EDUCATION ORGANIZATION AGITATION

SOLIDARITY

VOLUME SEVEN — WHOLE No. 315. — CLEVELAND, OHIO, SATURDAY JANUARY 22, 1916. — SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEAR

AGRICULTURAL & LUMBER WORKERS ORGANIZATION MAKING PROGRESS

Much Interest and Activity in Both Departments in Many Localities Throughout Country.

(Special to Solidarity)

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 17

At this writing the outlook for one big powerful union is very bright in the lumber industry. The lumber bosses in Minnesota are hostile towards the I W W at this time for causing the raise in wages from $16 to $26 and $30 a month in the woods this winter, and several threats have been made against members of this organization. We are going ahead just the same and expect to better the conditions materially in this section of the woods.

The sentiment for the I W W is bettering all the time and we are starting to get results in new members. From now on the organization will pick up rapidly and we expect to make greater and greater progress all the time. Just now we are making an effort to get a Finnish speaker and organizer for the lumber workers. Anyone having any information about a good Finnish organizer is urged to write to W. T. Nef, 232 Cedar ave. Minneapolis, at once, or to Wm. D. Haywood, 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Many letters are pouring in from the various lumber belts East, West, South and North with inquiries as to how the A W O is proceeding to organize, and it looks as if the lumber workers are very much interested in the activities of the A W O in Minnesota and Wisconsin and are watching things very carefully.

Several delegates are in the lumber belt of Louisiana and Arkansas at this time, and a few are in the western woods of Idaho.

The lumber workers Local 315 of Spokane, according to a report, is about ready to transfer into the A W O 400, and become a branch to help build the One Big Union in the lumber industry.

This office is also in communication with members on the Pacific coast, trying to come to an understanding how to proceed to reorganize the lumber workers there for better conditions.

On the whole, there is widespread interest among the old-time members in the lumber industry, who are again trying to get a good organization established.

Lumber workers are quite scarce at this time in Minnesota in spite of the increase in wages so far obtained, owing to the extensive agitation for better conditions. Now all together, Lumber Workers, for a powerful union to get still better wages and conditions and a shorter workday. There is no reason why we should not get from $35 to $40 a month as a minimum and we can get it as soon as we all line up in the One Big Union and put up a fight for it.

IN THE AGRICULTURAL BELT

Des Moines is making good progress and will be a credit to the A W O.

Sioux City reports the branch is picking up and will do all it possibly can to help make the A W O powerful.

Omaha is quiet at this time, but expects to improve shortly.

Kansas City is more than holding its own and as spring comes on will be one of the liveliest branches of the A W O.

The ice harvest is at hand and members of the A W O should make it a point to try and organize the men in this line of work for better conditions. The demand should be for about $2.25 to $2.50 a day west of Chicago, according to locality.

It was reported that some farmers were still threshing just before last week's snowstorm, and that many farmers have 50 to 100 acres still in shock. Rats and mice are having a great feast in the grain and causing heavy loss to the farmers. Wonder if these farmers will be as stubborn next fall against the Agricultural Workers' Organization in refusing to pay the scale, losing the grain instead?

Now altogether, for the One Big Powerful Union of Agricultural and Lumber Workers in 1916.

AGITATION COMMITTEE

"The truth shall make you free," said Jesus. If you wish to be free, learn the truth about the I. W. W.

Freedom and truth are one. This will explain why those who oppose working class emancipation, lie about the I. W. W.

One thing—we should all swear by all that is good and bad and that we should keep, come what may: that we will never die of hunger and cold in a land of plenty full of the good things we have created by our sweat and toil.

The capitalists are always protesting against class antagonisms. Yet they are the only ones who consistently act according to class interests. They test government, labor organizations, war, in fact every institution and activity, by its effects on profits, the rate of interest, the balance of trade, etc. They are the cause of class antagonisms, and the latter will only disappear when they are abolished as a class.

Correspondents are urged to see that their news articles or items reach Solidarity by Tuesday noon at the latest, each week. Much news is worthless, because it arrives here either when the paper is ready for the press or after it is printed. All our copy must be in the hands of the linotypers not later than 4 P. M. Tuesday.

Agitate, educate and organize. Do it right, by agitating, educating and organizing for the I. W. W.

Wages are rising. Back yonder 1900 years ago thirty pieces of silver was the price of an agitator's life. Utah paid forty pieces.

Modesty is like a feather bed—the larger it is the sooner you are smothered, so ask a plenty when dealing with the boss.

"Military preparedness" is a part of the "preparedness of the capitalist class" for larger and more intensive exploitation of labor. One Big Union of the working class will be sufficient "preparedness" to enable the working class to overcome their enemy.—ONANA FIELD!

The boss continually hollers, "Come there, get a hustle on." Why not get a hustle on for yourself for a change? Why not hustle along the work of organizing the men and women of labor into the I. W. W.?

Say, Jack, you know that things are not right from the standpoint of the workers, so just get in and help us make them better. If you will unite with us we can together make this world a fit place to live. But if you have some reason for not helping us, then don't help the other fellow by scabbing and we can perhaps do your work and ours, too.

WORKERS OF MEXICO ARE AWAKENING

Some Interesting Facts About the Activity of the New Labor Organization in That Country.

(Special to Solidarity)

San Francisco, Calif.

It is about six months since the working class of Mexico started a campaign of organization all over the country. The idea originated in Mexico City, where the workers first organized "La Casa del Obrero Mundial" (House of the World's Workers), and from there sent organizers all over the country. Soon they had such "Houses" or centers in every important city, and from these began spreading the propaganda in the small towns.

Carranza, like a good diplomat, wanted to have the working class on his side, so he gave them practically anything they wanted.

In Mexico City La Casa del Obrero is located in the finest palace—the Jockey Club—where the parasites used to have their swell parties, dances and wine feasts. Now, in this same place the workers have their unions and a Modern School, where formerly the parasites were dancing and dining with the swell ladies of Mexico.

But Carranza didn't give them all these nice things for nothing. They had to send 80,000 men to fight for him. The way the workers explain this, however, it was done also to be sure that the things that were given them would not be taken away.

It might be all right as a means of defending their liberty to have 80,000 men ready to shoot down anyone who doesn't need them any more he will send them home, and then the workers will realize what it cost them to have allied themselves with the politicians. Maybe we have to learn by our own mistakes; if so, I hope the workers of Mexico get cured of politics for good.

In the meantime the workers are organizing, and they have so many strikes the bosses don't know what to do.

Here are some of the syndicates organized in the month of November in Mexico City, according to "Ariete," a review published by La Casa del Obrero Mundial in that city: Corset makers, ladies' barbers, dyers, cigar makers, carpenters and joiners, tailors, cutters, molders, hatters, shoemakers, wagon-drivers, Federation of Employes of Cars and Car Houses, Federation of Textile, iron workers, and 500 girls working at hosiery knitting.

Among the many strikes pulled off by the newly organized workers was one declared by the textile workers in Mexico City in November. In a few days they went back to work with a hundred per cent. more pay, and the bosses had to can every overseer, because they had been speeding up the workers before the strike.

In other cities like Tampico, Salina Cruz, Agnas Caliente, the workers have built up strong organizations, having as their motto, "Abolition of the wage system."

Their review, "Ariete," Mexico City, Av. Francisco T. Madero 4, translated our appeal for Ford and Suhr and for all our strikers, and besides, boosts "El Rebelde," our Spanish organ published in Los Angeles.

Last month we met the crew of the dredge, "Mexico," who were going back to Salina Cruz after having brought the dredge to Seattle to have it repaired, and every one of the crew was a member of the Syndicat of Marine and Firemen, affiliated with the Casa del Obrero of Salina Cruz.

Of course, the workers over there are somewhat confused about socialism, anarchism and syndicalism, but it's a sure thing they are organizing and they get the goods.

Once Carranza has no more use for the workers to fight his battles, then it will be another story; no more palaces for the workers' unions then, but the jail and the bayonets of the regulary army if they dare to strike.

The day will come when the workers of Mexico will learn that they can rely only on their own strength, and that all forms of government are on the side of capital.

B. SAFFORES.

In a recent statement, Wm. D. Haywood, General Secretary, says of the I. W. W.: "Generally speaking the organization is in much better shape than it was a year-ago." Don't, however, conclude that this is sufficient. The industrial organization of the working class is just beginning. There are still mountains of work ahead for all, before organization is ours. Buckle to it now.

R. Higgins please write to Thos. Whitehead, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle, Wash.

TRYING TO FRAME UP ON DAVE INGAR

I. W. W. In Toils of Youngstown Authorities, Who Threaten "Grave Charge."

Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 17.

Mr. B. H. Williams,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir—Mr. David Ingar, ardent I. W. W., is here under arrest, charged with rioting. After a thorough investigation, I feel positive of his innocence of this minor charge, but the prosecutor told me this morning that he would have Ingar indicted for something graver. What it could be I have not the slightest notion, nor has Ingar.

Yours truly,
GEO. EDWARDS,
Attorney.

