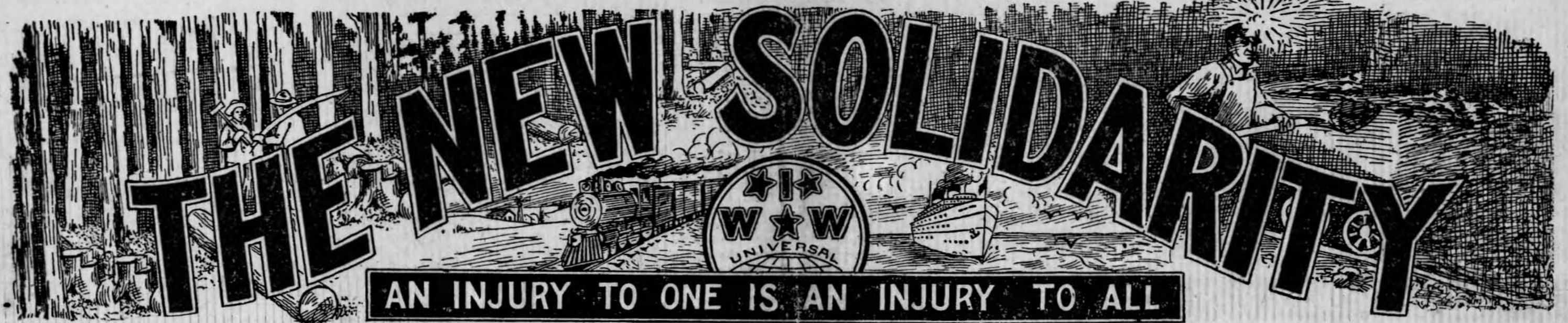


463
America is the Home of Liberty, but She has been Evicted by the Military



No. 51

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1919.

PRICE, 5 CENTS

ITALIAN SYNDICALIST CONVENTION TO DISCUSS EXPROPRIATION OF THE BOURGEOISIE

The powerful Italian Syndicalist Union will meet in national congress at Parma, November 1-2-3. This congress will be a great event for the Italian proletariat, especially for that part which carries on the struggle upon the economic or industrial field to the exclusion of so-called political action which degenerates the labor movement by leading it away from the fundamental principles of the class struggle.

The Italian Syndicalist Union comprises more than 350,000 members, principally metal and machinery workers, agricultural workers, miners, marble workers, and various other industries.

The principal local labor assemblies (Camara del Lavoro) belonging to the I. S. U. are: Piacenza, with 35,000 members, nearly all agricultural workers, (the secretary of this Camara del Lavoro being Angelo Faggi, formerly editor of "Il Nuovo Proletario"); Sestri Ponente, with 16,000 metal and machinery workers; Massa Carrara, with 18,000 marble workers, being one of the most militant and aggressive among the local labor assemblies of Italy; Terni, the great metallurgical center of Italy, with 15,000 members; Minervino Murge, in Puglia, with another 15,000 members, peasants or agricultural workers. And in addition there is the important Camara del Lavoro of Bologna, the one at Pistoia, at Modena, Mirandola, (Province of Modena), etc., and the Syndicalist Union of Milan, another important branch of the I. S. U. (i. e., the red S. U.), the Miners' Syndicate of Val d'Arno, and the Sulphur Workers Syndicate of Sicily, besides various others in both northern and southern Italy.

The I. S. U. is the only workers' organization in Italy animated purely by the revolutionary spirit, in opposition to the General Confederation of Labor and the so-called Italian Labor Union; the latter having been formed by renegades from the I. S. U., and organized with the co-operation of governmental authorities and other politicians, professional ex-revolutionists and agitators of the type of Hervey, Moyer, and many other mislead-

ers. The General Confederation of Labor is conducted by members of the Socialist Party who call themselves revolutionists in politics, but who in the economic-industrial struggle work along the lines of reform and compromise. The Confederation, or rather its directors, despise the I. S. U., as the A. F. of L. despises our I. W. W., using the same calumnies of the bourgeoisie in its efforts to discredit the leaders or most active members of the I. S. U., very much in the same way as the Gompers crowd of America. The leaders of the yellow organization know that the future of the I. S. U. is full of promise, and they also know full well the whole proletariat will orientate itself toward that organism, inasmuch as the conscious proletariat knows that it has nothing to hope for from the politics and the compromises of the yellows, and especially so since recent events. (But regarding this we shall write another article soon, better explaining the revolutionary situation of the Italian proletariat.)

The I. S. U. publishes various weekly papers, among them *Guerra di Classe*, (The Class War), its official organ; *Lotta di Classe*, (The Class Struggle), organ of the Camara del Lavoro of Sestri Ponente; *Piacenza Nuova*, (New Piacenza), of the Camara del Lavoro of Piacenza; and other weeklies are published at Pistoia, Modena, Terni, Verona, Viareggio, all exponents of the principles of the I. S. U. These papers have devoted much space to the defense of the I. W. W. prisoners, *Guerra di Classe* having published full page articles on the subject, and its issue of October 4, 1919, devotes more than two columns to the "Red Train" of the 59 deported from Seattle, Wash. Our Fellow Worker Angelo Faggi, sentenced to deportation, will carry on extensive propaganda in behalf of

our imprisoned members, and has been chosen to take an important part in the coming regular congress of the I. S. U., where he will be the representative of the I. W. W., and will give a complete account of the outrages and injustice, the infamies without number of which our organization, in the persons of its best and most generous militants, has been made the victim.

The congress will take up and discuss the following program:

1. Election of Chairman for the session.
2. Presentation of credentials, and seating of delegates.
- Regular functions:
3. Moral and financial report, by A. Borghi and Virgilio D'Andrea.
4. Press, A. Giovanetti to lead the discussion.
5. Amendments to Constitution, C. Bonazzi.
6. General headquarters, A. Sbarani.
7. Election of secretary.
- Industrial tactics of the organization:
8. The labor movement in the industries and in agriculture, E. Melebrandi and A. Giovanetti.
9. Proletarian unity, A. Negro and A. Sbarani.

Class problems of a social-political nature:

10. General strike for purposes of expropriation, to lead in discussion, in order named, A. Faggi, A. Vecchi, A. Meschi.
11. Dictatorship of the proletariat, State or industrial action, A. Borghi, E. Melebrandi.
12. The New International, V. Elia, R. Sacconi.

Plenary session with outside and political representation:

13. General Agreement for a United Front of all Proletarian and revolutionary forces. The Committee will propose as participants: Borghi, Faggi, Malatesta, Augusto Castrucci (representing the 80,000 members of the Railroad Workers Syndicate), Luigi Galleani.

Meanwhile, on our part we extend to the powerful Italian Syndicalist Union more power and new and ever greater triumphs, so that it may soon control the important industrial centers of Italy, eliminating all other would-be workers organizations which have always betrayed the proletariat.

STRIKE TRANSFERRED

(Special Telegram)
Spokane, Oct. 26.—Three members held at Colfax and charged with wearing an emblem of the I. W. W., have been released without trial. Tom Hawkes, held at Moscow, Idaho, since last May on a charge of criminal syndicalism, has been released on \$300 cash bail. This cleans up the majority of the cases in the Spokane district. Ragnar Johanson spoke in Turner Hall last night to a crowd of about 800 people.

It has been decided to transfer the strike of the lumber workers to the job on Monday, Oct. 27.

NAMES OF SPEAKERS WANTED

A fellow worker who is now speaking for the I. W. W. has sent in a suggestion that all branches send the names and addresses of any English and foreign language speakers they may have to the general headquarters for the purpose of having a handy reference at all times. This is a good idea that all may help in to the advantage of the organization.

A NEW KIND OF APPEAL MEN WIN A STRUGGLE THEN WANT OTHERS TO FOLLOW SUIT

To the Bakers of All Nationalities:
The Bakery Workers Industrial Union No. 46, formerly the Italian Baker's Federation, hereby notify you that since July 7, 1919, because of the strength of its organization, has been able to enforce the following standard in bakeries where it has control:

1. Abolition of night work.
2. Forty-five hours work weekly.
3. A considerable raise of wages for workers of all categories, including the drivers.

The Bakery Workers Industrial Union No. 46 warmly appeals to all workers in America to follow their example, and to show the European bakers, who for years have done only day work, that also we are able to fight and win. Thus thru the strong power of organization night work will be abolished, not only in the city of New York but also thruout the United States.

We are convinced that you will not leave us alone to fight for this noble and just cause, but that you will join with us to abolish the night work that has ruined the health of thousands of bakers.

Bakers of America, do not leave us alone in this fight, but join with us to conquer.

DAY WORK IN THE BAKERIES!
• Bakery Workers Industrial Union No. 46.

King Albert laid a wreath on Roosevelt's tomb. The king craft know their own.

WHITEMAN IS GUILTY OF PREVENTING SCABBERY AMONG COLORED MEN

St. Louis, Oct. 24.—In reporting on the case of L. F. Whiteman, who is held here, I am firmly convinced that the authorities are after him because of a fear that he and others of his race are preventing Negroes from engaging in strike breaking.

However, they are holding him under the espionage act, charging him with the following:

"While the United States was at war with the German government, did wilfully and feloniously advocate, teach and encourage resistance to the United States, by then and there giving utterance to certain statements at a public meeting held in the city of St. Louis, in the presence of divers persons, which said statement on the part of him, the said Lee Fort Whiteman, were then and there in substance as follows:

"We must organize the Negroes under the banner of the I. W. W., if the Negro is to be emancipated. We must overthrow capitalism, even tho by so doing it becomes necessary for us to overthrow our present form of government and to establish Soviet control and dictatorship of the proletariat."

A defense committee is now on the job and subscription lists are to be circulated, with the understanding that the money so contributed is a loan and will be returned if the contributor so desires. From indications I have every reason to believe they will raise the bail within from one week to ten days.—John L. Metzner.

Three more members of the I. W. W. have been indicted in Los Angeles on charges of criminal syndicalism.

WIN POINT IN DEFENSE OF KRIEGER CASE

Tulsa, Oct. 25.—Today, with the court room crowded with spectators and all the legal fraternity in this vicinity, Attorney Moore won a great victory over the prosecution in the case of the Krieger prosecution. He succeeded in getting a ruling from the judge that no evidence purporting to have been the conversation of the conspirators after the act charged would be admissible as evidence.

The ruling has robbed the prosecution of three of their best artists. Things are beginning to assume a better shape, and if this was an ordinary lawsuit we would need have no fear of the result. But this is Oklahoma.

Attorney Moore is fighting every inch of the way. Vowels has been on the stand all day. A letter he wrote to Hall, who is now in Leavenworth, was introduced in evidence and fell like a bomb on the prosecution. The local papers are giving a large amount of space to the prosecution but very little to the side of the defense.

There is an arrangement with the prosecution in the Enid cases that as soon as the Krieger case has been disposed of that one will be taken up. The men who are to be tried at Enid are Terrel, Aldridge, Vold and Moran.

CORRECTION MADE

Spokane, Oct. 22.—In the strike bulletin of the 17th inst., Hank McLaughlin's name appeared as one of the cooks who were to be barred from cooking in the camps for one year. This was a mistake, as McLaughlin was notified and promptly came to town at the time of the strike.—H. Wilson, Corresponding secretary.

RAIL MAN SEES MENACE

Cleveland, O., Oct. 26.—Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, said tonight in a church address:

"This is the most critical point in the history of the country. I was dismayed at the late industrial conference by some of the most cold blooded expressions I ever heard in my life.

"When we told the employers group the danger of socialism, one of them said, 'Well, that may all come to pass, but let it; our troops will take care of that.'

"But I can add this: Our troops will shoot down our people just about so long, and then they will forget whom they are shooting."

L. W. I. U. CONVENTION

Greetings:

We, the delegates of the Spokane District Convention of 500 now in session at St. Regis, Montana, send our heartfelt greetings to all Class War Prisoners of the World.

We have successfully held an I. W. W. convention in spite of the masters' hostilities and opened an I. W. W. Hall thru our powerful organization, and soon we hope to swing the masters' bastles open and let our Champions of Freedom out to breathe the air of a new dawn.

Committee of Greetings:

John Fox,
John Bender,
R. M. Sayres.

Scotts Bluff, Neb.—According to reports of labor agents here there will be all the workers needed here to care for the beet crop and work in the sugar factories. The sugar factor will work on an eight hour basis this year instead of the former basis of twelve hour shifts.

CHARLES KRIEGER TRIAL EXPOSES PROSECUTION AS CONSPIRATOR TO FRAME ON VICTIM

By Eugene Lyons
Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 26.—"That Pew outfit is framing me!" wrote Hubert Vowels to John Hall.

The court-room where Charles Krieger, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, is being tried on a dynamiting charge was swallowed by a wave of excitement when Fred Moore, attorney for the defendant, read these words from a letter offered in evidence. The introduction of this letter and others of a similar nature was a surprise blow to the Carter Oil group which is prosecuting Krieger, struck while Vowels was under cross-examination, and stunning in its effect.

The significance of Vowels' complaints to his pal Hall that he was being jobbed by the Pew crew is obvious. The witness swears to being one of the three yeggs who, according to the dubious story of the prosecution, were hired by the I. W. W. to destroy the home of J. Edgar Pew. Hall is also one of the group. There were no secrets between the two. The unwitting remarks in the correspondence bear out the theory of the defense that Vowels is shouldering responsibility for a crime which he did not commit on promise of immunity from prosecution in numerous crimes he did participate in, and the proof of which is in the hands of the Pew-Standard Oil County Attorney combination. That Vowels has bargained his confession for an assurance of protection under the furlined wings of the oil interests is not disputed by the state. A mysterious lapse of memory on the part of Vowels regarding vital details of the preparation for and the consummation of the explosion further substantiates the theory of a bold, bald frame-up. Discrepancies in his testimony are myriad.

Barring Vowels, the chief witness against Krieger is a bird who identifies himself on dress occasions as George H. Harper, but has paraded at different periods of his unmentionable career—and often at the same period—under the name of Tom Blake, Leonard Bell, Ed Duncan, etc. He is the finest specimen of his kind in the captivity of the money-lords. He admits three long prison terms for crimes of different categories. He is minus one leg as a result of a fight with officers of the law. For some time he was "Number 95" in the Pincterton Agency. And his black history was sufficient recommendation to place him on the pay-roll of the Carter Oil Company in the capacity of investigator. As a result of one investigation he testifies to a strange confession of guilt made to him by Krieger.

Framing I. W. W.'s is only one of this professional stool's accomplishments. He is also a labor organizer! Under fire, with Moore directing the volleys, he admitted that while in the employ of the Standard Oil subsidiary, he had organized a local of the Oil Workers Union, A. F. of L., in Shamrock, Oklahoma. Indeed, the "union" elected him as one of its Vice-Presidents. His interest in the labor movement even took him to the national convention of the Oil and Gas Workers Union, held in El Paso, Texas, last year. Of course, the trip was paid for by those who sympathized with his organizing proclivities, the Carter Oil Company.

It is upon the say-so of Vowels, Harper, primarily, that the state will attempt to railroad their testimony will be used to establish the deed. And a judge relied upon to establish the deed. In outlining the case for the state, Flint Moss asserted that the Indus-

(Continued on Page 3)

Meetings of this kind show to the world that the people are with us in our efforts to gain the freedom of the class war prisoners. People consider these prisoners innocent and want to see them free.

SOMEWHERE ON THE S. P. MEN WORK LIKE HORSES AND LIVE LIKE MULES

By Card No. 230,106

Conditions are almost unbearable on the main line railway running thru the state of Nevada. The long suffering men are beginning to grumble; soon their muttered discontent will doubtless take active form.

Personal familiarity with the "club-houses" of the Southern Pacific Railroad at various divisions tells me that in no case are the men given a square deal as to housing or eating. For instance, at Sparks, a few miles east of Reno, Nevada, the men are regarded as animals by the company. When they come in tired out from their day's labor and seek rest, they are assigned to cages.

Their sleeping apartment is a room six by eight, containing two cots, and strung over the top with chicken wire. The difference between this and rooms in very cheap lodging houses in large cities is, that in the latter only one cot is permitted in the cage. Ventilation is exceedingly poor, as the only windows are at the end of the hall.

Even then the worn out workers have a poor chance of sleeping because of the poolroom with its noisy players and the dining rooms with the waitresses walking the concrete floor every hour of the twenty-four. Both serve to keep them awake, while the bathroom, wash and toilet all throw their foul odors into the sleeping quarters. As a result, the men leave their cages unrefreshed and discontented. These men are bound to awake and organize right for better conditions shortly.

At Imlay, Nev., a freight division east of Sparks, there are four dormitories, each containing five beds. The rooms are 18 by 24, and one of them has only one window in it. With the sweaty clothing of the railroad workers hung up on wire strung around this small enclosure, the stench thrown off and unable to find an outlet is terrible, and the unfortunate worker dreams of abattoirs while he is trying to snatch a bit of rest to prepare himself for the next day's work.

The dining-room, poolroom, and kitchen are located directly underneath the sleeping quarters. The noise is something terrible and precludes any idea of a decent rest, night or day.

S. P. Dungeon.

Carlton, Nev., is the next passenger division east of Imlay where I am personally familiar with the conditions. The sleeping quarters, located in the basement, are so unsanitary and unpleasant, that the men call them the "S. P. Dungeons." Imagine men sleeping in a dark, unsanitary basement summer and winter. These men have done it for years.

They are just awakening to their unhappy lot. There are seventeen small single "rooms" (?) in this basement and two windows, 24 by 18 inches. These provide all the ventilation; daylight there is none. As the beany, clubroom, and kitchen are right above the dungeons, the men claim that it is impossible to get any rest. At all these places, the help connected with the commissary department have better sleeping accommodations. Long hours, however, is the rule. All kitchen help work 12 hours; cashiers and waitresses, 8 hours.

