six months, without giving me a chance for counsel or for pleading guilty or not guilty. My room was raided. All of my personal papers, correspondence, photographs, bank and check books, pocket book, etc., were confiscated. On the afternoon of October 28, I succeeded in getting in touch with friends. My friends procured counsel, and delayed execution of sentence. On October 30, I was released without any formality, but with a warning to leave Olean. This only goes to show that the I. W. W. is taking hold in this vicinity and that the railway officials are alarmed and taking steps to stop its progress, but it cannot be stopped as this frame-up is well known to the workers in Olean. None of them have been fooled by it. It will be only a short time until we get large numbers of members in this vicinity."

(Signed) Jos. B. Hart.

Men working in the telegraph department on the Santa Fe Ry. in New Mexico are all disgusted with the I. B. E. W. and are ripe for organization in the O. B. U. It is a good place for delegates who are line-men and operators.

Job News.

Extra gang at Carral, Neb. Job is laying steel. Wages 40 cents per hour, ten-hour day. Men are wanted badly here. Board at \$9.00 per week. Shipments from Omaha and Sioux City. Fee \$1.00. Fare free. Job will last thirty to forty days.

The Union Pacific wants brakemen and switchmen at the following towns: Rawlins, Wyo., Green River, Wyo., Laramie, Wyo., Cheyenne, Wyo., Ogden, Utah, Pocatello, Idaho. Pay \$4.80 per 100 for brakemen. \$5.12 per day for switchmen. Eight-hour day.

Members are requested to be on the lookout for Credentials No. X214, issued by R. R. W. I. U. No. 600 to Jos. B. Hart. All members are requested to take up on sight, and send to this office.

If you think No. 600 is the right organization for you, why not get credentials and supplies and help build it up?

With best wishes, I am,

Yours for the O. B. U.,
GEO. APT,
Chairman G. O. C. No. 600.
C. N. OGDEN,
Sec.-Treas. R. R. W. I. U. No. 600.

RAILROAD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION No. 600

October Report

SUMMARY RECEIPTS

Initiations	\$ 442.00
Dues	468.50
Relief stamps	12.00
Organization stamps	18.00
Defense stamps	27.00
R. R. Magazine stamps	46.50
Buttons and duplicate cards	6.25
Literature	29.31
B. O. papers and magazines	58.95
Subs. papers and magazines	1.50
Donation, defense, lists, etc.	19.50
W. Union tel. refund	20.00
Mimeograph work	1.90
Cr. del. acc'ts	80.15
Cr. ind. unions acc'ts	33.00
Ind. Union No. 8, init. \$18.00, dues \$6.50.....	24.50
Ind. Union No. 325, init. \$2.00, dues \$0.50.....	2.50
Ind. Union No. 400, init. \$6.00, dues \$12.00.....	18.00
Ind. Union No. 500, init. \$8.00, dues \$10.00.....	18.00
Ind. Union No. 573, init. \$14.00, dues \$ 6.50.....	30.50
Ind. Union No. 1100, init. \$2.00, dues \$0.50.....	2.50
Total	\$1,360.56

SUMMARY EXPENDITURES

G. O. assessments, donat., lists, etc., to Oct. 1, 1919 \$	157.00
24 craft union cards	48.00
Papers and magazines, B. O.	126.43
Papers and magazines, subs.	1.50
Comm. and wages del. and branch sec'ys.....	240.60
Mileage65
Main office wages	212.00
Rent, heat and light	34.00
Stationery and fixtures	98.98
Postage, exp. and wires	70.49
Printing	67.75
Typewriter repairs	9.00
Allowance I. U. on supplies	280.75
I. U. accounts charges	23.50
Del. and branch sec. accounts	261.52
Total	\$1,632.17

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, October 1, 1919.....	\$1,048.99
Receipts October	831.88
Grand Total	\$1,880.87
Total cash expenditures	1,103.49
Balance cash on hand November 1, 1919.....	\$777.38

RECAPITULATION

Total summary receipts	\$1,360.56
Cash on hand October 1, 1919.....	1,048.99
Grand Total Receipts	\$2,409.55
Total Summary expenditures	1,632.17
Balance cash on hand November 1, 1919.....	\$777.38

Yours for the O. B. U.,

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

Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 500 I. W. W.

