



# SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL 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.

GENERAL OFFICERS: W. D. Hayward, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. Joe J. Ector, Gen. Organizer  
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## For Improving Solidarity

Among suggestions for improving the contents of Solidarity, is one that we believe should be given an immediate try-out. One fellow worker, in talking to the editor recently, pointed out the obvious lack of short articles and paragraphs that would tend to catch the eye of the new reader, and make easier for sub-getters to solicit subscriptions. The fellow worker in question mentioned the Appeal to Reason as an example of a paper that had been largely made by its paragraph writers. The editor of Solidarity agreed, only pointing out the fact that the Appeal has several editors, against Solidarity's one. But we promised to give the suggestion a try-out in the following manner: We hereby invite and urge all readers of Solidarity who know themselves capable of paragraph writing, to send us from time to time, short items of comment, of news or propaganda value, to be scattered throughout the different pages of Solidarity, after the manner of the Appeal and other papers. Paragraphs of from two to ten lines are mostly desired. Don't get discouraged if they are not all published, but keep on sending them as often as you get an inspiration. We will select the best and most appropriate items, according to the scheme of the particular issue. Let us hear from all fellow workers who are willing to help make Solidarity a better paper for the general reader.

## A Rebel Appeal to Rebels

The punishing hand of the masters is striking us pretty hard these days. They are punishing us by taking from out of our ranks the best, truest and most courageous spirits; by imprisoning in their jails such men as Lawson, Ford and Suhr, Caplan and Schmidt, James Schmidt, and by taking the life of Joe Hill, our writer of songs, who hope to break our spirits, they hope to break our movement, the movement of the workers for bread, life and freedom.

Do you suppose any of these men are imprisoned because they are guilty of the crimes of which they are accused? If you know anything about the courts of this great and glorious country, you know that in each case they would go free if they were not what they are. If, instead of being insurgents against the capitalist regime, they were good, contented slaves, or grabbing, coarse business men or yet again, tools of the system that keeps you and me in slavery. Their crimes are not what they are accused of, but their crime is that they have dared to revolt against the brutality of the master class and its henchmen. They are there as examples to you and to me so that in the future we, intimidated by such punishment, shall take our lot in cringing, cowardly submission.

You workers, who have the least bit of manhood and womanhood in you, who have not had all the spirit squeezed out of you by the octopus, "modern industry," are YOU going to stand by and allow us to be degraded to the level of the middle class? Are you going to allow this slow, but sure, poison to be injected into the movement of the workers to devalue it still further? Are you going to be cowardly enough to ACCEPT such sacrifices from the strongest, best spirits among us without protest? You say you have no voice, that you are incapable of doing anything. That's a lie and it cannot excuse a weakening unless you are a perfect idiot and cannot express yourself coherently. You can at least tell the fellow or the woman that works next to you about what is going on. You can at least get petitions signed, give some little money and persuade others to dig down and give a few cents towards a cause so important to you and them. If you, every one of you, had the guts to do even so little you could raise a roar that would open the doors of the prisons in short order and free every one of our fellow workers. Even as the protests of us, the workers, freed Hayward and Pettibone, Ector and Giovannitti. Remember that as long as you are quiet there are hundreds of others who do not even know of these things.

If you do not know the histories of these cases, read them either in this or past issues of Solidarity. It will tell you a whole lot more good than arguing about who is the best pitcher in the American League or what you think the weather will be next week. Read them and pass the knowledge gained on to others. Don't be a meek grinning, stupid machine that exists only to make more dollars for the boss.

European "diplomacy" is just now being lauded to the skies for having led to the fraudulent Bulgaria of the fruits of her 1912 victory over the Turks, and having driven to the precipice of extinction as a European nation, the Powers are now finding it necessary to send forth their emissaries, and throw "diplomacy" to the winds, in order to wipe out these obstructions to their own interests of expansion. "Diplomacy" may be a good shield with which to fight the "mob," but circumstances as usual have made "direct action" the real arbiter of the European conflict.

It has been said often, that "capitalists are cannibals." Why? Because their own kind. John Skilton Williams' indictment of U. S. banks, who charge exorbitant interest rates, is a case in point. These banks charge nominal or low rates to big customers, while soaking the little fellows with from 10 to 1000 per cent interest on loans. We hereby note that one of the principal functions of the

banking institutions is to transfer as quickly as possible the plunder held by the middle class, into the possession of the big capitalists. Thus the big fish devour the minnows of the same species. The same is true of fish, and of capitalists.

The Agricultural Workers' Organization has demonstrated that the I. W. W. has capabilities of organization, when it comes to the people most familiar with the conditions of a given industry, and determined to apply that knowledge in accordance with a given plan to the places where they work. Why? Because they concentrate on some Eastern States, using "unskilled" workers, making use in a similar manner of human material picked from the ranks of these workers themselves? It can be done.

