

GOOD WORK OF A. W. O. IN DAKOTA HARVEST

I. W. W. Taking in Many Members Even at the Start, and Prospects Good for Getting Strong Organization.

(Special to Solidarity)

North Dakota harvest is about started in many places, and others will start the coming week. The railroad companies have distributed thousands of wage scales throughout the country for the North Dakota harvest, signed by the immigration agents of the Great Northern and the Soo line. The state wages are averaging \$2.50, with Minot and a couple of other districts at \$3; but there are about 25 towns where they put wages at \$2.00, and one place at \$1.50 for a day's harvest work. Who says the railroad corporations are not helping the farmers? The Great Northern owns tens of thousands of acres of farm land, and they are directly interested in cheap farm labor. The railroads are also shipping men west to flood the market for the farmers. And why shouldn't they?

"Stickups" are working overtime around Minot; four jobs in three days and there's no work there. Imagine what it will be when the harvest hands come in with their little stakes! "Hands up" on one hand and "Hands up" on the other, all over. Will the authorities try to stop this? Oh, no! What for? To hell with the harvest hands; the less they get the cheaper they will work, so let's keep them broke. The town authorities are the slugging committee and mouthpieces for the railroaders and farmers' alliance, and so long as the stickups don't murder or rob any of that class, it's all right. All stickups have to do is to holler, "That's an I. W. W.," and he can do anything he wants to, as far as the authorities are concerned. We are not, therefore, depending upon the authorities to protect us.

The authorities in Minot are trying to stir up trouble; they have been arresting men by the dozens to try and sidetrack the I. W. W. agitation, so our boys would accept the challenge and engage in a fight with them instead of getting out into the harvest fields and on the threshing rigs. But the boys give them the merry ha, ha, and won't fall for the game, although one of our men was recently supped up by them—they "playfully" playing "Yankee Doodle" on his head with their caps. Our boys served warning that if this was continued some fellows were going to play "Yankee Doodle" on the threshing machines out in the fields, as well as noosing wages. Working with music is fine. It enlivens the tedious work in the fields, and is very inspiring and encouraging, especially in relation to higher wages and less hours.

North Dakota is as hot as hell, can be especially around Minot and all I. W. W.'s are cautioned to be wise and on the alert. Don't carry too much money. I. W. W. men can send same to W. T. Nef, 232 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., or William D. Hayward, 164 West Washington St., Room 307, Chicago, Ill., for safe keeping. Always use post office money orders for this purpose, making them payable to either of the above mentioned parties.

Jack Law was arrested in Omaha last week, but was turned loose next day. He was arrested while trying to get a bunch to line up in the Agricultural Workers' Organization; when the bill saw that Jack was getting some of the former got sore and pinched him before he could get the rest. Law alone got 19 new members last week.

Frank Burdick, who was in jail at Pratt, is now out, and was in Kansas City about a week ago.

The circuit inaugurated by the A. W. O. between Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City, is proving successful so far. Good results. It is systematizing agitation. Change of speakers is made weekly.

The Agricultural Workers' Organization got about 250 new members so far this month, which is good. Receipts over \$1,200 ago; 85 new members taken in Saturday, August 21st. All aboard for 400 new members for the month of August. It's easy now.

Kansas has still a few delegates working, and new members are coming in from there yet.

Nebraska is getting results also; wages in some sections are \$3.00 and over, as there are bunches of wobblies scattered through now, as the work is well under way. Threshing will start next week and the latter part of this week.

Those of you who read this, and are not yet members of the Agricultural Workers' Organization, are invited to join us at once, and help make this union—a power. Initiation is \$2. Dues 50 cents a month. There are over 120 delegates in the harvest fields, and you can do business with them. Make them show their delegates' credentials, and it will be O. K. Office of A. W. O. is at 232 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Line up. Now is the time. ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Local 179, Branch 1, has moved to 250 E. 71st St., New York. Regular meetings are held every Tuesday night. All fellow workers passing through New York are urged to come up and get acquainted. We have spacious reading rooms, and good literature on hand. Club rooms always open. All rebels welcome—J. D. Carlisle, Secy.

