

MINERS STRIKERS

I. W. W. Agitators Juggled By Tools of Farmers In North Dakota

(Special to Solidarity) Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 15. Just received the below communication from the members in jail at Minot, N. D., for speaking on the streets in that city. There are at present writing over 100 men in jail, members of the I. W. W. and the Socialist Party of the United States. The light is the result of the agitation carried on by Fred Waters and Law, Jack Allen and others of the members and camp delegates of these localities. Minot is only a small town and if the members will rally to the support of the fellow workers now in jail the fight will last long. There is an excellent opportunity for the members who go to Minot and get out into the harvest fields, obtain work and carry on the agitation for the one Big Union. The members should get the harvest hands this fall and get our share of the big crop that the stockholders are getting. If all the members who can possibly get there will heed the call of the imprisoned fellow workers, they will not wooden shoes on Minot and vicinity. I am sure that the members will not want to tackle the I. W. W. again.

C. E. D. County Jail, Minot, N. D. In the hope that you will be able to communicate with the outside world, and especially to the I. W. W. workers, we are going to give you a short account of the lively happenings of the last few days. The strike was being held, with Law and Allen on the speakers, a determined effort was made to disrupt the meetings. At one meeting, with the muffer open, driven by a local parasite named Oliver, stopped on the opposite side of the street where the I. W. W. was holding forth, and completely blocked the street. It was hard work for the speakers of the I. W. W. to prevent the crowd from tearing the machine apart, and from mobbing the speakers. For the crowd that stood listening to the speakers were with the I. W. W. men all they wanted was to get the word and then act.

HELP WANTED IN MONTANA HARVEST

(Special to Solidarity) Bozeman, Mont., Aug. 13. We have a mixed local started here for the harvest. We have some good live members, and will try to handle all the harvest hands. The farmers here in the Gallatin Valley have declared that no union farmer wants to employ in the harvest. They have an extra heavy crop and want to pay small wages. Compare the wages in Montana with other states and wages paid: Kansas 7 or 8 bushels per acre; Dakota, \$3.00 per day; North Dakota—20 bushels; this year 14 bushels. Wages, \$3.50. Gallatin Valley—40 and up to 70 bushels per acre; and Mr. John Farmer wants me at \$2 to \$2.50. But we have forced the wages up from \$2 to \$2.50. For putting up the following list we are to pay up from 25¢ per hour to 40¢ per hour; if the real work comes in and give us a helping hand by stopping and helping in the harvest, we will give Mr. JAMES GILL, care State Penitentiary, Walla, Walla, Wash. J. O. ANDERSON.

TOM MANN'S DATES

Tom Mann, the well-known industrial unionist from England, is now filling dates in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. He sends us at our request, the following list of additional dates so far arranged for: Friday, August 22—New Castle, Pa. Sunday, August 24—East Liverpool, Ohio. Sunday, August 31—Indianapolis, Ind. Sunday, Sept. 1—Columbus, Ohio. Wednesday, Sept. 3—Toledo, Ohio. Saturday, Sept. 6, at Luna Park, afternoon and evening, Cleveland, O. It is hoped to extend this tour throughout the country. Tom Mann is the ablest exponent of revolutionary unionism now on the platform, and every effort will be made to bring out big crowds to his meetings. His present address is care of Colonial Annex Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IPSWICH, MASS. STRIKE ENDED

After three months of bitter struggle, during which one worker was shot to death and many others wounded, the Ipswich strikers have at last returned to work, having forced concessions from the mill owners which will greatly decrease the profits of the labor skinner. The company has been forced to raise wages all the way from 15 to 25 per cent, greatly to the satisfaction and benefit of the workers who put up a great fight to obtain it.

A stranger who might happen to drift into Ipswich would never dream that this little town of 5,000 inhabitants has passed through the most trying time in its history during the last three months. It was only a few weeks ago that men and women were shot and clubbed to death for daring to resist a condition of affairs which barely enabled them to exist, but now it is all over, once more the wheels of profit are grinding new life into dollars to enable the re-entrance of the pilot who is one of the principal stockholders in the mill to take trips to Europe more often than he has in the past.

