



IN THE GALLERY AT WORK AT LUNA PARK

Axel Steele Notorious Tool of Corporations, Starts Riot Against I. W. W. in Salt Lake City.

(Special to Solidarity.) Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 19. Those of your readers who read the account of the atrocious deed of the W. W. employed at the Solder Summit Detour of the D. & R. G. Railroad at Tucker in the month of June will be interested in reading this sequel to the story which not only involves the suppression of all labor agitation in the state of Utah, but the right of free speech upon the streets of this city.

Fellow worker J. F. Morgan, the organizer of the strike in Tucker, who is known wherever the doctrine of emancipation and liberty have been preached, in the United States, was released from Utah county jail at Provo on the morning of August 12, having satisfied the powerful interest responsible for his arrest and conviction, by a 60 day sentence. Apparently satisfied, but in this conviction the work fails to convey meaning, for the Utah Construction Co. with its allied interests, was not content with the punishment already administered to Morgan, because he dared to oppose their power, as the events in an hour, relating to his arrest, and Morgan, upon his release, immediately came to Salt Lake City, and addressed a large crowd in the afternoon. No disturbance of any nature took place, and a meeting was announced for the evening on our accustomed corner, at which Morgan would be the principal speaker.

Axel Steele, notorious ruffian and principal hireling of the largest Utah corporations in the state, was employed to humiliate and crush the workmen in recent years, was alive to the situation. The ruffian was especially well known, and a fierce discontent still prevails among the men in that quarter. Rumor of trouble in the coal and mining districts of Utah are prevalent, and it is probable that Axel Steele is a man of talent for handling such a situation, whose genius for leadership are undisputed, was a man whose sympathies were at liberty. At any cost his influence must be destroyed. Hear then, to what means these ruffian and his henchmen will resort to carry out the wishes of their masters.

Axel Steele was starting the early part of the evening of August 21st a conference with several members of his confederates in a saloon well known as a resort of such despicable and vicious characters in Salt Lake City. The mischief was brewing, we all knew, but none was prepared for the awful plot which was being perpetrated.

The street meeting was regularly opened with the singing of several I. W. W. songs. Not until Morgan had mounted the box, and commenced speaking bearing in his hand an American flag as a signal for a general attack by the score of gunners, while the ruffian who had been recruited for the purpose.

Morgan was dealt a blow on the back of the head by a gun in the hands of one of the men of the D. & R. G. Railroad and the Utah Construction Co. Blindly he stumbled to the pavement, while Axel Steele with murder in his heart set upon him and commenced kicking him mercilessly in the head. His foul purpose was interrupted by spectators. One of Morgan's sympathizers drew a gun and a regular fusillade of bullets followed. Several of the crowd were wounded, including two of the gunmen.

Morgan regaining consciousness again mounted the box. Tearing from his neck a tie given him by Eugene V. Debs, he opened his shirt and displayed to the men like a man, yet not to think that by stilling his voice he could escape the cry of laborers who were raised by a shout by other, along with Fellow Workers Johnson, Murray, McClintock and others. The crowd comprising by this time several thousand were dispersed by attempts to murder while against the others false charges were preferred.

All street meetings without a permit from the chief of police are stopped. Attorney W. S. Dalton has been retained as counsel, and yesterday filed a demurrer in the case of Fellow Worker McClintock, as we hope to make the law in regards to free speech. The law was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000 furnished by two women citizens of Salt Lake City. His preliminary hearing takes place on Tuesday, August 26th, and in the meantime he will be in the care of the members of Local 69. Sunday night a mass meeting was held at Utah City, and was well attended. A resolution calling upon the civic authorities for a thorough investigation and for the apprehension of Axel Steele, without doubt the aggressor in the riot, was adopted. A Socialist Party of

Must Defend Hop Pickers

(Special to Solidarity.) Sacramento, Cal., August 15. Two workers and two of the opposing class were killed at Wheatland, Cal., August 3. Nine workers are held in jail to answer the charge of murder attached to a partridge shot fired by the finding of the coroner's jury.

A little heaven on earth. When twenty-three hundred workers, men and women and children assembled, many from the place only five or six miles. These were promptly turned over to the women, who every morning stood 20 and 30 each little house waiting their turn, before the gate of all the camp. The heat was often more than 120 degrees, yet Durr Brothers had made no provision for water. These had, however, employed people to sell acetate acid lemonade to the workers at five cents per glass. Water for the care of the crop often passed through the field, but no worker was permitted to fill a bottle, at these camps.

