EDUCATION ORGANIZATION AGITATION

SOLIDARITY

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LIVING ON 33 CENTS WORTH OF FOOD A DAY

Chicago Society Woman Who Tries It For Seven Days Only, Says She Is Willing to Quit.

(New York Call)

Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop, a rich Chicago social worker, has been experimenting by living on 33-cents' worth of food a day in an effort to prove it possible for a working girl to subsist on that amount.

After three days' trial she was hungry, but determined to make a week's test of it. She was willing to admit, after three days, that, while it was possible to keep breath in the body on 23 cents a day, she did not care to keep it up for more than seven days.

"I am alive," she said, "but I feel a continual hunger and have a yearning for good things to eat."

Mrs. Bishop is a suffragist and dinner of the Chicago School of Economics. She believes her experiment has proved that one may live on 33 cents' worth of food a day—if one has to—but, as she does not have to, she is willing to stop.

Mrs. Bishop says her courage failed her on the first evening of her experiment. After an evening meal in a cafetaria, she was driven to her Chicago Beach hotel apartments in her own motor car, driven by a chauffeur she pays $35 a week, which is about five times the amount received by the working girls Mrs. Bishop is seeking help.

Mrs. Bishop's assistant, Miss Mary Cassell, and Mrs. Jean Bates Butler started to make the experiment alone with Mrs. Bishop, but did not last so long.

"My faith in the 33-cent ration for working girls is shaken," says Miss Cassell. "After a brief trial, I was hungry, faint, and devitalized."

After telling in debill a day's activities, Mrs. Bishop leaned back in her chair, sighed and said:

"I'd like to see any working girl beat that for a hard day's work."

Well—

Let's listen to Stella Novak, who works in a Chicago skirt factory and receives about $8 a week.

Miss Novak was told of Mrs. Bishop's decision in regard to the 33-cent ration.

"I knew it," she said. "When I read about what she was going to do, I knew she would not stand it long. You can't get enough to eat averaging 11 cents a meal. I know, because if it could be done, I'd do it.

"I pay 60 cents a week car fare. My meals cost $3.85. I pay $2 a week for my room, and my laundry averages 50 cents. The rest goes into clothes and the movies. I can't save a cent.

"I find it hard to keep within the 55-cent limit. I yearn for dainties. If Mrs. Bishop could go only a week on 33-cent meals, I wonder how much longer she could go on the things I eat. Not as long as I have, I'll bet."

Endeavoring to ascertain the lowest price at which human life can be sustained won't help solve any important problems. The tendency usually is to reduce the worker's wage to this minimum. The big question is not "how cheap can a worker live?" but how much longer shall a worker be compelled to live cheaply. The fight is to get him more than just enough to keep body and soul together—and all other schemes defeat that struggle.

Any Chicago working girl could have told Mrs. Bishop all she wants to know about cheap living. There was no need for her to make the experiment—except, possibly, to give employers a chance to reduce wages still more.

LOCKOUT OF UNION CARMEN IN TOLEDO

The curtain has just fallen on a thirteen-day burlesque staged by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and The Toledo Railways and Light Company.

It must be remembered that the Amalgamated Association of S. and E. Ry. Employes has been trying to organize the carmen in Toledo for 3 years, but nothing doing. The "Big Con" is fighting for a franchise in Toledo, the opposition being led by the Scripps-McRae paper, The Toledo "the workers' paper" (so-called). Said paper was able to array sufficient votes against any franchise favorable to the Big Con.

A year and a half ago the city council passed a 3 cent fare ordinance, the fare always having been 5 cents. The Big Con said "Nix, you will pay 5 cents, or you will ride free," but these patriotic carmen, acting loyally and without even being urged by the company, began meeting passengers who tendered 3 cents, passing sarcastic remarks, etc., which of course was putting the Big Con in a bad light with franchise voters. After about six months of "free" riding, the 3 cent fare during certain hours of the day was established.

A life saver was needed badly. I do not know whether the Amalgamated Association of S. and E. Ry. Employes is advertising itself in Big Business magazines or not, but sure enough, that Big Business, Life Saving "Carnegie Recondaled" A. F. of L., was on the job, and with no opposition from the company, only a few weeks ago suddenly organized the men in one week; these same men being the employes who worked so earnestly for the interests of the company during the 3 cent fare contest, never only a year and a half ago. Hot work eh? The newly organized union men ordered their buttons but to cover the vest spotts, the first day the men reported for work proudly displaying the buttons, the company objected to their wearing them while on duty. The men refused to remove the buttons, and the company promptly ordered all cars into the barns. Shortly after three o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 29th, not a car was out on any of the lines in the city. The strike was on, and the two opposing unions (so-called) went to it. International President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of S. and E. Ry. Employes was very keen in behalf of LABOR, especially on the button question, which seemed to the locked-out strikers (?). Then followed thirteen days of arbitration meetings and conferences, minus the city stepping in and threatening receivership for the company if a settlement was not speedily effected. It all finally ended with a mass meeting of the carmen on Sunday afternoon, April 9th, at which time it was made known an agreement had been reached. These concessions were granted:

WHAT MEN GAINED

1. Recognition of their union.
2. Three year contract with company.
3. Wage increase of 3 cents per hour.
4. Ten hour work day, no runs, paying less than seven hours.
5. Relief for motormen and conductors when needed and additional comforts.
6. Men called to work to be paid from reporting time until relieved.
7. Arbitration of differences.
8. Eight hour day for shopmen and time and half for overtime.
9. Wage increase of 15 per cent for shopmen.
10. Eight hour day for electrical workers and the wage increase.

WHAT COMPANY GAINED

1. Open shop.
2. No discrimination between union and non-union men.
3. Increase of fare to straight 5 cents with universal transfers.
4. Arbitration with men.
5. Buttons of men not to be worn when on duty.
6. Sole power of discipline.
7. Guarantee of no sympathetic strikes.

These concessions (?) were of course read at a meeting of the rank and file, but when some of the workers spoke of possible discrimination and losing their preferred runs, President Mahon broke in explaining that the contract did not and could not cover this matter.

The vote was called with as little delay as possible by Organizer Morrow (note this) and the trick was turned. 'Tis to laugh.

Local 85 is taking in members right along and we are going to get a larger hall, consisting of two small halls and one large dance hall.

Yours for that Eastern Conference mentioned in last week's Sol, and for the O. B. U.

RODNEY.

The laws of the Medes and Persians could not be changed, but no doubt the lawgers of that day could twist them as they wished.

Fourteen lawyers, three merchants, two editors, one banker, one drummer and one baseball player comprise the candidates of every capitalist party in the House of Representatives. Looks all right to us, only why the shortage of lawyers.

A SLAVE PEN OF THE WORST KIND

Such is the Saw Mill at Park Falls, Wisconsin.

Park Falls, Wisconsin, a prosperous looking burg. One gets this impression from his view of the well-painted property of those who do not work for a living. But if closer observation is taken, and the real condition of the working people is known, you are apt to say that it is a peon-colony. Of course there are well dressed and over-fed people there, but these appearances simply represent a prosperous slave system. Exaggeration, you say. Let's see.

The mill employs about 170 men. These men are divided into two shifts. The day shift works 11 hours. The night shift works 13 hours. Any one familiar with sawmill work knows that in itself is more than any human can stand. You say they do stand it. Well, look at them and see how well they stand it. Tired. Discouraged and sickly. Old men at 30 years.

The wages are from 16 cents per hour low, to 35 cents per hour for the highly skilled. The great majority of the men get paid at 16 cents per hour. Only one or two out of a dozen get more. It is certainly bad enough to be forced to sell your labor power at a wage insufficient to provide yourself with the necessities of life, but to be forced to work 11 to 13 hours at such heavy work is certainly black despair.

The rules of the mill are strict. You dare not lay off a day to rest up without fear of being discharged. There is only one excuse for laying off—sickness. If you are unable to walk over to the plant because of sickness, then you can lay off. No other excuse goes. They have employed a good supply of industrial police. Stool-pigeons. Human degenerates. They have lost all principles of manhood. They even hate themselves.

The "bonus system" is being established there. The company demands 6% per cent on invested capital. After this is paid, the slaves receive, if there is enough left, six per cent of the amount of their wages. They have been brow-beaten so much that they accept this as a good proposition. The real purpose of this system is unknown to them. It has the effect of keeping down all agitation for better conditions. It tends to speed the slaves up. It has had these effects. The slaves think they are part owners in the outfit. To look into the face of one of these hopelessly ignorant creatures and expect any great change to come about through their effort, is to expect a little too much. Their imagination has been stunted. Their mind drugged with cheap literature. They have no surplus energy to spend in the direction of their own interests. It is all used up in the mill grinding out profits for the boss. But let us hope that even the apparent hopeless slave will some day gather himself together and try to free himself from the degrading condition in which he now is. The effects of grinding poverty may come, day cause a stir, even among the sawmill slaves at Park Falls, Wis.

The I. W. W. has been there and sized the situation up. We are now waiting for some sign from the interested ones and then we will come to help better the conditions of labor there as everywhere else. Show some signs of life, sawmill slaves, and we will nourish your weary forms on Industrial Unionism. The I. W. W. is the only REAL DOPE. IT IS A SURE CURE.

DELEGATE.

Money talks, especially that money we earn but do not get.

There are a great many imitators of Billy Sunday, but it's impossible to get enough to save the human race.

A member of the legislature has been found to be hopelessly insane. And he was the only one tested, too.

An Iowan wants postoffices and public buildings built round with lockouts so they can be used as forts. Build all the buildings round—it won't affect the general strike.