Financial Statement for Month of September, 1919

RECEIPTS	
Initiations, 3,916 new members	\$ 7,832.00
Dues, Union 500	16,813.50
General organization stamps	2,901.00
District organization stamps	195.00
Class war prisoner stamps	3,600.00
General defense	2,951.12
Buttons	520.85
Literature	1,165.09
Supplies, Chicago Headquarters' account.....	1,728.40
Card cases, duplicate cards, banners, etc.....	569.63
Allowance on 50-50 business	812.50

DISBURSEMENTS	
Literature	\$ 2,267.73
Commission on initiations, etc.	1,489.05
Organization wages	9,692.99
Mileage	2,043.00
Supplies, Chicago Headquarters' account.....	2,000.00
Allowance to other unions, 50-50 business.....	599.50
General relief and defense	4,717.07
Main office wages	695.00
Rent, heat, light, office supplies, etc.....	2,242.36
Stationery	480.77
Postage, express, telegrams	656.14
Ledger accounts increased, for advances to delegates and delayed remittances	6,932.70
	\$33,816.31

SUMMARY—SEPTEMBER

Cash balance on hand September 1.....	\$ 200.76
Receipts	\$9,915.09
	\$40,115.85
Disbursements	\$33,816.31
Cash on hand	6,299.54
	\$40,115.85

CASH SUMMARY

Balance on hand Sept. 1.....	\$ 200.76
Received from delegates	1,415.25
Received from other sources	7,544.69
	\$9,160.70
Disbursements	\$2,861.16
Balance on hand Sept. 30	6,299.54
	\$9,160.70

Superior, Wis., Oct. 20, 1919.

JOHN PATTERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer pro-tem.

Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers' I. U. No. 1100, I. W. W.

Financial Statement for Month of October, 1919

RECEIPTS	
131 initiations (14 cards)	\$234.00
Due stamps	376.00
Duplicate cards75
Defense stamps	18.50
Relief stamps	1.00
Org. stamps	4.00
Press stamps	1.00
Buttons	3.50
Buttons defense	1.00
Literature	22.75
Credit, acct. of cash balance	16.17
Charter	10.00
Bert Lewis, acct. Forum Hall, Chicago.....	22.01

Total

EXPENDITURES	
Literature	\$ 22.34
Printing, leaflets, etc.	53.00

Wages, branch sec., organizers and delegates.....	48.42
Mileage50
Rent, light, heat	50.60
Stationery and fixtures	36.20
Postage, express and wires	21.95
Main office, salaries and delegates	85.00
On hand of branches and delegates	40.08
Business done for other unions	20.75
Business done by other unions, allowance on supplies	113.75

Total	\$492.79
Total receipts from October 1-31	\$710.68
Brought forward from September 30	144.09

Total expenditures from October 1-31.....	\$854.77
Cash on hand November 1.....	361.93

\$854.77

ERNEST HOLMEN, Sec'y-Treas.

Metal & Machinery Workers' I. U. No. 300, I. W. W.

