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DRIVING WORKERS TO THE I. W. W.

Such Is the Effect of the Organized Employers' Campaign Against Unions in California.

(Special to Solidarity)

Fresno, Cal., Oct. 12.

While in war-stricken Europe, the slaves, at their masters behest, are murdering one another, here in this land of "great prosperity" (?), and particularly in Golden California, quite another kind of war is raging. I refer to the struggle of the M. M. and E. to oust the A. F. of L. craft unions, and to make of Stockton, an "open shop" town.

Now the M. M. and E. threatens to invade Fresno, and some of the capitalist papers, notably the Fresno Republican, are waxing hysterical over the situation. You see, the attempt up in Stockton of the M. M. and E. to cast out the A. F. of L. has had a kind of "boomerang effect," that is to say, the battle has resulted in driving many former A. F. of L. men into the despised (and feared) I. W. W.

Hence the hysterics upon the part of the Republican, and other papers. One notable result of the strife in Stockton, is the organization of a local of the Marine Transport Workers (M. T. W.) local No. 5, with a present membership of about one hundred, organized in the "one big union." Also, over two hundred of the concrete workers, and others of the A. F. of L. members have taken out cards in the I. W. W. Also, a number of women workers in Stockton have applied for a charter for a propaganda local, about fifty of them. In fact, the sentiment in favor of Industrial Unionism has increased more than a hundredfold, and now the enemy, the M. M. and E. are talking of bringing the fight upon Fresno. No specific time for firing the opening gun has as yet been set, but the idea seems to be that it will start in about another month (right in the midst of the worst time of seasonal industrial inactivity), oh, yes, we have our "dull season" in California, all reports from capitalist papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have been quietly sounding out employers with whom I have come into contact, also A. F. of L. men, without disclosing my connection with the I. W. W., and in the case of the former, I find, of course, about ninety per cent of them in favor of crushing the unions out of existence, and most of the employers seem not to regard the possibility of driving their employes into the I. W. W. as worthy of serious consideration upon their part. As for the craft unionists themselves, I find most of them, either apathetically indifferent to the impending struggle, or cock sure of winning, "hands down," this, in face of the disaster that has befallen the A. F. of L. in Stockton, Los Angeles, and most cities where the M. M. and E. have tried to undo them. (It's a fact that the M. M. and E. almost invariably win, where the old line craft unions are their only opponents, with their obsolete tactics.)

We of the I. W. W. are awaiting with interest, the opening gun of the war in Fresno, and when it comes, we look for an immediate change of front upon the part of the A. F. of L. men in this town, and perhaps, a substantial increase in the membership of our Fresno local, and also, the establishment of other locals as well.

The lesson of solidarity is a hard one to pound into the skulls of the slaves, but unless all signs fail, this winter, with its attendant misery of unemployment, together with the fight against the M. M. and E. is going to be a banner period for the growth of the "one big Union."

One of the (to class conscious slaves) most puzzling and inexplicable things, is the childlike, touching (?) faith, with which the "patriotic scissorbills" swallow the sort of rot that appears in the papers of "the longest leased liar in the world."

I refer to the editorials in the Hearst papers, which tell, day after day, about the great prosperity, that must inevitably result to the people of America, from the European war. I have heard workingmen, whose last square meal was but a dim memory of the long ago, wax enthusiastic over the prospect of "good times a-comin'" when this "cruel war is over."

R. L. H.

DES MOINES FIGHT WON

(Special to Solidarity)

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 12.

The free speech fight in the city of Des Moines was started on Saturday, Sept. 27, and was won on Wednesday, the 7th of October. This fight was won by the prompt action taken by the different locals and individual members, who got wind of the affair, and responded to the call for help. There are a number of members here who have been through the different fights of this kind, and all are agreed that they never did see such prompt action taken before, and that it is a sign of the times that has made the plutes sit up and consider where they are getting off at when they buck the organization. We can also learn something for our benefit from the experience, and that is, that a quick response in a case like this is a blow that staggers the opponent, and saves time and money.

Now that the fight is won, L. U. 577 is prepared to go ahead with the work of educating and organizing. We have a hall in the east end of town and expect to have one in a more central locality soon. Any good speakers on industrial unionism who are coming this way are cordially invited to jump in as the swimming is good.

Following is a financial account of the fight, which goes to show that it doesn't take money alone to fight the boss, but that a determined body of workers can get anything they desire by direct action.

W. E. Clark, James Vitullo, Ted Fraser, Publicity Committee.

(Financial report shows receipts of $26.25 and expenditures the same.)

ROWAN-BARRETT CASE

(Special to Solidarity)

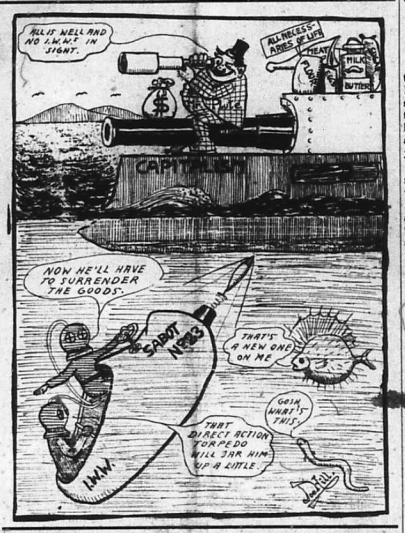
Edmonton, Alberta, Oct. 13.

Readers of Solidarity will remember how the two fellow workers, Rowan and Barret, were held on a trumped-up charge of murder a few months ago. The case was referred to the supreme court of Alberta, which is now holding sessions in Edmonton. The defendants were arraigned last week. The crown prosecutor moved that the case be laid over until next January. The motion was opposed by counsel for the defense, but the judge over-ruled the objection. The crown prosecutor held that he was not ready to proceed with the case. We are also informed that it would not be advisable to institute habeas corpus proceedings at this stage. The case for the crown is very weak, yet these men are being held in durance vile for being true to their class. It seems we shall have to wait the pleasure of our masters who control the courts. Meanwhile funds will be welcomed to defray incidental expenses.

JOHN GRAVE.

CLASS WAR NEWS

I. W. W. Submarines Are Annoying The Enemy Everywhere



BUDGET OF BUTTE NEWS

(Special to Solidarity)

Butte, Mont., Oct. 16.

Major Donohue still maintains that Silver Bow county is in a state of insurrection, but feels that he can get along with a small force. This week he chased 250 of the yellow boys homebut we still have about 160 of them here for use in case we become boisterous.

The Company has several reasons for keeping the militia here. One of these is to assist the fakirs in driving the rank and file of the new union back into the W. F. of M. or to force them to affiliate with the United Mine Workers. Another is to permit them to continue their weeding-out process whereby the rebels are being eliminated so they can get control of the new union, which is their intention at this time.

To quote a high official of the Company: it is easier to control a man organized in an A. F. of L. union than it would be if open shop conditions prevailed. This man realizes that it is better for him to have his slaves in an organization that is friendly to the boss than to leave them free, as then there would always be a possibility of their becoming rational and stampeding to the I. W. W. as they did in Lawrence. The militant spirit of the workers must be crushed, and there is no surer way to accomplish that end than to herd them into such apologies for unions as the W. F. of M. or the U. M. W. of A.

Everyone knows just how big a farce the W. F. of M. has become, and for the enlightenment of those who favor an affiliation with the U. M. W. of A., let me point out a few things they stand for. There is the contract system which ties the hands of the workers and compels them to scab on members of their own union, as has been done repeatedly in the coal mining districts of the East. For instance, the miners in Illinois, after apprising the masters of their intention 90 days ahead, go out on strike. This naturally causes a shortage of coal in Illinois, but the Indiana miners continue at work as does his brother in Ohio, Pennsylvania and elsewhere. The Illinois market is flooded with coal and Mr. Striker is starved back to his job. Some union—for the master—but I don't think it will do, as at present constituted, for Butte.

Shannon, McDonald and Bradly have been charged with kidnapping, and their bail is fixed at $10,000 each.

