

SUGGESTIONS FOR HARVEST AGITATION

(Special to Solidarity)

In view of the Harvest Conference to be held in Kansas City on April 15th, it is important that the locals in the Middle West take the matter up during the next few weeks. The following suggestions are, in my opinion, worth discussing.

- 1 That the locals hold a special meeting once a week in order to discuss ways and means of organizing the harvesters next fall. Hear everybody's ideas, pick out the best of them, write them down in the form of resolutions, and present them to the conference.
- 2 That Kansas City local organize in Kansas: Sioux City, Des Moines and Omaha organize in Iowa, Nebraska and part of South Dakota; Minneapolis locals to take care of Western Minnesota and the eastern part of North Dakota; and Missoula and Minot to look after Eastern Montana and the Western part of North Dakota.
- 3 That all members of the I W W be impressed with the fact that the job is the first place to agitate and the jungles the second.
- 4 That all camp delegates and organizers be given certain districts or zones to work in. For instance: Take a map of North Dakota and look at the Soo line from Valley City to Minot. During rainy weather, when all the harvest workers are loafing in the jungles or in town, a camp delegate could travel up and down the line, between Valley City and Carrington; another between Carrington and Harvey, and one or more between Harvey and Minot. If the job agitators have one any work at all, the camp delegate shouldn't have much trouble in organizing a large number of the workers.
- 5 I would suggest that Minneapolis locals establish a branch office in Fargo during harvest time (if it is possible to organize a local there), as that burg is a great distributing center for harvest workers.
- 6 A uniform initiation fee of \$1 be charged for new members.
- 7 All members be warned to keep away from free lance soap-boxers who are in the habit of starting free speech fights in small towns in North Dakota, and thus taking all our forces away from the job.
- 8 If camp delegates devote all their time to organizing, they should be given at least half the initiation fee of all members they take in.
- 9 Camp delegates should be instructed to mail all money intended for their respective locals, as soon as they get it, because the Middle West is infested with thugs and stick-up men during harvest time.
- 10 Let an eight-hour day in the harvest fields be the slogan next summer.

All rebels who have any ideas on this matter should write an article on it to Solidarity, so that the membership can read about it and discuss it. Don't forget that John Farmer is getting a good price for his grain, and we, who harvest that grain, must begin to lay plans so that we get at least a half of that said grain. In the form of better conditions, next fall.

CHAS. GRAY

P. S.—I think it would be a good idea if the camp delegates would find out how many threshing machines are operating in their respective districts and make a rough estimate of the number of men employed. This information could be sent to Headquarters of the local, and used for more extensive agitation the next year.

DIRECT ACTION WINS AT REDDING, CALIFORNIA

(Special to Solidarity)

Redding, Cal., Feb. 14
Redding was recently thrown into spasms by the announcement that 1,000 I W W were about to invade the town, to demand justice for two fellow workers arrested on trumped up charges, and also to present in an effective manner the strong arm methods of the town marshal in raiding our hall, tearing open blankets and making a public scene inflicting tantalizing persecution on members of our organization.

Two active members of the locals were arrested and held 24 hours without charges being preferred against them and without food. The secretary having been informed of their plight, visited the marshal at the town bastle. He was informed that the boys were locked up; the marshal didn't know what charges to bring against them the time when the hearing would be given. In a bellicose and savage manner he demanded that the prisoners, punctuating his remarks with threats.

SALT LAKE UNEMPLOYED FLYNN MEETINGS IN PROVIDENCE

Dedicate New State Capitol Building of Utah by Singing I. W. W. Songs From the Steps.

(Special to Solidarity)
Like all other industrial centers Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 19 of the county, Salt Lake City has a large army of unemployed. The unemployed of the city were partly organized by C. D. Harvey and J. E. How (the millionaire hobo) into an organization known as the J. B. W. A., with headquarters in St. Louis. The organizers left the city before completing their work, and if it had not been for a few active fellow workers the organization would have been a complete failure.

Seeing that we got no support from the headquarters of the I. B. W. it was decided to reorganize the organization, renaming it the Salt Lake Unemployed League. After holding several business meetings it was decided to hold a parade. The parade, about 100 in number, marched from their hall on South West Temple street down through the business district to the city and finished up at the Labor Temple. The object of the parade was to hear E. V. Debs address them. In this they were disappointed, and after singing several I. W. W. songs they walked back to their own hall.

Several days elapsed before holding another parade. We learned through the press that the master that a \$100,000 appropriation bill was coming up in the House of Representatives, the object of the bill being to furnish work for the unemployed. Knowing that the passage of the bill, it was decided that we would hold a parade. Numbering about 700 the paraders started out to visit the Capitol on the day the bill was supposed to come up. Several large banners appeared in the parade, and the subject of the bill was written on them.

"We want work, not charity," "The capitalist is the only offender," "United we stand, divided we fall," "We will not work on the chain," "The paraders had not got very far on their way, when one of the traffic bulls tried to break the line by allowing an automobile through. Fellow workers Jackson saw what was going on, and shoved the bull to one side, the result being a hurly-burly for the patrol wagon. Jackson was forced into the wagon. Several lady workers then took the lead to fill the wagon. The bull tried their utmost to keep the paraders out of the wagon, but their efforts were useless; the wagon had to proceed overloaded to the jail with Fellow Workers Armstrong behind, bearing the banner, "We will not work on the chain gang."

