



# Martial Law In Butte

Amalgamated Copper Company Trying to Destroy Mine Workers' Union That Is A Real Union. Company Aided By W. F. of M.

(Special to Solidarity) Butte, Mont., Sept. 4. The militia arrived on the ground Tuesday afternoon and immediately took charge of city and county affairs.

Dan J. Donohue, the father of the infamous militia bill, which the union men of the state defeated some time ago is in charge with the rank of major, and the deputy commander, Conrad, wardmaster of the state penitentiary at Deer Lodge, has been appointed provost marshal and is running the police department.

As soon as the soldiers were settled the company got busy signing W. F. of M. bills in workers' homes, and the police were sent to protect their property and keep the delegates from the new union away from the mines.

D. Gay Stivers, a fourth-rate lawyer, is recruiting officers and has as his chief assistants and lieutenants John C. Lowmyer, executive board member of the W. F. of M. The Federation scales now acting in the capacity of deputy sheriffs are busy serving warrants on the active members of the new union. They grabbed four men from the office of the Butte Mine Workers' Union on Wednesday.

The next morning at 2 a. m. they raided the I. W. of M. hall for the purpose of burning the records and books, but were thwarted. Then to get even, they arrested seven fellow workers who were sleeping in the hall, and tried to send them to the military court. Three were turned loose and the other four were given a full sentence of three months and \$100 fine, sentence to be suspended if they leave town within 12 hours. One of the four men has lived in Butte for three years and has worked in the mines continuously yet is considered a vagr.

Attorney General Kelly was heard to say that he would not let a man of I. W. W.'s President Muckie McDonald and Vice President J. E. Bradley, of the Butte Mine Workers' Union, have left town to avoid arrest for the present. One of the fellow workers were arrested on a kidnaping charge and are being held in the jail. No one is allowed to communicate with them in any way.

The fellow who was depicted as a scab, O'Brien by name, was brought back by the sheriff and is now serving his term in the town of Con. F. Kelly, vice president of the Amalgamated Copper Co., led a bunch of his henchmen in the Citizens Alliance, had the severest brought in here when the town was as quiet as a country church yard. Governor Stewart had given orders for the mobilization of the troops at Helena, and everything being so quiet and peaceful, he was obliged to order them home again, when noisy Con Kelly is thought to have planned and pulled a dynamiting job in the yard of the Parrot mine, the place where the prospective slaves must go for their rustling cards before they can even ask for a job.

# Peace On Earth



## PATERSON WORKERS, ATTENTION! HILL'S CASE APPEALED TO SUPREME COURT KAISER MAY BE HANGED ON LAMP-POST

The War Continues! Where Do You Stand? (Special to Solidarity) Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 3.

Although anxious to issue further developments for some time, the defense committee has been unable to give out any definite statement till now, on account of legal delays. The case of Fellow Worker Joe Hill came up before Judge Ritchie again in the District Court Tuesday.

The motion for a new trial was thereupon argued by Attorney Christensen but was finally denied by Judge Ritchie at 2 p. m. This was no surprise to us here, with much prejudice prevailing. Appeal at once was filed to take case to Supreme court.

Further details will be forwarded in our next issue. Hoping this will appear in time to allay the fears of our comrades who are still in jail. I remain yours for One Big Union. ED. ROWAN.

## RESULTS OF HOP PICKERS STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity) Wheatland, Calif., Sept. 2. The picket line which has been maintained at Wheatland since August 10th disbanded on the morning of Sept. 1st. During those three weeks most effective work was done by some 100 or more red-blooded I. W. W.'s and other organized workers who picketed the Hop Ditch ranch over 700 workers were pulled off the job by incessant agitation on our side.

The foreign rains appeared to most readily grasp the idea of industrial solidarity and many of them refused to scrub men in jail. The American socialist ran true to the word and not only to the limit. His cry was, "I'm getting mired." Perhaps he will get his in a different way soon. All things considered it is the general feeling among those who actively engaged in the strike that it was a success in every sense.

Some \$600 expended by the workers made Durst put a plaster of \$125,000 on his property. That is putting a center shot in the boss' pocketbook, all right. Our efforts were not in vain. We have won the struggle for the release of Ford and Surr. Any relaxation on our part would be fatal to the cause. So let's go forward more determined and confident of gaining our just demands.

## THOUSANDS IDLE IN BUTTE

For the above-mentioned vocation we have plenty of help in Butte. By the Executive Committee of the Butte Mine Workers' Union: John A. Niva, George Tompkins, William Shanahan (in jail), Mike Sullivan, Wm. Stoddard.