The Ipswich (Chronicle), the local mouthpiece of the mill owners, in commenting on the result of the strike says that if he had not been for the I. W. W. and its "pernicious agitators the peace and good will of the patriotic citizens of Ipswich would never have been disturbed. It further says that the "people" of Ipswich should take good care to see that the influence of the unpatriotic I. W. W. shall not again disturb the smooth and untroubled feelings of the citizens; meaning of course not to again disturb the masters' peace and good will.

It is amusing to see the two hostile political camps in town sail into each other's hair, the present local of the mill owners are politically defeated as a result of the strike, the town having raised the tax rate 7 dollars and then was forced into bankruptcy in the effort to raise money enough to maintain the sluggers who were brought to town during the strike.

It is safe to say that the mill owners will remember for a long time the wealth that they create out of their slaves, who having learned a lesson in class solidarity will not remain satisfied with the pittance they have gained, but will soon go after more of the wealth that they create out of their slaves. They will win the war for themselves. NAT. HERMAN.

Help This Fellow Worker.

Anyone who is desirous of doing something to help a fellow-worker who is confined in Walla Walla Penitentiary can do so by sending him news matter, such as books and magazines or letters of cheer. This fellow-worker has been confined for doing active work on behalf of the Rubber workers of Akron, O. last spring. I had occasion to call on this same fellow-worker when the organization was sadly in need of some help and he promptly responded. I am permitted to write letters once a month but will be allowed to help in all at any time. Address to JAMES GILL, care State Penitentiary, Walla, Walla, Wash. Yours for Industrial Freedom, SAM HIGGINSON, Local 9.

Ipswich Defense Fund.

Ipswich, Mass., Aug. 13, 1913. To all contributors to the fund of the Ipswich Defense League: Notice is hereby given that for the past two weeks all mail containing funds addressed to the Ipswich Defense League has been held up in the post office by Postmaster Luther Watt, pending investigation by Postmaster General regarding charge made by Watt that the Ipswich Defense League does not exist. All money will be acknowledged and receipt sent as soon as difficulty with postal authorities is removed. Only mail addressed to the League is held up, mail sent to the secretary personally is delivered without question. NATHAN HERMAN. Box 282, Ipswich, Mass.

ROCKFORD, ILL. ON THE MAP

Local No. 480, Rockford, Ill. had its first picnic Sunday, August 3, in Blackhawk Park. As speakers were engaged fellow workers B. Mortenson of Rockford, and A. Giovannitti of Lawrence. The crowd listening to the speeches was estimated at 2,000. A street parade which preceded the program seemed to be the chief feature of the whole festival. That was at least the opinion of the Rockford Morning Star whose patriotic (?) Catholic management could not endure that the red banner just procured by the local was carried before the American flag. The past week it has continued several articles about anarchists and the American flag being crowded out of the city. A Socialist member of the park commission who defended our banner at the park has received an anonymous letter threatening to kill him if he does not get out of here quickly. The articles in the Star have been answered more completely in the next issue of "Peoples Voice" published by the Socialist Party in which our local has been offered some space. This paper will be distributed to every home in Rockford. The local meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at the Socialist Hall, 405 7th St. Fellow workers who are interested in the movement to Rockford may find some of the boys at this hall any evening.

A REAL REBEL

Secularity. I note that my bundle of copies of the paper expired in the current issue. Well it was my expectation to have 20 plunks to forward to you, but unfortunately I haven't this much at hand. I am rich and shovelful still and the bosses do not care for my services so I have to do the best I can. Last night I went to the office for our services on propaganda in this burg and hope to do as well this year. There are several things I should mention. I do on better wages, but they don't. So I say but little for that is none of your business. I have sent 25 plunks to La Heugla General for 25 copies for a year and hope they will be of some use in the Plunk-burg. Also sending in the Worker Bulletin to the same address. There is a bunch of scissorbills here who would disinherit a propagandist, if such a thing were possible, but they do not function here in the summer. We were in hopes of keeping the hall open this summer, but a temperature of 18 above one night in January put orange on the hum and every one has departed for better places to live. I am not sure of this, but again about October 15th or November the lot to be fooled again I prevent the Plunk-burg. And the slaves all departed for better places to live. I am not sure of this, but again about October 15th or November the lot to be fooled again I prevent the Plunk-burg. And the slaves all departed for better places to live. I am not sure of this, but again about October 15th or November the lot to be fooled again I prevent the Plunk-burg. And the slaves all departed for better places to live.