(The "graver charge" referred to must be the fact that Ingar is a member of the I. W. W., and dared to speak in behalf of the workers who were being murdered by the thugs of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. According to reports, at least, Ingar was shot in the foot by one of these thugs, while making a speech to strikers, and was later arrested, and held on $1,500 bail. It remains to be seen whether or not the Youngstown political tools of the corporations there can make it a crime for a worker to be a member of this organization in that city. The prosecutor had better reconsider his attempt, as the same thing has failed elsewhere.—Editor Solidarity.)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYING BUREAU SCABS ON UNEMPLOYED

(Special to Solidarity)

Portland, Ore., Jan. 13.

After mother nature sends work to the unemployed in Portland by furnishing the city and surroundings with a beautiful snow fall some of the unemployed went to clearing the sidewalks. Some made as high as $5 per day by taking the work by piece work, and did not work longer than nine hours. Today the Municipal Employment Bureau inserted an ad in the Oregon Journal, stating that if any of the private property owners wanted men to clean their sidewalks they would send men for 25 cents per hour.

Another bluff that they were going to put the unemployed to work cleaning the snow off the streets and "that it was to be done in 24 hours. This would have been possible if they would put all the men that called for work but nothing doing. About 50 were turned down point blank within two hours after the paper was out.

Their excuse was that they were only employing married men. One of the wobblies got a job, as he was married, but a large sign on the office blank was marked 25 cents per hour. Now it is city work and wages are $3 for eight hours. Can you beat it? And they wonder why the stiffs don't save enough while they are working to keep them through the dull season.

THREE REBELS.

CLEVELAND LECTURES

Cleveland Propaganda League announces lectures at their hall, 226 Champlain Ave. N. W., as follows:

Sunday, Jan. 23, 8 P. M. "Women and the Labor Movement." Speaker, B. H. Williams.

Sunday, Feb. 6, 8 P. M.: "Basic Principles of the I. W. W." Speaker, O. J. Treter, Toledo.

Questions and discussion to follow each lecture. Everybody invited. Free admission.

PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

Some capitalists are meaner than others, but all capitalists are bad—from the standpoint of the workers.

Speaking about dual unions, a fellow would think the A. F. of L. was a federation of "them things," from the jurisdiction squabbles. Still, the big brothers have to stick together, have to protect one another's meal tickets. There are no "big brothers" in the I. W. W.—they are all fellow workers.

There will be a Schmidt-Caplan protest meeting in Rose Brick Hall, E. 55th St. and Woodland Ave., Cleveland, Sunday, Jan. 23, at 2:30 P. M. Speakers in English, Jewish, Russian and Italian. Free admission.

Harry Graham and J. Cully, formerly members of the N. E. B. of the Lumber Workers, write W. T. Nef, 232 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis

IN THE TRENCHES OF CAPITALISM

News Notes of the Everyday Struggle of the Workers for Better Wage and Other Conditions.

BISBEE, ARIZONA.

There will soon be considerable work in the vicinity of Healy Bend, Ariz., at a town called Ajo. A big smelter and concentrator are about to be built there. It would be a good idea for fellow workers who happen to be moving, to investigate that vicinity, with a view to organization.—Press Committee.

DULUTH, MINN.

Wages in the woods around here are beginning to take an upward jump. The smallest wages offered is $26 per month, which is a raise of $6 per month since Jan. 1. This is partly caused by the agitation being carried on and partly by the scarcity of labor. The grub and bunkhouses haven't improved any yet. Most of the large companies buy up all the old supplies they can get cheap from the wholesale grocer and meat packer.

The grub in some of the Northern Lumber Companies' camps, 50 miles north of Duluth, is such that the cast iron stomach of a Minnesota "timber beast" cannot digest it, from which it can be seen that it is pretty bad. In some camps the slaves are kept busy night and day answering nature's call to get rid of garbage that cannot be digested. Some of them become so weak they cannot work.

If a two-legged timber beast happens to get injured or sick he can search the camp in vain and not find even a bandage, but if he strolls into the barn he can find plenty of quick relief to the injured material. But this stuff in the barn is for the exclusive use of four-legged animals and if any two-legged animal happens to think himself deserving of as good treatment as his four-legged relative he is quickly disillusioned by the "barn boss."

If a two-legged animal investigates a little farther he will discover that the lumber barons are very particular about the kind of food that is fed their four-legged animals, as no musty hay or oats is allowed to be sent out to camp, but they buy all the old rotten cheap food they can get for their two-legged animals.

The lumber barons are able to make this stick because they are thoroughly organized and alert to take advantage of any situation that arises where they can squeeze a few more dollars profit out of their slaves.

If we want to be treated as well as the horses used in the camps, we will have to organize also and be ever alert to any opportunity that arises to force the lumber companies to grant us conditions so we can truly say we are human beings.

If you are ready to get into action to change conditions, see the delegate in your camp, if any, and if none, call at headquarters in Duluth, or on the stationary delegates in Bemidji or International Falls. Get literature, etc., to post yourself on organization matters and then line up and help out those who are trying to help themselves and you, too. Organize and get into action now and not after, awhile when the work is done and nobody needs you.—E. W. Latchem.

FRESNO, CALIF

The Standard Oil Co. will establish a camp at Dos Palos, Calif., in a few days' time, to clean pipe. Wages to be paid not known at this time. Dos Palos is in the heart of the haying country of this district. A. W. O. take note.—J. Manning.

CLOTHIER, W. VA.

The lumber camps around here are working full capacity—when they can get slaves. Six miles from here there is a big band mill which is working night and day, and is always short of men. The two camps that supply timber to this mill are also shorthanded. There is another mill here also which has some big orders to fill. Their camp, which is sixteen miles up the main fork, is also shorthanded. Sawmill works pays from $1.75 up. In the woods, from $1.25 to $1.50 per day for swampers and on up. There are several other mills and camps in this territory. To reach here, leave the main line of the C. & O. at St. Albans, take Little Coal River Branch to either Altman or Clothier.—Delegate 166.

TACOMA, WASH.

A few lines on the much-heralded "Federation of Water Front Workers," which has held the center of the stage in A. F. of L. circles in Tacoma the latter part of 1915. The International Longshoremen's Association started organizing the warehousemen several months ago, even going so far as to take in some teamsters hauling freight from the docks. They told the warehousemen that when the agreement expired Jan. 1, they (the warehousemen) were going to get a closed shop also.

But lo! a few days ago a new trucker appeared on the scene in the shape of a machine. This new trucker will take the place of eight to ten men and will take them straight from the ship aboard car or into the warehouse, whichever is wanted. With this innovation by the boss, it is easy to see the way this A. F. of L. "One Big Union" is going, without the need of warehousemen, and with sailors forced to work cargo aboard ship, or face a charge of mutiny, as they were here last spring. But experience is a great teacher; and when the boss puts the kibosh on this A. F. of L. "amalgamation" (which he is going to do right soon, for there are a lot of the members who think they have a weapon that will kick the boss) there is going to be a mighty good chance for the real One Big Union to get control of this port.

There is also another "One Big Union" a la A. F. of L. gone by the wayside—the Timber Workers—that cut such an awful gash a year ago. After all the hot air peddled out their $7 per day organizers, of how the lumber workers were flocking to their union, how they were going to get an eight hour day May 1st, and a thousand other things, the boss took down his big knife. What is the result? Wages have been cut far below anything that has been known on this coast for years; the lumber workers are working harder than ever before in the history of the West.

But all this confusion has not been without its good effects. The lumber workers are wiser than ever before, and it will be a pretty hard matter to pull any more fakes on them. Discontent is plain on every hand, the sentiment for a real industrial union is here; don't be surprised if 1916 sees an organization on this coast that will put anything in the shade that the West has ever seen before. With a strong organization in the Lumber and Marine Transport industries, we shall be able to tell the M. & M. a few things they won't like to hear but will be forced to listen to.—Earl Osborne.

Be a "stick-up man" get some stickerettes.

The craft union leaders don't settle the strikes—they settle the strikers.

It is all right to have faith, but remember that prayers won't kill lice.

When the boss takes a layoff he is resting. When the worker takes a layoff he is lazy.

The I. W. W. does not believe in time contracts. We want our hands free to hit the boss a blow, whenever we think we can get by his guard.

The philosophy held by many workers that "nothing is so bad but what it might be worse," is the philosophy of submission. There is another and better philosophy which reads, "Nothing is so good but what it might be improved upon." This is the philosophy of progress. With its continual guidance, the working class may yet improve on capitalism by abolishing the capitalist class, thereby taking unto themselves the enormous riches that go to the latter out of the products of the workers.

Preachers and politicians can not speak the truth because their mouths are filled with the food they eat. Let us dine them for awhile, then they can tell things in their true relations.

There is mail for P. J. Moore at Maryvale, Utah, and also at Rose Pine, La. Please inquire at those places, general delivery.—Walter Geraghty.

We I. W. W.'s are sometimes called the "Men Without a Country," but that is only because we are the men without the price—of what the bosses have to sell. What have they to sell? Nothing that we can use—smirched ideals, debauched virtue, wholesale methods of murder, prostituted intellects and a few things like that.

