



VOLUME II, No. 2. WHOLE NUMBER 54.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919.

PRICE, 5 CENTS

# Business Men Start Murder, State Officials Back Them

E. Wesley Everetts, an Oversea Veteran, Hanged by Centralia Mob; Lumber Trust Governor Approves; Says Reds Must Be Driven Out; Sanctions Wholesale Arrests Without Warrant; Coroner's Jury Exonerates I. W. W. but Officials Continue Persecutions.

## FAVOR I. W. W.

### ORGANIZATION ATTRACTS INDEPENDENT UNIONS OF NEW YORK CITY INTO ITS RANKS

New York City.—On the heels of city and nationwide raids against their organization as well as other radical labor groups, 13 branches of the Industrial Workers of the World held an affiliation meeting in conjunction with eight more labor organizations.

The meeting was held in room 408 of the People's House at 7 East 15th street for the purpose of arranging with the eight independent unions a junction with the I. W. W.

The independents at the meeting were represented by delegates from the following groups:

**Independent Unions Represented**  
Firemen and Engineers Locals No. 1, N. Y.; 2, Brooklyn.  
International Hotel and Restaurant Workers', Local New York.  
New York Labor Council representing 14 affiliated groups.  
Independent Musicians' and Performers.  
Glass and China Decorators' Union.  
International Carpenters, representing 14 locals.  
International Bakers' Industrial Union, Local Brownsville.  
W. I. U. of Hoboken.  
Patrick McClellan, representing Industrial Union 573 of the I. W. W., acted as chairman of the meeting, and himself represented the Construction Workers of the I. W. W. Delegates represented about 250,000 workers in New York City and vicinity.

The meeting took up consideration of a complete affiliation of all independent and industrial unions with the Industrial Workers of the World to weld the workers into one big union, and the following resolution was voted through by the 48 delegates present:

#### Tentative One Big Union.

"That an attempt to solidify all independent and industrial unions into the One Big Union be made, and until such time as that is accomplished no branch of any organizations there represented affiliate with the I. W. W. until the whole body swings over."

To this an amendment was added in this form:

"That an attempt to solidify all independent and industrial unions be made on the basis of the class struggle into the I. W. W. and until such time as that is accomplished we leave it to the individuals and branches to decide for themselves whether they wish to affiliate."

As soon as this amendment had been passed by the delegates, one branch of the International Carpenters' Union of Brooklyn voted 59 to 1 to come into the I. W. W., it will be affiliated with Carpenter Workers' Industrial Union 573.

#### I. W. W. Bodies Represented.

Besides the independent organizations at the meeting the following I. W. W. bodies were also represented: M. M. I. U., Local 300, Newark Branch.

T. W. I. U., Local 1000, Paterson.



### ORGANIZATION ACTIVITY ALONG CORRECT LINES

T. W. I. U., Local 1000, New York.  
T. W. I. U., Local 1000, Brownsville.  
Hotel and Restaurant Workers' I. U., Local 1100, New York.  
Bakers' Industrial Union, Local 46, New York.  
C. W. I. U., Local 573, New York.  
P. P. I. U., Local 1200, New York.  
Foodstuff Workers' Industrial Union, Local 1500, New York.  
M. M. I. U., Local 300, Brooklyn.  
M. M. I. U., Local 300, Harlem.  
M. M. I. U., Local 300, New York.  
A recommendation was also made before adjournment that delegates begin a fight for mutual recognition of cards on the job and that a common stamp be used for affiliation. This latter means that any union represented shall stamp its cards with a common stamp.  
Another meeting in furtherance of the purpose will be held in the People's House.—New York Call.

Paterson branch, T. W. I. U. No. 1000, is getting into its stride for the winter season. Committees are at work on plans for new activities in various lines.  
A Sunday afternoon lecture series started Nov. 16, with George Speed as the speaker. His topic was "The Constructive Program of the I. W. W." The next lecture in the course is to be on "The Four Hour Day," by Franklin Titus. A Negro speaker and a woman speaker are being arranged for.  
Active propaganda through the distribution of I. W. W. literature of a general nature is being organized by a special Propaganda committee.

A supply of leaflets has been ordered from Chicago, to be given out, not only in the silk mills, but to workers in all lines.  
A new feature is the formation of a Women's committee, composed of women members, wives and daughters of members, and other women interested in the welfare of the organization. They are going to hold a weekly meeting for the study of the principles and tactics of the I. W. W., and arrange entertainments to raise money for organization work, the I. W. W. defense and other purposes.  
Shop delegates meetings are held every month and are proving one of the most important parts of the union machinery. Discussions are held on questions of shop policy, methods of organization and agitation, etc. The meetings are thrown open to the general membership, in addition to the two delegates from every shop where I. W. W.s are working. The discussions arouse much interest.

### HOLYOKE STRIKES

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 8.—There is a strike against the American Writing Paper Co. The millwrights from all the mills are out and there is talk of a general strike. There is some scabbing on the strikers by men belonging to the same union.  
The Paper Mill Workers I. U. No. 452 is again taking its place on the industrial line. They have had eight small strikes in the paper industry—all won. All were led by the I. W. W. The machine tenders stayed on the job, but when the advantages were won they took the benefits of the strike. But there is still lots of room for improvement.—Delegate 5.  
(Special Telegram)  
Butte, Nov. 16.—John Shank and Roberta Bruner were arrested in Pueblo, the office there raided and everything was taken.

Until we can learn all the facts regarding the affair that that has been reported in the daily press from Centralia, Washington, it will be impossible to draw correct conclusions. But some facts are known which make it clear that the members of the Industrial Workers of the World were decidedly not the aggressors.

Last summer, Tom Lassiter, a cripple who is nearly blind, was driven out of the town by real estate sharks, lawyers and business men. He managed to find his way back into the town, and was driven out a second time, badly beaten up and warned that if he ever came into the town again he would be killed.

Later, some lumber workers opened a hall in Centralia. This was raided twice, furniture destroyed, books, papers and records burned and the members of the I. W. W. ordered out of town. This was done by thugs who thought that because they wore army uniforms any crime would be condoned by the officials. Some of those in the mob were officials.

On Armistice Day the parade arrived at the hall. The first reports were that shooting began without warning. Later reports are conflicting. One is that some one suggested the I. W. W. hall be wrecked again, and that someone from or near the parade gave the door a kick before a shot was fired. It is certain that some of those in the parade had been instrumental in beating up Tom Lassiter and raiding the I. W. W. on previous occasions.

A member of the I. W. W.—E. Wesley Everetts—was hanged by the mob of business men shortly after the shooting took place. The excuse of the Armistice Day parade was first used by them as a means of starting trouble where there was no occasion for doing so.

Reports further state that scores of members of the I. W. W. have been arrested in several places in Washington. Even members of the A. F. of L. who have never been members of the I. W. W. have been placed in jail. The Seattle "Union-Record," an A. F. of L. daily, has been seized by the police, while its editor, E. B. Ault, and a large number of other members of the A. F. of L. interested in its publication, have been jailed. So far as can be learned the "Union Record" is not allowed to be printed at present. This in itself is good proof that the authorities of the State of Washington and many of the cities there have some hideous crimes at their doors which they dare not have known.

The press is daily indulging in many lies for the purpose of justifying the reign of brutal repression that has been started. One was that 2,000 armed lumber workers were marching on Spokane. This lie, with scores of others, are eagerly read and believed by people ignorant of the facts, and who have no source of true information.

In Spokane there were 91 men arrested. Of these, 53 were sentenced to thirty days each in jail and fined \$100. The rest were turned loose.

A large number have been arrested in Chehalis, Tacoma, Aberdeen, Seattle and some other towns, but how many are still held is unknown. Several of those in Seattle were released after being held a few days.

One significant feature of the tragedy is shown in the coroner's verdict. This verdict does not place the responsibility for the reason that they "could not determine whether the shooting started before or after the door of the I. W. W. hall was broken in." With the American Legion and the business men in control of the city, it must have taken great courage on the part of the coroner's jury to even express a doubt as to the guilt of the members of the I. W. W.

The daily papers in many places are publishing statements that the I. W. W. have marked various men for death and that they intend to blow up many buildings. These are crude lies on the part of the press or forgeries on the part of those who are personally interested in crushing the I. W. W. This method of arousing the prejudice of unthinking people against the I. W. W. has been particularly noticeable in Seattle and Spokane. The suppression of the Seattle "Union Record" by United States officers seems to be part of the plot to keep the workers from exposing these forgeries and giving the people the truth.

Until the facts of the Centralia tragedy can be learned, we will have to await them. In the meantime every member of the I. W. W. worthy the name is giving the sorely harassed members in Washington their most hearty and loyal support. Centralia has placed itself beside Everett as another capitalistic blot on the State of Washington.



## WHAT MANNER OF MAN IS A WOBBLIE ON TRIAL? CLEAR-EYED MCHUGO FACES THE COURT AS MAN SHOULD

This story may prove the more interesting to Wobblies because it is written by one who is an outsider looking in. It is something on the opening of the trial of James McHugo in Oakland, Cal. An I. W. W., he is the first man to be brought to trial under the new criminal syndicalist law. He is charged with being an enemy of all that is legal, sane and holy, a man entirely out of sympathy with the glorious institutions of these United States, a man who would yank down all that our forefathers built up, a preacher of violence, sabotage, destruction, pillage, pig stealing and the devil knows what not.

His real offense, of course, is that of seeking to build up an industrial democracy wherein the worker will be, not the slave, but the master.

The outstanding feature of the first day in court to my mind was this: Judge Quinn's courtroom was packed to the doors with shipyard strikers of the A. F. of L. Every seat was occupied. The aisles and every inch of unoccupied space was filled with standing workers. The buttons of the boiler-makers and machinists and the shipyard laborers were seen on all sides.

They had been on strike for many weeks over the matter of an increase of eight cents an hour which the employers had conceded to take effect on a certain date, only to deny it when that date drew near. Many of these strikers gathered near to hear the beginning of the case of James McHugo, looked hungry, little or no benefits having been paid since the beginning of the strike. From the windows of the courtroom they could see, rising beyond distant housetops, the aerial rigging of the Bethlehem yards the domain of Charles M. Schwab, whose agents had announced that organized labor was to be starved out of the shipbuilding industry of the Bay district.

Nervousness and signs of fear were noted among these men out of the yards. The atmosphere of this courtroom was pregnant with menace. Local police were on hand with black scowls. Federal agents were here to look a man over from the test up and ward with cold, threatening gaze. The local police represented the city prying, the police courts with their snarling prosecutors, and the Superior courts with their grim juries. Behind the federal agents were federal prisons, federal grand juries and federal magistrates, and the iron fist of a national administration which, to use the language of Sam Gompers, has failed to follow out "a course of freedom and justice and of human development as expressed by the principles of democracy."

But when these shipyard workers looked upon the face of James McHugo, the defendant, seated at a table with his lawyers, they saw no fear there. If they saw something, they saw defiance. The master's law was reaching for his throat. The master's pack had raised the yelp of the hunt. The state's prison loomed before him. There he sat, with head erect, the calm, steady aim in his eyes bespeaking a granite courage that could not be nicked by a prosecutor's judge nor by the mumbled verdict of a jury at his heels. There he sat, a workman in appearance, like all the rest that crowded the court, a workman like themselves, but unafraid, aye, defiant.

There was that in his bearing which said to the workers looking on:

"If my children go hungry, they can never say in future years that it was because their father hadn't guts enough to fight those responsible."

"If my son, becomes an underpaid beast of burden in the service of plunderers it will not be because his father hadn't the courage to battle for industrial democracy."

"If I have nothing to hand down to my children as a heritage but the chains of wage slavery, they will be proud to read these court records of my efforts to give them something better."

The bearing of the prisoner was a matter of wonder also to the judge, the prosecutors and the police. No cringing here, as in the criminals who usually faced them. No whining, no shrinking, no nervous twitchings, no shifting eyes, no shame, no mute plea for mercy. None of those, but a certain pride of bearing and a hint of defiance, like a distinguished captive in the enemy's camp.

Oh, no, I'm not trying to make a hero. I'm merely describing a Wobbler on trial as he appears to an outsider.

"If you're going to write about my case," said McHugo to me during a court recess, "give the Wobbler point of view as much as you can."

This from a man facing San Quentin on a charge of being a Wobbler.

## BRITISH SHOP STEWARD MOVEMENT INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS OWNERSHIP ITS GOAL RAPIDLY LIMITING POWER OF ITS OFFICIALS

By Special Correspondence

The labor movement of Great Britain is personified in two groups, one the official, the other the un-official. The first is centered in the Labor Party. The second is the Shop Stewards and Workers Committee movement.

The official movement is launching a big campaign for nationalization of the mines. It is safe to say that the agitation is, in the minds of the officials, their first step toward nationalization of all, other industries. The mines, being a most essential industry, together with the fact that the miners are the most likely body to use direct action to achieve their object, has caused them to choose this industry. There are some who believe the land would have been a better choice on which to carry the scheme thru.

The officials really believe they have a very good chance of winning the next election for the Labor Party, and as a result many believe that they could carry thru a peaceful revolution. On the other hand, the un-official group is convinced that at most it can only result in a bureaucratic state-administered industry, to which they are opposed.

What the shop stewards are after is the complete socialization of industry and control by the workers themselves. They distrust the officials and are not prepared to run the risk of the labor group giving them anything, but prefer to take it by their organized power inside the mines, mills, and shops. To this extent they are identical to the I. W. W.

They have many other qualities that are similar to the I. W. W., if not absolutely the same. They are doing all the election of their job officials on the job, that is, the stewards (job delegates) to take care of the technical end of their particular work. All the stewards on the job constitute themselves a job committee, which takes up the grievances as they may arise, where they are small. Where they are large they are divided into departments, and the groups of stewards in the department elect one of their number to become their representative on the "general works committee." Thus one from each department, becomes the committee, whose function is to meet employers and settle all grievances on the job.

