

# HOW "SPARE HANDS" ARE MADE AROUND THE COTTON MILLS

Not Imported From The Outside, But Manufactured On The Job By The Speed-Up System.

(Special to Solidarity)  
Greenville, S. C., March 6.

There has been a great deal of talk here lately about so many spare hands in Greenville. But the hands here are mostly old ones; I have been seeing their faces ever since I have been working in the cotton mills. All right! Let's figure it up and see where so many "blocks" come from.

At the end of 1913 a weaver was running from 16 to 24 Draper looms. At the beginning of 1914, weavers were compelled to run from 18 to 23 looms; and at the beginning of 1915 from 20 to 48. God knows how many we will take next.

Now comes the loom fixer: In the year of 1914, loom fixers ran 80 to 90 looms for the small wage of \$1.75 per day. Then the boss came down and said: "Boys, I will give you 100 looms to keep up and pay you \$2.00 per day. But you must come in at 5:30 and start your rooms and keep as many of them running as you can until the weaver comes in. Then you go out at 12 o'clock and come back at 12:30 and start your job up; and do just as I told you to do in the morning." In a room with 500 looms they cut out one loom fixer, and thus in four weave rooms four loom fixers were cut out. Then these blocks will stand around and ask where so many loom fixers and weavers are coming from.

He: "I was talking my hope to one of these guys, who is keeping up 116 looms and working 12 to 13 hours a day. I asked him about joining the union. The following dialogue took place:

He: "There are so many loom fixers around here looking for work, the boss would fire me."

He: "That's too thin."

He: "I tell you, there are a lot of people out of work in the North and they are coming down here. We can't do anything until some mills start up in the North."

He: "I don't see any foreigners around here. You very fellows cut out four loom fixers here last year; you helped to do it yourself, and you can't deny it."

He: "Yes; we got 25 cents increase in wages, too."

But the damned fool couldn't see the extra hour he put in, and he can't see the 36 more looms added to his job.

In the year of 1914 one certain mill in Greenville made 56 hours extra time, and got 80,000 extra pounds of product, while at the same time its marks were lengthened from 60 yards to 70 and 75 yards. Where did I get this information? Oh, that's all right.

I know a man who was oiling 400 looms upstairs, and some way the man downstairs lost his job, and the boss came around and said: "You oil 400 downstairs, and you make 200 upstairs, one oiler. That went on for a day or two, when he got to kicking, and the boss said: "We have given you the whole mill to oil. Remember, he got \$1.00 per day for running one job, and taking on 400 more looms he now gets \$1.10 per day. See how slick that worked?"

A great many of the mills in Greenville have been running two shifts for a month or so. But Dunean mill is fixing to go at it right. The boss is having 40 more new stalls built, so he is going to rob night and day.

Boys, now is a good time to interrupt the flow of that barrel of money that will be made, and get our share. Scissors, cut off your bill and get in line.

# MARINE LOCAL MAKES GOOD IN STOCKTON

Organized Six Months, It Has Brought About Better Conditions and Secured Union Control of Waterfront.

(Special to Solidarity)  
Stockton, Calif., Feb. 27.

Local No. 2 of the National Industrial Union of Marine Transport Workers, I. W. W., was organized in Stockton on the 18th day of September, 1914, with charter membership of twenty-eight.

Ten days from that date the union had grown to a membership of 150. It was then resolved by the membership to exert their economic power upon the boss.

The wages at that time were \$2 for a ten hour day, and very little later time if any, making the weekly pay check about \$12. The union demanded that a day's work should consist of ten hours, beginning at seven o'clock in the morning and until six in the evening, with one hour for dinner, all over time to be paid at the rate of 30 cents per hour, straight time at the rate of 20 cents per hour, and board included.

Upon seeing the strength of the union the transportation companies granted our demands. The weekly pay check now runs from \$18 to \$20, and all men handling freight upon the Stockton water front now carry cards in the Marine Transport Workers' I. W. W.

The present membership is 206, and we have absolute job control of the freight-handling in this port. We propose to take in the warehouse workers and dredger men to this local, and are working to that end at present.

As soon as we had demonstrated our solidarity, we had no trouble with the boss in spite of the fact that the A. F. of L. was in a life and death struggle with the M. M. & E., which resulted in the crafters' complete defeat in Stockton. This we believe, proves that the tactics of the I. W. W. and its methods are the only course for the workers to pursue. Phil McLaughlin, president of Groff, secretaries Locals 75, and the M. T. W. Local 5, I. W. W.

# GOOD WORK OF N. Y. UNEMPLOYED UNION

A Review of Activity For Past Few Months That Should Please All Members of the I. W. W.

The unemployed union in New York, conducted strictly by the I. W. W., is performing its function of propaganda and constructive organizing work among the jobless workers with an encouraging amount of success.

In the large hall at 64 East Fourth street, we have a complete stock of all literature published by the Bureau, as well as Jewish, Russian, and other foreign pamphlets and periodicals. The preamble of the I. W. W. has been translated into Jewish and printed and distributed broadsheet. Meetings take place in the hall every night; there are also street meetings and special afternoon meetings for workers of various industries.

Meetings take place in the afternoon meeting for unemployed Russian restaurant employes, we signed up nearly a hundred, every one of whom is a potential member of the Restaurant and Hotel Workers Local of the I. W. W. where his unemployed card will be accepted in lieu of initiation fee, when he secures work.

We have had in our hall well-attended Joe Hill Protest Meeting; and last Saturday a very successful Unemployed Smoker was pulled off. We have had in our hall well-attended Joe Hill Protest Meeting; and last Saturday a very successful Unemployed Smoker was pulled off.