As will be noted elsewhere in these columns, the case of Joe Hill will not come up again until before the Supreme Court about the first of January. This does not mean that he will not be shot in the end, nor that we can allow the publicity campaign to lag for a moment. It merely allows a little more time for preparation to get the agitation in his behalf in full force and more widespread than before. Remember the folder entitled, "Shall Joe Hill be Murdered," which is now inserted in each of the new I. W. W. Song Books. Order a bunch of these songs not only to Butte, wherever you will not be tolerated, and should the authorities continue idleness as vagrancy, our sympathy will not be taken for granted. Then what? Bull pens or deportation would be the probable result.

# Western Conditions

George Speed Tells Industrial Commission Some Startling Things About Labor in Calif. Also Explains I. W. W. Attitude On Organization

(Special to Solidarity) San Francisco, Calif. Now comes the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, putting the I. W. W. officially on the map—perhaps the hearings of the Federal body in San Francisco, George Speed, the present time organizer for the I. W. W. and prominent worker of the San Francisco local, gave his views as to reasonable labor in San Francisco, and incidentally put over economic proposals which the United States will print and widely distribute after the Commission has finished its work.

If you can get the government to put out your material, it means do it. It seemed to be Speed's idea when he took the stand. The hearings were held in the Palace Hotel ball room. The members of the Commission, composed of J. C. Wainwright, Walter J. B. Connors, Harris Westcott, Jno. B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. George, were present.

For the rest the audience that sat on the gilt chairs that filled the room was made up of club and society amateur radicals, both men and women, investigators for the state, and other witnesses—employers and employers for the most part.

Omitting the questions put to Speed by the Commission, and making his answers the following is a transcript of his testimony: Speed is less today for the unskilled laborer than he was twenty-five or thirty years ago, and the general conditions are better in all industries, but in most, especially in the logging industry, the conditions are worse today than they were twenty years ago.

"For common labor in the logging industry they pay from 50 to 60 per cent less than they did then. Now they pay from \$25 to \$35 a month, which is not a good wage board. Thirty years ago board was fifty cents a week, and wages higher than it is today, and wages higher. Conditions are worse now in the logging camps than they ever were.

"At work that in those days I got \$10 a month, four and board, and was paid for two feet between, and price of lumber has increased from thirty to fifty per cent. The conditions are bad. I have worked in camps where there were three tiers of bunks, and were packed together in one bunkhouse in tiers—four tiers high, with an alley way of two feet between, and then boards even put across the rafters for the men to sleep on. These camps were on the Sacramento river where they were building wing dams. The men who were in these camps were General Williams, Grand Island on the Sacramento river.

"In many of the movable camps there is no place for the men to sleep but they are given provision to keep flies away. I have been in camps where they filled two or three days and then they were scraped from the banks and roofs of the bunk houses and handed out to the boys who were years myself, but the boys say the camps are just as bad as ever.

## AT THE DANGER LINE

Local secretaries are urged to send in contributions for fuel and literature without delay. We are hard pressed for fun's most current obligations. Have already re-ord the danger line, and help us not be forthcoming soon. Expenditures will be compiled and mailed to all locals and subscribers. Send all funds to Harry Darlingham, 114 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio. HOP WORKERS' DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

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# SOLIDARITY

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B. H. WILLIAMS

Managing Editor

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### INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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## The Hope of Europe

One of the interesting subjects for speculation in connection with the great European war hinges around the progress of Russia and the other Slav sections of the Old World. A curious "national" or racial bias shows itself in the writings or utterances of most of the speculators. For example, Frank Bohn, of German-American extraction, writes in "The New Review" for September:

"Russia is not an industrial but an agricultural country. The policy of her imperial government is directed not to secure markets but to conquer territory, as did the emperors of Rome and the European kings of the Middle Ages. Its hundred millions of peasants are peaceful enough—the man with the hoe never wants the man with the sabre to ride through his turnips. But they are as undeveloped and illiterate as the Mexican peasants. There has been something almost comic, something worthy of the caricatures of Europe, in the relentless progress of Russian power."

At the end of the same paragraph, Bohn gets back to earth with this statement:

"When Austria declared war on Serbia, Russian industries were paralyzed by great sympathetic strikes. In Russia any industrial upheaval is bound to have political consequences. War, even if not fought by the Czar, was a most opportune occasion for making an end of the strike."