The London area is divided into four localities, which has a local district committee consisting of delegates from all works or factories, elected by the general works committees. Thus are the industries co-ordinated in a locality. Then comes the London Central Council of Shop Stewards and Workers Committees, who have delegates elected from the local committees on the basis of one delegate for every thousand or part thereof. Where a town is small the local committees do not exist and the central council is made up from the delegates sent from the works committees.

The central committees are again linked up into a national committee, which co-ordinates again the national movement. It must be remembered that the power is absolutely vested in the rank and file on the job. The further away from the job the committees are, the less becomes their power. Some industries maintain a paid secretary for the industry who, when a grievance arises, is the first to be notified and is on the job before any trade union official. In this way the official head of trade unionism is being severed.

The shop stewards and workers committee movement is revolutionary in character, for their object is to create an administrative force for managing industry. Besides being prepared to prevent any leaders from compromising the rank and file position, they aim at being able to refuse

She's fair, this world, speaking of its beauty. And if there is anything in the old maxim, "Only the brave deserve the fair," then our beautiful Sister of the Sun should fall into the arms of the Wobbler.

The crowded condition of the courtroom worried one of the prosecutors. He appealed to the judge to have the aisles cleared.

Judge Quinn, suave and polite, ordered the aisles cleared, preceding the order with an apology to those standing.

"I'm surprised," said he, "at the interest shown in this case." He said this kindly. "It is seldom that my court is as crowded as it is today. I want it understood that everybody is welcome, but you'll have to find seats. The crowded conditions of the aisles obstruct the business of the court. Therefore the aisles must be cleared."

That afternoon the newspapers announced that arrests would be made of idlers crowding the courtroom.

But the following day the court was as crowded as the day before.

at any time any settlement in big national disputes that is not in harmony with working class interests. It is readily seen that with this movement existing and always gaining momentum, the officials are bound to listen to the rank and file representatives, for their official heads are always on the chopping block.

The movement of shop stewards, contrary to the official movement, is purely an economic movement, and the same as the I. W. W. is non-political. The officials of the shop stewards, almost without exception, voice their opinion that the I. W. W. as they see it in America, is the movement to which they pay adherence.

The condition existing in the British isles is different to that in America. There are trade union traditions not existing in America with very strong unions among the unskilled laborers. It is safe to say the element here in Britain around the stewards would find the I. W. W. their movement.

It is inconceivable that any semblance of the shop stewards and workers committees such as exists here would ever be tolerated within the A. F. of L., or even its members allowed to create a movement outside and still remain members with any greater security than a member of the I. W. W. inside the A. F. of L. The reason it can maintain itself in the British Isles is because the workers are stationary, the stewards have had their existence on the job many years, thereby having the backing of the rank and file. The same cannot exist where the rank and file is apathetic or migratory, as in America generally.

## MEMBER AGAIN OPENS DISCUSSION ON DUES

There has been a great deal of discussion going around in various branches, in the press and on the jobs in regard to higher dues and higher salaries. Of course, we know that the G. E. B. had made a mistake by putting out a referendum to take a vote on this without it being thoroughly discussed beforehand. In the second place, the workers did not have a chance to discuss the matter before voting.

This is the whole problem that stands before us today: Instead of the members discussing the matter before taking a vote on it, they have cast their votes for or against and now are doing their discussing afterwards. I voted in favor of \$1 monthly dues as soon as I saw a ballot. I did not have much time to spare, as the ballots were about to be sent in. I had never heard a word about raising the dues. But at that I voted to what I thought the best interests of the organization.

I have always been in favor of higher dues, that is, up to \$1. I am also in favor of a general initiation fee of \$5. Of course, this is all out of order in the first place if we are going to live up to our constitution.

We, the Industrial Workers of the World, have come to a stage where the master class has begun to feel our power. We all well know of the fact that they are doing their best to crush us by throwing us in jails and penitentiaries and trying to kill us off that way. Under the present system we have got to have lawyers and good ones to fight these cases. It will take lots of money—maybe millions.

I would suggest that if the dues are raised to \$1 we lay aside 50 cents of the monthly dues and put it into the general defense fund. In this way we would have money on hand so we could do something. By doing that, each and every member would be doing his share. The way it is now, some members give it all and some do not give any when a collection is taken up for general defense.

When I. U. No. 400 passed the motion to raise the initiation fee to \$2 there were many locals against it on the ground that the organization would not grow. You can see for yourself whether it grew or not. It was a good move, and the second year of its existence it grew stronger and had a little money in the treasury to put organizers in the field. It was found that it took money to start things.

Let us put on our thinking caps and study this carefully and boost for the fifty-fifty proposition.—W. C. King.

## BETRAYING THE WORKERS TO CAPITALIST CLASS WITH FAKE REFORMS

By Hungarian Worker

The news from Hungary gives an account of the leading Socialists of that country, Ernest Garami, who gladly reports how the trade unions and the Social Democratic party worked together with the Paris peace conference to overthrow the Communist party rule in Hungary. His report shows that the Hungarian trade unions were not better than Gompers' American union, and that the Social Democrats in Hungary were no better than the Germans or the rest of the political Socialists.

Now that the Communists are overthrown, the reactionaries have come back into power again. Among them we find the same class of leaders as among the Social Democrats. They have organized a new party under the name of the "State Party of the Hungarian Workers." It is not to have any connection with any labor organization outside Hungary, it being a strictly national party of the workers (?) in Hungary. They are not using the name of "Socialist" because the Communists are doing everything under the name of Socialism and the reactionaries are trying to keep the friendship of the Hungarian bourgeoisie.

The first thing the leaders of the new party have done is to ask the Communists to stay away from the new movement which they call a "labor organization" so as not to block the work of organizing the new "workers' party." Their program, which contains 24 points, is nothing else than to hold the working class back from the real movement. It is a bunch of worthless reforms which was good enough to fool the workers before the world war. Here are some points of their program:

1. Every citizen over 20 years of age has the right to vote.
2. Referendum vote.
3. Independent self-government.
4. No conscript army, but establish a state militia (American plan.)
5. Religion and state must be separated.
6. Free schools for children.
7. Mines, forests, railroads and transportation must be controlled by the state.
8. The owners of houses cannot ask more rent than enough to cover their expenses.
9. The industrial department of the state must recognize the trade union movement and the trade union must have representation in this office.

I am only giving these nine points in the program out of the 24, but these are the main ones. Readers can think for themselves what the rest of the points are, when these nine are the main ones. These show how the Hungarian workers are led by the reactionaries of the so-called Social Democrats and trade unions. They are trying to save Hungary for the capitalist class; not only that, but they gladly publish their own degradation to the world.

## SYMPATHY IN ENGLAND

Resolutions passed at mass meeting of workers held on Peckham Rye, (London) England, Oct. 19, 1919: Having heard the facts presented in regard to the persecution of the I. W. W. (the Industrial Workers of the World),

This mass meeting of workers, of Peckham (England) protests against the continued imprisonment of those I. W. W. members convicted in Chicago and Sacramento, California, under the war acts of the United States, as we are convinced that the real issues involved were between trustified capital and industrial unionism as presented to the workers by the Industrial Workers of the World.

We further demand the release of all industrial war prisoners, including Thomas Mooney, Eugene Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare and every I. W. W. member who may have been held months or years without a trial, believing that it is in the interest of humanity we are appealing. We are prepared to take whatever steps we deem necessary for their release.

Signed, Chairman of Meeting, Victor Beacham, Member London District Committee, National Painters' Society.

## ADVERTISED IN ENGLAND

London, England, Nov. 5.—An active campaign has been started in England by George Hardy of Chicago to persuade English workmen to appeal direct to Washington for the release of all I. W. W. men imprisoned. The campaign includes propaganda showing alleged wrongs Industrial Workers of the World have suffered at the hands of American capitalists. It is understood that a similar campaign will be carried on in all European countries, wherever possible.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS NOTES WORLD STRUGGLE TOWARD ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION

### ENGLAND

"D. O. R. A." to Continue  
LONDON, Oct. 29 (By mail).—In spite of vigorous protests on the part of the progressive minority the submissive House of Commons has passed the second reading of the War Emergency Laws (Continuation) bill, which is in effect, a measure to extend the life of the Defense of the Realm act for 12 months after the termination of the present war—which is not yet (officially) terminated and will not be until the French and British governments determine to bring it to an end. Arthur Henderson, speaking for the first time since his re-election to Parliament, spoke vigorously against the government's refusal to trust the people 12 months after the armistice. Col. Wedgwood put his finger on the crux of the bill when he declared that it was really directed against strikes and labor unrest.

### RUSSIA

Unique Class Rationing.  
PETROGRAD.—After having for many months applied through local authorities the principle of dividing the whole community into useful workers and exploiters of others, and of rationing the population by giving preference to the workers, the Russian Soviet government has now made the rationing system a national one. Following are the provisions:

The whole population is divided into two classes—those living in the cities and those in the country. The city population falls into three categories: first, those doing physical labor; second, clerical, technical and administrative workers of all sorts, also craftsmen working for themselves and not exploiting others, children under 16, nursing and pregnant mothers, wounded soldiers, and dependents of those within categories 1 and 2; third, exploiters of others, retired capitalists, priests of religion, and people without definite occupations.

The rural population is classified as follows: First, those who have no stocks of grain, but who live by the labor of their hands, the farm hands, the employees of local rural organizations, and their dependents; second, rural foremen who do work themselves, peasants who work for themselves but do not exploit others, children of school age, and dependents of members in the second category.

### FRANCE

Protest Against Blockade  
PARIS.—Following up the protest of Anatole France comes an impressive memorial signed by seventy of the best known scholars and writers in France directed against the Allied blockade of Russia, which they call "criminal, unexampled and inexcusable." They conclude by saying: "We protest with all the strength of our hearts and souls against an act which is unworthy both of the conscience of humanity in general and of the traditions of our own country in particular."

In addition, Romain Rolland, the well known author, writes to "L'Humanite," saying, "The Great War has revealed itself as the war of the plutocratic middle classes against the last bulwarks of the old monarchical regime on the one hand, and against the awakening of the people to their rights on the other."

### Sadoul Trial Brings Admission of War on Soviets

PARIS.—That, despite all denials to the contrary, the French government is at war with Soviet Russia, has officially been admitted in connection with the trial of Capt. Jacques Sadoul, who is on trial by court martial for "deserting" to the Bolsheviks. Speaking for the government, the prosecutor in order to prove desertion to an enemy, made this statement:

"If diplomatically we are not in a state of war with the soviets of Russia, it is incontestable that a state of war has existed in fact between our troops and the Red armies. The proof of this is what has occurred in the region of Odessa."

### Workers Assure Freedom of Speech to Themselves

PARIS.—By organizing the "Ligue Populaire," recruited from the Socialists who register their names at the headquarters of the Federation of the Seine, the workers of Paris are now finding it possible to continue their numerous meetings, both in the streets and in halls, without the interruptions by outside rowdies to which they were formerly subject.

Members of the "Ligue" form a physical bodyguard to the speakers and to those who come to listen to them, and thus by sheer force of numbers prevent disturbers from intruding.

### IRELAND

British Soldiers Attack Civilians in Cork  
CORK.—Soldiers of the English Shropshire regiment marched all thru the streets recently shouting "To hell with the Sinn Fein!" Fights with the civilians ensued.

Armoured cars were turned out on which the whole regiment, fully armed, attacked civilians, smashed shops and instituted a general reign of terror.

In some places the civilians in force routed the soldiers, but isolated groups of citizens were at the mercy of the military.

### ITALY

Ships Held to Insure Seamen's Vote  
ROME.—Capt. Guiliotti, secretary of the Seamen's Federation, who is a candidate for office in the general elections, has ordered steamships of several lines not to leave until after the elections in order to permit the crews to vote. The elections will be held Nov. 16.

The steamships "America" and "Pesaro" are among those which have been held up, greatly to the inconvenience of several hundred passengers, among whom were a number of "prominent" Americans who were eager to return home for business reasons at the earliest possible moment.

### Protests Keep Labor Parley Busy

WASHINGTON.—As the international labor conference, called in anticipation of the ratification of the League of Nations Covenant, continues its sessions, more and more protests are being filed against the delegates accredited by the various governments.

Things began when organized labor of Japan declared that the Japanese delegate was really an exploiter of labor. Next followed the announcement that Australian labor had refused to have anything to do with the Washington conference on the grounds that hand-picked government appointees were not free agents.

Argentina followed, the Argentine Labor Federation issuing the declaration that the Argentine delegation had been chosen without consulting the central federation of the workers of Argentina, this being in violation of the League of Nations convention of this point. Argentine labor further points out that the technical advisor of the delegation is a member of the railroad strikebreakers' organization. Lastly, Hindu workers within the United States are greatly disturbed to find that the representatives of Indian labor are appointees of the British government who are pledged to a mild form of home rule under the British flag.

### Orgy of Lawlessness Visited Upon Metropolis

NEW YORK.—An orgy of lawlessness seldom equalled in American history took place on Nov. 8 and 9, when without proper warrants and by the application of the most brutal methods imaginable, agents of the Department of Justice and of the Lusk investigation committee raided various headquarters of the Socialists, Communists, and I. W. W., and mercilessly clubbed women and men, many of whom were engaged in study or in social activities.

Over a thousand defenseless human beings were carried off to jail, subjected to grilling examinations, and, in some cases, released amid a rain of blows from blackjacks and clubs descending upon their heads. The illegality of the whole proceeding is eloquently attested by the fact that out of over a thousand captured "suspects," only 37 are being held on various charges, the chief one being that of advocating "criminal anarchy." Most prominent among the prisoners taken are "Big Jim" Larkin, general secretary of the Irish Transport Workers Union, and Benjamin Gitlow, business manager of the Communist Labor party and former Socialist assemblyman.