Val. Stark, please communicate with P. A. Martin, 615 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

## The Farm-Labor Problem

By Leonard G. Robinson

Murmurs about the scarcity of farm labor usually begin to make themselves audible with the first planting and end in a roar with the harvesting season. During this time the man or woman who comes in for most of the casual labor is the one who works when theoretically he ought to be out working on a farm. Then nothing more is heard until the following spring.

Last winter, when our country was thrust into industrial stagnation by the war, the prosperity of American agriculture became a favored theme of the casual labor solution of the unemployment problem? As a consequence much loose talk was indulged in on this subject.

That there is a practically unlimited demand for farm labor is a very popular and persistent theory. It is kept alive by those who know little or nothing of actual conditions. A fair illustration of the prevailing ignorance on the subject, even among those who ought to know better, was furnished by the State of New York in the spring of 1914. Someone conceived the idea of settling with one stroke the question of unemployment in the State of New York in the country. A carload of city unemployed was shipped to the central part of the state. When the shipment reached its destination it was found that these people could not be satisfactorily placed.

Then there are those who talk about the scarcity of farm labor in season and out of season simply because it is popular and they are certain of a sympathetic hearing. At one of the many conferences held in New York City last winter a woman complained of the difficulty in securing farm labor. She owned a large farm in Connecticut, and for months she had tried to get a farm hand, offering a good home and good wages, but without success. A friend who was sitting beside me urged me to speak up and to tell the woman that I could furnish all the farm hands she needed. My friends were astonished at my telling him that I did believe the woman needed any help.

At the following session the woman repeated her story. Unfortunately for her, one of the principal speakers at this session was Jeff Davis, the hobo leader. He had with him a contingent of "hoboes" and he was very much interested in the story. He worked for a year. I was raised on a farm in Illinois, and what I don't know about farm work is not worth knowing. I'll work for my board, and leave it to you to pay me what you think I'm worth. The most woman could do was to stammer that she did not need anyone just then, but that she would be glad to employ him in the spring.

At the next session I was almost stupefied to hear her repeat that selfsame story without a single variation. And she got away with it, too.

Strictly speaking there is no overdemand for farm labor. True, at certain times of the year our farming industry is subjected to unparalleled congestion. There is need of additional farm help for periods running from several days to several months, at greater or lesser distances from the points of supply, and at prevailing rates of wages. But to say that there is an overdemand for something we want at our own place, in our own good time, upon our own terms, with the privilege of dispensing with it at our own convenience, and to call this a "scarcity," is to play fast and loose with the English language.

A typical requisition received by the farm-labor bureau conducted by the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, with which the writer is identified, will illustrate the point. A farmer in Miami, Florida, wanted a farm hand. Here are his specifications: The man must be a native born American, must know how to milk and take care of cows; must have enough mechanical ability to be useful about automobile trucks, and must be strong enough to lift hundred-pound boxes of grapefruit. For all this he offered fifteen dollars a month. It was pointed out that the man from New York would cost him \$36.50 more to get there. And if he did not suit it would cost him \$36.50 more to get home. That farmer actually complained at not being supplied with what he wanted.

Unsatisfactory as the real demand for farm labor may be in normal times, we are this year confronted with the astonishing fact that, in the face of a tremendous increase in acreage under cultivation, the demand for farm help is the lightest in years. The loss of employment to the rural districts is the lightest in almost every walk of life caused a back-to-the-farm movement, a veritable home-going—of thousands of farm boys and girls glad to be home and help the old folks until conditions improved. As a result many farmers have entirely dispensed with hired labor. The demand for farm help is being reduced by the shutting down of mills and factories in rural districts.

A visit to the many employment bureaus—national, state, municipal, philanthropic and commercial—in New York or any other city in the United States will quickly dispose of the farm-labor scarcity myth. The rural districts, especially the agricultural immigrants, will not work on farms. In our own bureau, which confines itself to farm labor, we have had at least fifty candidates for each job. The decrease of 1.7 per cent in the wages paid on the farm last year, as shown by figures of the United States Department of Agriculture, is convincing proof of the glut of the farm-labor market.

Obviously the chief obstacle to the solution of the farm-labor question is the seasonal and temporary nature of the work. All other deficiencies, such as the unskilled and inadequate social advantages never kept even the most hazardous industries from getting plenty of labor.

The entire problem resolves itself to how the farm laborer is to be kept on the farm in winter as well as in summer. The solution lies chiefly with farming itself. Our system of farming must first of all be reconstructed and converted from a seasonal into a year-round industry.