All members of the I. W. W. working in the lumber industry in Montana, Idaho and Eastern Washington are urged to at once write to W. T. Nef, 232 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, and to Richard Brazier, 115 N. Browne St., Spokane, Wash. This is important. Attend to this. Give local number you belong to and card number, also where working.

SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
112 HAMILTON AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Under the Ownership and Supervision of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

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

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ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER APRIL 16, 1915, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
(General Headquarters—Room 307—164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.)

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The Case Of Margaret Sanger

It was an agreeable surprise on my lecture trip last year, that a number of applications for the lecture "Small Families; A Working Class Necessity," were made. It proved one of the most effective topics, yet a few years ago it was a tabooed subject in America, classified as "vulgar and obscene" both by law and public opinion. The radical change in attitude which now permits and invites a frank and serious discussion of this subject, is largely due to the indefatigable efforts of one woman—Mrs. Margaret Sanger.

She has devoted the last three years exclusively to the task of popularizing in this benighted country an idea long ago accepted throughout Europe. She has sacrificed time, energy, meager funds, family life, and has been an exile from her children for over a year. She returned to a happy reunion with them in October, only to be crushed with grief by the tragic loss of her little daughter in November.

That her efforts have been fruitful is evidenced by the fact that many magazines, including The New Republic, Harper's Weekly, Physical Culture, The Masses and the Pictorial Review have within the past year opened their columns to birth control articles. But after this splendid pioneer of American womanhood, single-handed, has battered down the bars to popular discussion—only the more radical of the periodicals are willing to acknowledge her service and to support her in the resultant legal battle.

While we now discuss birth control with comparative freedom, it is well to remember that Mrs. Sanger is to face a jury in the U. S. District Court on Jan. 18th, to answer to eleven indictments for articles published in her paper, "The Woman Rebel." These articles did not convey specific information as to HOW to prevent conception, but merely gave reasons WHY the people should have and use such information. The famous little booklet identified with her name, "Family Limitation," does not enter into this case. In other words, the pioneer is to be imprisoned for advocating what dozens of editors have since exploited with impunity.

Why this discrimination? One of the alluminating objections raised by the Postal Inspectors is that the language is simple, outspoken, easily understood by all. The rich can buy information, the college bred people have access to it through their medical and scientific libraries, only the poor who most need education are denied it completely. The masters of the bread are determined to keep so valuable a weapon out of the arsenal of labor. Mrs. Sanger is therefore prohibited from saying in popular terms to the poor what professors and magazine writers say in learned, polished phrases to prosperous readers, who already practice family limitation.

Birth control among the workers, not as a solution of the class war, but as a valuable contribution towards that end, is a logical conclusion for a woman of Mrs. Sanger's varied experiences. She is herself a worker, her father and brothers are glass workers. Her childhood was spent in an atmosphere of strikes, lockouts and union activities. It is natural for her to write in the language of her own people. As a trained nurse she came to the East Side of New York City. Where could one view a more horrible object lesson? More concentrated poverty, filth, suffering and degradation to the square foot than anywhere else in America, is to be found in that seething cauldron of human suffering. Unwelcome babies, dying by the hundreds in summer's heat and winter's cold, dwarfed and stunted children fainting in school from hunger, haggard mothers overworked in sweat shops, crowded brothels, jails, and breadlines—all spelled to her a slave society with an oversupply of slaves. She became a social revolutionist.

As organizer of the Woman's Committee of the Socialist Party, she co-operated with large numbers of woman strikers, including the laundry and garment workers, and served on the committee that brought the Lawrence children to New York. Again during the Paterson strike she assisted in the transporting of children to workers' homes elsewhere. She went to Hazelton, Pa., to help in the I W W silk strike there and earned the undying admiration of the boys and girls, by slapping the face of the political boss of the town, a Mr. McKelvey, who appeared daily on the picket line to insult the strikers. Her close contact with the textile centers furnished further arguments for birth control. Infant mortality, abortions, early deaths of mothers, child workers—are a few of the appalling facts common in Lawrence, Lowell, Fall River and Paterson.

It is easily appreciated from the foregoing that Mrs. Sanger is not an idle theorist, but one whose ideas have grown to fruition out of daily contact with workers and their problems.

She urges the women of the working class to decide the conditions of their maternity and to refuse to bring more children into the world than can be properly fed, clothed, housed and educated. She advises the workers to cease hampering themselves in strikes and class battles, with a large number of helpless, hungry children and to refuse to furnish an over-production of slaves—food for mine and loom, prostitution, prison and cannon.

Mrs. Sanger is pleading "not guilty" because while she freely admits writing and publishing most of the articles, she denies they are obscene and indecent, as charged by the penal codes. She does not deny the facts; she denies the legal interpretation and defies such an ambiguous and medieval law.

In this courageous stand, she is entitled to the unqualified support of all workers. If she is acquitted, she may be called to trial immediately on the pamphlets, "Family Limitation," and on her right to give the specific information, her main battle will be waged. So it is vitally important to win this first round and while her willingness to go to prison for her ideals is admirable—it is much more of a victory to build up such strong public opinion in Mrs. Sanger's favor that she won't have to go to prison. Free—she can carry on the good work she set out to do—and we should make every effort to secure her vindication.

All you who have profited immeasureably by Margaret Sanger's work can never hope to fully repay her, but you can demonstrate your appreciation by a contribution to her defense fund. Her address is 26 Post ave., New York city. If 10 per cent. of those who have her pamphlet send $1 she will be amply supplied with funds.

Write a letter to your local press on her case. Write a letter to her, that she can use to demonstrate the demand for her work and the popular sympathy with her attitude towards the obscenity clause. Demonstrate to this noble member of our class that her work is not in vain and that thousands of grateful men and women throughout this country are lined up solidly with her for free motherhood and the abolition of a slave society

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

Another Eagle To Fall?

The capitalist class neither forgets nor forgives. It is the one class in society that knows a class hatred that is undying. It pursues with unrelenting vindictiveness all those who defend its victims and expose its injustice. Capt. Black, the able lawyer for the Chicago Anarchists, was made to feel its vengeance. So was Gov. Altgeld, who so nobly pardoned the survivors of the bloody crime of '87. Clarence Darrow was not permitted to go untouched because of his efforts in behalf of the McNamara brothers. And now Judge Hilton is the latest victim to know capitalist class hatred and wrath. Judge Hilton dared to defend Joe Hill and to expose the intangible influence of the Mormon church in his murder. For this he is to be dishonored and ruined, if possible.

Judge Hilton may be ruined, but will the capitalist class be safer for all that? Will not Judge Hilton live on, as did Altgeld, in the hearts of men inspired by his noble example.

Let the capitalist class take heed from history. Let it learn from the fate of Altgeld, as portrayed in the grand Homeric poem by Vachel Lindsay, the poet of the middle west. Here it is:

THE EAGLE THAT IS NOT FORGOTTEN

Sleep softly . . . eagle forgotten . . . under the stone.
Time has its way with you there, and the clay has its own.
"We have buried him now," thought your foes, and in secret rejoiced.
They made a brave show of their mourning, their hatred unvoiced.
They had snarled at you, barked at you, foamed at you, day after day,
Now you are ended. They praised you . . . and laid you away.
The others, they mourned you, in silence and terror and truth.
The widow bereft, and the boy without youth,
The mocked and the scorned and the wounded, the lame and the poor
That should have remembered forever . . . remember no more.
Where are those loyers of yours, on what name do they call.
The lost, that in armies wept over your funeral pall?
They call on the names of a hundred high-valiant ones,
A hundred white eagles have risen, the sons of your sons.
The zeal in their wings is a zeal that your dreaming began,
The valor that wore out your soul in the service of man.
Sleep softly . . . eagle forgotten . . . under the stone.
Time has its way with you there, and the clay has its own.
Sleep on, O brave-hearted, O wise man that kindled the flame.
To live in mankind is far more than to live in a name,
To live in mankind, far, far more . . . than to live in a name.

J. E.

Job Agitators Or Stove Lice--Which?

While traveling over the country, coming in contact with the membership of the various locals one cannot help but notice that there is an element in almost every local, and, sad to relate, we may try our best to figure out the why and the wherefore of that element, but we are unable to account for their presence in such large numbers.

True it is, that, no sooner than a person becomes conscious of their real class position the word "work" and its co-relative terms become distasteful to us—bitter as it were.

It has only been a matter of a few short months since there was an undercurrent of feeling among the membership toward the man who had a tendency toward keeping himself in steady employment.

But during the past summer and harvest season a rapid change has taken place, due no doubt to the policy of the A. W. O., that the hall and the jungles were poor places to agitate, but rather the job where the prospective member could be reached while he was in action.

And witness the results of said policy.

The membership of all locals, whether they be Eastern or Western, must certainly realize the necessity of getting onto the job and then gauging your actions according to the conditions you find there.

Personally I do not blame any individual for not wanting to create wealth for the masters—but here's one point that cannot be overlooked, every member on the job means that some mis-educated slave is out of a job. That alone is sufficient reason for job action by our members.