Among the reasons offered by the unorganized workers of England for exemption from military service under the conscription act, is that he is indispensable. One slave had his employer plead his case. "Seventeen shillings six pence a week." The original held out absolute indispensability was worthy of higher consideration than less than $4.50 a week and the clerk was swept into the army. Moral: Raise your wages.

ANOTHER SURPRISE FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

American Woolen Co. Announces 10 Per Cent Raise in Wages.

(Special to Solidarity)

Providence, R. I., April 15.

The announcement of an increase of 10 per cent in wages was made April 11, by the American Woolen Company, and it came as unexpectedly as the previous raise in January.

The raise in January was first announced by the American Woolen Company. That increase ranged from 24 per cent for the lowest paid workers, to 5 per cent for the highest paid. This raise was similar to the scale accepted by the I. W. W. at the settlement of the Lawrence strike in 1912. The woolen and cotton mills throughout New England announced a general increase in rates of from 5% to 10 per cent following the lead of the A. W. Co.

In its announcement posted on April 11, at the mills, the company says:

"A general increase of wages is announced by the American Woolen Company to go into effect in all the plants April 17. Previous increases in the American Woolen Company's mills have been shaped to give the most paid help the great addition to their compensation.

"It is believed by the management that these previous increases have fairly equalized the compensation of employes, therefore, the increase that will go into effect April 17 will take the form of a 10 per cent advance."

Many other companies, since this announcement, have posted notices that they would raise the wages in their mill 10 per cent on April 17, it is expected that this will be followed by a general raise all through the cotton and woolen industry.

The combined increases of wages of January 3, and April 17, will increase the wages in the A. W. Co.'s mills as follows:

1. Minimum wage increased from $4.20 to $6.60.
2. From $7.50 to $9.44.
3. From $8.25 to $10.11.
4. From $9.50 to $11.34.
5. From $10.90 to $12.73.

All earning over $11 and all piece workers, a straight 15 per cent advance. An average increase of about $2 per week.

The reasons for this last raise are the same as those for the raise last January. Many textile workers have gone to work in the munition factories; this, with the practical stoppage of immigration has caused a shortage in the labor market.

Strikes have been increasing lately in the mills, two being reported in Lawrence. One was in the Arlington mills, where 350 finishers demanded an increase of two cents an hour; there are 2,000 workers involved in this strike. Notices were posted in this mill that they would increase wages starting Monday. The other strike in the Pacific mills, where 150 workers of the dying department have demanded an increase ranging from 2 to 4 cents an hour. There is a strike on in New Bedford and in Fall River; 25,000 workers have put in a demand for at least a 10 per cent increase. And so it goes all through New England.

The Providence Tribune, of April 11, in reporting this latest raise, had

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Thus far no munition factory owner or war stock speculator has enlisted for service in Mexico.

No sacrifice is so great that a king or a capitalist won't allow his subjects or objects to make it.

One hundred and three species of oysters are known to scientists, not including the bosh who says, "I'll join when you get the rest of them lined up."

A man was fined $10 for dropping a bottle of whiskey in a Kentucky court, in spite of the fact that thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

The Talgai skull, a relic of Pleistocene man in Australia, has been presented to the University of Sydney. It is completely mineralized. It would be interesting to compare it with the skull of the nut who says, "If the boss can't make a profit how is he going to keep his factory running so we can get jobs?"

It surely is inspiring To hear the durned alarm clock ding When it wakes us with an awful jerk And yells "Get up and go to work."

In spite of the widespread prosperity and the intense, not to say violent, efforts to uphold humanity, we are not shocked to learn that the United Charities in Chicago want money to feed 150,000 women and children in 4,000 families.

DENVER HOUSE MAIDS JOIN I. W. W.

Union Is Working Out Fine System to Keep Tabs on Their Women Bosses.—Members Plan Clubhouse.

(Denver Times, April 10)

To the doleful accompaniment of "Home, Sweet Home," painstakingly played by an active member of the Domestic Workers' Industrial union on its rented piano in the meeting hall of the Charles building, Denver's organized housemaids left their rendezvous last night for their attic homes.

The weekly meetings in the Charles building are no longer mere business meetings, but social gatherings. A piano has been installed in the room and before any mention is made of the "master class" and the servility of the servant girl a talented maid, equipped with a portfolio of old-time classics, makes her way to the instrument and entertains the girls.

RECORD OF 300 POSITIONS

The business end of the union is progressing rapidly, however. Last night Miss Jane Street, organizer, announced that a record of 300 domestic positions in Denver had been completed. The salaries paid in each of these positions, the number of people in each of the homes, the kind of work, the hours and the characteristics of the mistresses are all known by the union and carefully filed away. The organizers expect to have a record of 1,000 positions within a week.

The free employment agency planned by the union has been established and already a number of maids have been given work. Many unfilled positions are known by the union and applications for work are requested. Several Denver housewives have co-operated with the domestic workers in seeking maids.

CLUBHOUSE IS PLANNED

According to Miss Street negotiations are now being made for the housemaids' lodging house. This house will serve as a clubhouse for the girls. Union headquarters will be situated there and the girls will of work may board at the home at cost.

The union plans to employ an attorney for the organization and a physician to attend the girls free of charge.

"These are not idle dreams," said Miss Street last night. "We can do these things and we are going to do them. With a union attorney you girls will be able to stand up for your rights. Only the other day I heard of a little girl in Denver having been discharged and accused of stealing a spoon when she asked for her pay. The mistress had social standing and wealth and the girl could do nothing. She never got her salary, even though the mistress knew she had not taken the dress."

The domestic workers were told last night of the necessity of working in unison.

ALL IN SAME UNION

"The housemaids, second girls, laundresses, ladies' maids, chambermaids and nurse girls must all work for the same purpose and remember all are in the same union," said Miss Street. "If this were done laundresses would not complain that they are underfed. Often the laundress goes without lunch because the maid has not been educated up to the union idea.

One laundress said last night that she was often underfed when working out and that many women on Park hill gave her only a glass of water and a sandwich for lunch.

THE DUPONT POWDER TRUST

The Barksdale Plant—A Penitentiary.

Looking across the bay from Ashland, Wis., one can see a well lighted city. There is a row of lights running around the outer limits. These lights are close together. There are no houses anywhere near. No sidewalks. Nothing that would suggest to the average man the necessity of lights in the woods so far from buildings. But these lights are there for a purpose. Police are kept busy walking up and down so as to protect the plant from German spies. The police are required to make this beat in all kinds of weather. They are paid $72 per month for a 12-hour day. The company only made $45,000,000 last year. I suppose they are too poor to pay $72 per month on a basis of an 8-hour shift.

$19,000,000 STEAL.

We hear much talk of late about the Dupont Powder Company and their methods in the U. S. Senate. They are at this time forcing through the Senate a bill that will give them $19,000,000 worth of property and money in Alabama and from the U. S. government. They have a strangle hold on the Senate. They are bound to get a Dupont president and with it a Dupont secretary of war. With this accomplished, they will be able to carry out their swindling plans without fear of serious opposition. They will get such water rights as they want in Alabama and elsewhere in a legal way.

WHY OPPOSE DUPONT FOR THIS?

The working class will neither win nor lose if Dupont succeeds in his plans. It is no business of ours. The U. S. government is simply the "executive board" of Dupont, Morgan and his kind. It is their government, not ours. If we possessed large property interests in this country, then we might have an interest in the government, and government steals. Possessing nothing except our labor power, and being forced to sell that for wages to those who own the various jobs, we naturally lose interest in everything except getting more wages, better conditions and our emancipation from our present condition of slavery.

We workers have only one way to oppose Dupont. We have only one purpose for that opposition. To lose sight of that way, and that purpose, and use our energy in other channels and for another purpose, will gain for us no more than as if we were to do nothing. But it is the intention of the politicians to get us to use our energy in fighting over questions of no importance to us. By this method they are able to lead us farther away from, instead of nearer to the purpose for which we are fighting than we were before. They at the same time are able to accomplish their purpose with little or no interruption.

To get away from the fact that you are robbed in industry, and use your surplus energy arguing about whether Dupont is really going to get away with the "Mussel Shoals Project" or not, is to overlook the necessity of organizing on the job for better conditions.

ADMISSIONS OF THE DUPONT COMPANY.

The Dupont Powder trust admits that the Brakedale plant near Washburn, is the most up-to-date of any they have. They boast of getting more work out of the men employed there, than elsewhere. They say that the Brakedale plant returns them more profits per employe than any other plant. They also admit that they pay less wages here than they do, even in the West Virginia plant. They boast of their 8-hour system. They have humbugged many of the slaves. It takes just 11½ hours for them to do what

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TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS BY JUNE 1!

Yes—that is what Solidarity wants in donations alone!

Why do we want it? Because we need it, with which to pay our debts, buy stock, and hire needed help to rush some large editions of pamphlets onto the market for the summer agitation. We warn our supporters that without funds right away, none of the above-mentioned things can be done, and there may be a howl for literature at the very time it is most needed. We simply cannot supply it, without your assistance at this present time.

You must not go to sleep on this proposition! If you do, you will have no one else to blame, if your agitation work is handicapped, as above suggested, this summer. You know this is likely to be the greatest summer for agitation and organization, in the history of the I W W. Opportunities are everywhere developing, as they have never done to the same extent in the past. To leave your press and publishing bureau crippled at such a time, would be a crime, of which you could not readily forgive yourself. We do not expect much of a rush in literature sales before the last of June. But we cannot wait until then to replenish our stocks of pamphlets that are running low. If we are compelled to do so, you will be the loser. We must pay up all our paper bills that are either due or will be, before that date, and have stock on hand to rush the pamphlets out. We must hire extra help to get the work done in time.