After being released, the fellow workers joined the rest of the parade and marched up to the new state Capitol, where they sang I. W. W. songs: "The Red Flag," "The Tramp," "The One Big Industrial Union," "There is Power in a Union," and "Halli-lujah, I'm a Bum." The unemployed then proceeded to the Utah legislature, and demanded the passage of the \$100,000 appropriation bill. The committee was waiting outside demanding the passage of the bill.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY OF MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS

Favorable Conditions Shaping Themselves for One Big Union. Every Opportunity Should Be Improved.

In all probability, the coming spring and summer will bring the most wonderful opportunity in years for the organization of the Marine transportation industry. All present indications point this way. It remains only for our members in the industry to rise to the occasion; for it must be this nucleus of seasoned fighters whose activities have upheld and sustained the organization in its lean years, to shape, direct, and control its activities in the future.

To our deepest regret we have been witness to the almost complete moral bankruptcy of the much lauded movement of our fellow transport workers of England. Which movement became the dominating factor in the so-called International Transport Workers' Federation.

At the time of the 1911 strike we helped to the utmost of our abilities to the success of the English movement; the American Transport Workers struck the same year. We rejoiced at the spirit of solidarity and rebellion manifested in that historic struggle and it has been for us a rather costly experience which proved that if ever we are to have a real revolutionary movement among the transport workers it will come only when you use your minds to seize upon their opportunities to build up such an organization and to make their influence felt in the organization by their activities until such time as its strength and true revolutionary character is assured.

Fortunately, we have now in America, both on the eastern and western coasts, enough clear sighted rebels in the industry to carry on the much-needed work-up to continue their activities in the organization as long as it is necessary to guard against its capture by corruption by sky-pilot, ex-M. P.'s and other bourgeois scamps as happened to both the English and American movements.

The industry today in the United States is practically unorganized. (1) Because owing to its development the old style craft unions became obsolete and no longer capable of performing their functions. (2) The workers will not voluntarily give their best energies and ability to any organization which does not give them a chance to do as they please. (3) The workers do not raise their vision above the few absolute needs of life.

Bakunin once said that the masses have three ways of escaping the wretchedness of their lot: 1st, The Church; 2nd, the rum shop; 3rd, the Social Revolution. The first two means are only imaginary. The third real.

BIG ELECTRIC JOB IN THE WEST

(Special to Solidarity)
The parade and mass meeting of the unemployed for several weeks past, has just passed into history. The arrangements had been made by the A. F. of L. and the S. P. At 2 p. m. today about 1,000 men gathered in a driving snowstorm at the Gateway Park House, and commenced their conversation through the principal streets to the court house.

The hall was filled with the more respectable element and time with the big assembly it was necessary to hold an overflow meeting in the rotunda of the building. All told there were between 2,000 and 3,000 people present. At first the meeting was well attended but soon the crowd was unable to get into the hall, but later we succeeded in elbowing our way into the hall, and soon got within earshot of the big speaker. By that time the first speaker, J. C. Cully, had almost finished.

In his closing remarks he said the usefulness of the State Free Employment Bureaus could and should be extended and we need to see the employers of labor patronize these state free employment bureaus in the future than they had done in the past. If he were to go any farther and promised to eliminate the employment sharks by refusing them licenses it would have given the proposition a touch of practicality.

AN UNEMPLOYED MASS MEETING IN MINNEAPOLIS

(Special to Solidarity)
The parade and mass meeting of the unemployed for several weeks past, has just passed into history. The arrangements had been made by the A. F. of L. and the S. P. At 2 p. m. today about 1,000 men gathered in a driving snowstorm at the Gateway Park House, and commenced their conversation through the principal streets to the court house.

C. K. Croff has been elected secretary of Local No. 5, M. T. W., I. W. W., Stockton, California.

Watch Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper wrapper enclosing this issue. For instance: This means your expiring last week, and you should re-new at once.

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THIS IS NUMBER

Louis Harthill, business agent of the Machinery Union, Senator Wm. Campbell, J. E. Spielman, F. G. Whelan, and the associated Charities; J. G. Soltis (formerly of the I. W. W. now official speaker for the A. F. of L.) and A. De- R. REESE

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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B. H. WILLIAMS
Managing Editor

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ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER APRIL 19, 1914, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

Plan For A New Labor International

The European war has made the importance of a genuine and thoroughgoing international labor organization one, not of mere speculation, but of utmost necessity. The old unionism is a failure both as a fighting force and in its internationalism. The trade union international, of which Carl Legien was the secretary, was an international mostly on paper, and its constituent bodies nationalist and patriotic in their sentiment, scope, activities and outlook. They had not reached, in their conflicts beyond the nation: rarely so far as an industry, and generally confined to local conflicts of crafts. Such an organization of labor cannot meet the demands of labor today. This is equally true of the socialist party, the main distinction that while the labor unions can develop into an international organization, political parties are, and remain nationalist in scope.