Without undervaluing the efforts of the various agencies trying to connect the job with the jobless man, they are at best makeshifts. The placing of the same man in several jobs during the year and his transportation each time a new job is secured is a wasteful process, to say the least. No permanent solution of the problem of unemployment and the so-called scarcity of farm labor is possible until the changes in both our farming and industrial systems.—Country Gentleman.

Do you know that the Five Dollar League? It is a league of I. W. W. members and supporters, each of whom has subscribed \$5 to a Press and Organization Fund, for the benefit of the Workers of the World. Of this sum, 60 per cent is to go to Solidarity and the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, and 40 per cent to the General Office, for organization purposes. The promoters of the Five Dollar League want 500 members within the next six months. Each member will send to Wm. D. Hayward, 307 164 W. Washington St., Cleveland, Ohio, who is treasurer of the fund.

"Votes for Women" need not be imposed by the Government. They come, and soon. After working with the ballot for awhile, voting women like many women, will find a faith in his virtues as a tallman, and glad ground for a means of raising wages, and bettering working conditions. "The vote" is one of the transition stages from the Land of Dependence to that of Self-Reliance from politics to industrial utopianism.

Get a Little Green Book.

## TAKING CARE OF UNEMPLOYED

Hov Palo Alto, Calif., Secured Many "Civic Improvements" and Made Money to Boot, out of Stranded Hoboes Last Winter.

(Special to Solidarity)

Some good club women here are deeply interested in the unemployed. This problem looms large to them during the coming winter. So these ladies went to Berkeley for Professor Carleton H. Parker to advise them. Prof. Parker is the former executive of the Commission on the Unemployed of the State of California, who was so prominent during the trial of Ford and Suhr. He said that present conditions grew out of 50 years of bad legislation and what was needed was fifty years of good legislation. He came to San Jose and told the good people here that if they wanted to handle the unemployed situation properly they should open a "municipal hotel" which translated means a hobo's hotel. That this hotel should have wood yard. That the promoters should hire an expert to run it. This expert should gather all the statistics of available jobs in San Jose and then give them out first to the married unemployed of his burg, then to the single San Joseans and after that every migratory worker who applied should be given four hours work, two meals and a flap.

Part of the evening's program was to show the good ladies what a fine showing had been made by their sister city, Palo Alto, last year. At this hobo's hotel, thirteen hundred were aided last winter. Meals cost six and one-half cents each. Only \$158 had been needed to build the hotel and the "bawth." All begging had been stopped in Palo Alto. These hoboes properly handled had graded three hundred yards of the principal streets of Palo Alto. They planted three hundred yards of privet hedge at the entrance of the town. All the wood needed for the hotel was chopped down from the trees, saved and cut by said hoboes, who left for a few more needs of the hotel. They planted 260 trees, and six cords which the city needed or sold. Besides this grading, hedging, wood gathering, etc., the hoboes helped "in other civic improvements." Then having a little time in their hands these "id" vagrants ploughed up a piece of land belonging to Stanford University, which was kindly donated, planted it to potatoes, and raised about 450 sacks of these. Palo Alto spent \$600 on this hotel and supplies and got back in actual coin more than that amount, besides the hedging, grading, and "other civic improvements." Parker told San Jose that if these good ladies would only get the right kind of an expert the power would not run longer cruelly have to float the hobo; if this expert knew his business the hobo would float himself.

In Palo Alto they are careful that the said hobo should not become too fat. They are careful that the classic shades of the hobo was only allowed all this luxury for two days. They would have scared Rockefeller if he had had a week. Thirteen hundred hoboes had 2,600 flogs in an \$158 hotel, which for two nights each is 12 cents worth of flop if they took the hotel with them, and four six and one-half cent meals. The hobo who did this makes thirty-eight cents, and all the hoboes to do this had to give eight hours labor at hedging, ranch work, grading and "other civic improvements."

Our correspondent asked one of the good ladies if Palo Alto did not make some money out of its charity and the flared back, "Why shouldn't Palo Alto make money?" One doubt might be given for a lucid answer.

In order that the hoboes should not become chasty, the reporter from Palo Alto said that meat was served "only very occasionally." You know that date, but the authorities were lavish with only one thing—soap.

## "Great is Legality" Not Even the "Shacks" are Forgotten

(Special to Solidarity)

Los Angeles, Calif. Enclosed please find money order for fifty cents, as subscription for Solidarity for six months. Please forward me for that period to enclosed address.

Even "headquarters" have taken over and there is a corresponding decrease in the flow of "proletarian" nickels into the coffers of "Uncle Louie" Haller. But what can be done for the future? The money may cease, but Uncle Louie hath an 2000-acre California ranch, accumulated since the auxiliary cigar stand was organized. "Uncle Louie" also owns a rooming house. The money earned by his wife is devoted to some purpose.