As this road, like all other railway lines, is under government control, the help naturally expect an 8 hour day, but the railroad powers on the S. P. have different views.

It is interesting to note the treatment accorded the thousands of soldiers who passed over this line during the war and demobilization. They had no cash as a rule, and when the "clubhouse" (restaurant operated by the company) got through with them, their pocket books were useless. Although the railroads were controlled by the government, the soldiers were compelled to pay full transient prices. These are some of the prices that took the soldiers' cash:

Ham or bacon and eggs 60c.
Sandwich and coffee 25c.
Coffee and sinkers 20c.

At Inlay, a waitress and porter were sent by the manager thru the train filled with soldiers, selling candy and green apples. The latter were not fit to eat, but the soldiers were soaked 10 cents apiece for them. While the influenza was on here, the company removed all the chairs from the clubhouse and stuck up signs "keep moving," but they did not, however, provide more sanitary sleeping quarters for the men.

There are Mexican and Italian workers in shops and sections and it is safe to say that these men would welcome organization.

The facts I have given are not exaggerated and will show that there is plenty of room for improvement here. This is a good field for delegates of No. 600 to get busy.

Workers of Germany Casting Aside the Old Forms Industrial Workers of the World Send Greetings

I. W. W.

(INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD)

PROLETARIANS OF GERMANY!

Join the "ONE BIG UNION"—the German organization of the "INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD."

The capitalism of the world can only be overthrown by the proletariat of the world. The capitalism of the world organizes itself in the capitalist League of Nations, and the world's proletariat in the Industrial Workers of the World. The Second International of the Socialists is the association of the proletarian lackeys of the capitalistic League of Nations. In the reactionary Labor International Mr. Legien (of Germany) works hand in hand with Samuel Gompers. Down with the robber states, down with all political parties and all reactionary craft unions that support this League of Nations.

JOIN THE REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD!

PROLETARIANS OF GERMANY! The emancipation of the working class can only be the work of the workers themselves. The proletarians of Germany must be organized as a class in order to join in the final battle between Labor and Capital, which the revolution of November, 1918, has placed upon the daily schedule of history. The German proletarians must proclaim the proletarian state and the proletarian economic order. The organism of the proletarian state power is the Soviets. The basis on which society can exist is the industry producing all necessities of life.

THE CLASS ORGANIZATION OF THE PROLETARIANS HAS THE TASK OF ORGANIZING ALL HEAD AND MANUAL WORKERS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE SHOPS! The Industrial Organization is the basis of the proletarian state.

PROLETARIANS OF GERMANY! Join the Industrial Organization! The various Industrial Organizations form the ONE BIG UNION. The Industrial Union is a part of the "General Workers' Union." The "General Workers' Union" is a part of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, going under the initials of "I. W. W.," and which was organized in the United States, having already taken root in the entire English and Spanish-speaking world.

The "Industrial Workers of the World" is a revolutionary fighting organization. NO LARGE COFFERS, NO STRIKE BENEFITS—that is their issue. The task of this organization is the proclamation of revolutionary general strikes, and the proclamation of the dictatorship of the proletarians of the world, with the final task to establish the PROLETARIAN SOCIETY.

ONE BIG UNION for all Proletarians of the World! The Third International must be the international of the united proletarian class struggle against the bourgeoisie of the world. Make the words of the Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Engels come true: "WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!"

Join the INDUSTRIAL UNION. JOIN the "GENERAL WORKERS' UNION." JOIN the "INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD."

(INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD)

I. W. W.

I. W. W.

GERMAN RADICAL UNIONS

UNITE INDUSTRIALLY

Political action by the working class in Germany has passed its zenith. The new day belongs to the industrial organizations. We are printing here with a translation of a proclamation which appeared in the Hamburg "Kommunistischen Arbeiter-Zeitung" recently. It proclaims the new tactics of the workers of Germany who have been driven from the parliaments with machine guns and poison gas and are now organizing at the source of power, at the point of production. This new phase of the labor movement spells the death of parliamentarism, of compromise of the demands of the workers, of capitalism itself.

According to "Kommunistische Arbeiterzeitung" of Hamburg, Germany, a conference was held in Dusseldorf, Sept. 15-16, where representatives from five groups of radical unions met to discuss the question of unity. These five groups were "Freie Vereinigung" (Syndicalist), "Allgemeine Bergarbeiterunion," "Arbeiterunion," of Essen, "Deutsche Arbeiterunion" of Dusseldorf and "Allgemeine Arbeiterverband."

"Allgemeine Bergarbeiterunion" includes all the mine workers, who had already united at a conference held in Essen March 30, 1919.

"Freie Vereinigung" had recently gained some 10,000 new members who joined in protest against the treason of the craft union leaders. The "Deutsche Arbeiterunion" of Dusseldorf counts among its members the municipal workers of that city. "Allgemeine Arbeiterunion of Essen" was also formed as a protest against the treasonable methods of the old leaders during the past few years, and for the same reason independent unions sprang up over the whole country, which it is now sought to unite with the others. They are, consequently, starting with quite a large membership.

At Dusseldorf a joint commission worked out a new program which unites these above mentioned unions into one body under the name of "Freie Arbeiter Union" (The Independent Labor Union). Its basis is industrial organization, and the new union is a Federation of Industrial Unions. The various industrial groups are to be known as "Federation of Mine Workers," "Federation of Metal Workers," etc.

This step of our German fellow workers is a red letter event in the annals of the industrial union movement. The German workers were cheated out of the fruits of the revolution by not being industrially organized before. They were unable to overthrow capitalism because they had no organs of production by means of which to take charge. They are now remedying that fault, and they will soon be in shape to appropriate the fruits of the revolution for the workers, instead of merely lifting a few politicians into power.

SIoux CITY MAIL

There is mail in Sioux City Iowa, for James Fitzpatrick, Paul Leuder, Reint Knihman, John Boland, Kenneth Cameron, A. C. Ward, F. E. Rogee, Jesse Lemens, P. H. Hentges, Fred Engel, Harry Livingston, Frank Salin, Frank Patton, Charles Walberg, Erle Anderson, Ed. Welman, Harry Johnson, Arthur Brown, Harry Bowman, Thos. Donlon, H. R. Spencer, Selma Ernest Hall, Theodore Zanfes, E. H. Dryer, Chester Dancer, Arthur Sigler, Manuel Ramirez, G. Torrey, J. N. Rubacadre, Archie Grant Jakob Topich, Jos. Gordon, Miss Pearl Sphear, Wm. H. Meyer, Joe Dvoracek, C. B. Bates, Frank Hurlbert, E. Kivett, A. Hakenson, H. Smith, Frank Scott, Henry Goldberg, and A. S. Woods.

There are also receipts for the following: Joe Martin, 487F; F. Wall, 921F; D. Matheson, 665F; James Burns, 2036; Mike Wendel, E225; K. Cameron, 455F; John Szalach, 577F; John Conlin, Del.; W. J. Karl, E95; J. Lemens, 2121; A. Grimes, 662F; O. Weaver, Del.; Harper Bubb, 462F; Frank Scott, 2081; Chas. Kolar 703F; W. Smith, 884F; H. Smith, 282F; M. Bacharach, 955; F. Daniel, 492F; O. Rayner, 130F; James Ryan, 702F; R. S. Morgan, 268F; C. S. Bregen, 504F; F. E. Smith, 900F; B. Linan, 879F; James Tully, Del.; Paul Leuder, 278F; R. Jones, Del.; Dave Rommell, 11F; J. A. Parker, 663F; F. Lindholm, Del.; F. Grad, 569F; John Peterson, Del.; W. S. Pendleton, 661F; L. Renwal, 1118F; F. Chamberlain, 1044F; E. H. Helenis, 1025F; and H. P. Smith, 652F.

For this mail address Ray Lewis, 316 Jennings street, Sioux City, Ia.

GREETING OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
TO THE INDUSTRIAL UNIONISTS OF GERMANY

To the Wage Slaves of Germany,
Proletarians of Germany,
Fellow Workers:

With great interest we have followed your efforts to prepare yourselves for the coming gigantic struggle with your ruling class and your blood-stained government on an industrial revolutionary basis, and with enthusiasm we greet the forming of the "Freie Arbeiter Union," (The Independent Labor Union) of Germany, in which all the revolutionary labor unionists have united on an industrial, purely proletarian basis, into One Big Union.

We further greet the declaration of the Communist Party of Germany (Spartacists), that political action, parliamentarism, cannot be the means of liberating the working class, and record with satisfaction that you, the proletarians of Germany, have learned from the bath of blood which the ruling class, with the aid of the Social Democratic Noske—Guard has made you go through, that the wronged and enslaved wage workers were not driven by the machine guns into the parliament, but into the industries. There, proletarians of Germany, there is the place! The industry is the basis on which you must come together for industrial revolutionary and direct action. Only in the industrial, purely proletarian and revolutionary organizations can you increase your economic power without limit and concentrate your direct industrial action until you are invincible, without giving the bloodthirsty white guard the opportunity to shoot your bodies to pieces in the street.

Proletarians of Germany: We, the Industrial Workers of the World, stretch out our hands as brothers. Even if an ocean, a capitalist ruled sea lies between us, even if thousands of capitalist censors prevent us from exchanging thoughts, our thoughts are still with you. Your struggle is our struggle and your aim is our aim—the liberation of the working class from capitalist oppression.

Fellow Workers: The liberation of the working class can only be the work of the workers themselves. If you want these words of Karl Marx to come true, it cannot be done except you organize yourselves on a proletarian basis into One Big Union, so that your power may be invincible, and go to direct action, under the battle cry, "One for all and all for one."

Industrial Workers of Germany: The ruling class of Germany will recognize that the uniting of the wage slaves on the proletarian, industrial basis is equal to a sentence of death to capitalism! For this reason, fellow workers, we dare say that the agitation for the "Freie Arbeiter Union," and for the One Big Union will for you mean the most brutal persecution thru the state power of the white guard; just as we here have had thousands of I. W. W. members murdered, lynched, beaten and persecuted and put into jail for up to twenty years in the prison hell holes of capitalist democratic America, so will your blood-stained Scheideman-Noske conspiracy set the bloodthirsty Cossacks on your heels.

Fellow Workers: Be brave and courageous. Think of our Russian brothers and their proletarian revolution, of the unspeakable misery of the proletariat of the whole world and that the oppressed of the world are jubilant over your achievement. Remember that the victims of the class struggle in the dungeons of all capitalist terror states put their whole hope in you, and us, and remember further the crime of the still continuing mass murders, and forget not that you are not standing alone. WE ARE WITH YOU IN CLASS CONSCIOUS SOLIDARITY AND REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTING SPIRIT! WITH YOU FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE WORKING CLASS! WITH YOU FOR THE WORLD REVOLUTION!

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Oct. 27, 1919.

Chicago, Illinois,
United States of America.

FIFTY MILLION PROFITS!

Mexico City.—The Aguila Oil Co. made \$50,000,000 in NET profits in Mexico in the past eight years—over \$6,000,000 a year.

Did you get any of these profits, Mr. American Workingman?

Did you get any of the profits of any of the other oil companies that are sucking the blood of the Mexican people?

Do you own any oil stock? Have the workers of Mexico ever harmed you?

Don't let the industrial pirates of Wall Street bully or bamboozle you into a war against the Mexican workers!

DON'T FIGHT YOUR MEXICAN COMRADES!

(Appeal by Communist Party of Mexico.)

GOOD DEFENSE MEETING

Paterson, N. J.—A rousing defense meeting was held here on Oct. 17, with Fellow Worker John Pancer as the speaker. Fellow Worker Doree, who has just established himself as secretary treasurer of No. 1000, also spoke. The collection amounted to \$151.00, which was particularly good in view of the fact that a defense meeting had been held only three weeks before. These meetings are the first of the sort that the I. W. W. has held here since the war. The good effects on the general organization work are noticeable.

DETROIT JOB NEWS

Detroit, Oct. 25.—The Dupont Co. is operating at Detroit, Flint and Pontiac. Wages for muckers in ditches, 60 cents an hour, on scaffolds 55 cents an hour, on top and all grading work 50 cents an hour; skinner, \$4.50 a day, 10 hours; skinner on dump carts, \$5 and \$6 a day, and the same applies to wheelers and to scrapers. Carpenters, 88 cents an hour.

Camp conditions are fair, grub fair, sanitation rotten. This camp has baths, hot and cold water, but they are out of commission so far. Board, \$8 a week. All men coming this way can get all the information they want at headquarters. We can use some live members on this job.—Delegate E412.

RESIGNATION

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27, 1919. To the General Executive Board and The Membership of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Fellow Workers: I hereby resign from the General Defense Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
C. E. Payne,
Editor "The New Solidarity."

Ed Martin and C. D. Peters are requested to communicate at once with Fred Fischer, General Delivery, Bayard, Nebraska.

DISCOURAGE JOB ACTION FOR SELF PROTECTION OF UNION MEMBERS

Indianapolis, Oct. 16.—The A. F. of L. is organizing some of the slaves in this town. The machinists say they have 3500 members, while but a few years ago they had only 200. They have never done anything here in trying to shorten the work day or getting better conditions for machinists.

I worked in one shop where 17 men were discharged in one week for being members of the I. A. M. The men held a meeting and some of them wanted to strike but the national organizer discouraged them. He asked them how long they thought they could stay out on strike and asked them if they didn't know that the I. A. M. didn't pay strike benefits unless one is member for three months.

There were about 60 at the meeting and the national organizer told them that they could not call a strike because it took 75 per cent. of the men working in the shop, union and non-union to call a strike. He told them to leave it to the organization committee. They were to put out bills calling for a meeting of all the men working in the shop for the following week, but the bills failed to appear. The men then elected a committee to go and see the superintendent of the shop. He told them that he was running open shop, and that he would hire and fire whom he wished.

A meeting was called and the men wanted to strike, for they argued that if they did not strike now they would not have a union man in the shop within a week but again the organizer discouraged them. He told them that the trouble was that they had the superintendent at their shop all worked up, and he advised the men to stop talking union and holding meetings for three or four weeks and he was sure the superintendent would come to them and sign up. The organizer told them that the winter was no time to strike and that they would have to wait until next summer or until they were organized 100 per cent. then he would tell them what to do.

One member told of a man who had been discharged. He went to the shop to ask for work and was told to come back at noon and he would be put to work, but when he came back at noon he was told that they could not use him. The national organizer answered that it was a good thing that some of the men did get discharged for then they could get work in other shops and this plant for which we were working would not be able to get men to fill our places and if they did, he was sure they would be union men.

In talking of strike benefits, he told them that only a few of them could draw strike benefits as most of the men had been in the union for only a few weeks, so no strike was called. Two of the best men left the union that night and others said, "What's the use of belonging to the union if we cannot do anything until next summer or until we are 100 per cent. organized?"

The break is sure to come and then the men will organize right.—Del. 460.

CHARLES KRIEGER TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

trial Workers of the World not only preached but financed violence. In the course of the trial this assertion was enlarged by a fairy tale that the organization had a special fund set aside for the purpose of dynamiting factories and the home of the rich.

Some of the literature has already been introduced. The defense insisted that if any portion of a pamphlet is read, all of it be read. So that the jury and the crowd of spectators were treated to a soap-box reading of Grover Perry's "Revolutionary I. W. W.," and Joe Ettor's "Industrial Unionism, the Road to Freedom," by the prosecuting lawyers. The effect produced was not the one calculated by them. The jury listened open-mouthed.

A Christian Scientist, a kindly old woman, nodded her head gravely as the reading of Perry's booklet was finished. "It's beautiful, beautiful . . . If only they do what they say we would have a lovely world . . ."

The jury was finally picked after eight days of examination and after one venire of 150 had been exhausted and a supplementary panel of 50 almost exhausted. The jury as it now stands is predominantly boss farmer in its complexion, but it includes a building contractor, bank cashier, and oil producer.

One of the most remarkable features of the trial, and one which is rather unique in the history of labor litigation, is the genuinely judicial attitude of Redmond S. Cole, District Court judge who presides at this trial. He is a young man, keen-minded, thoroughly likeable, and apparently intent upon a strictly legal conduct of the proceedings. His decisions on disputed points have as often as not been in favor of the defense.

"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.

STICKERS UNHEEDED

Stickers are being posted far and wide with this inscription: "Don't buy Overland automobiles. They are unfair to organized labor. All mechanics stay away from Toledo. Strike on."

The workers seem to be paying almost no attention to the admonitions of the sticker. As many as ever are riding in their new Overlands.

TO DO, OR NOT TO DO

There is at times still some talk of bringing the ex-kaiser to trial for his high crimes and misdemeanors. It may be done, but if it ever is, the strongest count against him will be the charge that he aided Lenin and Trotsky to go from Switzerland to Russia.

No matter how hard pressed Bill may have been, the crime of making an ally of a worker can never be forgiven. The great problem now confronting other crowned heads, of the democracies, as well as of the monarchies, is whether to punish Bill for hiring men who did not belong to the Kings' Union and thus endanger all kings, or to let him go scott free and run the risk of setting a bad example to other kings who find themselves in a pinch. It is bad either way, but likely to be worse the other.

GROWTH

As the planted seed begins to swell with the coming of springtime and put forth the shoots that are to become the plant of the future, it begins to crack and heave the ground above it. An unthinking worm, viewing the upheaval of ground, may consider that this breaking up of the crust of the earth will result in the destruction of the world. But, however the worm may view the upheaval, growth is necessary to fulfil the law of life.

