

Diaz and Huerta Are Gone, But Kirby and Ellis Still Reign.

One Union of the Working Class.
Free Land, Free Industries
the World Over.

Organization  Is Power

THIS IS No. 80
IF No. 81 is opposite your name on address label,
your subscription expires next week.

THE VOICE of the PEOPLE

Owned by the Rebel Lumberjacks of Dixie

An Injury to One is an Injury to All.

Vol. III—No. 28.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1914.

MIGHT IS RIGHT

IMPORTANT NOTICES

REMOVAL OF THE VOICE—Number 81, the last issue in July, will, unless a cog happens to slip, be the last issue of THE VOICE from New Orleans. The first issue from Portland, Oregon, will be Number 82. All Locals are urged to forward amounts due by them to THE VOICE up to and including Number 81 to me at New Orleans address by RETURN MAIL, as we will need here every cent we can lay our hands on for moving purposes and other expense. Secretaries, please ACT on this request immediately. Send all orders and remittances for Number 82 and on to 309 Davis Street, Portland, Oregon, making all money orders payable to me as Editor. Please help us all you can and AT ONCE.
Covington Hall, Editor.

CLINE WRITES.—In a letter received from Charlie Cline today, July 16th, he states that there has been a shake-up in the jail there and the old jailer, a brute incarnate, has been fired and replaced by a human being. He says the heat is terrible there and the long days in the jail and courtroom listening to the long roll of motions is wearing on them all, but says all the boys are fairly well. The new jailer will let the boys have their tobacco and other comforts sent them by their friends, and not swipe as did the old brute.

Fredonia Stevenson, please write Cline at once, and other Rebels drop the boys a line now and then.

There is one thing The Voice would like to say in regard to the treatment of these Rebels, and that is that in open war John Henry Kirby and his hellions would not dare to treat prisoners as these boys have been treated for, under the laws of war, they, the Santa Feians, would be subject to reprisals in kind. Only white-livered cowards take savage vengeance on helpless prisoners, and the best treatment for curs of this stripe is to turn loose the Sabcats on their masters' pocketbooks, and the pocketbook of the Santa Fe is 11,000 miles long and Kirby's stretches over 900,000 acres of swiped forests and land. Nuf sed.

But, right now, funds are badly needed by the Defense Committee, and same should be rushed to Victor Cravello, Secretary, Room 108 Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal. Let all Rebels get busy.

CLARENCE EDWARDS—It is of GREAT IMPORTANCE that you write or wire me IMMEDIATELY on reading this notice, if you have not already done so within the last week in answer to my attempts to reach you. There is a matter of vital and urgent importance that it is desired that you handle. Please get in touch with me AT ONCE.
Covington Hall.

A. G. ALLEN—I am holding here IMPORTANT letters for you. I am also requested by Chas. T. Bailey of Fort Meade, Florida, to notify you that Emmett Thompson will be in New Orleans about October first or fifteenth. I would greatly like to hear from or see you before THE VOICE is moved. Please write me AT ONCE.
Covington Hall.

SOUTHERN LUMBER WORKERS! All the indications are that a GENERAL STRIKE of LUMBERJACKS is not so far off as many would like for us to believe. All thru the West and Northwest the Lumber Workers are every day getting more restless and rebellious under the eternal violent suppression of all our Natural and Constitutional rights by the Western and Southern Lumber Operators' Associations. So a big struggle is rapidly coming to a head. What part in the great fight are you Southerners going to play? Get busy organizing! Fall in line!



Labor, Take Notice—The only way to reduce the "high cost of living" is to quit chasing so hard that dinky little old purse and elevate YOUR cost of living by pulling the pyramid of wealth from under Fat and distributing it EQUALLY among ALL WORKERS.

FATHERS OF FAMILIES: LISTEN.

Once more vacation time is coming around. Once again you will be invited to "Pick hops and have a picnic at the expense of the hop growers." (?) They are going to tell you that last year was all a mistake. That this year conditions are good and all is well in the hop fields. WHO MADE THEM SO? YOU KNOW. It was NOT Governor Johnson nor Carleton Parker. But Ford and Suhr, still unjustly rotting in Marysville jail. You have not forgotten the humiliation endured by your families at the hands of the hop barons. You will not let your families seab on other family men, in jail for your sakes. Make the Hop Barons FREE FORD and SUHR. Or to hell with their improvements. To hell with their hops

WANTED—Unfortunate males and females to work for us. Must be unorganized and willing to put up with almost anything. Must accept extremely meager wages. Must not object to being glocked in fire traps during business hours. In case of death, must agree that it is a small matter and not worth going to law about. Must be at all times thoughtful and considerate of your employers' interests. Address Sweatshop, New York.—Life.

What is it the dissatisfied man is after? Rebellion? Then let us all be dissatisfied.

REFORMERS.

By Fred Freyr.

Apparently the Yellow Socialist accepts as truth the doctrine of "economic determinism," that classes and masses act and think in accordance with the way they get their bread and butter. But his continual sentimental wail, without action, about outrages, ill-treatment, injustice, inflicted upon the slave class by the master class shows that he doesn't understand.

Does there not lie back of his weakly lamentations the fossilized thought that master and slave can have something in common, are equal before the law? No self-respecting, clear-thinking man wails and laments over the outrageous deeds of the enemy—he states them, accepts them as natural and fights back in kind or in any other effective way. But if beaten he thinks himself not unjustly beaten, knowing that justice is a matter of power.

What sort of a "scientific socialism" then is it trying to recruit the army of revolution thru sentimental wails? What sort of consistence and intelligence does it show to talk of economic determinism and then expect the deadliest enemy of our class to be less selfish, less cruel, less murderous and less cannibalistic than he is?

From the yellow bourgeois socialist's slushy, mushy conception of the class struggle flows a poisonous Erie Canal of "reforms." But we revolutionary slaves want no more relief, we want it all—the full product of our toil. We decline to become cattle-like objects for the capitalist reform socialists to practice their "enlightened" self-interest upon.

What, for instance, is an old-age pension good to me at sixty when I die at forty? (The average life of the slave class is much less than forty, but I haven't got statistics here). Who will get the benefit of the old age pension scheme? Why first, of course, the big capitalist who borrows the accumulated funds of the pension institution to still more exploit the slave. A kind of forced savings scheme. It works well—for the boss. Also it works well for the petty boss, the bourgeois. In Germany now also small tradesmen, professional men, that is, middle-class men, bourgeois, participate in old age pensions. As he is less exposed to the dangers of industrial life than is the industrial slave he lives to enjoy the pension, which the fool workingman, dying at forty, has helped to pile up. The American bourgeois is no less intelligent than the German when it comes to living off some one else.