Regarding the California Enamel Plant our legal friends are getting a plumb belly full of legality. From the statements of A. Shurest, president of the California Enamel Roadhouse informed him that through the lenience of the Commissioner, the radicals and socialists they would be able to get by on the violation of the law. The same day the conditions were brought to the surface, the A. F. of L. Metal Trades got into the picture. The Commissioner and "Mister" Company then themselves facing the "legality" of their state.

The ruling of the commissioner was to the effect that the eight hour law must be enforced, a three dollar a day minimum for men and two dollars for women all discharged men to be reinstated with full back pay. Now the company is settling (?) out.

As soon as A. Shurest found himself in a jam, he assumed charge of affairs and began an investigation. A. Shurest is a radical, but a business man almost to a blind man, and in consequence the "Detroit S. L. P. W. W." will give a very good canned to a man. When the men were fired for agitation by Roundhouse, the "Detroit S. L. P. W. W." men scabbed the job.

Great is legality! What a miserable thing is sabotage!

BILL B. COOK.

The California State Federation of Laborers recently decided to send Rosa, advised a resolution calling upon Governor Johnson to allow the trial of Ford and Suhr. The case for the consideration of new legislation favorable to the men concerned must be in connection with the Wheatland riots.

Rockford, Ill. I. W. W. announces a debate on Feb. 23, between the Treasurer of the Socialist Party, and E. F. Doree, of the I. W. W. The debate will be held at the I. W. W. office. It is believed that direct action is sufficient, and political action is not. The debate will be a struggle for industrial and social freedom. The debate will take place at 7 p. m. Admission 15c. Songs by Socialist Club chorus and music by the I. W. W. band.

J. M. CREE.

Wm. La Barrone communicate at once with Ch. Phillips, Box 765, Mt. No. N. D.

H. Stis please communicate with W. C. King, Columbus, N. D.



THE CASE OF THE LUMBERJACK

CAPLAN-SCHMIDT TRIAL

(Continued From Page 1)

logs they saw, and those getting the most logs receives as a premium a pound of tobacco. This precious premium will be handed every Saturday night to the ones who got out the most logs and they pride themselves about being the best workers in the camp. Evidently they cannot see that they are the biggest fools in the camp, because they got no more wages, and if they sawed only ten logs a week more than the other sawyers, in those ten logs is lumber enough to keep the fools in tobacco and bucking one another for the rest of their lives.

I could tell you much more about the lumber jacks and their conditions, but that ought to be sufficient to convince anyone that these slaves are sadly in need of information along the line of how to improve them. The only chance for the lumber jacks to ever get anything better is through organization. How anyone can fail to see this is a mystery. They ought to know that the lumber barons are organized; they have surely heard of the lumber trust. That is an organization; and when these lumber barons trust their conventions they make up their minds just what they are going to do and do it; they decide what wages they are going to pay the lumber jacks, how many hours they will work for them, and what they will need them.

But the lumber jacks had no convention; they are unorganized, and have not got their minds made up together what they are going to do. You lumber workers ought to see that it is no use running around from camp to camp as an individual, looking for better wages or conditions. You can run your legs off looking for something better, until you get together and organize like the lumber barons are, and co-operate as they do.

How long will the workers refuse to recognize that they can never change conditions or emancipate themselves until they organize and co-operate? Even the animals know that much, as I have noticed on many occasions. When a hawk comes around to rob their young, the smaller birds flock together to fight their enemy, and chase the hawk away. Even animals have learned to co-operate, and the reason is the reason that a lone bird seems a lumber jack ought to have as much sense as an animal, and learn to stick together.

We see many who are willing to stick together with those of their own nationality, but still feel the old, stupid, fear and dislike of those who do not belong to their own nationality. But the working class must learn to break down this old idea, and develop the idea of internationalism. The workers of the world ought to unite and have a friendly feeling towards one another, for they have a common cause that they should not fight each other, for that's just what the masters like to see the workers do. They should organize together and fight the powers that keep them enslaved and rob them of what they produce.

The only labor organization which advocates One Big Union and takes all wage workers regardless of nationality, color, creed, is the I. W. W. International industrial unionism is the only solution of the problem for the workers; because the employers don't care what nationality we are or what church we go to; at least I never had any employer ask me those questions. But I notice they are interested about our physical appearance, and those who are the widest across the shoulders and the narrowest between the eyes get the jobs.