As the planted idea of freedom begins to take form in the minds of mankind and branch out to the sunlight of life and the future, it begins to crack and heave old social forms that have been considered permanent. Unthinking men, viewing the upheaval of the old social forms, consider that this breaking up of the crust of society will result in the destruction of civilization. But, however these men may view the upheaval, the growth of freedom is necessary to fulfil the law of life.

WHO IS THE PUBLIC?

Many of the lackeys of the master class are foaming at the mouth about the coal strike that is coming on. In sheer helplessness in the face of the united working class, they can do nothing else than talk and scream forth proclamations and orders and appeals and finally whines of helplessness.

Talk of the fundamental rights of the public and of the calamity that will befall and the suffering that will be caused is banded about as if those lackeys had some regard for humanity. But the special interests that stand back of those lackeys and mouthpieces have no regard other than that of their own financial gain.

The Public? Who is this, or what is it? Does it consist of such representatives as E. H. Gary of the Steel Trust, and John D. Rockefeller of Ludlow fame, and W. H. Taft who issued the first anti-labor injunction, and others of that stripe? The workers are no longer fooled by such hypocritical claims; now even the capitalists are not fooled into believing that they are fooling the workers.

Both sides are coming to see things clearly—the owners to the loss of their mastery and the workers to the gain of their freedom.

CHAINED TO THE RAILS

We use but very little time comparing the different treatment accorded workers and employers by government officials. These things are so apparent they need no elaboration. The time and space is better used to explain the methods and necessity of industrial organization. But now and then a small instance—not so small, either, at times—may be recounted with advantage.

The Cummins bill introduced in the U. S. senate makes it a criminal offense for a railroad worker to go on strike, no matter what the provocation may be. This provision is embodied in the bill which arranges the manner of turning the railroads back to the financiers who claim ownership. It is a very handy thing for the owners to have the roads handed back in good shape and the workers returned gagged and bound to the roads.

But how different the treatment given the owners of those same roads. The owners fix the rates for freight and passenger service and boldly tell all and sundry to pay their demands or have no service. At once senators and government officials are at their beck and call to see that the public does pay just what is demanded and no one suggests that the owners should be penalized for setting the price at which the service is rendered.

The workers are criminals for setting the selling price of their labor power.

The owners are makers of laws and set the selling price of public service.

COMPARISONS

No more monstrous lie was ever perpetrated on innocent workers than the one the capitalists are continually repeating to the effect that the dictatorship of the proletariat would mean indiscriminate slaughter and bloodshed. The two reasons why these statements are made is because the capitalists themselves are guilty of these very things, and also because they would have the workers believe that a worker is necessarily vile and a master is divine.

But there is one proof that such a statement is absolutely false. If the workers were capable of being guilty of such crimes and degenerate actions as they are accused of they would never submit to the system of servitude they now endure. The very fact that the workers endure slavery is proof positive that they are such inherent lovers of peace and good will that they will not kill even their oppressors to gain freedom. Were the workers as savage as they are painted there would be no system of mastery and servitude.

USELESS HENCEFORTH

There is no reason why a labor organization of the type of the A. F. of L. should be in existence. True, there are many people who have the idea, however mistaken it may be, that such an organization makes for the welfare and advancement of those who are members of it. But such a notion is erroneous.

The main function of the A. F. of L. has come to be one of dickering and compromise with the bosses for whom the members of the different unions work. The members organize to obtain better conditions for themselves, but eventually all are brought under the rule adopted by the officials, that the only function of the union is to uphold the capitalist system.

No organization of workers is necessary to maintain capitalism. The capitalists will see to that, either with or without the help of the union officials. They are having too much help with the ignorant workers who do not understand the industrial situation. The only labor organization that should be in existence is one that is formed to change the system of production from the capitalist system to that of the system of co-operative production or industrial communism.

SEEING THEMSELVES

Great terror is conjured up by many wisecracks over what a time of terror is to ensue when the proletariat shall take charge of the industries of the world. With fearsome phrases and fearful voices they point to the French revolution of 1789 and say, "Look! Do you want to repeat those days of violence and bloodshed and starvation?"

Some of those statements we admit; some we do not admit. We admit that there was a reign of terror in 1789-93. But we do not admit that it was the result of any working class revolution. That event was the revolution of the business interests, of the financiers. It was they who directed the revolution in its entirety; it was they who profited from it; it was they who ruthlessly slaughtered the workers who tried to gain some small advantages to compensate themselves for their toil and misery.

In distinction from the revolution of the capitalists, would we point these people to the revolutions that are now taking place throughout the world. The revolution was bloodless until the capitalists started a counter revolution and the White Terror. In Hungary, in Bavaria, in Austria there has been no bloodshed except such as has been forced on the workers by the capitalists and their henchmen. No workers have taken reprisals until forced to do so by the capitalists, and even then the measure of revenge has been almost negligible.

When the capitalists would point out the terrors the workers are "sure to bring" in the wake of the coming revolution, they but see themselves in the mirror of truth; their own actions are portrayed to their fear-crazed minds.

TODAY—AND TOMORROW

The New York "World" is making a feature at the present time of special labor articles. But they are not the friendly articles published by capitalist dailies just prior to the elections and then suddenly cut off. They are more in the nature of horrible examples. They are made to appear as if "labor" has suddenly gone hog-wild and cannot longer be depended on to know what is right.

In the issue of October 19 the "World" has over a page of instances of broken contracts and strikes that were not sanctioned by the officials of the unions involved, about ninety cases being mentioned specifically, and scores of others being referred to as "other strikes." The wail goes through every instance that "contracts were broken," "the officials of the union were defied," "members of arbitration boards were hissed," and that the men did several things not expected of them by the great labor skinnners.

The "World" seems to dimly sense that the common members of the unions are taking the ordering of their own lives out of the hands of delegated officials. The "World" does not like it and fulminates against it, as well becomes the spokesman for Big Business.

But what can it do? The workers have been drawn into the industries where they have become socially conscious of their class interests and of their relations to other industrial workers. The wage workers now know that they are definitely in and of the working class. But more than this, they are coming to know that the workers are the only useful class in the world, and this knowledge is giving them, in addition to their class consciousness, a feeling of power and strength that is determined to find expression.

The day when the members of labor organizations have been blind followers of leaders, even leaders they may have elected, is past. "Leaders" are now coming to be elected not to give orders and directions, but to perform certain work, a work that the members want done. Least of all are they elected to bind the members of "their unions" to any master for any length of time for any wage or condition.

It may be true that thousands of members of unions have broken contracts and defied their officials. But what of it? These men are living their own lives and are responsible to no one but themselves and their class. Today they are breaking contracts written by their officials with the masters of industry. Tomorrow they will break the Social Contract which guarantees to an owner the right to the products of the labor of others.

BREAKING AWAY FROM COMPROMISE MANIFESTO OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO

A convention of the Socialist Party of Mexico was held in Mexico City Aug. 25 to Sept. 4. Reports from the congress are to the effect that it was dominated by Luis N. Morones, a lieutenant of Gompers, who helped to deceive the Mexican workers at the Laredo convention last year. The result of the actions of the convention was that a Communist party was formed by the Left Wing elements, who have issued the following manifesto:

The Communist Party of Mexico issues the following declaration of principles and program of organization and invites the cooperation of all who are with it agreed:

1.—We affirm our absolute adherence to the principles of Revolutionary Communism as originally set forth in the Communist Manifesto and "Capital" by Karl Marx and in auxiliary works of Marx and Frederick Engels, as enunciated by the First International in 1847 and sustained by it in the years that followed, and as declared and interpreted with new vigor by the Third International at Moscow in 1919.

2.—We affirm our emphatic approval of the revolutionary principles of the Bolsheviks of Russia, the Spartacists of Germany, the Communist Parties of Hungary and the United States and the Left Wing Socialist Parties and groups of other countries, and shall cooperate with these elements to the fullest possible extent.

3.—We refuse to support or associate with any other group not unequivocally committed to the principles of Revolutionary Communism and not recognizing the fundamental fact of the class struggle. We will always give credit to any person or group of persons for aiding the workers even in a temporary way or for opposing capitalist injustices but we will never consider reforms of permanent value. We will always hold fast to the basic truth that lasting relief can only come thru the abolition of capitalism and the communistic ownership and management of all industry.

4.—We assert the transcendental importance of revolutionary mass action and we will endeavor in cooperation with industrial unions and syndicates, to accustom the workers to a constantly increasing use of it. We approve of both industrial and political action when so utilized as to actually aid the workers in the class struggle—never otherwise. To depreciate the value of either is foolish. The only question for Communists to decide, is whether the particular action will be conducive to revolutionary purposes and hasten the winning of the class struggle. Lenin in Russia has used all methods, industrial action, political action, combinations of both cooperative organizations, and anything that would serve his ends. We believe Lenin is right. We also recommend the political strike as a new and very important tactic, constituting a bridge between industrial and political action and inevitably leading the working class to greater strength and finally to victory.

5.—We emphatically condemn all wars between capitalist governments and we call on all Communists to refuse to aid or serve in them. We especially denounce the plot of American capitalists to force the American government into intervention in the affairs of Mexico as an infernal conspiracy which, if successful, will cost thousands of lives of workers and cause terrible suffering and criminal waste of money. We appeal to our comrades in the United States to resist the scheme by all possible means and particularly by a general strike if further steps should be taken in favor of intervention.

6.—Accepting the economic interpretation of history as scientific and correct, we realize that there can be no real liberty, peace and happiness in society, while the capitalist system lasts. The class struggle, wars, and misery must go on until the downfall of the system. The liberation of the masses cannot come until International Communism has been instituted, classes have been obliterated and all men and women become workers. Before this final stage, there will necessarily be the intermediate stage of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, when the workers will seize the full fruits of their labor, dominate society completely and deny all participation to those who will not work.

As scientific Communists we must direct all our present energies toward the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. This is our immediate objective. The task of establishing Communism will be comparatively easy after this next step has been taken.

7.—We strongly endorse the organization known as the "I. W. W." or Industrial Workers of the World, as offering the most practicable and constructive means of uniting the workers and preparing them for the task of taking control of industry. We re-

gard the One Big Union as indispensable if the working class is to gain the power necessary to own and direct the factories, mines, land and resources of the world. For this reason we denounce the American Federation of Labor and similar organizations which divide the workers into separate craft unions with conflicting interests, and we oppose all compromise with these organizations or their representatives. Believing Industrial Unionism the most important Branch of Revolutionary Communist tactics, we urge all members of the Communist Party to become members of industrial unions, preferably I. W. W., and all members of industrial unions to become members of the Communist Party, so that the dual forms of activity may be efficiently coordinated.

8.—To secure the triumph of Revolutionary Communism and the emancipation of the working class, we, the provisional Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico, announce the organization of said party with the provisional officers whose names are appended at the close of this declaration and program, and we hereby issue to all Radical groups who are in agreement with these principles, a call for a national convention of the Communist Party of Mexico to be held in Mexico City at a date to be decided later, but probably in the month of November, 1919. Each Radical group endorsing these principles, shall be entitled to two delegates to the convention, their credentials to be accepted or rejected by this Executive Committee. We also announce the following program of organization of the Communist Party, the details to be developed as soon as convenient:

a) Maintenance of a political organization in all parts of the republic, to conduct electoral campaigns, try to elect Communist candidates to office and educate and awaken the proletariat by political agitation. Affiliation with the Third International and election by the Executive Committee of three delegates to it.

b) Industrial organization of the masses by formation of a Mexican branch of the I. W. W. with headquarters in Mexico City and local unions in all parts of the republic in accordance with the constitution of the I. W. W. These unions to be used as weapons of the working class for securing temporary gains in wages and working conditions, for forcing important concessions from the capitalists and capitalist governments and for eventually establishing the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Existing Unions and syndicates to be changed, whenever possible, to conform to the rules of the I. W. W., so that they may affiliate with that organization. Strikes, boycotts and sabotage to be used for immediate benefits and more particularly as practice that will be valuable when the time comes for the general strike.

c) Constant and intelligent cooperation between the Communist Party and the industrial unions of Mexico and the Communist Parties and industrial unions of other countries.

d) Election, provisionally, by this Executive Committee, and permanently at a later date, by the national convention of the Communist Party, of a National Committee, to consist of one member from each group which is granted representation in the convention. Election by the National Convention of a permanent Executive Committee of not more than 9 persons who shall in turn elect an International Secretary, a National Secretary and Treasurer from among their own members. Meetings of the Executive Committee to be weekly if convenient and if not, at such times as may be decided by the committee. Meetings of the National Committee to be held at least twice a year. National conventions to be held at least once a year. The I. W. W. of Mexico to be entitled to 3 delegates to every national convention of the Communist Party and the Communist Party to be entitled to 3 delegates to every national convention of the I. W. W.

e) Immediate organization of locals of the Communist Party in all parts of the republic and the reorganization of existing local groups into Communist locals wherever possible. All members of the party to be required to pay \$1. (one peso) a month to the National Treasurer at Mexico City. Local dues to be fixed by local organizations.

Provisional Officers:
International Secretary:
Adolfo Santibáñez
Secretary for Mexico:
Enrique H. Arce
Treasurer:
Geo. Barreda
Executive Committee:
Adolfo Santibáñez
Enrique H. Arce
Geo. Barreda
Linn A. E. Gale
Fulgencio C. Luna, Sr.
C. F. Tabler.

ANOTHER DRED SCOTT DECISION PENDING

By Covington Ami
(Written for "The Nation")

Is another Dred Scott decision pending in the trial of the I. W. W. men at Wichita, Kan.? Practically the charge is that the I. W. W. is a seditious organization having for its purpose the overthrow of the United States government, this indictment being brought against the defendants after two others had been quashed by the court, and after they had been in prison for nearly two years without trial. But, however that may be, if the men are found guilty of the charge, and I see no hope for any other outcome, and their conviction is upheld by the Supreme court, as I believe it will be, another Dred Scott decision will have been recorded by the American courts; for just as the old decision declared chattel slavery and the United States to be one and the same thing, just so the pending decision will declare wage slavery and our government one and the same; from which it will necessarily follow that all agitation against capitalism will be seditious and treasonable.

Not only will the I. W. W. be outlawed, but the Socialist, Communist and Labor political parties having as their program the displacement of capitalism by industrial democracy will also be placed outside the law, as will all such proposed coalitions as are now being formed between the miners and railroad workers. From which, if one has the slightest knowledge of American and English history, it will be seen that our courts are undertaking a pretty large and dangerous order, and that there is not the slightest chance of them being able to "deliver the goods."

But not only will the organizations mentioned be outlawed by such a decision but the courts will by such an act declare outlawed the theory of evolution, for there is not a word in the preamble that refers to the government; it merely declares: "When capitalism shall have been overthrown," and up to now no one has ever, that I know of, held that the people of the United States were legally or otherwise bound to support the capitalist and landlord class for a minute, much less forever. Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln certainly never so held. And, think of a Dred Scott decision being rendered in JOHN BROWN'S STATE! But, "His soul goes marching on!"

POOR MEXICO?

Mexico like several of the countries of Europe, has had a revolution. Consequently, there is a wide-spread effort, on the part of those who are not enthusiastic about a revolution in the United States, to make it appear that the Mexicans have suffered terribly as a result of the disturbance of Diaz-Huerta law and order. Recent reports from Mexico put a very different face on the matter.

The foreign commerce of Mexico has never been as great as it was during the calendar year 1918—and this despite the persistent efforts of certain interests to make it appear that Mexico was in no position to do business with anybody.

The real situation is best reflected in the reports of certain corporations, financed by outside capital, and utilizing the resources of Mexico as a source of profit. The Aguila Company (English) had an original investment of about \$30,000,000 American gold. On this investment, in 1918 the company reported net profits of over fourteen millions and paid a dividend of 25 per cent. on its stock. The Dutch Shell Co. paid a dividend in the same year of 48 per cent. on the preferred stock and 37 per cent. on the common. The Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co. is reported as paying dividends of 28 per cent. a quarter. So the story goes.

Poor Mexico? Hardly. If she were as poor as we are led to believe, there is little chance that Lord Cowdry and the Rockefeller interests, and the French, Dutch, Belgian and Norwegian capitalists would take the interest in her that they do.

Quite the contrary, it is a case of Rich Mexico. Her ample resources, her cheap labor, her heretofore pliant governments have offered opportunities for plunder that have drawn the vultures together.

If the Mexican people were poor, they would be left as lonely as are many other poor ones in the world. Rich and defenseless they are the prey of every spoiler. The revolution gives an opening. Disturbances afford an opportunity and the interventionists cry their wares to the four corners of the globe.

Mexico—rich in resources and commercial opportunities.

Mexico—poor in self-determination and international liberty!

—Scott Nearing.

The Beginnings of Union Organization in the United States

THE FORERUNNERS OF THE I. W. W.

(Being Chapter II, of "The Handbook of the I. W. W.," written by Justus Ebert)

The Industrial Workers of the World did not spring, like the mythological gods of old, out of nothing. Nor is it another Topsy, that just grew without ever having been born. The Industrial Workers of the World has its origin and parentage in modern economic development and its effects. The present capitalist industrial system is its father, and the labor movement of the past generations its mother. The I. W. W. has a long line of forbears, and is proud of its ancestry, both native and foreign, on the maternal side.

Just about 100 years ago—or in 1820—the United States began to experience an industrial revolution. Then the transformation from household industry to the factory system set in. Transportation was revolutionized by the introduction of the steamboat and the development of canals and turnpikes, and manufacturers began to surpass the old industries of shipping and foreign commerce. In these days, along with towns and cities, a labor class began to develop. In New England, the farmers left the land and moved into the textile centers; the daughters worked in the mills. The old conditions began to break down; new ones took their places. New issues, new class alignments and new movements were thus created.