Not only Bohn, but others as well, are afflicted with the same "fearsome vision." An Englishman, Harold Begbie, a few hours after England had declared war, wrote in the London Chronicle, a forecast on the "Tomorrow of Europe." Here is an extract:

"Mr. Norman Angell told me this morning that out of this war, everybody fighting, and nobody wanting to fight—two changes of transcendent importance will emerge. We shall have a Cossack Europe, and New York will henceforth be the center of credit. Russia must win. She calls a million sixteenth-century peasants from the fields, and sends them down. Another million take their place. Death again. Another million. And yet another million of these sixteenth-century peasants. And when it is all over, those who are left will go back to their fields. But Germany, France, England, particularly England and Germany, where will they turn when the million dead are shoveled under bloody soil? The bricks and mortar of industry may be still standing; but where will credit be found? And what will the millions of starving factory hands be doing? How shall we get upon our feet? Where is the locking door who will turn the smashed wheels and set the pendulum swinging again? Happy the Russian peasant who will go back to his sixteenth-century and his field, telling the tide by the sun's shadow. Industry in Europe, with other things of older date, will be ruined."

This fear of "backward Russia" and "Slav aggression" is expressed in similar forms by numerous writers, who of course, are not Slavs. This cry is said to have been particularly effective in lining up the German Social Democrats in behalf of the Kaiser's otherwise "unlovely" German fellow workers, some writing to Solidarity, others in personal conversation with the editor, have expressed the same "fear" coupled with a kind of contempt for the "ignorant and backward" Slavs. One of them asserts that with Russia as the victor, we may as well forget Europe for a half century or more. Let Berlin think of the "back" of a century. The so-called "Eastern Question" revolved around the efforts of Russia to secure easy access to the Mediterranean. England and the other western powers supported the "sick man" (Turkey) in Europe to keep Russia from developing the Balkans, and developing a great commercial outlet at Constantinople. England likewise blocked Russia's effort to expand in the direction of the Indian Ocean, thus giving the "bear" an outlet for Asiatic commerce. England protected Sweden and Norway from Russian aggression, which could explain no other than a commercial significance. Finally, Russia was driven to the extremity of building the great Trans-Siberian railroad car to Port Arthur on the extreme eastern coast of Asia. The railroad was built with governmental capital, as private capitalists could not be tempted to such a venture through such undeveloped territory. These various moves toward Russian expansion cannot be explained on the ground that the "policy of her imperial government is directed not to secure markets but to conquer territory," any more than the last-modern policy would explain the fear of British and German capitalists over the possibilities of Russian expansion. We may be reasonably sure that enormous and rapid industrial expansion awaits Russia's easy access to the water-ways of commerce. The natural resources are in Russian soil; and world-capitalism is only too ready to supply the credit and machinery she may need to develop those resources. "But," we are admonished, "don't forget Siberia, with its six million square miles of territory, which will tend to keep Russia a peasant nation for a century to come!" Siberia, we are told, will offer an easy safety-valve for any possible overcrowding due to industrial development in European Russia. That also, to a large extent, is an illusion. The tendency of capitalism in agriculture is toward EXTENSIVE production

## SOLIDARITY

in BIG countries, as witness the United States, for example. Since European Russia can supply the food-stuffs for the entire population for some time to come, agricultural development in Siberia is predicated upon a great expansion of Russia's export trade. To develop that commerce, railroads and ships will have to be built, and many other industries developed, as in the United States, as "feeders" for the "public carriers." Russian industrial development will outstrip Russian agriculture, as in other capitalist countries. Your "sixteenth-century" peasant will quickly assume the role of a purely agricultural laborer on an industrial wage-worker. Education will necessarily supplant illiteracy. Liberalism will grow in force; and the Russian labor movement take shape in line with that of other capitalist countries.

But what of the Slav as a race? Here we encounter that "curious national bias" above referred to. The assumption is that the Slav is an inferior people, incapable of attaining to the culture of "us superior peoples." That assumption is no doubt logical enough, but still amusing in its simplicity. "Men are products of their environments." The peasant environment of the Slav may not as yet have given birth to great inventors, engineers, organizers, or conservers, such as other countries boast of. But what right have we to assume that these qualities are hot latent in the Slav, as they were at one time in the German, the English, the French, the American? The "scissorsbill" American, Britisher or German may make a more "capable" wage slave, because he has had longer ancestral as well as immediate training; but the Slav-American of the second generation is coming to the front in that direction. Education is now encouraging just what every "backward" race has had to encounter at the hands of his "superiorities." How often we in the United States have noted that attitude—each "inferior nationality" of immigrants in turn has had to run the gauntlet of contempt at the hands of the "superior" American native until they have fought their way to "superiority" only to assume the same attitude toward their more-lately arrived cousins from Europe. And as it may seem, the Russian Slav may have to shoot that respect into the minds and bodies of his European "superiorities" if he is anything to war reports, we can hardly believe it will be a record of four Slavs to one opponent, when the smoke of battle is cleared away.