We often hear the remark, "Economic conditions will educate the slaves." Yes, they will, and if those said slaves have to undergo the pleasures of going out on the main stem when the mercury is on the toboggan and getting the necessary cash to provide bed and breakfast then those said "economic conditions" will bear fruit of the choicest kind.

But if our members, being out of a job, prefer to sit around the halls and filosofize and wear out what few clothes they possess rather than let the Shears boys go hungry, then "economic conditions" as a factor in the education of the slaves will remain almost a minus quantity, in that respect.

I dare say there are plenty of members, who, after reading this article, will yell "Jobitis" and proceed to denounce the writer in no uncertain terms.

Your denunciation will accomplish nothing, furthermore, if you prefer to remain as "stove lice" you are perfectly welcome to do so.

But just compare your efforts for the ONE BIG UNION to the efforts of some of the active members, and you can readily see that as far as an organized force is concerned you count in numbers only.

There's a place for every one of us—that place is on the job—no matter whether the boss likes us or not—we made them like us in the harvest fields and the woods, mills, mines and factories are calling us today.

So let's get busy and see if we cannot cause wholesale resignations of our local secretaries because they are lonesome and in the meanwhile we will be raising Merry Hell with the masters' pocketbooks.

RAVENOC

Chas. Fredericks wants Ray Wilke to communicate with him at 556½ Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

H. S. Cafferty is being inquired for by his brother, A. B. Cafferty of Spirit River, Alberta.

The undersigned has been elected secretary of Local 84, St. Louis—Frank Vanac, 2733 Fraqklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Why don't you get a Green Book, and boost Solidarity's sub list?

THE MIGRATORY WORKER AND WHAT HE IS UP AGAINST

The migratory worker and what he is up against. This subject has been on my mind for some time, and only now have I decided to write on it. In the following paragraphs there will be no attempt made at moralizing about any of the many trades and professions common among the migratory population. Just a simple recognition of their existence together with their relation to the workers and the I W W, leaving the question of good and bad for the reader to decide for himself.

It will be impossible to discuss the migratory worker without at the same time bringing into the argument all of the migratory population. This course will be necessary for the reason that not all of the migratory population are migratory workers. There has been many attempts made at writing and lecturing on the subject, but so far as I have been able to read or listen, none of the writers or lecturers were able to discuss the subject intelligently. This for the reason that they lacked the experience necessary to knowledge of the subject, or they were playing to the galleries. In either case, the result was the same. The real facts in connection with the life of the American hobo have been improperly assembled, or were not known to the author. The result has been confusion.

For a clear understanding of the "migratory worker," suppose we classify the migratory population. In doing this, I believe it best to use a term that will cover the migratory population. Take the term "Hobo." By using this term in a general sense it makes our subject more easily understood. The term "HOBO" so far as this article is concerned, will apply to all of the migratory population.

Then for the sake of clearness, the hobo will be again subdivided into three classes. They are as follows, "The Tramp," "The Crook" and the "Migratory Worker." Under these subdivisions we will proceed to discuss the Hobo.

THE TRAMP

The tramp appears in many forms. That is, he has many different professions. He may be seen as a "Tinker," a "Mush-Fakir," a "PEDDLER" or an "AGENT." He may be a "professional Bum." There are many such professions that cannot be classed with those followed by the Crook. The Tramp is a man that is up and busy. He depends upon his wits for his living. He is distinctly an individualist in thought and action. He is fighting the world alone. He is seldom found on a job of work. If he works at all for wages he does so only as a means of getting himself started up in business. He does not depend upon wages for his bread and butter. The tramp is not interested in the matter of better wages, shorter hours of labor or better working conditions. Moreover, he is no force for improved conditions except as he might talk favorably for them. The I W W has made no appeal to the tramp.

THE CROOK

Without stopping to argue as to whether this element is good or bad, we will simply recognize the fact that they are here. They form no small part of the migratory population. Their forces are being fast recruited. There are many of these new recruits who are but amateurs at the business. Although thousands are sent over the road every year, it seems that this method of dealing with them is no remedy for the profession. But aside from that the Crook is bound to float around over the country with other hobos for practically two reasons. First he is forced to change locations on account of his reputation. To avoid the Officers and so on. Second, he must search new fields for exploitation. In the harvest belt, he follows the migratory workers from Oklahoma to Canada. He always has his eye open for easy money. When the workers leave, then he leaves also.

The Crook is a man who has decided to get along without working for wages. He appears as a "Professional Gambler," a "Boot-Legger," a "Confidence Man" or a "High-Jacker." He is known as a "John-Yegg," a "Forger" and a dozen other such professions too numerous to mention. He depends upon his knowledge of these professions to get him his pork-chops. The remarkable fact to note in this connection is that few of them succeed in getting by any better than the wage-worker does. You will find them on the bum, as a rule.

This element is a real menace to the workers who depend upon their daily wages for their living. They are a bar to successful organization. They come into the Union of the workers and get a card under the guise of being wage workers. They use their Union affiliations as a means of covering up. To escape attack. To get a degree of protection. And to further their exploits. The crook is not looking out for the welfare of the workers. He is looking out for himself. His motive is always personal gain. He is no force for higher wages and better working conditions because he does not operate on the job. If all of the Crooks in the world were organized, they would not function on the job, and consequently could not raise wages. They are not interested in job conditions. The I W W has no message for them. They are exploiters of labor.

THE MIGRATORY WORKER

The migratory workers are Hobos, but all hobos are not migratory workers. The roaming nature of the migratory worker is developed more by reason of the seasonable work in different sections of the country upon which these men depend for their living. They are found in the harvest field of the north in the fall. In the oil fields of the south in the winter. Or, they may be found in the Orange groves of California, or the woods in northern Minnesota, Michigan or Wisconsin. This is all season able work. Then again, the migratory worker is found on construction work, such as railroads, dams and electric construction jobs. The wages and conditions are usually bad on such work, because there is little or no organization among them. These poor conditions prohibit the workers from making "big stakes." General dissatisfaction prevails among them.

It is out of the ranks of the migratory worker that the "Professional Tramp" and "the Crooks" are recruited. Dissatisfied with their lot, and seeing no way of getting away from the insults of the Boss, they try to make a stand. The Migratory Worker is exploited to the limit by the boss, and not being inclined to look at a crooked life, he is unarmed and as such is an easy victim for grafters; grafters that evolved out of his own ranks.

The migratory workers are expected to beat their way on the railroad. Their wages are not sufficient to pay their fare on the cushions. The railroad companies expect this method of travel from their employes. They employe ex-convicts who have turned stool pigeons in the pen as railroad detectives to shoot and club men for beating the road. The migratory worker is in constant fear. The whole world is against him. Some drink booze. If they will indulge in the use of alcohol they become easy prey for the gambler and others. With the card shark, he has no show. He lacks the knowledge necessary to the profession.

The migratory worker is the only one who can function on the job. He is the only one who is interested in bettering conditions on the job. His actions on the job are prompted by a motive consistent with his interest as a wage worker. To him, the propaganda of the I W W has a real meaning. The I W W has a message for the migratory worker. It appeals to the wage workers and asks them to unite for a common purpose. That purpose is higher wages and shorter hours and the emancipation of the working class from all exploitation.

FOREST EDWARDS

Where Real Blindness Is— Other News And Views

Seth Low says employers who oppose the A. F. of L. are shortsighted. But how about the sight of the A. F. of L. workers who behold Low in the act of defending the A. F. of L. as a bulwark of the employers against the interests of the workers? Have they got any kind of sight, at all?

According to a report of the Department of Commerce just issued, American hosiery manufacturers, who opposed tariff reduction on knit goods are now making a profit of nearly 12 per cent on capital invested. Southern mills are making relatively greater profits than Northern, owing to the lower labor cost South and also to the fact that Southern mills, being newer, are equipped with more modern and efficient machinery.

Now it's the New England shoe factories that are "readjusting" wages in favor of the skilled workers, the cutters. What makes "readjustment" so popular in New England? Is it a labor shortage, or the trickery of the capitalists, who rob Peter the Unskilled to pay Paul the Skilled, and vice versa? We distrust "wage readjustments" by capitalists, and look for labor troubles in New England soon.

Theo. H. Price, editor of Commerce and Finance, asks, regarding the "enormous investment in machinery for making munitions of war," "In how far has its existence inspired the present campaign for preparedness, and is that campaign wise?" Respectfully referred to all the liberty-loving patriots for answer.

The threat of war-promoting capitalists to organize an auto-making corporation for the purpose of ruining Henry Ford and his peace propaganda, is another evidence of the use of economic power in the settlement of big issues that should not escape the workers' attention. In hitting at Ford Economically, his enemies point out the way for labor to hit at all capitalists and capitalist issues.

Correspondence of the Associated Press from Tien-Tsin, China, says contracts have been signed with a Massachusetts concern for $900,000 worth of machinery for the establishment of two modern cotton spinning mills there. The mills are to have 25,000 spindles and are to be capable of expansion to double that number after sufficient labor has been trained. China imports annually about $25,000,000 worth of cotton yarn, chiefly from India and Japan. There are probably about 1,200,000 spindles in China, operated in about 25 mills, but the cotton consuming power of the Chinese would probably justify twenty times as many spindles.