From 1820 to 1850, the industrial revolution grew. The power loom, the hot air blast in the iron smelting industry, the mower, the reaper, the sewing machine, the friction match, the steam printing press, the use of the screw propeller on steamboats and the steam hammer were introduced. In 1826, the development of the railroad system began. Locomotive construction began about 1830. The first telegraph line was constructed in 1844. The change was a rapid one—a momentous one.

Along with the introduction of these inventions came larger cities, more factories, stock companies, and a greater division between the capitalist class and the working class. It was during this period that the modern labor movement first appeared in this country. It was then that the workers from the farm and distant lands were brought together in ever increasing numbers in factories and lived together in districts in the cities occupied by themselves exclusively. Under these conditions the workers became conscious of their existence as a separate class in society and began to organize and to exert themselves as such against their employers and the new system generally. It was then that the first of the I. W. W.'s ancestors was born in this country.

I. W. W. POLICY ONE OF CONSTRUCTION

The I. W. W. policy is in three vital things. First, the conflict of the interests between capital and labor, that is, the class struggle. Second, the necessity for a labor organization built in conformity with industrial concentration. Third, the abolition of the wages or capitalist system by means of such an organization, under the pressure attending the probable breakdown of capitalism. The I. W. W. calls this "building the new society within the shell of the old."

The I. W. W. policy is a constructive, evolutionary one. It is born of the present system and grew out of it. Throughout the labor movement in past decades, there will be found theories, aspirations and organizations tending in the same general direction as the I. W. W., with even greater clearness, definiteness and fulfillment.

CLASS STRUGGLE AN AMERICAN DOCTRINE

Not Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, but Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, great American statesmen, both of them, first formulated the doctrine of the class struggle on American soil. Sixty years before the two great socialists gave "The Communist Manifesto" to the world, Hamilton and Madison were arguing as to the proper basis of government before the Philadelphia convention for the United States. Said Hamilton, in support of life office, and control of, government by the strong and powerful:

"All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The first are the rich and the well born; the other are the mass of the people."

Madison was even more analytical and specific in his appeal for a factional party government, representative of all the different interests, as a medium wherewith to balance the

extremes of autocracy and democracy. Said he:

"Those who hold, and those without, property have ever formed distinct interests in society. A landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a mercantile interest, a moneyed interest, with many lesser interests, grow up of necessity in civilized nations, and divide of necessity into different classes actuated by different sentiments and views."

DEVELOPING "THE LESSER INTERESTS"

The industrial development that followed close on the heels of the Philadelphia Convention with startling rapidity divided society into the class of "the few," called the capitalist class, and the class of "the many," called the working class. It has tended furthermore, to consolidate the landed, manufacturing, mercantile and moneyed classes into a powerful employing, capitalist and financial class. At the same time it has developed "the lesser interests"—meaning thereby the interests of the workers in the shops and factories—until they are represented by great labor organizations striving for social control in opposition to the capitalist class.

In the early labor organizations, the class struggle was not so apparent and marked as at the present time. For instance, the printers' society of New York, founded in 1808, admitted both employer and employee to membership. The New York Typographical Society of 1831, however, had a constitutional clause under which membership was forfeited by journeymen becoming employers. Employers were found to be a clog to progressive action in that they sought to regulate the organization in their own interests. Finally, the breach became a wide open one. When, in an "Address to the Journeymen Printers of the United States," the first national convention of typographical societies in this country, stated bluntly:

"There exists a perpetual antagonism between labor and capital."

The change from hand power to steam power printing press, and from small individual to large stock company ownership of establishments, was, no doubt, the cause of this transformation of "views and sentiments," to quote the language of Madison.

THE RISE OF TRADES UNIONISM

It was also during these early days that labor developed its organization from short-lived strike movements to more permanent forms of unionism. The first labor organization in this country, so far as can be ascertained from the records, was the New York Typographical Society, organized in 1795. It lived two and one-half years. It sought to increase wages and improve conditions. After the trade union was started, the next step was the organization of a trades union, or, as we call it now, a central labor union, or federation, uniting all the local trade bodies.

Prof. John Commons (in his "Labor Organizations and Labor Politics," 1927-1937), declares, "Modern trades unionism as an industrial and political force began with the coming together of previously existing societies from the several trades to form a central body on the representative principle."

Logically, the next phase was that of national trade unions and trades associations. This further development was made necessary by the extensive growth of cities, industries, and capitalist interests and aggressions. Thus were the early attempts to organize according to the requirements of industrial development, inspired by that development itself.

"THE ABOLITION OF THE WAGES SYSTEM"

It was stated above that Hamilton and Madison first formulated the doctrine of the class struggle on American soil sixty years in advance of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. In this connection it may be of interest to know that the demand for "the abolition of the wages system" is also originally American.

The facts in support of these assertions are as follows: In New York City in 1830, two Englishmen, brothers, George Henry Evans and Frederick Evans, published a paper called "Young America." At its head twelve demands were printed. Demand 10 reads:

"10. Abolition of chattel slavery, and of wages slavery."

Bear in mind, this was in 1830! And in New York City, too! The Evans brothers were remarkable in that they not only anticipated Karl Marx, but also Henry George. They expounded land theories similar to those of "the prophet of San Francisco" fifty years before he was heard of. Their twelve demands were

supported by six hundred other papers.

The abolition of the wages system was also discussed by other writers. One of them was Orestes Brownson, a famous writer and friend of the distinguished men of his time. He, possibly, was the first "back-to-the-land" advocate. In his book, published in 1857 and called "The Copvert," he argues:

"THE MOTHER EVIL OF MODERN SOCIETY"

"Starting from the democratic theory of man and society, I contended that the great, the mother evil of modern society was the separation of capital and labor; or the fact that one class of the community owns the funds, and another and a distinct class is compelled to perform the labor of production. The consequence of this system is, that the owners of capital enrich themselves at the expense of the owners of labor. The system of money, wages, the modern system, is more profitable to the owners of capital than the slave system is to the slave masters, and hardly less oppressive to the laborer. The wages, as a general rule, are never sufficient to enable the laborer to place himself on an equal footing with the capitalist. Capital will always command the lion's share of the proceeds. This is seen in the fact that, while they who command capital grow rich, the laborer by his simple means at best only obtains a bare subsistence. The whole class of simple laborers are poor, and in general unable to procure by their wages more than the bare necessities of life. The capitalist employs labor that he may grow rich and richer; the laborer sells his labor that he may not die of hunger, he, his wife, and little ones; and as the urgency of guarding hunger is always stronger than that of growing rich or richer, the capitalist holds the laborer at his mercy, and has over him, whether called a slave or freeman, the power of life and death.

"Poor men may indeed become rich, but not by the simple wages of unskilled labor. They never do become rich except by availing themselves, in some way, of the labor of others."

THE "BLACK TO THE LAND" SOLUTION

Brownson continues:

"To remedy these evils, I proposed to abolish the distinction between capitalists and laborers, by having every man an owner of the funds as well as the labor on a capital of his own, and to receive according to his works. Undoubtedly, my plan would have broken up the whole modern commercial system, prostrated all the great industries, and thrown the mass of the people back on the land to get their living by agricultural and mechanical pursuits. I know this well enough, but this was one of the results I aimed at. It was, therefore, I opposed the whole banking and credit system, and struggled hard to separate the fiscal concerns of the government from the moneyed interests of the country, and to abolish paper currency. I wished to check commerce, to destroy speculation, and for the factory system, which we were enacting tariffs to protect and build up, to restore the old home industry."

THE COMMUNIST "LAYING HOLD OF" PROPERTY SOLUTION

Of a different type of writer was Thomas Skidmore. Skidmore was a communist and as such a factor in the New York labor movement of the twenties and thirties. He wrote a book entitled "The Rights of Man to Property." In this book he argued that men should be compelled to live on their own labor and not the labor of others. The inequalities of private property are born of the fact that some men live on the labor of others; a fact, which these inequalities tend to perpetuate in turn. Applying his doctrines to the property conditions created by the progress of capitalism, Skidmore declared:

"The steam engine is not injurious to the poor when they can have the benefit of it; and this, on supposition, being always the case, it could be hailed as a blessing. If then, it is seen that the steam engine, for example, is likely greatly to impoverish, or destroy the poor, what have they to do but to lay hold of it and make it their own? Let them appropriate also in the same way the cotton factories, the woolen factories, the iron foundries, the rolling mills,

houses, churches, ships, goods, steamboats, fields of agriculture, etc., etc., in manner as proposed in this work, and as is their right, and they will never have occasion any more to consider that as an evil which never deserved that character; which, on the contrary, is all that is good among men; and of which we cannot, under these new circumstances, have too much."

THE TRADE UNION CO-OPERATIVE SOLUTION

Thus would these two extremes meet, in a practical way, the demand for the abolition of the wages system, the one by going backwards, the other forwards. The labor unions hinted at abolition through their own organizations, generally in the form of co-operation. The "Address to the Journeymen Printers of the United States," already quoted, says, for instance:

"Combination merely to fix and sustain a scale of prices is of minor importance, compared to that combination which looks to the ultimate redemption of labor. Scales of prices, to keep up the value of labor, are only necessary under a system which in its uninterrupted operation gives to that value a continued downward tendency. But when labor determines no longer to sell itself to speculators, but to become its own employer, to own and enjoy itself and the fruits thereof, the necessity for scales of prices will have passed away, and labor will forever be rescued from the control of capital. . . This is certainly a consummation most devoutly to be wished; and however difficult it may be to attain, if within the range of possibility, ought to constitute the great end to which all our aims and efforts should be made subsidiary."

In all of the foregoing sections we get a general idea of the beginnings of the class struggle, the early development of unionism, and the demand for the abolition of the wages system, both in theory and in fact.

BEGINNINGS OF INDUSTRIAL UNION TENDENCIES

The decades that followed those of 1820-1850 were decades that embraced the Civil war, in which workers ardently fought in behalf of the union, many of them conscious of the fact that the end of chattel slavery made the abolition of wages slavery easier. Following the Civil war a great corporation and trust development arose. This was the period of great panics, like that of 1873, and great labor outbreaks, like that of the railroad strikes of 1877. Class consciousness among the workers grew. Where, in the early thirties, the communism of Robert Owen had made a great impression on American labor, and in the forties that of Fourier had considerable sway, now the international socialism of Karl Marx began to make itself felt through the International Workers' Association. The result was a growth in labor organization that was immense.

Says George E. McNeil, an authority on the labor movement:

"The year 1866 witnessed a great revival of the labor movement. Isolated unions and associations came more and more to see the necessity of amalgamation. An active propaganda was aroused and new organizations were continually multiplying. From thirty to forty national and international trades unions and amalgamated societies were in existence, some of them numbering tens of thousands of men. The people of today (1887) have little conception of the extent of the labor movement of twenty years ago."

A. F. OF L. APPEARS TO COMBAT NEW TENDENCIES

This new impetus to labor organization gave rise to a desire for ever closer unity, accelerated by a recognition of the fact that craft unions were not strong enough when standing alone. Industrial congresses were thus held, beginning in 1874. Many craft organizations were represented. Out of such tendencies arose the Federation of Organized Trades & Labor Unions, in 1881. It was inspired by the International Typographical Union, which was among the first of the trade unions to recognize the need of mutual assistance and closer relations. The Federation of Organized Trades & Labor Unions was also rendered necessary by the continued growth and success of the Knights of Labor. This was an organization that attempted to organize all the trades in one body. It threatened the existence of the trade and labor unions, and thus hastened the formation of the trades and labor unions federation, now known as the "American Federation of Labor."

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR UNION

The new tendency expressed by the Knights of Labor had been growing for years. The International Labor Union of America, formed in 1877, was an endeavor to combine all callings under one central head. It never had a large membership, but branches were organized in seventeen states. Its declaration of principles contains many an I. W. W. germ. We read, for instance, that:

"The victory over 'divine right' rulership must be supplemented by a victory over property right rulers; for there can be no government of the people, by the people, and for the people where the many are dependent on the few for an existence. 'Political liberty cannot long continue under economic bondage, for he who is forced to sell his labor or starve, will sell his franchise when the same alternative is presented.

"As the wealth of the world is distributed through the wages system, its better distribution must come through higher wages and better opportunities until wages shall represent the earnings and not the necessities of labor; thus melting profit upon labor out of existence, and making co-operation, or self-employed labor, the natural and logical step from wage slavery to free labor."

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN

Another organization worthy of note as contributing to the upbuilding of Knights of Labor tendencies was the Knights of St. Crispin. This was a body of boot and shoe workers of all trades that recognized that in the age of collective capital there must be a larger co-operation among the wage workers than the craft union is able to give. Their declaration states that:

"The objects of this organization are to protect its members from injurious competition, and secure thorough unity among all workers on boots and shoes in every section of the country."

The Knights of St. Crispin were what is known today as "a single industry" industrial union, being confined to one industry and organizing on the principles of industrial instead of craft unionism.

They favored "co-operation as a proper and efficient remedy for many of the evils of the present iniquitous system that concedes to the laborer only so much of his production as shall make comfortable living a bare possibility, and place education and social position beyond his reach."

The Knights of St. Crispin were a political power. They had a monthly journal, started co-operative stores, fought many successful strikes, became international in scope and, it is estimated, had four hundred lodges and forty thousand members, at one time and were considered one of the foremost organizations in the world. Their downfall is attributed to "too much politics" and to a failure to appreciate evolution outside of their organization, especially the admission of apprentices and others into the boot and shoe industry. The Knights of St. Crispin existed about ten years, from 1864 to 1874, and were largely absorbed by the Knights of Labor. This was also the fate of the International Labor Union before it.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

The Knights of Labor were organized in Philadelphia in 1869. Some garment workers, headed by Uriah S. Stephens, were the founders. The Knights of Labor recognized the submission of labor to capital, and attributed it to the disunity of labor and the lack of harmonious action which this disunity promoted. It sought to unite every branch of skilled and unskilled labor by means of local assemblies, district assemblies and general assemblies, all presided over by a master workman. Its underlying principle was centralization, what it lacked was organization according to industry. It was more of a mass organization than an organization along well defined industrial lines.

REASONS K. OF L. FAILED; A. F. OF L. SCABBED

The Knights of Labor also advocated co-operation "as a means of superceding the wages system," and favored public ownership of telephones, telegraphs and railroads to the same ends. It was the climax of after-civil-war period efforts toward a more highly developed form of organization than any in existence previous to its advent. It is said to have numbered over a million members. Its death may be attributed to abnormal growth, which was greater than could be even chartered, much less assimilated; to politics; to its lack of definite forms of organization; to centralization, and its corrupt mis-

uses and abuses; but, moreover, to the American Federation of Labor, which, in alliance with the capitalists, who feared the socialistic working class tendencies of the Knights of Labor, scabbed the Knights of Labor out of existence. The brewing, cigar making, railroading, coal mining and other industries are full of the history of A. F. of L. scabbery against the K. of L. This scabbery, logically developed in the A. F. of L. until, in alliance with the National Civic Federation, the A. F. of L. was called, by the Wall Street Journal, "the greatest bulwark in this country against Socialism."

BUILDING THE NEW SOCIETY IN THE SHELL OF THE OLD

Labor is trying to break through the bounds of capitalism into a free society, just as capitalism, at its earliest inception, tried to break through the bounds of the guild system in its efforts at self-realization. And labor is going to succeed just as capitalism succeeded. The forces behind social development will compel such success. This is evident on all sides. It is mostly evident in the events of the early labor movements, and their steady upward development.

Early labor movements demanded the abolition of the wages system. They hinted at the end of this system through their own agencies, mainly through co-operation. In the eighties of the last century we find the labor organizations favoring government ownership and political action to that end. And, more important still, we also find them engaging in a campaign that will prepare them to take over the operation and control of the means of production and distribution. This tendency was what distinguished the radical from the conservative unions; this, together with the desire for greater working class unity and organization.

THE KINDERGARTEN IDEA

In 1886, the Metal Workers of America, a federative body, in its declaration of principles argues: "The entire abolition of the present system of society can alone emancipate the workers, being replaced by a new system based upon co-operative organization of production in a free society. Our organization should be a school to educate its members for the new conditions of society when the workers will regulate their own affairs."

We find the same idea of the union as the kindergarten of the new society, expressed in the writings of the German State Socialists, notably Dr. Johann Jacoby. In "His Object of the Labor Movement," a speech delivered in 1870, the doctor spoke highly of the labor unions. Said he:

"The true significance of these associations, their value which cannot be over-estimated lies in this that, wholly apart from the special object at which they aim, they are a school for self-culture for their members; that they confer upon them skill in the independent management of their own affairs and in harmonious action with others for common ends; that, by education, promotion of a comprehension of business and fraternal public spirit, they prepare the worker for a gradual transition from the prevailing wage system to the co-operative method of production of the future."

THE LABOR UNIONS AS BASIS OF NEW SOCIETY

Another idea, quite distinct from the above, also developed. This idea regards the labor unions as the organs by which the new society will be ushered in. The first exponent of this idea seems to have been Robert Owen, the Englishman, who spent some years in this country in the twenties of the last century and whose influence on the labor movement here has been great indeed. Owen advocated in the thirties and forties of the same century a general federation of the Workers' Union which would take over and operate all the national industries of England. This idea permeated the world labor movements. In 1868, it appeared in the Belgian labor movement, at the Lausanne congress. Lucien Sainal, in his "Socialism in Belgium" Socialist Almanac, p. 67, writes of this congress and its able Marxian leader, De Paepae, as follows:

"It may even be doubted whether De Paepae himself did not still entertain the notion, then quite prevalent among workmen and subsequently exploited by the anarchists, that the trade union form of labor organization would serve as the basis of the social reorganization of labor."

Possibly Russia at present proves "the notion" attacked by Sainal of more importance than he believed it to be.