For these reasons I ask you to organize with the I. W. W. which is an organization formed for the purpose of spreading the idea of international industrial unionism, and to abolish wage slavery and substitute in its place a new economic system—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

ARTHUR BOOSE

I. W. W. ON THE JOB IN PATERSON

Local 152, I. W. W. is on the job in the burg of Bimston. Look in 150 members last week. Held a well attended meeting on short notice in Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 9, another in Haledon on Sunday, Oct. 10, and a monster meeting Sunday, Oct. 15. Plans are under way to secure a hall or piece of land in Republican Passaic for the next week. Next Sunday will be a joint Hill-Quinan Protest Meeting and Joe Hill's songs will be the special feature of the occasion.

The Silk Manufacturers' convention met in Paterson during the week. Outsider agitators including the Japanese ambassador, Lady Duff Gordon, and Prof. E. C. Johnson, their Chief Bimston and his strong arm squad were conspicuously absent. Prof. Ely told the silk exploiters the way to get rid of the agitator is to give the workers what they want. Might as well be the undertakers that the way to get rid of doctors is for no one to be sick, and the way to get rid of lawyers is for no one to be litigious.

The Prof. said they might as well give the eight-hour day because it was coming anyhow. He at least read the handwriting on the wall of the banquet hall.

The reason we hold meetings in Passaic and Haledon we hope will be appreciated by our fellow workers. The advantages opportunity now existing to secure organization and better shop conditions will be brief. The busy season is short. If we concentrate all activities on the free speech fight to the exclusion of other work, we are doing exactly what the authorities intend us to do, letting them have the fight for better pay and shorter hours. Our idea is to fight out the free speech issue in Paterson without let-up, but in the interval carry on our agitation as best we can, whether it be in the Republican Passaic Socialist Grounds, or in the Hill-Quinan, or in the streets. The stronger we can build our organization, the shorter will be our free speech fight.

Threats to organize a vigilance committee have been freely made, but we have not taken them seriously. The first move they make towards that end, we will have a "Labor's Vigilance Committee," that will be five to their one, and the first violent move they make towards one of our speakers, their entire bunch will be beautiful, thorough and final clean-up of the town, and we will be better off for it, though we have not heard a chirp from any of them lately.

PRESS COMMITTEE

STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN!

All You Red Card Rebels.

To Seattle Local's standing invitation to visit our new gymnasium and club rooms, and to amuse yourself during the long winter evenings by trying into the truth strength trials, boxing, punching bags, wall exercises, handball court, skipping ropes, Indian clubs, dumbbells and barbells, and various other things, including a great big medicine ball.

Now, fellow workers, know the element we have to buck out in the various camps, when some scoundrel trying to get some strength trials to crash us for daring to expose the rotten conditions which surround us. Let us be able to hand him a surprise packet from two ac-

trials jurors. The judge has performed one of the most magnificent judicial feats in the history of California jurisprudence. He proven himself absolutely subservient to the interest of his class.

Originally the intent of the law for the rights of the defense as much as the rights of the state. The practical application of this. The state organ for the purpose of annihilating the defense and does it as thoroughly as its own justice. Originally the purpose of the law was to deal justice, exact justice. Of course there is no such thing as "exact justice" to be obtained under our present system. The practice and procedure of jurisprudence, especially as carried out in this country, has deteriorated into a kind of modernized, veneered, gold-plated cannibalism, and every defendant accused of any crime, no matter what crime called him to combat all the forces of corporate wealth which controls our machinery of so-called justice.

It is possibly the reason why the prosecution must be close to the jury box and the counselor for the defense relegated to the rear. It is also worthy note that the jury in a murder trial is not to be trusted. Hence is locked up and guarded by half a dozen or more detectives.

Two or three talesmen have been accused for entering into the various shuffles against capital punishment. Judge Willis frankly suggested that these talesmen do not qualify under the law, even if they could not convict for capital punishment. As taken from the records of the court the following is the statement of Judge Willis: "In a case where a man is charged with murder it is optional with the jury to fix punishment, if the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree. Either life imprisonment, or if it is a second degree murder, it is optional with the jury to pronounce under the law the death sentence. No one who is charged with murder in the second degree."

Mr. Farrell of the defense, sprang to his feet and exclaimed: "I want to say this right now: we contend that this man is innocent. We are not looking for a compromise verdict. We want a verdict of guilty or not guilty, not a verdict of so many years in the penitentiary. We are looking for a complete acquittal. If he is innocent, or he is not. That's all."

As to talesmen, the great majority of them as they have been examined seem anxious to qualify, but they cannot control the hatred of their minds against union labor. Yet they must every effort to meet the requirements of the law. Of course a few men on the panel answer all questions very frankly, but they are told that he preferred "never to be tried," another stated that he was quite willing to be tried by a jury of twelve men of his state of mind, although he had nothing to say for himself. He might get some worse ones.