FIGHTERS RELEASED

A telegram to Solidarity from Pittsburgh, Aug. 19, states that all the members of the I. W. W. who were arrested and sentenced to the Allegheny county workhouse, were released on Sabbath corpus proceedings. Report of the General Executive Board of Smith, Heeslow Industrial Worker controversy now of the press. Members holding copies of the same can secure it by writing to the General Headquarters and forwarding 2c postage.

REBELS DRAWING FIRE IN ST. LOUIS

I. W. W. Agitation Results in Usual Interference From Powers That Be.

(Special to Solidarity) St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 15. The rebels of St. Louis have finally drawn the masters' fire and all the battles have been turned loose. Continued, systematic agitation has done the work. For the past nine weeks every night the slaves have been listening to the gospel of the One Big Union while traveling in the streets. The result has been that to get more pork chops and pie they must organize as a class, regardless of color, race and creed. Generally, when the meeting was over they took with them a pamphlet or a book, with the result that in the shops, men began talking and inquiring about the fighting union of the working class, the I. W. W. The bosses soon got wise to the fact that if the agitation was allowed to continue something was likely to happen, so they immediately began to call into action their friends, the Blue Coats. For several successive evenings these thugs have been attempted on every pretext to interfere with the speaking. On last Saturday night, August 9, they took advantage of the fact that National Organizer Kelly had taken the night train and was not in the city with him to another meeting and that Edward F. Danner was on the bus practically alone, except for the majority conditions of St. Louis tenement. The sergeant of the crowd and Danner did not notice the fact that one block below the Salvation Army the next day would have been allowed to reach him it was necessary to call Kelly in the fall and help us win this battle for our Constitutional right of free speech. The Constitution or laws when they are not to be enforced are of no use. If they have the might to violate their own laws they will always do so. It's not a question of right but of the might of our collective action. Come on, you fool loose rebels. Hit the night train and put Kansas City on the Labor map.

PHILIPS JOE RIPLEY Press Committee.

(How little real insight into the needs of the working class is possessed by the German Social Democracy may be seen from an article printed in the "Vorwarts" for July 26. The article describes the situation: The old story; crowds of men looking for jobs; day after day; always hoping, often vainly. Then a lot of satire about the well-to-do who think about a banquet for the unemployed; the capitalist press that is "very simply" and only spent \$10,000 a year for its own private requirements. "As a result of this thinking to do with the question of employment!" Finally the tom fool remark: "It is not looking for jobs; day after day and municipality should be compelled to remedy this grievous condition. The cry of the hungry masses will not cease until help is given!" Not a word about the fact that thousands of men and women are working ten and twelve hours a day, and scabbing four hours out of the unemployed. I have been a day on the unemployed; I have been unable to do anything for the strikers throughout the country, although I have been working hard. My attention has been concentrated on the Spanish paper and to see the effect of the war on the unemployed. I have not miked but the one issue during the year when you were moving in the street and I was in a mess end of it. Am including \$5.00 but will send in a total of \$20.00, in return for the same. I want 25 copies a week for a year, which would be \$15.00 or there abouts, but I will send you a copy of the new history will call it square. Members holding copies of the same at this time, so ours for a year and a lively time in the coming convention. G. B.

SOCIALISTIC COMPLAINTS

(By Herbert Sturges) How little real insight into the needs of the working class is possessed by the German Social Democracy may be seen from an article printed in the "Vorwarts" for July 26. The article describes the situation: The old story; crowds of men looking for jobs; day after day; always hoping, often vainly. Then a lot of satire about the well-to-do who think about a banquet for the unemployed; the capitalist press that is "very simply" and only spent \$10,000 a year for its own private requirements. "As a result of this thinking to do with the question of employment!" Finally the tom fool remark: "It is not looking for jobs; day after day and municipality should be compelled to remedy this grievous condition. The cry of the hungry masses will not cease until help is given!" Not a word about the fact that thousands of men and women are working ten and twelve hours a day, and scabbing four hours out of the unemployed. I have been a day on the unemployed; I have been unable to do anything for the strikers throughout the country, although I have been working hard. My attention has been concentrated on the Spanish paper and to see the effect of the war on the unemployed. I have not miked but the one issue during the year when you were moving in the street and I was in a mess end of it. Am including \$5.00 but will send in a total of \$20.00, in return for the same. I want 25 copies a week for a year, which would be \$15.00 or there abouts, but I will send you a copy of the new history will call it square. Members holding copies of the same at this time, so ours for a year and a lively time in the coming convention. G. B.