However this is a digression. Let us listen next to William E. Traut-

man, editor of the Brewers' Journal. Writing on "The United Brewery Workers and Industrial Organization" in the Special Labor day issue of the American Labor Union Journal in September, 1903, Trautman declares:

"Socialists abroad, as well as here, perceive that the instruments for the management of the Socialist republic, now in process of formation, must be created, and they build the labor organization according to this need. Who can judge how to regulate the required production of utilities in the various lines of industry in conformity with the necessities of the entire society better than those who are directly employed in a given industry. . . . Industrial organizations are the forerunners of the society founded on Socialist foundations, and within them are the elements preparing for a more scientific management of the implements of production and distribution."

Thus does labor try to break through capitalism, by means of clearer theoretical understanding and improved industrial organization. Thus does it try to "build the new society in the shell of the old."

THE PERSISTENT, PROPHETIC I. W. W.

The Industrial Workers of the World organized in Chicago, Ill., in 1905, has its forerunners in the development of modern industry and labor organization, combined with the workers' desire for emancipation from wage slavery. Following the Knights of Labor, there came Debs' American Railway Union, the Western Federation of Miners, the American Labor Union, and the Brotherhood of Railway Employees to contribute to its evolution on the industrial side; while the Socialist parties gave much material toward its intellectual phase.

The fact that the Industrial Workers of the World has had many forerunners should not discourage any one from joining it, or furthering its cause. What is more important is the constant reappearance of this type of union. It must be necessary—labor cannot get along without it—or else why does labor create such a union so often, despite previous failures? Further, developments abroad and at home demonstrate that society needs such a constructive type of unionism in order to escape reaction and disaster.

The I. W. W., to digress a little, has proven prophetic. When asked by Commissioner Garrettson, of the Railway Conductors' Brotherhood, to tell the Industrial Relations Commission in 1914 how the I. W. W. intended to manage industry, Wm. D. Haywood replied:

"Take your own executive board; who can run the railroads any better than they?"

The Plumb plan, with its part management of the railroads by the railroad workers, would indicate that even the conservative railroad brotherhoods have come around to the I. W. W. idea of workers' control of industry through industrial organization.

How can we conclude this essay better than by quoting a speech delivered in Philadelphia during the eighties of the last century by that good friend of labor, the eminent journalist, John Swinton. Swinton, addressing a body, whom he refers to as one of "these great conferences of world builders in the chief cities of the country," said:

THE LABOR TRILOGY

"I close by presenting three plain ideas:

"Firstly, I warn you that in these times the workers are preparing to take a hand in the government of the world—to take hold of the administration of its resources, its business, and its politics. The kings, lords, generalissimos, schemers and financiers, who have seized our earth, are incompetent to manage its affairs. They have had their way age after age, generation after generation, and the shipwreck of mankind is the result. But now the day of judgment for them is at hand. Man takes the field to harvest his rights. The old dispensation passeth; a new era glimmers along the sky.

"Secondly, I warn you of the growth of unity of action among the world's workers, here and in all countries. From state to state, from land to land, they are signalling to each other; through all forms of government they are learning to co-operate; amid all varieties of speech they find the universal language. This is a new thing and a great thing, from which will grow other great and new things.

"Thirdly and lastly, I warn you of the nature of the demands (Continued on Page 6)

BULLETIN OF SALT LAKE DISTRICT OF MINERS OF THE I. W. W.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 18. Butte.—Metal trade strike called off. Having refused to accept the aid of the miners and the call of the O. B. U., their barrier was fostered by themselves at the inception of the strike. The full settlement is not known at the present time.

Bingham.—The results of the Greek leaflet, have shown its good work. Many Greeks have lined up in the last 2 weeks and many more are coming in. The work in Bingham tends to show that this camp will be lined up solidly in a short time. It has become necessary to place a stationary delegate in the camp and the results have been from five to ten new members a day. The national hatred always fostered by the companies, is dying fast. The workers are beginning to realize that they have but one enemy, the master class. All races are coming together in the One Big Union. On with the good work.

The MacKinnon meetings in Bingham were very successful.

Tintic District.—The workers here have surprised the workers in all sections by rallying to the O. B. U., as they have in the past two weeks. It was the opinion of many that the spirit had been crushed, but alas for the reaction from master class oppression to working class solidarity. The MacKinnon meeting at Eureka aided the work of organization as well as the defense.

Coulam, Ida.—Construction work will last until Nov. 30. Wages 56 cents for common labor. Board fair, company furnishes blankets and spring beds. Hiring on the job.

Idaho Falls.—There is very good sentiment among the Mexicans employed in railroad work. Many members are being taken in by delegates. The beet season is just beginning.

MacKinnon leaves for Arizona, there to continue the good work he has been doing in this district.

Ralph Chaplin, poet and editor; who has sojourned in Leavenworth, against his wishes, will carry the message of those still in, to the workers on the outside. He will be in this district the latter part of this month. Details next issue.

The trial of Albert Wills at Provo has been settled. A fine of \$75.00 was paid. There was really no case against him, but it would have cost considerably more to fight the case further.

Work can be had at nearly all the mines in this district. Members coming into this district and especially those carrying credentials should write to this office and let us know where you are working and whether you can use literature.

We have passed the hundred and a quarter mark so far this month in new members and we shall go over the 200 mark for the month if we continue the good work.

Fellow Worker Edward Apostel was killed at the Apex mine, Bingham, Utah. Anyone having any information as to the whereabouts of relatives, should communicate with this office. He is a native of Macedonia and has a father and mother living there, place unknown.

Park City.—W. F. of M. officials have left the camp in disgust. Their organization is dead, as it should be in all camps. All that remains for the few local officials of the corpse to do is to bury it, and then study the principles of the I. W. W. and take out a red card.

Send in job notes.
Chas. E. Berger, Secretary.

PREAMBLE

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 the 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 capitalism, but also to carry on production with capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

MEN HELD ON PREJUDICE OF COURT VICIOUSNESS AND IGNORANCE RUNNING RAMPANT

TEN BOUND OVER IN THE PRELIMINARY HEARING SCOTTS BLUFF CASE

By James Cronin

Scotts Bluff, Neb., Oct. 25.—In order to give you an idea of what has transpired at the arrest and arrest, I will try to make it clear. On Sept. 29 W. E. Carroll and Gust Ruthberg, both delegates, were arrested. Both had literature on them at the time.

The next day Mike O'Malley, Geo. Schaefer, Jack Welch, Leonard Maulding, E. B. James, Archie Paulitt, Don Salvatore, Bryan Aldridge, James Barry, Lewis Brooks, John Williams and a few non-Wobs were arrested. That afternoon the whole bunch was taken up one at a time to a meeting of citizens of the valley and questioned in regard to the organization, etc. Most of them said they knew nothing or were not in the I. W. W. long enough to understand it; in all, they all knew the reason they lined up was to better their condition on the job.

On Oct. 1 in the afternoon, Carroll, Egan, Salvatore and Paulitt were taken up before the sugar king and his satellites and quizzed. Carroll had literature and supplies on his person, but being also a member of the Odd Fellows, was turned loose.

While passing through Scotts Bluff on Oct. 2 I heard that a pinch had been made, so I went to Morrill to secure some information on the case. I could not get details, so went to Scotts Bluff, then to the county seat at Gering and asked the county attorney what charge he had against the men. He said it was criminal syndicalism.

I then requested an order or permit from him to visit the men so that I could get counsel from Chicago. He then asked me if I was James Cronin, the walking delegate. I assured him that I was Cronin, but a traveler and not a hiker. He became peeved and said: "You get no order, and if not careful you will land in jail in a few minutes." I replied that I would go to Scotts Bluff, which is three miles from Gering, to see the men, and if thrown in would not be surprised.

I arrived at the city jail that afternoon, Oct. 3, with tobacco, and was at once taken before the justice of the peace and asked regarding the package. It was opened and the contents exhibited. I was then asked if I was an I. W. W. I smiled and was then taken to the bull pen.

A little later on we were taken up to a sort of a hearing in which the information charging us on three counts of criminal syndicalism was read to us. We all answered that we were not guilty and that we had nothing to say until our attorney came. It took the county attorney by surprise and he looked daggers at us. A few non-Wobs were then let out.

On Oct. 10 a United States Department of Justice dick named Hess or Hest came from Sioux City and had each one called up one at a time to question them. He also gave orders that he did not want me up. Every man who went up refused to talk about the I. W. W. to him or anyone else, with the exception of Gust Ruthberg, who fell for the dick's chatter and was let out on the promise that he would drop the I. W. W. (He was not missed.) By turning Carroll and Ruthberg loose they let out the ones who had literature on them.

Attorney Mulks came to see us on Monday, Oct. 13, and prepared our cases. We have arranged to prevent frame-ups by having no one talk to visitors except there are two of the jail committee present, and also that they are not to talk of the case to anyone.

We all went up to the hearing on the 14th. The county attorney felt the job too big for him and retained four other mouthpieces to aid him. The hearing opened with testimony from the police who made the arrest and they both balled themselves up. Then the exhibits for the state were shown, which consisted of a copy of "With Drops of Blood," due books, "Appeal to American Workmen," I believe it was, and a sign board found in the jungles calling on men to join the I. W. W., or words to that effect.

Then a few others got on the stand and the only thing they knew was that most of the men arrested had admitted that they were I. W. W. and had joined to better themselves and their class. The county attorney took the stand and said the same thing. He told how I called at his office (he had his dates a little mixed) and how I refused to talk to him or any one else. His assistant asked him if it was after I came that the rest of the men refused to talk and he said "yes."

Then some stool pigeon was put on the stand and he had a line of

junk that went as follows: He lived in Scotts Bluff for sixteen years and made the harvest as a lark. In June, 1916, he had joined the I. W. W. in Sioux City. Was advised to do so by the city officials and farmers and a warehouseman named Brown. He then went to Fargo, stayed a few days, then went to work threshing for three days at Wheatland. And in June! Get that? He then came to town and met an I. W. W. traveling delegate who was a German-American, who told him to set fire to the wheat and blow up the machine if he did not get enough pay.

As he started to leave the stand Attorney Mulks, who had laid low, while the others testified, asked him to wait a minute, and put him thru the mill. The fink fell all to pieces. Even the county attorney and his staff were disgusted at his testimony.

So in all they only put in evidence that we were Wobblies and that our intentions were to better our conditions. That must be treason or some other such animal.

After the hearing, Brooks, Barry and Williams were discharged, leaving ten of us inside. The officials, realizing that they cannot stick us, may throw up the sponge. But on behalf of my fellow workers, I wish to assure all other fellow workers that we intend to stand pat and see this thing through.

WHO IS THE PUBLIC?

By Fred Tiffany

The mouthpieces of capital are foaming at the mouth over the impending coal strike. They condemn it as a crime against the government and the public. Who is this public?

Are they the men who set in the public group at the recent labor conference, one of whom was engaged during the conference in a contest with the workers of the industry of which he is the head? Or is it the one who leaped bloodshed in Ludlow, Colo.? Or the one who set the precedent of issuing injunctions against workers on strike?

If it is these people who are the public the strikers may well say that a strike is a crime against the public, for these men are the bosses of industry—the mines, mills and factories where the workers go on strike. They are the ones who always get the government troops to help break a strike and protect the strike breakers and trust owners.

Is it not these same men—capitalists—who sat in the public group in the conference who now have the troops in Gary, Ind.? Did anybody ever hear or see these mouthpieces of capital condemn an employer for not granting the strikers' demands? Did in any case the troops really protect the strikers and prevent the scabs going to work? No!

It is time the workers got wise and quit listening to these men who say that they believe in labor but do not act in labor's behalf. Strikes are always a crime against the profitmongers and will always be so until the workers take over and run the industries for use and not for profit, and finally abolish the profit-employment system.

MEXICAN WORKERS FAVOR INDUSTRIAL FORM

Mexico City, Oct. 2.—The newly organized Communist party is going into the fight with a rush and plans are already completed for the organization of three substantial industrial unions in the city to work in co-operation with the party. One of these unions is that of the printers, one of the telegraphers, and the other the railroad men. The party is working in close co-operation with industrial unionism and hopes within another week to have the Mexican I. W. W. established with several branches in operation.

The industrial organization general headquarters is being established in this city, with such local branches as are practicable in the various industrial centers. The Mexican workers are naturally inclined very strongly to industrial unionism and but very little difficulty has been experienced in gaining adherents to that form of organization.—Linn A. E. Gale.

FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS

The Forum Hall has arranged for a lecture by Mabel Kanka for the workers engaged in hotel, restaurant and domestic work and as flat janitors. The subject of the lecture will be "The Power of Organization." Those who know Mrs. Kanka as a speaker can testify as to her ability. The lecture will be held Sunday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 3:30 o'clock in the Forum Hall, 1239 N. Clark street, Chicago. The admission is free and all are invited.

CALL FOR NOMINATION CALIFORNIA DISTRICT NO. 400 AND NO. 573

Stockton, Calif.,
October 17, 1919.

To all members of C. W. I. U. No. 573 and A. W. I. U. No. 400 of the I. W. W. in the California District:

Fellow Workers: Owing to the many difficulties we are laboring under it is impossible to hold a convention at this time in California. The district secretary and district organization committee have held office over six months, therefore the district organization committee has decided to send out a call for nominations on a referendum, to be proceeded with as follows:

1. All branch secretaries, delegates and members are requested to call meetings wherever seven or more members are located and to proceed as follows with meetings:

(a) All members taking part in meetings must be members in good standing of either I. U. No. 400 or I. U. No. 573.

(b) A chairman and recording secretary to be elected and the name and card number of members present to be recorded on minutes.

(c) Meeting thrown open for nominations of district secretary and district organization committee.

(d) Each member of said meeting to have one vote on district secretary and four votes on district organization committee.

(e) All votes should be recorded with the name and card number of member voting for each nominee on minutes of meeting.

(f) The minutes of all meetings including the number of votes cast for each nominee should be in the district office not later than November 20, 1919.

2. Members who are unable to take part in any meeting can send in their nominations for district secretary and district organization committee members, same should not be included in a letter but on a separate sheet of paper so it can be filed with the different minutes and published.

(a) Member should sign his name and card number on paper inclosing his nomination, and it should also be signed by a delegate to show he is in good standing.

(3) Remember each member has one vote on nomination for district secretary and four votes on nominations for district organization committee members.

4. The acting organization committee will place the three nominees receiving the highest vote for district secretary and the twelve nominees receiving the highest vote for district organization committee on the ballot.

5. Nominee for district secretary should be a member of the I. W. W. for two years and nominees for district organization committee should be members of the I. W. W. eighteen months.

All nominees must have been in good standing for six months previous to election.

Now Fellow Workers take this up at once and hold meetings wherever possible and send in nominations and have them in this office not later than November 20.

That will give one month for the circulation of the ballots and new officials will be installed the first of the year.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
C. F. Bentley,
District Secretary.
Thomas Hooker,
Chairman of Dist. Org. Committee.

TO THE ADVISERS

It is easy to sit in the sunshine
And talk to a man in the shade;
It is easy to float in a well trimmed boat,

And point out the places to wade.
But once we pass into shadows,
We murmur and fret and frown;
At our length from the bank we shout for a plank,
Or throw up our hands and go down.

It is easy to sit in a carriage,
And counsel the man on foot;
But get down and walk and you'll change your talk,

As you feel the peg in your boot.
It is easy to tell the toiler
How best he can carry his pack;
But not one rate a burden's weight,
Until it has been on his back.

The up-curling mouth of pleasure
Can preach of sorrow's worth;
But give it a slip, and wryer lip
Was never made on earth.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

At a conference in Washington with the officials of the United States public health service the representatives of practically every state board of health in the United States considered venereal diseases so great a menace that they placed that subject at the very top of their health program for the coming year.

DEFENSE MEETING

Oct. 17, 1919.

Meeting of the general defense committee called to order by Chairman Fox. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Reports and Communications: Report of letter sent to Finnish group on special brief as published in Industrialist read. Moved and seconded to concur in same. Carried. Telegram from Stockton turned over to press and filed. Telegram from Scotts Bluff, Neb., referred to press and filed. Bulletin from Stockton read, referred to press and filed. Telegram from Attorney Mulks referred to press. Telegram from Seattle on bail matters referred to press. Letter from Doyle read and referred to press. Letter from Boyd read and referred to press. Telegram from Dutton, Denver, referred to press. Letter from Christensen on points in Chicago. Telegram from Moore, referred to press. Letter from Boyd read and filed. Telegram from Spokane, acquittal verdict, referred to press. Telegram from Denver requesting \$125 read. Moved and seconded that request be granted. Carried. Moved and seconded that one member from Russian press committee act on defense committee and report to paper. Amended that the Russian branch in Chicago elect a defense committeeman. Carried.

Amendment carried. Motion lost. Letter from Mulks on Scotts Bluff cases referred to press. Letter from Attorney Ryan read. Secy. action approved. Report Attorney Metzner read and referred to press. Letter from San Francisco on defense matters filed. Letter from Boyd hiring an attorney to fix Ashleigh bail. Moved and seconded that the lawyer hired by Boyd be not paid by the general defense. Carried. Letter from Superior regarding arrest of Gus Iversen of Sault Ste. Marie referred to press. Moved and seconded that the defense committee pay the bill for Dan Buckley's teeth fixed. Amended that we ask Buckley to send estimate for fixing his teeth. Carried.

Moved and seconded that defense secretary get Vanderveer, Moore and Christensen to do all possible at the earliest possible moment to have the Quigley bail set on account of physical condition. Carried. Moved and seconded that the minutes be published to adjourn. Moved and seconded to adjourn. Carried.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Fox. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Reports on communications. Letter from Cronin, Scottsbluff, Nebraska, case read. Referred to press and filed.