Durr Brothers needed the nickels. Due to I. W. W. agitation, demands were made for a change in these conditions and a flat rate of \$125 per hundred pounds of hop picked. Durr Brothers made dilatory promises of remedy of the conditions "as soon as possible," but refused to raise wages. While the workers were considering the firm's ultimatum Durr Brothers telephoned for the sheriff. They came, the sheriff, nine deputies and the district attorney, E. F. Maxwell. All were armed. Without a moment's notice they began firing. A woman named Della Beckin shot and tripped him to the ground. Women and children elsewhere were in the midst of the trampling each other in their efforts to escape the murderous sheriff's posse. In the tumult an unidentified Portia seized the sheriff's gun. With it he killed the husband of Della Beckin, a woman named Reardon and stopped their firing on the crowd. Most of the deputies refused to run. This American woman killed in his tracks by Deputy Sheriff Dakin with a sawed-off shotgun. Then she turned and fired and killed the sheriff in the hands of the strikers, who nursed his wounds and carried him from ranch to a saloon in Wheatland. During the melee other workers were being arrested and carried off one of their own men with a charge of buckshot. Several other workers were killed among them, the women and children. The state militia was called out. Nine workers were then arrested and held under a charge of murder. None of them is known to be an I. W. W. card man, but they must be defended.

Local 71, Sacramento, has undertaken to handle this defence. It is now estimated that it will cost about \$1,500. We want the help of all. If you feel will simplify \$100 or \$100 will have enough. There will be hundreds of witnesses who will need a judge called to live and the witnesses know absolutely nothing about the facts, which will make it all the more difficult for the jury which fled will have to resort to their usual tactics in such a case, and they will win to overwhelm them with bona fide witnesses. Help us with money; we will take care of the case.

Send all funds to Andy Barber, Secretary, 1119 Third St., Sacramento, Cal. Salt Lake City are to be commended for the interest and support they have extended and are giving Local 69. The comrades are sure there with the goods.

Now, fellow workers, we need aid. We are loath to appeal to the outside for help, yet we are persuaded that Morgan and the other fellow worker charged with this must have justice. Fellow-workers, Morgan belongs to us and we will defend him as our responsibility. Will you help us? All communications and contributions should be sent to the District Committee, Local 69, I. W. W., 118 West South Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. B. ROSS, District Committee.

Subscribe for Solidarity

(Special to Solidarity.) London, England, August 27. The well known labor organizer and revolutionary agitator of England, is now on a visit to the United States, and hopes to make a tour from coast to coast before returning to Europe. Mann will speak twice—at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.—in Luna Park, Cleveland, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Saturday, September 6th. 3 & 8 p. m.

Tom Mann, the well known labor organizer and revolutionary agitator of England, is now on a visit to the United States, and hopes to make a tour from coast to coast before returning to Europe. Mann will speak twice—at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.—in Luna Park, Cleveland, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Tom Mann has passed the "sunny side" of life as far as years go. He is 58 years old, and has grown quite gray. But his fire and vigor seem not in the least impaired. As a platform speaker he has no superior, to the knowledge of the writer. With a wealth of experience gathered through thirty years of direct contact with and activity in the labor movements of England, Australia, and other countries, Mann presents the argument for industrial unionism with irresistible conviction. There is no straining after effect—Tom does not need to do that; no bandying about of epigrams; no tricks of oratory to gain applause, yet Mann gets a grip on his audience which never relaxes till he finishes.

One of Mann's strongest opponents in the British labor movement, the Socialist Party leader, H. M. Hyndman, speaks about Mann in this language: "Tom Mann is the boldest, most vehement, and most stirring agitator I have ever known. His dark black hair, his fiery eyes, his energetic face and figure, give Mann a distinctly foreign appearance. For life, go-humor, vigor, inexhaustible and undragging energy, I have never met Tom Mann's equal. After spending the whole of the daytime in speaking, organizing, persuading, denouncing, pervading the whole era of disturbance to an extent that make him appear ubiquitous, after a display of zeal and a manifestation of enthusiasm enough to have exhausted half a dozen good men, Tom turned up at tea or supper gay and cheery and full of life as if he had done no work at all. For a good deal more than a quarter of a century Tom Mann has been carrying on this way, not only in England, but in Australia and elsewhere. And his knowledge and charm of manner are equal to his marvelous vitality. Moreover, of all the labor leaders I have ever met, Tom Mann is the one who, however successful he may be, puts on the least 'side.' After a speech which has aroused his audience to almost hysterical enthusiasm, down Tom will step from the platform and take names for the organization or sell literature to all and sundry, as if he were the least considered person at the gathering. Even those who differ with him most widely cannot but respect him."

Among Mann's most stirring experiences was his participation as leader in two great strikes of dock workers in England, twenty years apart. Our readers will remember the last one, in 1911, when the commerce of England was practically tied up for several weeks, and the organized and striking dock workers wielded more power for the time being than the government of Great Britain. Tom Mann was chairman of the strike committee, and by virtue of the wonderful power of labor's solidarity behind him, had the king and all the rest of the distinguished upholders of capitalism "in the shade." Yet Mann considered himself simply an instrument to carry out the will of the dock workers as expressed through their solidarity, and did so with all his energy. The great strike was won in a few weeks, and the dock workers' union rose from an obscure organization to the most powerful union in the British Isles.