Prices of paper are soaring skyward. That which we use in printing our pamphlets has risen within a year's time from 5 cents a pound to 9 cents. News stock with which to print Solidarity has gone up from $50 to $80 a ton since August, 1914. Inks have risen in price and deteriorated in quality. Meanwhile locals have developed the bad habit of stretching their credit for bundles and literature, to the limit, and beyond in many cases, so that without adequate funds we are compelled to go slow in asking credit from paper companies. We are handicapped at every turn.

To cut this Gordian knot, we are asking for this $2,000 at once. It should be easy to raise, in these times of increased employment and advancing wages. We know there are at least 2,000 readers of Solidarity who can spare a dollar apiece right now. But to be sure of it, YOU should send your dollar in today. Make it TWO DOLLARS or more, if possible, thus contributing your share to the "Two Dollars a Year Fund" that was suggested last week. Don't wait for George to send his in—he's waiting for you to come across.

And please don't send us any excuses or regrets—they are not currency with our creditors, and they will not pay wages to workers in this printing plant. If you are in earnest, show it now—or step out of line.

DO YOUR PART AT ONCE, AND THEN BOOST FOR THE TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS BY JUNE FIRST!

P. S.—If you haven't a dollar in your possession all at one time, send in two bits a week for four weeks—that will make it.

Industrial Progress In The United States

The Foreign Department of the National City Bank has published an analysis of the Census returns for 1915 indicating that the value of the total output of manufactured goods in the United States for the year 1914 will aggregate about $24,000,0000,000 against less than $12,000,000,000 in 1900.

These returns represent nearly 300 cities and towns distributed over the entire country and show an increase of about 17 per cent. in the value of the manufactures produced as compared with the production of the same cities for the census year of 1910 when the gross output was $20,672,000,000.

It is claimed the manufacturing output of the United States is greater now than that of any other country in the world. While no other manufacturing country takes periodical census returns, a report made by Great Britain in 1907 indicated that her manufacturing output was then about $8,000,000,000 and the large German output for the year immediately preceding the war was estimated at between $11,000,000,000 and $12,000,000,000.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the analysis of United States manufacturing progress, summarized by the National City Bank, is the relation of machine and hand labor. The value of output has increased 17 per cent since 1910 while the number of wage earners has increased only seven per cent.

To this may be added a summary of a report made last November by the New York State Industrial Commission. According to this report in a group of more than a thousand factories last October the number of operatives has increased seven per cent.; the total wages paid, 16 per cent and the value of output 34 per cent, as compared with the previous year.

The New York Commercial, a "business man's daily newspaper," said to have Standard Oil backing, when publishing the foregoing summary, said sententiously:

"That spells efficiency."

If that were all it spelt, then every thing would be lovely—for the capitalist. With machinery and efficiency increasing output out of proportion to the labor forces employed and the wages paid, capitalist profits must be increasingly large, so long as a market can be had. This we find to be the case in the large dividend disbursements for April (noted elsewhere) and the abnormal exports due to the European war, the figures of which are familiar to every reader of the daily newspapers.

But, markets cannot always be had. Even in the best of times more is made in factories than can be sold, either at home or abroad. That is, production surpasses consumption, with the result that panics frequently ensue. So that what this new phase of capitalism spells is not only efficiency, as conceived by the capitalist, but also a hastening of industrial distress and revolution, as believed by progressive economists. This has been the history of past capitalism, it is the history of present capitalism (for the war abroad is only a phase of capitalist bankruptcy, seeking continued life in a struggle for more markets) and it will be the history of capitalism to come.

Of course, we'll be told "The Federal Reserve bill makes panics impossible." We did not notice the wonderful efficacy of this bill when the war cut off European markets in August, 1914. There was considerable of a panic then, which only righted itself when exportation once more resumed its sway. Further, there are more failures under the Federal Reserve bill than ever before, more necessity for more wars (a la the Mexican invasion) to secure more markets, more strikes, and more threatening economic convulsions, as the war aftermath discussions reveal, than ever before—all the preludes of panicky conditions. As a capitalist society saviour, the Federal Reserve bill is a joke. It is a palliative that doesn't even palliate.

We progress—towards a system that is increasingly ill-balanced—that enriches production while impoverishing the producers, making them proportionately less able to consume all that they produce, thereby accentuating social inequalities and hastening the social revolution.

J. E.

Must Democracy Perish

The sacrifice of the part in defense of the whole is a uniform act of all organized beings. A man will climb down a burning ladder to save his life even though he lose his feet. He will lay down his life to save the lives of his family and he will urge his sons to enlist in a war to save his country notwithstanding he knows he sends them to their death. The larger organization demands the sacrifice of the smaller organizations which compose it. If this were not so we could have no organizations of a stable nature. We see this exemplified in animals and insects as well as in man. If part of the wolves in the pack refused to die on the antlers of the stag that he might be brought to earth by the others, then the pack would perish of hunger. If bees when their hive is resided, did not die for their organization without thought of their individual lives there would be no bees. And it is interesting to note as Maeterlinck point out that when the queen bee has been destroyed, which of course means the impossibility of any future generations to continue the life of the hive, it seems to take the fighting spirit out of the bees and they no longer will defend the hive with their lives.

But let these same bees be given a new queen or let them be merged with another hive having a queen and then the old fighting spirit returns to its pristine vigor.

The ordinary man takes his conception of the modern state as one of his many inherited traditions without question; patriotism with him is like his religion, more or less a matter of course. But the socialist has questioned everything and his patriotism must pass the law of reason or go to the discard, at least so he thinks. He declares that inasmuch as the state not only distinctly refuses to guarantee him a living, though he be willing to work, but in addition has given the means of his living into the hands of the capitalist class, therefore it is nothing to him whether the state be conquered or not, for he has nothing to lose. He declares there are only two nations in the whole world, one of the poor and one of the rich; that he is a true internationalist and owes fealty only to the world-wide nation of the poor. Let kings and capitalists bring the various nations into war, but they cannot beguile him into fighting for them, not he. Now this position seemed impregnably logical to most socialists before the test of the present war and to many of them it still seems as logical as ever and they never tire of berating those socialists, particularly the German socialists, for forgetting all their principles and going gladly to the front.

Let us return to our premise that man is a social being and as such is instinctively a defender of the organization-to which he may belong, a defender to the extent of his life. The capitalist nation may be and in fact is, to blame for all the socialist lays at its door, but nevertheless it is the dominant social organization of which he is a part. He cannot sever his relationship with it if he tried. He is born into a society which has a myriad of living threads to the state. This relationship is bound to develop a psychology within him which he cannot resist—no more resist the surging of patriotism within his breast than he can prevent the contraction of the pupils of his eye when he looks at a bright light. He may think he has no patriotism just as he may think he has no love for his neighbor, but let either his nation or his neighbor be attacked and he will feel arise within him an instinct to help repel the attack which will surprise him at its strength. He may reason as much as he pleases about the death of his nation or the injury of his neighbor being nothing to him, that there is no call whatever for him to risk his life in their defense, nevertheless he cannot resist his instinct. He may recall his declaration that the only nation to which he is attached is the nation of the poor, but he will find the slogan now leaves him cold. The Nation of the Poor is an abstraction, an unorganized aggregation, which exists as a nation merely in his thought or his wish, if you please.

"Workingmen of the World, Unite," a great rallying cry; but until they do unite and effect an organization to which the socialist may feel himself so closely and naturally attached that he will unconsciously and instinctively look to it rather than the state as his protector we cannot expect him to lose his patriotism. It may be latent but it can never die as long as man is a social being and no superior organization has arisen to supplant the state.

And this new and superior organization must be no mere paper body, no mere body of men merely united in the belief in a uniform political program. We have already seen what little power the religious and peace bodies have in the world to unite under the banner of the Prince of Peace, even if lead by Mr. Ford and Mr. Bryan, to overthrow the God of War. It must be an organization as intimate and indispensable to the worker as is the state to the capitalist; it must be what the hive is to the bee. No doubt we can see the germ of such a society now developing in the tendency toward industrial unionism, but to admit neither the organization nor the adherents to the idea are of sufficient strength and number at the present moment to appreciably affect the thought or the instinct of the workers. It may, it will, come in time, but its power is obviously negligible now. Until this new organization succeeds the state in its position as the dominant organization in human society we cannot look for the disappearance of the instinct of patriotism.

It is true enough that what has happened to the voluntary system in England shows that patriotism alone is no longer to be counted upon to get the last man into the trenches, but it certainly did get out such a large percentage that to an ordinary war voluntarism seemed to have been called into question. Admitting conscription will no doubt supplant the voluntary system both in England as well as this country, does not carry within it the admission of the death of patriotism. These countries like Germany and France and Serbia which have long had conscription, would no doubt have shown just as great a percentage of volunteers as did England, even though conscription had not been in force. It is a scientific untruth to repeat that all the Kaiser's cannon fodder were just as eager to fight for their autocracy as the British were to fight for the democracy they possess. No country during peace looks after the welfare of its proletariat as well as Germany, and while admitting this done at the expense of individuality nevertheless it has developed a patriotism stronger if anything than is seen in England and we might even say the Germans will die for their country in a bad cause better than Englishmen will die for England in a good cause. With the mass of the people the rights or wrongs of a war amount to but little and anyway are little understood; they simply take the view that is fed out to them by their government, and no one knows this better than the Kaiser.