Get the power thru organizing in O. B. U. Be men and become free.

HOT SHOTS.

If I was God and all powerful and could not prevent such massacres as happened at Ludlow and other places I would quit my job and go to hell.

No working man deserves to be tried in any court which exist under the present system, no matter what he has done.

To lie in a capitalist court to free a working man is a duty.

Before I would testify against a working man in a capitalist court I would hang myself.

The way for the workers to do the gunmen is to do them before the gunmen do the workers.

If the One Big Union is wrong a craft union is more than wrong.
Ed. Lehman.

REDMEN DON'T LIKE HOP BARONS.

Redding, Cal., July 9.—The Hop Barons have started the ball rolling. This morning when we awoke and were taking our morning stroll the local employment shark had on his board in box car letters: "100 Indian hop pickers wanted." As there are quite a few Indians around this vicinity we got busy at once. Any one that happened to pass his office that day would have seen him very busily engaged in washing the Ford and Suhr stickers off his board and plate glass windows, and he certainly shocks the good Christian people of this burg by his choice language. We have been picketing his joint and I am very glad to say that he has not signed any Indians yet. Also we went among the Indians and told them all about Wheatland and Mr. Durst and unless I am greatly mistaken the Hop Barons will not get any Indians from this place this year.
C. M.

In every freight yard from coast to coast, from North to South, there is a bunch of raggy, hungry men, waiting for a train to go to some other place, there to try to get a chance to sell their muscles again for an opportunity to live. A miserable life! Ain't it? You know the remedy—why don't you get wise to yourself and organize?

Father, Mother, Child: The only Holy Trinity.

The Voice of the People.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.



STRIKE NEWS.

DEER LODGE, Montana, July 9.—The strike at Deer Lodge, Montana, against the Milwaukee Railway Company, which is installing an electric pole line, is progressing as well as could be expected. All work completely tied up for a distance of 125 miles. Great solidarity of the men on strike. All trains are thoroughly picketed around the depots, and all hat checks of passengers with the number of the station on them taken notice of, both ends of the line being guarded. Pickets stopped 35 men at Deer Lodge who were shipped from Seattle to take the place of the strikers; sheriffs and deputies working overtime, but the solidarity of the men on strike shows a class conscious spirit in their demands. All committees working together harmoniously.

Fifteen men arrested and taken before his royal nobs, the judge, and charged with the heinous crime of sleeping in hay barns, destroying property, breaking locks, nailing cups and plates to the tables, splitting water buckets in two with an axe, and using physical force on a scab, a statement sown to by the scab boss, and our Hoosier Judge charged us with the usual stunt of vagrancy. But, Fellow-worker Doyle asked the judge that if a body of men went out on a strike to better their conditions and were peacefully picketing, did that constitute vagrancy? Needless to say, our Jerkwater Judge was stuck. Next came Fellow-worker Miller, who gave the courtroom a propaganda lecture, finishing up all out of breath with the abolition of that monster parasite, the capitalist class. The judge then asked us to what organization we belonged: Song and chorus: I. W. W. without a discord. The benevolent judge must have done a complete handspring, because he said: "Gentlemen, we don't want to have any trouble with you people, and if you will kindly keep off the company's property we will deem it a great favor." O'course we thanked him and left the courtroom. Then we proceeded at once to the county attorney and had him searching his musty old law books for a clause pertaining to the shipping of men from one State into another to be used as strike breakers. He found nothing that covered it, so we rang up the Federal authorities at Helena, but found the same thing. We impressed him with the knowledge that if those men did not get transportation back to Seattle we would flood the city of Deer Lodge with men inside of 24 hours. That attorney hustled over to the station agent and, in the meantime, someone stole a box of caps and dynamite from the station. This had a tendency to bring our friend, the agent, to his senses. He came out with a worried smile on his face and told the committee that he did not want any trouble and that he would send the men back on the next passenger train. We are sending you the clipping from the Seattle Star explaining the rest. The Milwaukee has sent five of its most husky sluggers to guard their precious property. The electrical workers of Butte and Anaconda have called all their men off the job, also donating \$100 a week to feed the strikers. The Butte Workmen's Union has also called their men off. Fellow-worker Curtis, who is an organizer on the field for the I. W. W., was granted the floor at the business meeting of Butte Workmen's Union to appeal for funds. They voted unanimously \$50 a week to feed the strikers. All have agreed not to go back to work until all demands are granted. Solidarity is the slogan, O. B. U.!

F. J. Dolton, Pat Brennen, W. Locke,
Publicity Committee.

REASONS FOR A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

By B. E. Nilsson.

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORKERS.

Let us try to form some idea of the mental horizon of the workmen of a century ago. The vast majority of them were illiterate. Even for the few who had been taught to read there was very little that was worth reading—as we would judge reading matter now—and that little was too expensive for poor people to buy, or even to borrow. And we must not forget that a poor man would be in danger of the most brutal punishment if he were caught reading anything that was not fully approved by the powers that be.

People were taught to believe in a certain religion, and to accept that religion without question or doubt. And there was nothing at all within a poor man's range of knowledge that could give him any reason to doubt. There was nothing to prevent him from believing that hell was located somewhere underground—he knew so little about the earth; nothing to keep him from believing in a Heaven somewhere overhead—he had not studied astronomy; nothing to prevent him from believing almost anything that anyone saw fit to tell him—his store of actual knowledge was so limited. The belief in religion was only equalled by the belief in ghosts and fairies and hobgoblins and witchcraft, and innumerable other creatures of ignorance and imagination.

He did not know much about geography. It is likely that he divided the world into three equal parts; one part—perhaps a score of miles in either direction—he really knew something about, he had actually traveled that far; then there was the rest of his country, where all the good and intelligent and decent people lived; the rest of the world was populated with foreigners—brutal, treacherous, cowardly beings who were dangerous only because they were in league with the devil, and practiced witchcraft. This is the kind of information he received from the respectable people, who made it their business to give him that kind of information, and from whom he was accustomed to receive information with the utmost confidence.

So far as the working people of the European countries is concerned, this is not at all overdrawn; it is, in fact, merely a review of what I was told by the old people with whom I came in contact twenty-five or thirty years ago. Those who could muster up the courage to leave the country in which they were born had a more adventurous spirit to begin with, and had also better opportunity to learn something about the world, but even for them the field of real knowledge was limited. It is only in the last half century that scientific literature has been within the workers' reach, and it is very few years since the workers began to read it. Superstitions and traditions and prejudice which are completely discredited among thinking people still find their way into most of the books and magazines and papers that are printed today. At least 90 per cent of the books in our public libraries should by right be transferred to some museum of antiquities; they contain little else than misinformation which we have inherited from our more remote ancestors. Books are often excluded from public libraries for containing some undesirable truth, but for being full of lies, never.