In any event, while Russian industrial and commercial development may be justly feared by the other nations, it is equally as fall to see who will be the victor in the great struggle of the labor movement—that is, the revolutionary labor movement. It should rather be hailed as a revolutionary possibility, without which Europe must continue indefinitely to hold back the world's labor movement from the prompt land of industrial freedom. At the risk of shocking some of our readers, we are offering to bet on Russia as THE HOPE OF EUROPE.

## Was The Social Democracy Tricked?

According to a cablegram published in the New York World of Sept. 1st, Pieter Jelles Troelstra, leader of the Socialist party of Holland, declares in a leading Socialist paper Amsterdam that the International Socialist Congress will have to be reorganized and dissolved. He is of the opinion that the vote held by the Socialists of Germany that the war is really against Russian tyranny and czarism, is quite erroneous. This view is encouraged by the German government in order to make the war appear as one of defense and thus make it popular among the Germans, who, as is well known, cherish an unquenchable hatred against the government of the czar. On the contrary, Troelstra holds the real motive for the war to be the desire to gain control between British and German world interests. The Troelstra view, which is in strict accord with the Marxian theory of modern wars, is that the Russian revolution is the only way to prevent the war.

The writer is employed in an industry of German origin and that is consequently named in some parlaments almost exclusively by Germans or German-Americans. The writer is a Socialist and an ardent democrat of comparatively recent years. He is of the opinion that the attitude of the German social democracy and believe it was led into a trap by the cry of czarism. The writer is of the opinion that the German socialists, with arms in hand, will know how to defend themselves. He points out that, in every war, it is the revolutionary or progressive elements who are first led to the cannon or first dismissed at the conclusion of the war. He believes that the Kaiser would never have dared to shoot down five million or even ten million of his own people. He is saddened they believe the social democracy to have been tricked, and tricked badly, by the reaction.

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## Joe Hill In Jail

(Tune—The Red Flag)  
A rebel we have known for long,  
Who's thrilled us often with his song,  
Has fallen on an evil day—  
They seek to take his life away—  
CHORUS  
No harm to him can we allow,  
He needs our help and needs it now,  
He's in their dungeon, dark and grim,  
He fought for us; we'll stand by him.  
They'll fill his warrior heart with lead,  
And they'd see him safely dead,  
His voice forever hushed and gone,  
His star singing, fighting, Joe Hill!

His spirit glories in the fight—  
In Labor's sure resistance might,  
And ONE BIG UNION, staunch and strong,  
This was the burden of his song.  
His heart was hot with burning hate,  
Against the bosses, small and great;  
He'd fight the world for his rights,  
And all about the wooden-shoe.

The long-haired preacher's feared his name,  
He filled apologies with shame;  
While "Mr. Block" so bland and meek,  
With "Scissors-bill" did take a sneak.  
Now, boys, we've known this rebel  
In every land we've sung his rebel  
Let's get him free that he may see  
The day of our great victory.

He made them hate him high and low,  
They feared his tuneful message so;  
He'd fight for us while he had breath—  
We'll save him from the jaws of death—  
—RALPH CHAPMAN.

The local at Great Falls, Mont., wants a good organizer. No booze fighters need apply for the job. Address secretary, Walter Looer, Box 1562, Great Falls, Mont.

## War And The Workers

The European war has given to the cause of the workers a great opportunity. It has shown up the iniquities of modern society, and the ability and necessity of the workers to end them. A commercial war, born of the jealousies of competing nations, it was resisted in at least one great nation, Italy, by the united action of the Italian workers' organizations, syndicates, or industrial unions, and accustomed to acting together in general strikes, issued a manifesto, in which they said:

"We notify the predatory band who desire more butchery of the people, if the blood of the working class must dye the land, we are prepared to shed this blood for liberation, not to rivet more chains on the necks of the workers."

The revolutionary Italian socialist paper, "Avanti," taking the same attitude as the syndicalists, declared:

"In face of this outrageous war, the Italian proletarian declares to the government his decision and sends his ultimatum in brief: ABSOLUTE NEUTRALITY."

"Italian workers do not hesitate longer to express thus your invincible hatred for war."

"Italian workers, suppose the government does not abide by your solemn ultimatum, prepare yourself for action. Stand erect! This is a time for strong determination and grave responsibility. Remember, in the balance is your bread, your blood, your future!"