If these views are correct then all this potter about Fordites, labor orators, and socialists coming together and resolving that we will neither prepare for war nor will we go to war is all so much wasted wind. As long as it is to the interest of the dominant force in any nation—the capitalist class—to throw that nation into a war, it will certainly do the throwing and they can count confidently upon the imbedded instinct of patriotism within the masses to back them up. Hence preparedness becomes a necessity of the situation.

I notice that Mr. Boudin in replying in the New Review to Mr. Wanhope, denies the latter's premise that the attack will be upon the industrially developed nation for tribute; he says it will be upon the undeveloped Chinas, in order that the victor may control and profit by the victim's development. Even granting that the present war with the attack on France does not falsify this idea, the reply would be that no capitalist nation would be allowed by rival capitalist nations to attack an undeveloped China without getting into trouble with them. The present war may have been begun by Germany with the final object of obtaining opportunities for colonial expansion, but she did not begin by attacking China nor the French colonies, she attacked France.

Finally I would call attention to the fact that the success of Germany so far has been due to her fusing of a scientific centralized system of production with a highly centralized political organization, an organization, by the way, scientifically administered. Mere centralization is of no use, it must be scientific. Russia is far more centralized than England, but far more inefficient. Since this war shows that a nation to survive must avail itself of all elements of success, then the German plan of scientific centralization having demonstrated itself the most efficient, it follows that other nations must adopt it or go under. Today the allies have a mathematical certainty of winning merely because of their immense superiority in men and money and notwithstanding their obvious lack of efficiency compared with Germany. But inefficiency cannot always count upon having the heavier battalions and therefore we must look to Germany as our future school master. Democracy and all its concomitants must go by the board in the future race between nations, all unnecessary impediments must be cast off.

The natural evolution in the near future, it seems to me, will be the autocratic socialist military state, but the final form will be the organization of man under his industrial unions, which will grow up almost unnoticed within the state. We are now evolving rapidly toward the German plan of the state, notwithstanding the whole world is united against Germany and her defeat in the present war is inevitable.

The next step is a society of slavs under industry managed by the state from above. The final step is a society of free men with industry controlled by the workers.

GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

More Argument Regarding Boy Scouts

Editor Solidarity: I would like to take exception to the views expressed by Herman Kuehn on the Boy Scout movement.

His approval of the Boy Butchers learning their trade at an early age centers around the idea that the boys will not "stand for it" (presumably the drill and other routine work) when it ceases to be zestful or interesting. This argument is an inference that quitting the movement is optional with the boys and that the parents or employers or both do not exert an influence that is mandatory. Also, Herman Kuehn would have us believe that the drill work is not inviting or is being worked to a point where it loses its charm. Should these contentions be correct they would still be of negative value, leaving the boy when he quits the movement is exactly the same state of mind as when he joined. Kuehn's "approval" then is based on the possibility of his logic being faulty and the reasoning of Baden Powell et al being correct.

The parents of the boys enlisting in the Boy Scouts organizations are of course patriotic. Being patriotic they must necessarily be "capitalistic minded," cherishing a desire to see their boy win fame and glory or to at least become an officer in the movement. The possibility of having their boy's picture in the newspapers as a reward for being a good stool pigeon when at work plays no small part in shining the captain's boots will act as a spur to the parents in inducing their sons to be "obedient to their SUPERIOR officers" and EMPLOYERS and parents. Inoculation with the poison of respect and obedience to the law would also form a part of their school and home training.

The mind of the young is plastic and very impressionable. The oldest and one of the most powerful organizations in the world knows this and takes full advantages of it. "Give us the boy, you can have the man" is a slogan of the Roman Catholic Church. Let the parents, teacher and employer pound obedience in the mind of the boy for a few years and the result will be a thorough-going scab, strike breaker and militiaman.

The Boy Scout training develops a personal ambition in the victim that can best be realized in time of labor troubles by shooting straight.

All instincts exercise a greater influence in the young than in the old. The gregarious, or herding, or gang instinct is to a certain extent satisfied through the grouping of playfellows and schoolmates into companies and camping parties. This fact is well recognized by the supporters of the movement and no opportunity is lost to give the gregarious instinct play as it tends to hold the boys together not only on the play grounds, but in the armory hall.

I am of the opinion that the end sought by the capitalists is not to perfect the boy in physical drill, but in mental drill. The manual of arms and how to shoot straight can be learned in a few months; the mental drill requires years. Physical training, as I understand, is to a great extent "soft-pedalled," the "Scout Law," however is always prominent.

Camping expeditions and other juvenile pastimes are held out as an inducement to the poor parent and to the boy to have the boy join and remain in the favor of those who are pushing the movement.

A recent strike of boot blacks in Des Moines, Ia., disclosed the Scouts of that town in the role intended for them by the employing class—Organized for and educated to scabbery.

In closing, I would like to ask Mr. Herman Kuehn if he "rather approves" of the Boy Scouts in Des Moines?

JAS. ROHN.

Solidarity Bundle Rate Raised

The rise in the price of paper, which has taken a sudden leap the past month, from $65 to $80 per ton on news, makes it impossible for Solidarity to any longer maintain its bundle rate of one and one-half cents per copy.

Beginning with the first issue in May, the bundle rate will be TWO cents in the United States and two and one-half cents per copy in Canada, Australia, and other foreign countries.

Greater strictness in credit for bundles will also have to be observed by us. Locals getting 50 or more copies weekly should acquire the habit of paying for their bundle each week. Quite a number of locals have been doing that for years, and find it more satisfactory to them than to let the account run, and wait for a monthly statement. Those who fail to pay after receiving our statement, will be promptly cut off, as we cannot afford to give the papers away to deadheads. But you will find it more convenient and satisfactory to pay weekly for your bundle, and should do so, thus preventing any possible handicap of being without papers when you need them.

Here's another suggestion: Sub agents, secretaries, and officers, should encourage "bundle" readers of Solidarity to become regular subscribers, by collecting 50 cents or a dollar from them. Try this out, at your next opportunity. Boost the job list to 300 a week, in place of the 60 or 70 we are now getting. It can be done, with a very little effort on the part of the regular sub agents and others. Don't leave us to worry over the rising price of paper, when a very little increase in your activity will more than overcome that handicap.

Solidarity has been promised much matter dealing with conditions and prospects of hotel and restaurant workers of Chicago and elsewhere in the near future. Here's an opportunity for all wobblies coming in contact with such workers to get coin and help wise them up.

From Factory and Farm—Other News And Views

Following strikes at Lawrence, Mass., and unrest at Fall River and other points, the New England cotton mills' association announces a wage increase. More strikes and unrest are likely, however. As we observed before, "The textile pot is boiling."

National Guard officers are charged with maintaining a lobby at Washington to look after their pay in the new Federal militia bills now pending. Like their capitalist sponsors, they prefer pelf to patriotism—it's more substantial and less foolish.

Five thousand government clerks at Washington, have formed a union to get the eight hour day. State capitalism always ends in the need for unionism. Will political Socialism prove any better? Is not all government outside of the workers' own organizations government against the working class and in favor of other classes?

Build up Solidarity. Join the Solidarity $2 Fund movement. We need a good press. The times demand it.

According to Dunn's Review, there were in 1912, 1,392 failures in the month of March. In 1913, the number was even smaller, being only 1,190. In 1914, owing to the European war, the number was larger than in 1912, 1,464 being the figure. Thanks to the same cause, 1915 made the worst showing of all, with 2,090 to its discredit. Now, according to the same authority, March 1916, comes forth with 1,690 failures. From which it will be seen that failures are far from being "normal" in numbers. Despite "war prosperity" the plight of the middle class continues "abnormal"; showing that the big corporations and combinations of capital are now, as always, the real beneficiaries of the "good times" made possible by the European war.

According to the Journal of Commerce the April disbursements for dividends and interest will reach a total of $199,740,000. This compares with $181,007,000 in April last year. The increase in dividends amounts to $14,700,000. The list of companies making unusually large earnings includes many which are engaged on war order contracts. Where the small "capitalist" fails as often as ever, if not oftener; the big capitalists draw their dividends the same as ever, that is, increasingly so.

"New York city alone has now some 10,000 paid workers for organized charity," declares the April Masses. Recently the Salvation Army filed a report with the Secretary of New York, showing that it now possesses in this country property valued at $8,000,000. The Salvation Army makes a specialty of "social salvage," that is, corporationized charity for profit. Charity has many other features, as well. Charity is the cloak that covers capitalist crime. Charity soothes the conscience of the capitalist robber of labor, and often plays the part of strike-breaker and exploiter. Charity is the society ladies' excuse for vulgar self-displays and riotous indulgence. Charity is a profitable prop for charity propagandists and capitalist society. With such forces working for its maintenance what hope is there for the abolition of charity by the capitalist system?

A writer in the New Review wants to know why "the middle and upper classes" oppose the movement to make legal the general publication of information on birth control. He answers his own question in the following way:

"It would be folly to hold that birth control will abolish poverty. Yet who will deny that the masters of politics, business and industry look with strong aversion on a diminishing birth rate among the poor? The reason is not far to seek. As a general rule a bricklayer with six children will be more docile than a bricklayer with two children, just as the latter will be more docile than a bricklayer with no wife or children at all. There is nothing that takes the starch out of a man's resistance to oppression like the rub of domestic necessity. Employers feel this by instinct. They realize that along the great industrial battle front where growingly aggressive unions face growingly privileged interests, a single point won may eventually net a gain of incalculable value. And they certainly do not intend to let the wage earners win a point like birth control, when they fear that this device, rightly used, will serve the labor camp as another weapon, say an additional high-power explosive. That is why our political and industrial junkers oppose the limitation of other people's families (while prudently limiting the size of their own) and furiously resist every extension of the practice in the name of patriotism, race survival, and morality."