Since then, Tom Mann has continued with unabated energy his work of agitation and organization.

Those who go to Luna Park on the 6th of September to hear Tom Mann, will not be disappointed.

DATES FOR TOM MANN

- The following dates for Mann which have already been arranged:
- August 31—Indianapolis, Ind.
- Sept. 1—Columbus, Ohio.
- Sept. 2—Toledo, Ohio.
- Sept. 3—Cleveland, (3 P. M. and 8 P. M., Luna Park), Oberlin, Ohio.
- Sept. 8 to 25—Chicago and District. Send mail to 2236 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.
- Sept. 26—Windsor, Ont.
- Sept. 28—St. Louis, Mo.
- Oct. 2—Kansas City, Mo.
- Oct. 4—Denver, Col.
- Mann will be available for dates at cities and towns, hereafter, as follows:
- Oct. 5—Cheyenne, Wyo.
- Oct. 10—Butte, Mont.
- Oct. 12—Spokane, Wash.
- Oct. 14—Seattle, Wash.
- Oct. 18—Vancouver, B. C.
- Oct. 20—Portland, Oregon.
- Oct. 22—Cureka, Cal.
- Oct. 23—San Francisco, Cal.
- Oct. 28—Los Angeles, Cal.
- Oct. 29—Columbus, Ohio.
- Oct. 31—Tonopah, Nevada.
- Nov. 2—Salt Lake City.
- Nov. 4—Grand Junction, Colo.
- Nov. 6—Kansas, Colo.
- Nov. 8—Kansas (State) Fair, Topeka, Mo.
- Nov. 12—Warren, Ohio.
- Nov. 13—Elderslie, Pa.
- Nov. 16—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Nov. 20—Johnston, Pa.
- Nov. 20—Newark, N. J.

Local 384, I. W. W., has moved to 100 Broadway. All mail addressed to the same should be addressed to 100 Broadway, Street, Omaha, Neb.

MINOT JAILS FILLED TO THE BRIM

Free Speech Fighters in Wheat Belt Get Salty Dose Of "Law" And "Order."

(Special to Solidarity.) Minot, N. D., Aug. 20. On August 14, several fellow workers who had entered the town to take part in the fight for free speech were assaulted by a mob of ruffians that is found in almost every town and city in the country, the police, and are today confined in the city and county jails charged with being everything that any man has ever been, called except what they really are, namely workers.

Sabotage Ties Up Plant

(Special to Solidarity.) McKeesport, Pa., August 25. A state of affairs has developed at the Fort Pitt Steel Foundry in McKeesport which shows the wonderful power of the workers' shoe. After the strikers went back to strike on the job the plant was run with full force for about two weeks, but it is now practically idle and the men are laid off. The idle men understand the situation, however, owing to reliable information from the inside. The reason the men are laid off is because the customers of the company have cancelled their orders, refusing to take chances of buying saboteged goods; it is known that orders were stopped even after they were in the sand.

It looks now, a written statement from the men that they would call off the shop strike would be the best means for the Fort Pitt but their orders back. Agents of the company have been telling the workers that they were going to send to New York for negroes to do the work, but no attention is paid to this by the more intelligent workers. Some pig-headed stockholders may not have the guts (if it can be done) but some of the wiser ones do, and the workers are granting the demands of the strikers. If this is done the strikers will agree on all off the strike in the shop; as the matter stands today it is a splendid victory for the wooden shoe.

The conservative and corrupt condition of the A. F. of L. is well illustrated by the following incidents. On July 5, 1913, at 116 E. 62nd St., N. Y. City, during a meeting of Local 34 of the A. F. of L. some of the fellow workers made a motion that the union make their own shoes for at least two weeks yet. Every man, and Allen demanded a jury trial, and Allen was held in jail for some time. As they are to be tried separately, the cases will last for an indefinite period.

FAKERATION DOINGS

The rank and file refused to abide by the decisions of the chairman and when the fakera refused to listen to objection of membership, the membership refused to back the officer down stairs. During this safe method of securing their rights, the local membership, \$75.00 worth of furniture was destroyed. To put this all right, the members prevented any further action by the members, the fakera had the lights turned off.

After this the rebels had a protest meeting attended by about one-half of the local membership, which is 2,500. It was decided at this meeting to elect a committee to audit the books of the finance of the local, but when the committee came to audit the books they could not be found. The financial secretary and his assistant disappeared. On the 6th day, they found them with their savior, international President Morrow from the Ohio City, Morrow refused the committee the right to audit the books, he told them to go to hell. Morrow said "I'll look the books over myself and I'll let you see the results." The workers sense of the possibilities of union action for the industrial world was secured for a date on his return from his good tour of discharge them, but not to be hard on them, (for blood is thicker than water) he respresented some of them as temporary officers until the coming election, which takes place in September.