Letter from C. W. Anderson, referring to blanket bonds on 10 of the Wichita defendants and reply by Sec. Haywood of the general defense also read.

Moved and seconded that we concur in reply by Secretary Haywood, to defendants in Wichita case. Carried.

Letter from Geo. Dutton, Denver, Colo., read and report that \$100.00 had been sent referred to press and filed.

Telegram from Engdahl read and reply referred to press and filed.

Telegram from R. V. Lewis and reply to same, by Defense Secy. read. Moved and seconded that we concur in action taken; also referred to press and filed.

Telegram from Jenkins on Tulsa case and reply read. Moved and seconded that we concur in reply; referred to press and filed. Carried.

Telegrams from John Grady on Spokane and Colfax cases referred to press and filed.

Telegram from Vanderveer and reply by Haywood read. Moved and seconded that we concur in the action taken. Carried.

Telegram from Jenkins that Krieger was out on bail referred to the press and filed.

Telegram from Engdahl referred to press and filed.

Telegram from F. H. Moore referred to press and filed.

Letter from C. A. Lowe and reply by Haywood read. Moved and seconded that we pay Miss Lowe the same wages and expenses as in the past for services. Carried.

Moved and seconded that attorneys' fees and expenses shall not be increased except by the Defense Committee. Carried.

Letters from F. H. Moore read and letter from Popham to Moore on Wichita bond matters filed.

Letter from Ed. Boyd read and filed.

Letter from Jenkins read and filed. Letter from Moore read and filed. Moved and seconded that Moore bills be allowed except time of himself and Miss Darroch overcharged in New York. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Recht matter be tabled. Carried.

Moved and seconded to adjourn. Carried.

Thos. Whitehead.

NO LONGER A MAYOR, BUT OLE STILL RAVES ON; SPRINGS NEW ONES

By Jesse Sigal

Waterloo, Iowa, Oct. 19.—This burg has about 40,000 population and is known far and wide as a cheap wage town. Machinists have been on strike for higher pay for high on three months and the end is not yet in sight. On the front of the Labor Temple there is a sign reading, "Waterloo, the town of cheap wages and long hours."

Employers decided that a little more sleeping potion would help the workers. As a result the Rotary Club, an adjunct of the Chamber of Commerce, imported Ole Hanson, he of Seattle fame, known far and wide as the best voluntary advertiser of the I. W. W.

Prior to his arrival all newspapers carried big headlines booming the meeting he was to hold. To show their love for union labor, thousands of band bills were printed not bearing the union label.

Saturday, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock, the performance was pulled off. Unfortunately, the lights began to flicker. This caused the chairman to announce that "it takes more than a flickering of lights to dampen the ardor of a true American."

A little pep was then injected into the audience by a young man who, before starting his talk, said: "Let's forget everything and sing." After the injection of the pep, Ole the Hans began his harangue.

Ole stated for a positive fact that Kaiser Bill sent a special train to Switzerland to get Lenin and then sent him to Russia, where he began the Soviet rule with German money. He also quoted numerous self-made statistics. Then he stated that when he was mayor of Seattle several men met in a deserted pool hall and planned all the strikes of this country and Winnipeg and also decided to overthrow this government. But Ole was Johnny on the spot and saved the country, by heck.

Ole also stated that we export coal to Italy, Switzerland and other countries and told the audience (partly workers) that the way to reduce the high cost of living is to produce more. Then he suggested a new plan, which he calls "selective immigration plan," which is a peach.

The plan would be like this: When say North Dakota, needs farm hands, we will send an employment sharp over the sea to pick out the best scissor bills and send them to North Dakota. They are not to leave that state until they become full fledged citizens. Then they can go where they please, their status being on the order of the Roman slaves and freedmen.

Next, Ole advised the workers of this burg to make it unhealthy for agitators and then sit down at the same table with the boss and talk matters over. Imagine, if you please, a gaudy dancer at the same table with Vanderbilt!

Ole has a bunch of pamphlets, throws them up and down a la Billy Sunday. And the poor, misguided yaps do not take time to figure out who pays Ole's expenses, hall rent, etc., and why they do it. He impressed me as a notoriety seeker who would do anything for the said jack. In the meantime the revolutionary spirit is growing apace. Rave on! He whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

THE NEW ORDER

"The New Order" is the title of a new pamphlet in Polish. It is an excellent analysis of the capitalist system and the unavoidable class struggle. It contains a very good account of the development of the machine process and its effect upon the workers and the class war. It also dissects political socialism and explains the Bolshevik movement and finally shows very clearly the position of the I. W. W. in the working class movement. In preparing this pamphlet, the authors have kept in mind the psychology of the Polish workers, making it a most excellent pamphlet to be placed in the hands of these workers. Price, 10 cents, or \$6.00 per hundred, charges collect. Order from your union, or General Secretary-Treasurer, 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING

Washington, D. C.—Delegates from Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria are expected to come to Washington next month, under permission, rather than official invitation, to attend and take part in the first meeting of the labor conference provided for in the league of nations pact. Five topics are to be discussed by the delegates of the nations: The eight-hour day, regulation of work for women, regulation of work for children, social insurance and prevention of occupational accidents and diseases.

CHICAGO UNIONS MEET

Sunday: (First and Third), Printing and Publishing Workers I. U. No. 1,200 at 3 P. M. at 119 Throop St. Propaganda meeting at 3 P. M. at 1239 North Clark St.

Monday: Textile Workers I. U. No. 1,000 at 8 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Tuesday: Gen. Membership meeting at 8 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Wednesday: Open Forum at 8 P. M. at 1239 North Clark St.

Thursday: Propaganda Committee at 8 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

(Second and fourth), German Br. at 8 P. M. at 1239 North Clark St.

Friday: Metal and Machinery Workers I. U. No. 300 at 8 P. M. at 119 Throop St.

Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers I. U. No. 1,100 at 8 P. M. at 3001 S. Halsted.

Saturday: (Second and fourth), Lithuanian Branch at 8 P. M. at 1812 Burling Ave.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 24, 1919. The Bail and Bond Committee of Detroit, which is functioning in the middle western states, desires to get in touch with the branch secretaries of industrial unions and defense committees of all the middle western states. This means territory east and south of Illinois.

The purpose of this call is to awaken the general membership to the necessity of getting into active co-operation for the purpose of organizing bail and bond committees.

Yours for industrial freedom,
E. S. Rose,
Secy. Bail and Bond Committee for the Middle Western States.

GRAND BALL

To be given under the auspices of the Jewish I. W. W. Propaganda Committee for the benefit of the Industrial Worker. West Side Auditorium, Racine Ave. and Taylor St., Saturday, November 8, 1919, 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents, wardrobe 25 cents. Come and help make it a success.

FELLOW WORKER PASSED AWAY

Sioux City, Oct. 21.—Fellow Worker Dimitri Nickoloff was killed by a train at Sloan, Iowa, some time Sunday night.

Fellow Worker Nickoloff has for several years been very active among the wage workers in spreading the propaganda of the I. W. W., especially among the Bulgarian workers. His death is a distinct loss to the industrial union movement.

The third number of "The Textile Worker," issued by Paterson branch of 1000, has just appeared. In addition to local news of the silk industry, it contains articles analyzing the constitution of the New Amalgamated Textile Workers and the famous Chicago contract of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Copies may be secured by sending postage to Frederick A. Blossom, secretary, 20 Van Houten Street, Paterson, N. J.

The regular business meeting of the Chicago Branch of Printing and Publishing Workers I. U. No. 1200 will be held in the Workers Hall at 119 Throop St. on Sunday afternoon, November 2, at 3 o'clock. A plan of vital importance to the Branch and to the Industrial Union will be brot up for discussion and action. No member should fail to be present.

Sault Ste. Marie, Oct. 16.—Gus Henrierson, Adolph Kaspola and E. A. Hill were arrested here on charges of being members of the I. W. W. and some literature was confiscated. The men are held in the county jail and the literature is to be turned over to the federal authorities.

E. F. Doree has succeeded John Klawin as secretary-treasurer of Textile Workers Industrial Union 1000. He will make his headquarters with the Paterson branch for the present.

BEGINNING OF UNIONISM

(Continued from Page 5) of the world's workers. They are essentially the same throughout this country, and in all other countries. There is unity of programme as well as of action. They must have full scope for their proper power in the community; they must have their allotment of the resources and the heritage of the earth.

"These terms are natural, reasonable and righteous; and the fact that they are everywhere made and everywhere increasing in strength is the assurance that, whatever they may have to encounter, they will yet

FESTIVAL OF TERROR IN NEW YORK

METHODS OF CZAR USED TO SUBDUCE WORKERS

By LOUISE BRYANT
Author of "Six Red Months in Russia"

I witnessed the most disgraceful scene of my life yesterday afternoon, and I have seen men die on two fronts—I have been on the barricades—I lived through the darkest days of the Russian revolution. Nothing in any country could compare with the brutality with which the mounted police broke up the Protest-Against-the-Blockade-in-Russia procession on Fifth avenue.

As I stood there and watched that hideous spectacle of brutality it seemed to me that I would burst with shame. One thought kept running thru my brain: So it has come to this in America; so it has come to this!

I did not know beforehand about the procession. It was only by chance that I found myself a witness and a participant in this terrible affair. I was on an 8th street crosstown car. At Fifth avenue the car stopped and we could see the banners.

One caught my eye: SAVE THE STARVING CHILDREN OF RUSSIA! I jumped off the car. A crowd was already on the sidewalk. In the middle of the street a band of working people was passing. They were poorly dressed. That was the first thing that impressed me—and they were foreign born.

Every age was represented. I saw men and women, old men, old women, very young boys and even small children. The banners were mild enough. I remember I thought of that. I wondered at their mildness. Here is an example: THE BLOCKADE IS UN-AMERICAN—IT IS AGAINST ALL THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION!

We read the banners and looked at the solemn faces of the marchers. One man near me said: "My word, but this is impressive!" He spoke with an English accent. I turned around to look at him. Then I heard the clatter of horses' hoofs, I heard screams and blows, the crowd surged around me, hemmed me in, took me along. I caught at the handle of a taxi cab and hung there.

"Go On, You're American"

After that there was the wildest confusion. The mounted police galloped along the sidewalks. There was nowhere for that big crowd to hide.

Many ran down the steps of the Brevort leading to the cafe, others ran up the front steps leading to the lobby, some hid behind the little iron fence, but there was not room enough for all.

From everywhere policemen on foot came running, striking out with their heavy clubs right and left, and plain clothes men appeared. The latter armed themselves quickly with stout poles from the fallen banners. And they also began beating the people.

Their method was this: They would pull a man from behind the iron fence or from the edge of the sidewalk and begin to club him. He would try to protect himself, but would soon find it no use. A whole mob of plain clothes men and police would attack him; then he would run, and as he ran he would receive blow after blow.

One poor fellow was running with his wife. He was so bruised that he fell to the ground, and his wife, quite a young girl, unable to bear the sight any longer, fell face down in the middle of the street and began sobbing hysterically.

By that time I had all I could stand. I ran out into the street. I expected to get beaten with the rest; but I thought it would be a relief. A big detective with a club in each hand was beating a man who had fallen on the ground. I realize now that I completely lost my head. "I'm an American. Beat me, you dirty coward!" I shouted at the top of my voice.

Some one ran down the steps of the Brevort and joined me. It was Florence Rauh. "Beat me, too, you coward, you coward!" she cried, in a high, broken voice. I looked at her in amazement. I have always thought of her as timid. Tears were running down her face.

"I'm ashamed not to be arrested," she was crying in dead earnest. "Arrest me."

The detective turned to us, and the poor fellow he was beating up got up and ran away. "Aw, go along!" said the detective. "You're a couple Americans."

Just Like Cossacks

Florence and I picked up the woman who had thrown herself on the sidewalk. She was absolutely beside herself and kept saying in Russian: "Like Cossacks! They ran over us like Cossacks!"

We dragged her behind the iron fence. A fat woman leaned down from the balcony and looked at us with a cold smile on her face. She held in her hand the biggest gold-mesh bag I ever saw. "She isn't hurt," she said, "she's only bluffing." Then she glanced up the street and watched with interest another poor Russian being beaten up.

I never saw such a cruel expression, not even at a bull fight.

Then a detective came up to me and told me to go home. He said, with his crafty animal eyes close to mine, "I'd like to put you where you belong." And a middle aged gentleman with a cane and his chin quivering from excitement came up and asked me if I was born in America.

He wanted to arrest me, but the policeman shook his head. "No, she's an American," the policeman explained. I had on good clothes.

I have given here the impressions of one who was in the middle of a riot started by the police and kept up by the police. If you are in the middle of a battle, it is possible to tell only the things that happen in your immediate neighborhood. But they say the same sort of thing is happening in Pittsburgh. This is what it has come to—what shall we do about it—we Americans who still believe in freedom?

"Get him on the head. Knock out his brains! Kill him!" And the sickening noise of heavy clubs coming into contact with soft flesh, screams, sobs. . . . This is what it was over and over again. Will they ever forget it, those simple folk from over the sea who came to America to find peace and freedom?

What black thoughts of terror and rage must have filled their hearts as they crept silently home! Were they really reckoned with, after all, or will they not still have their day?—Chicago Socialist.

LUMBER JACK'S LIFE IS ONE OF HARDSHIP

By Joe Brennan

A lumber jack's life is full of hardship and misery. When seeking work he must either buy a job or pay railroad fare from one town to another. Then he must start out to the camps on foot, traveling long distances over rough roads and trails. Often he must travel to several different camps before finding a job. In many cases men have been turned out of a camp after dark, tired and hungry after the long walk to reach the camp.

The boss will meet the lumber jack with a frown when he is full handed, but with a smile when he needs men. And what does the man have to put up with when he gets a job? The boss will show him a bunk, and likely a top one, in a bunk house that is perhaps 40x50 feet in size, with 40 or 50 men sleeping in it.

In the morning the foreman comes into the bunk house and asks the jack what he does. An old lumber jack will tell him "Anything," and the foreman may put him to paving brush or using a cant hook or perhaps sawing. No difference which, the jack goes out and works eight hours at the hardest and most disagreeable work that is to be found anywhere.

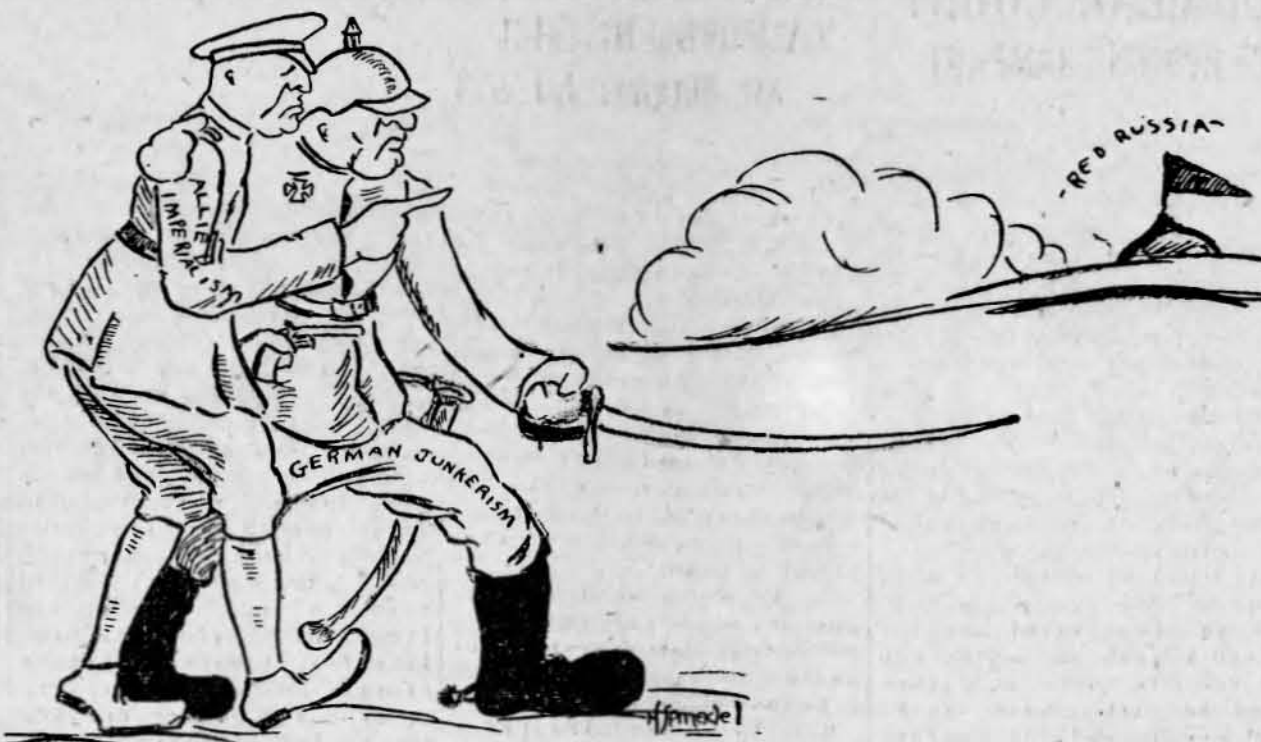
He comes in after his hard day's work, and there is his 40x50 home for a family of 40 or 50. After supper they sit down and ponder over that famous phrase, "Make the world safe for democracy."

For this work the companies have been paying \$4.20 or \$4.40 a day, which after the board and hospital or compensation tax are deducted leaves the jack less than \$3 a day. The lumber barons have decided that this is too much and have cut these wages 46 cents a day.