The straits to which militarism is reduced in this country is shown in current noteworthy events. First, they are reflected in the systematic misrepresentation of anti-militaristic speakers now going on. Prof. Phelps and James Maurer are the latest victims of this vile method of attack which is in keeping with the movement using it. Second, according to a Washington despatch, since the beginning of the recruiting for the 20,000 additional men necessary to "raise" the army to its maximum standing, only 2,250 men have been accepted, out of 8,969 applicants. Considering all the noise and the appeals to patriotism, this number is infinitesimally small — it almost amounts to nil, when the huge population of the country is also taken into account. War has lost its glamour in the naked facts from Europe; and Capitalism is left to its own miserable devices.

Here's two despatches that will interest I. W. W. agricultural workers:

Chicago, April 6.—As a result of the strike of the milk producers, Chicago today received only about one-third of its normal daily consumption of approximately 1,750,000 quarts.

The farmers and dairymen struck to force the milk distributing companies to pay them $1.55 a hundred pounds instead of the old $1.33 1-3 schedule. The strike has cut the supply of most of the larger distributers completely off.

Reports from Elgin and other northern Illinois points where milk is gathered, continued today to tell of clashes between pickets set by the strikers and producers who attempted to get by them to deliver milk at the old price. Deputy Sheriffs were assigned to distributing plants to prevent violence.

Chicago, April 8.—The threatened milk famine of Chicago and several central States broke up today with the signing of peace terms by two of the big dealers—an agreement to pay the farmers their price, $1.55 for every 100 pounds of milk. The Borden company, the only big dealer not to come in the peace pact, has unofficially announced its unwillingness to pay the farmers' prices.

With the exception of one company, all agree the price to the consumer shall stay at 8 cents a quart. The lone exception threatens to boost the price to 9 cents.

Federal investigation of the farmers' association and alleged dealers' combine to determine whether either has violated the Sherman anti-trust law by attempting to fix prices will be started today.

What will happen in the United States after the European war, will there be a period of prosperity or depression? The capitalists are much divided on the issue. "Commerce and Finance," the Wall Street weekly, often quoted by Solidarity, continues to argue for prosperity. In a recent issue it says:

"Last week the bogies of 'dumping' low wage competition and fierce trade wars were marched forth with a plentitude of alarmist accompaniment. America, the one profitable market of the world, would be flooded. Every country except our own would be a seller. The result would be economic depression here.

"This hypothesis would be terrifying if the premises were entirely sound, and if it did not ignore the three chief essentials of production—raw material, labor and capital.

"When the war ends Europe will need raw material of every character, as well as many crude and finished products, which this country alone can supply. Copper, lead, zinc, steel products, cotton, leather, rubber, foodstuffs—the catalogue is endless. The first alarm of war lifts the price of wheat, but wheat usually goes still higher after war is over.

"Trans-Atlantic lines are preparing for a huge emigration to the United States when the war ceases. Where, then, will Europe get its cheap labor? Will the workers, accustomed to the high wages paid in every country at present go back to the old scale?

"European industry now is highly energized under the exaltation of patriotic endeavor and the stimulus of governmental capital. Will private enterprise be able to get the same output and will it immediately find the capital?

"These are questions which the pessimist must answer before he can consign the economic fabric of the United States to the limbo of industrial depression. Moreover, some comfort may be derived from the possibility that American aid may be enlisted in the rehabilitation of European industry. Such a suggestion at least has been held forth by Russia, while certain authoritative British opinion shows a tendency toward amicable commercial relations."

Those who believe a depression will follow include such capitalist leaders as Judge Elbert Gary and James J. Hill. Both look for "a period of readjustment" after the war. So do we. Suppose that that "huge emigration to the United States" takes place and wages are slashed right and left here as a consequence, will labor offer no resistance? And will the resistance thus offered, together with the wage scales that are likely to result, conduce to prosperity or depression? But suppose also that "we" drain Europe of its much-needed labor forces, and leave to it, only women and children to do its work, how much can it buy from this country under the circumstances, and for how long? And since it's all a matter of supposition, let's suppose again, that the millions Europe needs are prevented from leaving Europe by the governments of the respective nations concerned, or the prospects of high wages, which will induce them to remain and do Europe's work—what then? Can exports be sent to nations able to provide their own wants to a greater extent than at present, in the same volume as at present? Will they need sufficient for constructive purposes to replace the abnormal exports now sent abroad for destructive purposes? It looks to us as if capitalism is in a hell of a dilemma. It will be damned after the war, no matter what happens.

J. E.

While it is true that patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel, it is also true that patriotic songs are the last resort of a bum burlesque.

Fred Roberts is requested to write at once to A. J. Martin, 2001 S. Wyoming St., Butte, Mont.

Mail at Local 85-2, 938 W. Madison St., Chicago, for the following: Frank Granata, R. T. Allen, M. Puslett, John Hays, Thos. J. O'Connell, John Coope, Chas. Rappe, Edw. D. Celle. Glenn M. Crippen.

THOUGHTOGRAMS

By Stumpy

Pie in the sky when you die is more than a figure of speech with some workers, as two news items in the papers of April 9 indicate. One item states that 9,000 workers on the C. & O. R. R. have been granted an increase of ten cents a day in wages to take effect in 1917, and the other item states that hereafter bread and butter will be charged for in the Philadelphia hotels at the rate of ten cents extra per meal. Apparently those workers will do without bread till 1917, then have it but once a day.

A report from certain mines in the Cour d'Alenes says that in 1914 ore was sold for $20,000,000 that cost $14,000,000 to produce. In 1915 ore was sold for $40,000,000 which cost $20,000,000 to produce. Yet in spite of the brazen robbery of the workers there are some of the miners who were fools enough to thank the bosses for the increase of twenty-five cents per day recently given them, and then work harder "to try to earn it."

A straw showing the direction of the wind in industry, and also in the elimination of the old-time frontier, is seen in a recent industrial statement. The Bunkerhill & Sullivan of the Cour D'Alenes, one of the richest mines in the world, will soon build a million dollar smelter and refinery at Kellogg, Idaho. Instead of shipping the crude ore, or even the concentrates, to some eastern point to be refined, the Kellogg plant will refine the ores to the pure metal ready for the market.

This is an indication that the mining companies are confident of obtaining labor in the west that will be as cheap and docile as it is in the east. Some 35 years ago the Marquis De Mores tried to establish a packing plant in western North Dakota to handle beef at the point of production, but he was away ahead of the times, and found the problem of cheap labor beyond his control, with the result that the plant had to be closed. The mining companies, with vastly more experience and a broader view of conditions see that the time is at hand to manufacture the finished product near where the raw material is produced. The settling up of the frontier has made the labor problem practically the same in all parts of the U. S.

Shortly after the Spokane free speech fight, while the bosses were still a little nervous, Billy Sunday was imported to make a religious revival, and when the campaign was closed Billy bought a 40-acre strawberry ranch on Hood River, Oregon. Also a regiment of negro troopers was stationed at the army post near Spokane at about the same time. A gospel grinder named Lyon has recently come to Spokane for a seven weeks' course of continuous religion, but to date his collections have been but about $8,000. The negro troopers are very busy in Mexico, so the bosses are busily organizing Business Men's Rifle Clubs. One can not help wondering what connection there is between religion and preparations for murder.

Now comes Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, with his contribution for the solution of the labor problem on the railroads. He has over a column of "reasons," of which these are a few gems:

"The balance of power in the control of wages, which was first with the railroads, has now passed to organized railway labor. * * It is therefore imperative that some other way be found to settle differences between railroads and their employes than by strikes. * * In the last analysis the only solution is to qualify the principle of free contract in the railroad service. A strike in the army or navy is mutiny and universally punished as such. The same principle is applied to seamen because of the public necessity involved. A strike among postal clerks, as among the teachers of our public schools, would be unthinkable. In all these cases the employment is affected with a public use; and this of necessity qualifies the right of free concerted action which exists in private employments. * * And this it is believed can best be done through an interstate wage commission."

There are two things in the above for the wage workers to consider. First, that if they expect to have any more to say regarding wages and conditions than have horses and dogs, they must make so strong an organization of their own that no wage commission will dare interfere with their demands, and second, that government ownership or control will leave them no more freedom than postal employes and soldiers have. The whole scheme turns round the proposal "to qualify the principle of free contract in the railroad service." That means compulsory service, and that in turn is nothing less than slavery. Hoch, der wage commission!

If ever in the history of the world a vivid labor-patriotism was needed it is now. With countless leagues and associations in every nation clamoring for national unity and loyalty to the country and patriotic devotion to national ideals and honor for the flag, the working class concept is like to be smothered in slime.

Editorials and special feature articles and reports of patriotic demonstrations are published every day in a way to command the attention. We are told of the thousands of Germans who flocked to Kiauchau to help defend the garrison against Japan; of the religious patriotism of the Japanese; of the devoted patriotism of the French; of the glories of the ignorant patriotism of this or that kingdom, and all by way of virtuous precept to the unpatriotic. We get millions of columns of the rot in thousands of papers, and all for the purpose of beclouding the labor issue.