This was a great nation saved from a return to barbarism by the power and the strength of its united working class! What a magnificent demonstration in behalf of humanity; what an inspiration for the workers everywhere.

WORKERS OF AMERICA, let us honor the workers of Italy in the only manner in which honor is possible—by emulating their great example; let us unite for a grand purpose and in the cause of humanity. Make no mistake in believing that this great European war has left us without responsibilities and duties to perform; responsibilities and duties of the gravest character indeed.

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## Information On Free Speech Fights Wanted

We have been requested to furnish the United States Industrial Relation Commission with information about the free speech fights in the various industrial plants in the United States. We believe that the publicity to be gained is worth the work it will cost. We have concluded to seek all available data of occasions where public authorities have interfered with the free speech of workers in any assembly and where the right of free speech has been denied. Facts in regard to these important issues will make a permanent record of the struggle for free speech. This report should include every city and town where a free speech fight occurred. Wherever possible give names of mayor, chief of police, sheriff, policemen, detectives, names of politicians, members of Citizens Alliance and other organizations.

The locals that have been involved should make a general statement. The individual members that have taken part in free speech fights anywhere in this country are requested to write the facts of their fight, covering their personal experience.

Send all information to the following address: National Free Speech League, 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. Wm. D. Haywood, Gen. Organizer.

## Watch Your Number

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing his copy. For instance 242. That means your sub expired last week, and you should re-subscribe. THIS IS NUMBER 244







# Western Labor Conditions

(Continued from Page One)

you can never get out unless you walk out. The company takes everything from you in the price of food, etc. You have to submit to conditions because there is no way out.

"The migratory worker chases his job himself, he asks for it. There is a large body of men who won't go near an employment agency. It's the foreigner who doesn't know conditions that is played on by the agency and employer. It's the laborer who make up of the new class—the American hobo.

"Some construction camps won't hire anybody unless he comes from an agency. The chances are there is a rebate. Right here on Howard street men pay \$2 or \$3 for a job last a day, and then get discharged with others hired next day. It stands to reason there is a deal between the company and the agent.

"The only way for this problem of unemployment to be handled is in organizing the worker. When they've got some enough and intelligence enough to solidify their forces and compel those who need their help to go to their organization—that's the solution. A state employment agency might help.

"But what must be done depends on the workers themselves. They have to learn to organize themselves and they are going to suffer until they do learn. They must learn to organize in districts, each locality having a central organization and information bureau, with close touch with every other locality. This can only be done effectively by the workers themselves.

"Until the last few years the migratory worker in this state had no sense of organization. The Jews and Chinese had a far better sense. But the native worker through the agitation of the last few years is beginning to wake up and realize the necessity of organization. In a state employment bureau would make the worker dependent

on some one else. The worker must depend on himself and no one else. There must be developed. While the sentiment of the great bulk of the migratory workers is with the law, it is difficult to organize because of the shifting tendency. The sentiment is strong throughout the state, and it is slowly crystallizing into action.

"The unemployment problem can never be solved under the present economic conditions. There is only one thing the worker can do—he has nothing to lose but misery, and everyone's hand is against him—the can commit petty offences, seasons of unemployment and force the state to take care of him. Under your system there would still be men out of work in spite of state employment agencies.

"This Commission and no other organization can solve the problem confronting the world, the issue involved between capital and labor. There are two classes whose interests are diametrically opposed to each other and the struggle between them must and will go on until the struggle has no compromise nor arbitration possible. Labor must either come into its own or go down completely.

"Political power is only a reflex of economic power, and those who control the economic power of the state control the political power of the state. Rockefeller told me that the devil as far as Colorado was concerned, showing he had more power than the government itself.

"The working class, the migratory laborer, has no political power or influence. The only political power it could possess is through compact organization, forcing it measures upon those who control the workers' lives through controlling industry. There is no equality before the law. There is no justice in our courts. I know this Commission interviewed in Seattle a man by the name of Mack.

"This man had in front of him a little tort that he called Ford Mack, with eight or ten sawed off shot guns in front of him. Once when a man got beaten up by these whom Mack employed, a woman ran out of a barber shop and protested. She was arrested and put under a thousand dollar bond for meeting to riot. That was Mack's way to Aberdeen. I have seen men in jail and held without charges. I have seen them frame up charges against them, and then they were manacled and run out of town.

"Why? Because the man in office knew the men on strike in those camps had no political power. He knew they didn't control a convention or county committee like the mill owners and bankers, and he said: I have to stand in with the push that is put on the job. I have seen these things a dozen times. The only thing for the workers to do is to get economic power and go to it.