Dawson and Wallace were released yesterday, but Wallace was double-crossed. He was released by the military authorities on conditions that he would apologize to the soldiers and salute the flag, which he did. This was supposed to have closed the incident, but McCafferty was on the job and had him rearrested on a charge of second-degree assult. This same McCafferty was defeated at the primaries last month, and unless the Company puts him on their payroll he will have to move to other fields. He is through here and seems to want to pull as much dirty stuff as possible before he has to go.

To date the taxpayers of Montana have been bled to the tune of about $125,000. The Company is said to be in about $75,000.

Several of the firms that signed the petition for the troops to come here have gone into the hands of receivers or bankruptcy. Bankrupt Sales, Receiver Sales, and Going Out of Business Sales seem to be the order of the day.

Damage cases amounting in the aggregate to about $150,000 have already been filed on behalf of the members of the Butte Mine Workers Union and others against the Governor. Connely, Major Roote, and Donohue.

Frank Connley as warden of the penitentiary is said to have profited to the extent of about $1,000,000 through his merciless exploitation of the convicts.

There are about 3,000 men working on the hill, although the Company sheets claim more than twice that number.

Where there was one anarchist six weeks ago there are several now, and the socialists claim that Major Root and his summary court tactics have made it unnecessary for them to do any campaigning.

Several members of the militia who live in the Glendive, upon being discharged, returned home under the impression that they would receive a rousing welcome from their townspeople. They had visions of brass bands playing, "Hail, the conquering hero comes," and fair damies awaiting them with open arms. They were met at the station by a crowd of railroad workers who "roughhoused" them considerably and forcibly impressed on their minds the fact that the Glendive climate was altogether too warm for such cold-blooded citizens as they had proved themselves to be. They immediately returned to Butte and are now under

(Continued On Page Four)

WHAT HAPPENED AT POPULAR, MONT.

I. W. W. Men Held For Shooting Caused By Bandits Trying To Hold Them Up.

(Special to Solidarity)

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 11.

We presume you have read through the capitalist press of the incident at Popular, Montana, on the third instant, in which three people lost their lives. We, the press committee, have been authorized by the rank and file to send a true account to your paper.

On or about October 1, twenty-five members of the I. W. W., who were working on threshing machines near Ambrose, N. D., met at that place and proceeded to Minot under the impression that there would be a free speech fight there. The fight was postponed indefinitely, as you were previously informed.

Augmented to about 60 follow workers, we were proceeding westward to the coast, having little or no trouble until arriving at Poplar. There we were met by the Indian police who searched us for firearms, the deputy sheriff informing us that he had received wires from eastern towns that we were a band of armed bandits. Later the sheriff admitted to the committee that the railroad had put one over on them or he would never have molested us at all. In fact he was so anxious for us to proceed on our way that he woke up one of the committee at 3 A. M., handing him his lantern so as to flag the next train. About 7:30 A. M. on the 3rd we boarded a train for the west. The train was side-tracked at Chelsea and abandoned by the crew owing to the 16-hour law.

We were occupying two cars on the extreme head-end of the train One of the fellow workers went back to get a drink of water and on returning informed the boys that there were three men in the act of breaking into the section house. Proceeding down the track to the rear we found fifty or sixty others who had been riding the train. The three men who were in the act of breaking into the section house were recognized by fellow workers as being men who had held them up a few days ago in North Dakota.

They were requested not to molest anything, whereupon one of them drew a gun and threatened to get us all. Awaiting an opportunity, one of the fellow workers covered them with a gun while others relieved them of their fire-arms. Two other members of the same gang of hold-up men were across the track about 200 yards away cleaning their guns in plain sight of us, preparatory to holding up the entire body of men.

Some of our boys went over to where they were and asked them to surrender; their reply was a couple of shots. After the firing one man was seen to fall who proved to be an employe of the Great Northern Railroad, a civil engineer by the name of Giantvalley. Then the firing became general. After the firing had ceased, Fellow Worker Hunt, believed to be a member of Local 66, Fresno, Calif., was found dead. Fellow Worker Bosinger of Local 332, Los Angeles, was shot through the arm, and also one of the bandits was found dead. After chasing the other bandit a short distance the trail was lost, and up to this writing this man has not been apprehended.

A false report was sent to Popular, that a deputy sheriff and entire train crew had been killed. A great body of Indian deputies were sworn in, with the purpose of killing us all on sight. It required a good deal o. explaining to keep them from carrying out their purpose and only the timely arrival of the deputy sheriff prevented a massacre. Then in the name of the law we were all remanded back to Popular where we were herded in box cars and kept in a half starved condition for four days under the watchful eye of Indian deputies.

A great many were examined, and the follow workers held as witnesses: Frank Shaffner, believed to be a member of a coast local; J. E. Howard of the Butte Propaganda League; Fellow Worker George Edell. Upon our arrival at Havre, Fellow Worker Joe Keenan of local 571, Great Falls was arrested and sent back to Popular presumably as a witness.

We have information leading us to believe that Fellow Worker Shaffner is being held charged with the murder of the civil engineer, Giantvalley, although it was thoroughly brought out at the inquest that he came to his death from a bullet fired by one of the bandits. As usual the powers that be see an opportunity to send another rebel to the gallows and will no doubt press their trumped-up charge if allowed. This case will come up for trial next month and it behoves all rebels to keep in close touch with the situation. It is merely another instance of our enemies trying to railroad another worker who they know is antagonistic to the present system.

Some action should be taken by fellow workers in regards to this case. Protests should be sent to Governor Stewart of Montana, Sheriff Bennett and Prosecuting Attorney Babcock of Sheridan county, Mont. Anyone wishing to communicate with the boys in jail, write in care of Sheriff Bennett, Plentywood, Sheridan county, Montana.

Geo. D. Bradley, A. D. McLennan, Chas. Kruse, Press Committee.

I. W. W. INFLUENCE IN NEW YORK

(Special to Solidarity)

New York, Oct. 12.

In New York city recently there was some talk of discontinuing city improvements because of the high rates of interest at which money would have to be borrowed for the purpose. This threatened unemployment to over 30,000 men employed by contractors. Most of these men are allied with the A. F. of L. Central Federated Labor Union, who labored in their behalf. One of the representatives of this organization, Hanna, warned the city authorities that if they did not take care of these men, more I. W. W. unemployed agitation would be the result. The city has now decided to continue the improvements. Hanna's argument, no doubt, contributed to this end. Which goes to show that I. W. W. agitation is even beneficial to the craft unions.

Just now there is much discussion concerning evictions in New York city. The city authorities, headed by the city chamberlain, are much concerned over the outlook for the coming winter. A number of small private banks on the East Side have failed. Eighty thousand families are affected. In addition, the number of unemployed is characterized as "startlingly large." The idea is to appoint a landlords' and tenants' commission who shall aim to prevent ejectment.

This commission idea, however, meets with the objection of the landlords' associations. It appears that writs of eviction are often withstood by the tenant going without food and clothing in order to first satisfy the demands of the landlords. In other words, they are a means of compulsion, levied by municipal justices, in favor of the landlord and at a sacrifice to the tenant and all his resources. The landlords want their friends, the justices, to continue the "good work"; hence their objection to a commission consisting of settlement workers and charity officials, who often have to keep the tenants in their distress.

Many believe that this anti-eviction agitation also shows I. W. W. influence; as eviction is held to contribute grist to the I. W. W. mill, and should therefore be mitigated. We shall see.

NEW YORKER.

TO NEW YORK READERS

The Industrialist Propaganda League of New York City, will hold an entertainment and dance on Saturday, Oct. 31, at 350 East 81st St., at 8 P. M., for the benefit of the Paterson I. W. W. Local 152, a large number of whom are out of work on account of the war. The special feature of the program will be the appearance of Fellow Worker Benj. J. Legere in Upton Sinclair's drama, "The Second Story Man." Admission 15 cents.

Frank Cady is the newly-elected secretary of the Portland locals, to whom all communications should be addressed at 309 Davis St.