The public school is not quite that bad, because it is necessary to impart some real knowledge to the children in order that they may some day be profitable employees. They must know how to read and write, and they must know something about mathematics and mechanics, in order to be useful in the industries; and this takes up a good deal of the time in school. However, if the child goes to school long enough, it is pretty sure to acquire as much misinformation as it can get rid of in the next ten years.

These facts are only mentioned to give some idea of the great intellectual progress the workers have made in recent years, and of the great obstacles that have been in their way. We will now consider the force which compelled this intellectual progress.

Those who are close students and have the necessary time and instruments, may see the operation of natural laws anywhere in nature; but the machine, and especially the power-driven machine, demonstrates natural laws so simply and forcibly that their operation may be seen by the naked eye, even by the eyes of those whose intellectual training is limited. When the worker comes in contact with the machine his belief in the supernatural is at once forcibly removed from his immediate surroundings; there is no suggestion of hazy spooks and bizarre goblins in the sharp and distinct outlines of the machine. The wage slave can not afford to take a day off just because a stray cat trots across the road when he is on his way to work. Industrial accidents are not attributed to witchcraft, or the evil eye, or the vindictiveness of God. Even the diseases from which we suffer are traced back to our occupation, or to adulterated food, or to the foul microbe-nursery in which we eat and sleep. Machines are neither stopped nor started by prayers or incantations, and there is nothing supernatural about the motive power by which the machines are driven.

And then there is the question of efficiency. Even if it were true that ghosts are able to move furniture

around in a stupid and haphazard way, it would hardly be worth mentioning when we have steam-cranes that can pick up a 100-ton locomotive and set it down just where we want it. It is said that the devil can break iron like rotten wood; he should apply for a job in a steel plant if this is true, because that is a part of the everyday work in steel plants.

There is nothing in our whole system of machine production that can keep superstition alive; and the insignificant stunts of spooks and goblins and devils are so far outclassed and so much out of date that they are no longer interesting.

The industrial system of production is also a most excellent teacher of geography; it not only teaches us what lies on the other side of the national boundaries, it practically wipes these boundaries off the map. We could easily forget the boundaries if it were not for tariff schedules and customs officers—and these things are rapidly assuming the character of unreasonable obstructions. The world's news does not stop at the boundaries, and neither do we—except long enough to have our baggage disturbed.

PLUTE, SKINEM AND ROBB.

By J. S. Biscay.

Mr. Workingman—You are sticking to us like a calf to its mother's milk, but we must continue to argue with you, lest you fall a prey to those wicked I. W. W. agitators.

In order to make our slaves contented with their lot, we carefully prepare them for skinning. We have the virus of superstition, patriotism, freedom, loyalty, submission, race-prejudice and contentment, carefully injected into the young. This tends to make them like stupid sheep, ready for the shears. We do all the shearing ourselves.

We have special departments laboring overtime to do this necessary work, of which the church, school and press are manifestations. Each department is ready at a moment's notice to do our bidding. Ordinarily they operate automatically, like the arrests of the unemployed recently.

No minister can long hold his job unless he supports our system. No educator or teacher can follow his or her calling unless they act in our interest. Our press works constantly to pervert truth and boost our methods. In fact, we are mighty careful whom we choose as an editor. Before he is allowed to take charge his head must be examined. If necessary, an operation is performed. The interior of the skull is carefully scraped—if there is any vestige of brains therein—and a hog-bladder is inserted. This is then distended with hot air and fro mthat moment the editor will stand without hitching. He will continue to work in our behalf, smothering truth, circulating lies, and in every way possible helping to blind the workers whose pockets we safely rifle. There are editors at the head of radical publications, whom you must positively shun. They have brains; and brains are a useless encumbrance to any one whom we skin. So be warned before they make you think.

Yours for general stupidity.

D. Generate Khuss, Secretary.

DESCRIPTION AND NOTICE.

All I. W. W. Locals are hereby warned to be on the lookout for an individual of the following description: Height 5 feet 7 inches, slim built, big elongated head, fair hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, puffy under eyelids, is probably consumptive, coughs and spits a lot, chews and is a heavy cigarette smoker and booze fighter.

The above mentioned individual, who so far has gone by the name of J. Ryan, and who claims to be an Irishman by birth, was secretary of Local 79, of Calgary, Canada, in the summer of 1913, during which time he stole from said Local funds entrusted to him to the amount of about \$25.00. I. W. W. Local 339 of Edmonton, Canada, has just received word to the effect that the above mentioned J. Ryan has fallen heir to a small fortune—to the amount of about \$1200—and that he, without refunding the stolen money, has beat it for Minneapolis, Minn., in which town he is likely to start up a barber shop. Said Ryan is liable to change his name. All Locals try and watch out for him as this individual is a parasite and grafter.

J. G. Gaveel, Sec. I. W. W. Local 339.
47 Frazer avenue, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.

"MIGHT IS RIGHT." Send us \$1.00 for FOUR 13-week or TWO 26-week PREPAID Subcards, and we will send you a copy of this great "gospel of the strong," FREE. The book alone 50 cents.

NEWS FROM NEVADA.

Another Local has been born in Tonopah, Nevada, the Public Service Workers Local, with a big membership, taking in all the cooks and waiters in town. It has just been organized 17 days and has made the boss come through with the 8 hour day. Going some for a baby—what!

Good Rebs are needed in this neck of the woods. Lone Wolf has been in a few days. The Flying Squadron will get down to real work from now on, and in the near future we will see a Local in Goldfield, the old-time stamping ground of the I. W. W.

H. E. McGuckin.

ONE BIG UNION IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

By W. H. Lewis.

Of the basic industries of the nation, possibly the lumber industry is and has been as essential to life as any one other industry with the possible exception of agriculture.

It is the third largest industry in this country, and employs over 700,000 workers.

The condition of these workers, the absolute necessity of economic organization will be the subject of these articles.

First, we shall deal with the various divisions of this industry and show the relation of these workers to the whole. In short we shall show the necessity of *One Big Union of Forest and Lumber Workers*.

For instance, owing to the increased scarcity of white oak timber the prices paid for staves are exceptionally good, and all indications are that they will be better.

One would naturally think that the workers would receive a wage in keeping with the increased prices of staves, but such is not the case.

With the exception of tie making, I know of no other work as laborious as is stave making.