Local 577, I. W. W., Des Moines, Iowa, has moved to 2246 Elizabeth avenue. Hereafter all mail intended for Local 577, should be addressed to the secretary at Box 26, Madison Place Station, or to 2246 Elizabeth avenue—F. J. Pierce, Secy.

NEW YORK CENTRAL BODY SUSPENDS GARMENT WORKERS

Acting On Orders From Gompers, C. F. U. Drops Hundred Thousand Workers From Its Roll.

(N. Y. American, Aug. 22)

One hundred thousand members of the Hebrew labor unions which refused to obey the mandate of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to expel the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, were expelled yesterday by the Central Federation of Union.

This action, taken by Gompers' order, was a result, he said, of an attempt by East Side labor leaders, acting through the Federation, to imbue the Federation with Socialism.

According to Gompers, the activity of Socialist leaders so intense as to assume the appearance of a rebellion against the Federation and to threaten seriously the welfare of that organization.

Gompers always has been opposed to the domination of Federation councils by Socialists or to any union in the Federation going on record, directly or otherwise, as favoring Socialism.

The most influential of these Socialists are the members of the Federation council by East Side labor leaders among the members of the Hebrew labor unions he has long regarded as a menace to be crushed, but his denunciations, it is said, have been met with defiance.

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On motion of Benjamin Crossman, delegate to the Central Federation of Union, it was agreed yesterday to give the Hebrew unions a chance to return to the fold by their members agreeing to expel the Socialists. The Central Federation of Union is among those expelled.

Gompers' action is said to have the strong support of the rank and file of the American Federation throughout the country and also of the Central Federation of Union. This was indicated by the prompt action taken by that body yesterday.

The suspension was the chief topic of conversation among the Federation members here yesterday, opinion differing as to whether the Hebrew organizations would take advantage of the chance offered them to repudiate the insurrectionists and thus regain standing.

It is expected that powerful efforts will be made by leaders of the socialist element, among whom Abraham Cahane, an East Side resident, is the most prominent, to induce the Hebrew unions to stand pat.

A formal declaration of secession from the American Federation and the formation of a rival federation, avowedly socialist, is considered not unlikely.

On April 24th, 1914, more than one year ago, there occurred the barbarous massacre of innocent women and children of Ludlow.

In response to an order to "shoot everything that moves" these helpless human beings were driven the rats into cellars or pits which had been dug beneath the tents as safe retreats from stray shots with which they had become familiar. These tent houses were looted and burned over their heads by gunmen enlisted as militiamen, and paid by operators who furnished machine guns and cartridges for this crowding infamy of Rockefeller greed.

Hundreds of dollars worth of liquor were confiscated by these gunmen. Private dwellings and business places of a number of persons connected with the strike controversy were looted and demolished entirely, and an unspeakable condition. When this terrible battle (7) was over, 25 tent-colonists and 8 militiamen were dead. Among this number of murdered miners was Louis Tikas, an educated Greek, a graduate of Athens University. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability, always a leader and fearless in doing what he believed to be right. He was devoted to the miners and their cause, and by his kind and thoughtful actions and selfless generosity, he endeared himself to every member of the tent colony. He was a little child when he was captured while going to the rear of a little child when he heard crying. That he was deliberately beaten and murdered while being held

HOSTILITY OF MINOT "POWERS"

Harvest Hands Arrested for Vagrancy, Unless They Register Immediately at Police Station Employment Bureau

(Special to Solidarity)

Minot, D., Aug. 16.

The landowner is getting rather hostile around this part of the harvesting. The junkies are being raided and kicked over by the lack-eyes of the master class. Of course it is business to not let the thousands of men coming through here cook their own food, but let all money flow into the robbing restaurants in this great harvest area.

Those who are making the men register for a job in the police station. And if you don't register immediately when you arrive, you are liable to get ten days work on the city streets. Thus, we were a bunch who got that reputation last night about one o'clock. There were nine of us altogether, of whom Fellow Worker 4 (see the delegate from Detroit, Mich.) was the only one they will let us all go in three or four days.

The rumor is also going around that there are at least three threatening in this vicinity who want to do jobs. So we were that Mr. Sab Cat is slowly bringing home the goods. We can rest assured that they will do it, and we have enough trouble in the past, and now see they had make them pay our fares up here next year, or else harvest their own grain.