They have done this in spite of the fact that lumber is now selling at the highest price in the history of the lumber business. This cut comes also in spite of the fact that the lumber jack must pay the following prices for the clothing that he must necessarily have when working in the woods:

Logging shoes, \$12 to \$14 a pair; woolen pants, \$8 to \$10; top shirts, \$5 each; rubbers, \$3 to \$6 a pair; underwear, \$6 a suit; stag shirt, \$8 to \$10; heavy woolen socks, \$1 to \$1.50 a pair; machinaw coat, \$12 to \$20. In addition to this, there are the expenses the lumber jacks have to meet in looking for work, together with train fare between jobs.

The Minneapolis Branch of R. R. W. I. U. No. 600 meets every Tuesday evening in Room 4 of the Union Temple, 26 Washington Ave., South. All members working on the railroads in the Twin Cities should attend these meetings.



FORWARD, THE WHITE (TERROR) BRIGADE!

SCIZZOR HEARS PLENTY TO LAST HIM AWHILE TAKES IT ALL IN

By El Gato

Smith having found room to stand near the door in a crowded street car was puffing the pipe of peace (this was before the day of the 'flu bans) and glancing over the articles in his favorite magazine.

"Excuse me," said the scizzorbill seated on his left, "but what does that O. B. U. mean with the three stars?"

"Suppose you guess," replied Smith as he turned over another page.

"Well if there were three balls instead of three stars, I would think it meant Our Benevolent Uncle."

"Not exactly," was the answer, "it means closer relationship than uncle and nephew, but it can't be that."

"How about Our Brotherly Union?"

"No, the A. F. of L. stands for that."

"How about Only Bolshevism Unlimited," snapped the man with the Daily News.

"Why not? Bolshevism seems to suit the Russian worker or he would not stick to it. Its principles seem to be right in Russia, but it would have to be changed somewhat to meet conditions in this country. Ordered By Us, that's about the hang of it."

"What about Order Broken Up," snapped the well-fed one.

"No," replied Smith, "rather say Order Best Upheld, if you like; the order in the place of the old disorder."

"I'm very much afraid," said the man who was reading the world's greatest newspaper, "that it means Old Beelzebub Unchained."

"Not a bit of it," was the retort, "he's Only Been Unchained too long already."

"It might mean Old Barrabas Unhorsed."

"It might also mean Old Beliefs Unearthed, Old Bunk Upended, Oligarchy Brought Under, Old Blunders Unmade, Old Barriers Unproved."

A parson here said, "Oh, Brethren, Unite!"

"The military translation is, Offensive Badly Undertaken, while the philosopher says, Opportunity Badly Used. But the practical man knows that Organization Brings Usefulness. Unfortunately this matter is Often Badly Understood, but—"

"I knew it meant Bolshevism," shouted the man with the Daily News. "It means One Bloody Upheaval."

"No Sir," was the calm reply, "it means Old Bloodshed Unbraided, One Big Uplift of the workers of the world by Our Brotherhood Unbounded, One Band Undaunted, One Brightened Universe."

"O shut up, Smith," said a fellow worker, "tell the fellow that it means the 'One Big Union' of the Industrial Workers of the World."

NEW ALL ABOUT IT

In 1900, during the trouble with the Santa Fe, it was impossible to obtain a job if you was a member of the O. R. T. Their system was to get your name and ask you if you ever belonged to the O. R. T. If you was a member but told the chief clerk you were not he would have you report the following afternoon.

If you told him you was a member he would have all details and tell you to what division you belonged, also tell you the number of your own card, and whether you was paid up or not.

This plainly shows there was a "leak" in the Grand Lodge of the Order of R. R. Telegraphers. Many operators will tell you that almost the same thing is happening on other roads today.—X392.

The above shows that the R. R. companies have full access to the books of the O. R. T.

SOLIDARIC GREETINGS OF ITALIAN SAILORS TO AMERICAN VICTIMS

Translated by F. J. Guscetti

Recently, the Italian dreadnought "Conte di Cavour" visited several Atlantic ports, and everywhere the patriotic bourgeoisie of the Italian colonies of Boston, New York and Philadelphia made a great showing in patriotically banqueting officers and crew. But laudatory speeches and banquets did not completely fill every desire of at least a goodly number of the gallant sailors of the "Conte de Cavour," as the following letter, a most fitting aftermath, directed to the Italian Defense Committee of the I. W. W. of Chicago, signed by seventy-two sailors from the above mentioned dreadnought, and published in the Italian organ of the I. W. W., would prove:

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1919

To the Agitation Committee for the liberation of political prisoners,

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Dear Comrades:

Unmoved by the patriotic excitement caused by the presence of the dreadnought "Cavour" in the various ports of the free States of America, we feel that we must turn our gaze toward the great oasis of the emigrant Italian proletariat here, which contributes so much with hand and brain toward the growth and greatness of American capitalism, and in turn is recompensed with the most ruthless and inexorable persecution of those who dare ask for a little more of the good things of life which these workers themselves produce.

From investigations made by us we find, with deep feeling, the record of the terrible injustice practiced upon this immense mass of workers, and among them we find several are in the grasp of their masters, thrown in vile dungeons as punishment for their loyalty and exemplary conduct in behalf of an ideal they loved, an ideal of justice and liberty.

Fellow Workers! We have also learned, that in the vile prisons that brutalize the soul and break the health of men through consumption and other ills, there are many Italian comrades. Among them: Pietro Pieri, Romolo Bobba, Giovanni Baldazzi, Iacopo Tori, Vincenzo Santilli and Pietro Bernardi, all members of the industrial organization known as the I. W. W. We would be with you to demand their liberty, to pluck them from the rapacious claws of our implacable enemies.

We know that the charge against Pieri and Bobba is as monstrous as it is false, and we, workers in the uniform of the Italian Navy, wish to raise our voice in emphatic protest against this injustice. Our present situation does not permit us to do more than to extend you our greetings of solidarity, and to urge you on in the fight and keep up your agitation to a triumphant conclusion.

Upon leaving American waters, we wish to have the assurance in our hearts that you, mighty men of labor, will continue steadfast in the struggle and be able, with your tenacity and solidarity, to achieve the liberation of these worthy comrades and suppress capitalistic arrogance and pride.

Workers: Only through our power as workers will the bulwarks that capitalist society places in our on-ward path be laid low, and we assure you, that we, sons of workers, whom the bourgeoisie has seen fit to arm with powerful cannons for their defense, shall know how to profit thereby in behalf of our class, turning our guns upon them, so that the cause of labor may triumph.

Long live working class solidarity! Long live the Social Revolution!

Your comrades, Here follows 72 signatures, which we regret cannot be published for obvious reasons.

ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY

For November is now out. It will be 64 pages as usual and will contain a number of exceedingly interesting and instructive articles. This number will appeal especially to railroad workers and an effort should be made to get it into their hands. We want to call special attention to the following articles, "The Railroad Workers' Union," by Card No. 301-479, No. 600; "The Life of a Railroad Trackman," by a trackman; "The Truth About the Steel Strike," and "The Story of the I. W. W.," by Harold Lord Varney; "The Importation of Ideas in the Labor Movement," and "The I. W. W. Needs an Industrial Encyclopedia," by John Sandgren; "The Metal Miner," by Delegate M-659; "The Lumberjack," by D.S. Dietz, and a number of excellent poems. A special feature of this issue is the cartoons. In addition to those by Maurice Becker, our new staff cartoonist, there are cartoons on timely subjects by Dust, Spinadel and Svenson.

Rush your orders in now, before you are too late. Subscription price, \$1.50; bundle orders, 10 cents per copy.

Address all communications to:
The One Big Union Monthly,
1001 West Madison Street,
Chicago, Ill.

GRAY'S HARBOR MARKET

Reported by A. R. Ebel

Aberdeen, Wash., Oct. 16.—The market this week is noticeably sluggish and buyers are very cautious because of the large number of slaves offered.

It is the general opinion that the masters will, if the offerings continue so heavy, dispose of their old stock and supply themselves in a cheaper market. On the other hand the slaves not being able to sell their services, are considering the reduction of the labor supply by combining with the I. W. W. and creating a shortage by establishing the six hour day.

Good, strong, young common labor slaves are selling for \$4.50 to \$5 a day; semi-skilled and skilled, \$5 to \$7; runts, cripples and old slaves finding few buyers. 4-L, I. U. T. and other long "green marble tops" seem to be the best sellers.

GREEK LITERATURE

Fellow Workers:

We have many inquiries lately for Greek literature dealing with industrial unionism. To meet this demand we have translated, "The Revolutionary I. W. W.," by Perry, and "Industrial Unionism—the I. W. W.," by Varney, into Greek. We have done likewise with "The Idea" recently published in English. "The Revolutionary I. W. W." will be ready for shipment on November 1 and the other two a week later.

In addition to these, a very effective leaflet by Fellow Worker Katsolis is now off the press. This draws a comparison of the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. The pamphlets will be 10 cents each, prepaid, or \$6.00 a hundred, charges collect. The leaflets will cost \$2.50 a thousand.

We wish to ask the fellow workers and the branch secretaries over the country to send in for this literature and get it into the hands of the Greek workers, also send in the names and addresses of Greeks who are members and who can do some educational work among their countrymen.

Yours for Industrial Solidarity,
Thos. Whitehead,
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer.

There is mail in Chicago for Birney Roy Laughlin, Jas. Richardson, Florence Connors, P. Granat and Elmer Gyurin. For this mail address Jas. Crowley, 951 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill.

FOR GREAT INTERNATIONAL STRIKE

TO COMPEL "HANDS OFF" RUSSIA BY CAPITALISTS SOVIET PROBLEM UNDERLYING CAUSE OF UNREST

(The following by Parker H. Sercombe, organization and efficiency specialist, will be the leading article in "Civilization" of Chicago in its issue of Nov. 5. Whether or not we agree that the working class can be organized for a general strike in the time he suggests, Mr. Sercombe's ideas are well worth consideration.)

Why mince matters? Has not the hour struck when the working classes of the world should acknowledge to themselves what they are really striking for or against?

There is a world-wide grievance that is paramount to organized and unorganized labor alike.

In comparison with this monster issue the "labor troubles" of France, Spain, England, Italy, Germany, Japan, Holland, Belgium, the United States and the Slavic and Scandinavian countries pale to significance.

This unparalleled universal grievance of labor that overshadows the local issues of all countries and already has gripped the hearts if not the heads of the working class throughout the world, is the audacious, indefensible, undeclared war now being waged by the armies of the profiteers against poor Russia—wonderful Russia that first overthrew the Czar and is now struggling heroically to destroy his economic prototype.

What a picture to grip the hearts and imaginations of real human beings! As if their internal difficulties were not enough to try the very soul of genius to the quick, we witness the spectacle of so-called democracies and "liberal" monarchies under orders of the Morgans, Rothschilds and Gays of the world, actually sending armies and supplies to help beat down the greatest experiment in democracy and economic emancipation the world has ever known.

The mere fact that the International Plunderbund does not dare declare war on this new working class republic is sufficient evidence that they fear to face the labor element with an open avowal of their intentions. Is labor waiting for the robber band to tell the truth and explain their program through the press which they own, before they come back with an International Strike for "Hands off Russia"?

I declare to you that even now the Russia Problem is the underlying cause of the labor unrest throughout the world. People feel things first and think them afterwards, for it takes time to formulate feelings into words and translate programs into action.

There is no time to lose. As rapidly as wires, reading matter and platforms can carry the word to the

remotest corners of every nation that is interfering with soviet Russia, the word should go out for a concerted international strike to be called at least by Christmas day.

What is a general strike for the liberation of Debs, Mooney or O'Hare compared with an international demand for "Hands off the Working Class Government of Russia"? Is there fraternity in labor's cause? Is there an international solidarity among those who toil for but a fraction of what their labor produces? Then why not put it into action?

The profiteers of this country alone made five times as many billions out of the blood of the trenches as the total of all the Liberty loans combined, and it is these and their co-partners in England, Germany, France, Italy and Japan who have organized to destroy the wonderful working class movement in Russia. It is no mere coincidence that the three largest owners of Chicago bank stock are three packers—Morris, Armour and Tilden—who, in round figures hold respectively nine, eight and six million dollars' worth, mere side issues to their wartime business for cooperation with Von Tirpitz to send hundreds of paid ship loads of rotten meat and stale eggs to the bottom of the sea while they paid \$800 a year to their employees.

The labor question is no longer local in any country. It is distinctly a world problem. No tinkering or compromising with the steel trust, railway interests or mine owners; no concessions by the longshoremen, textile workers or toilers in any field can be more than an irritation—a scratch on the skin of a giant, compared with the transcendent importance of forcing the League of profiteers to take its miserly hands off the throat of the working-class experiment in Russia.

Great Britain is already forecasting a humiliating compromise that they call "A New Magna Carta," in which it is proposed to admit employees into industrial and political councils. The toilers of Italy, France and Germany are ready to act as soon as a concerted, organized program with a proper objective is presented. Russia, like the Swiss patriot who threw himself into the Austrian Spears, is exhibiting a faith, a daring and a genius that challenges all history.

Then let labor send out its voice to the remote corners of the earth for an International Strike on Christmas day that will force the politicians and millionaires of all countries to withdraw their armies and blockade from Russia, and by this means settle all their local problems at one stroke.

WANTED

G. R. U. delegates to send their reports direct to the general office.

G. R. U. delegates to put members into proper industrial unions.

G. R. U. delegates not to take reports from other delegates.

G. R. U. branch secretaries not to send in to general office the reports of the delegates of any industrial union.

G. R. U. delegates to take the 50 cent commission on initiations.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to order direct and pay direct to publishers for all magazines and papers. Place the receipts and expenses for papers and magazines on the reports.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to push the sale of \$1 organization, \$1 defense and \$1 relief stamps.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to solicit donations for the defense and relief of our class war prisoners.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to push for subscriptions to the I. W. W. papers and magazines.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to push the sale of I. W. W. papers, magazines and literature.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to put out leaflets and stick-ettes. Charge the money paid for them on the reports.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to get for themselves, first, constitution (new); second, industrial union chart and manifesto; and third, see list of industrial unions in back of constitution—explanation of list in detail at general office; write for it.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries to remember that our work is to organize the workers into industrial unions.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries never to forget that we are not yet out of the jails and penitentiaries. Send for defense literature to

LIVING AND SAVING

Boston.

Recent investigations by the United States Department of Labor have as their object the determination of a living wage for a family. The reports from Boston covering 160 families with incomes between \$1,200 and \$1,500 show that the average amount spent for food is \$578.73 or a little over \$10 a week. For clothing these families spend on an average of \$196.44. The annual expenditure for rent was \$180.24. Fuel and light counted for \$73.96; furniture and furnishings for \$41.16; and all other expenses, namely: those for health, recreation, insurance, saving, education, etc., \$223.52. One hundred of these families had a balance at the end of the year. The balance averaged \$80.64.

These families were ordinary families. They averaged five persons, which is the normal American family. They lived on the veriest minimum that makes decency possible. This living cost them practically their entire income.

Suppose that the hundred families with an average surplus of \$80 always had an equally good year. Suppose they saved this \$80 every 12 months. At the end of 25 years (without reckoning interest) each family would have saved in the neighborhood of \$2,000. Nothing could more effectively portray the pitiable character of the wages paid to American working people than a contrast between these figures and the figures showing the incomes and expenditures of the American property owners who are living luxuriously without labor on the work performed by their fellowmen.

General Defense Committee, 1001 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

G. R. U. delegates and branch secretaries—more of them to organize the working class the world over.

Thos. Whitehead,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

DEFENDING THE I. W. W. IN ITALY

Translated from the Italian by Frank J. Guscelli

(Angelo Faggi was until recently the editor of "Il Nuovo Proletario," the Italian I. W. W. paper published in Chicago. After his deportation he was received by the workers of several cities and towns of Italy with honors that are customarily shown only to royalty. Word has been received by cable that Faggi was arrested in Italy on Oct. 25 for "preaching class hatred.")

When, a few weeks prior to leaving Chicago, I published my "farewell greetings to my fellow workers," I mentioned having applied to the American authorities for a decision in the deportation case pending against me, urging the necessity of my prompt return to Italy for "important family reasons."

And serious family reasons really did exist due to the death of my beloved mother.

But besides this there were serious if hidden political reasons which made me anxious and impatient to return to Italy; I was feeling the fervor of the struggle and of action in Italy and among the Italian comrades, natural to me because of being my proper sphere, and because the Italian movement holds promises today more so than the American movement, of greater opportunities and reflects the historic conditions that inevitably forecast great and successful events. Ardent in the desire of taking part in the great revolutionary movement in Italy, I felt more and more out of place in America and would gladly have taken wing to rejoin my comrades in Italy.

And this, by the way, goes to show how the powers that be in America have fooled themselves if they calculated on punishing me by deportation. The fact is that they have only succeeded in honoring me on the one hand and making possible the realization of my fondest desires on the other!

But still another reason, also political in the broad sense, though more particularly American and of dutiful solidarity, caused me to desire to return to Europe and to Italy especially. I allude to energetic and constant action in behalf of the I. W. W. and its persecuted members, in the land where the "Almighty Dollar" now rules which I had intended to explain here and which I shall explain; in fact, which I have already begun to give publicity here.

The idea of this work in Italy, in defense of so many of our brothers who fill the jails of America, of this work which is, to me, a great need in the fraternity and in the solidarity which I profoundly and intimately feel, this idea has assumed greater importance, become firmer and more decided with me during the last few months of my stay in America, in the face of the grievous fact that our forces in the United States lacked the sufficient power to successfully cope with the ferocious reaction which showed itself to be utterly perverse, vile and dominating.