Exposed to all kinds of weather, in constant danger of being maimed or killed outright, suffering from the bites of mosquitoes and other tormenting insects, constantly in danger of being bitten by a poisonous reptile, the stave worker is exploited, degraded and brutalized until toil and exposure have destroyed the carefree expression of the man, and stamped his face with the submissiveness of the slave; his body bent into a human question mark, and all of this he endures in order that a useless class may live in luxury.

Then when "pay day" comes he drowns his misery in cheap booze, only to sober up, go back to his task and repeat the dose at every opportunity, until he is sent to the human scrap heap; into the undercurrent of hopeless, helpless, non-resisting humanity, denied a home, denied all that makes life worth while.

Such is the condition of the average slave of the lumber industry. There are of course exceptions, but exceptions prove the rule.

Surely you stave workers wish to fare better than you are now doing. Surely life is, or should be, as dear to you as it is to others.

Did it ever occur to you there would be no staves made if you workers did not make them? And does it not occur to you that the boss hires you not because of the color of your skin or because he may have any love for you, but only because he makes a profit off your labor?

By that very fact his profits would be an impossibility if we, the workers, did not work for him. You and you alone are in position to dictate to him what he is to pay you for your labor power.

Did it ever occur to you that he exploits you because he is organized and you are unorganized?

And do you not know that he is few and you are many?

You and the boss have nothing in common. You are piling up wealth for him and misery for yourselves!

You are dressing his wife in silk and your own wife in rags! You, a part of the great army of production, prepare the ground, sow the seed. The boss reaps the harvest!

Do you wish these conditions changed? Do you wish a little longer lease of life? You have the might to improve your condition. But unorganized it is useless—to you!

Wake up, be a man even if you are a slave. Let the boss know that from henceforth you are to be reckoned with and that he will have to deal with you collectively.

The only way to make the boss respect you is for you to first have some respect for yourselves.

From the moment you have gained this self-respect, from the moment you have realized your might, and from the moment you have determined to use this might; to organize; you are just beginning to live. You are essential to production; the boss is not.

There is just one organization that is for you and your class only! There is just one organization that offers you any hope, and that organization is the *Industrial Workers of the World*.

There is a red card waiting for you. Join today and get ready for the general strike of all workers in the lumber industry. You with your arms folded have more power than all the cunning, craftiness and repressive forces of the boss. Come on, you workers, organize! organize!! organize!!!

Let your battle cry be: "One union of all the workers of all the industries of all the world."

GOVERNMENT BY GUN-MEN IN CALIFORNIA

Today all the Hop Barons of California have on their ranches a force of Gun-men and Professional Thugs. These Gun-men are not to guard property only, but also to drive you to work at the point of a gun.

Do you want to be driven like a slave by these armed scab herders?

Remember Colorado, Michigan and West Virginia. Stay off all hop ranches. Let the gun-men and the militia pick the hops.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

Compiled by Nils H. Hansson.

ENGLAND.—Talking about leaders among the workers, the Building Trades Workers in London has had a bitter conflict with their leaders while they were fighting for better conditions from the boss. After this the leaders there can hardly be looked upon by the workers as anything else than their enemies.

As the building workers stood solidly together and were near a complete victory, came their leaders and wanted the workers to split up in different bodies, instead of standing industrially together as did all those working in the building industry in London.

This is the first time that the building workers in London have manifested an industrial solidarity, and thereby made their strike fully effective. But then came the Leader and wanted the workers to make an agreement with their masters, every trade by itself, and not as an industrial body. In getting the unorganized away from the works (as is one of their demands) the leaders told them to drop that point altogether.

Further, the leaders recommended a form of going back which would make it possible for the boss to discriminate against the most active members of the organization when on the job again—and to fire them off. By a quadruple majority the workers have voted down all the propositions from the leaders. But when that was done the leaders threatened to send out a referendum to all building trades workers of England about the strike in London, and in that way try to get a "majority vote" to call it off. If they succeed in that the employers will go to it and call in all unorganized help on their works, and the strike most lost.

GERMANY.—In Germany it was easy for the leaders to get the dock workers back to work when they recently had a conflict with the transport companies, but the English workers don't seem to be so willing to obey their leaders' wishes, which are just about the same ones as the employers.

RUSSIA.—As the pest and every thinkable disease regularly keeps on coming back among the working people in Bakou, Russia, the workers have now begun a fight to better their condition, to force a clean up of the quarters where they live, and so abolish disease.

Since the 10th of June nearly all the men working around the kerosene wells in Bakou, about 50,000, have been on strike. Among the most important demands are that the workers want to have a colony built up where they and their families can be more protected against different diseases. Ever since 1908 the workers there have fought for bettering the quarters they are living in. Every time the powers that be have promised and promised, but as soon as the disease was over for that time the petroleum millionaires have forgotten their promises, and the workers again had to stay in their filthy huts.

Being tired of all these promises the workers have this time used their economic weapon, the strike, to force the authorities to build decent living quarters. The solidarity is said to be good among the 50,000 who are out.

SWEDEN.—Kreuger & Toll, a German firm in Hallsta, Sweden, has since the middle of May had trouble with their men working at building a new dock there. The men, about 200, demand a raise in wages from three to eight ore per hour or a minimum wage of 45 ore per hour and demanded an answer to their demand inside of 24 hours. The company was willing to give 39 ore, but the workers, not being satisfied with that, went on strike, and many are the means and ways through which this firm has tried to break their spirit. So one day one of the superintendents of the firm called the workers together and said a few words, for which he surely would have had his head cracked if he had said it in America.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I assure you that Mr. Toll has gone as far as she can in meeting your demands, and let me say that it was a disgrace that you gave us only 24 hours to decide on. I want you gentlemen to remember that it is for your best welfare that we build factories here. We found that there was a steady race of people, but who needed to make more for their living than they could under other circumstances. And it is therefore that we came and built this establishment here. And you workers are foolish if you don't take what the firm has to offer you." (This beats the devil, don't it? The capitalists are building their hells for our best welfare.)

Of course, after he was through the workers' spokesman came out of the crowd and smashed it all to pieces and asked the superintendent if he wanted to live on what the company had offered the men to support themselves and their families on—to which the super saw best not to give any reply. It is as we see the short notice and the quick action from the workers' side that here as well as everywhere always makes the boss scratch his head.

Later on the company offered the men 42 ore as minimum wage and 47 for a few skilled men, but the workers saw the trick behind it and stood fast with their demand of 45 ore as minimum for any and all of them. Soon the old craft-organization mixed in, and it is now doubtful whether the men will win a full victory or not. The old organizations are there, as well as everywhere, doing all in their power to down the necessary industrial organizing of the workers.