The New York raids have been duplicated in many other American cities among them Chicago, Hartford, Conn., Youngstown and Akron, Ohio, Detroit, Seattle, Newark, Buffalo and San Francisco.

### Alcatraz Prisoners Refuse to Scab

CHICAGO.—A letter smuggled out of the military prison at Alcatraz, Cal., where several hundred conscientious objectors, Socialists convicted under the Espionage law, and soldiers court-martialed for refusing to fight against the soviets in Russia are confined, tells of the refusal of forty prisoners to do strikebreaking duty on the San Francisco docks during the longshoremen's strike there.

The letter reads, in part:

"Forty-two prisoners were called out yesterday to go to work on the San Francisco transport docks. The prisoners had heard that there was a strike on the whole Frisco wa-

## WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH UNORGANIZED SAILORS

Seeing that your success among the seamen has been small owing to the practical monopoly of the International Seamen's Union of America among these workers, I should suggest that a campaign be started among the native element that is now being recruited in great numbers by the shipping board, and which will eventually displace the foreign element in the merchant marine.

As you perhaps know, the recent contract entered into between the international and the ship-owning fraternity is in substance like this: The American is to have preference at all times irrespective of his union affiliations—meaning that the ship-owners will work foot and nail to force union men out of the ships and fill their places with non-union Americans.

To make this easy they are trying to force the "Rowes" bill through congress. This bill proposes to abolish the three years' efficiency law for able bodied seamen and substitute for it a six weeks' training on a shipping board training vessel, rounded out with nine months' actual practice in a merchant vessel, for obtaining an A. B. certificate.

The bill also proposes to cut out the 65 per cent able seamen now necessary and substitute this requirement with 40 per cent of ten months' men and fill the complement with men of six weeks' training. At that rate it will not take very long to force the oldtimers onto the beach.

Having to deal with this great mass of young Americans who have been absolved from being union men for prohibitive reasons, I wondered if you had cast your eyes over the field to see what could be done with the harvest.—S. Alexanderson.

## ALL AROUND THE WORLD

In every small town you will find a business men's association under many different names and yet they are all members of the one big union known as the National Chamber of Commerce. Each has its local secretary, and don't you forget it, he is the boss of the bunch, bluecoats and all. As an example, 1915, the Chamber of Commerce of Winona, Minn., employed a Chicago man as their local secretary because he carried an endorsement from the Board of Trade of Chicago.

All these business men's associations are financially controlled by their local banks, the local banks are controlled by larger banks in the chief cities, while Wall Street in New York controls the whole outfit. Don't tell me they are not all in one class! Some union, aren't they? They used their brains when they were organizing.

Do you think that you do not have to fight the Boss? If so, you are wrong, because the boss is not going to pay you one cent that he does not have to. He would be a fool if he did.

If you are convinced that you must fight for your rights and still think that you can fight your own battles, or that perhaps some one like Mr. Gompers will fight them for you, you are lost. Be a real man for once in your life, and remember that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Get into the One Big Union now and help us fight for real democracy.

Unless all the workers of the United States get together in the One Big Union and clean out the autocracy this will be a nation of wage slaves, hardly able to get enough to eat. It is nearly to that point now, what with eggs at 60 cents a dozen, bacon at 60 and 75 cents a pound, and \$1.50 shoes at \$6 to \$8 a pair. Get wise and join the One Big Union—one for all and all for one.—Frank Crawford.

Ralph Chaplin completed his engagement in Salt Lake City on Nov. 17 and goes to Denver for the 2d.

ter front, but did not know that the transport work had been exempted. Not a protest was heard from the 42 men until they got to the docks. When they were ordered to get trucks and go to work, they said:

"We'll be damned if we scab on these union men who are trying to better their condition!"

"Only two of the men went to work one of these being a half wit, and the other a 100 per cent scab. It was worth being in a year to see the spirit of the prisoners here. The men were military prisoners and could have been court-martialed for mutiny, an offense punishable by death or such other punishment as court martial may direct."

"The men, who came here from Siberia, are all rebellious. They say that it is plain hell over there. Some of them took a boatload, or dishonorable discharge, just to get out of Russia, and every one of them is a Bolshevik."



## PREDICT NEW ALIGNMENT OF SOUTHWEST MINERS NO MINING IS DONE DESPITE COURTS

Cross, Kan., Nov. 4.—This being the third day of the U. M. W. of A., nation-wide strike, I'll give you a few lines on the local situation here. Every miner in Kansas is out to a man, with the exception, of course, of those mines at the State and Federal prisons. No orders being issued from the District office here. Federal injunction seems to have no effect here. Miners here are confident, and peace and quietness reigns supreme. There was an "emergency vote," to so express, taken just prior to the walkout, to show the "public" (who or whatever that may be), that the miners heartily endorsed the strike order of the officials. This was done only after a great deal of criticism of the miners' officials by the day-lies.

Of course the miners voted solidly for the strike, thereby saving their officials' faces from the "public," but it seems to me, the miners should have had the vote previous to the strike "order." But that idea isn't very popular in some "official circles." They call it, I believe, "Bolshevism" or some such name.

So the Luske Committee will, I presume, see that the Day-lie press spreads no more Bolshevism, as it is its solemn duty to check that fast spreading menace. The so-called operators are trying to get the South-Western District (that is Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas) to make a separate contract, thereby weakening the national. There is no sign yet of the miners' officials doing such an un-wise thing and if they should, there is a possibility of a break in the Mine Workers' "Respectable" Union. In such a case, the "Left Wing," or radical faction, perhaps would be a new One Big Union, while the other faction would remain the U. M. W. of A.

Whether this new One Big Union (should it be) shall be devoid of meaning or not, depends entirely upon the number of clear thinking men at the opportune time. That is, clear thinking miners, and should they control, they will no doubt apply for a charter in "Coal Mine Workers' Industrial Union, No. 900." There is current rumors afloat here, that the whole-salers and petty bourgeoisie are going to close up their places of business until the strike is ended.

The first move in this direction has been the refusal of the whole-salers to supply the "Miners' Co-operative Store" here with flour, although the money was advanced, it is said. Such tactics are only the fore-runner of desecration and chaos.—J. C.

## THOSE AWFUL REDS?

Is this a nation of subnormal children? Else why does the profiteer's press dare to put over such a malicious, medieval calumny as the I. W. W. shooting story from Centralia, Washington?

The papers admit that twice before lawless, murderous, intolerant rowdies of the American Legion had entered I. W. W. quarters in that vicinity, sacked their offices and made a bonfire of their furniture, papers and literature with the usual violent treatment of the office force.

On Armistice day when the Legion parade was passing the I. W. W. office, these same murderous hoodlums made a ruthless attack but unexpectedly found their proposed victims prepared to protect themselves, with the result that the profiteer's hoodlum horde got the worst of it, and then confirming their propensity for savage lawlessness, they lynched a man named Everett and, like a Georgia mob, shot his body full of bullets.

Is this the kind of "respect for law" that the profiteering government of the State of Washington is upholding? It is noticeable that whether a mob of returned soldiers and citizens gather in any city from New York to the Pacific to stop German opera or murder workmen, the profiteers' press play up mob lawlessness from this angle of "justifiable indignation."

How long are the eighty million salary and wage earners going to stand for this stuff?—Parker H. Sercombe.

All lasting social changes have been evolutionary, not insurrectionary, in their coming. Systems are not created by the thought of the idealists or by the winning of mob battles. They develop scientifically; they grow like plants, slowly but surely. The new system of communism is not something which we can impose upon the present. Communism, to be lasting and to be economically successful, must grow out of the present. Its roots must be in the very heart of the capitalist soil. And if it lifts its green shaft to the sunlight, prematurely and unformed, it will wither and perish in the scorching noon.—Varney.

## ANCIENT PHARISEES' IDEAS MODERN SOAP BOXERS OF JUDEA MET IN AMERICAN STYLE BEST CITIZENS MENACED THEN AS THEY ARE NOW

A LOWER CRITIC ON AMOS  
Card No. 440,433

Those were very modern times in which Amos the prophet lived, unless we incline to the opinion that many ancient survivals are all too evident in our own era.

Amos came from the working class, from the herdsmen of Tekoa. And Amos aspired to prophesy, that is, in the Bible sense, to tell forth the truth, which is an exceedingly presumptuous thing for anyone to do, and especially dangerous for a worker. Whether Amos had trouble with the authorities of Judah we do not know. Whether the council of defense of Tekoa told him to move on, the sacred writing does not record, but certain it is that he went over into Israel to prophesy, which made him a "foreign agitator."

We dare not assume, for one moment, that Amos was permitted to deliver his sermon in the synagogue of Bethel and, as the Chautauqua movement had not yet moved, and the open forum was not yet open, we are forced brethren, to the conviction that Amos was the original "Soap Boxer," that is to say, he stood on what had originally been a container of olive oil which some caravan had discarded in the market place of Bethel and which he dragged to the corner where the Jacob highway intersected the Jerusalem scenic route.

This may not be historically correct, but let it pass as realism.

The first portion of the sermon, in the eighth century before Christ, was exceedingly pleasing to the inhabitants of Bethel. Evidently they had neighbors who were unfriendly and warlike, not to say imperialistic. Every atrocity that has been perpetrated in Belgium had been suffered in Israel at the hands of the neighboring tribes. Danaseus had "threshed them with threshing instruments of iron," the prototype of the 42-centimeter. And Gaza had "carried away the whole in captivity," which, we may judge, was approximately 100 per cent, and that was not the end of the "whole captivity" for Tyrus had delivered it up to Edom and Edom in turn "pursued his brother with the sword" and did cast off all pity and his anger did run perpetually, and he kept his wrath forever. Edom was the original bitter-ender. The indictment against Ammon was even worse, "because they have ripped up women with child," and their aim in such brutality had been imperialistic, for it was done, "that they might enlarge their borders." Moab was accused of having "burned the bones of the king of Edom into lime," a sin which we feel inclined to forgive, although in those days kings circulated at their face value.

Splendid propaganda was this portion of Amos' sermon. The crowd cheered and waxed jingoistic. But beginning with the sixth verse, chapter two, as the reporter has seen fit to divide the sermon, the speaker turned his attention to the domestic sins of Israel itself, and from there on Amos is gravely under suspicion of having plagiarized from the Federal Report on Industrial Relations. All the social, political and economic sins of Israel are forcefully depicted. "They had sold the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes." "They had stored up violence and robbery in their palaces." "They afflict the just, they take a bribe, and they turn aside the poor in their gate from their right." Even the high cost of living was denounced. "The speculators said, when will the new moon be gone, that we may sell corn?" "They are making the Ephraim small, and the shekel great, and falsifying the balances by deceit." By this time several in the crowd were murmuring that Amos was a paid agent of Syria, while a scribe hurried away to write an editorial urging the working class to abandon the class struggle during wartime. A social patriot suggested a "burgfrieder."

The most disconcerted man in town was Amaziah, the priest of Bethel, who had a fashionable congregation, including not a few of those whom Amos was denouncing as oppressors of the poor, but who cast many shekels into the plate every Saturday morning. The priest of Bethel did not intend that any unordained, non-union prophet should speak in the streets and he might obstruct the camel traffic.

Amaziah, true to type, hastened to the authorities who, in this case happened to be Jeroboam, king of Israel, the whole executive and judicial branches of the government. It would not do to tell Jeroboam the king that the real grievance lay in the fact that Amos was preaching social righteousness. Amaziah knew a better trick than that. He said: "Amos has conspired against thee in the midst of the house of Israel; the land is not able to bear all his woes." And quite

likely the second count in the indictment was true.

What more Amaziah poured into the king's ear the reporter failed to catch, but it was rumored in Gilead that the times of Damascus received a scroll from its correspondent in Boshrah, that Amaziah branded Amos as a dangerous individual who might start a union among the workers of Bethel, or establish a Socialist local, or perhaps set up a branch of the Industrial Workers of the then known world. We have it on the authority of a scribe who had a cousin very close to the administration, that Amaziah suggested that they load Amos on a caravan and send him into the Syrian desert, a la Bishbee, and there let him starve.

Before proceeding, however, with the deportation or prosecution under section 1323 of the Espionage act, Amaziah went to Amos, the prophet, and relieved himself of the following: "O thou seer, go; flee away into the land of Judah, and there eat bread and prophesy there; but prophesy not any more at Bethel."

It is apparent to the student of the lower criticism that Amaziah was an early edition of Billy Sunday, and recognized as a good thing by the authorities of Jeroboam.

"Flee thee away into the land of Judah, and prophesy there, but prophesy not again any more at Bethel." Get out of San Francisco and go to Chicago. This is an open shop town. Stir up trouble if you want in Pittsburgh, but leave us alone. If you talk too much labor may think, and then what will become of me and Jeroboam? Skip before you are pinched for vagrancy!"

And the answer of Amos was the answer given by every bearer of the torch of truth from that day to this. "I was no prophet, neither was I the son of a prophet, but a herdsman and a gatherer of sycamore fruit (a plain Wobblly—the lower criticism), and the Lord took me as I followed the flock, and the Lord said unto me, 'Go prophesy unto my people, Israel.'" It is interesting to note that these things happened "two years before the earthquake."

"Moral—to the young, Amaziah is known only to fame because he was the man who attacked Amos the prophet, whose words live even to this day. In a like manner several Federal judges might qualify for the Hall of Fame.—Card 440,433, Aberdeen, Wash.