Notice, Detroit Members

Election of delegate to I. W. W. convention in Chicago. Joint meeting of all branches, August 27, 28, Gratiot Ave. Every member is urged to attend this meeting. If the work along. Over important matters are to be considered. ELECTION COMMITTEE.

SPEAKER WANTED.

A good up-to-date street speaker and literature seller, a man that can explain what real industrial unionism is. We will pay \$1.00 per day. A man who understands mining preferred. For further information write to J. Bradley, secretary of the Chicago Protaganda League of the I. W. W., 341 S. Arizona St., Butte, Mont.

Super Solidarity EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD... General Headquarters—Room 307—164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

BOSSSES DEMAND PROTECTION

The "Square Deal," published by Grape Nuts Post of Battle Creek, reprints a very interesting letter sent to the Collector of the U. S. Internal Revenue by a prominent manufacturing firm

"Enclosed herewith find New York draft in full payment for our corporation tax for the year 1912, as per bill enclosed... We pay this tax under protest. We do not object to the tax itself, although a special tax is odious because it is always unjust."

"In other words, the government of the United States, which levies a tax on us, has deliberately abdicated its duty of protecting us while we are farming that tax, and turned us over to be governed without remedy by organized labor."

"We, therefore, protest against the paying of a special tax as employers until the government of the United States recognizes its obligations to protect employers while they are earning the money for paying the tax."

This document is interesting in more ways than one. First, it shows that "who pays the piper should by right choose the tune." That is, since the manufacturers—the employing class generally—pay the taxes to maintain "government," they are properly entitled to the "protection" of that government against the working class—the revolting portion of which is referred to here as "criminal organized labor."

And such is the case. This manufacturer unconsciously betrays the weakness of his class. That class now finds the "government" inadequate to cope with the rising spirit of the working class.

the situation. Let them whine. Meanwhile the working class will continue to advance, through constant struggle and revolt, to a stage of industrial and class unity, where they will be prepared to take the job of industrial and social control of the hands of the present master class.

SENSATIONALISM VERSUS ORGANIZING ABILITY

If the Industrial Workers of the World is going to organize the working class then we will have to make a great change in our attitude towards the labor movement and in the methods that we use now. We are now making a great change in the high diver is to the circus. A sensation, marvelous and nerve thrilling. We attract the crowds. We give them thrills, we do hair-raising stunts and send the crowd home to wait impatiently for the next sensationalist to come along.

While the crowd is still enthusiastic we take in many members, many of them would just as soon join the salvation army as the I. W. W., providing they can get a job. We had sense enough to use the same cheap weapons that we are forcing our speakers to use. To stampee a bunch of slaves who are working for \$1.62 per day is easy and spectacular. How often do we hear around our halls a conversation like the following. Slim, who has just blown in:

"Gee, this town is dead; we got to start something," meaning, of course, something sensational. What we really need is less of the sensational and more quiet organization. Organizers without a brass band and a high diver will win the support of the rank and file more than any other method. We had during the strike, we would have an organization that could carry on the next battle without the aid of press agents or sensationalists. In Akron it was the same story; the members cried for sensations; Haywood was sent for. He filled the bill, but he was not the man to carry on the work called for other points to supply the thrills called for by the rank and file.

Not one was left to build up an organization in Akron. It is getting to be a habit, and the speakers are catering to it. In Pittsburgh: "Do you think that I am going to come here and talk to 200 people when I can stay in New York and talk to 10,000 people direct and have my speeches carried to thousands more by the capitalist press?"

Don't think for a minute that because we are growing numerically that our present sensational method is right, oh, no, we are growing in spite of it. The principles of industrial unionism are mighty strong, and even we have not been able to kill the organization. The fault does not lie with the general officers, but with you, the members of the rank and file, who make Gods of the "high divers" and abuse the men who refuse to sacrifice organization for front page articles in the capitalist press.