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B. H. WILLIAMS . . . . . Managing Editor

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"Psychology" And Unemployment

One of the noteworthy phenomena of the age is the rather remarkable change in phraseology of religious and other "consolers and comforters of the poor." Formerly they were accustomed to commend the souls of the needy to God, with the gentle admonition that they "must leave their sins behind them." Now these same "comforters" are handing out condolences in the language of science. A short time since, President Wilson sagely informed the nation that the existing industrial depression or panic was "psychological." Apparently all that was required to remove the panic was a change in the mental attitude of the "panic-stricken," a sort of "revival of faith," formerly known as "confidence." Somehow, that ddn't seem to fill any empty bellies or supply any extra jobs. The misery of industrial depression weighed as heavily as ever upon the working class. Now comes one Harry F. Wegener, employment secretary of the Detroit Y. M. C. A., with the following consoling observation:

"Out of a job? Psychologically speaking, you have the advantage of a man who is employed, for you are in a position to offer your services to the highest bidder, and are not forced to take just what you receive."

Surely, no "scientific discovery" of the age equals this! As a proposed solution of the perplexing problem of unemployment, it can't be beat. Consider the fortunate position of the man out of work. Physically, he may be starving; his family about to be evicted from some miserable tenement for non-payment of rent; his clothes in a bad state of repair. All that is nothing. "Psychologically" he is free. He can strut around like a well-plumed peacock, "offering his services to the highest bidder." Along with half a million other out-of-works he may parade up and down the Bowery in New York City, hunting the "highest bidder" among the slave-drivers, while priding himself that he is a "free man." After subsisting somehow on the "lean of the land" for many months, he can join the procession of 40,000 miners in Eastern Ohio who have been wondering when the production of coal would be resumed. He will no longer feel any hunger, misery or bitterness; on the contrary, with mind freed by the new "psychology," he will reach the seventh heaven of exaltation with the thought that he is one of five million former slaves in the United States, who are now free to "offer their services to the highest bidder." So says this "Job's Comforter" of a Y. M. C. A. secretary.

Of course we understand why Wegener hands out this "psychological" stuff. He earns his living from the bosses for doing it. He is supposed to understand the "psychology" of the young men whom he is addressing. He says to them, in effect: "You young men of Christian zeal have an exceptional opportunity just now. Employers are looking over applicants for jobs more carefully than ever before. They are demanding better service—that is, more speed, greater efficiency, increased productive capacity in short, with lower wages and longer hours. If you possess the required 'psychology' to fill this bill, you get the jobs. Never mind about the rest of the out-of-works, maybe God will take care of them. No matter if you crowd a lot more of them out on to the street with your Christian methods, whose cornerstone is fidelity to the boss; they are not among the elect anyway; you are the only pure, unadulterated, according to Eliot, American heroes! Onward, Christian soldiers! Imbued with the proper quantity and quality of Christian psychology, you are now free to offer your services to the highest bidder, even though you scab on the rest of the working class!"

Exit, Anarchist Dilletanti!

The I. W. W. continues to be somewhat of a puzzle to philanthropists, social reformers, politicians, among others, as well as to socialist and anarchist intellectuals. Sometimes the very last-named think they like it; such occasions are usually co-incident with the appearance in force of I. W. W. men at anarchist lectures. Then the "rank and file" are vigorously patted upon the back, extolled as heroes, and nicely distinguished from the dreaded "officialdom." The I. W. W. is on such occasions all right; only the fear is expressed that it may actually become big and strong, organize a considerable portion of the working class, and grow too conservative to attend the lecture. Dreaded decadence of the revolutionary ideal!

Thus, for instance, Emma Goldman thought the I. W. W. had boycotted her in Denver; and that the local there had withheld the credit for winning the free speech fight from her manager, Ben Reitman. Whereupon, Emma observes:

"Who knows, the I. W. W. may yet become a peace-loving, law-abiding and ultra-respectable institution."

To which, Editor Nilsson, of the "Voice of the People," replies most pertinently:

"Emma's unflattering opinion of us is quite natural. Our day-by-day activities must necessarily seem uninspiring and humdrum when compared with the boundless enthusiasm and devotion of the hibernating anarchists—who remain wide-awake two weeks in the year to furnish applause for Emma's Drama Lectures."

Now we have the October number of Emma's paper, "Mother Earth," with the following "observation and comment" by Alexander Berkman:

"The recent I. W. W. convention held at Chicago proved, our correspondent informs us, a most pitiable affair. A handful of delegates, about a dozen in number, pretending to act in the name of the working class of America! Both in point of attendance and interest, the convention was the worst in the history of the I. W. W. It only lasted four short days, while heretofore the sessions could but with difficulty be terminated in two weeks. Not a single Pacific coast delegate was present. Nor was the least word heard of decentralization. So dead was the convention, it was almost impossible to start a discussion. A healthy argument was out of the question. The Executive Board even ignored the convention; only one member showed up. They did not seem to care whether they were elected or not. In fact, by not putting in an appearance they resigned, because only those present at the convention are eligible to office. Not a word was mentioned as to the advisability of new tactics. A sad commentary on the disintegration of the I. W. W. Speaking impartially, it has accomplished a great deal of good. It has helped to revolutionize the spirit of the American proletariat, has fostered discontent and intensified the class struggle. A very necessary and useful labor. But unfortunately, BY UNNECESSARILY AND OFTEN WANTONLY ANTAGONIZING THE GREAT BULK OF ORGANIZED LABOR, the I. W. W. has narrowed its sphere of activity, only to find itself gradually sinking into the same groove of centralization against which its very existence was a protest. Nor did the activities of the official I. W. W. in times of strike justify the bold expectations raised by them in times of peace. It is clear that immediate and drastic surgery is imperative to save the life of the I. W. W. And first of all, a clarification of ideas and aims, decentralization of power, increased responsibility in local autonomy, and a radical change of the general attitude to organized labor and of the specific tactics in the warfare against wage slavery."

We have emphasized a portion of the above "observation." It aroused our interest at once, and created in our mind a certain vague suspicion. Glancing further over the pages of "Mother Earth," we made a discovery in bold type—Alexander Berkman is about to go on a lecture tour. Of course, only the "elect" and its "exultant pursuit" is the object of this tour. There could be no thought of catering in the remotest degree to "the great bulk of organized labor" which the I. W. W. has so "wantonly antagonized." The "mob," for whom both Emma and Alex have often expressed an unconceaded contempt, while freely advising the same to ditch its leaders and "go it alone," is not to be invited to furnish audiences and buy literature. Such base materialistic thoughts could never penetrate the sacrosanct craniums of our anarchist dilletanti! Unthinkable, indeed!

For the rest, the I. W. W. has no apologies to offer for the smallness of its last convention. We know we have been hit hard, both from within and from the outside, during the past year. We know that most of our members are out of work, and that few if any Pacific coast locals could have financed a delegate for even four days in Chicago. Some of us commended their judgment in not attempting to do so under the circumstances. We also know more about our past mistakes and present shortcomings, than any Berkman can tell us. But we also know this: That many old-time I. W. W. men, who have been through all the struggles of the I. W. W. since it started, are still fighting on even against greater odds than they have encountered in the past. These veterans and their younger associates, are of course impractical fanatics, since they decline to give up their "wanton antagonism" of social forces, including the "great bulk of organized labor." They are fools, because they do not give up that "antagonism" and rush into the arms of the A. F. of L., as anarchists like Jay Fox have done and others apparently are about to do—into the "organized labor movement," where "centralization" is rampant, and where "tyrannical officials" rule with an iron hand, and betray the slaves into the hands of their scheming master with impunity! We fear the I. W. W. men are made of sterner stuff. They, "a handful of men," may have no right "pretending to act in the name of the working class," but they do have the right and it is their duty, to hurl that pretense back into the teeth of the A. F. of L. An organization, supposed to embrace three million workers, that will tolerate conditions now existing in the United States, ought to be "antagonized," and must be replaced by a real labor organization. Of course, we I. W. W. men know why the A. F. of L. is that kind of a labor organization, and why it can't organize its influence in a revolutionary sense the working class; and for that reason refuse to follow the advice of Berkman et al., and change our "specific tactics in the warfare against wage slavery." Exit, anarchist dilletante!