Financial Report for October 1919

TOTAL RECEIPTS	
Personal deposit	\$ 50.00
439 Initiations (2 A. F. of L. cards).....	874.00
2,039 dues stamps	1,304.50
Assessment stamps No. 300	32.50
General organization stamps	1.00
Cleveland relief	29.40
General defense stamps	29.50
Buttons	3.50
Literature and duplicate cards	69.50
On account supplies	132.50
Cr. br. sec'y's and del.	204.23
Donations	343.40
Subscriptions	15.95
Hall rent refund	22.01
Dance tickets	149.20
Charter fees	50.00
Collections	28.27
Card case50
	\$3,373.21

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
Personal deposit	\$ 50.00
Per capita tax	300.00

Headquarter's supplies	26.87
Literature	3.00
Subscriptions	104.25
Wages	1,191.15
Mileage	158.62
On account supplies	118.50
Held on hand by br. sec'y's and del.....	306.47
Donations	114.77
Main office wages	264.00
Rent, light and heat	260.59
Stationery and fixtures	351.36
Postage and express	111.87
Refunds	146.85
Expense on smoker	57.48
Expense on dance	46.15
Expense on south side hall	4.65
Joint office expense account	76.00
Printing	383.00
	\$4,075.48

RECAPITULATION

Total cash expenditures	\$2,539.97
Total cash receipts	1,838.70

Total cash on hand October 1, 1919.....	\$701.27
	\$115.31

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL RECRUIT-
ING UNION FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1919

Cash on hand September 1.....	761.90
Total	\$5,141.23
Expenditures for September	5,122.00
Balance cash on hand October 1.....	\$19.23

Expenditures	
Papers and magazines (bundles)	\$245.70
Literature	329.49
Wages and commission dels. and branches.....	573.38
Mileage	6.34
Rent, heat and light (branch offices & meet. halls)	621.64
Stationery and fixtures (br. offices).....	89.83
Postage, express and wires	144.31
Defense lists	30.70
Bail and Bond committee	25.00
Pro rata expense Omaha branch	12.75
Sub-Committee of New England	2.00
Charters, Br. No. 300	10.00
Defense (Canada) collection	25.00
Donation to Canadian workers	1.00
Donation to organizing fund	2.00
Donation to L. W. W. papers	5.00
Jail members due stamps	6.00
Donation strikes	25.00
General defense	200.00
Printing	41.90
Industrial unions allowance for supplies.....	77.00
Industrial union accounts, charges.....	44.75
Delegate and Br. acts., charges	507.36
To General Headquarters, per capita	387.50
To General Headquarters, supplies	260.75
To General Headquarters, literature	23.00
To I. W. W. Publishing Bureau	25.00
Bundle orders of papers and magazines.....	905.95
Ind. unons' supplies (allowance).....	481.75
Printing	2.90

Expenditures	
Due stamps for jail members.....	\$14.00
Literature	216.50
Papers and magazines (bundle orders).....	336.85
Wages and commission to delegates and branches	351.78
Mileage	3.10
Rent, heat and light	390.64
Stationery and fixtures	70.02
Postage, express and wires	117.38
A. F. of L. cards	2.00
Charters	10.00
Rubber workers' strike	16.30
Donations	2.00
General defense lists	79.50
Allowance, industrial unions (for supplies) ..	4.20
Charges for industrial union supplies	13.50
Charges, delegates' and branches' accts.	168.85
Bundle orders of paper and magazines	226.84
Industrial unions' supplies (allowance)	477.50
Main office, wages	2.00
To No. 300, sent by No. 8	2.00

Total expenditures for October.....	\$2,581.96
Recapitulation	
Total receipts for October, 1919.....	\$2,536.95
Cash on hand October 1, 1919.....	19.23
Total	\$2,556.18
Expenditures for October, 1919.....	2,531.96
Balance cash on hand November 1, 1919.....	\$24.22

**General Office Bulletin and Financial Statement
for October, 1919**

The ballot committee's report on the referendum issued by the General Executive Board, on the question of raise in dues and wages, will appear as tabulated by the committee in the issue of "The New Solidarity" of Nov. 8, 1919. Briefly, the result of the vote is as follows: "Shall the monthly dues be raised to \$1?" Yes, 2,371; No, 4,074. Total vote, 6,445. Majority against raising dues, 1,703. "Shall all members elected to office or appointed by the General Executive Board be paid at the rate of \$4 per day?" Yes, 2,847; No, 2,026. "Or shall they receive \$5 per day?" Yes, 3,707; No, 2,408. The referendum caused considerable discussion started by the Paterson branch of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 1,000, showing how these workers view the question as affecting their interest. This was followed by a resolution from A. W. I. U. No. 400 branch in Minneapolis on Oct. 6, in favor of declaring the referendum null and void, practically

Oct. 27, 1919.