The old International is dead, shall we organize a new one? Shall it be on the plan of the old one, or on a new model, with new ideals, form and objective? Clearly, the old was too weak, unstable, incompetent and lacked in objective and cohesion. It had a poor grasp of the problem in hand, neither did it take seriously its mission. Its ideals and objectives, if it really had any were obscured to the overwhelming mass of its members, while the international bureau was mainly concerned in preventing the spread of internationalist ideals and revolutionary teachings and tactics in its constituent bodies.

The old is impossible; let us have a new one. But how shall it be constituted? The Socialist political international, that so tragically expired the last of last July, by whatever means revamped, cannot be the workers' international, because politics is not industry. We workers need yet another organization where we work. For us the mastery and possession of industry is our great goal. Shall our international of the future spring from the recently organized Syndicalist International, of the complex and amalgamated into industrial unions revolutionized and amalgamated into industrial unions, for revolutionary it must be. True, in the present struggle we cannot gauge the declared purpose and policy of existing labor unions, because we need them all in the struggle against the employer. The only way to allow a wishy-washy policy in our example and teachings of what is necessary in the conflict with the employers. The workers must be taught that the whole fabric of capitalist ownership and rule of industry must be broken, and that the workers must form an organization, spirit and tactics are, and the revolution to the end of substituting completely the master class rule with the industrial administration of the workers.

So much for a general statement. But to be specific, the most feasible plan is to have a new international, what organization to form the workers' international. What group of workers hold the most commanding and strategic position in capitalist industry? Clearly the transport workers, and the marine transport workers, and the dockworkers, and the international chain, and languages they have a more cosmopolitan character and spirit than any other group of workers. Commerce being the life of industry, we workers by controlling commerce have the key to the mastery of the world. The marine transport workers are the connecting link, the international chain, through which we can begin to bind together the various dissociated bodies of workers into a real international union. With the seamen and dockworkers formed into a revolutionary international it would be the nucleus of an international union of the necessities of self-protection, to combine with themselves all other transportation workers: such as teamsters, ship yard workers, railroad and street railway employees. With such an organization of transportation workers, the international chain, ally with them in an international labor organization other nearest connecting bodies of workers, miners, oil workers and metal and machinery workers. These great forces of labor once in control of revolutionary labor it would be easily possible to amalgamate other industrial workers, the building, textile, food stuff, agriculture, lumber and other workers into an international union capable of grasping and conducting the means of life for the workers.

But we must select a base to work from: a base where national passions and bitterness are not rampant as in Europe today. Is it not evident that America, North and South, presents the best field today for the starting of a revolutionary transport workers union? The marine and dockworkers, the port of the world's trading vessels and its harbors. Already New York is the greatest and most cosmopolitan shipping port of the world. Wise planning demands that the marine transport workers of the port of New York be organized, and immediately determined and strenuous efforts be made with that end in view. That there a bureau of communication and information be maintained to keep in touch with and seek to align other transport workers in other ports. Teamsters for dock companies, all other classes of dock workers, and other workers, with the rest of the marine transport workers. As unions are started along the American and other waterfronts keep up the work of aligning the crews of all incoming and outgoing vessels. Through this means a new system can be carried on to organize all the ports of the world. By having one central headquarters, one bureau of communication and one general administration it is possible to have a real international workers' union.

With this International as a base it is possible to use every struggle or prospective struggle to ally such other transport workers as teamsters, railroad and street railway workers into a world-wide transport workers' union. To help along in this work a universal card, label and transfer should be adopted and other unions urged to accept same. Then every strike, lockout and boycott could be used to strengthen the ranks of the International by refusing to handle raw materials, finished products, haul scabs, gunmen or soldiers to scene of strike. Further assistance could be given by sabotaging goods of employers whose employees were in strike. Such unions, wherever they are, bodies of workers that organized with the International would be given this help as a matter of principle, on the basis that "an injury to one is an injury and concern of all." Such employers, who do not wish to let the workers have a better chance with the same treatment accorded employers where a strike was on. By such means the unorganized could be organized, the workers educated and drilled for the final battle with the employing class that is the lockout of the employers and seizure of the industries by the workers.

By such a system of organization we hope to see the out-worked forms and spirit of nationalist and patriotic labor unions supplanted with a world-wide revolutionary labor body. Such an organization of labor as herein described, everywhere taking up the fight for the workers would rally and cement the self-interest, loyalty, patriotism and fighting strength of the workers to it. This would supplant the present nationalist patriotism of the workers, as they use the name a larger, stronger and more far-reaching organization of, by and for themselves that can and does protect their interest. National patriotism cannot be killed by teaching off-hand that it is useless, harmful and foolish for the workers. Long social usage ideas and necessity have accustomed them to look to some form of organization, though they wish to protect themselves. Railing at governments, and their inevitable and ineradicable agency as instruments of class rule will not cure the matter. No, the only solution is for the workers to provide their own mutual and protective institutions, on a world scale.