Some "Betterment"

Among the "indications of betterment" seen by a Wall St. letter, in the present war situation, is "Record breaking exports of high priced food stuffs." But for whose betterment these exports are made, "deponent saith not." Of course they are made for the betterment of "the financial situation" and the ultra-financiers who control it. "The public," including the working class, as usual—"be damned."

The Washington announcement that President Wilson will not oppose war loans to any of the belligerent nations, thus reversing a previous course, was to be expected. President Wilson has gone over body, boots and Bethlehem, to Wall St. influences—the war pushed him there. Again, as war loans mean increased commerce, for they are made largely of commodities bought from the lending nation, President Wilson had to bow to the economic necessities of this country, as directed by its ultra-financiers. Nevertheless, "we" are "a neutral country," profiting from the distress of all other countries and promoting their wars impartially.

One has only to watch President Wilson's attitude in the southern cotton situation to be assured that he is the friend of "small business" against "big business." Never before was the financial oligarchy that runs this country so well aided in crushing the small man as Wilson has helped it in crushing the southern cotton interests. The populistic measures embodied in the demands of the latter were routed at a terrific loss, while the St. Louis bankers' pool with Morgan connections, won hands down. Of all the "bunk" extant that needs revision, that concerning Wilson's "New Freedom" and "Progressivism" needs it most.

The middle class continues to go bankrupt, while the big banks continue to hoard up their gold reserves. The reason is plain to be seen. If "this country," i. e., its ultra-financiers, are to liquidate its indebtedness and make war loans to foreign nations to this end, largely in the nature of commodities, big capital is required. As a consequence, the bank accommodations formerly extended to small business are either curtailed or entirely withdrawn. Since it is impossible for any modern undertaking to continue without the credit, or working capital, extended by the banks, small business men must necessarily go bankrupt. They are sold out at sheriff's sale, that is, their property is confiscated at one-third or one-fifth of its original value, by their more successful and larger competitors. Nevertheless, we are told, in all seriousness, that "this is the day of the small man." If ever the small man had any day during the past decade or two, the war abroad has ended it for him. The struggle against big capital will have to be fought all over again by small business. This means that the present war abroad will intensify the future class struggle at home.

J. E.

Songs

The editor of Solidarity hereby acknowledges receipt of a considerable number of songs from various authors, submitted according to our request, for a new edition of the I. W. W. Song Book. All will be given consideration. We wish to state, however, that owing to the expense, it may be necessary to get out one more edition with few changes over the last one. Having saved the linotype metal, we can do this, and possibly bring it out before the present edition is exhausted. Meanwhile boost the Thousand Dollar Fund and help us to get out the Song Book without delay. We also have a manuscript on "Sabotage" by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, which should be in pamphlet form immediately. It is about the best we have seen on the subject so far, and will make effective propaganda. Dig up a dollar for the fund today.

Of Interest To Boston

The Boston School of Social Science, in its 1914-15 bulletin, announces some lectures for its Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Monday evening lectures that will interest Solidarity readers. James Larkin of Dublin, the famous labor leader, Wm. English Walling, Rev. Bouck White, Leonard Abbott and Arturo Giovannitti are among those named. The lectures begin Nov. 16. Admission free.

The last edition of Patriotism and The Worker by Herve is now completely exhausted, so remember this when ordering literature. We intend to reprint this pamphlet as soon as finances will permit. This is only another reason why there must be increased support forthcoming very soon.

Two Views Of The European Conflict

PETER KROPOTKIN : : GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Solidarity reprints herewith statements by two distinguished writers, giving divergent opinions regarding the European war. The first is from P. Kropotkin, the most distinguished anarchist-communist in Europe, and the second by George Bernard Shaw, of well-known playwright fame. Kropotkin's article, a letter to a Swedish professor, is taken from Freedom, the October issue of "Freedom," London, England, while Shaw's is in the form of an interview by Mary Boyle O'Reilly, appearing as staff correspondence to the New York Call.

By P. Kropotkin.

Dear Steffen—You ask my opinion about the war. I have expressed it on several occasions in France, and the present events, unfortunately, only reinforce it.

I consider that the duty of every one who cherishes the ideals of human progress altogether, and especially those that were inscribed by the European proletarians on the banner of the International Working Men's Association, is to do everything in one's power, according to one's capacities, to crush down the invasion of the Germans into Western Europe.

The cause of this war was NOT Russia's attitude towards the Austrian ultimatum, as the German Government, true to Bismarck's traditions, has tried to represent it. ALREADY ON JULY 19 it was known among the West-European Continental statesmen that the German Government had definitely made up their mind to declare war. The Austrian ultimatum was the CONSEQUENCE, not the cause, of that decision. We thus had a repetition of Bismarck's well-known trick of 1870.

The cause of the present war lies in THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR OF 1870-71. These consequences were foreseen already in 1871 by Liebknecht and Bebel, when they protested against the annexation of Alsace and parts of Lorraine to the German Empire, for which protest they went to prison for two years. They foresaw that this annexation would be the cause of new wars, the growth of Prussian militarism, the militarisation of all Europe, and the arrest of all social progress. The same was foreseen by Bakunin, by Garibaldi, who came with his volunteers to fight for France as soon as the Republic was proclaimed, and, in fact, by all the representatives of advanced thought in Europe.

We, who have worked in the different fractions, Social Democratic and Anarchist, of the great Socialist movement in Europe, know perfectly well how the menace of a German invasion paralysed all advanced movements in Belgium, France, and Switzerland, as the workers knew that the moment an internal struggle should begin in these countries, German invasion would immediately follow. BELGIUM HAD BEEN WARNED OF THAT. France knew it perfectly well without warning.

The French knew that Metz, of which the Germans had made, NOT a fortress for the defense of the territory they had appropriated, but A FORTIFIED CAMP FOR AGGRESSIVE PURPOSES, was within less than ten days' march from Paris, and that on the day of a declaration of war (even before that day) an army of 250,000 men could march out of Metz against Paris, with all its artillery and train.

UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS A COUNTRY CANNOT BE FREE, AND FRANCE WAS NOT FREE IN HER DEVELOPMENT, just as Warsaw is not free under the guns of the Russian citadel and the surrounding fortresses, and Belgrade was not free under the Austrian guns of Zemlin.

Since 1871 Germany had become a threatening menace to European progress. All countries were compelled to introduce obligatory military service on the lines it had been introduced in Germany, and to keep immense standing armies. All were living under the menace of a sudden invasion.

More than that, for Eastern Europe, and especially for Russia, Germany was the chief support and protection of reaction, Prussian militarism, the mock institution of popular representation offered by the German Reichstag and the feudal Landtags of the separate portions of the German Empire, and the ill-treatment of the subdued nationalities in Alsace, and especially in Prussian Poland, where the Poles were treated lately as badly as in Russia—without protest from the advanced political parties—these fruits of German Imperialism were the lessons that modern Germany, the Germany of Bismarck, taught her neighbors and, above all, Russian absolutism. Russian absolutism have maintained itself so long in Russia, and would that absolutism ever have dared to ill-treat Poland and Finland as it has ill-treated them, if it could not produce the example of "cultured Germany," and if it were not sure of Germany's protection?

Let us not be so forgetful of history as to forge the intimacy that existed between Alexander II and Wilhelm I, the common hatred they displayed for France, on account of her efforts to free Italy, and their opposition to the Italians themselves when in 1860 they sent away the Austrian rulers of Florence, Parma, and Modena, and Florence became the capital of Italy. Let us not forget the reactionary advices which Wilhelm I gave to Alexander III in 1881, and the support his son gave to Nicholas II in 1905. Let us not forget either that if France granted to the Russian autocracy the loan of 1906, it was because she saw that unless Russia succeeded in reforming her armies after the Manchurian defeat, she would be doomed to be torn to pieces by Germany, Italy, and Austria leagued against her. The events of the last few weeks have proved already how well-founded were these apprehensions.

The last forty-three years were a confirmation of what Bakunin wrote in 1871, namely, that if French influence disappeared from Europe, Europe would be thrown back in her development for half a century. And now it is self-evident that if the present invasion of Belgium and France is not beaten back by the common effort of all nations of Europe, we shall have another half-century or more of general reaction.