Moved and seconded that we, the members of Hibbing branch, M. M. W. I. U. No. 800, go on record in favor of declaring the referendum calling for a raise of dues null and void. Carried.

Mike Kaputsi, Chairman,
Jacob Aumila, Secretary.

Moved and carried that the Centralia branch of the I. W. W. concur with the Minneapolis branch in declaring the proposed \$1 monthly dues in our opinion is unconstitutional. Signed, Britt Smith.

Motion carried that we join in the resolution made by Minneapolis branch, for the following reasons: We believe this referendum violates our constitution in Article 10, Sections 1 and 2. Second, that in the I. W. W. convention, held in May, 1919.

decided on 50 cents. Motion carried that we send this resolution to the G. E. B. and also publish it in "Industrialisti" and other I. W. W. papers.

Bessemer Branch, M. M. W. I. U. No. 800.

The contention that the G. E. B. have exceeded their power, however, is without foundation, and it is evident that many members need to study the constitution more carefully, and the attention of these branches is therefore called to "Article 7, Section 5," which reads: "The General Executive Board, or not less than three Industrial Unions, may initiate a referendum on any subject."

Article 10, Sections 1 and 2, refer to amendments to be brought before the convention, with the object in view, that the members may discuss them and instruct their delegates to the convention how they must vote, on the published amendments as their representatives.

Undoubtedly the lesson this referendum teaches us on matters of such vital importance is that more time should be granted for discussion between the time the ballots are issued and their return to the office to be counted.

The vote, however, shows that a majority of those members interested enough to vote are in favor of the increase in wages, but with no increase in revenue to meet this with it practically passes the buck back to the G. E. B. to use their best judgment in the matter of the wages question.

During the month of September and October, 32 new branch charters were issued, 16 for each month, as follows: Metal and Machinery Workers, 13. Construction Workers, 4. Marine Transport Workers, 2. Rubber Workers, 2. Coal Mine Workers, 2. And Textile Workers, 2. While the following have one each to their credit, Fishermen's I. U., Lumber Workers, Railroad Workers, Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers, Tobacco Workers, Leather and Shoe Workers, and Foodstuff Workers.

The General Office is now taking care of the following Industrial Unions: Fishermen's No. 448, Furniture Workers No. 480, Printing and Publishing Workers No. 1,200, Leather and Shoe Workers No. 1,250, General Distribution Workers No. 1,300 and Foodstuff Workers No. 1,500.

Every effort will be made to push these Industrial Unions until they have the required number of branches of sufficient membership to be self-sustaining, when conferences will be called for election of secretary and organization committee, as provided by the eleventh convention.

The Printing and Publishing Workers have a wide-awake branch in Chicago and New York, but there is room for many branches in these big cities and if the members will go at it in a whole hearted manner they can be organized this winter and get a foothold in other cities also. The Furniture Workers of Rockford, Ill., have maintained themselves intact thru the years of persecution, and have a sturdy branch there. They have asked our General Office to act as

the Central Office and push the work of establishing branches in other places. There is a big field right here in Chicago, not only to organize Furniture Workers, but also Foodstuff Workers, and many other industries. We need leaflets and pamphlets in many languages for each industry in order to do effective organization work, and this will have to be written by workers familiar with these industries and members capable of writing such are invited to do so at once and send them to this office and we will endeavor to have them translated and printed so they can be put to work where effective results may be accomplished.