W. FISHER
Portland, Ore., Feb. 16, 1915

Revolutionary Changes In The South

A few months ago, when cotton went down to 6 cents a pound, all that the country's farmers could recommend was to "buy a bale of cotton and help the South," while the farmers in the meantime were starving, and letting their cotton rot rather than sell it for less than the cost of raising it. It's \$500,000,000 export trade very much demoralized, because of the European war, the South was indeed hit very hard. The tenant farmer, who is a slave to his feudal master—the land-owner, and in the best of times has barely enough to eat, felt this terrible scourge of cheapened cotton in its bitterest form; that of hunger. He began to abandon the land and come to the towns in search of bread. The farmer's boys and girls were sent to the mill-towns to earn money to pay the rent on the farm and the interest on the mortgage, things which must be met, whether the farmer has anything to eat or not.

The South in many parts, where there are no mills or industries of any kind, and where there was no outlet for labor, other than agricultural, was not only threatened with starvation, but with rebellion. Needless to say that the tenant farmers had still money that they wanted to use to appropriate the rich land-owners and supply their own wants. So they just suddenly threatened to use their shotguns, burnt down a few cotton gins, and did a few other ineffective things, until cotton went up to ten cents a pound. This and the narcotic stuff, distributed freely by the Southern mill-owners, to drive the distressed farmers back into a state of coma, and relieve the oppression of the landlords and bankers. But as every economic shake-up, whether among agricultural or industrial workers, usually results in changes that tend to become permanent, so this closing in of cotton consumption brought about a little revolution in the South.

In the best of times, after the farmer has gathered in his cotton crop, and sold it at the prevailing normal rate, he has so little left after paying the extortionist interest on his yearly debt and the pound of flesh to the landlord, that he is obliged to send his children to the nearby mills. This swells the population of the mill towns during the winter months, and aggravates still more the problem. But with the opening of spring this influx is again drawn off, and the worker again feels a bit more secure in his job. This time, however, the temporary addition to the industrial population of the South has to become a fixed thing. Ever since the slump in cotton hit the farmers, the Southern mill-owners have had a steady flow of agricultural workers into the mill communities. During the past fall and winter the problem of unemployment became so acute in many of the mill districts, that free employment and relief stations were opened in the largest textile centers—things heretofore unheard of around here. This day after day could be seen emancipated, ragged workers, begging for jobs and willing to work for any wage.

This was, of course, a most opportune time to discourage organization among the textile workers. The Southern mill-owners, as ever to their opportunities, took advantage of the situation, and used it with good results. In the largest textile center of the South, where this is written, scores of members of the I. W. W. were discharged and blacklisted, and hundreds of others had to deny their affiliation in order to hold their jobs. Wherever an I. W. W. local was in existence, members were discharged and intimidated until the membership was scattered, and those remaining were forced to meet in secret, and carry on an underground propaganda. Those who are acquainted with the absolute control of the mill companies over the lives of the operatives, know how far-reaching their insidious work can be, and what a task the workers have, in the face of it, to hold an organization. The work of industrial organization, at the present time, is a well-nigh impossible were it not for the fact that the South is entering a new era in the development of industrialism.

According to recent reports and observations in the cotton industry, the South must before long become the largest cotton center in the world. England and Germany, the two biggest buyers of raw cotton, as well as the largest producers of cotton cloth, have, since the war began, been totally crippled in both their export and domestic trade. Besides the inability of producing normally, the warring nations of Europe are using millions of flax and wool for the clothing of the soldiers which is fast exhausting the world's supply. Even should the war cease immediately, normal conditions in European manufacture will not obtain for a long time to come. The supply of raw cotton will be practically consumed in clothing the fighting armies. The world will be forced to fall back on cotton products. On this premise it seems that a time of tremendous activity in production will seize the Southern cotton mill.

Already some of the largest cotton mills in the South are running day and night, and absorbing the surplus labor, which the farms have dumped into the mill villages. New mills are being started all over the South, and Northern capitalists are investing heavily. The newspapers have ceased their usual cotton farmers who, in the words of one brilliant editor, have "cotton bolls for brains and cotton strings as backbones." Everywhere the anticipation of "king cotton" once more proving a savior to the South is apparent.

It is safe to assume that this coming "prosperity" for the South will not yield one iota of its blessings to the mill worker. His wages will be as low, his hours as long, his existence as wretched as ever. But he will have a job. There will be plenty of work in the cotton mills, and possibly even a scarcity of labor. The rapidly rising cost of cornmeal, and pork, and even beans, may have something to do with the temper of those who subsist on this food. The seeds that the I. W. W. has been scattering in the past two years, may find a fertile soil in the big capitalism which will grip the old South. Given the conditions of an unskilled industry, of a rapidly developing concentration of capital, of a terribly exploited proletariat class, industrial unionism seems to have a better chance than ever. It is that the I. W. W. should pay particular attention to the South. It will be called upon to do a tremendous work of agitation and organization in the "most American part of the country."

PROPOSED WESTERN TOUR FOR ELIZABETH G. FLYNN

Fellow Worker Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will make an agitation tour from New York City to the Pacific Coast providing the number of dates, and amount of mileage and expense for the trip.