IRELAND.—The trades unions of Ireland have recently had a congress in Dublin and there constituted themselves as the Irish Trades Union Congress and Labor Party. It was decided not to give any economic support to either the Socialist organization or co-operative societies; this in order to keep it a straight labor organization on a clean economic basis.

The question of how many votes any one delegate shall have on the floor of the congress was brought up and ended up only after a hot debate. One delegate, representing the railroad men, made a motion that the delegates shall have votes according to the size of the organization they represent. Conolly and Larkin spoke against that and said that it would be the ruin of the Irish Labor Organization, just as it has shown itself to be to the English. They had seen how, at the last convention in London, one delegate cast 137,000 votes against a motion, which the organization he represented had gone on record as in favor of.

The motion brought up that the delegates shall have votes according to the size of the organization they represent was lost by a big majority. (N. B.—You I. W. W. Locals and you delegates going to the next I. W. W. convention take notice of this, and don't be so narrow-minded as not to learn from what is going on in other countries.—Translator.)

ENGLAND.—The Daily Citizen, a social democratic sheet, has been denied economic support by the Metal Workers Union in England. It was voted down 15,288 votes against 13,874. The paper is said to be running at a loss of more than \$5000 a week.

GERMANY.—The syndicalist organization of the German trades union has recently held a congress in Berlin. Fifty-four delegates were present, representing 139 locals with a membership of 6500.

To the general treasurer of the organization has, during the two last years, come in 2848 marks for agitation, 3200 marks as voluntary help to men in jail, 43,814 marks for strikes and lockouts. Besides this the different locals have paid out 102,880 marks on strikes and lockouts. In spite of this they had at the end of last year a treasury of 144,336 marks as a reserve fund for coming fights.

Regarding unemployment insurance, or the giving of unemployment benefit to members out of work, the congress was strongly opposed to in any way, shape or form giving any economic help to men out of work, and adopted a resolution that the only way to fight unemployment was to fight the cause (and not the effect) of present conditions under which there are so many men out of work. "These causes to be (a) the driving away of the workers from the soil and the tools of production, which make them dependent on others; (b) the labor organizations' false tactics in backing up, for limiting of the plundering of the masses.

"The fight of the workers should be against capitalism and the State. It is only possible to fully do this by using syndicalistic weapons. The goal of these fights must be the realizing of a communistic society, where there shall not be any (by the social order caused) unemployed, and where there shall neither be any room for unemployment insurance or benefit to men out of work."

The congress further adopted the resolutions adopted at the international syndicalist congress in London.

ENGLAND.—The International Congress of Textile Workers has been held in Blackpool. One of the most burning questions there discussed was the exploiting of women and children in this industry. Delegates from the different countries had the same report to give to the congress—that everywhere women and children more and more are used in this, one of the most unhealthy of industries. All over the capitalists are breaking the laws, which, if enforced, are supposed to give the workers some protection in this dangerous kind of work. The death figures are very high and the proletarian disease, consumption, is steadily taking its toll among the women and children in the textile mills everywhere.

SPAIN.—The torture inside the mute gray walls of the penitentiaries is not only to be found in "The Barbarous America" (as it has been called by a foreign correspondent), but we hear that in Spain it is also a part of the daily ceremonies. An anarchist committee has published a manifesto and sent out to the workers of the world exposing the horrible conditions in the jails of San Miquel de los Reyes, where an inhuman being, a savage, Ladrón, has command.

One prisoner, Casanova, was chained hands and feet to a plank and, in a lying position, he was whipped three times daily. This was done for four years, after which the prisoner was in such a condition he lost his consciousness every time he was whipped. Six other prisoners were, on the order of Ladrón, slowly killed, and their relatives were held in ignorance of their death.

Three life-time prisoners were tortured so that two of them died and one became insane. One, Antonio Hidalgo, was also tortured during four years—held in cuffs and chains; he became insane, but they still kept up their inhuman man-handling of him.

These and many more facts have been brought out by the above mentioned committee, which demands full clearance and information from the authorities.

We have heard the story of Jack Oppenhiemer, who was held in the straight jacket for years in San Quintan, Cal., and whom the authorities at last said they had to hang because they could not break him; we have heard of what was done to the Wheatland boys last year—how one hung himself (if Burns detectives

didn't do it; dead men tell no tales); how one became insane, and how others were tortured to unconscionable, in trying to make them give a false confession; how two men were given life time imprisonment for a killing which was done and caused by the sheriff and his drunken deputies.

We have also heard how Texas' victims were chained neck, hands and feet, while one of them was being tried by the jury—to make the jury believe and got the impression that all these men were nothing short of savages.

What was related above happened secretly in Spain, but here in free (!) America it happens openly every day. At least the workers know it through their press. So we see that in any country where capitalism is flourishing hell is after its numerous victims—and you who happen to read these lines, are you doing your part to change things for the better?

UNION NOTICES.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.—Local 282, I. W. W., has moved headquarters from 1194 Gould avenue to 1248 Gould avenue. All Rebels are invite dto give us a call when drifting through Alexandria.

A. L. Churchill, Sec. 282.

MISSOULA, MONT.—John F. Miller is acting secretary of Local 40, I. W. W., from this date on.

Paul Stock.

STOCKTON, CAL.—There is mail here for the following: John Ball, Ralph Barber, Wm. Creque, J. C. Delmar, A. Ehlert, T. W. Freeman, Louis Germann, C. M. Hendricks, Thomas King, Ben Kaller, Mrs. Ida Thompson, Ernest Veilleux, Edgar Watt, C. J. Wilder, Joe Siegard or Ziegard. Some of this is important mail.

R. Connellan, Sec. 73, Box 845.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—The undersigned has resigned as secretary of the Portland Locals. Address all communications to the newly-elected secretary, E. Krauss, 309 Davis street, Portland, Oregon.

Frank Cady.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A Jewish branch has been formed at 849 Maxwell street. Papers in Jewish and English and I. W. W. literature always on hand. All Rebels passing thru step in and get the "glad hand." Jewish speakers on industrial unionism especially welcome if they are good.

A. Bloom, F. Sec.

SEATTLE, WASH., C. C. C.—The post office address of the Seattle Local is: Box 85, Nippon Station. Hall address: 208 1-2 Second Avenue, South. All Secretaries and members please take notice.

Thos. Whitehead, Sec. C. C. C.