Only the solidarity of the European proletariat—I have always said and believed—can save our prisoners in America; can pluck them from those horrible tombs of the living into which they have been flung by inept and corrupt magistrates in the service of the most cruel and barbarous section of capitalism in the world.

These words I repeated mentally as I stood on the squalid third class deck of the liner as it slowly pulled away from the docks in New York harbor and while, with a stirring sense of devotion, I evoked the remembrance of the thousands martyred, and conjured up in my mind the pictures of the thousands of innocents, tortured physically as well as in their most intimate and noble personality, morally and civilly. And while in this painful evocation of so many sad though noble memories of martyrdom and of sacrifice, there arose before my eyes an empty and stupid symbol, a gigantic lie, false and irritating, as an atrocious irony, perfidious and vile—the Statue of Liberty!

To arouse, therefore, among our fellow workers of Italy and our comrades of all Europe, a sense of fraternal solidarity in behalf of our persecuted brothers in America; this has been my idea, my passion, and now that I am in Italy, this idea is becoming a reality at last.

I will do everything to make known in Italy, especially, and largely in France also, the high purpose and noble and sublime spirit of the I. W. W.; to make known the martyrdom that the most active, militant members of this organization have been subjected to; to cry out to the four winds the records of the unprecedented infamies committed in the name of democracy against men of the highest moral, intellectual and social virtues; to make plain the violence and carnage that has taken place in

America as against the most elementary principles of liberty, of all real liberty; to put in evidence especially with documentary and other proofs the bestial enormities of the sentences passed upon the hundred or more accused in the Chicago trial as well as the Sacramento case and of other parts of the United States; to unmask and lay bare a deceitful sham and vicious democracy; in short, to contradict the idiotic and false legend of a democratic and liberal America.

And to do this I shall evoke the forms of economic servitude under which millions of workers vegetate, dependent upon the most modern and most diabolical form of industrial feudalism; I shall recall the suppressed strikes, the massacres of the workers, the women and children burned to death, the victims of the most terrifying capitalist plots and police "frame-ups"; the thousands and thousands lynched, hanged, martyred; the thousands upon thousands imprisoned, deported, beaten up, vilified; the suppression of common rights and guarantees—all these I shall evoke by speaking and by writing, the whole state of terror and of agony against which the offended and reacting conscience of the European proletariat will revolt.

And in its civil insurrection, in its indignant protest, the European proletariat will demand the liberation of the class war prisoners of America, of those who have not as yet been done to death under the iron heel of their jailors and executioners—of those champions of real proletarian freedom, whom, from this land of their supreme defense, I greet affectionately as comrades and brothers.

Angelo Faggi.

Sestri Ponente, Italy.

Sept. 15, 1919.

ASTORIA FOLLOWS OTHER THUG-RULED TOWNS BY STOPPING MEETING

Astoria, Ore., Oct. 22.—A peaceful meeting of working men and women, which was to have been held in Plumber's Hall on the 20th, was stopped by the police, who claimed they were carrying out the orders of the mayor. The meeting was called under the auspices of the Co-operative Ball and Defense Committee and was to have been addressed by Ralph Chaplin, one of the men who has just been released on bail from Leavenworth.

The committee were in no way notified of the intended interference until late that evening, when the local papers appeared on the street with half the front page screaming out that "Chaplin will not speak in Astoria" as the mayor had forbidden the meeting. Efforts were then made to interview the mayor and chief of police, but the committee were informed they were out of town and he acting chief could not be located.

Everything then went ahead as planned until about 7:30, when three bulls came in the hall and asked, "Who is going to speak here tonight?" They were told it was to be Ralph Chaplin and the next question was, "Is he in the hall now?" When told by one of the committee that he was they stated, "There will be no meeting here tonight."

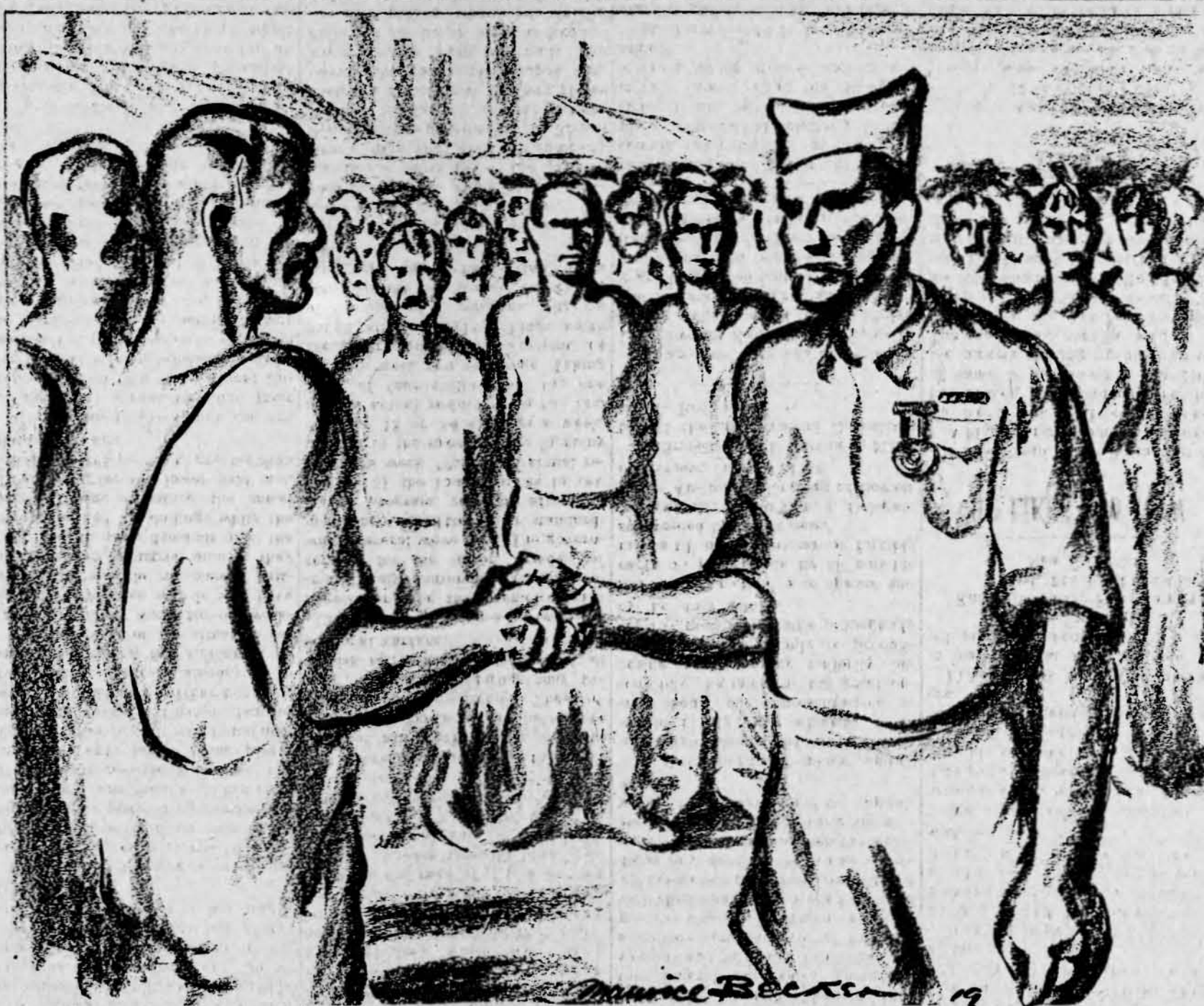
Upon being pressed for a reason for stopping a peaceful meeting, the acting chief of police said, "I don't care to go into details, I am only carrying out the orders of the mayor." The crowd, which had begun to gather, then left the hall and the lights were turned out. A request was made of the police to let some one remain at the door to notify people that the meeting had been called off, as it was well advertised and a large crowd was expected. This request was denied and every one was told to leave.

A few minutes later several people arrived, and knowing nothing of the decree of the mayor they turned on the lights and were waiting for the speaker. The police again came on the scene and drove them from the hall.

Later a collection of \$30.55 was taken up to pay the expenses incurred in arranging the meeting.

We remember one, Ole Hanson, who was addicted to the habit of forbidding working men to meet or to take a holiday and we wonder if the workers in Astoria will not soon awaken to the fact that every right guaranteed by the constitution is violated when workers are denied the right to assemble and raise funds to provide legal defense for men who have not been proven guilty of any crime.—R. Gannon.

A collection of \$20 for the general defense was taken up at a Francisco Ferrer meeting in New Bedford, Mass., on Oct. 13.



ENLISTING IN THE GREATEST ARMY IN THE WORLD

War Heroes are Joining the Ranks of Industrial Heroes to win Industrial Democracy

GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE IN ENGLAND

FINE SPIRIT OF SOLIDARITY SHOWN BY ALL MEN IN DEMAND FOR 8 HOUR DAY AND WAGE INCREASE

Hull, England, Sept. 30.—The inevitable struggle has come! The struggle against lowering the standard of living of the British working men. It is centered in the general strike of railway men, which is the most marvelous piece of industrial solidarity ever manifested by any group of workers anywhere.

It will be uppermost in the minds of all students of working class conditions that the British rail men were a very few paid class of workers before the war, their wages ranging from one pound sterling a week to two pounds, five shillings (\$5.00 to \$11.25) for engine drivers, which are the highest paid men.

A national program for a revision in wages and conditions was already on when the war broke out. On an appeal from the government it was withdrawn until after the war, everyone expecting the war to last only a few months.

However, as the war went on the cost of living began to rise. Not until the prices were 75 per cent. above normal peace prices did a further demand come from these loyal rail men. This demand resulted in a three shilling (75 cent) bonus being given. Three months later it was found necessary to make a further demand which resulted in a further bonus of two shillings, the total amount of increase now being five shillings.

As time went on the situation became continually worse for the workers and as all men will do who have a union such as the rail men of Britain have (an industrial union), they continued to make demands until the bonus reached 33 shillings while the original wage remained the same. This meant for the lower paid men a bonus of 165 per cent., greater than the actual wage.

This began to give much concern to the lower grades who find their representation thru the National Union of Railwaymen because the companies thru the government were able to work men all the hours of their lives without paying the necessary time on the bonus, or on 165 per cent. of the money paid out to the workers. Overtime was only paid on the actual wage—one pound a week to the lower paid men. Another demand was therefore made, which resulted in the bonus becoming a war-wage with overtime paid for all money received.

In November, 1917, another program was drawn up and submitted making the war-wage a permanent wage, together with a demand for an eight hour day and time and one half for overtime. The government immediately saw in this program what they that was a permanent rise in wages and deliberately dragged out the negotiation until the first of February, 1919, when they then agreed

RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS ON PARLIAMENTARY ACTION

From the "Workers' Dreadnought" we take the following statement, issued by the Russian Communists on the subject of parliamentary action. It reflects in an unmistakable manner the existing conditions in Russia but at the same time it voices the conclusion arrived at by workers the world over in regard to the worthlessness of parliamentary action, for throwing off the yoke of capitalist oppression.

Statement on Parliamentary Action.

The present parliamentary system must completely disappear. We Russian Communists are agreed that we must use all our efforts to destroy the Capitalist Parliament and must establish in its place the Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, which being elected solely by the working class have the duty of electing the Communists. Central Executive thru the General Congresses elected by workers and peasants. Until today the so-called representatives of the people who went to Parliament were but individual egoists, who tried to build up positions for themselves without doing any good to the workers, trying on the contrary to keep the workers for still further centuries in subjection to themselves and the capitalists.

In the nations still under capitalism where Communist ideas are as yet held only by a minority in no case should our representatives be sent into the midst of the great opposing parliamentary majority because to do so is only to produce controversies and hostile propaganda by the other parties.

The right method is to agitate and carry on propaganda by all possible means till parliament can be forcibly superseded by the Soviets.

Signed: M. P. Bulykin, a Delegate to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets in Moscow, June 27, 1918.

Confirmed by: F. I. Martinoff, Member of the International Committee of the Red Army.

Pietro Pieri, who was convicted in Leavenworth, Kansas, on a charge of having planned to kill federal officials and sentenced to three and one-half years in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, has been removed to the penitentiary. Bail for Pieri has been set at \$7,000 and he is being held pending appeal at the time of removal.

The N. W. R. national executive was in duty bound to refuse. To even consider it would have been a scandalous outrage. The government's submission of it was sufficient to provoke the patience of the British workers. Instead of allowing sectional strikes to occur at different places (which the government hoped for) the strike was begun nationally. The strike did not begin with the locomotive men pulling trains, but sinking their sectionalism, although with nothing immediately to gain, and throwing in their lot with the lower grades.

The result is that today not a train

GREAT MASS MEETINGS BEING ARRANGED

New York, Oct. 23.—The Workers Defense Union is arranging a series of monster mass meetings on Wednesday, November 5, which is the sixtieth birthday of Eugene V. Debs. We are calling it "Debs Day" and intend to use it as a medium to tell the truth about Debs' weakened physical condition and the treatment accorded to him and the other political prisoners in Atlanta and to convey to labor his stirring and inspiring message on behalf of all other prisoners.

"I have been sent here from Moundsville for the purpose of killing or breaking me. I shall stay here until I die or the politicians are forced to release us all," Debs said a few days ago in the Atlanta Prison Hospital. The only way in which he desires his freedom to be accomplished is thru an organized protest of the workers of such dimensions that the authorities will be forced to release all men and women now in prison for labor agitation.

It is our work to build up this organized demand. It is our privilege to convey his noble message of solidarity to labor and it is our duty to see to it that his self-sacrifice and suffering shall not be in vain.

We urge upon you, therefore, to arrange similar meetings on the same date and to co-operate with us in making this day one of mighty protest on behalf of Eugene V. Debs and all other political and class war prisoners.

Please let us know your decision in the matter at once. We hope you will proceed without delay.

Fraternally Yours,
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, organizer
7 East 15th St., Room 405
New York City.

HE LIKES 'EM NOW

Picket Camp, Ruby, Wash., Oct. 22.—A kind friend of some one informed the sheriff that the strike pickets here had broken into a cabin. The sheriff came to see about it but found the pickets cooking up by the river. The sheriff said that he used to belong to the 4Ls, but he found them a fake so he quit them. He said, "We are all Wobblies now." He offered to rent his shack to the pickets for four months, but would not rent it for a short time.

STOLEN!

Detroit, Oct. 22.—Official Receipt Book No. 12 in triplicate form in alternate colors of white, pink and green, belonging to the Detroit Ball and Bond Committee, containing receipts No. 6 to 25 inclusive, a total of 20 receipts, has been stolen. Any member locating this book is requested to take it up on sight and return it to E. S. Rose, 215 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 400, I. W. W.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—The Agricultural Workers Convention will be held at Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 3; we had made arrangements for Wm. D. Haywood to speak in the Sioux City Auditorium the day before the convention, but it seems that the powers that be do not take kindly to Haywood and as a result of same the American Legion backed up by the Commercial Club has pulled enough strings to keep us from getting the hall.

Anyone who knows the history of the A. W. I. U. or who have had any dealings with our members will realize that a little thing like not having a hall will not bother us much; last spring Sheriff Jones the County Clown raided our hall when there was no one in it except the resolution committee and he stated that there would not be any more convention held there; the hall was locked up and surrounded by deputies but the convention was held on the streets and proved to be a big success.

The old cry of COME ON 400 has been sent from coast to coast and we expect to have a large representation at Soo City and there is no doubt but what the Haywood meeting and the convention will be great successes.

There was a by-law passed last spring stating that all delegates should have a clearance at each convention and during the past few weeks we have been sending out clearances in every mail, and there will be more delegates with clearances at this convention than there has ever been before.

All members who will not be able to attend the convention and who have nominees or resolutions that they want to come up before the convention should send them to Ray Lewis at 316 Jennings Street, Sioux City.

During the past week the Defenders of Democracy have twice raided the branch hall at Minneapolis; the first time they sneaked around in the night and broke the window; spurred on by their initial success they came down twenty strong in the day time the second time but were chased down the street at the point of a gun by one man.

J. Stevens has been elected district secretary of the Northwest District, and the district office has been moved to Spokane, on the ballot that has just been closed.

Reports coming in from the corn country of the Dakotas, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska state that there is a good crop there and wages are around eight cents a bushel.

The following is from the Grease Belt:

Prairie Pipe Line Co. Connecting work \$3.00 and board, 7 miles north of Potwin, Kas. Same company out of Towanda taking up an eight inch line and wages are \$4.50 board in town; nose bags. (Brooks Gang). Empire Co. has a camp three miles north of Hopkins, wages \$4.50, dollar and a half board (new camp).

Roustabout work, connection and ditching all over the Ebling-Peabody fields.

Remember to write to the boys in the jails and penitentiaries.

Mat. K. Fox,
Sec.-Treas. A. W.
I. U. No. 400
D. N. Simpson,
Chairman, G. O. C.

JOINT DEBATE AT WEST SIDE AUDITORIUM THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30 BETWEEN ISAAC E. FERGUSON AND HAROLD L. VARNEY

"RESOLVED. That the Communist Party offers a more complete program for social emancipation than does the I. W. W."

This debate will be one of the best. Everyone who wishes to know the difference between the I. W. W. and any political organization should make it a point to attend. West Side Auditorium, Corner of Taylor and Racine streets.

There is mail in San Francisco for Charles Cameron, Charles Hutchinson, B. B. Miller, Lee Janovsky, Claude Donaldson, Thos. Ford, C. Deekes, A. Lanini, Ralph Oliver, J. J. O'Connor, John Craig, J. R. Hiller, K. T. Collins, M. Valverde, Fred Sanchez, Cassius Sladky and Roberta Bruner. For this mail address Wm. Burns, Secretary, 1135 Mission St., San Francisco, California.