For the bunch, NILS H. HANSON, Editor of the American Federationist, writes himself, are R. J. Blaine, P. W. Goebel, Ben McClung, J. Hamilton, and Stuart W. Miller and Robert Hillman.

WHO ARE TEAMSTERS? ICEMEN? BILLPOSTERS? COFFEE SALESMEN?

A Bit of A. F. of L. Humor

Beneath the half-brotherly spirit at the Detroit Federation of Labor meeting Wednesday night came lines were drawn, and the men were divided into a little semi-serious comedy.

The name came about because the tea and coffee salesmen, who sell from the wagons they drive, wanted to secede from the teamsters' union. The icemen, who wear blue shirts and get up at a scandalous hour every morning, don't want to break company with the tea and coffee vendors, who wear white shirts and give the teamsters' union a sort of a "front" so to speak. And the icemen said so.

"As long as they drive a wagon they're teamsters," said one, while the chairman pondered for a moment.

"Don't we come under the class of salesmen?" asked the indignant parent of the tea and coffee salesmen.

"I guess we don't," he said, in answering his own question, "but I'll tell you just what we do. We sell loaves of bread for the teamsters' union, don't we?" More than that we get a dividend and a commission on the bread we sell. But, we're still teamsters."

During all the argument against the tea and coffee salesmen and the icemen and tea man are not to gather in the same meeting room, the tea and coffee salesmen said little. They are not exactly certain of the strength of their position and the icemen are an icemen.

But the billposter was there Wednesday night and although it's only a rumor it's said that the icemen and the tea man are not to gather in the same meeting room, the tea and coffee salesmen said little. They are not exactly certain of the strength of their position and the icemen are an icemen.

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"Do you mean to say that because I drive a horse from Millard to

TROUBLES OF THE LIBBY CANNERY AND SLAVES OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

A Typical Slave Pen of the Worst Kind, in Which California Canned Goods Are Produced.

The Libby cannery in Sacramento employs between 350 and 400 girls and about 100 men, and they are about the most ignorant bunch of slaves that the Lord ever sent on earth to be contended with.

The superintendent is known by the name of Van Eaton; he is a very nice, over-the-hill fellow, with his hair over-the-hill face and also the bumps in front, which shows that his stomach has not touched his backbone in some time.

AS to wages, the women were paid 10 cents for cutting a box of apricots, with a lot of extra work on them that if we could get it, we could get 10 cents except those for pie purposes.

The daily wages in apricots, working from 6:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M., ranged from 40 cents to 50 cents. On plums they pay 2 cents for stemming a 50-pound box; they put girls between the ages of 12 and 18 years on this work; they had those girls on strawberries first, for which they pay 15 cents per crate. They let the girls work two days on plums; making from 20 to 30 cents per day, then put them on strawberries, at which they make from 75c to \$1.05 per day. The women will not work to scrub on themselves by telling them that if we could get it, we could get 10 cents except those for pie purposes.

The women are now working on peaches, for which they get 10 cents a box, and every peach must be cut just right; the floor ladies working company makes—if a piece of fruit is not cut to suit here she will sometimes run to one of the higher boys and he will come to the cutter and give her a half hour's lecture on how to do it. The women are not allowed to have an Italian woman to look after; if she catches a woman washing knives or fat in a washbasin, leaving washwater in a basin or leaving papers or anything on the floor, she will take your number and you are fined a dollar. She even had the nerve ask some of the girls to work upstairs.

The men are paid 20 cents an hour put in, give one-third of their pay 17%; and some 12 1/2 cents per hour.

AN INDIANA EXPERIENCE IN HARVESTING OATS

On July 19, 1915, in Chicago, we received satisfactory evidence that men were wanted at \$3 per day and found to harvest oats in the region of Sheldon, Ill. At noon on the 19th we were told to this town and found plenty of reports, but very little food to eat. The little being at \$2.00 and found for a day or so at one work, that little being at \$2.00 and found for a day or so at one place. However, reports were that men were wanted at Kentland, Ind., six miles east at \$4.00 per day and found, and we went thither early in the morning of the 22nd.