DES MOINES, IOWA.—All communications for L. U. 577 should be sent to John E. Nordquist, Sec., 1731 Lyon Street.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.—The Omaha Industrial Propaganda League has opened headquarters in the Bromley Building, Room 303, corner 13th and Douglas Streets. All Rebels please take notice.

W. Suiter, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.—The N. I. U. of Marine Transport Workers has opened another hall at 32 Old Slip, which is on the south side of New York, about a quarter of a block from the East river. All communications for the N. I. U. of M. T. W. should be sent to this address.

C. L. Filigno, Nat. Sec.-Treas.

OIL WORKERS, ATTENTION.

We, the workers in John D's favorite business, in order to secure for ourselves a shorter workday and an increase of pay, do hereby send out this appeal to our fellow-workers of the Oil Industry throughout the land. We have established at Drumright, Oklahoma, Industrial Oil Workers Local 586, I. W. W., and propose to establish a National Industrial Union of Oil Workers as prescribed by the Constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization of wage workers organized industrially, instead of by crafts. Now, by uniting industrially, we can change and uphold the conditions of the working class and by shortening our work day we can give employment to a great number of our class now unemployed, thereby giving them an opportunity to make a living, as well as insuring for ourselves our job. Now, fellow oil workers, in whatever part of the United States you are working, or in whatever department of the Oil Industry, we ask you to write to the Secretary of Local 586, Forrest Edwards, at Drumright, Okla., or to National Headquarters, 164 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for information in regard to this big Union of Oil Workers. Let us unite in ONE BIG UNION. Let us cease to be pitted against each other. Let us realize that we are all of one class and that by solidarity of actions we can realize the emancipation of our class. Now, all together! Get busy, organize Locals everywhere. Write Forrest Edwards, Secretary Local 586, Drumright, Okla., for date of the first convention of Industrial Union of Oil Workers. Hurry up! Get your Local started. Don't be late for this first convention.

Remember, the shorter workday means increase of pay, and increase of pay means more of the good things of life. Let us get both, and the ONE BIG UNION is the only way. Oil workers, let us hear from YOU.

A. W. Rockwell.

LOOK OUT FOR JEWELRY PEDDLERS.

All Locals and Rebels in the Southern District are hereby warned to look out for JEWELRY AND GLASS PEDDLERS who are now going around the Lumber Belt. All Lumberjacks and Working Farmers and their families should boycott everything except their regular merchants. Also no Rebel should deal with a member of the "Good Citizens' League" under any circumstances and should do all in his or her power to prevent other workers from dealing with this lawless gang. All Union men of all organizations are requested to act in accordance with this warning. "An injury to one is an injury to all." By order of
The Clan of Toil.

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ARTHUR CARON, "DYNAMITER."

On July 4th an explosion occurred in a tenement house on Lexington avenue in New York City. Four anarchists, three young men and one woman, were killed. Arthur Caron was the most prominent among them, having been actively identified with the unemployed, anti-militarist and recent free speech activities. Immediately lurid headlines in New York dailies attributed the explosion to bombs intended for Rockefeller and callous editors said "It served the 'bomb-makers' right." But there is ample room for a reasonable doubt as to their responsibility. The police have "found," as usual, literature, a printing press, apparatus, etc., but they have not been able to shake the statement of Louise Berger, the young woman who left her brother and the others asleep shortly before the catastrophe, that there were no explosives in her apartment. Nor have they been able to prove recent anarchist meetings anything more menacing than conferences with their lawyers as to their defense in Tarrytown. The possibility of some person bringing explosives into the apartment, after the girl left, as a "plant" preparatory to a raid, is so apparent that even the New York Call, a paper certainly free from suspicion of anarchist sympathies, has suspended judgment. Clumsy and stupid as it may appear, there have been such plants before, and the animus of the New York detectives was manifest in their extreme brutality to Caron and O'Carroll during the unemployed agitation. Not only would such an "exposure of anarchy" prejudice the trials in Tarrytown and give ample excuse for rigorous suppression of all radical labor activities in New York City, but think of the glory for the Sherlock Holmes who would unearth the plot! It is a well known fact that men like Capt. Schaak or Bonfield of Chicago, Binson of Paterson and Schmittberger of New York are anarchy-mad. They see a bomb in every red handkerchief. They attribute tremendous powers and fathomless depths of villainy to every young idealist who calls himself an "anarchist." Men have been "framed-up" in New York innumerable times, revolvers dropped in their pockets, false witnesses hired, murders committed under cover of self-defense. It becomes the duty of all fair-minded people to demand a clear bill of particulars before accepting the police version of the tragedy.

Arthur Caron was a typical unemployed working-man, not the "professionally unemployed" nor of the intellectual dilettanti so numerous during last winter's agitation. He worked many years as a weaver in Fall River, but was interested in architecture and longed for a chance to study. He lost his wife and baby a short time ago. Grief and loneliness drove him to the "Mecca of America," only to find thousands out of work, to tramp the streets hungry and cold and without success. Finally he drifted into Tannenbaum's unemployed group, in the hope of some solution for his pressing problem. He was arrested in the church raid, arrested again with O'Carroll while going home after a meeting, thrown into an automobile and frightfully beaten by two detectives while two others held him. His nose was broken and he was sent to a hospital. Again in Tarrytown, where a meeting to protest against the Colorado outrages was attempted, he was hooted and jeered when he said: "I am an American," and pelted with rocks and mud by the law-and-order element. He asked for bread. He received the blackjack. He asked to be heard. He received a volley of stones.

If this young man did turn to violence as the last resort, who is responsible? Who taught it to him? The psychology of violence is a very natural result of police brutality and mob lawlessness. This young man was denied any outlet for his protest against his misery, and left to brood over it. Couple with this a bitter indignation at the indifference of the latest Nero, who scattered Sunday school tracts while Ludlow burned, and his sufferings are evidence.

In the excitement following the tragedy one of the most exasperating features was the unseemly haste with which so many dilettanti immediately repudiated Caron. They never waited to give the dead the benefit of a doubt, found not a single extenuating circumstance. The anarchists were very fair in absolving the I. W. W. from any connection with their recent agitation. Joseph J. Cohen, secretary of the Ferrer Association, Alexander Berkman, Mrs. Sinclair stated Caron was not a member of our organization, in answer to the usual newspaper attempts to label everyone connected "I. W. W." To my mind this was quite sufficient. Since we were in no way involved I saw no reason why we should condemn or repudiate now any more than in the MacNamara case. But on July 6th the New York Call published the following from Joseph J. Ettor:

"The newspapers said this morning that Caron belonged to the I. W. W.," said Ettor. "It is only fair to say that Caron was never one of us. When he tried to join the I. W. W. we refused to let him in for excellent reasons, one of which was that he didn't work."