Gompers says, in a Frisco interview, that there is no difference between the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W., except one of tactics. Both, he claims, have the same goal. But the tactics are of such a character as to affect the attainment of the goal. A. F. of L. tactics keep the workers divided and supporting capitalism, thereby making a social change in their own interests highly improbable. 1.4720..I W W While I. W. W. tactics solidify the ranks of the workers, and wean the workers away from capitalism, in fact, place them in opposition to it; thus making a society of their own organization and benefit possible.

"Preparedness," says one workingman to another, "is a movement to throw the working class into panic so that the capitalist world-dominators and war-supply makers may reap profit."

"Well," answered his friend, "judging from the way the navy department recruiting campaign impresses moving picture audiences the working class are not trampling one another to death in that panic."

"Intervention in Mexico" has fallen flat again, as the rallying cry of the war capitalists in this country. The great mass of the workers refuse to get excited about Americans killed across the border. They have their eyes on Youngstown instead. They are turning away from the old delusions to the realities of life.

The steel trust is out with a long statement of wages and conditions of labor, intended to show that it is a "good" employer in both respects, and that the Youngstown affair could not happen with it. All men must regard such statements with suspicion. The steel trust is not disinterested enough to tell the truth. It would have been in better taste for its working men to have made the statement. That they are never heard from on any matters whatsoever, betrays their real condition: it is one of enforced submission, that of taking what is given, without protest or suggestion of dissatisfaction. However, Youngstown seems to have scared the steel trust, and caused the latter to begin the work of condemning in advance any revolt among its own enslaved workers.

The conviction of Caplan and Schmidt, it is prophesied, will result in an industrial war in Los Angeles. Such is capitalism—it only strikes down those who revolt against it, to raise up a larger number to assail it. Its acts of bad faith are compounded by its acts of severity, with the result that the labor warfare against it, which both are intended to end, only grows more intense and unremitting. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

The International Socialist Review for January is a good number, full of interesting articles of working class interest, and some good half-tone pictures of Joe Hill's funeral. And say, if you want to see a good picture of a small I. W. W. feed, with plenty of hampsters present, take a peep at "The I. W. W. Smoker, Seattle, Wash." Some class!

We were a cosmopolitan group of workingmen standing around a big kitchen range in a New Jersey country hotel on New Year's day. It was cold and dreary, raining and foggy without. But we felt warm and cheerful within these comfortable precincts. There were present one Irishman, three Irish-Americans (men born here of Irish parentage); two Germans, one German-American, three Russians, of the Jewish faith; one Englishman, also of the Jewish faith, and one American, whose ancestors arrived here from abroad somewhat ahead of those of the other natives present and who consequently is not hyphenated. We discussed many subjects of interest to labor, sometimes excitedly and emphatically, but mostly in a fraternal spirit. We discussed parliamentarism, industrialism, war, the general strike, anarchism, religion, the A. F. of L., the S. P., the I. W. W., preparedness, co-operation, intermarriage, the sex question, etc. When we weren't standing about the kitchen range, we were sitting about a long table disposing of a substantial meal prepared by the genial German boniface in charge. At the same time we wagged our tongues and set fourth our ideas with all the art and mental dexterity possible. We certainly played at give and take in a wholesome, enlightened spirit. We represented all the elements of the working class, and the result was to create a better understanding, and to bind us closer together in our warfare on capitalism. Further, the whole event showed how far labor has progressed intellectually and spiritually. Here were a round dozen men who considered policies of church and state, of international relations, of property and persons, all from the standpoint of labor, and in a manner that reflected ability and comprehension of a high type. Further, all were men of experience in the labor movement, men who talked from actual struggle as well as book study, and who were thus rendered doubly competent to know what they were talking about. And this is only one of thousands upon thousands of such groups that meet daily, year in and year out, to consider labor's interests, and to promote them whenever and wherever possible. They are a source of encouragement to every thinking and imaginative workingman and woman who longs for a better humanity. They are the developers and the forerunners of such a humanity; at once its source and its inspiration.

J. E.

Preparedness And The Contract System

In a recent monthly magazine there was an article on how some eastern railroads were storing up vast quantities of coal in preparation for a strike in some of the coal mines in the east.

Now these coal mines are organized in the United Mine Workers and they have a time contract which is soon to expire.

And this contract system only allows the capitalist time in which to prepare for a strike at the end of a contract.

Take for an instance the American Woolen Co's textile mills in New England, when this company settled its last strike with its employees (who were members of the I. W. W.) the strikers refused to sign any time contracts.

The company has been in constant fear of another strike, so on Jan. 3 they voluntarily gave their employes an increase in pay.

Now supposing the strikers had done like the other unions—signed a contract to work for so much pay for so many years. Do you suppose the company would have given them an increase in pay? Well, I guess not.

The main reason the woolen company gave the increase in pay was because they were afraid the workers would see that this was a good time, to strike for better wages. So the company not having any contract with which to keep the workers at work, thought that if they gave their employes a small raise in pay that it would head off a strike.

So wake up, workers, and bind yourselves with no more contracts.

P. C. WETTER.

Justus Ebert's "Studies in Modern Industrial Tendencies," appearing in Solidarity, have attracted much attention. Louis C. Fraina, the general manager of "The New Review," writes to Ebert:

"I have been reading your articles in Solidarity on 'Industrial Tendencies' and find them very interesting. I wonder if it is possible for you to give us an article on the subject, covering the material as a whole."

This speaks for itself. The next article by Ebert will be "New York's Agricultural Industrial Corporations." It will set forth the facts regarding a revolution that is not making much noise, but is fundamental and far-reaching.

Solidarity has other good things coming. Its friends say it is often of absorbing interest, full of material of great value. Take a look at it yourself. Get others to do so, too. Boost Solidarity. Keep our sub list climbing!

Local 486, Toledo, I. W. W. Hall and reading room open at all times. Business meetings each Thursday evening at 7. Room 402 Meredith building, Michigan and Jefferson Sts.

A branch of the Agricultural Workers' Organization, Local 400, has been established in Sioux City. Headquarters of this branch, also of Local 592, are at 814 Fourth St.

"Militarism And The I. W. W."

Editor Solidarity:

In my opinion, Helen Keller is so far ahead of Wilshire and Dodd on the question of organized labor's interest concerning the proposed American militarism, that there is little comparison between them.

Among other words of wisdom from Wilshire are the following: "As to the cost of preparedness being laid on the back of labor as alleged by some, I would say that labor at best gets but the necessaries of life, except where labor organizations may bring a trifle more." And therefore it is impossible to lay any further burden on its back. If one has the A B C's of economics, he must know that a war tax would cause the workers to get less of the necessities of life, for the same reason that the landlord shifts other forms of taxation on to the renter.

J. S. Dodd in his article to Solidarity, is in favor of militarism in the U. S. A., for the reason that it would make jobs for a few of the I. W. W. to agitate on, with the hope of organizing all workers in the war industry into the I. W. W. He would put an extra club the size of the new continental army into the hands of our enemy (the boss) all for the sake of a new job to agitate on. Said military power could probably be used with some effect against strikers at home, as well as against a foreign nation.

Dodd says if the workers are properly organized they will in the event of war, stay on the job. Certainly they would, and also make war impossible. How many are properly organized? As compared with the number that should be, before we can prevent the boss from forcing all the unemployed members of the I. W. W. into the army?

For the I. W. W. as an organization to declare itself against militarism, would do little good. But I hope the time will hasten to come when such a declaration will bring the desired pressure.

However, for an industrial unionist to try and find under present conditions or any other conditions, "justification" for militarism—that passes my understanding. Some one has said that the word "progress" for a hundred years has been a word to conjure with—that nothing is too reactionary to be put forward in its name. Hence the idea that militarism would benefit the One Big Union.

J. ROLLIE HILL.

Editor Solidarity:

Economic determinism proves Wilshire's point of view to be one to which no workingman can give his sanction. If this nation acquires a stronger army and navy, the countries and states now under its 'benevolent (?) supervision (see the Monroe doctrine) will not be able to make successful resistance against home monopoly. Say, for instance, Cuba, Argentine Republic, and several states in the union become industrially hostile. In its present unprepared state, the standing army and navy would not be able to take the situation in hand at all points, and quell a possible rebellion or revolution against the capitalist interest at home. But on the other hand, preparedness will enable the capitalist, in the name of patriotism, to fight the anti-political element as a foreign foe within its own boundary. The American capitalists know this too well.

ADELADE KOSSOVSKY.

Editor Solidarity:

Just a few remarks on Comrade Wilshire's arguments: Modern wars are not waged to rob rich nations, but to get control over undeveloped, so-called backward nations. The workers produce so much new capital that, if invested in production for the home market, would mean the ruin of profit making. Therefore, new spheres of investment are a live issue for capitalists. But it is not labor that needs to protect this precious "expansion" voluntarily.