There are quite a few rebels in this union who are trying to bring about the amalgamation of all the building trade unions into one union. That is, the bricklayers, plasterers and cement workers laborers. A REBEL.

Solidarity and the Industrial Worker in combination—\$1.00 per year. Solidarity and the Lumberjack in combination—\$1.50 per year. Solidarity and the Miner in combination—\$2.00 per year. Send in your orders.

Are We True to Our Aims?

(By Albert Brilliant.)

Our official organs have been editorially and otherwise discussing pro and con centralization as practiced in our organization. The convention is approaching it may be well to discuss this subject more thoroughly. Thus far articles have touched the problem more or less from a personal if not from a class point of view. Some of us seem to think that the fellow workers who uphold centralization are the only ones who can retain their jobs within the organization. Again those who are attached on account of their centralized point of view utilize the official organs to call their assailants all kinds of names and what not.

The ones who desire nothing but the organization of the working class can not help considering this a personal quarrel between the two sides of the job in the I. W. W. Why reduce an important organization question to a petty personal squabble? Have not the working class suffered enough on account of the pervaded elements within its ranks in part because?

The chaos arising from the organization of the working class is far worse than even its present organization. What do we understand by organization? Is it carried out in an army? Or do we understand by organization voluntary cooperation of the working class brought about by economic necessity? Such a realization of the former, we might as well give it up, for no amount of action can accomplish this end. Organization of the working class, though by the workers, can not be more than a tool for the capitalists. Since our organization is for workers, it must be organized by our own organization. And the army idea of organization, which can never accomplish this end, is just as different from those which quite different from those which perpetuate the organization of exploited workers.

Some will say, how do you expect to fight capitalism without an organized force of the working class for the working class must be disciplined in order to rise above its threshold. How else can it be done? Should we grant the logic of a questioner, that we should submit the matter we would commit the same mistake as do the people who think that they use capitalist institutions to serve the interests of the workers. And inasmuch as these people are among us, we should apply the same logic to ourselves to the same fallacy. It is true we must have an organized army of workers, but this must be accomplished by the workers from the bottom up, and not from the top down.

Their first hand information is necessarily local, and limited to the autocratic methods of craft unions. Apart from the fundamental fact that the craft union is a closed organization, the G. E. B. means to protect their remaining privileges, the officials are practically different from those which are advocated by certain principles found in the G. E. B. manifesto.

Furthermore, acting as organizers practicing autocracy, they are charged with the duties imposed upon them by the G. E. B. Their first hand information is necessarily local, and limited to the autocratic methods of craft unions. Apart from the fundamental fact that the craft union is a closed organization, the G. E. B. means to protect their remaining privileges, the officials are practically different from those which are advocated by certain principles found in the G. E. B. manifesto.

Furthermore, acting as organizers practicing autocracy, they are charged with the duties imposed upon them by the G. E. B. Their first hand information is necessarily local, and limited to the autocratic methods of craft unions. Apart from the fundamental fact that the craft union is a closed organization, the G. E. B. means to protect their remaining privileges, the officials are practically different from those which are advocated by certain principles found in the G. E. B. manifesto.

The Voice of the People

A red-hot, fearless exponent of revolutionary unionism dealing particularly with the needs of the working class. Published weekly by National Industrial Union of Forestry and Lumbermen, Southern District. Subscription \$1.00 per year Foreign \$1.50

Address: The People, New Orleans, La.

instead of having a G. E. B. determine their action.

REPLY BY THE EDITOR

We fall to see how a discussion of this sort can rebound to the benefit of the organization, when those who take part in the discussion persist in ignoring facts and conditions which are, or to set up "straw men" to be kicked about according to the requirements of a special theory. Yet that is what most of them do, including our correspondents. Let us examine some of his statements a little more closely.

1. It is true that personal ambitions and feelings have entered into this discussion. In fact, they form a sort of "plot" or "plot within a plot" to the main drama, whose problem is "decentralization versus centralization." If centralization is "decentralization" they usually accompany any clash over principles.

2. Fellow Worker Brilliant makes a comparison between "army organization" and "voluntary association of the working class brought about by economic necessity." Here is where our "straw man" appears. So far as we know, no one has ever seriously proposed an "army" form of organization for the I. W. W. If such a proposal has been forthcoming, it must have been suggested by the extremely "voluntary" structure of the I. W. W. in its practical work. Even then, while deploring the lack of cohesion at the moment, the flexibility of co-operative efforts; the seeming inability of the I. W. W. to acquire the necessary discipline (self-imposed) to enable it to function to its full extent, it would seem that we have fallen back upon the idea of "military formation" and "army discipline" as a substitute for the existing form and tactics of the I. W. W.