"The I. W. W. doesn't approve of dynamiting or setting off bombs or taking human life. We have been accused of violence, but that is not true. The I. W. W. has neither advocated nor participated in violence against social order. General strikes is the method we favor for overthrowing the capitalist system, and that is the only kind of force we are in favor of."

"Caron took part in several of the demonstrations

in this city and elsewhere, but he acted as an individual in some, and others were not I. W. W. demonstrations at all. Everybody is trying to make the I. W. W. the goat."

On the 8th, in reply to a critic, he repeated this in substance except to admit that the I. W. W. believed in violence "as a defensive measure," and to state that a committee of Local No. 179 were authority for the statements about Caron's rejection.

I see no reason why the committee could not speak for themselves, but I emphatically take issue with the sentiments expressed both by them and Fellow-worker Ettor.

I do not think they express the opinions of the general membership and it brings to an issue two propositions:

1. Does unemployment constitute a bar to membership? and

2. Who does speak officially for the I. W. W. on its attitude towards violence, or should anyone so speak?

It comes with poor grace from Local No. 179, of which I am a member, to reject a man because he was unemployed, when in this very much "mixed" local there is a capitalist, a rich doctor employed by the city, a minister of the "Church of the Social Revolution," several school teachers, and more than several persons who haven't worked for a very long time. Just why was Caron ineligible? Does the fact that he "was not working" constitute a bar, as Ettor says? I have never so read in the I. W. W. Constitution. If a weaver, unemployed, applied for membership in Local No. 20, Lawrence; Local No. 152, Paterson; Local No. 157, New Bedford, do you suppose the secretary would refuse his application? The qualification for membership is "an actual wage-worker" (it doesn't say employed or unemployed), one who accepts the concept of the class struggle and believes an economic industrial organization is necessary for immediate betterment and ultimate emancipation. A workingman may be an anarchist or a socialist, a Catholic or a Protestant, a Republican or a Democrat, but subscribing to the preamble of the I. W. W. he is eligible for membership. And we are not responsible for his individual views or activities, be it the confession of the Catholic, as in Lawrence; the ballot of the Socialist, as in Paterson; the Republican agitation among the Italians of New York who took the flags away from the monarchists by force and still retain them, or the anti-Rockefeller demonstrations participated in by some of our New York members. So long as the individual performs his duties as a loyal member of the union, his personal affairs remain inviolate.

Caron's desire to join the I. W. W. was probably a result of his experience as a textile worker, plus his contact with the I. W. W. men, who initiated the unemployed movement at Fellow-worker Haywood's suggestion. It had a twofold purpose, to stimulate those out of work to action on their own behalf, and to popularize the eight-hour program as some amelioration for unemployment. Naturally anyone who showed intelligence and ability, our fellow-workers looked upon as good material for the I. W. W. After Tannenbaum, Plunkett and the others were arrested, the movement began to drift aimlessly. Tresca, Hamilton and I argued that the I. W. W. should take the helm actively, but were overruled, so that while our organization had full responsibility it had no control. Then it was that the anarchists came in and assumed the leadership, which they had a right to do under the circumstances.

Eventually our men realized that if they were to have the name they must have the game, so they organized what they called for expediency "Local No. 1 Unemployed I. W. W." This was at Haywood's suggestion and while it was not officially a component part of the I. W. W. the plan was to issue cards that would be honored as a transfer when the men had work and money to pay dues in the local of their industry. Its program to hold meetings advocating the I. W. W., especially along the water front, was very practical, as the unemployed movement was petering out. The secretary of this was Charles Plunkett, a member of No. 179, and Caron was one of the members enrolled.

During the interval between Tannenbaum's arrest and the formation of this Local No. 1, everyone who bobbed up was labeled I. W. W., "red virgins, white virgins, sweet Marias," etc. It may be contended that the men had no right to organize this Local No. 1, but if they couldn't get new recruits into No. 179, how were they to hold them together? It impressed them as most reasonable way to gather some fruits for their labors, and was in spirit the I. W. W. Possibly a great deal of confusion could have been cleared up in the minds of the workers if Ettor had spoken at the final Union Square unemployed meeting. Haywood and I were both sick, but Ettor, who was in the crowd, refused to speak, and the I. W. W. propaganda lost a valuable opportunity, but received credit for a lot of nonsense.

After the I. W. W. initiated the unemployed movement in New York City it is almost an admission that we did so to capitalize misery, to refuse a man a membership card because "he was not employed," and I have emphasized this not to defend Caron, but to exonerate ourselves from any such suspicion. We all heartily endorsed Fellow-worker Haywood's suggestions, because we understood the primary motive was to arouse the unemployed to demand jobs or bread; the secondary motive, to make them realize that the I. W. W. is the only organization offering an adequate program to abolish the system that makes unemployment inevitable.

Without for one moment impugning his sincerity, I believe Fellow-worker Ettor is entirely too diplomatic in his attempts to make the I. W. W. pacifically palatable. The clarity of St. John's statement before the "United States Industrial Relations Commission" was destroyed by Ettor's subsequent explanations, although he had not heard St. John's testimony.

What is the final word for the I. W. W. on the subject of violence? Is it Ettor's that "the general strike is the only method we favor for overthrowing the capitalist system and that is the only kind of force we are in favor of?" Was it St. John's before the Industrial Commission, that violence would be used if necessary to accomplish a social revolution, without regard for life or property? Is it embodied in Haywood's and Ettor's article on the I. W. W. in the New York World of Sunday, June 14th: "The Industrial Workers of the World have been accused of violence. This is not true. The I. W. W. have neither advocated nor participated in violence against the social order?" Or did Lessig speak correctly, when he answered the question of the stand on violence by saying: "We might hesitate at first to advocate it, but if we saw fit I guess we would?"

St. John has said in "The History of the I. W. W.": "The tactics used are determined solely by the power of the organization to make good in their use," and instances the "taming" of the Cossacks in McKee's Rocks.

Giovannitti had an article in The Independent of October 13, 1913, on "Syndicalism, the Creed of Force," in which he says:

"UNMORAL VIOLENCE."

"It is not true that it is unconditionally opposed to political action in the generally accepted sense of the word, and it is equally false that it is opposed to the use of physical force. As a matter of fact, if syndicalism does not openly advocate violence, as some anarchists do, it is neither because of a moral predisposition against it, nor on account of fear, but simply because, having a vaster and more complex conception of the class war, it refuses to believe in the myth of any single omnipotent method of action. Violence, moreover, being the extreme outward expression of a moral reaction created by outside situations, is objective and instinctive and not subjective and artificial.