With the drought in the West, the prospect of bad or average crops increases so the prospect of high prices and high prices. Earlier in the season, the assurance was spread abroad that the crop would be good. In order of the day, it was reported as sure, we would be abundant and plentiful. Now, however, the picture is reversed. All that was said to work the other way around. The prospect of a small crop, comparatively speaking, will come poor general outlook.

to careful reading, they will refuse to consider such "news" as either convincing or conclusive; but selected to deceive the unwary. We mention these facts to show that the I. W. W. is by no means "down and out" in the East. If it were the capitalist press and the Socialist press, too, would cease lying about it or insinuating lies, which is the same thing. Also, we mention the fact that the I. W. W. press in the fight against capitalism. A word to the wise: Boost the Industrial Workers of the World, the I. W. P. in Protest, and all the other papers in sympathy with the I. W. W.

"There will be no tariff change in the United States." So declares the foreign Secretary of Great Britain in the House of Commons, in answer to a member who urged representation at the Panama Fair, on the ground of free trade. Pray, how does that foreign Secretary know? How does anyone know? By means of information and observation. What information has the press given to date to indicate the tariff will be changed? None whatever. There has been one long series of investigations, interspersed with administration charges to the effect that the banks' big interests are intimidating the country against the tariff.

The death of August Bebel recalls his constant and his illustrious associate, Karl Liebknecht, who operate the changes that have gone on in modern Socialism during the past forty years. One of Bebel's first acts was his opposition to the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, by force of Germany, in 1871. For this he was imprisoned on a charge of treason. His last act in Parliament, according to the New York World's cable dispatcher, was to vote in favor of a law to insure a liberal majority. In brief, Bebel had become, as has the whole Social Democracy, a man of the past, a conventional and political. The early economic and revolutionary ideas of the German Social Democracy proletarian is waking up to the fact, however, as the lack of growth of the German Social Democracy proclaims. With Bebel's death there has also died, in a measure, the Socialism, which he did so much to create out of the old and sound internationalism.

In connection with Bebel's death, it is not to be read Eric Collier's, "Germany As Seen With American Eyes." Collier finds Germany to be a military appropriation, in which the party are inextricably held together; it is the military machine, which is based largely on the military necessity for the preservation of German unity. Social Democracy plays a superficial, reformatory part. It has affected none of the essential characteristics of German life, but on the hold it has helped to deepen their hold on the masses. It has done more powerful than ever before. In Germany we have "Monarchical Socialism," a form of state Socialism, which not only aids in perpetuating capitalism but also in maintaining the hierarchy and feudalism. The days of '48 were full of more revolutionary meaning than are the days of 1912 with all the Socialism.

The tactics of the injured party have made it the duty of the proletarian to stifle their own initiative. Then shall the initiative come from the masses? Our organization cannot be fundamentally altered. Each solid cement must be smashed to bits and the debris used in making terms with the class enemy. The education of the party under the leadership of the masses of the present ruling class must come to an end. And if that does not occur, the proletarian class must be made to grow up before we can enter the Promised Land.

The price per hundred for I. W. W. History Structure and Methods is \$3.50. We now have on hand a large supply of all literature advertised ready for prompt delivery. Order a bunch at once and enable us to turn them into cash. That the slaves want our literature is evinced by the fact that the price of our literature is selling on an average of \$8.00 worth at every meeting. Other live local which are in the hands of the literature are doing proportionately as well. Get busy.

Local 173, I. W. W., has opened up this week at the water front, Room 8, No. 9, Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif., for the purpose of organizing a Marine Training School, a national union, and we request all sailors and water front workers when coming to San Francisco to help make the local a success. J. S. SEBASTA, Secy. 173.

"Industrial Unionism and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John. A fine piece of propaganda literature for general distribution. 16 pages. Price \$2.00 per hundred.

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I. W. W. secretaries and other agents will please note that the whole sale price of the new edition of St. John's "The I. W. W. Its History, Structure and Methods," is THREE AND ONE-HALF CENTS per copy. Through an error on the part of the proof reader, the price has been set in Solidarity at three cents. The pamphlet retails at five cents. Order your copy now. Note that the cover designations of other literature, including "The I. W. W. Its History, Structure and Methods," by Justus B. Ebert.