Is this development "an upbending evolutionary law," like, for instance, the trustification of industry? The difference seems most apparent. Trusts being the organization of production on a higher plane, prepare the way for industrial organization and for a Co-operative Commonwealth. Imperialism, on the contrary, means only extension of the overgrown capitalist system; means the strengthening of capitalism, by adding to its domain new territories of unorganized labor.

Modern war is international, capitalist class struggle. It is of secondary interest which of the nations shall get the most of the plunder; the fundamental aim and result is the subjection of new workers to capitalist exploitation. That is why we should fight war and militarism from a class struggle point of view. This is why militarism is not a minor issue, because it is class struggle itself, from the side of our masters. Europe shows us just now some of this "minor issue."

Wilshire's saying, "Military force is of no avail against labor, WELL organized industrially," means only, that if we have the power we win. But how are we to win, if we don't see clearly the fighting methods of our enemies? How are we to bring about class consciousness and INTERNATIONAL organization, if we cannot see the fraud of capitalism's preaching nationalism to the workers and fighting them internationally in peace and war?

"We must first attach them to their own industrial organization, and then let instinct do its work," Wilshire proposes. I should say, instinct is getting along nicely on the European battlefields, and it would do no harm to our organization if we should try to clear up our minds on this vital problem.

Fighting capitalist militarism does not mean, paying less attention to industrial organization; it means to put the industrial organization on a real international basis. If we keep to the international class struggle also in times of threatening war, labor can no doubt prevent the outbreak or stop it; if we keep to nationalism, even in the form of indifference, we cannot possibly have an effective international organization.

And it is only as an international organization that we can hope to win our cause.

S. J. RUTGERS.

Let The Scissorbill And Capitalist Fight

In an article of preparedness by Hudson Maxim, the inventor of the famous Maxim guns, he gives us the following:

"Nations do not go into war except for profit. No nation will go to war with another nation unless the prospective plunder will greatly exceed the cost of plundering.

"In ancient times, before the invention of firearms, all nations were bandits. The only honorable business was war. All industries were beneath the dignity of a soldier.

"The industries of a country then played but a small part in warfare. *Today, however, the industries are the main thing.* It is much more important now to mobilize the industries of a country than it is to mobilize its armies *for the reason that today most of the fighting is done by machinery, and to furnish and feed this fighting machinery, it is necessary that nine-tenths of the male population stay at home engaged in peaceful pursuits.*"

The remainder of the article tells about how easy some foreign enemies could capture U. S. and about how much plunder they would secure.

So, fellow workers, let's in future let the owners of property, the capitalist class and those workers who think their boss is their best friend, be the one-tenth that does the fighting, and we class conscious workers will stay at home and fight for better conditions and higher wages.

P. C. WETTER

STICKERETTES

Eleven different original designs drawn especially for this purpose by Chaplin. All are printed in red and black ink on the best non-curling gummed paper in sizes averaging only two by two inches. Small packages put up in waxed envelopes containing ten each of the eleven different designs or a total of one hundred and ten STICKERETTES. Larger packages of ten of these envelopes put up in paste board boxes, a total of eleven hundred STICKERETTES.

STICKERETTES may be obtained in any quantity from any of the Branch Agencies listed in these columns or direct from The Publishing Bureau postpaid at 15 cents for a small envelope of one hundred and ten, or only one dollar for a box of eleven hundred.

Some Jokes From Life

By The Poet of Podunk Korners

"I see," says Si Plunkwell to Hank Mawl, "that the most of the soldiers enlisting for the great war in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, are fine young chaps from the middle class, bank clerks and sich."

"Yes," says Hank, "but you don't hear of no banks closing on account of the war, or the interest rates fallin' none."

"After conscription it will be different," went on Si. "Then the laboring classes will come to the front and git shot, the same as the petty bourgeoise."

"Not all on 'em," allowed Hank. "Some one's got to stay at home and dig coal and manufacture ammunitions."

"What's the difference gittin' killed at the front in the trenches or in the rear on the benches?" asked Si. "Shootin' accomplishes the work of killin' off labor sooner and better than the Taylor idee."

"Yet I'd rather be an exploited laborer than a dead soldier, even if nothin' like an iron cross at the factory," replied Hank. "I knew a feller who lost one leg for his king, one arm for his country, one eye for his boss and one mind for his priest. He said he'd rather soldier than eat, if he could only git the home paper regular at the front. He liked to read the obituaries of his feller townsmen so well."

"Must have been a curious cuss," mused Si. "All I care to read in the paper is the baseball news in summer and the divorces in winter."

"What else is there in 'em?" exclaimed Hank.

"Well, there's a lot about preparedness just now," answered Si. "My preparedness will consist in gitting out my old pole and go fishing in the Pee Wee as soon as the ice goes down. I'm gitting to be a regular anarchist jist like Henry Ford—I'd rather fish than vote."

"Don't it make you shudder when you read of all them church people bein' killed in Europe?" questioned Hank.

"Nope; it don't!" callously retorted Si. "If they are church members they believe they're goin' to a better land and they ought to be tickled to death to git the chance. I hain't seen no infidel killed or wounded yet, so I guess the world is gitting along purty good arter all."

"I see bye the pa-apers, as Mr. Dooly says," started Hank.

"If you read Dooly you ought to be sent to the trenches for life!" cut in Si. "Dooly is a dummy for dummies like Sherlock Holmes. Can't you tell me something Charley Chaplin said; he's smart."

"Yes; he's too smart to talk. He'd get his foot in his mouth if he did and spoil all his purty picters," was Hank's answer.

"There's another fault of yourn," went on Si. "You're a movie idiot as well as a socialist-soldier-Christian. When will you ever get wise? Spend your money on hard liquor, good tobacco, give the gals a fling, but save the jitneys you blow on press, pulpit and picters. Those jitneys will help you buy some good books like Mill on Liberty; they will assist some fighter for progress like Cline to go clear of jail; they will aid the revolutionary press like Solidarity to keep on printing the truth of the class struggle, they will . . ."

"Here!" whined Hank. "I thought you were just joking. Take this dollar; I meant to invest it in a Bible for Martha, that's two bits; two numbers of Puck and Life, that's forty-five; Smart Set and Green Book for Eleanor and Ham, that's eighty-five, and fifteen cents for a whiskey that busts the whole buck."

"I don't want to rob you," started Si. "I'll keep out fifteen cents for this whiskey and send the rest to Solidarity."

As Hank gulped down the drink, he looked suspiciously at Si and remarked:

"Be you sure, Si, you're not gittin' narrow-minded? Lots of folks git some good laughs out of those papers and the Bible."

"I used to myself," candidly answered Si. "But they're all gittin' rotten as the movin' picters. I laugh now when the boys win a strike; that's the best joke I know."

And with that Si licked the stamp on the letter containing the eighty-five cents for the cause.

Will Joe Foley (or anyone meeting him tell him to) write to Ben Klein, 338 5th St., Oakland, Calif. Urgent matter.

Local 85, Branch 2, Chicago, will hold Open Forum meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, the first to be held at Iron Workers' Hall, 808 West Van Buren St., near Halsted. Everybody welcome. Admission free.—Organization Com.

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PUBLISHING BUREAU

THE PREAMBLE

Of The Industrial Workers Of The World

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 mislead 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.

The I. W. W. Press

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

"A BERMUNKAS"
(The Wage Worker)
Hungarian. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 350 East 81st St., New York, N. Y.

"SOLIDARITET"
(Solidarity)
Swedish,—Norwegian,—Danish Monthly, 50 cents per year. 515 East Thomas St., Seattle, Wash.

"DARBININKU BALSAS"
(The Voice of The Workers)
Lithuanian. Weekly, $1.50 per year. 869 Hollins St., Baltimore, Md.

"HET LICHT"
(The Light)
Flemish. Monthly, 50 cents per year. Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

"IL PROLETARIO"
(The Proletariat)
Italian. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Gen. Del. Hanover Sta. Boston, Mass.

"EL REBELDE"
(The Rebel)
Spanish. Bi-Weekly, 50c a year. Bundle rate 2 cents per copy. Address all communications and remittance to Administrator, El Rebelde, Box 1279, Los Angeles, California.

"RABOCHAYA RECH"
(The Voice of Labor)
Russian. Weekly, 50 cents a year. Bundle retes 1 cent per copy outside Chicago. Addrss: 1146 South Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

"A LUZ"
(Light)
Portuguese. Semi-monthly. Subscription 50 cents a year. Bundles of 50 at 1 cent per copy. Address, 699 South First St., New Bedford, Mass.

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

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APPEAL TO THE LUMBERJACKS OF NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Fellow Lumberjacks:

Here are some facts that are worthy of your undivided attention because they are facts that mean money to you.

Fact No. 1 is that if you are unorganized the Timber Workers' organization has already made you a present of $10 or over for every month you work. We have been in the field only four weeks and in that time we have produced, without the aid of a large number of you, who should be in this fight, more results than all the unorganized lumberjacks have ever done, or could do in this field, in all the years. You will have to admit that while we have only started to do things, FOR YOU, we are certainly result-getters.