During the last forty years, a Franco-German war was all the time hanging over Europe. Bismarck was not satisfied with the crushing defeat inflicted upon France. He found that she was recovering too rapidly from her wounds. He regretted not having annexed the province of Champagne, and not having taken an indemnity of fifteen thousand million francs instead of five thousand million. On three different occasions Alexander II and Alexander III had to interfere in order to prevent German Imperialists from assailing France once more. And the moment they began to feel themselves strong as a sea-power, the Germans took it into their heads to destroy the maritime power of Britain, to take a strong footing on the Southern shores of the Channel, and to menace England with an invasion. The German "reptile Press" is saying now that by sending their wild hordes to sack and burn the cities of Belgium and France they are fighting Russia; but I hope there is nobody stupid enough to believe this absurdity. They conquer Belgium and France, and they fight England.

Their purpose is, to force Holland to become part of the German Empire, so that the passages leading from the Indian Ocean into the Pacific, which are now held by the Dutch, should pass into German hands; to take possession of Antwerp and Calais; to annex the Eastern portion of Belgium, as well as the French province of Champagne, so as to be within a couple of days only from the capital of France. This has been the dream of the German "Kaiserists" since the times of Bismarck, long before there was a rapprochement between France and Russia, and this remains their dream.

It was not to fight Russia that Germany in 1866 laid her hands upon Denmark and annexed the province of Schleswig-Holstein. It was not against Russia, but against

Continued On Page Four.

ONE BIG UNION OF LUMBER WORKERS

By Earl Osborne

The lumber industry is one of the basic industries of the United States and Canada; especially is this so in the western part of these countries. It is with the latter that this paper will deal.

It is not so many years ago that the industry was practically a hand industry. But in recent years the machine has come into being and the old mode of production has gone to make way for the more up-to-date form of production. The old bull and horse teams, which would put in from ten to twenty thousand feet of logs a day, have given way to the donkey engine, which will put in from seventy-five to one hundred thousand feet per day. But even the donkey engine is now giving way to the steam skidder, better known as the "Flying Machine," which will double the output of the donkey.

The old-fashioned sawmill, with its rotary or circular saw, dead rollers and out-of-date way of handling lumber, has practically gone out of existence, being replaced by the modern mill, with its band saw, shotgun feed, steam nigger, live rollers and resaw. The sawmill of a few years ago put out nothing but rough lumber, making it necessary for the carpenter to have a host of tools to build a house; today, a man to be a carpenter needs square, saw and hand-axe. When the lumber leaves the mill today, it is all ready to be nailed up—windows, sashes, doors, siding, etc., being finished by the machine.

Now, Mister Lumber Worker, what benefit are you getting from this improved production? Are your conditions as good as they were? Is your standard of living as high as it was ten years ago? The answer is not far to seek. Go into any of the employment offices in the coast cities, ask the thousands of lumber workers you meet on the road and the street; you need not even ask any questions—look, and if you have only one eye, you can easily see. In the city of Bellingham, Wash., in the winter of 1913, there were millmen walking the streets from morning till night looking for work, yes, begging for work, which was not to be had. The beach from Bellingham to Everett was lined with loggers and shingle weavers who were out of work. They practically dug the Bellingham water tunnel, because there was no work to be had in the mills or camps. They only received from $2.50 to $3.00 per day for this underground work.

Did you see these things a few years before? Is the lumber industry on the bum, as many peoplpe would have us think? Let us look closely, who was it that built the White, the Hoge, the Cobb, and the Banker's Trust Co.'s buildings in the coast cities? Were these people poor, who financed the building of these structures? Of course not. Why is it, then, that the producer of lumber is hard up? The answer is plain: The producers of lumber have made the machine, and in using it have perceived its faults, and have eliminated them, until the machine has reached its present high state of development, arriving at a stage where the cost of production of lumber has been cut in half, yes, less than half.

After a careful investigation of the facts, there can be only one conclusion—improvement of the machinery will produce more lumber at less cost; and what of the producer? How is it that we don't have some of the benefits of these improvements, in the shape of a shorter work day, and a bigger pay? Why have the wages in this industry gone down, and the hours of the workday increased? Have YOU any answer to these questions? Can you give any causes why so many lumber workers are out of work? Being found in the employment offices, asking for work, yes, begging for work, in actions if not in speech? There is a solution to this problem, Mister Lumber Worker; you have the remedy in your hands if you have the courage to use it. Moses died long ago, so it is of no use for you to wait for him to come and lead you out of the darkness of industrial slavery.

ORGANIZATION

Organization only, will ever benefit the workers of the mills and camps, in their many struggles for more of the necessities of life. BUT, this organization must be formed in such a way that the members can use it as they desire, and at any time they please. The A. F. of L. has two or three organizations in the lumber industry, but they are of absolutely no use to the lumberjacks. It is unnecessary for us to go into detail, on the formation of these craft unions, for craft unions they really are, although some of their spell-binders would have you believe that theirs is an industrial union. Their statements fall flat without FACTS to back them up. Let us look at some of the strikes they have pulled off. We'll take for instance the strike at the Blodel & Donovan mill in Bellingham. The shingle weavers went on strike, while the sawmill men and loggers remained at work; and the peculiar thing, they never asked for support from the sawmill men and loggers. Do you call that an industrial union? In Big Lake, in the spring of 1913 the sawmill men went out, and the shingle weavers presented a grievance on the following Monday; they were members of the A. F. of L. and were invited to make common cause with the mill men. But Stuart of the Timber Workers said, "No, we have already sent for Brown." Brown is president of their union. What do you think of that for an industrial union? One union in one industry does not mean that one part shall pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the rest to enjoy. One union in one industry means, if it means anything, that all branches of that industry shall aid one another in the common cause. One Big Union of all workers means more than that, it means that the workers in one industry shall help their fellow workers in another industry, and, formed in such a way that it correctly represents the working class and its aims. First, it must combine the wage workers in such a way that they can most successfully fight their battles, and protect their interests in the fight for shorter hours and bigger wages, with better conditions. Second, it must offer a final solution to the labor problem—an emancipation from strikes, injunctions, bull pens and the scabbing of one against another. Such an organization is outlined in the great Preamble of the I. W. W.

THE NEW UNIONISM

The form of unionism and principles advocated by the I. W. W., must take the place of the old craft unions, as represented by the American Federation of Labor. The I. W. W. claims that all workers in the lumber industry are necessary to operate that industry, and that their interests are the same. They have one common enemy, the boss. The I. W. W. claims that the engineer, fireman, logger, mill man, etc., while working in the same industry, must belong to the same union, together with every other worker in that industry. If any of them change their job to any other industry, they would be given a transfer free of charge. For instance, a shingle weaver changes his job to the marine transport industry—he will be transferred to the transport workers' union, and then become a member in the transport union. All workers in one industry must come together to discuss affairs relative to that industry no matter what position they hold on the job; they should take part in these meetings.

Each mill or camp must have a local committee, representing as near as possible all the various departments. This committee acts as a representative of the workers in their respective mill or camp. Any worker who has a grievance reports to the committee; if the committee fails to get justice they report to the local; the worker in local meeting decide what shall be done and if a strike is called all the workers strike together, making it almost impossible for the boss to get scabs.

All the workers must meet together, discuss their grievances together, think together, and in this way bring about a unity of mind which is necessary for the unity of action.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATIONS

The work of organization must go farther than a locality, however, because the lumber barons have organized themselves together and own mills and camps in various parts of the country. If the workers in a locality strike, the employers transfer their orders to another one of their mills or camps, until the workers are compelled to return to work through starvation. The workers must be in touch with their fellows in all parts of the country in order to close down all the mills or camps of an employer in any part of a country in case of a strike if found necessary. This can be done by combining all the local unions in the lumber industry into a National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, and in turn affiliate with other national unions in other countries, thus establishing local, national, and international solidarity. The aim of the lumber workers must not be merely a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Who is to determine what constitutes a fair day's work? The mill and camp owners consider that anything is fair that they can get the workers to work for.