Speed was at this point examined at length by Harris Weinstein, the Commissioner put on by the President to represent the capitalist interests. He is a Sacramento, Cal., department store owner and intimate of Gov. Johnson. Omitting Commissioner Weinstein's questions here is what Speed gave him:

"Legislation may state of the worker's problem a little while, but control the industries of a nation centrally control the political policies of a nation. That is a certainty. The employing classes undoubtedly control the politics of California. They put through reform legislation in their own interests. It's the cheapest in the end. Reform laws are not enforced and are difficult of enforcement when there is no powerful economic class back of them to enforce them. They are violated with impunity in this state. I hold this: the best law that is made is the one that is not enforced. The building trades in this city have an eight hour law and half day Saturday, and they have not had to go to court as to its constitutionality. Labor established its own power through the courts. It is to the interest of the working class to organize, make their

laws in their union and enforce them on the job. He should make his laws in his union hall as the union makes his at the Sacramento legislature. Power in the analysis determines everything.

"The desire toward organization in this country the past few years has been brought about by the I. W. W. The American Federation of Labor, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the A. F. of L., and the A. F. of L. is controlled from the inside by the employers, whereas in our form of organization the initiative is in the hands of the membership itself. Each branch looks after its own interests, and if being called down or shut down the workers are in one organization, not separate groups, and are not compelled to fight each other, to stay on a job in a strike, or to be the unions in the same industry working! Those unions were just responsible for defeat of the strikers, the strikers on the job. We believe in the closed shop and the open union, with every last man in the shop organized, belonged to the A. F. of L. twenty years.

"If organized in this way: All the men in an industry should belong to the union in the same industry. Its unit of organization should be the shop. The tactic is to organize the workers into crafts with contracts with the employer, with different times. Without a closed shop, we have a grievance against the boss and he can't get rid of the worker. His ultimatum because of his contract, we issue an ultimatum: If you don't get rid of the worker, we will plant you've got. Time agreements shackle the worker and make it impossible to get rid of the worker. Labor is capable of running your enterprise. Give it a show! Commissioner Weinstein here asked, "Do you mean to say that if you had no capital, could you run an enterprise?"

"It is capital but unpaid wages" asked Speed, to the much amusement of the crowd. He checked with a rebuked to the audience.

"We have got the industries," went on Speed. "All we need is to take hold of them and the men. We have taken possession, certainly, and run industry today because he has the power. When we get the power we will take possession, certainly, and without compensation. They will not take possession of all my life. They didn't give me anything for it either.

"Speed asked if he would take possession of the Union Iron Works, the great local plant. "Certainly," went on Speed. "Labor built the Union Iron Works, produced all the machinery, and educated the fellows that own it. It belongs to the labor that created it. It is the labor that determines everything. Capital has got the power today and it works men out of their jobs and exerts three and four dollars a day in profits. They have got the power.

"Speed was overjoyed that he would advance the interests of labor is moral, is right. The fellow who owns property makes the law, and consequently he makes it in his own interest. And that is the law. If I obey the law, I cut my own throat. If there is any law in this country, it is the law of the labor class that will in any way conflict with and destroy the material welfare of the labor class, that is of necessity an illegal act in the eyes of that class.

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"Professor Jno. R. Commons and Commissioner Austin B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, also took a swing at Speed.

"You have," said the latter to Speed: "a feeling of contempt for the law, because of the experiences of the men who have had to live with the law. You have talked to you, you feel you can't get justice under it."

"My personal experiences are one thing," said Speed. "The law is not only poorly applied. It stands to reason in any given state that the class which controls the economic power necessarily determines the political policy of the nation. How can a man with nothing make the law? There can be no fair law for the worker. He has to get it when he is brought before the law in labor disputes.

"The same steps are made in the interests of property, and the working class are the property class. Necessarily the law is the law of the property class. If we are property class, we want to get property—more of the product of his labor. We are property class—industries, house owners, sold like a sack of spuds on the market.

"That is all, thank you, Mr. Speed," said Chairman Walsh.

If some well meaning friend tries to explain why the Parliamentary System was set up, and that since the war, had him a copy of "The Advancing Proletariat," showing why they could not stop it, to matter how much they desired to.

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# MILITARY RAID I. W. W. IN BUTTE, MONTANA

(Special to Solidarity)

Butte, Mont. Sept. 3.