WHAT THE GERMANS SAY OF THEMSELVES

From the Braunshewer Volk from (Translated by Albert Sturges) The field of the political struggle of the German Social Democracy in Parliament, of the economic struggle in the unions. It has created a gigantic political organization and an extended economic organization, which in comparison with the individual might power of the other organizations are centralized and supplied with firm and exemplary discipline. Every struggle which they have conducted has been carried on with legal methods and according to the limitations placed on the tactics of the proletariat by the capitalist class. Legality has been strongly insisted on. Yes, one may say that the discipline was principally directed to this end, of holding the masses in legal bounds. In this they were not to be successful. The working class is not only law abiding, but in good standing according to the administrative charges to the effect that the banks' big interests are intimidating the country against the tariff.

These tactics of the injured party were necessary for the time being and for the purpose of success. But they also left the ruling power in the hands of the bourgeoisie. Not only power to the organized proletariat. They were the tactics of preparation. At the same time the masses were given a peaceful, contented and patient attitude. In order to insure along as best they could in the present situation that they thus acted as a capitalist class. The contrary they felt for the first time the consciousness of their own class and distinguished themselves clearly from the Bourgeoisie. But they were not to be successful. The existing order, was and is unmistakably present. The German working class, and its organization, that he could even endure the bread stealing politics. He also has high regard for the Savings Bank, buys himself a piece of land, perhaps a house, and is satisfied with it. He can, in that attitude he is supported by his organization, his union, his political party, his church, his school, etc., etc.—thus the workman's point of view, in spite of all theoretical enlightenment, remains anchored in the present and in the past. To be sure! Not all workmen are of this type. But the masses, who determine the character of the present, are of this type. The masses, solid citizens who are on the verge of Puritanism; and from these is recruited the bourgeoisie of the organizations. Unconventional, impulsive "scatter brains" remain in the hands of the ruling class, who are dominated by the bourgeoisie and negative virtue which never brings about a revolution.

WHAT IS "THE NEW UNIONISM" Andre Tridon in the opening chapter of his book, "The New Unionism," gives us an explanation of what "The New Unionism" (or Industrial Unionism, Syndicalism, and what is known in the various countries) is, but what is more important in view of the misrepresentation emanating from different sources, WHAT IT IS NOT. Showing the difference between the movement and Political Socialism, Craft Unionism and Anarchism.

The two following chapters are devoted to Direct Action methods. The first of these takes up the various kinds of strikes, discussing the proper duration and the question of the "wildcat" strike. When they are successful? Giving mention to a few of the most important strikes and finally to the general strike and anti-militarism. The second of these is a full and lengthy explanation of the meaning of the term Sabotage and its ethics. Citing instances of the use of this weapon in a different country. An interesting chapter deals with the relation of the intellectual to this movement.

The following eight chapters sketch the present status of the revolutionary industrial union movement in all of the important countries and their international relations. Quoting from a number of authorities in each country. In conclusion he shows the influence of these ideas on modern thought. Taken as a whole, this is the most complete work on the subject that has appeared to date. Should be in the hands of every worker and every revolutionary. Order now. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

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SOLIDARITY

THE I. W. W. IN THE MAGAZINES

In the magazines of the past two months we have had a list of critical articles, which if considered thoughtfully, will cast a light upon the I. W. W. back of all where it is necessary to understand the reason for its existence, namely, "The Hope of the American Wage-Earner," by an immigration officer, to be found in the July North American Review; "What the I. W. W. is," by Arno Dusch, in the August World's Work; "The I. W. W. and Revolution," by Frank Chester Pease, in the August Forum. These three articles appeared in the order here given, in order to be appreciated as they deserve.

In the first named article, the undertaking is to show, perhaps unconsciously, that the hope of the American wage-earner, consists in modifying or mitigating the tendency of machinery to destroy skill and thus replace the skilled American wage-earner and his craft industry by the low-paid unskilled foreign workers and industrial unions. The writer points out that this machine tendency has already made three-quarters of the workers unskilled. He believes that, if it persists, the "un-American" movements of Socialism and the I. W. W. will profit therefrom.