Below is a list of places for which dates should be arranged:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| New York, N. Y. | Pueblo, Colo. |
| Baltimore, Md. | Salt Lake City, Utah |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | Utah |
| Baltimore, Md. | Los Angeles, Cal. |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | Fresno, Calif. |
| New Castle, Pa. | Brockton, Calif. |
| Sharon, Pa. | Brockton, Calif. |
| Youngstown, O. | Oakland, Calif. |
| Akron, O. | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Cleveland, O. | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Columbus, O. | Redding, Calif. |
| | Eureka, Calif. |
| | Portland, Oreg. |
| | St. Marys, O. |
| | Lincoln, Wash. |
| | Seattle, Wash. |
| | Toledo, O. |
| | Denver, Colo. |
| | Pullman, Ill. |
| | Rockford, Ill. |
| | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| | St. Louis, Mo. |
| | Kansas City, Mo. |
| | Minot, N. D. |
| | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| | Denver, Colo. |

Local agents are requested to advise the office of their acceptance of dates or dates at once, so that arrangements can be completed. Terms furnished on application. General Sec'y-Treas.

Latin Branch No. 7, Local 173, I. W. W. New Secretary, Vincent Carver, 1887, ex. It is not

Capitalism's Culminating Point

Roland G. Usher, in "The New Republic," comes forward with an up-to-date application of an old theory. His article, in the February 20th number of that magazine, bears the title, "America as a Cause of War" in which points out that the economic development of this country brought about the condition in the world's market, whereby Germany and other European countries were forced to expand or "blow up." Usher says in part:

"The expanding market for European produce is gone. The undeveloped territory able to absorb European population, capital, and manufactured goods to an unlimited extent has disappeared, never to return. The European monopoly of the American market, due to our own inability to manufacture, has also passed. Instead of a customer eager to buy, the European nations now find a start-up competitor, quite able to undersell them in their own markets, and whose competition is each year more dangerous than the year before. Instead of selling to the United States any surplus that they can produce, the European nations find themselves confronted annually with a larger volume of American produce in their own markets. When their eyes are once almost ask their own price, they must now rigidly reduce their profits in order to sell their output.

"Have we not here at least one cause of the scramble for colonies in expanding markets which began about 1890, when the economic independence of the United States was becoming clear? Does not the rapidity with which the United States has developed since that time explain to some extent the imperative need of expanding markets which has been the cause of the world's solution of their problem? It is to be found, and was as difficult to discover as the economic relationship between the United States and the world that had been extraordinary and unprecedented."

As we say above, this is an up-to-date application of an old theory. Just how old it is, we are unable to state; but Karl Marx, for instance, in 1867, brought it out in the form of a prophecy. Referring to the expropriation of the Irish peasants, he said: "And as appears to be the case with the Irish, they will soon discover that Ireland, with 3 1/2 millions, is still all very miserable because she is overpopulated. Therefore, her population must go yet further, that thus she may fulfill her true destiny, that of an English sheep-estate, and cattle pasture. Like all good things, this, in this world, this profitable method has its drawbacks. With the accumulation of rents in Ireland, the accumulation of the Irish in America keeps pace. The Irishman, banished by sheep and ox, re-appears on the other side of the ocean as a Fenian, and enters to the attack on the shores of the seas rises, threatening and more threatening, the young giant Republic."

Not only did this process apply to Great Britain and Ireland, but to all of Europe, as subsequent history shows. The development of European manufacture and industry, stimulated by the enormous American market, expropriated millions of peasants from the soil of Europe, making factory slaves of part at home, and carrying the rest to America to supply the needed labor power for developing this country's resources, making it in turn a manufacturing and exporting nation—an ever growing menace to the European capitalists. The theory above referred to, and which is now supported by overwhelming evidence, is this: Given the system of production for sale in a world market, and its tendency is for the productive capacity of a people to outstrip the absorptive capacity of the world-market. Under the operation of this economic law of capitalist expansion, new markets must ever be found, and on an ever larger scale, for the ever increasing surplus of manufactured goods. Hence, England's enormous colonial expansion, keeping pace with her supremacy as an industrial nation. But a snare of insurmountable proportions looms up in the pathway of this expanding industrial system—that snare is the circumstance that the world is not unlimited in size and therefore new markets on an ever larger scale are not forever to be obtained. The United States, for instance, having long been an absorber, finally becomes a disorganizer as well, emptying her own increasing surplus of manufactured goods on that world market. Later South America follows suit; South Africa comes to the front, and other portions of that same continent show signs of similar development; China and Russia are being developed; and India begins to be factors, likewise, in competition with the "more advanced" industrial nations. The scramble in the world market becomes ever more desperate, with the certainty that—carried to its logical conclusion—all the scramble for markets of production for sale, and the surplus of the system of production for sale, will be the final purpose of the human race. "By organizing industrially, we (the workers) are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

God (or rather the working class) forbid that capitalism should ever reach that culminating period! The probability that it will not, is found in the world's revolutionary labor movement, which proclaims the abolition of the system of production for sale, and the substitution of the system of production for use and enjoyment of all the good things of life, by all the producers thereof the world over. Then there can be no desperate scrambling for markets; no problem about disposing of any possible surplus; no panics or industrial depressions; no wars or economic rivalry between geographic units. The peoples will feed, clothe and shelter themselves as abundantly and satisfactorily as Nature and man's knowledge of productive processes will permit—with the powerful stimulus of co-operation in well-being as the guiding purpose of the human race. "By organizing industrially, we (the workers) are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

The Panama Fair-- Other News And Views

"See America first"--and some of the sights, not mentioned in the guide book, will astonish you.