CONTROL OF INDUSTRY BY THE WORKERS

The aim must be the control of industry, and the slogan, "To the workers all they produce." The battle cry must be: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

The whole matter is merely a question of power. The workers will never get more than they have the power to make the bosses give. The power of the workers is their power to control industry, to start or stop it at their will. This can be done through a strong organization, embracing all the workers. In a mill where there is no organization the boss is absolute master. Whatever he says, will be the law of that mill or camp. He will determine the wages the workers shall receive, the amount of work they shall do, what conditions they shall have on the job, how the work shall be distributed, and who shall be employed or discharged. When the workers organize, they will have something to say as to what the wages shall be, how the work shall done, what the sanitary conditions of the camps or mills shall be, whether or not a worker shall be discharged or kept on, what the hours of labor shall be, and so on. The stronger the workers organize the more power they will assume. Whatever power the workers assume is taken away from the bosses and makes them so much weaker. This holds good in all industries. Through close compact organization the workers can gain any demand by using direct action. For instance, the lumber workers can gain the eight hour day by organizing in the I. W. W. When they get a good percentage organized, take a vote in the organization and set the date when they want the eight hour day. When that date comes let every lumber worker walk out of the camps and mills after doing eight hours work. If this is done all over the country at the same time there is no power on earth can make the workers work longer than eight hours. United action will get them anything they want. Organization, as advocated by the I. W. W., makes this possible. Craft unionism, as advocated by the Timber Workers, in the A. F. of L., never.

TACTICS ON THE JOB

The employers will dispute every inch of ground. They will fight hard to maintain control of industry. The weapons used by the workers in their fight for control of industry may vary greatly. Any weapons which will give the workers the desired results, the workers are justified in using. If the boss refuses to deal with a committee elected by the workers, a good move is to stop all work but stay in the mill or camp and constitute themselves as one big committee of all the workers. Wherever this has been tried it has been found very effective. The boss has always called for a committee, because he is very sensitive about having his whole place stopped. Even if the boss is willing to receive a committee, it is a good idea to stop the whole mill or camp; this helps the boss to make up his mind quickly. To strike in the mill or camp without leaving it is often better than leaving. Make your demand, stop the mill for a few hours and if the boss does not give in to your demands, go back to work again and try the same thing next day. Keep this up until the boss gets tired of it, and gives in to your demands. To strike often, and never for a very long time, is better than these long drawn out hunger strikes. When the workers act directly for themselves, they can be relied upon to use the right methods in order to gain their point. They will learn by acting, and will gradually gain more and more control over industry, until finally they have full control.

A NEW SOCIETY

When all the more important industries have reached this point, the working class will be the dominant class and refuse to be slaves any longer. They will run the industries for the benefit of the workers and establish a new society where there are no masters and no slaves. We often hear the question asked, "How shall this new society be constructed?" While the details must depend upon the future development of industry, we are safe in saying that it will be constructed along industrial lines instead of geographical or political lines. This means that the means of production, distribution, transportation and the land must be owned jointly by the workers. The political state with its geographical demarcations will disappear, and the industrial state will take its place. The workers working in an industry will make the rules, or laws, if you wish to call it that, for that industry. These are the only ones qualified to do so, being the only ones who have any intricate knowledge of that industry. Their representatives will be workers who are thoroughly familiar with that industry and are elected by the workers working in that particular industry. For instance, the lumber workers will elect their representatives from among their own ranks and these will be the representative body for the lumber industry, taking the place of the state representatives as we know them now in the political state. All the other industries will do the same and, combined, will constitute the new nation, thus establishing a new society, an industrial democracy.

THE NATIONAL NIGHTMARE

Human hydrophobiacs howl!

At Chelsea, Mont., Oct. 3rd, a body of unemployed moving west from Dakota's harvest, clashed with a few "stick up" men who had been robbing them. During an attempt by these gun men to break into the G. N. tool house, a few I. W. W. with their usual nerve started to disarm the hold-ups. One I. W. W., one thief and a bystander were killed.

Fifty Sioux Indians were deputized, while celebrating in feathers and war-paint, riding eight miles to the rescue of Law and Order. Being red savages, they brought the prisoners in without committing mayhem on their persons.

Six men are held at Plentywood, the county seat of Sheridan Co., Mont.

Speedily the rumor flew westward that a vast horde of I. W. W. were coming, leaving devastation behind. Hundreds of deputies were sworn in. Mentally lop-sided citizens armed themselves with flat pint bottles and sawed-off guns. Fire alarm signals were arranged to call out these valiant ones.

The harlot press spread the news that the I. W. W. were headed for Butte. This to bolster up reason for martial law.

At Glasgow a gruesome effigy was hung during the night. A real human skull with its ghastly facial apertures was used as head, a sign read "Beware I. W. W." After serving its purpose this was taken down by the marshal. I suppose the owner wanted it.

Deputy Sheriff Nacey, an atavistic animal, with a whiskey nose, met me in the railroad yards. "These ——— ought to be shot" said this guardian of the peace, referring to the unemployed.

"How about the entire six million in the United States?" asked my companion. "To hell with the United States; this is Valley Co., Montana," said Nacey. Meaning that Valley Co. was not in nor of the United States, no doubt.

Citizens of Glasgow should be proud of their marshal and deputy sheriff. From their treatment of men, I judge them to be both fools and scoundrels, hence good officers.

And these pray for peace—in Europe!

Yours in revolt,
HARRISON GEORGE.

Fellow Worker Joseph J. Ettor will be available for speaking dates between New York city and Chicago after November first. Local unions desiring to secure dates will write the General Office for terms.

All fellow workers who left cards or bundles with the secretary of Local 588, Reno, Nevada, can get same by writing to Chas. Lambert, Sec'y 71, 114 I St., Sacramento, Calif.

Industrial Union Literature

THE following is a list of the literature we have in stock at this time in quantities sufficiently large enough to insure immediate delivery. This is the best of Industrial Union Literature with plenty of variety for selection. Prepare for the winter agitation by sending in your order now. All literature is sent carriage prepaid on receipt of CASH with order.

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ONE each of all the following leaflets may now be had in an attractively printed envelope. This "grab package" is good for street meetings, etc., as they can be sold, giving a wider range of reading than is contained in most pamphlets. Price 5c a package; $2.50 per hundred.

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Address All Orders And Remittances To
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112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

HOW REAL REBELS VIEW THE CASE OF JOHN PANCNER

Vinalhaven, Maine, Sept. 30, 1914.

Pancner Defense Committee,
Care Mrs. Minnie Abbott,
Box 876, Tonopah, Nevada.

Fellow Workers: Enclosed find subscription lists circulated among the Paving Stone Cutters of Vinalhaven, Me., in favor of the Pancner defense, together with money order for $38.00, for which please send receipt by return mail.

In sending their contributions the members of the Scandinavian Club of Vinalhaven, as well as other contributors (numbering altogether 38), want to express their deepest contempt for the courts of "justice" which convict a man for defending his own life on his own premises against a gang of hired ruffians with murderous intent, while the ruffians walk the highway unmolested. We know full well that there is small chance of redress even if an appeal is made, knowing as we do that the courts from top to bottom are controlled by the spirit of capitalism, where they are not downright purchased for cold cash or its equivalent.

However, we consider it a plain duty to avail ourselves of the formalities still open, through an appeal of Pancner's case, in the hope that the agitation incidental thereto may do some good in opening the eyes of those workers who identify themselves with the society of our masters.

Our small contributions are furthermore to be considered as a token of our approval of the act of John Pancner, in firing his gun in defense of himself, his fellow workers and the premises of their union.

If there were more of such courageous and manly acts, there would be less of the brutal and villainous attacks by these wretches who have given up their souls as damned. The shooting done by Pancner must be taken out of the category of common western gunplay and placed in its right light, the light of the workers' struggle for a new society.

Seen in that light, the gun Pancner held in his hand was fired by the organization which he defended. And for that reason we cheerfully assume, one for all and all for one, full moral responsibility for the act.

A people who treasure liberty must be ever watchful of its rights. Every wrong unavenged presses down the spirit of the struggle for freedom and makes the enemy triumph. Every assault courageously beaten back saves and strengthens the spirit of revolt and gives the enemy a setback.