We were told at Kentland that a farmer named Frank Wilson needed about three men. We walked three miles on the "south-west road" to Wilson's place. After a parley in the field we were hired at \$3 per day of 10 hours, board and lodging, to shock oats for a very few days, with a promise of work at \$2 and found during the threshing later.

Farmer Wilson had a "speedup" man in his regular hired thing. This party set us a terrific pace. We refused to take the hint, as we had been warned by harvest hands and disinterested farmers not to "kill it" the first day and be unable to get work for the remainder. We started at 9 o'clock that morning and worked harder than common sense would warrant until about 5 P. M., at which time Wilson left his binder, walked over to us and summarily discharged us all for being slow and doing bad work. He agreed to pay us \$1.95 each for the six and one-half hours we had each put in, give us supper and call it square.

We went to the house and awaited the boss' arrival at 7 P. M., at which time he announced that he had thought it over and decided to give us supper and \$1.00 each. We refused the money and declined to eat with him. He said he would be in town that evening (Kentland) and would leave the case to any fair-minded man for settlement. We agreed to meet him in the presence of the city marshal, and walked to town.

That evening the marshal, whose name was given as Bob Monroe, introduced us to J. H. Mock, local justice of the peace, who volunteered to help us. We induced Wilson to meet us in a grocery store, where the matter was left finally to Justice Mock to hear and decide. The justice decided Wilson should pay our demands. Wilson refused. The justice as well as Cunningham, a local lawyer, told us that if we could not get a bond, which might be as high as \$20, to guarantee the cost of suing, and that he could not issue a summons on Wilson without seeing the money. He advised us to go home from Millard to

(Continued On Page Four Cols. 1 and 2)

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GENERAL OFFICE: F. H. LITTLE, M. J. WELSH, A. C. CHIST, J. J. ETTORE, Gen. Organizer, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly

After The Harvest--What?

Our readers have no doubt followed with much interest to date, the progress and development of the Agricultural Workers' Organization, formed in Kansas City last April. "Old-timers," especially, will be gratified over the results so far achieved; and no one will doubt just how long the organization has been on the right track. The Monthly Bulletin from the General Office of the I. W. W. just out, suggests that in view of the successful work of the A. W. O., similar methods should be adopted for the lumber, mining and other migratory workers' industries.

The suggestion is worth more than a passing notice, and again brings forth the question that was raised before the formation of the A. W. O.: How may we best attack the problem of organizing the migratory workers in general? It was suggested at that time, that the scope of the new organization be made comprehensive enough to include all migratory or seasonal workers, with a national office or headquarters open the year around, as a sort of clearing house for the finances of the organization; a center of communication; and a base of operations for the actual work of organization and the functioning of the economic organization must occur at the point of contact with the different industries—that is, by and through the job groups. In the course of time, permanent local organizations of non-migratory workers could be established, and the organization develop logically into a National Industrial Union, or several such.

In view of the manifest success of the A. W. O., this suggestion seems ripe for consideration once more. The harvest is just over. The new and old members of the A. W. O. are at it again, and who are migratory—will scatter to other places and to other jobs. Unless the office is kept open, and its scope extended to embrace these same workers on other migratory jobs, they will have no course except either to join some mixed local, or staying just where they are until next harvest, if they return for the harvest. Ten years' observations and experience with mixed locals justify the writer in concluding that most of the new members will be lost to the organization—unless the organization follows them to their new jobs.

This is a serious matter and should be given serious attention by every I. W. W. rebel. The enthusiasm of old and new members for the A. W. O. is not to be explained on the basis that a new broom sweeps clean. It is not merely "something new" that attracted them. It was rather the realization that here at last was an organization that connected them definitely with their job and their activity on that job. "Ideals" and "opinions" attract some; but without the steady influence of industrial experience, mere "ideals" and "opinions" tend to degenerate into arguments about the unknown and into general "freshness" that drive away sober-minded workers who are looking for action toward better conditions. The mixed local, as we have often pointed out, develops this freshness, which interferes with its recruiting value, and is an illusion anyway, and eventually undermines its power and influence as a propaganda instrument also.