Mr. Panken says: "There can be no doubt that a great mass of manufacturers, if they had been given the chance to settle would have, in all probability, consented to an increase in wages and possibly 8 hours, surely 9 hours." On this we must plead ignorance, we are not on such intimate terms with the bosses who they tell us their private conversations. This is not the I. W. W. Committee. We would like to know many of their "great arguments." Mr. Panken claims that, "Some of the I. W. W. speakers told the strikers that they would get all the work on the side and the manufacturers on the other, and there would be a real settlement, a settlement between the people and employers. That was the way the I. W. W. expected to settle the strike." Now this is silly on the face of it. Everybody in Paterson knows that there is no hall large enough in the city to hold that many people. No such thing was ever advocated and I would like to ask Mr. Panken who were the I. W. W. speakers that advocated this? Why don't you mention names? He further states: "It is not the unskilled large manufacturers in Paterson have been hurt to any great extent by the strike, we think they have, but perhaps Mr. Panken is in closer touch with the bosses than we are. After a lot of insinuations without offering any proof, Mr. Panken attempts to criticize the New York Industrial Union of Workers and the Barber's strike, I don't want to take that up but leave that to New York."

Then Mr. Panken's sympathetic heart bursts and he wails: "Poor Paterson, I don't want to see it. They were not only cursed with one I. W. W. but they were cursed with two, they were afflicted with two I. W. W.'s. First they had the Detroit W. W. then the Chicago factory. How this wall reminds us of the bosses' papers, the Paterson Press and the Paterson Call. If you, Mr. Panken, worry so much about the I. W. W. strikers, I would ask you, how much did you help them? Did you contribute anything to their bread? Did you use your influence with the workers from the east side of New York to raise the money for their knowledge. About three weeks before the strike ended a representative of yours, Mr. Suba of the Paterson and appeared before the Executive Board of Local Union I. W. W. and stated that there was a committee in New York that could settle the strike. This committee consisted of you, Mr. Panken, Meyer London, Abe Cahon, Professor Horowitz, and the late Louis M. Zukowsky told the Board that the strikers must agree to abide by the decision of the committee and that the committee must have a written invitation. He was told that the strikers themselves could settle the strike, but if the committee thought they could do something to help them ahead of it. He was also told that it looked very queer that such well known Socialist necessities in a written invitation to do anything for the workers, and no such written invitation was given and consequently the committee absolutely refused to do anything. What was your sympathy for the "poor silk weavers" then Mr. Panken? This was written invitation of more consequence than the welfare of the "poor silk weavers" whom you knew were starving? No, Mr. Panken, the strike was not lost on account of mismanagement of the "leaders." If the A. F. L. looms-twisters and warpers had come out on strike with the rest of the workers the strike would have been won in short order. Instead they stayed at work, secured scabs and taught them how to work. Many of them were sworn in as dupes. We would have won the strike in spite of them if the workers had had enough to eat. That is where the blame lies. Why not admit it, Mr. Panken? That your article is a poor attempt to discredit the I. W. W. in favor of the A. F. L. can be plainly seen by your reasons are obvious for anyone who knows your connection with them. How this great organization deserves the support of you may be seen in Summit, N. J. There the workers are organized in the I. W. W. and won the 8 hour day and an increase of 25 per cent wages. The weavers work 8 hours and A. F. L. in the same mill work 10 hours. They refuse to have anything to do with the "looms-twisters." Who says that the A. F. L. is "progressing" toward industrial unionism? Your wall of sympathy comes with bad grace at this time with the strikers who are out. The workers have more spirit and courage now than they did before the strike and your insinuations and all will not hurt us any. Come again.