We quite understand that a more chaotic state must necessarily precede order and unity in the revolution. But we would like to see, if the I. W. W. are prepared to continue along the lines of "voluntary association of the working class brought about by economic necessity" until unity and solidarity are established facts. But that does not mean that "organization" from the bottom up" is an automatic process, requiring only some management to bring it into being. Brilliant says: "Since our organization is for workers, it must be organized by our own organization." The statement is ambiguous. Who are "our own selves"? Does that mean that we, no traitors, organizers, either voluntary or paid, to go among the slaves and try to get them together? Does that mean that once organized, the group thus formed must be subject to the regulations and its actions as a body, and if necessary restraining individuals or smaller groups of the same general organization against actions, detrimental to the larger group? If so, we fall far from the low organization is at all possible. True, we need and want no "aristocratic hierarchy" to enforce its rules, but we must have a RESPONSIBLE DEMOCRACY acting according to a system.

3. Our fellow worker misses an other point in his reference to the autocratic methods of craft unions. Apart from the fundamental fact that the craft union is a closed organization, the G. E. B. means to protect their remaining privileges, the officials are practically different from those which are advocated by certain principles found in the G. E. B. manifesto.

Furthermore, acting as organizers practicing autocracy, they are charged with the duties imposed upon them by the G. E. B. Their first hand information is necessarily local, and limited to the autocratic methods of craft unions. Apart from the fundamental fact that the craft union is a closed organization, the G. E. B. means to protect their remaining privileges, the officials are practically different from those which are advocated by certain principles found in the G. E. B. manifesto.

Furthermore, acting as organizers practicing autocracy, they are charged with the duties imposed upon them by the G. E. B. Their first hand information is necessarily local, and limited to the autocratic methods of craft unions. Apart from the fundamental fact that the craft union is a closed organization, the G. E. B. means to protect their remaining privileges, the officials are practically different from those which are advocated by certain principles found in the G. E. B. manifesto.

Furthermore, acting as organizers practicing autocracy, they are charged with the duties imposed upon them by the G. E. B. Their first hand information is necessarily local, and limited to the autocratic methods of craft unions. Apart from the fundamental fact that the craft union is a closed organization, the G. E. B. means to protect their remaining privileges, the officials are practically different from those which are advocated by certain principles found in the G. E. B. manifesto.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Western Organ of the I. W. W. Published Weekly. Thoroughly Revolutionary. Reaches the Western States. Subscription same as Solidarity. In Combination, Both Papers \$1.50 per Year.

Address: INDUSTRIAL WORKER, Box 2150, Spokane, Wash.

SOLIDARITY

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Revised List of Publications in Stock. Note the Reduced Prices on Literature Printed at New Castle

WHY STRIKES ARE LOST; HOW TO WIN. W. E. Trastmann. 24 page Pamphlet; 6c a copy; to Local Unions 2-1-2c.
"EVEN BLIND LEADERS" B. H. Williams. 32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 3-1-2c.
"PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER" Gustave Herve. 32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 3-1-2c.

"THE FARM LABORER & THE CITY WORKER" Edward McDonald. 16 page Pamphlet; 5c a copy; to Local Unions 2-1-2c.
INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND THE I. W. W. By Vincent St. John. 16 page Booklet, 2c a copy; to Local Unions 1c

FOUR PAGE LEAFLETS

"IS THE I. W. W. ANTI-POLITICAL?" By Justus Ebert
"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS, Men and Women" By E. S. Nelson

"POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE I. W. W." By Vincent St. John
"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS" By Oscar Ameringer

"GETTING RECOGNITION." By A. M. Sturton
"WAR AND THE WORKERS" By Walker C. Smith

"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM" By Edward Hammond
"THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY: What it Will Mean And How to Get It" By August Walquist

Above Leaflets Sent Prepaid Upon Receipt of Price. 15c per 100; \$1.25 per 1,000

"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS," By E. S. Nelson. 112 HAMILTON AVENUE, CLEVELAND, O. Swedish, Hungarian, Slovak; each 20c 100; \$1.50 1,000

TOM MANN SPEAKS TO LONDON STRIKERS.

ESTS throughout its jurisdiction" (Brilliant left out part of the quotation here), shows that the G. E. B. IS RESPONSIBLE TO THE ENTIRE ORGANIZATION. Anyone who has ever been a member of the G. E. B., as has the writer hereof, will realize that responsibility on divers occasions. It is certainly in the interests of the membership as a whole (which pays the bill) to make any individual or group responsible for an appeal to the referendum, say for an appeal to the referendum, say for an appeal. There surely is no "autocratic centralization" in that position.