The occupations of the prospective jurors so far examined show the disadvantage a union labor man is up against in court. So far examined they run like this: A building contractor, open shop man, formerly non-union journeyman carpenter, real estate man, a non-union contractor, a non-union carpenter, a retired farmer, a deputy sheriff, a fruit grower with many friends in the Merchants and Manufacturers Association; a fruit grower and mine operator; hotel owner, living off a rich rancher, a real estate and ex-constable; a real estate and open shop man; a retired manufacturer, a retired shopkeeper, a nurse, a friend of Otis and Assistant District Attorney, a real estate gentleman; and so on, all of one class. Not one talesman has been called who is actually working for a living and who comes in daily contact with the problems of the wage workers.

A NEW DEPARTURE. One talesman was deficient in memory and so admitted. Although he did not remember anything about his sickness of typhoid fever, he said the date when he was born, the challenge of the defense for cause was resisted and challenge overruled by the court. The attorneys and friends of the defendant were compelled to secure the assistance of an alienist and physician and had to bring into court Dr. C. Cecil Reynolds, graduate of the London University, who after some quibbling, Judge Willis asked the juror a few questions as to his memory and the juror excused him. A case of judicial cold feet over night, possibly induced by the fact that he was to notify the judge's own appointee on the lunacy commission.

This establishes a new procedure in American jurisprudence in reference to testing a juror's qualifications. A MODEST REQUEST DENIED. Caplan was denied the privilege of taking in the tedious task incident to the trial, both as to the connection of the jury and the introduction of evidence. The attorneys for the defense asked Judge Willis for privilege and it was refused. Judge Willis refused to grant us the privilege, though any legal reason he would not refuse. There are no such things as "legal" reasons in this case. It was shown. And of course there is no law that provides for it. It was a matter vested wholly within the discretion of the court. The judge observed that Caplan might prefer to attend the sessions of the court instead of staying in jail, but he thought it was better for Caplan to remain in his cell.

The local newspapers made quite a sensational story of the refusal of the judge's refusal, and one of the unfriendly dailies insinuated that the defense had made the request, because he was considered the "weak"

member of the conspiracy"

of Burns, death and the state of disfavor in which he is carrying his burden with the fortitude and patience of Tolstoy.

HARASSING THE DEFENSE. By way of harassing the defense, the prosecution dominated by its own counsel, is threatening to "investigate and prosecute" the persons responsible for presenting the case to the jury. It is often impossible to decipher from the subscriptions as received, the proper spelling of street, whether it is a street, avenue, etc., the directions, and the correct numbers where letters are also used. Provided with one of these directories for each city to refer to in case of a doubt, a number of errors and inconveniences subscribers would be eliminated. Won't you send one for your town or city?

CAPLAN-SCHMIDT DEFENSE LEAGUE

TYPICAL HARVEST EXPERIENCES

(Special to Solidarity) We at Burns, N. D., Oct. 15. On the evening of Oct. 13 a farmer named Tolson telephoned to the livery stable in Granville for "six sets of harness for the horse." He was paying \$3 and four men had to get up at 11 o'clock on Oct. 14, and I, and flopped in a tent. Understand, I say flopped, for it was too dark to see anything, but I thought if canvas was placed between us and the stars we'd forget all about blankets.

At 4:20 a. m. we heard a loud creaking. "Arise and shine," said the diligent slaves we arose and prepared ourselves at the feeding trough. At 5:00 a. m. the sun came out. About 10 a. m. a neighbor called for help to fight a prairie fire, which took about an hour to contain. Dinner hour being mercifully short, we did not experience the soreness of exercise, and when the sun went down we stimulated our nerves by singing the popular harvest song, "In the Evening by the Moonlight." At 8:15 we were in the lynch car again.

Having sampled the day's program, we returned to our tent. The first man's check was made out for \$15.00, which was the amount of fighting the fire. It was promptly handed back with a remark about the quality of the work done by the prairie blaze. Realizing the worker knew something of law, the man said, "Oh, stable dust," or words to that effect.

After eating antiquated hash, black coffee and stale bread for five days, we were glad to get home enough to walk the eight miles to town.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR JOE HILL DEFENSE

"On first appeal for Joe Hill, issued in August, by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, N. Y. City, the following remittances were received to Sept 16, are hereby acknowledged: Paul Munter, \$5; Mrs. Evans, \$5; A. H. Wood, \$2; Mrs. Wm. Sherman, \$5; Mrs. Blenkins, \$5; Mrs. Kennedy, \$5; Mrs. Ovington, \$5; Mrs. Stone, \$5; Mrs. Lippman, \$5; Rose O'Neill, \$25; Walter L. Brown, \$5; Miss J. Brown, \$5; Helen Marot, \$2; Gustav Miller, \$5; Mrs. M. J. Sims, \$1; A. W. Field, \$1. Total sent Geo. Child, \$37.65.