GETTING BETTER WAGES FOR YOU

Of course you earn the $10, the joke on you is that you are earning far more than $10 more than you get. But like the $10 more a month you are now getting it would be impossible for you unorganized to get it. When the Lumberworkers' Organization was launched here they were paying as low as $12 a month, just clothes and copenhagen and now the minimum is $26. Last year the wages went down to $5 and $8. The boss had started the same publicity to fill the woods this year so you would be forced to work for nothing, but through the use of our immense publicity which has cost us well over a thousand dollars of the dues and initiation collected from our members, in Dakota largely, we have counteracted the bosses' publicity. The methods being used have already been printed in our papers in five languages. These we have and are placing at the disposal of every lumberjack in the Northern Woods free of cost to him. We wish to place at your disposal our aims and objects—better food, clothing and shelter for you who are as yet unorganized. We wish to show you that you are hostile to your own best interests if you do not join with us in this fight, which *is as much your fight as it is that of the oldest member of this movement.* You need us and we need you and we all need better conditions.

BOSSES RECOGNIZE OUR WAGE RAISING POWER

Here is another interesting fact the bosses want us out of the north woods, $10 worth for every man they will employ a month this winter. They are showing that we have hit them in the pocketbook. Why are they frightened of our activity here? Because they think you will not be satisfied with even $26 a month and that *you are going to all join to help us,* and yourselves get more. The beauty of it is that *for every dollar we are spending here, we are costing the bosses $100 in more wages for you.*

ARE HERE TO STAY

Of course you know that no compromise and no retreat is one of the mottos of The I W W, and if they can drive us out of anywhere where we intend to stay, it will be the first time in the history of this movement. Not alone can't they make us let them continue robbing us, but they cannot even scare us.

An example of this is John Moburg, the owner of a camp in Bena, which he told the writer was as good as any in Northern Minnesota—and this is a harder knock on the rest of the camps than any member of the I W W has as yet written—was going to drive the I W W out of Bemidji. He came round to the Bemidji Office and told the writer about it.

To hear a boss talking of what he is going to do to the I W W is no new story. They are so confident of their power through bulldozing the workers, who have nothing behind them, that they fall rather hard when they come in contact with a member of an organization, who, conscious of the power that organization gives, is able to meet them on their own ground and call their bluff. He and others are naturally sore over the fact of having to raise wages. It seems that some members of the I W W were trying to make the camps look homelike by pasting up the 11 different kinds of stickers now being printed by our Publicity Bureau. These stickers are easy to put on, but hard for a boss, not good tempered, to scratch off. By the way, there are a large quantity of these stickers for sale, at cost, in the branch offices. *Put your boss to work by getting some.*

WE FORCE BENA CAMPS TO RAISE WAGES

At Bena they were going to pay all "jumpers" off at $16 a month. They were absolutely sure of that. Now as the result of two weeks' work the Bena camps are paying $26 and $30 a month for general work. Our literature and personal letters to men in these camps produced these results. The results we could have accomplished with half of the men lined up would have been far greater. *Just another I W W victory!*

We want you to organize so as to get greater benefits than you have ever had in your lives. Our aim is to have not alone the organized power that would be through striking able to enforce all our demands, but *also through a local on the job to hold these results for you.*

WE WILL ENFORCE LAW

The boss will tell you that the I W W is illegal. Instead one of the things we are aiming for is to *enforce every law for the benefit of the lumberjack on every statute book.* You know there are many such laws which are not effective because you have not the job power to enforce them. This accomplished we are going to be more legal than the law books. We are going to make other laws for the benefit of ourselves and enforce them in the camps. *Who should know the laws the lumberjack needs if we do not?*

We are already fixed better than you could be in years of organization without any outside aid, as you already have the great membership of the I W W behind you. The organization that in one of the shortest strikes in the history of the Textile Industry won $15,000,000 a year for the workers in the Textile Industry is behind you with every man and every dollar of its resources. *This is your chance to do big things for yourself.*

SO YOU CAN JOIN NOW

The members are coming in exceeding all expectation considering the fact that so many of you are broke, as the result of disgracefully low wages. But we are in a hurry to get enough men lined up to start something that will mean the biggest event in your life. *The quicker you line up the quicker we can all get the kind of results we can eat.* The man who says, "I am with you," may be all right in organization work; you have to do more than *think* a man is all right; you have to *know* it. For this reason if you cannot now afford the $2.50 out of the $10 we are now getting you, we will give you a receipt for one dollar, making you a member for one month and good with all delegates and locals for its face value on payments for a card. Then we will not think you are all right. We will know it. Get into this fight. Get into this union. It is your fight, your union. Join now. See the delegate on your job or write enclosing the money for either a card or for a membership receipt and it will be sent you by return mail.

If you are broke and cannot come in right away, you can help to a more limited extent by sending us your name and address for literature in your camp. We do not ask you to boost this union. All we ask you is to find out what it is, what it has done for you and what it can do FOR YOU and then you will be For Us without any coaxing. Hundreds of the best lumberjacks in this territory have already come in with us and are a part of our organization. We need you. You need us far more. Let us hear from you. Make the Branch Locals your headquarters when in town.

Write in any language for information, or literature to nearest Office.

Walter T. Nef, 232 Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Arthur Boose, 907 West Michigan St., Duluth, Minn.
C. R. Griffin, 325 Fifth Avenue, International Falls.
J. A. MacDonald, 302 Second Street, Bemidji, Minnesota.

J. A. McDONALD

Bemidji, Minn., January 15.

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS, ATTENTION!

A mighty reorganization is taking place among those who own and control the merchant marine of the United States. Notice the enormous changes in marine transportation, such as the selling of all outworn steamers at fabulous prices, and the re-investment of great capital into more modern vessels as, for instance, a fleet of steamers run by Diesel motors, labor saving in the extreme. Take notice also of the fact that under the Seamen's Bill, the ship owner has the aid of the government in selecting efficient and therefore cheap labor.

On the other hand, what are you doing to meet the changed conditions? You know by this time, that the so much advertised Seamen's "Pill" is truly a pill; if you swallowed it you have experienced the same symptoms as you would after taking any other pill. But as for giving you workers any economic benefit—no, not in a million years.

Say, let's wake up from this torpor. What we need is power, not condescensions, rules and regulations made by diplomats, politicians and labor fakirs. What we need is economic power, as workers, as producers. At present we have practically no power. What little economic power we possess in our small craft unions, we allow the crafty labor fakir to pervert, and as a result, instead of bettering our conditions, that is, raising our wages, shortening the hours, etc., we allow ourselves to be bound hand and foot, by as perfect a blacklisting system as any master could conceive of.

In the meantime, while we were shouting ourselves hoarse in cheering for our "freedom," the ship owner has been reaping a golden harvest in profit, due to the war. Where in hell is our share? Did we get our share in the way of "freedom"? Away with that bull! Let's get down to business; let's line up right this time.

Every sailor, longshoreman, fireman and cook should watch out for the next move in the coming issues of Solidarity. Yours for speedy action—A Member of the Seamen's Union of the Pacific Coast.

577 AND BRANCH 400 PULL TOGETHER FOR SCHMIDT DEFENSE

(Special to Solidarity)

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 16.

Local 577 and Branch 400 pulled off another successful smoker and burlesque show which netted the Schmidt Defense fund $11, Jan. 15. Who said mixed locals and 400 can't pull together? It's being done in Des Moines! Other points please copy! This is the third weekly stunt attempted this winter, and despite the small bunch of wobblies here, a total of $28.50 has been gathered for the Schmidt defense in this way alone. The smokers will continue till Schmidt is free.

Fellow Worker McLaughlin captured the $5 safety razor and shaving outfit that was sold at Dutch Auction at Saturday's smoker. Another shaving outfit will be won by somebody next Saturday.

The main attraction at Saturday's smoker was a comic sketch written by a local fellow worker, entitled, "The Police Court Chorus," a burlesque on the Bunkville, N. D., justice mill. Fellow Worker G. Morris proved himself an unmerciful judge and F. W. Frank Vogt, as Officer Sappum, a brutal cop. The four wobblie prisoners, Galloway (colored), Wilson, Wallace and Russell, wasted no honey words on the judge or their fellow prisoners, Piccolo Freeman, Alky Sam, Aby Jacobs and Jim Nuff-to-do, and as usual, they put the court "on the blink." Any local wishing to stage this sketch can get one by addressing the undersigned.

Other numbers on Saturday's program were two recitations by Fred Wagner, "The Big Am. Circus," and "The Almighty Dollar"; songs, by Vogt and Morris, several piano solos, two boxing bouts and a wrestling match between Fellow Worker Johnson of London, England, and Fellow Worker Howe of Spokane.

Another smoker and entertainment is scheduled for Jan. 22. The program will include a finish wrestling match between Johnson and Howe and another comic sketch. Any musicians talent floating around loose should head this way, as Des Moines is fast becoming the Wobblie Theatrical Center.

JOHN E. NORDQUIST.