5. The question of the control of the official organ and its policy, as provided for in the constitution, causes our correspondent much perturbation. But we would like to ask, if the G. E. B. does not perform this function with regard to the official organ, who should? Is the membership willing to trust the editor alone? Will he be able to find responsible editor, who will never commit any errors of judgment in treating organization affairs, but most organizations do not assume that risk. In practice, at least, the I. W. W. know what, as in the three years of its existence, it has never interfered with the policy of this General Executive Board to voluntary or national organization, bearing the date prior to July 1st are hereby revoked on order of the General Executive Board. The following names have been issued credentials by the General Executive Board and are the only authorized voluntary or national organizers with credentials at this time:

I. W. W. ORGANIZERS

All credentials issued by the General Executive Board to voluntary or national organizers, bearing the date prior to July 1st are hereby revoked on order of the General Executive Board. The following names have been issued credentials by the General Executive Board and are the only authorized voluntary or national organizers with credentials at this time:

Geo. Speed, General Organizer
F. H. Foss, G. E. B. Member
P. Eastman, G. E. B. Member
F. H. Little, G. E. B. Member
Ewald Koestgen, G. E. B. Member
Jos. J. Etor, G. E. B. Member
National Organizers
Matilda Rabinowitz.
C. L. Filigoni
F. Albizzati

Help This Fellow Worker.

Anyone who is desirous of doing something to help a fellow-worker who is confined in Walla Walla Penitentiary can do so by sending him reading matter, such as books and magazines or letters of cheer. This fellow-worker has been confined for doing active work on behalf of the Rubber workers of Akron, O. Last spring he had occasion to call on this same fellow-worker when the organizers were ready in need of active pickets and he promptly responded.

If he is permitted to write letters once a month but will be allowed to receive mail at any time. Address: JAMES GILL, Walla Walla Penitentiary, Walla Walla, Wash. Yours for Industrial Freedom, SAM HIGGINSON, Local 94

SABOTAGE

A Weapon of the Working Class. By Emile Poug. Translated By Arturo Giovannitti. Read this book and learn how to win strikes while staying on the job. Price in paper cover 25c, in cloth binding 50c. A cloth copy and the International Socialist Review one year to a new subscriber for \$1.00, the price of the REVIEW alone, if you mention "Solidarity." Address:

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 118 West Kinzie Street, Chicago

"Unity" In New Zealand

(Special to Solidarity.) Christchurch, New Zealand, July 21. Your readers may be interested to hear of the result of the great union congress held in Wellington this month. A brief account of its origin may not be out of place. For some years past the New Zealand Federation of Labor has been in existence as a revolutionary union organization, and has been composed of about one-quarter of the organized workers of N. Z. Its membership was made up chiefly of miners and water-rate workers (longshoremen) with a few other unions, such as general laborers. It won many fights and seemed to be a power in the land, until last year its defeat at Waihi seemed to break it completely. In many cases its organization was broken up by the tactics of the bosses, who formed "arbitration unions" (i. e., unions registered under the Arbitration Act), and succeeded in breaking the power of the Federation, which was not registered. Matters became so serious that unionism seemed to be threatened with extinction, as the boss had to do to get fifty cents, form them into a union, register that union, and get an arbitration court award governing all the workers in the occupation affected. Labor was divided. Two political parties, the Socialist Party and the Labor Party, contended for the mastery. The Craft union men fought the Federation supporter, and the railway workers, being an arbitration court aloof from both. Out of this chaos came the idea of attempting to unite the various factions, and a conference was called last January, at which it was decided to set up a committee to draft a basis of unity, and hold another congress in July.

unskilled men suffering the worst. The mayors of various cities are trying to cope with the evil, but of what use can they be? Some good Christians run a coal and blanket fund, to help the needy, and after all their efforts many are without the necessities of life. In this \$100,000 was raised for shooting prizes for the men of "our" district, and we can't raise money to help the people, alright!

I. W. W. OPPOSES MILITARY SPECTACLE

(Chicago Daily News, Aug. 19.) Chicago union labor to-day disavowed all connection with the strike of the "supes" who had been engaged to man the mimic battle ships in the spectacle "Battle of Lake Erie," given in connection with the second annual water carnival and naval review of Grand Rapids, Mich. The men who had been employed to furnish realism for the production of the strike Saturday and Sunday of the "supes" have decided to abandon the spectacle, which was a commemoration of Commodore Perry's victory over the British. It was pre-arranged Saturday under a hand-picked and yesterday when there was a strike on the part of the "supes" who refused to quit work the day before the management canceled the show. Glenn H. Harbo, who was engaged to give an exhibition with his air ship every afternoon and to carry a young woman into the air with him, the latter to drop from the machine, trusting to a parachute to land her safely in the waters of the harbor in front of the grandstand.