Press Fund

At no time in the past has the demand for literature in all languages been so great or persistent as at the present time; with the publication of many papers and magazines and bulletins comes greater calls for both pamphlets and leaflets in these many languages. The new Goss press can take care of the printing of the papers, but we have urgent need of two more linotype machines and another press for pamphlets and leaflets. Several of the papers have to be set up outside and they are under a heavy handicap thereby, the cost of them being two to three times more for composition, as well as lost time and expense of running back and forth. The German and Croatian papers, both of these are set up outside, are clamoring to be made weekly in place of twice a month. Consider what the two linotypes we have are called upon to do, working three shifts. "The New Solidarity," 6 or 8 pages weekly. Russian Golos Truzenika, 4 pages, three a week. Hungarian, 4 page weekly. Bulgarian, 4 page weekly. Italian, 4 page weekly. Swedish, 4 page weekly. Jewish, 4 page, twice a month. German, 4 page, twice a month. Croatian, 4 page, twice a month. Polish, 4 page, monthly. Spanish, 4 page, monthly. One Big Union Monthly, 64 pages. Russian monthly, 48 pages. The Boomer, 4 page, monthly, besides pamphlets, leaflets, I. U. bulletins and all the literature for the General Defense Committee. In order to get another linotype installed as early as possible, the Hungarian Press Committee have loaned \$500, the Russian Press Committee \$500 and the German Press Committee \$800. To order one from the makers means from 6 to 8 months before one could be installed; we are after one that can be installed at once for which we will have to pay \$4,300 cash; we therefore call upon those interested in seeing a more up-to-date printing plant established without delay, so this most necessary work for reaching the workers of all tongues with the message of Industrial Organization, to donate as liberally as possible to our Press Fund and speed this good work along. We have many inquiries lately for Greek literature dealing with Industrial Unionism. We have had the leaflet, "The Idea," translated, and another leaflet by Fellow Worker Katsiolis printed, also Grover Perry's pamphlet, "Revolutionary I. W. W.," and "Industrial Communism," by H. L. Varney, translated into

Greek, and these will all be off the press during the month of November. The pamphlets will be \$6 per hundred, express charges collect. The leaflets will cost \$2.50 per thousand.

We ask Fellow Workers and Branch Secretaries to send for this literature; also send us the address of Greek Fellow Workers, so we can get them busy doing educational work among their countrymen.

A blanket bond of \$15,000 for ten of the Wichita defendants has been set. These boys have been waiting trial in jail for two years now. If you have Liberty bonds, why not loan them to the General Defense Committee to be used for bonds for these boys pending their trial?

The deportations of our Fellow Workers to European countries have been the means of publicity about our persecutions being spread abroad resulting in the formation of Defense Committees in many countries who are obtaining writeups in papers and magazines and holding big mass meetings, which we shall soon hear more about, and showing the solidarity among all workers is gaining ground rapidly.

Yours for Industrial Solidarity,
Thos. Whitehead,
General Secretary-Treasurer I. W. W.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION SUMMARY Receipts and Disbursements for October, 1919

Receipts	
Due stamps, per capita.....	\$3,530.00
Assessment stamps:	
Gen. Org.	\$1,096.00
C. W. Relief	2,986.00
Gen. Def.	1,394.00
Total assessments	5,476.00
Org. supplies	1,085.85
Literature	1,018.79
Buttons and pins	356.70
Personal accounts	2,258.39
Publications	5,815.08
Misc., loans, etc.....	1,298.70
Total receipts	\$20,839.51
Disbursements	
Office expense:	
Wages	\$718.00
Staty. and supplies.....	36.75
P. P., exp. and freight....	126.60
Misc.: Rent, telegrams, postage, etc.	332.45
Total office expense....	\$1,213.80
On acct. publications.....	6,697.39
Books and pamphlets	3,902.35
General organization expense:	
Wages	\$405.00
Misc. printing, etc.....	98.75
Total org. expense.....	\$503.75
Organization supplies	7,487.15
Due stamps	96.00
General Recruiting Union..	835.01
Personal accounts	1,289.76
Bank exchange	3.95
Total disbursements..	\$22,029.16
Excess of disbursements over receipts for October..	\$1,189.65