## WRITING THE RECORD OF DEMOCRACY'S CRIMES

### 63 Prisoners Lynched in 10 Months

WASHINGTON — Sixty-three persons were murdered by mobs in the United States in the first ten months of 1919, according to figures made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Of the victims 61 were American citizens and 2 Mexicans; 59 were Negroes, of whom 11 were burned at the stake.

"Among the causes for lynching were 'circulating incendiary literature' and 'talking of Chicago riot,'" says the statement. "Four Negroes were lynched for 'intimacy' with white women, one for not turning out of the road for a white boy in an automobile, one for an altercation with a white man, and one for being a leader of his race."

Georgia led the states with 17 lynchings, Mississippi followed with 10, Alabama and Louisiana dividing the honors of third place with eight lynchings each.

## LABOR SECRETARIAT PROTESTS OUTRAGES

The National Labor Secretariat of Holland, with offices at 134 Bloemgracht, Amsterdam, has sent out an open letter to the government of the United States of America and the International Labor Conference at Washington, in which they protest very strongly against the persecutions that have been in the past meted out to the I. W. W. After repeating several instances of murder and brutality of which the capitalists are guilty they say:

"We protest emphatically against the perpetration of these crimes and draw the attention of your government and members of congress to these serious facts, expecting that a discussion of them will lead to the abolition of these brutal conditions, in favor of the working class of America, and to the credit of the American people in general."

## ORGANIZING THE MARINE WORKERS IN NEW YORK STICKING TO NO. 8

New York, Nov. 15.—The strike situation in New York is still unsettled. The men have returned to work at the old pay after a six weeks' battle with the shipping interests, the I. L. A. and the government all lined up against them. They are especially bitter against the I. L. A. and its officials. There is a tremendous sentiment for a real union on the water front in the port of New York.

The new members lined up in No. 8 are sticking to it. Now that the strike is over the members in New York can give their undivided time to building up a permanent organization. Job delegates are being placed rapidly in the field and Fellow Worker Bobba has been placed as Italian organizer in the port. Propaganda and educational meetings are being held and two leaflets, one entitled "Your Organization," and giving an outline of industrial unionism, the job delegate system and how the industrial unions function, and one entitled "After the Strike," have just been issued.

The M. T. W. Defense committee still has eight cases to handle and has to meet an expenditure of \$1,600. Of this, about \$1,100 has been raised. There are two serious cases and if they go to the grand jury it will mean an expenditure of another \$1,000.

On Nov. 4 the Seattle branch passed the following motion: "That we call for an extension of time on ballots to Jan. 1, 1920." This matter was presented to the G. O. C. and it was decided unanimously to extend the voting time to Jan. 1, 1920. All branches take notice.

The general office has issued an appeal to the industrial unions asking them to meet their obligations and make payments for supplies. This reads, in part, as follows: "Something has to be done and that immediately. What are you going to do to save the organization?"

Branches must understand that the I. U. office must make good all assessment stamps and remit 50-50 on all business done for other unions, even if not one cent is remitted by the branch to the I. U. office. The industrial union must also make good deficits in branch expenditures, meet its own routine expenses, and then if anything is left it remits to general headquarters. Unless branches remit to the I. U. nothing can go out.

Push the M. T. W. stamps. It is our only means of raising funds to build up reorganized localities.

E. Kennard, Chairman,  
James Scott, Secy.-Treas.

## ARE DETERMINED TO WIN

### Printers More Solid Than Ever

NEW YORK—A temporary crisis in the ranks of the striking printers of New York has ended with the ranks of union labor more solid than ever, and with the strike being resumed with new vigor.

The crisis came when one of the large unions, Local 51 of the pressmen, voted on Nov. 8 to cease its secession movement and to rejoin the international from which it had been expelled. It appears that many of the members cast their vote in the affirmative, misunderstanding the implications of their action.

Their meeting was followed by one of the "Big Six" typographical union and by similar meetings of the feeders and paper handlers. In all of these meetings the workers voted to stick together to the end. Thereupon the pressmen recommenced in mass meeting of 2,400 members present and on Nov. 11 rescinded their promise to return to the international.

Meanwhile the magazine industry is still completely paralyzed, practically none of the big national periodicals being able to come out. Their bluff in threatening to move their plants elsewhere has been called.

## CHAPLIN MEETINGS GOOD

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—The meeting addressed here on Oct. 28 by Ralph Chaplin was good. He gave an interesting account of the conditions in Leavenworth and of how the men were when he left there on bail. He also spoke in Oakland on the 26th, where there was also a large crowd. The sum of \$420.70 was raised at the two meetings and turned over to the Bail and Bond committee.

## BAIL READY TO RETURN

Portland, Ore., Nov. 10.—Anyone who loaned money to Fred Myers for bail for himself at Portland, Oregon, can have it returned by sending receipt to Fred Myers, box 4382, Portland, Oregon.

## THE WANDERING SLAVE AT LAST A MEMBER

Arise, ye wretched of the earth, break your splendid might; don't let the sunshine lit thy brow, but rise in the darkness ere the morning star! Many a night and day a thot comes into my mind as the sweat drips from my brow, thinking what I am going to do with \$30 per week that my boss lets me have. Well, my boss looks at me every time he passes me, but he never so much as says "boo."

He certainly is a good boss. It doesn't matter what time it is, rain or shine, my boss lets me work. I cracken, I am certainly a very good man. My boss decided to can George, Harry and Jim, but the next morning the work was too much for Paul. He walked bravely up to boss and said, "I reckon you better get some more help here." "What is the matter, Paul," the master echoed from the deep. "Mr. Boss, I have done been a good man for thirty long years, but I guess I am done broke down." The master said, "Well, Paul, I suppose I might as well get a couple of men to help you out."

Well, the couple of men, armed ready for work, same as any good and willing worker would. Everything went along very nicely in regards to lifting and pounding away with a twenty pound sledge. One day Paul got to wondering, how was it these two men never sweated or were in a hurry. One morning Paul picked up an O. B. U. Monthly and started to reading. The first question he asked of these two men was, "What am the O. B. U."

They gave him a thoro explanation of the ideals of industrial unionism and all pertaining to the ideals of the One Big Union. Said Paul, "I must have been asleep for thirty long years. I have been a scissor bill all of these years. I reckon there will be no more back-breaking for me, for many a hundred dollar bill I have made for my master and others like me have done the same."

"Here I stand at the age of 56 years, old and worn out from hard work. There are lots of you workers pondering. So workers you might as well start right in and join our ranks. The earth and the machinery of production belong to the workers and not to the spoilers of liberty. So me for a card in the One Big Union, for united we stand and divided we fall." —Jas. Donnelly.

## RAID ON I. W. W. PUTS PATERSON IN FASHION

The countrywide attack on the I. W. W. made itself felt in Paterson as well as elsewhere, although the results were less serious there than in some other places.

Saturday morning, Nov. 8, the chief of police appeared at I. W. W. headquarters with a patrol wagon full of harness bulls. He announced that he was going to "clean out this dump."

After looking around the place and making the intelligent remarks customary under such circumstances, he telephoned to the local prosecuting attorney to come down at once. After another wait the district prosecutor, who was appropriately named Force, put in an appearance and, after hunting around for some signs of law-breaking on which he could act, ordered the secretary to remove from the window the I. W. W. defense poster showing a fellow worker manacled to the bars of his cell. He declared that the poster was "against the law," but refused to specify which law.

After this impressive demonstration of force, the representatives of "law and order" departed, much like the "Grand Old Duke of York," who had ten thousand men; he marched them up the hill, and he marched them down again.

Of course, the local dole sheets spread their usual lies about a "raid on I. W. W. headquarters," "tons of seditious literature carted away and shipped to Washington for examination," etc., etc. Editorials appeared, giving the location of the I. W. W. office and plainly inviting the people to mob action in order to drive the "skunks" out of town. The Press-Guardian, the frankest servant of the ruling class, has started the pleasant practice of carrying a ribbon every night across the front page, telling the "Reds" to go back where they came from, and more stuff of that sort.

Meanwhile the I. W. W. is continuing steadily in its work of organizing the slaves in the silk industry into the One Big Union to demand more of the good things of life at once, and when the crash comes, to be prepared to take over and manage the industry.

Sol Erlich is asked to communicate with P. B. in care of John, 622 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, on a matter of great importance.

## IMPRISONMENT OF ALIEN BY LETTRE DE CACHET IN UNITED STATES

A matter of vital importance to the cause of liberty in this country was brought to my attention at a deportation hearing a few days ago. I was asked to represent an alien named Herman Isaacson at a hearing, and at the time I was so astonished at some of the questions that were asked of my client that I advised him not to answer.

The developments to which I refer are:

1. That this inquisition now begins with the assumption that membership in the I. W. W. subjects one to arrest and forcible deprivation of liberty without due process of law.

2. That the possession of literature prescribed by some unknown and undisclosed individual connected with the government at Washington by a member of the I. W. W., subjects him to deportation as an anarchist.

3. That the identity of the literature so proscribed does not have to be made public, but under the regulations for the enforcement of the immigration law, is supposed to be known to every member of the I. W. W.

4. That no legal determination as to the nature of the literature 'itself is necessary to cause it to be proscribed as anarchistic.

5. That the ruling or decision of this unknown, or undisclosed individual connected with the government at Washington is sufficient under this law, not only to proscribe these publications, but likewise to subject any alien who is a member of the I. W. W. with deportation.

The foregoing, in my opinion, not only makes deportation a dangerous tool in the hands of unscrupulous individuals, but also vests power in the department of labor which it cannot assume under our constitution, if that is still in force and effect.

John L. Metzner.

## ADVANCING PROLETARIAT IN COLORADO FIELDS

Pueblo, Nov. 15.—The following is an extract from a letter just received at the district office:

"Rockvale, Colo., Nov. 13.—About two weeks ago at Chandler some men went into the house of Alex Bossett and woke him up. The superintendent of the mine and some U. M. W. of A. people were there to do the persecution. They came to take him out of bed and they blamed him for being an I. W. W. They took him to the local to expel him but they could not find any papers or proof. Bossett told them he was not a member, but they put the sheriff onto him anyway."

From Aguilar:

"Many men here want to join the I. W. W. in great numbers. Would you please write to me all the particulars about getting in?"

From the Northern camps:

"The men up here say they will never have anything more to do with the fake U. M. W. of A. and that they will get the little red card just as soon as they get back on the job and get a piece of money big enough to buy it. One young man was more enthusiastic than this. He pawned his machinaw to get the money for his card."

(Hold on. We do not recommend the pawning of machinaws to get union cards, especially not in a cold country where a "general strike" is on, except in the "check-off" camps, but we are merely telling what one person did.)

From the Southern fields:

"The police have been picking us right and left for they know we are all going to join the I. W. W. But don't think for a minute that we have cold feet. Here are some different addresses for the literature to throw them off the track for a little while."

The local capitalist papers were forced to come out yesterday with headlines admitting that the American Legion started the trouble at Centralia, Wash. Another headline states that a drive is on to run out the Reds. Very educational, all of this, for the slaves are beginning to get next to the fact that any class conscious worker is a dangerous "Red."—M. 659.

## NOTICE

To Branches, Secretaries and Delegates of the I. W. W.:

Owing to the wholesale arrest of Russian Fellow Workers recently thruout the United States we are having difficulty in distributing our papers and literature, we ask you to give us all the help possible in spreading I. W. W. propaganda in the Russian language.

Golos Truzenika.

## NEW NATIONAL PARTY COMES IN THE FIELD

The first national gathering of Labor party forces is slated for Chicago, Nov. 22, 1919.

When the gavel falls at the great auditorium of the Carmen's Hall, Ashland avenue, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning of that date, the first national Labor party convention will go into action.

Delegates from every state in the union will be there. Twenty-five thousand local labor unions have been invited to send representatives. Credentials are pouring in with every mail.

Representation is assured from the British Labor party.

Fraternal delegates will be present from the Nonpartisan league, the Plumb Plan league, Public Ownership league, Proportional Representation league, The Committee of 48, and a large number of farmers' grange and equity societies, as well as many other industrial and civic groups. The convention will probably last for five days.

(Special Telegram)

Seattle, Nov. 12.—The hall and defense offices were raided and several men arrested.

## INDUSTRIAL UNION PUBLICATIONS

English, Weekly  
**The New Solidarity**  
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 8c per copy.

English, Semi-Monthly  
**The Rebel Worker**  
(Formerly The Labor Defender)  
115 East 10th St., New York, N. Y. \$1.20 for one year, 75c for six months. Bundle orders 8c each.

Bulgarian, Weekly  
**Probrada**  
(Awakening), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders 8c per copy.

Jewish, Semi-Monthly  
**Der Industrieller Arbeiter**  
(The Industrial Worker), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 8c per copy.

Lithuanian, Monthly  
**Proletaras**  
(The Proletarian), 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. \$1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months.

Hungarian, Weekly  
**Felszabadulas**  
(Emancipation), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months. Bundle orders, 8c per copy.

English, Weekly  
**Industrial Worker**  
Box 1857, Seattle, Wash. \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months.

Russian, Weekly  
**Golos Truzenika**  
(The Voice of the Laborer), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Published three times a week. \$5 a year, \$2.75 for six months, \$1.50 for three months. Bundle orders, 3 cents per copy.

Russian, Monthly  
**Trudovaya Misl**  
(Labor's Thought), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. \$2.00 a year, 15 cents per copy.

Italian, Weekly  
**Il Nuovo Proletario**  
(The New Proletarian), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 for one year, 75 cents for six months. Bundle orders, 8c per copy.

Swedish, Weekly  
**Nya Varlden**  
(The New World), 1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year. Bundle orders 8 cents per copy.

Spanish, Semi-Monthly  
**La Nueva Solidaridad**  
(The New Solidarity), 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year, 75c for six months. Bundle orders, 8c per copy.