The first military raid against the I. W. W. boys was made this morning at 2 a. m. City Detective Van Hook and Lynch raided the I. W. W. hall and arrested seven of our militiamen. They were taken to the military court this morning. Four of them were dismissed because they had no previous record. The other three were held on the understanding that they leave town in 12 hours. The raid was ordered by J. E. Fost, in charge of affairs. It was evident that the militia did not wish the reputation of being called down or shut down. The workers are in one organization, not separate groups, and are not compelled to fight each other, to stay on a job in a strike, or to be the unions in the same industry working! Those unions were just responsible for defeat of the strikers, the strikers on the job. We believe in the closed shop and the open union, with every last man in the shop organized, belonged to the A. F. of L. twenty years.

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in connection with the new union. The charge against him is "aiding and abetting" the deportation of the stoptopics last week. His bail is \$5,000 cash, or \$2,000 property. Bail couldn't be raised. His trial comes off tomorrow and the next day. It does not seem apparent that the city is under martial law, as the men were held but released on operating in one block around the court house where they are stationed. Our streets and public meetings are discontinued of course; but don't think for a moment that our propaganda is stopped. On the contrary it was never before so flourishing as it is right now.

The sentiment among the troops was bitter from the beginning, and is growing more so with each day on the one hand, while on the other the gunmen are looked upon as a great joke.

Powerful searchlights are being erected over our camp, the way being done by A. F. of L. "union men."

# MARTIAL LAW IN BUTTE

(Continued From Page One)

mines, and it is only recently that they have taken the trouble to remedy this bad feature. If a miner failed to go to the surface or was caught in the act of answering nature's call anywhere, we found he was instantly discharged. You can probably imagine what these conditions led to in a hell hole. Two thousand or 3,000 men, Butte Local 1, Western Federation of Miners, signed two contracts in the past eight years which have saved the men from a total loss of 600,000 in wages alone, as there was an overwhelming sentiment at that time for a substantial increase in wages. The stoptopics, however, were to protect the interests of their masters and by picking the mestizos at the small hall and herding the ignorant Irish, succeeded in putting them over.

The also permitted their members to testify for the company at every coroner's inquest, and in personal injury suits against the company, with the result that every man who was injured was a victim of his own carelessness and the company has yet to lose in a personal injury suit. The legal attorney of this county has repeatedly stated in public that it is not possible to secure verdict against

# ANCEAHO OR AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY

This is a movement now on foot to try and get all of the Butte unions to go out on strike and shut the town down.

I will keep you posted on the local situation and you can expect to hear from me each week while there is anything doing.

# THE ADVANCING PROLETARIAT

Our new pamphlet just issued, entitled, "The Advancing Proletariat," by Albert E. Woodruff, is having a large sale and meeting with general approval by those who have read it. Quite a few are in their opinion the best pamphlet yet published.

The chapters on "The Proletariat and Politics" and "Proletarian Organization" are particularly good. The splendid cover makes the pamphlet an interesting touch which makes the sale of it easy when shown.

Fellow Worker Riebe is back on the job again with his famous Mr. Block cartoons and special drawings. Now is the time to secure the new readers necessary for the Six Pages.

All mail for secretaries and members of our organization should be addressed to Box 85, Nippon Station.

# Circulation Statement

A Gain Of

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

Subs going on 68  
Subs going on 25  
Loss for week 43

Each of the two previous weeks saw a loss on new subscribers over one's expiring and going off the list.

The above statement of circulation will be in this column each week to inform our readers of the progress of the campaign for 1,000 new subscribers by January the first. Watch these figures each week, as they speak for us exactly as much in earnest each reader is in the desire for a larger and more effective press.

On thousand new subs in three and one-half months is not a very large task to accomplish, if every individual will dig in and not lay back, expecting the other fellow to do it for him. It is only a matter of an average 65 new subs over and above our expiring each week. The figure has been placed as low as possible, yet insuring the continuance of the six pages after our subscriptions and we feel confident that the importance of this move will be realized and this number secured in the time mentioned. With the special cartoon now appearing in each issue and the combination offer of Solidarity for one year and an I. W. W. Pennant both for \$1.00, it will be easy to secure enough names to fill out the blank received last week by sending a couple of hours in the evening. Try it now, this evening, and you will be glad to see your Solidarity registered in this column next week.

You received a subscription blank with a special offer of Solidarity for one year and an I. W. W. Pennant both for \$1.00. Did you use yours? There is room for at least five new subscribers on the subscription form filled in returned to us will mean many steps toward a Six Page Solidarity for every man.