STATEMENT OF PUBLICATIONS FOR OCTOBER, 1919

ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY	
Oct. 1, deficit	\$332.53
Receipts	\$1,637.34
Disbursements	1,400.64
Oct. balance	236.70
Nov. 1, deficit	\$95.83

THE NEW SOLIDARITY	
Oct. 1, deficit	\$2,375.33
Receipts	\$774.06
Disbursements	1,069.57
October deficit	295.51
Nov. 1, deficit	2,670.84
DER KLASSENKAMPF (German)	
Oct. 1, balance	\$166.55
Receipts	\$294.04
Disbursements	451.63
Oct. deficit	157.56
Nov. 1, balance	8.99
GOLOS TRUJENICKA and TRUDOVAJA MISL (Russian)	
Oct. 1, balance	\$1,112.32
Receipts	\$1,671.21
Disbursements	1,769.22
Oct. deficit	98.01
Nov. 1, balance	1,014.31
IL NUOVO PROLETARIO (Italian)	
Oct. 1, deficit	\$1,921.17
Receipts	\$343.61
Disbursements	629.21
Oct. deficit	285.60
Nov. 1, deficit	2,206.77
GLAS RADNIKA (Croatian)	
Oct. 1, balance	\$477.94
Receipts	\$520.60
Disbursements	358.69
Oct. balance	161.91
Nov. 1, balance	639.85
PROBUDA (Bulgarian)	
Oct. 1, balance	\$281.75
Receipts	\$309.08
Disbursements	406.95
Oct. deficit	97.87
Nov. 1, balance	183.88
DER INDUSTRIALER ARBEITER (Jewish)	
Oct. 1, deficit	\$15.84
Receipts	\$123.10
Disbursements	269.98
Oct. deficit	146.88
Nov. 1, deficit	162.72
NYA VARLDEN (Swedish)	
Oct. 1, deficit	\$1,572.56
Receipts	\$260.42
Disbursements	500.57
Oct. deficit	240.15
Nov. 1, deficit	1,812.71
LA NUEVA SOLIDARIDAD (Spanish)	
Oct. 1, deficit	\$1,405.02
Receipts	\$111.00
Disbursements	3.00
Oct. balance	108.00
Nov. 1, deficit	1,297.02
SOLIDARNOSC (Polish)	
Oct. 1, deficit	\$97.13
Receipts	\$63.45
Disbursements	124.32
Oct. deficit	60.87
Nov. 1, deficit	158.00
PROLETARAS (Lithuanian)	
Receipts	\$7.41
Disbursements	2.91
Oct. balance	\$4.50
Nov. 1, balance	4.50
A FELSZABADULAS (Hungarian)	
Nov. 1, deficit	22.40

TRIAL BALANCE OF PUBLICATIONS

November 1, 1919

	Debits.	Credits.
One Big Union Monthly	\$95.83	
New Solidarity	2,670.84	
Der Klassenkampf		\$8.99
Golos Truzenika and Trudovaja Misl.		1.0
Il Proletario	2,206.77	
Glas Radnika		639.85
Probuda		183.88
Der Industrialer Arbeiter	162.72	
Nya Varlden	1,812.71	
La Nueva Solidaridad	1,297.02	
Solidarnosc	158.00	
Proletaras		4.50
A Felszbadulas	22.40	
Deficit due Headquarters		6,574.76
Totals	\$8,426.29	\$8,426.29