What we must have is a proper division of labor between propaganda and organization, and specialization and co-ordination of efforts. Let the mixed locals (if they cannot be changed immediately into Propaganda Leagues) attend to the general propaganda and distribution of literature in the cities where they are located; and let the recruiting migratory workers be strictly on the basis of the industry, as in the case of the A. W. O. In this way, propaganda will tend to become more definitely industrial and improve in educational value; while actual organization in relation to the job will proceed on an ever-expanding scale. Financial difficulties will grow less and less, both at the General Office, and throughout the subordinate parts of the organization, which in turn will react favorably in attracting a larger membership all along the line. The I. W. W. will become more than a dream; it will truly expand into the One Big Union of the working class.

What do you say, harvest workers and others, who have taken part in the progress of the A. W. O., or watched it from the outside with increasing enthusiasm? Are we going forward, with the understanding of how, and the determination, to form an industrial organization, or are we going to fall back into the mixed local rut? It is up to you.

"Revolutionizing" The A. F. of L.

Once more, "boring from within" the American Federation of Labor, has received a black eye. We refer to the recent suspension of 100,000 members of the different clothing workers' organizations of New York City from the Central Federated Union of that city, at the instigation of President Gompers of the A. F. of L. It matters not what the "boring" was for the purpose of making political socialists, as the capitalist press state; or for the purpose of changing the form of the garment workers' organizations from craft to industrial, as others claim—the fact remains, that "boring" gets a setback in this instance in exactly the same manner in which it has failed hitherto in other instances.

The A. F. of L. being primarily a "skilled" or "privileged" workers' organization, is logically controlled from the top down. The "skilled" workers are in the habit of considering themselves apart from the rest of the working class. Their wage scales, hours of labor, and general "craft" conditions, in their conception, have nothing to do with those of the growing mass of the "unskilled." Such terms (more or less contemptuous) as "laborers," "helpers," "assistants," "helpers in short" are applied to the latter. To allow this mass of unskilled to have its way in the movement of "organized labor," would be to destroy all the advan-

tages age skilled workers have gained through decades of struggles by ourselves, and by "collective bargaining" with the bosses and our trading of political favors with the politicians. It would be detrimental if not fatal, to our continued success, either to allow the socialists in our ranks to change our non-partisan attitude, or our tactics towards our employers.

Thus obvious the official caste in the A. F. of L., and, having gained obvious advantages for a good-sized minority of "privileged" workers, they have perfected their machine for controlling their organization in the above-mentioned manner, they are not likely to change of their own accord, or be seriously influenced by any amount of clamor of political socialists or "syndicalist" borers from within. What bothers the caste of craft union officials more than anything else is the possible development of what they call "dual" unionism from the outside. Some of them are shrewd enough to see that should the unskilled ignore the A. F. of L. altogether, and proceed to organize according to their interests and on their own initiative, the jig would be up. The power and dominance of such an organization of the unskilled, would quickly overshadow that of the craft unions of "skilled," and the latter would find it more and more difficult to strike "good bargains" with the employers, to the mutual advantage of the latter and of the "privileged" workers of the craft unions. The latter would see every advantage for themselves in parleying with a union officialdom devoid of influence in "restraining the mass."

This explains the A. F. of L. official hatred of the I. W. W., which latter organization Gompers said must "not be mentioned in the same breath with the A. F. of L." It also explains why the 100,000 garment workers of New York were suspended—by coquetting with the political socialists and the advocates of "closer amalgamation," these New York members of the A. F. of L., are impairing the cordial relations of the craft union officialdom with the employers' association. "Collective bargaining" was at stake, and Gompers himself has said that unless this principle of "collective bargaining" is adhered to under all circumstances, the thirty years' efforts of the labor movement would no longer be the craft movement. The chief tenets of "collective bargaining"—whether expressed in words or not—is for the official caste to use its controlling power in the organization to keep the mass from becoming revolutionary. "Boring from within" will continue to be sat down on, even at the cost of 100,000 members occasionally.

There should now be none so blind as not to see that the revolutionary union movement must be developed outside of the American Federation of Labor, and that the industrial organization of the unskilled or machine proletariat—and that the revolution will overtake the A. F. of L. only when the unskilled have learned to stand upon their own feet and have come to dominate the labor movement through the control of their own, not the employers' industry. The suspension of the garment workers vindicates the soundness of the I. W. W. position once again, and shows the waste of time and the futility of "boring from within."