English, Monthly  
**One Big Union Monthly**  
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"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

# THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive  
Board of theIndustrial Workers  
of the World1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois  
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C. E. PAYNE, Editor.

## "THE WHAT-IS-IT"

A meeting has been, or is now going on in the City of Washington which was called under the auspices of the august League of Nations. It was called to outline the plans on which the labor problems of all the world should be settled. But in the clamor of the scores of strikes, the industrial turmoil of the nation, even the name of the conference is forgotten. What they say, when they met, when they will adjourn (or have they gone?), what they propose, who compose the conference, who can tell? Everyone is interested in the industrial situation.

## "REGULATING"

Some sort of concern calling itself the "League for Industrial Rights" submitted some proposed legislation to the late industrial conference at Washington. The sort of stuff they proposed gives an idea of why the conference broke up.

Bill No. 1 would make any voluntary association of seven or more members liable before the law as an organization. This would make it possible for the courts to tie up all the funds of any union. Bill No. 2 would make it unlawful for any person or association to aid or support any strike in various different lines of work that are named or in violation of an agreement. Bill No. 3 would make it illegal for firemen and policemen to strike or join any union that workers not employed in the same kind of industry.

It is of the same class of slave laws that were enacted in ancient Rome, in the middle ages in France, in the 14th century in England, in the first half of the last century in the United States. Their argument now is that they propose to "regulate industrial warfare." International warfare was also regulated, to the tune of ten million dead. Capitalistic regulation always works that way.

## ORDER OR DISORDER?

Master class apologists attack the I. W. W. savagely for what they call the outlaw principles of the organization. They are asked to consider what is back of the I. W. W.

The working class have seen the benefits of civilization that are produced in the industries. They know that there is no other place to obtain them. They also know that the wages they are now receiving will not furnish them with the comforts and benefits of civilization. It is for this reason that the working class is now determined to own and operate the industries. They are determined to have the benefits of civilization, which means the ownership and operation of the industries which produce them.

It may be possible for the capitalist class to put the I. W. W. out of existence as an organization. But they cannot kill the demand of the working class for the benefits of civilization. The question then is, "What course do the capitalists want to pursue?" If they allow the I. W. W. to grow and expand the change will be brought about with comparatively little disorder. If they insist on uprooting the I. W. W. the working class will go blindly on to the goal of abolishing capitalism, but without the orderly process that the I. W. W. has mapped out for the change. The responsibility for any disorder will then be upon the capitalist class that has crushed the I. W. W.

## OUR BAROMETER

When we hear of a large number of raids and arrests we are encouraged. Not that we want the raids and arrests by any means, but we are encouraged over what these indicate. Let any reader look back over the history of the I. W. W. for the past two and a half years and do a little observing himself.

When we were gaining a large number of members in the lumber woods there were arrests. When we were organizing on the oil fields there were arrests. When the miners and steel workers and men and women in scores of other industries began to join the I. W. W. in large numbers there were arrests. It has been so in scores of instances and we see no reason to think that it will be otherwise for some time to come.

There are two factors causing the recent raids and arrests. One is that when the reports were being spread broadcast a few weeks ago about Petrograd having been captured, the fact was that every White Guard and Allied army was being driven back in disorder. The officials wanted to cause a reign of terror here so that the workers of this country would not be encouraged to act for their own emancipation.

The second factor is that a very large number of workers are considering joining the I. W. W. Tens of thousands of the coal miners are surely coming to our ranks in the near future. The Washington State Federation of Labor has been making friendly advances to the I. W. W. The representatives of 250,000 organized workers in New York City have met with representatives of the I. W. W. and endorsed the I. W. W. preamble entire. Some of them have already joined; others will soon do so.

The raids and arrests have no other object than that of discouraging the workers from joining the I. W. W. It will discourage some. To others it will be a sign that we have grown to the extent that we are a power that must be reckoned with.

## WHERE IS TRUTH?

What monstrous liars public men do become! We have been told that we were fighting the Bolsheviks in Russia in the interest of world peace and democracy, and in the next breath the statements were made by the same men that we are withdrawing from Russia.

But if we are fighting in the interest of peace and democracy, why the withdrawal? What monstrous liars public men do become!

## TOOLS OR TOYS?

The officials who issued and favored the injunction against the coal miners who were on strike seem to have a very empty victory. An injunction is written on paper. Paper is a poor tool with which to do miners' work. That requires tempered steel, and men accustomed to using such tools sometimes brush paper toys aside.

It would help some if all the coal mine owners and the officials who are directing orders against the miners should do a little mining themselves. One result would be to add to the coal supply—a little—while another would be to give those gentry an idea of what the strike is about.

## WHY THE HOWL?

A great howl is going up about the revolutionary demands of the coal miners who want 60 per cent increase and the six-hour day. Coal now costs the companies \$1.20 a ton on board the cars at the mines and the freight to Chicago is about \$1.30, making \$2.50 a ton. It sells in Chicago for \$9 a ton in small lots. The gas company pays \$3.50 a ton.

The miners dig the coal by the ton and whether they work four or ten hours a day does not increase the price per ton to the companies. The 60 per cent increase in wages would mean an addition of 72 cents per ton in actual cost. The howl is caused by the companies refusing to give up that 72 cents out of their more than \$6 per ton profit.

## FORCE FAILS, TRYING TREACHERY

In all the world of political rottenness there is but one thing known that is more putrid than the so-called "All-Russian" governments, it seems to be the Allied governments that are supporting those highbinders and brigands. Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenitch and several more of that breed are plainly out to enslave the Russian workers and peasants. Plunder and power are their openly avowed objects. Those governments that are supporting them are fully as determined to enslave the workers, but are more hypocritical in their rottenness.

Just where the Allied governments are to get off at is uncertain, but Kolchak and Denikin at least are now being rapidly pushed into the sea. With Omsk and a bunch of Kolchak's generals in the hands of the Red troops, it seems that the Allies are now about to see the "possibility" of ~~appeasing~~ negotiations with the Bolsheviks. Their force has failed; now they try to win by intrigue and deceit what their armies could not take.

## HOW NOT TO

In September, 1917, we heard that every I. W. W. hall in the country was raided and closed up. In the latter part of that year every member of the I. W. W. was arrested and placed in jail. Every active member of the I. W. W. was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary in 1918. The I. W. W. was completely wiped off the face of the earth as an organization before January, 1919.

On Nov. 15, 1919, Attorney General Palmer made the statement in Washington City that there are 60,000 "Reds" running free in the United States with which he could not deal because of not having the laws to do it on. (Some of his henchmen are not waiting for laws to do it on). But what could be more drastic than the espionage laws on which previous convictions were made? All he asks is that these be extended into peace times and made stronger.

When sensible men find results of certain methods setting against them to the extent indicated by Palmer, then try other methods. No one expects an overly large supply of intelligence from official quarters, but that is certainly some squelching of the "Reds!"

## LEADERS

About every so often someone lets out a wail to the effect that the leaders are in jail, that great writers are no more, that the rabble do not follow the great teachers, that the premier exponents of scientific working class doctrines are not given the credit due them. But what of it? Must we always have leaders?

It is good for the human race, individually and collectively, to let the leaders lead themselves once in a while, while the race goes exploring into the unknown wilderness of experimentation with no leaders other than their own desires. It is all right for the scientists to chart the paths of progress, but we should not be compelled to follow those paths when we desire to find what lies outside them. More than this, no one scientist can have all knowledge, and it may be that the by-ways he has not explored will yield the richest rewards. At any rate, it will not be the leaders who are to blame for the digressions of the populace.

It is sometimes good for a movement that its "leaders" are put in jail. It may even pare down some of the egotism of those same leaders. But, regardless of what happens to the leaders, it is good for those in any movement or organization that it finds itself without "leaders" at times. So long as any group is dependent on "leaders" to show them the way and guide and guard every footstep of its members, just that long will that group be in its swaddling clothes and it will never advance. And there are too many "leaders" who do not want an organization or movement to advance, as that would mean their own undoing. They are not able to "lead" anything of any size.

No progress is ever made where too much dependence is placed in leaders. If leaders can lead to freedom, other leaders can lead back into slavery.

## CANNOT HAVE TWO CARDS IN SIOUX FEDERATION; RANTING GOMPERISM

Sioux City, Nov. 17.—At a regular meeting, Nov. 14, of the common laborers affiliated with the A. F. of L., a motion was passed barring members of the I. W. W. from further membership in the A. F. of L. This meeting, from all appearances, was prearranged and was the result of a persistent campaign of pernicious vilification against the I. W. W. on the part of the Commercial Club and the prostituted press.

Beyond all probabilities this move was inspired by the lickspittles and lackeys of the employing interests in this city, because the I. W. W. have been carrying on a lot of agitation amongst the members of the A. F. of L. for a wage scale of 90 cents and a dollar per hour next spring, when the annual wage adjustment days rolls around.

The motion was voted upon by acclamation and was lost, but one of the pie-card officials rose up and demanded a vote by ballot. This carried by a vote of 45 to 44 against debarring of the Wobblies. This shows that the rank and file are with us to a certain extent, notwithstanding the fact that the A. F. of L. machine was very much in evidence.

The reactionary officials showed their true colors here recently when the cement finishers, who are not affiliated with the common laborers, went on strike for \$1.25 per hour. The business agent of the common laborers entered into an agreement with the employers of the place that should the cement workers go on strike he would furnish the men to take the place of these men. The excuse he was to give was that the men had struck without the sanction of their union, thus prostituting himself before the shrine of sacred agreements and Gomperism, even though the common laborers had no jurisdiction over the job which had struck.

Through the agitation of two card men, a motion was passed claiming no jurisdiction over this strike and refusing to furnish men to scab, thus defeating the machinations of a reactionary official who is willing to turn Judas at any time and sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, and also willing to sell out his fellow workers into the hands of their avowed enemies.

The members of the I. W. W. who have been expelled are known to these reactionary officials and are being stooled on by them, thereby getting fired off the jobs where the fakers have a strong hold. The Wobs are, therefore, put in a very peculiar position; they are forced to fight the bosses and the A. F. of L. as well.

All of these affairs seem to be the culmination of efforts on the part of the disciples of mob violence and disorder, who have been very active in trying to stir up mob action against the I. W. W. and have been trying to pit the A. F. of L. against the I. W. W. They have succeeded only in showing up a few professed friends of labor and exposing their actions to the light of day.

From the latest advices we learn that the American Legion held a meeting just previous to the Haywood speaking and voted on the question of breaking up the meeting. The motion was lost by a vote of 107 against and 13 for interference. The voters for interference are said to have been very highly intoxicated at the time and in a state of mental degeneracy.—Publicity Committee.

## PREAMBLE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

## VISION OF THE FUTURE IN CALIFORNIA

By Podunk Red  
The whole North turns to California  
Each winter, like the sunflower to  
the morning sun.  
Of course, Southern California, I  
mean,  
For the northern part is much like  
Iowa,  
With mountains thrown in.

Heat in winter is expensive  
And hard to provide.  
Coal is in the hands of a trust.  
Wood is gone.  
The South beckons.

It beckoned us; we came, got hot  
And remained.  
That's about all you can say for Los  
Angeles—er—I mean, California.  
Prices of labor and other "commodi-  
ties" are low.  
Everyone works hard to get by.  
All the loafing is done by men out of  
work  
And by tourists.

I put my back to the sun, look at the  
mountains,  
Or spade my garden  
And enjoy the climate.  
I have no boss.  
I'm an artist—class conscious to the  
bone.

Some people wonder why I don't get  
into trouble,  
Get arrested for writing literature,  
Of get in bad with my wife and chil-  
dren.  
"Those who won't work, neither shall  
they eat."  
Well, artists work, but only at what  
they like.

I spade, hoe, plant, irrigate, spray,  
Feed chickens, ducks and rabbits,  
Wash dishes, sweep, market  
And help manage the household,  
And I read and write.

The only miserable days for me  
Are damp and foggy ones  
When I can't sit, stand or work in the  
sun.

I visit the jail, the Wobly hall,  
Climb the mountain behind our  
shack,  
Tense my wife over an old flame  
Who writes her love letters, though  
she's 40 old,  
Listen to the children's lessons  
And write plays and poems like this.  
That's the best of California—  
You know the worst.

## CALIBAN ON COLONIZING

Listening to a performance of "The Tempest" at the Old Vic. the other night, I was greatly struck by the completeness with which one of Caliban's speeches summed up the whole process of colonization and empire-building. Here it is:  
"This island's mine, by Sycorax, my mother,  
Which thou tak'st from me. When thou camest first  
Thou strok'st me and mad'st much  
of me, would give me  
Water with berries in 't, and teach me  
how  
To name the bigger light, and how the  
less,  
That burn by day and night; and  
then I lov'd thee,  
And show'd thee all the qualities o'  
the isle,  
The fresh springs, brine pits, barren  
curses and fertile.  
Pursued be I that did so! All the  
charms  
Of Sycorax, toads, beetles, bats, light  
on you!  
For I am all the subjects that you  
have,  
Which first was mine own king; and  
here you sty me  
In this hard rock, whiles you do keep  
from me  
The rest o' the island."

There you have it. Annexation under the mask of education. O, shades of the History of the British Empire! —"Herald," London.

**TAKE UP CREDENTIALS**  
Members are requested to be on the lookout for credentials B-1374, issued by M. M. W. I. U. No. 800 to Ed. Conley. Anyone coming across these credentials will please take them up and forward to Nick Radivojeff, 318 N. Wyoming street, Butte, Mont. Fellow Worker Ed. Conley is requested to call at the Butte branch if possible or communicate with the Branch secretary, whose name and address is given above.