Courage is a virtue which the workers admire, but cowardice is a moral defect which they despise.

We, consequently, endorse the act of Fellow Worker John Pancner as a matter of principle, and want to express our sincere hopes for his speedy release and continued effective work for the organization he so ably represents.

Yours for solidarity,
SCANDINIVIAN CLUB OF VINALHAVEN, MAINE,
Per John Sandgren, Sec'y.

TWO VIEWS OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT

(Continued From Page Two)

France and England, that Germany has built her enormous navy, that she dug and fortified the Kiel Canal, and established the military seaport of Wilhelmshafen, where an invasion of England or a raid upon Brest and Cherbourg can be prepared in full security and secrecy. The tale of fighting Russia on the plains of France and Belgium, which is now repeated by the German Press, has been concocted for export to Sweden and the United States; but there is not a single intelligent man in Germany itself who does not know that the foes who were aimed at lately were Britain and France. The Germans themselves made no secrecy of it in their conversations and their works on the coming war.

The decision of declaring the present war was taken in Germany as soon as the works on the enlargement and the fortification of the Kiel Canal had been terminated in a great hurry this summer, on June 20. But the war nearly broke out in June, 1911—we knew it well here. It would have broken out last summer, if Germany had been ready. Last February, the coming of the present war was so evident that, being at Bordighera, I told my French friends that it was foolish of them to oppose the three years' military law, while Germany was busily preparing for war; and I advised my Russian friends not to remain too late in the German watering-places, because war would begin as soon as the crops would be ready in France and in Russia. In fact, only those who buried their heads in the sand, like ostriches, could go on without seeing it themselves.

Now we have learned what Germany wants, how extensive are her pretensions, how immense and detailed were her preparations for this war, and what sort of "evolution" we have to expect from the Germans if they are victorious. What their dreams of conquest are, we have been told by the German Emperor himself, his son, and his Chancellor. And now we have heard, not only what a drunken German lieutenant or general can say to justify the atrocities committed in Belgium by the German hordes, but what a leader of the German Social Democratic Party, Dr. Sudekum, DELEGATED BY HIS OWN PARTY to the workers of Sweden and Italy, had the impudence to say to excuse the barbarities committed by the German Huns in the Belgian villages and cities. They committed these atrocities because civilian inhabitants had fired upon the invaders in defense of their territory!! For a German Social Democrat this is quite enough! When Napoleon III gave the same excuse to account for the shooting of the Parisians on the day of his coup d'etat, all Europe named him a scoundrel. Now the same excuse is produced to account for infinitely more abominable atrocities, by a German pupil of Marx!

This gives us the measure of the degradation of the nation during the last forty years.

And now let everyone imagine for himself what would be the consequences if Germany came victorious out of this war.

Holland—compelled to join the German Empire, because she holds the passages from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific, and "the Germans need them."

Most of Belgium annexed to Germany—IT IS ALREADY ANNEXED. An immense, ruinous contribution levied, in addition to the already accomplished pillage.

Antwerp and Calais becoming military ports of Germany, in addition to Wilhelmshafen. Denmark—at the mercy of Germany, to be annexed the moment she would dare not to serve the aggressive plans of the Germans, which plans are bound to extend, as they have extended since the successes of 1871.

Eastern France—annexed to Germany, whose new fortresses will then be within two or three days' march from Paris. France will be thus at the mercy of Germany for the next fifty years. All French colonies—Morocco, Algiers, Tonkin—taken by Germany: "We have no colonies worth twopence; we must have them," said the elder son of Wilhelm the day. It is so simple—and so candid!

Having opposite her shores a string of German military ports along the south coast of the Channel and the North Sea, what can be the life of the United Kingdom but a life entirely ruled by the idea of a new war to be fought, in order to get rid of the standing menace of an invasion—an invasion being no longer impossible now, as the aggressor would have at his service big liners, submarine boats, and the aircraft.

Finland—becoming a German province. GERMANY HAS BEEN WORKING AT THAT SINCE 1883, and her first steps in the present campaign show where she is aiming at. Poland—compelled definitely to abandon all dreams of national independence. Are not the rulers of Germany now treating the Poles of Posen as badly as, if not worse than, the Russian autocrat? And are not the German Social Democrats already considering the Polish dreams of national revival as stupid bosh! Deutschland uber Alles! Germany above all!

But enough! Every one who has knowledge of European affairs and the turn they have taken during the last twenty years will himself complete the picture.

"But what about the danger of Russia?" my readers will probably ask.

To this question, every serious person will probably answer, that when you are menaced by a great, very great danger, the first thing to do is to rent at this danger, and then see to the next. Belgium and a good deal of France ARE conquered by Germany, and the whole civilization of Europe is menaced by its iron fist. Let us cope first with this danger.

As-to the next, Is there anybody who has not thought himself that the present war, in which all parties in Russia have risen unanimously against the common enemy, will rendered a return to the autocracy of old materially impossible? And then, those who have seriously followed the revolutionary movement of Russia in 1905 surely know what were the ideas which dominated in the First and Second, approximately freely elected Dumas. They surely know that complete home-rule for all the component parts of the Empire was a fundamental point of all the Liberal and Radical parties. More than that: Finland then actually ACCOMPLISHED her revolution in the form of a democratic autonomy, and the Duma approved it.

And finally, those who know Russia and her last movements certainly feel that AUTOCRACY WILL NEVER BE RE-ESTABLISHED IN THE FORMS IT HAD BEFORE 1905, AND THAT A RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION COULD NEVER TAKE THE IMPERIALIST FORMS AND SPIRIT WHICH PARLIAMENTARY RULE HAS TAKEN IN GERMANY. As to us, who know Russia, from the inside, we are sure that the Russians never will be capable of becoming, the aggressive, warlike nation Germany is. Not only the whole history of the Russians shows it, but with the Federation Russia is BOUND to become in the very near future, such a warlike spirit would be absolutely incompatible.

But even if I were wrong in all these previsions, although every intelligent Russian would confirm them,—well, then there would be time to fight Russian Imperialism in the same way as all freedom-loving Europe is ready at this moment to combat that vile warlike spirit which has taken possession of Germany since it abandoned the traditions of its former civilization and adopted the tenets of the Bismarckian Imperialism.

It is certain that the present war will be a great lesson to all nations. It will have taught them that war cannot be combatted by pacifist dreams and all sorts of nonsense about war being so murderous now that it will be impossible in the future. Nor can it be combatted by that sort of antimilitarist propaganda which has been carried on till now. Something much deeper than that is required.

The causes of war must be attacked at the root. And we have a great hope that the present war will open the eyes of the masses of workers and of a number of men amidst the educated middle class. They will see the part that Capital and State have played in bringing about the armed conflicts between nations.

But for the moment we must not lose sight of the main work of the day. THE TERRITORIES OF BOTH FRANCE AND BELGIUM *MUST* BE FREED OF THE INVADERS. The German invasion MUST be repulsed—no matter how difficult this may be. All efforts must be directed that way.

Watch Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the number or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 249. That means your sub expired last week, and you should renew at once.
THIS IS NUMBER 250

UNEMPLOYED MISERY

(Special to Solidarity)
New York, Oct. 18.

That unemployment is creating havoc in this city is revealed by the cases that are reported in the newspapers. On two different occasions, a man has been picked up on the streets, starved until too weak to stand. Both men were from out of the city, here in search of work. Suicides are frequent. Thes latest wave is of a tailor in Brooklyn, with a wife and four children. Three months of idleness and helplessness broke his spirit, so that he forgot wife and children and left them behind to fight alone a greater problem than his own. The eastern unemployed seem to prefer starvation and suicide to rebellion. The search for work leaves them weary and despondent—desperate to the point of submission, not of rebellion. Rebellion and revolt always occur on the job, where organization prevails and its existence is threatened. But not all of the unemployed quietly starve or take themselves off; some show a little "guts." Such a one was the Irish cook, who entered a Harlem convent, demanding either work or food. He was arrested for disorderly conduct. The "civilized" society that provokes such conduct (and worst yet, as shown above) is still at large, however.