We may protest against the current campaign of patriotism till we are dead of old age, and our protests will come to naught. What we must do is to educate the working class to a sense of its own value to itself for its own sake. The United States is favorably situated for this purpose. Of the hundred million people within its borders, thirteen million are foreigners and three million can not read or speak the English language. The constant mixture and foment of so many nationalities in a country where travel is comparatively easy, tends strongly to obliterate the feeling of nationality, and with it the sentiment of patriotism.

But blotting out the sentiment of nationality or patriotism is not sufficient for the labor movement. In its place must be instilled a feeling of pride in labor, of intelligent devotion to the working class and its ideals. An organized working class, with all the world for its field of action, is a theme that may well draw forth the best that is in all workers. It is this finer sentiment that we must educate and hold for the benefit of the working class, and not permit it to be prostituted to the service of an empire built on wage slavery.

BRICKLAYERS' BRICKYARD

El Paso Venture, With $300,000 Capital and Best Equipment, Marks New Phase of Union Tactics.

Solidarity's readers should, occasionally, get out of the strictly I. W. W. rut and look about them to see what other organizations of labor are doing, and to learn from their experiments in one way or another. Thanks to the kindness of a friend, a one-time I. W. W. man, I recently received a copy of The Labor News of Worcester, Mass., which contains a description of a business venture launched by the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, which is to the point. The article mentioned is as follows:

Second Vice-President Thornton of the Bricklayers,' Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, who has been in Worcester during the past few weeks is most enthusiastic over the big business deal recently effected by his international union, and which in a way marked the 50th anniversary of the national organization of bricklayers.

The deal referred to by Mr. Thornton was the construction of a $350,000 plant in El Paso, Tex., for the manufacture of all kinds of brick, and which although still in its infancy has proven a most satisfactory investment.

"From a business standpoint," Mr. Thornton said, "the venture is the most noteworthy achievement in the history of the international union and one which fittingly marked the half century of its existence."

"The $350,000 brickmaking plant," he said, "which was constructed entirely from the funds of the international union, was authorized at the Houston convention, and the organizing and building of the project occupied much of the time, thought and effort of the international during the past two years."

The land for shale and plant site was purchased in the fall of 1914 and the construction work was started in January, 1915. The first brick delivered to jobs was taken from the kiln on August 10, 1915. The plant covers six and one-half acres, is located near the railroad, and accessible to business and residential sections.

The materials used in its construction consisted of four and one-half millions of brick, 400 tons of steel and carloads of lumber and cement. One hundred and ninety tons of machinery, besides electric power machinery has been installed, and the equipment permits of the production of all kinds of building and fire brick as well as sewer, roofing and building tile and fireproofing products.

The kiln building is 735 feet in length. Besides this huge building is a boiler house, electric power house, machine and blacksmith shop, machinery house, supply storehouse, a clay storage shed 800 feet in length and a garage.

The raw product for brick making is taken from the shale banks owned by the international union five miles away, across the Rio Grande in New Mexico. The shale banks cover 85 acres and are the finest obtainable. They are located most conveniently near the main line of a railroad, at the base of hills, which tower many hundreds of feet into the air, and mark the boundary line between old and New Mexico. The company operates one gasoline shovel, with a bucket capacity of three-quarters of a yard at the shale banks.

Every facility and feature known to modern manufacturing and construction, and the comfort and welfare of employes is provided in the big trade union brickmaking plant, and which according to figures submitted to the delegates who attended last fall's convention gives promise of becoming a splendid financial proposition.

For the first four months, the plant produced nearly 5,000,000 bricks, which sold for $32,162.94. This was from August 1 to November 30, 1915, and according to the last report furnished the general membership, the plant has increased at an enormous pace and is now considered one of the best paying propositions of its kind in the country. The capacity of the plant is approximately 100,000 bricks daily.

What prompted the international union to erect its brickmaking plant was the antagonism shown by other concerns toward trade unionism. This existed to such an extent, that contractors who employed union men were boycotted by brickmakers, and could not purchase bricks.

Realizing the serious situation and seeing a rare opportunity for the investment of its surplus, the officials of the international union decided to go into the brickmaking business.

The plant is conducted by an operating company known as the International Brick Company, and the officials of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union are the officers of the company. William T. Bowen of Indianapolis is president; T. R. Preece of Indianapolis, first vice president; A. E. Bartlett, El Paso, second vice president; William Dobson, Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer; J. F. Driscoll, El Paso, assistant secretary-treasurer; Caleb Marshall, El Paso, superintendent; Thomas Mann, El Paso, assistant superintendent. Second Vice President Bartlett is the sales manager and the board of directors is as follows: William T. Bowen, Thomas R. Preece, William Dobson, A. E. Bartlett, J. F. Driscoll, H. T. Ponsford and L. A. Dale.

Members of the local union are much interested in the big business project launched by their international union, and listened most attentively to a report submitted to the organization by Business Agent Patrick Cronin, who attended last fall's convention in Indianapolis, which dealt extensively with proposed plans for enlaring its general scope.

It will be observed that this $350,000 brickmaking venture is a defensive measure, undertaken to protect employers friendly to unionism. This defensive act opens up a new vista and presents new tactics. It shows that workingmen are able to organize and conduct industry; that they are in no need of capitalists to do these things for them, at rents, interests and profits that amount to robbery of the workers, and cause endless social discontent and evils crying aloud for remedy. It is an argument in favor of the abolition of the capitalist class and capitalism, and in favor of the workers' ownership and control of industry. The bricklayers are fortunate in having the men and the means to make this venture both possible and profitable. But its repetition in other industries is not likely to take place on an extensive scale, inspiring though the example that it affords may be. Conditions are not as favorable in them as in the building trades.

For instance, can we imagine the railroad workers organizations organizing and operating railroad corporations in order to defend their members against the anti-union discrimination and oppression of the 10 billion dollar railroad combination. Is it possible for the steel and iron workers to form a new steel and iron trust, with a capital of more than one and a half billions of dollars in order to defeat the heretofore successful anti-unionism of the present steel trust? Can the butchers, the bakers, and the cigarmakers, celebrate semi-centennials, by starting corporations in competition with Armour, the Ward Co. and the American Tobacco Co.—only a matter of a half billion or so of capital? Can the New England textile workers, as poor as a church mouse—mostly—rise up in their poverty and capitalize it in a manner that will enable them to beat down the anti-unionism of the American Woolen Co. et al.? And will—but, as the poet would say, why pursue the subject further? Enough is sufficient. It must be plain that the possibilities of labor defeating capital with capital, except in unusual circumstances, are small indeed; so small as to make the new tactics a delusion and a snare when the attempt is made to give them a more extensive application, as The Labor News evidently is trying to do.

The El Paso brickmaking plant will do much to revive that old and oft-exploded idea, that labor can fight capital with capital, either in the form of huge strike funds or well-launched co-operative enterprises. No matter what success that idea may have achieved in differently-developed countries—and it has been considerable, as in Italy and England, for instance—in highly-trustified U. S. A., it has known nothing but defeat and disaster in an experience of over fifty years. Capitalist capitalism is too highly developed here to permit of successful "labor" capitalism—if such a thing is at all conceivable, as we believe it isn't. Accordingly this El Paso venture may be productive of much bad education as well as an object lesson in working class organizing and executive ability.

Labor can only defeat capital by working toward that end within capitalism itself. The laborers must work from within capitalism outward towards its ownership and control through industrial organization. To fight it from the outside, by imitating it is to reverse the process and lose the battle.

The I. W. W. points the way. Study the I. W. W. program to become familiar with the details.

J. E.

West Virginia Notes

The Columbus Producing Co. of Charleston is nearing completion on its narrow gauge railway into their oil leases on Cabin Creek. This will make work for nearly a hundred slaves.

Contractors along the Ohio river will begin on the locks, as soon as the water goes down, which will be in about a week. This will require several hundred men.

The J. H. Sluss Construction Co. is putting in a complete sewerage system in Kenova, with an undersupply of slaves. Wages, $1.75 to $2 for 9 hours.

Work is also opening up on the Cabell county "hard road." Wages—60 days for freight riding. Sowbosom and beans.

The Virginian railroad will build an extension from Mullins, through the Guyan Valley coal fields, to Huntington in the near future.

Many other big jobs are contemplated, such as the B. & O. extension to the Big Sandy coal fields, the Columbia Gas and Electric Co.'s pipe line to Baltimore, a pipe line from Cabin Creek to Charleston, and another monster electric power plant between Wheeling and Wellsburg.

RUMBAUGH.

And here's another reason the textile workers should rejoice. They received their 10 per cent increase just in time to evade this year's income tax.

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 everyday 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.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER
English. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Bundle rate, 2 cents per copy. Address, Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.

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

"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 rates 1 cent per copy outside Chicago. Address: 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.

"ALLARM"
(Alarm)
Swedish-Norwegian-Danish. $1.00 a year. 232 Cedar Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

"SOLIDARNOSC"
(Solidarity)
Polish. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 a year. 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION
"Direct Action" (English). Weekly, $1.50 per year. 330 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N. S. W. Australia.

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"SOLIDARITY"
A New [illegible] of The Labor Movement
112 Hamilton Av., Cleveland, Ohio

The Dupont Powder Trust

(Continued From Page 1)

the company calls 8 hours' work. And they draw 8 hours' pay. Mr. Beers, general superintendent of the plant, is now firing all men who live in Ashland. If you don't live in Washburn, where he has control of the city government, and through it is able to police your boarding house, your chances for holding a job are very slim indeed. In the recent election here in Ashland, he attempted to dictate the policy for the Ashland people. He is the dictator of this section without a doubt. He told the people of Ashland that if they did not do as he said, he would build camps and house the men there. All of this is admitted. What is a man living under those conditions—A FREE MAN or A SLAVE? Wait, in addition to this, and it is surely bad enough, I must call attention to Dupont's sentiments for neutrality.