"See America first" can't be meant for the millions of migratory workers; for they see America first (in fact long before others have arisen), last, and all the time.

"Made in America"--the prolongation of the European war.

According to Hearst, who has real estate to lose in California, is the fact that long before others have arisen), last, and all the time.

The open shop has been announced in the Eastern Ohio coal-mining district. Why not follow the announcement with one big union?

"Prosperity is on the way!"--shows a headline. It may be on the way; but it looks as if it had gone astray somewhere along the route of travel.

A railroad statistician says that Western railroad men's wages grow faster than the cost of living. Why shouldn't they? We see no objectionable reason and are disappointed to read that the statistics on which the claim is made are declared inaccurate by a representative of the men. We'd like to see wages grow until they absorb all that labor produces even if, in so doing, they retard the increase in the cost of living. And "let it be soon."

In the large Eastern newspapers, the railroads are using double column advertisements in their campaign of publicity against the full crew train law. Why not follow whether or not this is done in order to subsidize the press in favor of the companies? But we do believe that it shows the need of a workers' press, in which the workingman's side can be heard without the tremendous cost in which a counter campaign of publicity will involve the railroad men's organization. Now is the time to push the workers' press all along the line!

The reasons for expelling 5,000 Finnish revolutionists from the Socialist Party, as mentioned in Vincent St. John's article in the last issue of Solidarity, are fully and ably set forth in the special English issue of the Finnish socialist paper, "Socialist." Copies may be had by addressing "Socialist," Duluth, Minn.

Germany can now appreciate the position of the working class. Facing starvation, and with the control of its enemies, its armies are doomed to disaster and its government is humiliated. They who control the means whereby a people lives control also their lives--and destiny--individually and nationally.

If Germany's submarine warfare jeopardizes American shipping, it will also jeopardize our prosperity, based on an increasing trade balance, due to abnormal exports. On such external affairs, the happiness of a nation that is rich in every resource, except the ability to get rid of capitalism.

When Washington abjured his countrymen to avoid entangling alliances with Europe, he had politics only in mind. Could we have seen American dependence on Great Britain's mastery of the seas and its investments in the United States, he would have seen also the impossibility of an economic entanglement--an entanglement that makes this country practically one of the allies in Europe's war--an entanglement that is more real and binding, more subtle and menacing, than that which any "scrap of paper" could make possible.

Congressman Tamm, in a speech before the House, denounced the War Trust. Trust of this country, consisting of American and foreign arm and munitions and gun manufacturers. These companies, he declares, induce wars and reap enormous profits. "The armor rig," he said, "is the Bethlehem Steel Co., the Midvale Steel Co., and the Carnegie Steel Co. These three firms, exclusive of their substantial investments in trading auxiliaries, have drawn down since 1887 from the Navy Department alone contracts aggregating \$95,628,912, divided as follows: Bethlehem, \$42,221,237; Carnegie, \$32,954,777; Midvale, \$20,452,908. Remember the names." To these Tamm adds the Dupont Powder Trust, saying: "The Powder Trust has obtained contracts aggregating \$25,000,000 since 1905. From the army and navy combined the other three concerns--Bethlehem, Midvale, Carnegie--have obtained orders since 1887, exceeding \$1,000,000,000. It is said that capitalism does not want war. But there is no

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY A Tale Of A Patriot

By Victor L. Basinet.

A volcano of discontent, an eruption of madness, an earthquake of passion shakes the little New England village--there is a strike. The embers of rebellion have long been smouldering--they burst into flame and the flames spread destruction; destruction and fear, for the bosses.

It is winter time; cold and bleak and raw. The roads and fields, covered in their mantle of white express loneliness, the numbing temperature, the fog of desolation and the caw of the crow, winging his way over the dreary meadows, sounds an ominous note.

The strike--dread thing, that started only as a tiny ripple, has swollen into a stream; the stream expands into a river and the river into a torrent; it rushes upon the existing order; it batters and smashes its way along--truly a thing to be feared! Those entrenched in a position of power feel the sands shifting; once caught in the eddy of that monstrous thing, all will be lost. It must be stopped; must be dammed, somehow--anyhow! So, martial law is declared--martial law, the law of the rifle and the club, the law of those who have.

A splendid showing the boys made in their neat uniforms, with their glistening rifles, and shiny sabres. Brave boys, the bosses were proud of them (they said so) and they were proud of themselves.

A rugged fellow is Jack--fine looking, big, and broad, and strong--every inch a patriot; in fact the model of his company. His sister is one of the strikers; she's an I W W. They are conducting the strike, they're a bad lot--damn 'em! But he can account for his sister; she's a woman and women are fools. They don't understand things; that is, none of the big things--they were made for small stuff.