Press dispatches state that in the county in which Seattle is situated for the year just closed there were 3434 marriages and 1595 divorces. One would think that the forces of law and order had lost control there, to judge by the number of homes that are being broken up. Or perhaps this is due to the capitalistic attempt to solve our social problems by providing a pension of $15 per month for widows who have one child and maintain a home, with an additional $5 per month for each extra child. Capitalism would not run true to form unless it beforded everything it touched. No wonder so many couple remain single, when those who do marry have but little better than an even break to succeed at it. Of those who do not obtain divorces it is a safe bet that economic conditions keep more than half of them in a roaring hell.

Local 84, St. Louis, Mo., has made the Open Forum hall, 2731 Franklin Ave., their headquarters. All mail should be sent to that address.—Karl W. Sonntag, Sec'y.

SCISSORBILL GETS ACQUAINTED WITH WISCONSIN JUSTICE

(Special to Solidarity)

On Christmas eve one true British-American patriot, working at the Dupont powder plant at Washburn, Wis., got his pay and proceeded to Ashland to celebrate his redemption. He got too much of the stuff that makes the scissorbill capitalist-minded, and was thrown into the local louse cage to sober up. Meantime, the station agent at Washburn was held up and robbed of $7 of the R. R. Co's money.

Upon being released, said patriot got back to work. The next thing that happened, Mr. Patriot landed in the Washburn cooler and was identified by the station agent as the man who held him up. Trying to prove an alibi didn't work, until he paid the sheriff's expenses down to Ashland to find out if he had been in jail there at the time of the Washburn robbery, and bring the records of the case.

It took five days to settle up things, while patriot languished in the bastile of Bayfield county, with plenty of time to reflect on the ways and means of doing out justice here. Finally released, this citizen has hired the services of an ambulance chaser to bring suit against the powers that be for damaging his character and shocking his dignity. This same patriot does not believe in labor organizations, but believes that labor and capital are brothers and that laws are necessary lest laboring men should want too much. What can be done with a fellow like that? Turn the kitty on him, I guess, that's about all.

DELEGATES 165 AND 238.

SABOTAGE

BY ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

Just the pamphlet you have been looking for. By an author familiar to all for her excellent ability as a writer and speaker on these subjects.

With a handsome two color cover page designed by Ralph H. Chaplin.

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THE NEVADA Subscription Fund

A FUND suggested by John Pancner, the purpose of which is to send Solidarity to addresses in state of Nevada in an effort to re-establish it as an I. W. W. stronghold.

Marine Transport Workers—	
New York City	$1.00
F. W. Lanabert	2.40
Chas. Miles	.50
Local No 61, Kansas City	2.00
Total received Jan 19th	$5.90

FIVE DOLLAR LEAGUE

Previously reported	$262.50
Pat Kearney, Minneapolis	5.00
Bert Krit, Chicago	5.00
W. Lagstrom, Minneapolis	5.00
A. Buck, Sioux City	5.00
Emil Schwandt, Sioux City	5.00
Sam Fransen, Elberta, Calif.	5.00
E. J. Robinson, St. Louis	5.00
A. Wheadon, Oakland, Calif.	5.00
Ella Finderson, Lawrence, Mass.	5.00
Arthur Rice, Cleveland	5.00
Oliver Weaver, Kansas City	5.00
Total to date	$322.50

Fellow workers, take a look at the above total for this Organizing and Press Fund. It is something like six months since the Five Dollar League was proposed by several fellow workers in the harvest field of Dakota. In view of that fact, the amount raised to date is ridiculously small. The cause is certainly a worthy one. Lack of necessary funds just now is handicapping the work in the Publishing Bureau, at a time when we should be getting literature on our shelves for the summer's agitation. We need more help here, for a short time at least, to push this work. We need cash to pay for paper and other indispensable cash outlays towards getting the stuff printed. It will be delayed unavoidably, if we do not get the cash. Outside concerns, doing business with the Publishing Bureau, will not extend credit beyond their alloted period in any case. A hundred $5 contributions to this fund right now, will mean more by far than if that number is strung along in ones and twos for six months more.

There is also much need for emergency resources for organizing purposes, at the General Office. Forty per cent of this fund is reserved for that purpose. Look at Youngstown, for instance. No I. W. W. organizers available, because there were insufficient funds to enable them to be put and kept there to accomplish results. Many other places could be cited, where the need of organizers is imperative. If the complaint is made that we lack organizers, the answer is that the I. W. W. cannot hope to get them unless it has the means to enable them to function. With money on hand for emergencies, organizers can be "organized"—that is, put to work, trained and sustained in their efforts. Efficiency will be possible in this line of I. W. W. endeavor, as well as with regard to our press and Publishing Bureau.

Fellow workers, please consider these things, and act accordingly. NOW is the appointed time to build up this fund and make it count. Send in your $5 by next mail to Wm. D. Haywood, 164 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Wilbur Hicks please communicate with James Saxton at Local 480, 527 Seventh St., Rockford, Ill.

Forrest Edwards is requested to communicate at once with E. M. Boyd, 716 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Watch Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 314 means your sub expired last week, and you should renew at once.

THIS IS NUMBER 315

Circulation Statement

Previously reported gain	1108
Subs received during week	46
Subs expiring this week	25
Gain for the week	21
Total gain to date	1129

LITERATURE NOTES

The last edition of I. W. W. Songs is now completely exhausted and orders received from now on will be held and filled with the first of the new "Joe Hill Memorial Edition" when ready. The work of getting out this new edition is going ahead rapidly and they will be ready for shipment on or before February 10th.

An error was made in the Literature Price Lists as sent out, giving the price of "Industrial Unionism—The Road to Freedom," Esten, as $3.00 a hundred. Take note that the price of this pamphlet is $5.00 per hundred.

The last edition of "The I. W. W.—its History, Structure and Methods," St. John, is now exhausted. A new revised up-to-date edition is now in preparation and will be ready soon.

The "Stickerette" campaign has proved an entire success, as letters from all over the country proclaim. Each day word comes of a new town that has been plastered over with these silent agitators.

No deliveries have yet been made on the Joe Hill Crayon Portrait, owing to a delay necessitated by waiting for the completion of a new and better drawing of Hill, so that will be a true likeness of Hill as his friends knew him. A definite date can not now be given for deliveries, but will be announced later.

JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

The Japanese Consul General in Australia recently had this to say regarding the relations between Japan and Australia: "On the racial question you can be assured that our government will take care not to bother you. What we want and what we expect from Australia is the consolation of that friendship which has sprung up between our nations. Trade relations have increased enormously since the war broke out. We can sell you things which you formerly got from the continent of Europe, and we will supply them cheaper. We will buy from you lots of things that we need. An excellent feeling has grown up between Japan and Australia, and we want to have it continued. Our people at home are united in this sentiment, and you should not bother yourself with the racial question."

Australia has rigid Japanese exclusion laws, but this makes a glum outlook for the boasted White Supremacy. Might as well have the brown men in Australia as to have their goods brought into competition with that of white workers. But it makes an excellent outlook for a racial war for markets as it is now a national war, just as soon as Europe gets the present shindy settled. And then hear the preachers pray that "the wicked devices of the heathen may be brought to naught," after those same heathen have helped them set their own gods in a firm seat.

STUMPY.

BRANCH AGENCIES

Local Distributors of Solidarity and I. W. W. Literature

Following is a partial list of Local Organizations and Newsdealers who have Solidarity and all our literature as advertised in these columns on sale at all times. Newsdealers are indicated with an asterisk, all others are Local Organizations of the I. W. W. You will find it to your advantage when wanting Solidarity or literature to look up the nearest agency rather than sending direct to the Bureau for small amounts, it will save time with the additional advantage of examination before buying. All mail orders should be sent direct to I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

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*18 N. Center St.
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412 California St.

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*227 East 19th St.
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*207 Third Ave.
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*N. E. Corner Public Sq.
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MALDEN, MASS.
*3 Elm St.
DETROIT, MICH.
255 Gratiot Ave.
*5554 Rivard St.
*126 Grand River Ave.

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SPOKANE
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TACOMA
1705 Jefferson Ave.
EVERETT
*2902½ Hewitt Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
*509 F St. N. W.

ILLINOIS
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1250 Bryn Mawr Ave.

644 W. Twelfth St.
*1237 W. Madison St.
*817½ N. Clark St.
ROCKFORD
527 Seventh St.

IOWA
DES MOINES
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SIOUX CITY
514 Fourth St.

MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY
5564½ Main St.
ST. LOUIS
2733 Franklin St.
*Sixth and Market Sts.
*405 East 12th St.

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*106 East Superior St.

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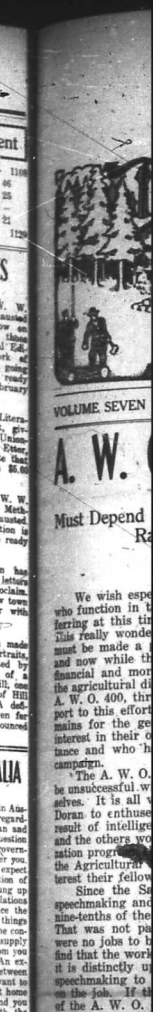
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