Sheriff Kinkaid Defends The Flag!

For God and Country!
The Stars and Stripes forever,
The Red Flag never!

Dr. Johnson's definition of patriotism: "The last refuge of a scoundrel." The Sheriff's epitomized the actions of the Standard Oil-Hudson County Sheriff Twenty years have elapsed since the order "Fire!" by the Luzerne County Sheriff, causing the death of seventeen miners, won for him from the capitalist press "All hail the Sheriff of Luzerne!" The suspension of the actions of the capitalist strong-arm man have won for him "Ave O, Kinkaid!" from the capitalist press, and even "students of social problems."

Two representatives of the Industrial Relations Commission have reported: "The strike was broken by Sheriff Eugene Kinkaid, who first overawed and disorganized the strikers by assaulting and arresting one of their leaders, and then strengthened his control over them by promising to use his influence to obtain an increase in wages and by arresting thirty of the armed guards at the Tiffin water plant. One of the guards had pointed a gun at Sheriff Kinkaid's head while in ignorance of his identity.

"The Sheriff then assaulted him (Baly, strike leader), knocked him down and beat him viciously. He placed Baly under arrest and put him in the Bayonne jail. The Sheriff then went over to the strikers. The strikers' leaders were traitors and the company would grant them an increase within ten days after they returned to work, and so the strike was broken."

After the above was printed the press hurried to state that Sheriff Kinkaid would reply to Walsh's attack by writing to the New York Times, Oct. 19th, we are informed: "Strike-Smasher Kinkaid replies to Walsh's attack. And then we are told that 'Presented before the University Forum of America, New York City, by Dr. Alexander Cumming, President of the Forum, as the next Governor of New York, the following was read:

"What action I took with Baly was taken after I found he was not an employee, and if the two investigators had acted as Baly did they would have received the same as he did at my hands.

"I am not particularly concerned whether my course had the approval of the above Board, or whether the report which I reported the Standard Oil Company won the strike," "but I will say that the officials of that company kept every promise they made to me and the fact that the employees now are receiving ten per cent more than they did before the strike is active cause of the employees' approval of my course."

Just after he had explained that he ended the strike by "calm reasoning and not by terrorization," the Sheriff said on several occasions when the newspapers thought he had played for dramatic effect they were slightly in error. Revolvers.

"Take the instance when I addressed the strikers in John Mydosh's Hall, the day before the men went back to work. The papers reported that my having two deputies holding an American flag in front of me was a grandstand play.

"Upon this do our great men lead and grow great. The Sheriff recalled to reporters that "it was just six years ago Tuesday that he and four other men had asked Woodrow Wilson of Princeton to accept the nomination for Governor."

We refer and then the kind of critics who are always anxious and worried that the I. W. W. is violent.

J. J. ETTORE

To All I. W. W. Locals

We would like to ask Locals there is another reason why we are so anxious to discuss ways and means to again bring into the field the Polish paper "Solidarnosc." This is a very important matter, as there are many Polish workers battling for their rights in Europe, and they must stick together, with the idea that they party stand together at the ballot box, not on the job. All we want to do is to give them a start, and they will keep the ball a-rolling. When they once get the right idea, they surely will stick to it.

J. SKOWRON

One Big Union--Fore-runner Of The Co-operative Commonwealth

The human race advanced from savagery to its present complex social organization by conquering its natural environment, and by the creation of artificial conditions and environments. This power to create for himself artificial environments is the thing which serves to sharply differentiate man from the lower forms of animal life, which, when their environment becomes unfavorable, are replaced by others equipped to function under changed conditions.