**NEW HEADQUARTERS**  
Metal and Machinery Workers I. U. No. 360 has opened a headquarters in Milwaukee, Wis. The hall is located in a central district at 33 Martin street and is open every afternoon and evening. All Milwaukee Wobs are asked to call around and give a hand. G. O. C. Member Draganoff is temporarily in charge. No. 573 members will also make reports at this new hall instead of at the former Wells street address.

## LEGENDARY LORE

According to an old Norse myth, the gods were troubled sorely by the wolf, Fenris. He broke the strongest fetters as if they were made of cobwebs. Finally the gods sent a message to the mountain spirits, who made for them a new chain. It was fashioned, so the tale runs, of magic. When finished it was as smooth and soft as a silken string. But when the gods asked the wolf to suffer himself to be bound with this ribbon he suspected their design. Therefore, he consented to be bound with it only upon condition that one of the gods put his hand in his (Fenris') mouth as a pledge that the hand was to be removed again. One god alone has courage enough to do this. But when the wolf found that he could not break his fetters and that the gods would not release him, he bit the hand off. Consequently this Norse god has always been told of, as one-handed.

Fellow Workers, are we not the gods of today, and this capitalist class the wolf? Have we, through years of struggle, succeeded in binding the wolf ever so little more than our fathers did? One thing yet: Our hand of wage slavery is in his mouth and his teeth are closing. Many of our most courageous have suffered their hands, yes, their heads, to be bitten off. How long are we going to leave our hands in the mouth of the wolf? When are we going to rid ourselves of wage slavery?

The answer is "Organize." Get in the O. B. U. and make the world, not safe for democracy, but for the wage slave.—Card No. 526,951.

## OTHERS THAN ENGLAND

The more he talks the greater grows the marvel that a nation of sane human beings could so long have endured the buffoonery of the present prime minister. Mr. George's speech at Sheffield last Thursday would have been extremely laughable but for the tragedy that lay behind. The gist of its message was that in order to pay off "our debt" and "ease our burdens," it was imperative the workers should work harder than they had ever done before. Next evening by way of encouragement to labor to seek "salvation by work" the right honorable gentleman blandly announced that the bread subsidy would shortly be removed. So altogether the workers have a cheerful prospect before them. The mines are to continue to be run for private profit at the expense of the nation; the cost of living, notwithstanding the activities of the much vaunted tribunals, continues to advance by leaps and bounds and the good secretary assures us there is no reason for supposing the end has yet been reached. Meanwhile profiteers of all shades and sizes are reaping such a harvest that even the "Times" feels constrained to call a halt. Under the circumstances the only hope of the toiling masses is to find forgetfulness in the noble task of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for those who neither toil nor spin. Such at least is the view of their mouthpiece—Mr. Lloyd George. But what does labor think about it?—London Call.

## NEBRASKA JOB NOTE

Canal, Neb., Nov. 2.—The Omaha Paving Co. has a job of street paving at Canal, Nebraska, which employs about ten men. The job will last till freezing up. Wages, 55 cents an hour; board \$9 a week at a hotel. Men are shipped from Omaha and Sioux City. Men are shipped free to an extra gang at Canal; wages, 40 cents an hour.

There is a large amount of corn picking around Canal at 8 and 9 cents a bushel. At Randolph mostly 11 cents good corn. The corn picking will last 30 or 40 days, as good pickers are scarce. This is about 125 miles northwest of Omaha, 65 miles west of Sioux City.

## GRAND ENTERTAINMENT MENT AND DANCE

The Chicago Scandinavian branches of the I. W. W. will entertain with an excellent musical program and dance on Thursday evening, Dec. 4. A fine program has been arranged which will be a delight to all. The entertainment will be held in Belmont Hall, 3209 North Clark street. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets may be purchased in advance at 35 cents each from members.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE SEATTLE DISTRICT NO. 573

Cash on hand Oct. 1.....	\$ 500.00
Receipts for October .....	4,339.90
Total .....	\$4,839.90
Expenditures for October .....	4,339.90
Cash on hand Oct. 31.....	\$ 500.00

(Special Telegram)  
Seattle, Nov. 13.—The offices and hall have been closed, the Equity Printing plant and the Seattle Union Record raided. The Bail and Bond is still working.



## SHOUT AMERICANISM TO PRIVATES

### MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION

By John Gallagher

Some six years ago at this season of the year, having come down from around Medora, N. Dak., with its Rough Rider hotel near the old Roosevelt ranch, by way of Jimtown and the Red River valley, and having blown my stake, I was in Minneapolis on a Sunday morning broke.

I had a job to go to on Monday, but as John Law was very hard on "vags" around Bridge square, and I wanted to steer clear of McDonald's hotel at Shingle Creek, I thought it would be best to keep out of sight on Sunday.

As we had been rousted out of our flop and it was too chilly to walk the streets, a Catholic church on First avenue north, since vacated, attracted my attention. I remembered the meaning of the word sanctuary in the days when knighthood was in flower, in the old days, before Duffy and Irving or Wear and Mulcahy traveled beats in the Flour city, so I bent my steps in that direction. I knew I could at least keep warm in church, and as I had been an acolyte before I fell from grace, I knew the ritual.

After the epistle and the gospel had been read, the priest chose for the subject of his sermon the Holy Trinity. I forgot whether it was Father Cleary or McGavick or Cullen, but he was a Mick and he took the same means St. Patrick did to explain the Trinity to the heathen Irish, the three leaves of the shamrock on one stem, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, one God.

With a fine brogue he expounded his theories. Seated all around me in the church were people like myself to whom words of more than three syllables were worse than Greek; in fact, as bad as French was to me two years ago. He explained this mystery thoroughly to his own satisfaction, but after he had finished quieting our doubts, no one in the church could have gone out and on his own hook explained the miracle of the Holy Trinity to a non-Catholic or an unbeliever.

This year, 1919, after attending the convention of the American Legion in Minneapolis, I am in the same fix regarding a comprehensive, practical definition of those two over-worked words—Americanism and Patriotism—as I was six years ago with the Holy Trinity. Though I have quit attending church, I am still Irish, and the similarity of the reasoning of the Irish priest and the logic handed out to us by the American Legion convention strikes me quite forcibly.

The priest insisted that though you disbelieve you must still accept as true those old superstitions because they came from an ordained man of the cloth. The American Legion convention took up those two popular catchwords—Patriotism and 100 per cent Americanism—and played with them, and through the press, preyed upon the people with them.

Like the priest, the press "carried-on" urging us to believe in what is beyond our comprehension, and the doubts keep creeping in, still to believe and worship, for to do otherwise is unclean and unholy and bars us from burial in consecrated graveyards and ultimately from the Pearly Gates.

The generals, lieutenant-colonels, colonels, majors, skippers and second lieutenants shouted these catch words from the house tops. The Minneapolis Tribune, Journal and News passed them on like a gas alarm. The American Legion representatives of our fighting men who crushed the Hun take a decided stand on 100 per cent Americanism.

My experience with 23-4 per cent beer made me long for something with a decided stand of 100 per cent, and as I had already gauged my own patriotism and had gone over to make the world safe for democracy, I thought it was up to me to find out what I had to do to qualify as a 100 per cent American.

However, now that it is all over, I am in about the same fix as a buddy of mine who went to the "Y" but one Sunday morning because he preferred church to a wood detail or "K. P." When he returned some of us asked him what the text of the sermon was and he replied, "Well, I stayed until it was 'fini' and I don't know yet what it was all about, but I dodged the detail."

The American Legion came, convened and camouflaged, and have gone, and we don't know yet whether they are going to fight against the government granting the soldiers' bonus, or if they will merely recommend the bestowing of Croix de Guerres and D. S. C.'s on the personnel of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. This holy trinity of "shave-tails," "S. O. S. Bomb-proof Patriots" and "hand-shakers" have dodged the detail, and nothing more.

As to the popularity of the leaders of the American Legion this little

incident will illustrate that nicely. On Monday night Nov. 10, a boxing bout was held at the Kenwood Armory for the visiting delegates to the convention. Teddy Roosevelt Jr. told a funny story, ending, "Do whatever you think is best." The Minneapolis Tribune next morning, on the sporting page, gave more space to Teddy Jr.'s speech than it did to any of the four bouts of the evening. Now the crowd was more taken with Mike Gibbons when he was introduced from the ring and gave him a bigger hand than it gave Teddy Jr., and the calls for Mike O'Dowd and Billy Miske to show themselves were much louder than for Teddy to appear.

Now, Teddy, I will say this to you: "Do whatever you think best." Either prove, or let us disprove, that your camouflage Republican party, known as the American Legion, voices the sentiment of the service man. Give us your honest-to-goodness meaning of Americanism and patriotism, and tell us where the Legion stands on the bonus.

Can men who are in a position to pay their own railroad fare to Minneapolis from their homes in Maine, California, Oregon, Washington, Pennsylvania and Havana, Cuba, and while there put up at The West, The Radisson and the Rogers and Dyckman hotels, at their own expense, can men like these speak for the ordinary soldier, for those dependents the Bureau of War Risk Insurance decided that \$30 a month, \$15 from the soldier's pay and \$15 from the government, was sufficient in these days of high prices? Can delegates like these speak for their less fortunate comrades on matters like the bonus or vocational training or compensation?

Can men like these claim to see questions of economics and social unrest from the same point of view as the men who still wear his issue overcoat because he hasn't got the money for a "civvie" one?

The American Legion convention, if it is to be judged by the delegates at Minneapolis and the resolutions these delegates passed, no more represents soldier sentiment than it does the Russian Bolsheviks.

Now Teddy, at the fight Monday night, you had one of the best seats, one at \$3.60, state tax and government war tax included. I had one of the cheapest, at \$1.20. You did not make your own pile in this land of opportunity, either. Your father made your "rep." for you and his father founded the family fortune. Thru no effort of your own you have always had the best seat.

You had better "chow" than I did when we were over there. We were both supposed to be crusaders in a war for democracy as against autocracy in the belief that men are created equal. When your dad took up McKinley's term, my dad, through political pull, got on as a shovel stiff, digging a city sewer. No matter where you and I compare our lives, you have always had the \$3.60 seat to my \$1.20 one.

Were I now as a producer to ask my employer for a more equitable share of product, when his individual profits for a year are greater than his entire yearly payroll, and were he to refuse, and I in turn refuse to produce and call on my fellow workers to quit producing also, where would you stand? Am I any less 100 per cent American because I, too, would like to have the price of a ring-side seat once in a while? Or is 100 per cent Americanism restricted to flag waving and crying "wolf" when labor asks for a better wage?

Is the following a sample of your Americanism? Is it your understanding of fair play or your idea of democracy?

On one-sheet posters advertising the Legion you have this inscription: "4,800,000 of us." At Minneapolis you had 680 delegates. The newspapers tell us that you allow a post to send a delegate for every 1,000 paid members, giving you at the most 680,000 members. I also understand that where a post has 1,501 members they send two delegates; if they have 2,501 they may send the third delegate. It is not necessary to have a complete thousand, but some fraction over 50 per cent of the 1,000 gives the post a second delegate.

Is it not fair to guess that at least 100 of these 680 delegates represent a post of less than a thousand members? While you claim a million members, is it not true that 600,000 is more nearly correct?

Now, when I went to school, 600,000 was one-eighth, or 12 1/2 per cent of 4,800,000. Even granting you a million members, you would still have less than 25 per cent of the largest figure on our military strength.

Is that your brand of Americanism, where from 12 1/2 to 25 per cent of the whole can take it upon themselves to make statements agreeable to themselves and deceive the public into believing that they speak for the 100 per cent?

Do you wish to have the public

and congress believe that the other 3,800,000 of us do not want the bonus, or that we wish to give the rest of our lives reclaiming swamp and arid lands, or that the disabled man is perfectly satisfied with the adjustments made by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance? When those questions were up for discussion you dodged the detail.

Do you wish to convey the impression that ordinary \$33 a month back privates take the same view of capital, labor unions and strikes as does your Philadelphia business man, Commander D'Olier? Can the majority of the 4,800,000 who were wage-earners, by the sweat of their brows, approach an economic question from the same angle as a shave-tail who in Royal Johnson's own words, had to have his commission as an officer recommended by a senator? Are the ordinary enlisted men, most of whom kept out of the "mill" or "brig" interested in courts-martial reform to the exclusion of everything else?

Does the real soldier who knows the meaning of military discipline and military courtesy want to see his young brother or son or nephew or neighbor's boy have to put up with what he experienced in his army life?

Your Legion, through camouflage, tries to make the public believe that the ex-soldier denies the laboring man the right to strike for higher wages and that he favors turning over the young men of our land to receive their training from Hard-Boiled Smith who thinks that the most important thing in the school of the soldier is the hand salute.

Outside of a few resolutions, what Americanism or patriotism did the American Legion show us? What decisive stand was taken on any question of real importance to the ex-service man?

I am not a "Red." I was in a "suicide club" in the Argonne and at St. Michel, but I know no more now about my duties as a 100 per cent patriotic American than I did about the Holy Trinity six years ago, or my buddy knew about the sermon.

But I do know that the American Legion is a smoke screen, camouflaging the G. O. P. offensive whose zero hour is election day, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1920, when through making political capital of the soldiers' just complaints and grievances, you will by loudly shouting 100 per cent Americanism and patriotism and other high sounding, empty, meaningless catch words and phrases, you will succeed in belauding and camouflaging the real issues and give us just what you gave us at Minneapolis this year—a whole lot of hot air, while the rest of the ex-service men were watching and waiting for you to adopt or foster some beneficial program.

Teddy, you're a bear—so bare that camouflage is an absolute necessity for you.

## TIME TO CHANGE PLACES



### GENERAL DEFENSE

Chicago, Nov. 14.

Meeting of the General Defense committee called to order by chairman.

Members present: Fox, Sandgren, Varney, Lewis, Presi, Ogden, Haywood, Whitehead, Zaphiroff, Verbanac, Berton, Perlow, Kohler, Homich, Newman. Members absent: Holmen (ill).