Of course he understood; he knew all about the strike; all about the I W W; its history and its methods; he understood it, thoroughly--his boss had explained it to him. Yes, he understood; he was a man; a man of intellect; a law abiding citizen; he was cool and calm, not swayed by cheap, maudlin sentiment. He loved his God and his country and his flag. He was a patriot!

Tonight Jack will picket a cross-road and preserve law and order. The strikers must not be out after dark--'tis the law and he will uphold it. When night comes strikers must be in their houses and he will see that they are.

He will stand alone at the cross road, in the cold, peering into the darkness; naught will escape him; he will obey; he will do his duty, like a soldier and a patriot.

In one of the humble cottages there is a bright light burning; two little boys are playing soldier, scampering and capering about; a daughter is trying to read; every now and then, bombarded by a cannonball in the form of a cushion; a mother is busy knitting, humming some of the staid old-fashioned hymns the while.

Suddenly the lamp on the table burns low, flickers, sputters and goes out. The little ones laugh, the mother utters an exclamation of impatience; the young man says, "The wind is blowing out the oil can. Gaining that receptacle it is found to be empty. But no matter, she will run over to Mrs. -- and borrow a little, just for tonight.

With a shawl over her head she goes out into the night; it is a night quite hard and the wind is blowing strong, making fluffy drifts and weird noises. With head bent down she scurries along the roadway, intent upon her mission, unconscious of danger.

But Jack is a good soldier; he is alert. What is that moving along the road in the shadow of the trees? He holds his rifle in readiness and watches and listens. There it is again! 'Tis a man, very likely a striker; probably a foreigner, a damned I W W. He shows a contemptuous smile; that's the wind; he's the wind and the traveler hear them not. Again the command, but the vanishing form does not stop.

Comes then the crack of a rifle, a flash of flame, a stifled cry--the dull thud of a falling body--silence. With an exclamation of triumph the young man runs forward. He is thrilled, his lust for blood is satisfied; he has achieved his first kill! He has protected property; has upheld the law; has risked his life--has obeyed--he is a hero! He will be honored, revered, rewarded!

He reaches the spot--'tis not a man--'tis a woman. 'Tis dark, very dark, and snowing; he cannot see her face. With feverish haste he hunts for a match. He scratches one on his rifle butt, and holds it close to the prostrate form; the pale yellow flame kindles and sheds its tiny glow upon a shawl covered head. Cautiously he pulls back the covering and looks into the face--Oh, God! God!--Sister!

The relief watch reaches the cross roads and finds no one there. A couple of rifle shots, a hasty search, and one of the party stumbles over two frozen bodies, partly covered with snow, the body of a young man and clasped in his arms a girl whose head had been pierced with a rifle ball. Her life blood has smeared his countenance--their lips are pressed together.

The bodies of the boy and girl have long been at rest. The little boys have grown to manhood and pursue life's dreary way. An old woman, with silver hair, furrowed brow and trembling hands, sits alone in a dingy room in an asylum. For years she has sat in silence--knitting with a piece of string and a whittled stick.

Ever she asks if the oil has come; ever she asks the return of her boy--her patriot.

To Harvest Workers

By E. W. Latchem

Several articles have appeared in Solidarity of late dealing with the much talked of "migratory worker." This is as it should be, if we intend to organize the "floater" successfully. The harvesters' convention will soon be in session in Kansas City, and all intend to participate at the convention or work in the harvest this coming summer should be taking a critical survey of all previous migratory labor struggles, with a view to learn mistakes made and avoid a repetition if possible.

From the standpoint of a complete tie-up, the Canadian Northern Railroad Construction Workers strike of 7,000 in March, 1912, was a success. But the "spring fever" or something of the kind seemed to get hold of most of the strikers, and by May there were not enough members on the job for picket duty, while those who were left were either jailed or deported, and the strike was called off with only enough members to hold a skeleton of an organization together until members from elsewhere "blew in" and commenced the work of reorganization at great odds, with few or no members to aid camp delegates, and with hostile contractors who still held the strike and their losses of the spring before still fresh in their minds.

As indirect results of the strike wages went up from a minimum of \$2.00 to a minimum of \$2.75 for common labor, and most camps put up after reorganization began had floors in their ranging from two feet to two feet from the ground, while before the strike a camp with floors was hard to find.

Camp delegates working on bridges 6 and 7 at Ashcroft, B. C. forced the contractors to pay time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays; for carpenters and others employed. These are only part of the results gained by the strike.

By a careful study of this and other struggles of migratory workers, it can easily be seen that what little was gained was not

(Continued On Page Four Cols. 1 and 2)

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GRAND UNION OF TRANSPORT WORKERS

(Continued From Page 1)

get the goods. The Panama Canal is in full operation. Five-sixths of the tonnage passing through the great ditch in the transatlantic service...
Every shipyard on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is working to its utmost capacity turning out new bottoms. New contracts are being let daily. Surely this must point to a great revival of the industry during the coming summer.

In New York, thanks to the Seamen's Mission, over one-half the seafaring people of that port have been gathered in and around its half million dollar slave market. What a chance for propaganda and organization with a minimum expenditure of energy.