Progress began by a conquest over nature and the development of those industrial arts which serve to satisfy the fundamental material wants of the race. The most influential of these artificial conditions created at an early stage of development was the institution of private property. The stronger or more cunning men by appropriating to themselves at first the land and its increments, and later the tools of production, became the rulers of the race, and at certain epochs, owners of both the bodies and the labor power of masses of their fellows who performed for them the work of production. Private ownership of land, of natural opportunities, and of the implements of production, carries with it the power of enslavement, in one of the early history of industrial progress many changes have taken place in the relations between the various classes arising in society because of the mode of holding property. Skilled artisans at certain periods enjoyed a large measure of independence, and the possession of the largest part of the products of their labor, because they owned the simple tools with which they worked, and the intricate processes which capitalism has developed today has devised for skinning the producer, did not exist. The condition of the unskilled worker has seldom been better than during the years when war, famine or pestilence diminished his numbers to such an extent as to cause a great demand for his labor. But the development of the industrial processes of production, distribution and communication, until the last century never reached the point where, as today, the possibility of the development of the development of the human faculties and the full enjoyment of nature in all its manifold forms, became the heritage of the entire race. In the earlier time the margin of exploitation of the worker was smaller, and the possessing classes of 2000 years ago, judged by present-day standards of health, were to use the language of the street—mostly "pikers."

So great has been the conquest of mankind over nature, and so wonderful the advances in the mechanical arts, chemistry, and allied sciences, and the concentration of the ownership of land and the means of production, that the luxury of life, has now become easy to an extent undreamed of in the boyhood days of the oldest living man. The productive power of one worked, augmented by machinery, has been increased in many industries more than a hundred fold within the last century.

The toilers who with hand and brain wrought this wonderful advance, have not developed the free civilization this made possible, for paralleling this plethoric production has come the modern industrial wage slavery, and the concentration of most of the world's wealth in the hands of a few.

More modern slavery differs from the ancient form of chattel slavery in that the modern slave holder, instead of owning the chattel body, owns and controls the use of his labor power, and is not required to provide him with adequate food, shelter, and clothing. The great increase of the productivity of the power of labor is more and more lessening the demand for it, and has created a large unemployed class which competes with the employed for work, thus forcing wages to the minimum, and making the control of labor power easier for the capitalist. The power of the toilers who with hand and brain wrought this wonderful advance, has not developed the free civilization this made possible, for paralleling this plethoric production has come the modern industrial wage slavery, and the concentration of most of the world's wealth in the hands of a few.

In the place of the smaller capitalist, and what is commonly termed "middle class," there is arising a small army of capitalist retainers, consisting of more highly paid wage slaves connected with industry chiefly in a capacity of superintendence, or in the middle professions and technical arts. This class forms a sort of Praetorian Guard for the protection of the master class (who are being withdrawn from active participation in the processes of industry) against the uprising of the working class, and by its influence hinders working class solidarity. They exist in the craft unions, among the army of tradesmen and small farmers of the "peanut" order, but though some statisticians seek to class them as capitalists or middle class for the sake of preventing a diffusion of the knowledge of the growing concentration of wealth, the condition of this class is only a step away from that of the vast army of "peanut" order "wage slaves." This class of "shoe string" capitalists, however, like the highly paid wage slave spoken of above, is for most part the dupe and ready tool of the ruling class.

The capitalist class has so identified itself with the product created for it by the working class that it imagines itself to be the flower of civilization and the last word in the evolutionary process. This state of mind is capitalist class consciousness, and when analyzed, appears to be simply the substitution of surplus values in the place of human values as a standard for judging human worth.

Capital has been variously defined, but in the last analysis it may be stated to be any considerable aggregation of things having a social value used in the processes of production. All things having value are the result of the force of nature or the application of human labor of hand or brain to things in a state of nature. Hence, capital, in so far as it is the result of the application of labor power to things in a state of nature, represents simply stored up labor power, and, under the capitalist system of production, and distribution, unpaid labor—robbery of the producing class.

The working or producing class is the sole saving element in human society, because it is the only class having an incentive for, and the power to accomplish, a change from private ownership of the necessary material means of human existence and happiness.

That a struggle is going on in society between the owning, or capitalist class, and the working, or producing class, was for a long time denied by the former. Today the class struggle is pretty generally admitted by the latter, but more often inferentially by the advocacy of co-operation between the employer and employe, and profit sharing—sometimes called "giving labor its fair share," but really giving it industrial soothing syrup. And labor, under the leadership of its false friends, has made possible, a new society, the function of which shall be to properly regulate the production and distribution of these basic material needs, and the abolition of economic slavery. All that is now necessary is the education of the workers with regard to these facts, the awakening in them

(Continued on Page 3 Cols. 3 and 4.)

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