The following amounts have been received by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, N. Y. City, in response to an appeal for funds to cover Judge Hill's defense in Washington, D. C., on behalf of Joe Hill: Collection at Philadelphia I. W. W. meeting, \$37.75; Paul Munter, \$5; Tucker, \$2; Lincoln Steffens, \$10; Mary Heaton O'Brien, \$5; Louis Boudin, \$1; Paul Kennedy, \$1; A. F. Mullaide, \$1; N. I. Stone, \$1; Rose Pastor Stokes, \$2; Mrs. Wm. Sherman, \$5; S. O. Pollock, \$3; Mrs. Glen over Evans, \$50; Max Eastman, \$1; Mrs. J. Stone, Blackwell, \$10; Walter Lippman, \$5; Rose O'Neill, \$25; Walter L. Brown, \$5; Miss J. Brown, \$5; Byron Caples, \$2; T. H. Tucker, \$1; Albert Leng, \$1; Katherine Leckie, \$1; Mrs. J. R. B. Taylor, \$1; Mrs. P. B. Association, \$5; Ernest Poole, \$1; Mrs. Bessie F. Brewer, \$1; Wm. J. C. Brown, \$1; Miss L. Lloyd, \$1; Herman Keiser, \$1; Local Lowell I. W. W., \$5; Olive Salminger, \$1; A. M. Toledo, \$1; Rev. Percy Steiner Grant, \$3; Dr. Gertrude Light, \$1; Mrs. J. R. B. Taylor, \$1; Fred Carver, \$23. Schenck, \$1. Total to Oct. 18—\$198.75.

Total to Oct. 18—\$198.75. I am glad to notify the generous responses on behalf of our imprisoned fellow worker are acknowledged with great appreciation, and have been turned over to the Hill Defense Fund, through Wm. D. Haywood.

A FELLOW WORKER INTERRED

Prisoner of War Charles Lehr, 3789. Head Postoffice, Alexander Palace, London, N. England. Dear Fellow Worker Raymond: I suppose you still remember me. I am a member of London I. W. W. and used to come with Swasey and other comrades to see you and Jim at Shaftesbury Hotel, last time you were over here. Who would have thought that I would be so terrified that I would come so soon? I have lost one brother in Germany and have another in the front. Since Nov. 14th I have been interred. I am doing a little work in the Prisoner of War camp. It helps to pass the time. There are about 3000 prisoners of war who have their families in London. Once a month we are allowed to have one visit from a person, and we get daily papers, but our papers are not allowed. Swasey sent me Solidarity several times but they were not handed out to me. From a friend who arrived here lately I heard that Joe Hill is still in the same camp as it is really true. We are often very glad to hear of you. Fred Rucker gives a lecture here every week.

I am yours fraternally, CHAS. LAHR.

Oakland, Cal., wants a soapbox. None, but good ones will appear—Chas. Schultz, Sec'y.

Local 61, Kansas City, Mo., has moved to 556 1/2 Main St., where they have a nice, clean, roomy hall on the second floor. All rebels coming to K. C. will get a warm welcome. If you are going to be looked for in the near future.—H. E. McGuckin, Sec'y.

Circulation Statement

Previously reported gain 458  
Subs received during week 113  
Subs expiring this week 48  
Gain for the week 65  
Total gain to date 523

Solidarity would like to receive a little pocket directory of streets which generally costs ten cents, from each city and town in the country that has a large enough population. It is often impossible to decipher from the subscriptions as received, the proper spelling of street, whether it is a street, avenue, etc., the directions, and the correct numbers where letters are also used. Provided with one of these directories for each city to refer to in case of a doubt, a number of errors and inconveniences subscribers would be eliminated. Won't you send one for your town or city?

In checking that address of Solidarity has been changed, do not neglect to give former address as well as the new one to which paper is to be sent. Also, if you have a change of address, please send the new address to the subscription list without this information. Write very plainly and clearly, and sign your name. If your writing is not easily readable, print the name and address in CAPS.