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Reports and communications: Telegram from C. Lowe. Also telegram from Bradley, Engdahl and Humphrey read. Moved and seconded that the telegram about Centralia be laid on the table until Moore and Vanderveer appear. Motion carried.

Telegram from Atwood, withdrawing from Wichita case read. Referred to the press and filed.

Telegram from A. V. Azuara, of fellow workers held in Tucson, Arizona, read.

Moved and seconded that the secretary wire McKinnon to investigate the Tucson cases and report same at once. Motion carried.

Detroit Bail and Bond committee report cash on hand of \$492.69. Read and filed.

Circular letter from Amsterdam to United States government protesting against persecution of the class war prisoners read; referred to the press and filed.

Moved and seconded that we put up the cash instead of buying bonds for bail. Motion lost.

Moved and seconded that a committee be elected to make the best possible arrangements on bond matters. Motion carried.

Nominations for this committee were Lewis, Fox and Ogden. Elected by acclamation.

Report of F. H. Moore in person. Expects Krieger case will eventually be dismissed. The Enid cases come to trial Nov. 17. The case of four defendants at Wichita who are out on bail put off indefinitely. Report accepted.

Vanderveer reports that Deer Lodge cases were dismissed on demurrer. Sullivan case also dismissed on demurrer. Case in Great Falls, Montana, dismissed. Case at Billings lost but won on appeal. The Seattle criminal anarchy case won and balance dismissed. Two at Tacoma and one at Chehalis also dismissed. Hall in Seattle opened on injunction. The Neil Guiney case was lost but appeal has been taken. Has interested the International Defense League to handle the criminal syndicalism cases in California. The Spokane criminal syndicalism cases were won, also Colfax. Portland case won and the other dismissed. Centralia matter taken up again. Moore and Vanderveer in their report show with their work on the Wichita and Chicago cases makes it

### COLORADO MINE WORKERS MAKING FOR PROGRESS

Denver, Nov. 11.—Last Sunday evening the I. W. W. held a successful meeting under the auspices of I. U. No. 800. The workers showed the best of spirits in the open forum and in the questions and answers which followed the regular speaking. The audience said a last farewell to U. M. W. of A. It will require a gross of McCormick harvesters to reap all the crops of Wobblies that are maturing in this neck of the woods because of the mismanagement of the present "general strike" of the coal workers.

The hall was packed to overflowing. A generous contribution was made by the audience in spite of the fact that about half the crowd was on strike. It would have made your heart rejoice to hear the singing that opened and closed the meeting, which was held while the officials of the U. M. W. of A. were hiding out.—Del. McG59.

Firestone.—There is a clerk in the office of a coal company here who goes good and strong in the attempt to cut off his own nose. His name is Wood J. Remington. He says, "I will fight to the last ditch for capitalism." Wood J. runs a store for the company, a boarding house for the company and a typewriter for the company, so he will fight for what the company wants—capitalism.

Conditions in and outside this mine are rotten. Chandler.—A man spoke in a local meeting when the strike was first called in a signed-up camp to this effect: "I do not believe a man has any right to work for any reason during a strike, because it helps to beat the other fellows who are striking. A man who carries a union card has no right to scab any more than a man without one. Every union man should get off now, check-off or no check-off."

The man was met by the super and his henchmen and told to get his time and get to hell out of camp as soon as human speed could take him and not to wait for supper, either, because he was too radical. Gun men tactics were used on a man who was not even accused of being a Wobbly. It begins to look like a worker who is class conscious is sure of persecution, whether he is a member of the despised I. W. W. or not. Better do your bit and join now.

Impossible for them to go to Centralia, Wash.

Moved and seconded that we inform Seattle it is impossible to send either Moore or Vanderveer and suggest that they put Pierce in charge and he get what assistance he needs. Motion carried.

Report Attorney Mulks going to Detroit, Mich., to assist in Downer and Atcheff case on forfeit of bonds on account of no notice of date of trial being given.

### FOR INDUSTRIAL MEXICO

Mexico City.—A provisional organization of I. W. W. Union "Artes Graficos" or a union of all printers, compositors, pressmen, etc., of Mexico City has been effected, with Enrique H. Arce as secretary. This is one of a chain of I. W. W. unions which will be organized throughout Mexico.

A central office of the I. W. W. will be maintained in Mexico City and the Communist Party of Mexico will co-operate extensively with it. One of the rules of the Communist Party is that every member must belong to an I. W. W. union wherever possible.—Geo. Barreda.

The fight waged against the Dupont Engineering concern by building tradesmen is promising of success. Works throughout the state are tied up. Frantic efforts to secure scabs have proven futile.

### MASS MEETING

IN  
**BELMONT HALL**

BELMONT AV. & CLARK ST.  
**SUNDAY, NOV. 23**

In Behalf of Class War Prisoners and to Expose the Frame-ups Against the Industrial Workers of the World.

George F. Vanderveer, Wm. D. Haywood and others will speak.

**COME EARLY TO GET A SEAT**  
**ADMISSION FREE**  
**SCANDINAVIAN BAIL & BOND COMMITTEE**

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Industrial Communism—The I. W. W., by Varney, is being translated into Croatian, Greek, Finnish, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish and Polish, and will be ready for distribution about October 15. Announcement will be made later.			

#### ORDER FROM

Thomas Whitehead, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

1001 W. Madison St.

Chicago, Illinois



## GERMAN STRIKEBREAKERS AS VILE AS AMERICAN BRAND OF SCABBERY SPARTICANS GAIN

By H. Fullgraf

Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 21.—In this country things are going fine. There is plenty of news about the "Allgemeine-Arbeiter Union" and the latest seamen's strike was in charge of the "Seamen's band," a revolutionary, fighting organization, and nearly the whole traffic was held up. The "Transportarbeiter-Verband" remained at work.

Another step in this direction is the General Conference, held in Stuttgart, Sept. 15 to 20, by the "Metal-Arbeiter-Verband." After listening for hours to a speech delivered by Richard Miller from Berlin, they declared themselves by a large majority for the following principles: "That the co-operation between slaves and masters is misleading the workers and side-tracking the class war. Further, the slaves have nothing in common with their exploiters. And

"Whereas, the present state of affairs shows us that the end of the fight is in sight, we must form a great revolutionary industrial organization composed of all workers working in the metal industry. At the same time we must be the foundation of the coming Soviet republic."

A great cry of fear is going around in the capitalist press about the thankless working men. But I certainly believe that the masters will be bitterly disappointed by the workers.

In the past two weeks we have had in and near Berlin a good sized metal workers strike, caused in several cases by the firemen of different plants compelling the layoff of the men remaining at work when the metal workers' strike took effect. There was a great howl in the capitalist sheets about it, calling it a great crime to go on strike in this industry and causing a stoppage of electric light, gas and water works. Then our "Dear Comrade Noske" made a crime of it in an order given by him. The order was as follows:

"Everyone causing a strike by oral or written deeds, by advocating the use of sabotage in any industry of vital interest to the people, goes to jail for one year."

Noske has further organized an army of strikebreakers called the "Technical Emergency Help." They are sent to work whenever a strike is on in one of Noske's vital industries. Vital industries are the electric power houses, gas and water works, and all kinds of railroads.

The workers being not quite satisfied with these things call meetings about it. Noske forbids them, sends his reichswehr with Maxim guns, arrests everyone who tries to hold the meeting and our grand Socialist republic is saved again. Later on the workers hold other meetings of their separate organizations and condemn the "Technical Emergency Help," call for the boycott and the exclusion of all members belonging to the technical scabbing outfit.

And in the meantime Noske forbids everything that will cause some harm to his friendless darlings. But he will certainly succeed in showing the workers the beauty of his "Socialism."

The strike has come to an end and there is happiness in every master's den. But the winter has not begun yet and the fear of it is universal. Our masters, with their Socialist allies, are trying their best to safeguard their country by arming every "safe and sane" citizen. All over the country they are hunting for the bad and dangerous Bolsheviks. Thousands are lying in jail. Hundreds have been murdered, to the glorification of our Socialist friends. And still they are hunting for more.

How things are going on you will see by a massacre which was committed by the Noske butchers in Munich on May 6 last. On the evening of that day somebody gave word to a captain that in a certain house on the Augusten street 26 members of the Spartacus were holding a meeting. Off he went to arrest and butcher these outlaws. Twenty-one were killed and five more or less wounded. Some days later they found they had murdered twenty-one members of the "Catholischen Gerallien Verein." There was not one Spartacus among them.

You can see that we have the same skunks here that you have over there in the dear U. S. A.

During the ONE MINUTE SILENCE on Armistice day, the editor of "Civilization" concentrated his mind on the anguish of the several hundred working class patriots in American prisons, some of whom have been awaiting trial for nearly two years, several of them already dead, others being chained to their prison bars by the wrists.

## HOLLANDERS CALL FOR SOLIDARITY TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS ALL OVER THE WORLD

The highest council of the Allied and Associated powers has, in his mad passion for domination of the world, applied to the governments of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Spain, Switzerland, Mexico, Chili, Argentina, Columbia and Venezuela and urged them to tighten

### THE CORDON OF DEATH

around Russia, not to allow any vessel to go there or to come back, to refuse all passports, to break off all commercial relations, and to render all postal and wireless union impossible. For the first time Allied and Associated powers have addressed the German government in a rather friendly way in order to obtain from them that by their help, too,

### SOVIET RUSSIA SHOULD BE MURDERED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

We rouse all revolutionists in all countries to begin an action and carry thru with might and main to break that Cordon of Death. Up, against the governments that conspire with the representatives of the Czarism that has been cast off and who do not shrink from starving ten millions of men, women and children; against whatever political power, wherever it may be found, that maintains imperialism within its own frontiers or outside them and promotes it under pretense of love to mankind and peoples.

More than ever unanimous revolutionary action is required now!

When the Allied and Associated powers succeed in suffocating Russia

### A GULF OF REACTION

will pass over the world.

Fellow Workers, men and women, soldiers and intellectual people, do not suffer this!

Millions, now show your will against the will of the few oppressors!

Especially it is your duty, revolutionists of America, England and France, to relieve Soviet Russia. Set the example with the knowledge of your responsibility for a common revolutionary action, the only thing that can save Russia and for which the world is waiting.

Holland, October, 1919.

The Communist Party, C. P.,  
D. J. Wijnkoop, J. C. Ceton.  
International Anti-Militarist Union,  
I. A. M. U.,  
M. de Boer, J. Hooyberg.  
National Federation of Social-Anarchists,  
C. Kijez, M. de Boer.  
National Federation of Persons in Public Service,  
J. A. Wesselingh, J. Schenk.  
National Labor Secretariat, N. A. S.,  
Lansink, Jr., Lansink, Sr.  
The Socialist Party, S. P.,  
W. Hovers, H. Kolkthek.

"The Sower," Youth Organization,  
W. F. Dolleman, L. Z. de Jong.  
Union of Christian Socialists, B. U. C. S.,  
J. W. Krust, H. H. Cate.  
Union of Communist Teachers,  
W. V. Liefland.  
Union of Free Men,  
J. Kink, J. Mispelbom Beyer.  
Union of Revolutionary Socialist Intellectuals, R. U. R. S. I.,  
B. de Ligt, Heleen Ankersmit.  
Union of Revolutionary Socialist Women,  
M. Kruis, C. Koomans-Timmer.

## DRIVING THE SLAVES INTO SUBMISSION IN STANDARD OIL CAMPS

A fellow worker who shipped out of a Chicago employment office to the Standard Oil plant at Whiting, Ind., found the place a veritable slave pen. He shipped out as a laborer to work for 47 cents an hour, but had been on the job but a few hours when he was ordered to do riggers' work 125 feet in the air. He asked what the wages for that would be and was told that it was laborers' work at laborers' wages.

When men are shipped to the work it is always late in the evening. As soon as the men arrive in camp they are forced to give the boarding boss 75 cents to pay for breakfast and dinner. If the worker has no 75 cents he must put up something that has a value to that amount. Men have been forced to put up their coats and go in their shirt sleeves until they had worked a half a day.

When this fellow worker refused to do riggers' work at laborers' wages he was discharged. First, he was given a time slip by the time-keeper. Then he had to go to the boarding boss for a statement of board account. That was a hike of nearly a mile. Then back to the time-keeper for a statement of the amount due him. Then to the office for the clerk to get a record of his past history, his reasons for leaving, his opinions regarding the company, and several other things for the Standard Oil blacklist. At the end of three and half hours he was given his pay for the day and a part he had worked. The food and camp conditions at Whiting are rotten. The food that is served to the men can be duplicated in the cheap beaneries on West Madison street or South Halsted streets in Chicago at 15 cents per meal. It is of the character called "slum."

### NORWAY FACES LABOR CRISIS

Christiania, Oct. 10.—Following a general walkout of bookbinders here and in other Norway points a lock-out of the workers in the printing trades has assumed a critical stage. Thousands are idle and the situation has reached a crisis. It is believed the government may take a hand in the matter of attempting to force the compulsory arbitration law passed in 1916, which gives power to compel labor to work on all jobs.

## CONVENTION OF RUBBER WORKERS I. U. NO. 470

The first convention of the Rubber Workers I. U. No. 470 was held in Akron, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 16, 1919, delegates from five branches of No. 470 being present. Much constructive work was transacted, and the prospects look bright for the future of the rubber workers.

Great stress was laid on the job delegate system, and a plan of organization was mapped out that should bring great results to the organization. Action was taken towards putting organizers in the field, in the various districts of the rubber industry, which offers an exceptional field for organization at the present time, owing to the fact that the winter time is the rush season and there are plenty of jobs open at the various shops at wages from \$5 per day up. Practically all the shops are on an eight hour basis. Fellow Workers who are looking for an inside job for the winter would do well to come here and help us to build up an organization.