GENERAL DEFENSE FUND

Statement May 1 to November 1, 1919

May 1 balance.....		\$7,137.72
May receipts:		
Defense donations	\$1,267.19	
Relief donations	561.90	
Defense assessments	95.00	
Relief	65.00	
Total receipts		\$1,989.09
May disbursements:		
Wages	\$309.25	
General expense	924.65	
Legal expense	708.50	
Relief	1,373.20	
Total disbursements		3,315.60
Deficit		1,326.51
June 1 balance		\$5,811.21
June receipts:		
Defense donations	\$372.20	
Relief donations	1,294.95	
Defense assessments	79.50	
Relief assessments	396.00	
Total receipts		\$2,142.65
June disbursements:		
Wages	\$163.00	
General expense	82.25	
Legal expense	2,367.07	
Relief	1,207.49	
Total disbursements		3,819.81
Deficit		1,677.16
July 1 balance		\$4,134.05
July receipts:		
Defense donations	\$3,081.97	
Relief donations	876.57	
Defense assessments	171.50	
Relief assessments	596.00	
Total receipts		\$4,726.04
July disbursements:		
Wages	\$62.95	
General expense	2,059.89	
Legal expense	5,007.16	
Relief	946.42	
Total disbursements		8,076.42
Deficit		3,350.38
August 1 balance		\$783.67
August receipts:		
Defense donations	\$5,971.87	
Relief donations	538.09	
Defense assessments	763.75	
Relief assessments	1,708.00	
Total receipts		\$8,981.71
August disbursements:		
Wages	\$317.00	
General expense	3,559.77	
Legal expense	1,550.10	
Relief	1,171.13	
Total disbursements		6,598.00
Monthly balance		2,383.71
September 1 balance		\$3,167.38

September receipts:

Defense donations	\$11,176.95
Relief donations	1,225.47
Defense assessments	3,157.50
Relief assessments	1,151.00

Total receipts

\$16,710.92

September disbursements:

Wages	\$984.50
General expense	4,106.33
Legal expense	7,626.06
Relief	1,045.23

Total disbursements.....

13,762.12

September balance

2,948.80

October 1 balance.....

\$6,116.18

October receipts:

Defense donations	\$13,310.44
Relief	998.23
Defense assessments	1,394.00
Relief assessments	2,986.00

Total receipts

\$18,688.67

October disbursements:

Wages	\$1,436.90
General expense	4,195.51
Legal expense	1,278.54
Relief	1,270.83
Advance to speakers.....	539.90

Total disbursements.....

8,721.68

9,966.99

November 1 total.....

\$16,083.17

Recapitulation

October 1 balance.....

\$15,508.34

General defense:

October donations.....

\$14,308.67

October assessments.....

4,380.00

Total receipts

\$18,688.67

October disbursements.....

\$8,721.68

Balance

\$9,966.99

Organization:

October receipts

\$20,839.51

Less def. & rel. assmnts.

4,380.00

Net receipts

\$16,459.51

October disbursements.....

22,029.16

October deficit

\$5,569.65

Net balance

\$4,397.34

Bail Fund:

October receipts

\$3,627.51

October disbursements.....

1,025.00

Bail balance

\$2,602.51

October balance

\$6,999.85

Cash on hand November 1.....

\$22,508.19

Summary Showing Organization Indebtedness to Defense

Defense fund:

November 1 balance.....

\$16,083.17

Bail fund:

November 1 balance.....

14,355.14

.....

\$30,438.31

DEFENSE AND BAIL BALANCE

Nov. 1, cash on hand.....

\$22,508.19

Less linotype loans in-

cluded in Oct. Organ-

ization receipts

1,170.00

Organization, due General Defense.....

\$ 9,100.12

BAIL AND BOND

Recapitulation

Bail Fund:

Balance, Oct. 1.....

\$11,752.63

October receipts

\$3,627.51

October disbursements

1,025.00

Balance

2,602.51

Cash balance

\$14,355.14

Bonds on hand Nov. 1.....

2,995.00

November 1 balance Bail and Bonds.....

\$17,350.14

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