A. F. OF L. SPLIT ON LIQUOR QUESTION

(N. Y. World) A split in the American Federation of Labor is developing over the liquor question, according to Charles Stetzel, who added that should this split result in any radical action at the coming annual convention of the organization at San Francisco the American Temperance Fellowship movement would receive a boost. This movement took shape at the National convention of the American Federation of Labor several years ago, at Toronto, at a mass meeting on local matters. It was headed by John Mitchell, Thomas L. Lewis, his successor as President of the A. F. of L., and other labor leaders. At the urgent request of Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders, Stetzel yesterday, the organization was postponed because at that time the Federation was having its fight with the courts and the Bank Stone and Range Company, and it was feared that the organization of the fellow-workers might cause division among the leaders of organized labor. However, over 200 national labor leaders were committed to the organization of the fellowship and it is likely that the San Francisco convention of the Federation decides in favor of the liquor traffic, these 200 leaders will get into the nucleus of a powerful organization to combat the liquor interests represented in the labor movement.

"Several state labor federations have already committed themselves to the liquor industry, and this has resulted in a number of local unions signing their affiliation with the state body. In several states groups of trade unionists have organized themselves to fight the liquor traffic, and almost invariably the liquor interests succeeded in organizing their groups of labor men whose business it is to fight the 'dope.' The Bureau of Labor of the Anti-Slavery League of America, of which Stetzel is director, has been organized to co-operate with the anti-liquor labor leaders. The bureau is being backed by a number of prominent, wealthy young Socialists of Baltimore, who are active in social welfare work."

Stetzel has personally canvassed the 200 leaders, and he gets considerable personal ready to join the fellowship movement.

THE PREAMBLE

Of The Industrial Workers of the World

The working class and the employing class have entered into a new era. As long as hunger and want are found among millions of our fellow workers, as long as the slaves of today are to be employed, there will be no peace in the world. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers have the means of production, distribution and exchange in their own hands.

We hold that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the life of the workers more precarious, and the growing power of the employing class. The trade union system of today is based on the fact that one of workers is pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby making the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the laboring class of the world united only by an organization formed on such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, have a voice in the management of the industry in any department thereof. This making an organization to be a part of the industry, and not a part of the conservative motto, "A fair day's work for a fair day's wage." Each member of our banner the revolutionary working class.

It is the historic mission of the working class to change the world. The struggle of the working class must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. For the purpose of this new society within the shell of the old.

Our Growing I. W. W. Press

SOLIDARITY. English, Weekly, \$1.00 per year. Published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue Cleveland, Ohio.

"A BERMUNKAS" (The New Yorker). Hungarian, Semi-Monthly, \$1.00 per year. 350 East 1st St., New York, N. Y.

"SOLIDARITET" (The Swedish Worker). Swedish—Norwegian, —Danish Monthly, 50 cents per year. 615 East Thomas St., Seattle, Wash.

"DARBINKU BALSAI" (The Lithuanian Worker). Lithuanian, Weekly, \$1.50 per year. 889 Hollins St., Baltimore, Md.

"HET LICHT" (The Light). Flemish, Monthly, 50 cents per year. 500 West 5th St., Lawrence, Mass.

"IL PROLETARIO" (The Proletarian) (The Italian Worker). Italian, Weekly, \$1.00 per year. Gen. Del. Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

"EL REBELDE" (The Rebel). Spanish, Bi-Weekly, 50c a year. Bonds rate 2 cents per copy. Address all communications to the Argentine Administration, El Republico, Box 1279, Los Angeles, California.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION "Direct Action" (English) Semi-Monthly, \$1.00 per year. 330 Castlemead Street, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

New Literature And Quantity Prices

A new edition of Industrial Unionism—the Road to Freedom, by Jos. J. Ettor, is now ready for delivery. Single copies \$3.00 per hundred. Another new edition of The Revolutionary I. W. W. by Grover H. Perry is also ready for delivery. A cover has been used in this edition to differentiate it from the I. W. W. History, and larger type. Single copies \$3.00 per hundred. Owing to new arrangement, we are able to offer the same quality and style I. W. W. Pennants at a greatly reduced price in quantities. Twenty-five cents each, \$1.90 per dozen. The quantity price of all five cent pamphlets will be \$3.00 per hundred from this date.

Watch Your Number

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper wrapper enclosing his copy of Solidarity. That means your sub. exp. list next week, and you should re- THIS IS NUMBER 302

Fellow Worker Arthur Legault has lost his card. He last paid dues at Missouri Ave. In anyone finding name forwarded to 1417 Broadway, 2022 Sioux City, Iowa, Kansas City, Mo.

Local Union 66, Fresno, Calif., has moved to 1417 Broadway St., two doors west of the old hall.

Wayne Wadsworth please communicate with Edmund Stafford, Grotos, S. D.

Local 69, Salt Lake City, has moved into new quarters. The new address is 72 S. W. 2nd St. A stone's throw of the Mormon Temple. A good number of our members are the merrier. Every available pecker errount East or West should be forwarded to the organization —Ed. Brown, Sec'y.