The longshoremen of Philadelphia are extremely restless and look forward to a summer of renewed activity along agitation and organization lines.

The longshoremen of Baltimore have for some time been making overtures to the union and have already asked for recognition. The Gulf Coast has been cleared for action by the recent disintegration of the different craft unions.

Before this year is over it is probable that a new revolutionary international among the Marine Transport Workers of the different countries. After this war is over a new International Working Class Movement MUST be organized...

The M. T. W. unions of South America, particularly those of Argentina and Cuba, are assured in the new International Sweden and Ireland...
The M. T. W. unions of South America, particularly those of Argentina and Cuba, are assured in the new International Sweden and Ireland have already taken the lead...

Such then is the task awaiting us. Organization of the industry, not only in our own country, but also to take the initiative and push the work of forming a new International. Opportunity knocks at our door.

Organize the industry, not only in our own country, but also to take the initiative and push the work of forming a new International.

TO HARVEST WORKERS

(Continued From Page 3)

because they were "nomadic workers of the West" embodying the very spirit of the I. W. W.—but were gained in spite of it. Some members of the traveling party of some of the western workers for a revolutionary spirit.

Others make the mistake of keeping their local in the "jungles" and holding out for higher wages, while the "scissors-bill" is doing the work of setting the pay.

If we want results in the harvest fields this coming summer, we will have a secretary at each central point in the best fields and also have temporary secretaries at points of advantage.

As to the tactics to be used they can best be decided by those who are face to face with the difficulty to be met.

The situation in the harvest fields last year was such as to make the harvest workers open for organization, but the I W W was not prepared to meet the conditions as they existed.

If we've all got our shoulders to the wheel and pull together in the coming harvest we may expect good results, but if we allow things to go in the haphazard way of last year, we shall be letting a good opportunity go by.

Members on the job should write for credentials and supplies instead of for a camp delegate as is the general custom.

WE NEED MORE JOB DELEGATES AND YOU MAY AS WELL BE ONE AS THE OTHER FELLOW.

If more members will take hold and do for themselves, we will get better results and have less kick about what the "other fellow" did or did not do.

Coffeyville, Kansas.

"Trial of a New Society" WANTED AGITATORS-In Portland, Oregon, to speak on the Portland. Terms, 50 per cent of all literature sales. No irresponsibles or hot air merchants need apply. Our speakers must confine their talks to the problems that directly confront the workers.—Frank Cady, Sec'y, 809 Davis St.

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IF YOU receive copies of this paper by mail they are paid for and no bills will follow. Some friend has taken advantage of our Special Five Week Introductory Subscription Offer, and has paid for sending you the paper for this period.

LEGISLATIVE BEANS FORDES MOINES' UNEMPLOYED

(Special to Solidarity)

The St. Louis City Propaganda League's performance of the last three weeks are an example to all locals, of what can be achieved by men who say, "I will do it." It is an example of the loyalty, the principle of a class conscious labor organization in making concerted efforts and dollars and cents.

When the trouble between the city and the Propaganda League had moved in two days. There was \$20 for a desk, money for chairs, money for water, money for heating, money for rent, and money for food. It was a complete psychological depression.

Some organizations would have given up their lives and prayed. The I W W stood on their feet and with the aid of their own initiative and energy, they have now secured for the boys a new home in Jig time.

The boys who were taken care of for the boys, as they began to mutter names of estates, real and imaginary. Drove the boys out of the hall and had the boys' furniture packed and sent to the house in Jig time.

Such is the task awaiting us. Organization of the industry, not only in our own country, but also to take the initiative and push the work of forming a new International.

Organize the industry, not only in our own country, but also to take the initiative and push the work of forming a new International.

EVERY SAY "CANT" IN SIOUX CITY

(Special to Solidarity)

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CALIFORNIA OIL FIELDS

(Special to Solidarity)

Perhaps a few words on industrial conditions in the oil fields of California. However, I find it extremely difficult to find any real progress, progress, paragraph, or epigram, sufficiently comprehensive, with which to express the "dead end" of things here. Suffice it to say that "Podunk" is a term that will never be used here. Suffice it to say that "Podunk" is a term that will never be used here.

Circulation Statement

Previously reported loss - 85

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'Subs as long as we work', 'Loss for the week', and 'Total loss to date'.

It is the nature of the present depression in California is by no means a general one. There is no immediate prospect of any opening up in the oil fields, and even a confirmed job-lover reaches the limit of endurance eventually.

I refer to the fact that no effort is being made to reach this class of slave, by distributing circulars, pamphlets, etc., in the bunkhouses of the different leases.

In conclusion I would state that the depression in California is by no means a general one. There is no immediate prospect of any opening up in the oil fields, and even a confirmed job-lover reaches the limit of endurance eventually.

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I. W. W. Preamble

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and poverty are inflicted upon the working people and the few who make the same suffer are the only ones who think 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 means of production, and abolish the wage system.

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of producers must be organized, the workers must be organized, the workers must be organized, the workers must be organized.

The conditions can be changed and the laborer can free himself from the capitalist's exploitation in such a way that all his members in any one industry or craft, can strike any one, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is in any one industry or craft, thus making an injury one an injury to all.

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