Messages of cheer were sent to the class war prisoners confined in the various jails and pens throughout the country. Resolutions were passed demanding full publicity with regard to the affair which took place in Centralia, Wash., in order to let the workers know of the workings of the Iron Heel.—Publicity Committee, Cards Nos. 190,974, 429,878 and 103,319.

### CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR MOBBED

It does not seem to matter whether a man belongs to the I. W. W. or not when the dollar patriots have their blood-lust aroused against anyone who has criticized their war-stained profits. Reports from Madison, S. D., state that Ingmar Iverson was driven out of that place on Oct. 17 after he, his mother and sister had been viciously mistreated by some of those who call themselves respectable. Iverson had been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in Fort Leavenworth as a conscientious objector, but had been released and reached home Oct. 12.

(Special Telegram)

Omaha, Nov. 16.—The hall here was raided and closed and 25 men arrested on the orders of the governor. Seventeen are being held without bail.

## SILK WEAVERS CAMPAIGN FOR WEEKLY PAYDAYS AND NO PIECE WORK

Patterson branch, Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 1600 of the I. W. W. has launched an active campaign for the abolition of piece work and the establishment of a fixed weekly wage, as in other crafts in the silk industry.

Agitation is going to be carried on to wake the silk workers to the evils of the piece work system, which puts on the worker most of the loss from poor materials, breakdown of machinery, lack of warps or fillings, etc. At the same time the demand is going to be made that the workers in all the branches of the silk industry be paid every week, instead of every two weeks, as at present.

To start the campaign, striking sticketerettes have been prepared reading:

No More Piece Work!

Join the I. W. W. and Fight for TIME WORK & WEEKLY PAY

A handbill has also been issued in four languages—English, Italian, Jewish and Polish, printed in such a way that it can be used as a wall poster, with the four languages printed on the same side of the sheet. The handbill reads as follows:

(Post this up or pass it on)

PATERSON SILK WEAVERS!  
Under the Piece Work System YOU ARE LOSING MONEY

1. When you have to wait for warps or quills or for the loomfixer;  
2. When the warps are poor or the filling is bad;

3. When you have to pull in a smash or straighten out a cross;  
4. When the power is slow or the looms are old.

Why Should You Lose Money for What Is Not Your Fault?

The Boss Makes the Profit; Let Him Stand the Loss.

Join the I. W. W. and Demand TIME WORK & WEEKLY PAY

## FRESNO WAKING UP FOR ORGANIZATION WORK

Fresno, Nov. 10.—Ralph Chaplin spoke to a good sized audience in W. O. W. Hall in Fresno, last evening, Nov. 9. A collection was taken up for the defense of the I. W. W. prisoners of \$141.75. Not bad for Fresno. I might state that Fresno is steadily forging to the front in job organization, in spite of all persecution.

Chaplain gave a straight industrial union talk, followed by a very brief account of the Chicago trial and some of the hardships endured at Leavenworth. If anyone in the audience that the class war prisoners were out on a picnic at the capitalists' expense Chaplin changed their minds. Chaplin (as all the Wobblies know) was editor of Solidarity when the Chicago raid was made. He is one of the chosen who got twenty years. He told the audience that he had served all but nineteen of them. He is one of the boys who is out on bond, having been bailed out by the Bail and Bond committee.

(At the close of his speech he made an appeal for the support of this committee, asking for the loan of Liberty bonds and cash for this purpose. May Fresno in the very near future have more good speakers, and we believe that we will be able to reach the pocketbooks of a good many people that we can reach in no other way and thus aid in the defense of our fellow workers who are in the bastilles of the United States.—Emm B. Little.

## THE I. W. W. ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS WILL BE DISCUSSED AT A

## MASS MEETING HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

METAL AND MACHINERY  
WORKERS INDUSTRIAL  
UNION NUMBER 300  
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.  
SUNDAY NOV. 23  
IN

## MANHATTAN HALL 1001 EAST 75TH ST.

GOOD SPEAKERS  
ADMISSION FREE  
ALL WELCOME

## SOME ACTIONS OF 400 CONVENTION STEPS TAKEN TO SAFEGUARD ORGANIZATION MONEY; MASS CONVENTIONS IN DISTRICTS HELD IN FUTURE

### NOTES FROM THE CONVENTION

During the convention of A. W. I. U. No. 400, held recently at Sioux City there developed a discussion as to whether or not it is practical at this time for us to hold delegate conventions instead of mass form of meetings.

We are all well aware of the fact that when a mass convention is called at Sioux City, the members in the Spokane and in the California districts cannot be expected to attend and as a result the cry comes that members in one section are running No. 400 and the others have nothing to say.

Some of the members at the convention were strong for a delegate convention, but when it came to figuring on the makeup of our membership and the work that they follow, as well as the expenses that a delegate convention would entail, it was decided that the mass convention was the only practical form for the A. W. I. U., at least at this time.

We have very few members who work by the month and therefore our main work at present is putting over big drives in certain sections of the country at opportune times (I do not mean that this is what we should do, but it is what we actually do), and the mass convention is a great help in the work because members get to know each other there and nearly all who attend conventions take out credentials and supplies.

This was the sentiment of the members at the convention held recently at Yakima where a resolution from Yakima was read asking that ways and means be devised to give the members in the Northwest district a fair representation. As mentioned before, the delegate form was brought up and passed by as NOT PRACTICAL, and the writer offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously by the convention and ordered put out on a referendum.

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

The resolution means just exactly that the members in a district will have their own convention and every nominee and resolution which they act favorably upon will be put out with the nominees and resolutions from the other districts and all the members of the A. W. I. U. will have a vote; therefore, one district will have no more power than another unless it is justly entitled to it through its greater membership.

The above resolution does not interfere with minor affairs; for instance, something may be practical in the California district which would not work in the Northwest. Affairs of this kind are left to the district organization committee who can initiate a referendum if necessary in their own district so long as they do not interfere with the bylaws which have been voted upon by the entire membership of the A. W. I. U.

Another proposition taken up at the convention was the safe guarding of the funds. Too often in the past we have cried over spilled milk, so there shall be no danger of spilled milk in the main office of the A. W. I. U. at least, in future.

"As soon as the new secretary-treasurer and chairman are in office they shall instruct the members to make money orders or checks payable to both of them; for instance: 'Fox and Simpson,' (present secretary and chairman)."

In order to make the above clear to everyone, I will give the same instance as was given at the convention: During the summer as high as \$1,500 in money orders in one day, \$8,000 in one week, came into the A. W. I. U. office, all payable to Mat K. Fox.

Of course, after the money is put in the bank it needs two signatures to take it out, but that does not safeguard the money before it is put in the bank. When money orders or checks are payable to two names, as illustrated above, then no individual can go south, because a stamp will have to be used and all money orders and checks turned in to the union account.

Some may say we have to trust our secretaries, but the members of the A. W. I. U. have decided that there is no need to take any chances at all, and they suggest that this be taken up by other unions.

We also passed a resolution that for the next general convention there shall be a chairman of the G. E. B.

who shall remain in the main office at all times and act in the same capacity as the chairman of the A. W. I. U. does; he shall sign all checks issued, and money orders and checks made out to the general office shall be made payable to the secretary and chairman.

As things are at present in the general office we all know Tom Whitehead's honesty and integrity is far above suspicion, but just imagine how it would affect the I. W. W. if he was to move out with all the funds and all we could do would be to say, "I didn't think he would do that."

If such a thing was to happen we would be set back fifty years; in fact, it would practically be the end of the I. W. W., so we trust that not only the members of the A. W. I. U., but the entire membership of the I. W. W. will endorse the proposition and see that it is put into effect both in their own industrial union and in the general headquarters.

The members also voted that their union headquarters should be moved to a more suitable location; it will reach the members more easily and will be more easily reached by them in case anything unforeseen happens. This carried unanimously.

It was reported to the convention that in accordance with the wishes of the members at the fall convention in 1917 at Minneapolis, a book dealing with evolution of American agriculture was on the press and would be ready for sale before the end of the year.

The book is well written by Abner Woodruff, illustrated by Dust, and the introduction is by Haywood. It is being published by A. W. I. U. No. 400 and is sure to make a big hit as it is full of interesting facts; the reader feels as if he is living through the ages from primitive man to modern agriculture and it should sell well as it is the best book yet written on the subject.

In accordance with our beliefs and knowledge that the capitalist system is ready for the scrapheap, many motions were made regarding the eligibility of members to hold office for two consecutive terms and the substance of the action taken is that anyone who is in an elected or appointed position for one term cannot hold an elected or appointed position again until he has worked for the master for one year. Some may say that if we get a good man we cannot use him for more than one term, but the members at the convention considered that if everyone gets a chance to hold office we will always be able to get some reliable man or men in a case of emergency and no one will have a monopoly on any position or job.

The delinquent delegate proposition was a ticklish question. The convention ordered clearances be given to some who were unable to get their accounts straightened out otherwise and some of those running for office as secretary-treasurer and general organization committee were informed that their cases would be looked upon as extenuating circumstances for the time being, but if they are elected by the members and their account is not cleared up by the time the ballots are counted they will be declared NOT ELIGIBLE.

Instead of having the main office books audited by members of the organization committee they will be audited in future by a committee elected from the floor of the convention.

Suggestions and preparations were made for drives through the potato and beet fields of Nebraska and Colorado, the agriculture belt in Michigan and the oil fields of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and the outlook for a bigger and better A. W. I. U. is certainly encouraging.

The convention lasted five days; it was not controlled by any man or set of men; everyone had a chance to pop off and some very intelligent discussion was carried on.

We have heard much talk and discussion of rank and file rule, but it certainly was in evidence at the Sioux City convention and at the conclusion of the meeting everyone felt that he had a square shake, a chance to fully express his ideas, and as a result they all left determined to build up the A. W. I. U. and speed the day when the agricultural problems will be decided by those who do the agricultural work. Mat K. Fox, Secy.-Treas.

### AN INDIANA RAID

The police of South Bend, Indiana, made a raid on the barber shop of Joseph Mahalle on the afternoon of Nov. 13. They found some I. W. W. literature, application blanks, defense lists and due books and stamps. Mahalle was placed under arrest and the literature and supplies confiscated.

## CITY TURNS ABOUT FACE. FICKERT DISCREDITED BY HIS OWN RECORD

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—Is there a law of human retribution? Does the evil that men do come back to torture them in their sleep? Does conscience make rewards of us after all? From the affidavits that have overtaken the persecutors of Mooney and Billings it would indeed seem so. Fickert, once a great bulk of a man, the physical hero of his set, has lain paralyzed for months past in a sanatorium. A short while before this dread and cold rigor struck Fickert down his brother was accidentally killed and a few months before that the little tell-tale dictaphone of the Densmore report exposed a chamber of horrors in the district attorney's office in San Francisco. The secrets of a double life were laid naked to the world. The clandestine arrangements made with a number of women tore the mantle of respectability from this chief officer of the law. The terrible truth wrecked the sanctity of his family home. The underworld in which Fickert moved by devious routes was pierced by the burning light of publicity. The spirit of evil omen has seemed to follow the very shadow of all of those connected with the district attorney's office who by their persecution and conspiracy succeeded in entombing the youth Billings for the term of his natural life and at first holding Mooney in the shadow of the gallows. Truth, that silent guardian of the oppressed, has relentlessly pursued Fickert and his cohorts in all their sinister schemes and perjuries and at last exposed them to the judgment of their fellow citizens.

On Tuesday, Nov. 4, at the city elections the working people of San Francisco won a great and far-reaching moral victory. Judge Brady, who indicted Oxnard for his perjury in the Mooney case, crushingly defeated Fickert for the office of district attorney. Justice still lives in the hearts of the common people. Fickert was sick unto death and yet Big Business in San Francisco still tried to make him the stalking-horse for their corrupt machine. They had him photographed in the hospital with his innocent daughter beside him and used his unfortunate and tragic condition to further their desperate ends. Day after day half page advertisements were run in the newspapers trying to bolster up a dying cause. Using Fickert as a pawn they early started waving the red flag and calling every opponent a Bolshevik or a Red anarchist. But the people as a whole are not being fooled any longer by this brand of political bunk and cheap patrioterism.

## LIE STILL IN USE

A thing that has been as thoroughly discredited as anything can be is the story of the nationalization of women in Russia. A moving picture depicting its horrors was refused permission to be exhibited in New York, but one of the more lecherous houses in Chicago advertised to show the picture, and in the advertisement stated that the nationalization was a fact. Lies never get too old to be used by the capitalists.

### MAORILAND WORKER

We occasionally receive the "Maoriland Worker" of Wellington, New Zealand, in exchange. We have been looking through it for a year and are yet wondering what it is published for. It has nothing in it that can be called constructive. A few reforms are advocated, public officials are scolded a little but hardly enough to scrape the barnacles off of them, a few politicians are editorially patted on the back, there are some literary criticisms and a "family circle" is sandwiched in the midst of four columns of advertising, in which we learn that "Paddy Webb is beloved by the people" and that "housewives in Chicago threaten a strike against grocers." What is it published for? To sell?

Jennie Potter Boehm, a well known Socialist speaker and agitator, died at her home in Conneaut, Ohio, on November 7. She was well known as one of the more radical Socialists and her work is appreciated by a large circle of friends and comrades.

The "Rebel Worker" No. 19 was recently received in Holyoke, Mass., in a badly damaged condition. The package had been opened and the papers soaked in water, and when they were delivered on Nov. 8 it was impossible to read them.

The Typographical union has sent out a demand for a wage boost and threatens a tie-up if the demand is not complied with. The local fixture hangers won a wage increase and hours reduction after a brief struggle.