At this congress (July 21) nearly 400 delegates were present, making it the largest congress ever held south of the line. All shades of opinion were represented from the Christian socialist to the respectable craft unionist, typified by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. After much discussion it was decided to form the Social Democratic Party, and United Federation of Labor. The Federation is to be formed of departments composed of national industrial unions which in turn are composed of local unions, on much the same line as the I. W. W. This means a complete reorganization of the labor movement in time to accomplish. Much may happen that is plain, preventing the transformation, so that there is nothing to crow about yet. The dominant feature of the congress was the fact that politicians seemed to be in control, and right through they made tremendous efforts to control the congress, and obtain control of the U. F. As the S. D. P. is to be composed of unions of the U. F. It is easy to see that the labor movement of New Zealand is going to be the same as the movement of the C. G. O. and that we shall have a fight between the political party, and the direct actionists.

A great debate took place over the motion for the adoption of a mutilated form of I. W. W. Preamble. The anti-industrialists fell over themselves in their eagerness to discredit the I. W. W. and prevent any revolutionary declaration being made. The single taxers did their utmost to beat the reds, and to expound their own particular theory. Their representative was the Hon. Gen. Powell, an ex-member of parliament, and a prominent business man. This will give you some idea of the varied nature of the congress. When the vote was taken the Preamble was adopted by 175 votes against 161 for. Apparently the delegates did not want to hurt the bosses' feelings by calling him a thief. So the proposition is that unity of labor may be reached, but on a non-revolutionary or more correctly, a radical basis, and the "red" will have to fight in order to make a real labor movement in N. Z. In this fight will be the I. W. W. local in Auckland. This is an active local, which is doing fine propaganda work, and publishes a monthly newspaper. It is now going to send out an organizer to give the paper and the union a boost.

Much opposition is still being manifested against the Defense Act. Hundreds of youths are being fined, jailed and deprived of civic rights for the awful crime of refusing to become tools of the master class. The latest form of military tyranny is military detention, which is imprisonment of anti-militarist youths in military barracks, and attempting to make them drill while there. This is the only one underlying this detention in a barracks near Christchurch at the present time. By means of a hunger strike, the lads have succeeded in gaining slightly better treatment. In the face of all this the workers are indifferent. They go to the anti-militarist meetings, pass enthusiastic resolutions against militarism and go home. When anybody asks them to do something, well, there on nothing done. Their disorganized state, and lack of solidarity are, of course, responsible for the state of affairs. These lads who are being persecuted are the coming rebels, and more will be heard of them in the future.

Unemployment is rife here now, the

SENSATIONAL MUST GO

Philadelphia, Pa., August 23. Solidarity. The article, "Sensationalism vs. Organizing Ability," which appears in your issue of August 23rd is certainly very timely and well-timed and bull-dozing methods have got to be cut out. The I. W. W. here has had first-hand experience with the sensationalist—as he is defined in above mentioned article. We have had the numbers and wild crowds, caught on the hook of sensationalism, wild speeches, advocacy of all sorts of assassin and insane tactics; we have had the police in true anarchist fashion, but who could not explain, or would not explain just what the crowd wanted explained—INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. And the result has been that much of the crowd brought into the I. W. W. by the sensationalist, has been taken from us by the A. F. of L. There is no real reason why we should not be able to hold members if we could get an agitation of education—of course the sensationalist does not care much for education on the part of new members, for that would seem to make him a more intelligent member.

I favor timely attacks on the police, church, army, etc.; but it is a sad fact to me that I have heard mostly these attacks, and to the exclusion of the real thing that the workers wanted to know was INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. One may attack these three institutions in any manner, yet he may be as ignorant as a politician on the subject of Industrial Unionism. The I. W. W. is pre-eminently an organization of workers—not of bumblers who are proud of their name. We are a labor union that is organized to fight capitalism by controlling industry; this tactic will in due time take care of the church, police, army, etc. I trust that the next convention will take care of that S. P. boring-from-within clap-net, that in this country is called syndicalism. For, however noble may be the work of the syndicalist of other lands, the crowd sailing under that flag here in the United States are not the best of all organizations, the mealy-mouthed anarchist who oppose the kind of centralization that will allow themselves to be used as a tool. Let us get busy supporting our own, and not do as some freaks here have been doing, signing and endorsing at our meetings anarchist sheets until I moved that it be stopped. Let the membership be made up of carefully our papers, that in itself would do away with very much confusion.

Had the Philadelphia I. W. W. taken the facts given in the above record in the I. W. W. of Mr. E. J. Lewis who left this place after he and a few dupes of his went to attend the alongshoremen's local in Philadelphia I. W. W. they would have the warning of George Speed, the "Saint," and the "tyrannical" G. E. B. We must not be in a defensive position as we are for the immediate future. We will profit by that experience. May all other likewise reap a profit by it.

Sensationalism must go! Industrial Unionism must grow! Yours for industrial freedom, W. M. J. HIGGINS.

NO WHISKERS ALLOWED (Detroit News-Tribune) "Charles Brown" was very nervous. He had just joined the local branch of the I. W. W. He wrote uncomfortably in his chair in the meeting place at 631 Garfield avenue last night, and fingered nervously the ship card. From time to time he ran his fingers through the luxuriant growth of chin foliage that he sported and scratched nervously through it. It bothered him—not the fact that he was an I. W. W., but the unusual facial decoration.