No one who is not in sympathy with the allies can get a job. No man who has German blood in his veins can find employment there. If your ancestors came across the pond from Germany, and fought in the revolutionary war, you would even then be excluded. You must prove prejudice in favor of the allies, or get no job.

YOUR FUTURE CONDITION IF YOU DON'T ORGANIZE.

The phrase—"Military Despotism"—pictures to our mind a condition of life that few if any workers are anxious to experience. It suggests everything that is bad. It means slavery of the worst kind for the workers. Preparedness? Yet, that means the same thing. Prepare the workshops of this country so that the workers will be ignorant of everything except work. It means espionage in and out of the workshop. It means the end of free speech, free press and free assemblage. If you question this, go over to Washburn and try to talk in favor of organization in the boarding house Stool pigeons are right on your heels. The men, even though they are in sympathy with your proposition, will scarcely speak. They say, "We will be fired if we have in our possession any labor papers." But this is not only true in the powder plant, it is the American way of doing things nowadays. All big factories have a like system.

THE POLICE AND THEIR LOT.

The powder trust does not allow the police to read the daily press. They are kept in ignorance of the doings of the outside world. Their reading matter consists of the Bible and carefully selected and censored magazines, prize fight journals, Roosevelt hunting trips, fishing trips of the idle rich and so on. They are handed the Jeff and Mutt section of the Sunday paper. Is this the condition you are anxious to see established? It is coming for all of the slaves. If the slaves don't oppose it, it will soon be here.

THE DEGREE OF INTELLIGENCE OF THE DUPONT STOOL PIGEONS.

It is hardly fair to blame them for their condition of ignorance. They have read so much Diamond Dick literature that they think every man is a spy. If I were to stay here in Ashland another month, I could tell the world how to make "Triton." As to getting through the lines of the stool pigeons, that is easy. They cannot tell a German from an Irishman. Only the other day they arrested an Irishman and took him to Duluth on the theory that he was a German spy. When they got down there where men read rational literature, they were laughed at. Wide comment on the occurence took place through the press. It was passed off as a joke. The Irishman, from working a long time for the company, has something the matter with his mind also. He was taken back and given his old job. He accepted it.

The condition of their minds is explained by the literature they read. It is like so much dry chaff without nutriment. It drugs their imagination. It stunts their minds. It steals away their manhood. It reduces them to mere tell-tales.

The condition of their minds today will be the condition of your minds tomorrow if you don't change your ways now. By getting into the I W W now, you will add the strength of one man to the only organization that is honestly and earnestly fighting against the establishment of military rules in industry. These conditions can be changed, and the interest of the working class upheld, only by an organization formed in such a way that all of the workers in any one industry or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department.

THE FINAL QUESTION.

The conditions under which the workers employed by the Dupont Company work and live force the question: *Are the Workers going to bow Their Heads like Spineless Beings, endure and submit to Slave Conditions, Unparalleled in Human History; Conditions that are a Negation of all Human Rights?*

Will they stand idly by and let the Dupont Powder Company, the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co. and other rich and powerful corporations take away their rights and privileges that it has taken years of hard fighting and cost millions of dollars to establish? Will they do this without a word of protest? Will they bow their heads as meek and humble slaves and say it is good? Will they endure and bear like whipped curs, or will they face the enemy of working class rights and liberty, get a strangle hold on industry through the union of the workers there; then with the power of One Big Union free themselves from the most degrading, the most humiliating and revolting conditions that any slave class ever lived under. If you are a man with the courage and backbone of a fighter, be a fighter. Organize so you can fight. Do it now.

A WINTER IN THE NORTHERN LUMBER WOODS

I have put in the winter in the lumber camps of Wisconsin and Minnesota. I wish to make a few remarks about conditions as I found them. Also, about the I. W. W. activities in these parts.

In the first place, the camps are the rottenest that I have ever seen. The jacks are driven like slaves. They apparently know nothing. They are told when to get up in the morning; when to eat; when to go to work; when to stop work, and they are even told when to go to bed. All this they must do or get canned. One man known as "Push" does all of this dictating. Jack wonders why one man can make 150 or 200 of them do his bidding whether they like it or not. Organization is the secret of the bosses' directing ability. It explains why.

The lumber trust is the organization of the masters. It is behind the "Push." That is the reason he can push you out of bed at 4:30 and push you out to work in all kinds of rough weather. On the job he can push you where and when he likes, Jack.

Now, Jack, the A W O of the I W W has been very active agitating and organizing among you this winter, teaching you the principles of industrial unionism on the job, showing you the way to liberate yourself from the damnable conditions which you labor under.

Join the I W W and join it now. Don't put it off any longer. All we have heard all winter is "We haven't got the money. I will join when I come to town in the spring."

Don't be a spineless worm any longer. Stand up like a man and join the strongest union in the world—the I W W. Then, if there is any dictating you will do it yourself. Dictate to the master that you will sleep in a good bed instead of a lousy old bunk. Dictate to him what, and when you will eat. Dictate to him when you will go to work, and when you will stop. Don't be a jack any longer. They call a thing a jack because he has long ears. The claws of the master have a fine hold of those ears and won't relax until you join the I W W and clip them. Get wise to yourself, Jack

FRANG ISABELL, Delegate 281

WORKERS GETTING WISE IN "MOVIE" INDUSTRY

(Special to Solidarity)

Los Angeles, Calif, April 11

In this section of the country there is what is known as the motion picture industry. It is the fifth largest in the country. In this industry there has been a great amount of agitation carried on by members of the I. W. W., to the extent that the following item appeared in the Los Angeles Times of April 10:

Because of the frequent clashes between moving picture directors and their extra help, mainly over the question of pay, and because of the agitation of I. W. W. agitators, 250 men and women who make their living by acting as "extra" at the Hollywood picture studios have banded themselves together under the name of the "Movie Extra Employees' Association" and have entered into an agreement to work at a stipulated price and avoid future labor conflicts.

R. M. Goodwin, who is one of four special officers appointed by Chief Snively to maintain order in the motion-picture camps, yesterday outlined the object of the organization. He said:

"For months the moving picture studios have been having trouble with their extra help. They would advertise for a certain number of men or women at a certain price, including lunch and car fare. Just about the time it was necessary to put on a big scene professional agitators, who declared themselves to be I. W. W. members, would get the crowd to strike for $1 extra per person. I can safely say that this method has cost the movie operators $100,000 the past six months. Of course some rebel and lose only a meal, but they make enemies of hundreds of men and women who wear only the I. W. W. side of the argument.

"Conditions became so bad that several of us, under the direction of a man with a nation-wide reputation, organized this movement. The first result obtained was that we all worked together and became skilled. This increased our value from $1 to $2 a day to the producers and they readily paid us. We have our organization well under way with headquarters at No. 231 South Spring street, and most of us are now being regularly employed.

"Just as soon as we find an agitator in our midst we get rid of him. We want to give good service and our first principle is to do what we agree to do. As a result the Hollywood studios have met us more than half way and are giving us better pay. In fact, the men and women in our organization are becoming well drilled and we save the studios more than the extra dollar they pay us because they do not have to waste time drilling us. Our motto is an old one, 'All for one and one for all'."

The plans of the organization have been given support by the police, according to a statement given out last night by Chief Snively, who said the special officers were appointed at the request of the film actors, who had formerly been annoyed by the interference of I. W. W. workers.

The above proves what can be done through job agitation. Picture after picture had to be retaken. Why? Because the workers were dissatisfied. Thousands of feet of film were wasted because of the workers not knowing how to do their part as required by the bosses. But the workers knew how to do their part as required by the workers, themselves, thereby forcing the master class to come to the workers and say, "Boys, you do the best you can today, and I will give you 50 cents more on your wages"—a raise from $1.50 to $2.00 per day. The workers are getting interested in organization. Big mass meetings have been held in halls and on the streets, industrial unionism is being expounded, and very soon you will hear of the slaves of the motion picture industry being lined up in the Industrial Union of Motion Picture Workers.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

DOINGS IN PORT OF BOSTON

(Special to Solidarity)

Boston, Mass., April 15.

I came here from New York Thursday night, as there was a lockout of marine engineers. The Eastern Steamship Company was all ready to hire scab engineers, but one thing spoiled it—the firemen, oilers, and water tenders walked out also.

The Eastern Association had a "welfare" plan like the Great Lakes ship owners, called the Eastern Shipping Association, which told the men in the fireroom they did not have to join a union, just give your dues to us. The lock of the Eastern Shipping Association was broken when the men went on strike.

The engineers got their demands, thanks to the I. W. W. and non-union firemen. Then the engineers signed a three-year contract with the Eastern Steamship Co., which stated they would only hire men belonging to the International Seamen's Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L. The pill, who was secretary of the Eastern Shipping Co., was put on as delegate, which shows that the company recognizes its friends.

Everything would have been lovely only a handful of the I. W. W. and unorganized workers could not see the difference of paying $5 to this labor agency after having broken up the bosses' agency. The majority of the men are Spanish and Portuguese. We sent a committee to the engine room hall and told them if they discriminated against us we would strike the Eastern Steamship Company's boats.

On Monday morning the longshoremen on the Savannah, Clyde, Merchants and Miners struck and got a slight increase of pay. There is a chance here to build up a strong industrial union of marine transport workers.

JOHN J. WALSH.