After advocating the shop or shop settlement, he asks or asks: "There was no question of an 8 hour day or an increase in wages when the workers had been working 10 hours a day. If the workers had been willing to operate two looms for every one loom, why the bosses would have been only too glad to let them, because the more looms the more wages would increase and 2 looms and 4 loom prices is what the bosses are after. Perhaps the Henry Doherty had taken the trouble to read the strike call he would have seen that there was no question of an 8 hour day. In fact, if Mr. Panken had had the time to look up the New York Call of Nov. 19, 1914 he would find an item with the same heading as the one he quotes for Silk Workers. Movement on Foot in Paterson, N. J. Under Auspices of I. W. W. for Shorter Workday. Showing that we had been agitating for the 8 hour day, the strike in fact, was the result of the agitation. Here comes a wise lawyer and calmly tells the public, "There was no question of an 8 hour day when the strike started." Mr. Panken further states that a committee was sent to Hayward, by the Strike Committee to ask him not to speak on the 8 hour day. This is news, and I would like to ask you, Mr. Panken, who told you this? And who was the committee? The Strike Committee never sent any such committee.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Revised List of Publications in Stock. Note the Reduced Prices on Literature Printed at New Castle.
-HOW STRIKES ARE LOST? By W. E. Trautmann
-LEVEEN BLIND LEADERS? By B. H. Williams
-PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER? By Gustave Herve
-INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND THE I. W. W. By Vincent St. John

FOUR PAGE LEAFLETS

"IS THE I. W. W. ANTI-POLITICAL?" By Justus Ebert
"PEAPEL TO WAGE WORKERS, Men and Women" By E. S. Nelson
"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS" By Oscar Ameringer
"WAR AND THE WORKERS" By Walker C. Smith
"THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY; What it Will Mean And How To Get It" By August Walquist

CLEVELAND, O.

ECONOMIC POWER AT THE BOTTOM

Who will wield the political power in the New Society? We begin the discussion of this subject by asking who controls the political field today?

Kings lose their political power in the exact proportion that they lose the exact proportion of power and this is true with all classes. Kings don't give away power, it is taken from them. Freedom is taken, not given. Who would be free himself must strike the blow.

I. W. W. ORGANIZERS

All credentials issued by the General Executive Board to voluntary or national organizers bearing the date prior to July 1st are hereby revoked on order of the General Executive Board.

A LITTLE GAME OF BLUFF

Scene in a California hop ranch, owned by English brewery capital, managed by Durst Bros, the worst labor-skimming outfit in California.

Slaves comply with the wishes of "Law and Order." Sheriff empties his revolver into the surrounding atmosphere, and orders the workers to get out.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as the workers are deprived of their rights and are denied the right to organize.

What is the greatest problem before the human race? Is it not how to produce and distribute the necessities and comforts of life to the best advantage of all? This is certainly an industrial proposition. To organize society into a classless society is to make an industrial organization.

When society is organized on the industrial field it follows that the workers are organized on the industrial field and industrial field, as is shown above, whoever is in control on the economic or industrial field it follows as night the day that when the workers have organized on the industrial field, they have come into what is rightfully their own—the earth and the fullness thereof.

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 several industries if necessary, come work whenever a strike or lockout is in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

WHAT LAWYER DOESN'T KNOW

In an article in the New York Call of July 26th, Mr. Panken tries to criticize the Paterson strike, what he calls the leaders and the I. W. W. in general. He is wrong in many of his statements and many of his facts.

The Paterson newspapers of Feb. 1911. This is the time from which the four loom system dates, Mr. Panken. And to think that Mr. Hubert is a Socialist Party member, a prominent member and speaker of the Socialist Party.

After advocating the shop or shop settlement, he asks or asks: "There was no question of an 8 hour day or an increase in wages when the workers had been working 10 hours a day. If the workers had been willing to operate two looms for every one loom, why the bosses would have been only too glad to let them, because the more looms the more wages would increase and 2 looms and 4 loom prices is what the bosses are after."

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Western Organ of the I. W. W. Published Weekly. Thoroughly Revolutionary. Breathes the Workers Spirit. Subscription same as Solidarity in Combination. Both Papers \$1.50 per Year.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

With a complete class conscious solidarity of the workers organized on the industrial field, the chain of production of the slaves fall off, the world there for they have claimed their own.

SABOTAGE

A Weapon of the Working Class By Emile Pouget Translated by Arturo Giovannitti. Read this book and learn how to win strikes without staying on the job. Price in paper cover 25c, in cloth binding 50c.

The Voice of the People A red-hot, fearless exponent of revolutionary unionism dealing particularly with the lumber industry. Published by National Industrial Union of Lumber and Wood Workers, Southern Division. Subscription \$1.00 per year Foreign \$1.50

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE of the People New Orleans

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