Soon after he had been initiated into the mysteries of the clique, which partly consisted of learning that I. W. W. does not stand for "I want whisky" or "I won't work." "Brown" was slipped a dirty envelope, on the back of which was written "We are wise to you kid. Beat it."

The new member was gently ushered from the room and followed by two I. W. W. members, who noted on "Brown" a "B" on his forehead through a deep shadow, he emerged whiskered. This tonorial phenomenon was hardly accounted for by the whiskers were found in one of the man's pockets. He also dropped a badge proclaiming him to be a special policeman.

A complaint of the I. W. W. the police locked up "Brown" for a short time. He said that he was an article of clothing in one of the latest automobile factories, and that he was doing a little amateur detective work to learn of the "B" secrets. The police saw no occasion to doubt his word, especially in regard to the latter statement, and he was allowed to go.

"No whiskers of any kind will be allowed at any of our meetings hereafter," declared the I. W. W. men to the police. Moral: If you want to become an I. W. W., see your barber.

Tom Mann LUNA PARK Tom Mann
Meet us at Luna Sept. 6th
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
World's Greatest Living Labor Orator
Saturday, Sept. 6
ADMISSION FREE
50,000 Free Admission Tickets to Luna Park for this day have been placed at different parts of the city in Drug and Cigar stores etc. ASK FOR THEM. Tickets will be distributed from the Public Square each evening. Get your ticket now. Those desiring a quantity of these for friends and organizations may obtain same by calling at the office of SOLIDARITY—112 Hamilton Ave.—Akers Building.
Tom Mann LUNA PARK Tom Mann

Just Out THE TRIAL OF A NEW SOCIETY By-Justus Ebert
I N this book Fellow-Worker Ebert gives the best exposition of the constructive and social philosophy of the I. W. W., that has yet appeared in print. It is not a work of fiction nor of speculation, but a matter-of-fact, practical treatment of recent phases of the industrial, social and political life, as revealed by the great textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., and the trials of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso growing out of same.
Interesting as a story. Should be read by every worker and social student
Published and for sale by I. W. W. Publishing Bureau 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio
PRICE PER COPY 75c Write for quantity prices. Write for prices and catalog of Industrial Union Literature

DULUTH STRIKE STILL ON (Special to Solidarity.) Duluth, Minn., Aug. 18. The strike of the ore dock workers of the Alouez docks is still on, and the workers have the Great Northern Company on the run. The slugging of Laukkie and Cannon and the kidnapping of myself were a boost for the I. W. W. We will hold a meeting in the Finnish hall next Thursday night for the purpose of organizing a local of the Marine Transportation Workers' Fellow worker Risto, a Finnish speaker is here and doing good work. The Finns are all good fighters and will be a great boost to the One Big Union. The workers here are in need of financial help to carry on the strike and organize the slaves on the Great Northern. A little money sent here will bring great returns in a short time. Go any of the fellow workers and the locals want to help the boys send money to James F. LITTLE, Secy. Local 68, 901 W. Michigan St. Duluth, Minn. F. H. LITTLE. REVOLUTIONARY ENERGY VS. REFORMIST NUMBERS The Social Democratic Deputy Vliegen of Holland has published an article on the Dutch labor movement, in the French press, which might easily lead to wrong conclusions. Vliegen follows the method employed in work to learn of the I. W. W. the power of an organization accorded to the number of members and their funds. But he forgets to mention that revolutionary unions are of value as fighting bodies and that they use their funds only in economic struggles, so that their treasury is constantly emptied. Vliegen does not bring out the fighting character of the revolutionary unions as opposed to the mutual aid sort of organizations which are the reformist unions. Yet the mutual aid societies attract the timid element in the labor movement, and it is easier to get 60,000 members than to get 10,000 union with its insurance, against sickness, unemployment, etc., than 10,000 men ready to fight the em-

The New Unionism ...By... Andre Tridon
"A clear statement of the philosophy and practice of Syndicalism, its history and its present status all over the world"
Every member of the I. W. W. should have a copy of this book for their own information and to meet the assertions of others as to the status of Industrial Unionism in the different foreign countries.
200 pages—Cloth \$1.10—Paper 30c—Postage Prepaid
I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU 112 Hamilton Avenue CLEVELAND, O

LA RUELG GENERAL OUT OF TOWN BOOSTERS
Spanish Organ of the I. W. W.
Published by the Spanish Branch, I. W. W.
SUBSCRIPTION
One Year \$1.00
Six Months .50
Three Months .25
420 N. Los Angeles Street LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Boosters for the Tom Mann meeting from the nearby surrounding towns, may obtain a quantity of tickets for distribution by writing for same to the office of "SOLIDARITY."
SOLIDARITY \$1.00 per Year, 50c Six Months