T. H. I. W. W. Meals and leagues have taken up the unemployed question. Thus far they have held meetings to arouse the workers to its significance and to advocate industrial unionism as a means to its solution.

NEW YORKER.

A beautiful I. W. W. pennant and Solidarity for one year for a dollar. Certainly you have five friends who will want to take advantage of this opportunity if called to their attention.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to divide and the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

PRACTICAL WAY TO AID UNEMPLOYED

(Special to Solidarity)
Summit, N. J., Oct. 12.

During the strike period last year, this section proved to be one of the hardest in the silk industry to organize, but we succeeded in forming a union, and have our organization intact in spite of all opposition.

Last week the boss told us that there was no more work on the plain jobs; there were about 50 weavers on these jobs, so they had to go home. There are about 100 weavers working on the box looms, however, so we decided to divide up the work. We are doing it this way: Fifty weavers work for three days and then lay off for the same length of time, leaving fifty others to take their places. This is designed to relieve the pressure of unemployment and at the same time safeguard the jobs of all the workers, until conditions are back again to normal.

J. M., Sec'y I. W. W.

BLAMING THE I. W. W.

On September 22, a quantity of powder was exploded in or near the rear of the Tonopah, Nevada, Bonanza building. The next day a special issue of the Bonanza announced in scareheads, that members of the I. W. W. had committed the "outrage," and that citizens should immediately get busy and drive these pestiferous agitators out of town. Editor Booth of the Bonanza, however, failed to make good, and is now a laughing stock in Tonopah. The following from the Carson, Nev., Appeal, explains the situation fairly clearly.

"Captain J. P. Donnelley, of the State Police, has returned from Tonopah where he went a few days ago at the instance of Governor Oddie, who had been asked by W. W. Booth to send a detachment of police there, as he (Booth) feared another attempt, following the one of ten days ago, would be made to blow up his office. Captain Donnelley states that upon his arrival in Tonopah he found everything quiet and that the local officers had matters well in hand. The I. W. W.'s are there in number, all right, but their chief weapon is talk. From other parties who have come from Tonopah since the attempt was made to blow up Booth's office the Appeal learns that the Industrials had nothing to do with the act; that some enemy of Booth's, and he has quite a few, took advantage of the presence in the city of radical Industrials and thought he could do the belligerent editor of the Bonanza an injury and escape detection and prosecution by putting the blame on members of the I. W. W."

BUDGET OF BUTTE NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

the protection of our own little czar, Dan Donohue.

The editor of the Butte Miner imbibed so freely at his master's trough some days since, that his mind became affected. He is on the verge of madness. If something is not done for him soon I fear for his reason. He raves continually about the I. W. W. and fills the editorial page with outlandish dope that only a diseased mind could conjure. He scatters red ink all over the front page every day and evinces every symptom of having contracted that dread disease, "Con Kellyitis."

It is alleged that when Ross, Smith and Malone were being taken to Deer Lodge without notice, Smith protested, whereupon a petty officer named Burke pushed a gun against his ribs saying, "Shut up, you son of a ——, or I'll send you to hell instead of Helena."

It is alleged that Major Root of summary court fame, has been for a number of years addicted to the use of opium, which would tend to explain many of his insane performances for the past 40 days.

B.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE!

Fifty Dollars In Prizes to Sub-Hustlers To Be Given Away.

A supporter of this paper has offered to donate $50 to Solidarity, to be given away in prizes to sub-hustlers. The disposition of the amount will be as follows:

1. Solidarity will give $15 in cash to the local netting the largest number of subscriptions between now and January 1. The cash amount of such subscriptions must total at least $35.

2. Solidarity will give $10 cash to the local sending in the second largest number of subs in the time specified, cash amount of such subs to total not less than $25.

3. Solidarity will give $10 in cash to the individual reader sending in the largest number of subs up to Jan. 1, the cash total of which must be at least $25.

4. $7 cash to the individual sending the second largest number of subs, to an amount not less than $20.

5. $5 cash to the individual sending the third largest number of subs, with cash to the amount of not less than $15.

6. $3 to the individual sending the fourth largest number of subs, with not less than $10 in cash.

To winners exceeding the above figures, Solidarity will add a commission or rebate of 25 per cent. of the regular subscription price.

Who is going to win these prizes? Get busy, and see what YOU can do!

Please announce that you are in the contest, when sending in subs.

Uxtry! UXTRY!

All about the great European War And the Relation to the class War.

Position of the Allied Parasitical Armies Steadily Advancing. Hope is Expressed for a Rally in the Great Army of Production.

Every where that workers gather there is one topic of conversation, the war in Europe. While we as revolutionists of course regret the fact that workers will allow themselves to become so engrossed in the different moves of this horrible game in which their brothers are the pawns, to the exclusion of any interest in their own immediate welfare, the course for us to pursue is not to merely throw up both hands and wait until the war is over or interest dies down, but to take advantage of this attitude of mind and reap what ever advantage we can from it for the benefit of the Greater War.

This is the reason for the Six Page War Extra of Solidarity No. 251, the last of present month.

The very name of the issue will catch and hold the interest of a worker long enough for the War cartoons and reading matter to sink in and make an impression at a favorable time.

Each Local in the organization can dispose of at least two hundred copies of this number with profit to the Local. It will take a little quick action for some of the smaller ones perhaps, but it can be done with activity displayed at once.

So far the total number of extra orders received are very small, so small in fact that if they are not largely increased we will be forced to make it only a four page issue. Locals and individual readers should send in their orders at once, at least not later reaching us than the 23rd.

The bundle rate for over 200 copies is the same as for the issue, one and one half cents per copy, less than two hundred the rate is two cents per copy. Cash with order in both cases. With the help of all in boosting this issue we will break all records for special editions of the past. All together.

The $1,000 Fund

Total October 14th,	$535.03
Chas. Muller	1.00
D. Rabinowitz	2.00
Pat Rodison	1.00
Wm. Goodhue	.50
F. L. Rhoda	.50
Wm. Arbogast Sec'y Local 317, Seattle	1.00
Meyer Friedkin	1.00
Nestor Gondoglio	5.00
Total October 24th,	$547.53

The Live Ones

The following is a list of Local Unions receiving a Bundle Order of 100 copies or over of Solidarity each week. Locals whose account is not paid for current month will be discontinued from this list.

Seattle Locals	450
Butte Mine Worker's Union	300
Sacramento, Cal., Local 71	250
Kansas City, Local 61	200
Minneapolis Locals	200
San Francisco Locals	200
Local 341, Chicago	150
Butte Workingmens Union	100
Stockton Local 73	100
Spokane Locals	100
New York Prop. League	100
Philadelphia, Local 8, Br. 1, N. I. U. M. T. W.	100
Portland, Oreg. Locals	100
Total Bundles, issue of October 17, No. 249	3,794

Is your Local a "Live One?"

Circulation Statement

A Gain Of

One Thousand new subscriptions between now and January 1st 1915 will mean a Six Page SOLIDARITY.

Previous loss reported	179
Subs going off . .	29
Subs going on . .	31
Gain for week . .	2
Total loss to date	177

BOHEMIAN READERS, NOTE.

The Bohemian paper, "Prumyslovy Delnik," has suspended publication for the time being, owing to the lack of support. But the work of education is going on just the same as ever. A new press committee has been formed here in Chicago, whose purpose is to translate all the pamphlets and other literature of the I. W. W. into our language, thus distributing the literature among the Bohemian slaves. In a short time we expect to be able to do some constructive work.

"The I. W. W.: Its History, Structure and Methods, is in print now. The price is 5 cents, same as English one. Then "The Advancing Proletariat" will follow, and others in succession. Send your orders now for price list and number of booklets you want, to the secretary of the Press Committee, Joe Rada, 1408 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE NOVAK

Fellow Workers Frank Morgan, formerly of Local 380, Tacoma, and Aug. Webber of Seattle, are both requested to communicate with A. J. Martin, rear 93 East Front St., Cabin No. 2, Butte, Mont. This is important, and the Fellow Workers should write at once on reading this notice.

Dan Donohue requests W. B. Anderson to forward Donohue's card to him, care of Local 64, 232 Cedar ave., Minneapolis.

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