The law of the least effort will unconsciously but firmly induce the workers to refrain from violence, but if impellent needs and the inflexible necessity of getting certain results make it indispensably conditional to the solution of a deadlocked controversy, it will of course automatically assert itself, even without an expressed suggestion. In this case, being neither counseled nor premeditated, violence is neither right nor wrong—it is either necessary or unnecessary, effective or useless, as the resulting circumstances alone will determine."

Now, where do the rest of us stand? Is the position of St. John, Lessig and Giovannitti universally accepted by the I. W. W. or is Ettor's? Granted that there is no "official" position, no Article A, Section B in the constitution, about this, still there should be some approximate agreement or else each one should distinctly state "this is my personal opinion" and cease saddling the organization with it, be he pro or con.

As a matter of fact, I believe Giovannitti has stated what most of us think, and St. John's utilitarian position needed no amplification. But whichever version we take, let us have some uniformity, that we may never again witness the absurd spectacle of the General Secretary saying, "This is the I. W. W. position," only to be contradicted by a national organizer in a little while! This does not mean we should bind ourselves to an endorsement of violence, nor does it mean we should repudiate it per se. Either to my mind would be equally unwise and dogmatic. "Circumstances alone will determine," impresses me as the most common sense attitude. Certainly the most conservative of Socialists would justify the offensive as well as defensive action of the miners after the Ludlow massacre.

But whether we do or we do not accept violence, there can be no reason why after refusing to condemn the MacNamaras who pleaded guilty we should now spit on the mangled corpses of dead workingmen, whose lips are stilled and who may be the victims of a gigantic conspiracy. We need not accept their ideas, we need not take the responsibility for their words or deeds; yet if we believe them guilty we may extend to them sympathy for their intense suffering that found an outlet only in this desperate futile way; sympathy for their horrible deaths; sympathy for the foolish shortsightedness that carried explosives into a crowded tenement house. We may realize that violence against an individual will not change conditions, nor will revenge restore the babies of Colorado. But let us fix our condemnation on the brutality that produced such a psychology, a hate as quenchless as our wrongs; on the society that drives her children to such desperate retaliation.

Surely we are big enough in spirit and bold enough in character to inscribe on our banner:

"The working class, may they ever be right,

But right or wrong—the working class!"

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Many of the men on the road are there because they are dissatisfied with the conditions they would have to work under. Why not try to better these conditions instead of letting the sucker do the work, and make the jobs worse yet?

ON A "KEPT EDITOR."

Or the Reason Why the Editor of "The Tulsa World" Uses So Much Space in Attacking the I. W. W.

We challenge the editor of "The Tulsa World" to expose the unsanitary conditions of Tulsa and Drumright, Okla., by showing up the great peril in which the lives of men, women and children are placed as a result of the open violation of the "health laws" and "liquor laws" of Oklahoma. In Tulsa there is an open sewer running through the residence district for fully a quarter of a mile; this district, however, is largely a working class district, which will lend considerable aid in answering the question. Why this open sewer is permitted? The stream of slime and filth, running like a river from the end of the big sewer pipe to the river, resembles, in a large measure the stream of slime and filth emanating from the pen of the World's editor, and poured out on the I. W. W. because they dare to call attention to these conditions and demand that they shall be changed.

Then again, there is Drumright, a town located 12 miles east of Cashion, and right in the very heart of the "World's greatest oil fields," with a population of 15,000 people and no sanitary arrangements whatever. There are toilets by the thousands with not even a pit dug for the waste, just open vaults, where flies are thick enough to darken the sun and maggots in a living mass on the dumps of slop and slime and filth from pool halls, restaurants and houses of prostitution in the main part of town, with no effort being made to change these conditions so that the people here may avoid typhoid fever, cholera and bubonic plague. The editor has no space for a criticism of these conditions; he has plenty of space, however, devoted to lying, ridiculing and slandering the only organization that dares to speak out against these conditions and demand that they be changed.

In a recent front page article, June 30, in scare headlines, we read as follows:

"Bubonic Plague Has Appeared in the South."

"Two cases with one death reported from Orleans."

"Armed guards patrol section of city where disease occurred." (That is a damn lie; there never was any "armed guards here."—Ed. V.)

Why is he so much alarmed about the welfare of the people in Orleans and so little concerned about the people whose sweat and blood has built the country in which we live, and upon whom he depends for his own living? Just how much he is paid for not seeing the perilous condition into which the lives of the people here are being plunged, and how much he is being paid for his lying editorials about the I. W. W., is a question that we cannot answer, but we do charge that it is more profitable for him to assume the attitude that he has on these matters we have referred to than it is to take the opposite stand. Will he deny it?

Then, again, one would think to read his "Subsidized sheet," that he stood ever ready to speak out against "Law breaking," regardless of who the "Law breakers" were, judging, of course, from the amount of space he uses (and the fearless manner with which he champions the Standard Oil interests) in denouncing the I. W. W. and Socialists because they dare to speak on the streets of Tulsa in opposition to a city ordinance and against the conditions under which men are forced to work and live. Let us ask him why he don't expose the open violations of the "Liquor laws" that is everywhere apparent? Is the cause of all of these "Drug stores" in Tulsa and Drumright due to the unhealthy condition of the people and a consequent demand for medicine, or are these "Drug stores" so many "Blind Pigs"? If it be either of these, which is it, and we defy contradiction, then why do you keep still, why don't you speak out against these conditions?

Oil workers, these conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld, only by an organization formed in such a way that all the working men in the oil industry cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on. By organizing along lines as proposed by the I. W. W. we are placing ourselves in position to control the oil fields in the interest of the oil workers. There is no other way to do it. The preachers and priests can't do it, the politicians are for sale like any other commodity on the market, and won't do it, so it remains for the workingmen to do it themselves. Solidarity of labor is the watchword of the revolutionary socialist movement of the world. Solidarity of labor is the battle cry of the Industrial Workers of the World. It is the only weapon of the working class.

If you are interested in knowing more about the I. W. W. then subscribe to The Voice of the People. If you are interested in bettering your condition right now, then join the I. W. W. The initiation fee is only \$1.00; dues 50 cents per month. See the Secretary of this Local or the Organizer. Take out a card and join the "fighting band."

Forrest Edwards, Sec. 586.

If one may judge from the history of the New Haven Railroad, the Industrial Workers of the World have much to learn from the Financial Workers of the World. F. W. W. are certainly working the world on a scale to which the I. W. W. never aspired.—Life.

There is nothing eternal except ETERNAL CHANGE.

WE MUST die. Let's die like MEN.