The secretary's address of the Tonopah Propaganda League, is H. E. McGuckin, Box 876, Tonopah, Nev. If you need a copy of the League will pay \$15.00 a week to a man who can do industrial, house work, sold like a sack of spuds on the market.

"That is all, thank you, Mr. Speed," said Chairman Walsh.

If some well meaning friend tries to explain why the Parliamentary System was set up, and that since the war, had him a copy of "The Advancing Proletariat," showing why they could not stop it, to matter how much they desired to.

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# The Live Ones

The following is a list of Local Unions receiving a Bundle Order of 100 copies or over of Solidarity each week. Locals whose accounts are not paid for one or more months will be discontinued from this list.

- Seattle Locals 450
- Butte Metal Worker's Union 300
- Sacramento, Cal., Local 71 250
- Kansas City, Local 61 200
- Prop. League, Omaha 200
- Local 10, Denver, Colo. 200
- Minneapolis Locals 150
- San Francisco Locals 200
- Butte Workings Union 100
- Stockton Local 73 100
- Spokane Locals 100
- Philadelphia, Local 8, Br. 100
- N. I. U. M. T. W. 100
- Local 341, Chicago 100
- Portland Ore. Locals 100
- Total Bundles, issue of September 5, No. 243 4,112
- Is your Local a "Live One?"

Our total bundle orders have steadily declined lately until they are now over a thousand copies less than a month or so ago. Reasons are assigned to reducing bundles by the secretaries when writing, harvest fields and the bad industrial condition, using the most common.

The war cartoon in last week's issue is the best that has appeared in this country and would alone sell the paper in large quantities with little or no effort. These cartoons are being sent to all our live locals this week, will be continued each issue by Fellow Workers. If you are taking out a bundle this week and pass among the crowds with them, you will find that it is not necessary to make a speech or hold a meeting to sell Solidarity.

Many thanks to any bundle orders at all "old do a grand deal to our organization in this manner. From all indications this winter is going to offer many opportunities for our responsibilities to our organization. The work of agitation, education and organization must not lag if we are to prove equal to any crisis that may arrive.

Send back to at least the 5,000 mark as a first step. Then on! Not to Paris, but to a Six Page Solidarity.

# VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Voice has been moved to Portland and is now being published by the locals of that city. Take notice in sending notices and communications that the address is now 309 Davis St., Portland, Oregon.

The Jewish Branch of Local 95, Chicago, has moved to new headquarters at 1293 Bond Island Ave. All replies to this office should be sent through "Voice" and "Solidarity" give us a call—A. Bloom, Secy.

# Mr. Block

He Waits For a Job at Ford's

NOTE—Since last January the adventures of "Mr. Block" have found no place in the columns of Solidarity. The below cartoon will explain his whereabouts during that period.

I LIKE TO HAVE A FIVE DOLLAR JOB. I AM A FIRST CLASS CHRISTIAN AND ALSO AN A NUMBER ONE PATRIOT. ALWAYS WAS AGAINST THE BOLT AND NUTS HAVE DENOUNCED THE I. W. W.

MR. BLOCK, WE WILL INVESTIGATE YOUR RECORD AND LET YOU KNOW NEXT MONTH.

FORD AUTOMOBILE WORKS

FEBRUARY

MARCH

MR. BLOCK, NOT DETECTIVES HAVE INVESTIGATED YOU, BUT WE WILL GIVE YOU A DEFINITE ANSWER NEXT MONTH.

MY RECORD IS CLEAR. I'LL TAKE THE JOB.

IN THE MEANTIME I'M GOING TO PICK OUT ANCE HOJSE AND LO.

YES, THE BLOK ALMOST KILLED FATHER, BUT HE'LL GET OVER IT.

MR. BLOCK, AND YOUR RECORD IS EXCELLENT. BUT WE'VE TAKEN YOUR LIST, SO YOUR APPLICATIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THREE MONTHS.

APRIL

MAY

NELL, I WILL NOT BE DISCOURAGED. PERHAPS SOME OF THE APPLICANTS MAY BE OF USE QUICK. LET'S HOPE FOR SOME EPIDEMIC. THE LORD SOME RELIEF MOST WONDERFULLY RECEIVED BE HIS NAME.

I'LL GET ME A JOB NOW TILL I HEAR FROM FORD.

JUNE

JULY

I LOOKED AROUND ALL OVER THE COUNTRY FOR A JOB, BUT EVERYBODY IS SUSPICIOUS ABOUT ME, BECAUSE THOSE FORD DETECTIVES MADE INVESTIGATIONS ABOUT ME EVERYWHERE.

WHAT'S THE MATTER, PAPA?

PAID CELL

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER