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OLUME SEVEN

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WHOLE No. 354.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1916.

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

GENERAL OFFICERS

D. Haywood, Gen. Sec'y-Treas,
J. Ettor,
Gen. Organizer

Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly

Some Urgent I. W. W. Problems

Last week the editor of Solidarity referred to the approaching November convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, and suggested the desirability of having proposed constitutional and other changes made public as soon as possible. In line with that suggestion, the editor feels impelled to take up in a general way some phases of the problem of education and organization that seem to him to stand out now more clearly than ever. Whether these phases will appeal to the convention as worthy of serious consideration, at this time, remains to be seen.

Touching briefly the problem of education, something must be done soon with regard to the I. W. W. press and Publishing Bureau. While the G. E. B. at its last meeting made the proposition to move Solidarity and the printing plant to Chicago, if carried out, that of itself will not solve all our difficulties. Nay, it may increase them, if at the same time steps are not taken defi-nitely to provide adequate finances for expanding the work of the nately to provide acquate mances for expanding the work of the paper and publishing plant. The staff of the Bureau here in Cleveland have a number of fine educational projects in view. Equally good suggestions have also come in from the outside. But what the active workers in the field, who need these things, fail to understand, is that working capital must be provided if these projects are to be carried out promptly. During the three summer months this year, the Publishing Bureau printed and shipped out some one hundred thousand or more pamphlets in ad-dition to other literature. Our effort was not appreciated by the workers in the field, because we could not get the stuff to them in time. Most of this literature should have been printed and got In time. Most of this literature should have been printed and got ready for the market during the spring or winter before. It could not be done, because at that time we were dodging creditors with unpaid bills. This has happened year after year from the start and it looks now as though there would be a repetition this coming winter. No one can work to advantage under these conditions. No one can plan anything with the assurance that it will be carried out on schedule time. In previous years, with a small struggling organization, there seemed to be no help for these things. But the past two years have seen the I. W. W. grow to some proportions, and it should now be possible for the general organization to take hold of this problem incarnest, and put its press ation to take hold of this problem incernest, and put its press and publishing plant on an efficient basis. To do so, would prove an immense step toward the good of the organization.

and publishing plant on an efficient basis. To do so, would prove an immense step toward the good of the organization.

In the matter of organization, some changes foon up as necessary. The complaint has been brought to our attention, that some members of the Agricultural Workers' Organization, for instance, refuse to transfer to other locals where they may be for the time being. So far as this applies to strictly industrial organizations, such as Railroad Workers', Minery, Marine Transport Workers' and others, such refusal, if it has been made, is plainly against the best interests of the I. W. W. But if it applies to mixed locals only, we are inclined to agree with the A. W. O. men, and to regard the test as timely and worth while. The two years' demonstration of the A. W. O., through "organization on the job," rather than "organization on the siller from the job, has clearly demonstrated the superiority of the former. Argue as you may, the "mixed local" in the winter months, would be to endanger the future existence of the A. W. O. So we say, the test is a worthy one; the matter should be brought to a head and threshed out in the coming on remition.

On the other hand, in answer to this argument against the mixed local, we are told that the raw recruits from the A. W. O. and other migratory organizations or wention.

On the other hand, in answer to this argument against the mixed local, we are told that the raw recruits from the A. W. O. and other migratory organization organization. To revert simply to that form of organization even in the winter months, would be to endanger the future existence of the A. W. O. So we say, the test is a worthy one; the matter should be brought to a head and threshed out in the coming convention.

On the other hand, in answer to this argument against the mixed local in the different centers where these members go to in the winter months. But these should be propaganda locals on the different centers where these members go to in the winter months. But these should be propagand

tures, debates, business meetings, distribute literature, keep open immeeting halls, help increase the circulation of the papers, and otherwise carry on general educational work. They should be chartered and under the control of the general organization, as educational auxiliaries only, having no vote in the administrative distributed of the control of the general organization, as educational auxiliaries only, having no vote in the administrative distributed in the state of the control of the conventions of the I. W. W. ploys and be given a voice in educational matters. In time they might hold a general convention of their own and confer on plans for a nation-wide campaign of education. Members of industrial unions, like the A. W. O., coming to the locality of these propagands locals, shall be retaining their membership in the industrial satisfaction, or transferring to some actual job organization in the actual control of the control of

be willing at least to contribute a dellar or so occasionally toward the expenses of the propagands local.

In this manner, with whatever modifications experience may dictate to the convention, the problem of organization in relation to general education may be put on a sound basis. Recruiting members to the L. W. W. would be on the basis of industry strictly, and this would become more clearly defined with actual experience. A "Recruiting" local should be allowed to take in interphers from a given industry only. For instance: 20 or more garment workers in a number of different shops might form a Local (recruiting) Union of Garment or Clothing Workers, later to be expanded through various shop branches into the actual local to be expanded through various shop branches into the actual local union of that industry. Workers from no other industry should be allowed to become members of this particular union. In this way, the members of such a group would be stimulated to the deto be expanded through various shop branches into the actual local union of that industry. Workers from no other industry should be allowed to become members of this particular union. In this way, the members of such a group would be stimulated to the definite task of lining up their fellows at the same kind of work. Their knowledge and experience would be brought within range and put to the best possible advantage. The propaganda local could aid them in the line of meetings, lectures, leaflet distribution, and other ways, without butting into their administrative affairs.

There may be a tendency to ignore entirely, or to compromise, on this matter of education in relation to recruiting. We hope not. Like in the question of chattel slavery, that figured so persistently in the history of the United States, compromise will astently in the history of the United States, compromise will only delay the inevitable rupture. It will only make more pain-ful the necessary readjustment later on. Our experience with the question of "political action" abould have taught us something. But here is a problem that strikes its roots more deeply into the framework of the I. W. W.—a "disease" that will be more diffi-cult to eradicate the longer it runs its course. "We are creatures of habit," and the habit of looking upon membership in the I/W. W. as simply that of a "fraternity" without regard to industry, is already deep-seated. It threatens seriously the future of the splendid structure of industrial organization conceived so many years ago, and now in a fair way to actual realization. So we say to the locals and members of the I. W. W., dis-

So we say to the locals and members of the I. W. W., discuss these and other propositions soberly and with the light of your experience, and be prepared to have your delegates act intelligently at the coming convention.

News Values

Job news is valuable to the individual worker only when it informs, instructs, or guides to the extent that benefit in some form is derived therefrom. Likewise is it valuable to an organization only when, as an agency for obtaining and giving information, it is the means of directing effort in the right place at the right time. All other news purporting to be of the job is not only valueless, but harmful as well, in that it causes loss of time,

mation, it is the means of cureasus and mation, it is the means of contributions. All other news purporting to be of the job is not right time. All other news purporting to be of the job is not a contribution of the properties of the properties. For instance, to state that many men are needed in a given it is the contribution of the properties. For instance, to state that many men are needed in a given it of the properties of the same from some point where they are of some immediate use. In doing this not only time and money, but the opportunity may be likewise lost.

To force upon the worker and his organization the feeling that job news is merely a spacefiller, its worth to be considered only after investigation, is to class our papers with the dailies, whose statements concerning labor are at best underestimated. To misstate conditions, enlarge on facts, or to manufacture news, is to stay the hand of immediate and result getting effort. This combating is not fars-fetched, as for instance, should the allies in combating is not fars-fetched, as for instance, should the allies in combating its not fars-fetched, as for instance, should the properties of conditions, be lead to believe of unity or enlarged statements of conditions, be lead to believe of unity or enlarged statements of conditions, be lead to believe of unity or enlarged statements of the properties of the propert

Fellow Warker Nef of St. Louis lo-al, will plasse communicate with ames Scorpati, Box 1776, Minneap-is, Minn.

Dear Old Jim

(To James Whit (Yo James Whitroomh Rile Where the sycamores are guar's And the pensive willows weep in the land he lived to honor.
Dear old Jim is wrapped in a With the work of the With a master minated ken Of the fairyland of childhood Echoed from the souls of me Swimmin' hole and gopher war Bogey, man in homespun amo Auturn fields of frosted pump Foodsee bursting in the shock of the control of the control

When the mortar cakes the trowel
And the bricks seem edged with bu
When the eyes are blear and gritty
And the ledger figures blur,
When the firebox is flaring
And the slice bar sears the skin,
When the hammer bangs the anvil

And

Dear old Jimm Moulder in hi

-JOHN F. KENDRICK

Trade Unions and the Social Instinct

Since the day man first adopted an upright gait, and probably before, the human animal has been a sociable being. From the family to the tribal life, from tribal to-communal to to the huge aggregations of humanity in the large cities to the huge aggregations of humanity in the large cities to the huge aggregations of humanity in the large cities to the huge aggregations of humanity in the large cities climation for solitude. During the evolution from a hairy the climbing or cave-dwelling biped until the present time, men have handled together for the purpose of hunting food, protection from total de engines, or he aggressive onslaughts of other tribes. The stress of modern life naturally demands a more scientific organization, to control the social machinery, than the rough and ready offensive and defensive alliance of our primitive ancestors.

Primeval man was nearer nature, and even if some unlossed

offensive and defensive alliance of our primitive arcestor.

Primeval man was nearer nature, and even if some unloosed for chance deprived him of the protection and support of his fellow, he could still find means of subsistence and, given a mist of the opposite sex, build up a new tribe-or community. Under meter conditions the worker, who is mostly city bred, if placed is the same predicament would without doubt, perish miserably. The intricate organization of present day society, the interispendence of and the tendency to specialize in the different branches of production, have rendered the twentieth century man the most helpless of all created things if deprived of the assistance and support of his fellows.

Change the environment of say, a lawyer, doctor, blacksmith, or watchmaker, and place one of these citizens and his woman in even a rich and fruitful, uninhabited country where food, clothing and shelter would be just what their own hand could provide, and there would be little doubt as to the result of the altered conditions.

could provide, and there would be little doubt as to the result of the altered conditions.

That the veriest bonehead is affected by this age-long institet is abundantly illustrated by the fear the average man has of lengthened spells of solitude, even if during his isolation he is supplied with mental recreation as well as more material nourishment. Insproving on this instinct modern man has attempted by adapt it to meet present day conditions by forming various of fensive and defensive allainness. Take the modern wage slave as more closely approaching the mental and moral standard of our primitive anestors than any other modern social unit, it is found that this inhererited instinct finds expression in what is known as "unionism."

that this inhererited instinct finds expression in what is assess as "unionism."

These organizations, the outcome of the same impulse that animated prehistoric man, have degenerated, however, into purely defensive associations. Misled by the impositions of artificial restrictions, and shorn of the aggressive spirit by interested appeals to their sense of "duty" and "fair play," the workers have allowed the natural expression of age long instincts of self protection to become emasculated. Emasculated, because unions are a purely defensive organization.

Never in the history of industrial warfare have unions than initiative in attack. All the shootings, jailings, and other of the control of the control

exemplified by the workers' mexpireauer teaching imposed upon them by the very class that their union was forms to fight against.

While the workers pay all the expenses, and also collectively conduct the business of their unions, these organizations make no attempt to secure either food, shelter, or clothing for the messivers thereof. While union officials enjoy security of tenure and a fairly librar wasge in return for the performance of purely machanical dutties, the rank and file receive neither one nor the other. No attempt is made to safeguard members against unemploymed, or to resent "injuries" to members from sources unconnected with their daily told: Any commercial enterprise in which the sharnholders paid all expenses and conducted the business, as member of trades union do, and then surrendered all dividends to the secretarial staff, would quickly attract the attention of the lunar commission. Yet these are precisely the lines on which presend day unions are conducted.

Yours in disgust with craft unionism, and speed the day for the One Big Union on I. W. W. lines.

Sub hustlers abould keep this secretarial staff.

"The Evolution of Industrial Democracy'

under the above title, impler and more compre-"The Advancing Prole-ring the different labor their development from

Sub hustlers should keep this announcement in mind, and use it for the purpose of obtaining new reasons for the paper. Make them under stand here is something no intermed worker should miss.

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JOHN F. KENDRICK

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Why Some Folks Steal

Weekly, One Dollar a Year

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Editor "Solidarity":

"Anent the current discussion dealing with possible structural changes of the A. W. O. The A. W. O. today implicits thousands of the control of the c

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The Guilds of Constantinople

(Note.-This is written from articles appearing just after

war started.)
Practically all widers, and each k or Armenian. The Turkish women never serve in Chris

Greek or-Armenian. The Turkish women never serve in Christian hopses, except occasionally as chargawomen or washewomen.

Almost all butchers are Greeks. The fee eream men are Albanians, the layers of pavement are Mohammedan Albanians. The custom house porters are Kurds, and so on indefinitely.

And though they spend the greater part of their lives here, they almost afways remain outsiders, wearing their own costumes, speaking their own dialects and keeping their families in their own "country," going at intervals to spend a few months with

prome action was necessary.
About 10,000 of the 20,000 employed and the manufacture of the 10,000 of the 20,000 employed and the number of strikers is 500, while the yensinder of the 10,000 are self to fine to be not intimide the tensor of the 10,000 are self to fine to be not intimide the tensor of the 10,000 are self to fine to be not intimide the tensor of the 10,000 are self to fine to be not intimide the tensor of the 10,000 are self to fine to be not intimide the tensor of the 10,000 are self to fine to be not intimide the tensor of the 10,000 are self to fine to be not intimide the tensor of the 10,000 are self to fine the tensor of the 10,000 are self to fine the tensor of the 10,000 are self to fine the tensor of the 10,000 are self to fine the tensor of the 10,000 are self to fine the tensor of the tensor o

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