EMMA GOLDMAN DEFENSE

To Readers of Solidarity:

We address you as one who has shown interest in the most important issue of the day—birth control. Throughout the country is awakening to the immense importance of this issue. The reactionary forces are trying to stifle the onward march of the movement in behalf of intellectual liberty and intelligent parenthood. The time has come when all who believe that men and women should have the right to obtain the fullest information in regard to all matters affecting their welfare, including birth control methods, should show their colors. On April 20th Emma Goldman is to go on trial at 2 p. m. in the Court of Special Sessions, New York City, before Judges O'Keeffe, Moss and Herbert, on the charge of having given real information on birth control methods in her lecture. Emma Goldman is prepared to take an uncompromising stand and to demand the right to impart this information which the world is so eager to obtain. You will readily understand that the decision in her case will be of the utmost importance to the birth control propaganda. The least you can do is to give her your support. No matter what your views or affiliations, your help is urgently needed in this fight.

There is ample evidence that the attitude of the authorities in relation to this question is weakening. The action of Judge Gatens, in Portland, Oregon, and the dismissal of Margaret Sanger's case by the Federal Government, will be recalled; and only a few days ago, in San Francisco, a young Italian, arrested for distributing birth control literature from house to house and sentenced to six months imprisonment, was released by a magistrate as a result of a wide protest.

We want YOU to help in the Emma Goldman case. Write, and get others to write, letters to newspapers, to the District Attorney, Edward Swann, New York City; and to Judge O'Keeffe, Special Sessions, Criminal Court, New York city. If possible attend the trial. If you can afford it, send a contribution. Money is needed for publicity. Emma Goldman will defend her own case. No fees will go to lawyers.

Sincerely yours,
LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
Emma Goldman Defense, 20 E. 125th St., New York City.

SURPRISE FOR TEXTILE WROKERS

Continued From Page One

this to say about conditions:

"Small strikes have been started in Lawrence and New Bedford mills, but the general increase to be announced will undoubtedly settle all labor troubles for some time to come."

And again:

"In several cities where there was labor trouble threatened, the advance in wages will stop any of this sort of demonstration.

This raise will bring the textile industry on a more nearly equal footing with the other industries. It will mean that the textile worker will be able to join a union and keep his dues paid up. In the past it has been hard to keep them in good standing after organizing them, because of unsteady work and low wages.

Reports from Paterson show that the last silk workers' strike is bearing fruit. The nine hour day is becoming general throughout the silk industry. It is now up to the cotton and woolen workers to make the nine hour day general throughout the textile industry.

The shorter workday is the most important thing for the workers to get, because it not only means shorter hours, but more pay and better all around conditions. Remember, a raise in wages can be lost again, but a shorter workday once firmly established is almost impossible to take away.

The mill owners have shown that they haven't forgotten the lesson the I. W. W. gave them in the great Lawrence textile strike in 1912. It is now up to us to teach them another, and that is that we want the nine hour day now.

Let us get together now and organize all the textile workers into One Big Union, so we can secure higher wages, better conditions and the nine hour day now. Join the I. W. W.

CHAS. J. MILLER.

Margaret Sanger, formerly editor of The Woman Rebel, indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in New York for discussing birth control, and who was recently freed by the U. S. Federal Court, will lecture in Cleveland, at Pythian Temple, Huron road near E. Ninth street, Sunday, April 23, at 8. P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

CALL TO ACTION---P. C. MARINE WORKERS

To the Marine Transport Workers of the Pacific Coast:

We, the undersigned, realizing the opportunity and necessity for action, hereby place on record for favoring a district headquarters for the M. T. W. of the Pacific ocean. Benefitted by the experience of the past, we ask you to consider this. All workers of the M. T. W. on the Pacific coast to help in building up the organization by concentrating our forces, by transfering your cards, and paying up your dues into one headquarters, San Francisco being in our opinion the most logical spot. By doing so we can build our organization until we are powerful enough to branch out. This call applies to sailors, firemen and messmen. Take this matter up immediately, discuss it with your fellow workers and then act.

We intend to call a conference not later than May 15, of all M. T. W. here in Frisco, date and place of same to be announced later. All in favor of this plan, signify by stating your opinion and forwarding your cards and dues to this place. Now, altogether, let's act! Now is our golden opportunity; let's strike while the iron is hot. Let's see if we can't separate some of the war profits from the ship-owners.

Send all communications to C. G. Anderson, 779 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif.

A GROUP OF MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS

AN A. F. OF L. LAUNDRY STRIKE

In Stockton, Calif, the laundry workers, almost entirely of the female sex, recently declared the Stockton, Exclusive, and Home laundries unfair to organized labor, for working the girls over eight hours and working them through the noon hour on Saturday without extra pay.

Some of these girls went out on strike. Some who were union girls stayed on the job. The laundries issued a phoney injunction against picketing their places, so no pickets are placed on the job.

This is the bitter tale: The drivers also are union men, belonging to the Drivers' Union, and they all stayed on the job, scabbing on the girls, whose wages were $5.75 per week, scarcely enough to exist on. This, however, is only a minor tale of scabbery by the A. F. of L.

It is hoped that the girls will see the need of the One Big Union, where they can remain at work and still make the boss lose enough profits in one tubful of clothes, to make him come through with their demands. A place where sabo could be used very effectually is in a laundry.

I. F. L.

TO I. W. W'S EVERYWHERE

The new Domestic Workers' Industrial Union in Denver is growing rapidly and the outlook for a fighting organization of several thousand members is good. But funds for securing a clubhouse, or house for the girls when out of employment, are badly needed and at once.

Owing to the conditions peculiar to this industry, it is necessary for the workers to line up the places of employment by tactics on the job. When one is discharged for such tactics, another is sent on to take her place, thus wearing down the resistance of the employer. The home is badly needed for the girls thrown out in this way, as a refuge until they are placed on another job, thereby to repeat the good work.

All members and locals are earnestly urged to send what financial assistance they can, to help the work along. We are in this fight to win and with a little help now we can soon be in a position to help others.

DOMESTIC WORKERS' STREET,
404 Charles Bldg., Denver, Colo.

MEETINGS OF E. G. FLYNN

April 20, Two Harbors, Minn.
April 22, Superior, Wis., Terminal Hall, Ogden and Winter St.
Sunday, April 23—Virginia, Minn., Finish Hall, 2 P. M.
Monday, April 24—Kinney, Finnish Socialist Hall, 8 P. M.
Tuesday, April 25 — Chisholm, Finnish Socialist Opera, 8 P. M.
Wednesday, April 26—Hibbing, Foster's Hall, 8 P. M.
Thursday, April 27—Duluth, I. W. W. Hall, 907 W. Michigan St., 8 P. M.

Friday and Saturday will be arranged in Duluth or Minneapolis, if date is not otherwise taken.

Sunday, April 30—St. Paul, Minnehaha Hall, 2 P. M. Subject: "Women in Industry."

May 1st at Minneapolis, International Labor Day.

ITALIAN LITERATURE

The Latin Branch No. 2 of Local 173, San Francisco, has now on hand an assortment of literature on industrial unionism in that language. There has just come from the press a pamphlet by Wm. D. Haywood, translated by Carlo Tresca—"Industrial Unionism." Single copies, 15 cents; 25 copies, $2.25. Send your orders to the secretary of Latin Branch, 563 Filbert St.

The Branch will also publish a six-page paper on May 1—French anarchism. We will have some of the best known militants of the I. W. W. writing for the paper. We are ready to send bundles to any locals or agents at 2 cents per copy.

A. RAMISIO, Sec'y.

IN THE REDWOODS

Solidarity:

Please state in Solidarity that Fellow Worker Ben Wright is now the secretary-treasurer of Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 431, at Eureka, Calif. John Pancner is district organizer, and Fellow Worker Joseph Damner is the speaker for the local.

I am glad to see that Solidarity now has many correspondents and much good news of our movement. We are going to attempt to organize the woodsmen and saw mill workers of Northern California and Southern Oregon into one big local.

JOHN PANCNER,
Box 533, Eureka, Calif.

Circulation Statement

Previously reported gain	1300
Subs received during week	69
Subs expiring this week	54
Gain for the week	11
Total gain to date	1311

Owing to the rapid rise in price of paper, such as we use in our pamphlets, which has increased five to nine cents per pound in the last three months, the Publishing Bureau is obliged to raise its price on Song Books in 1000 lots, from $40 to $40. The same rate will apply for new editions of all pamphlets retailing for 10 cents per copy.

SANGER'S BOOKS

"What Every Mother Should Know"
(Paper—Send 20 cents)
and
"What Every Girl Should Know"
(Paper—Send 20 cents)
New Editions

Both books will be mailed to any address postpaid for fifty cents.

PUBLISHING BUREAU

THE REBEL GIRL

Words and Music By JOE HILL

This beautiful song the words and music of which were written by Joe while in jail has just been published in the sheet music form of six pages giving both the words and music as written. A fine cover design by Arthur Maclis, printed in colors adds to its desirability for all Rebels. Only a very few are printed and may be had at the following prices: Single copies 25c; 5 copies for $1.00; Ten or more at 15c each.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU.

THE TRIAL OF A NEW SOCIETY

By Justus Ebert

A great book on a big subject. Showing that the court cases of Ettor and Giovannitti growing out of the great Lawrence textile strike were connected not so much with their guilt or innocence, but that it was the worker's idea of a new society that stood trial

Most interestingly written, containing an authoritative account of the stirring action of this great conflict.

Fifty Cents Postpaid

PUBLISHING BUREAU

SABOTAGE

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

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