We are distributing FIVE HUNDRED copies of SOLIDARITY free every week; of which take note, ye locals throughout the land! Also we have, in the last two months, had about \$120 worth of printing and literature from the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, which is going some.

We have this year avoided the sensational and melodramatic features of previous agitation and are building up a strong and extensive institution for Industrial Unionism, which we believe will bear good fruit in the city.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

# APPEAL FOR STARVING MINERS OF OHIO

For twelve long months past the coal miners of Eastern Ohio have been on strike.

They have been fighting bravely against the greatest odds.

The self-proclaimed law-abiding mine owners for a year have refused to obey the provision of the State mine law. They have carried the law from court to court and put it to the test of constitutionality. In every instance the case has been decided against them. But these mine owners, drunk with power and feeling safe from legal retribution at the hands of their political tool whom they own body and soul, have refused to obey the law or the decisions of courts.

The authorities of Jefferson and Belmont County have been the complacent accomplices of the mine owners. They have winked at this open violation of the mine owners and have been veritable watchdogs for the mine owners, scenting and closing their iron jaws upon the least opportunity against the workers.

Dozens of workers, guilty of no offense, have been arrested on various charges ranging from assault to "treason against the State of Ohio." Some of them have already passed through the Claudian forks of the law and have been sent to prison, others have had heavy taxes imposed upon them—failure to pay rental loss of liberty to these workers.

In the following simple, yet touching, language the miners are asking for solidarity. What worker is there who upon reading the letter of these starving workers can refuse his or her help?

Dillonvale, O., Feb. 26, 1915.  
Fellow Workers:  
At our last meeting on the 20th of February we discussed the following resolution:

# AN EMPIRE AND A 20-HOUR WORKDAY

(Special to Solidarity)  
Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 26.

Who are the miserable reproaches that dare to throw base accusations against our glorious and prosperous Canada? Where is the unmitigated scoundrel who dares to imply that a man cannot get all kinds of work in this, our fair Dominion?

Let us, once and for all emphatically deny such an unworthy insinuation, by placing before you a few facts.

On the steel gang of the Canadian Northern R. R., those two benevolent gentlemen, Dan and Bill, are working a holiday at times. On these special occasions the slaves—also called "mosses"—are allowed to work a few hours. Some days, the slaves who are laying steel for our two kind friends, are on the job for 23 hours at a stretch. But of course, they get a holiday at times. On these special occasions the slaves—also called "mosses"—are allowed to work a few hours.

Do not forget to deduct about two hours from the holiday which is devoted to the noble task of trying to assimilate nourishment from a swill pail full of molasses.

### Watch Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a new language the miners are asking for solidarity. What worker is there who upon reading the letter of these starving workers can refuse his or her help?

Dillonvale, O., Feb. 26, 1915.  
Fellow Workers:  
At our last meeting on the 20th of February we discussed the following resolution:

# ARE YOU READY FOR A NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS?

(Special to Solidarity)  
Minneapolis, Minn., March 5.

Another winter is passing away; with the approach of spring the migratory workers emerge from the capitalistic hell holes, otherwise known as lodging houses, fun houses, barm houses, missions, etc., and with visions of future prosperity swarm about the slave markets, eagerly listening to the first faint whisper of their cruel masters. Soon they will be called upon to refill the bread basket, of the world. As a result of the European war an unprecedented demand for wheat and other staples, entices the bankers, mill owners and farmers, while the very men who harvest the grain, suffer untold hardships and privations during a long period of enforced idleness.

The various Civic and Commerce Associations, with the aid of federal and state governments are already making extensive preparations to handle commodity labor in their own fashion and if they are allowed to do so, it will simply mean a continued prosperity for the parasites, more automobiles for the farmers, and on the other hand, small wages, long hours and unhealthy working conditions for the workers while on the job, and next winter a repetition of all the destitution and wretchedness that unemployment implies.

There are indications that the coming summer will see an unusual demand for casual labor. The railroad companies are in the market with large orders for steel; having neglected their railway lines for several years until they have become an actual menace to the traveling public they cannot postpone the necessary repairs any longer. With big orders of unemployed to draw from and no organization to combat their wily schemes, they expect to get scissorbill labor as usual at their own guise.

Extraordinary efforts will be made to raise the most stupendous crops of wheat and other staples of food. To harvest them will require a great number of men and the price for their labor power will also be determined by the commercial clubs, bankers and other vampires, unless the I. W. W. enters the field with an efficient organization. The coming harvest season should draw up large maps of all states in the Union, especially in the I. W. W. on the job, not in an haphazard, get-what-you-please fashion, but rather in a systematic manner, and functioning according to its program, as an industrial organization.

I will briefly state how in my opinion this can be accomplished. In view of the fact that in nearly all mixed locals the majority of the members are farm and harvest workers, charters for Agricultural Workers Unions should be applied for; this done there would be enough of such local unions to form a National Industrial Union of Agricultural Workers. The headquarters of the N. I. U. of A. W. should be established as near to the center of the harvest belt as possible. It should gather all available data in regard to wages, hours of labor, job conditions, number of men needed, etc., then prepare and compile reliable statistics, also draw up large maps of all states in the Union, especially in the I. W. W. on the job, not in an haphazard, get-what-you-please fashion, but rather in a systematic manner, and functioning according to its program, as an industrial organization.

As an Information Bureau the Headquarters of the N. I. U. of A. W. would make available to every member the total experiences of all members in all sections of the harvest belt and furnish him desirable information free of charge. It should take charge of the publicity and agitation work, issue credentials to all delegates recommended by the local industrial unions, furnish all local unions with stamps, books, constitutions and other supplies and perform all other functions as provided for in the I. W. W. constitution. The delegates or organizers however must receive their supplies from the local unions and be accountable to the latter. The money collected for dues, supplies, etc., should be sent to the secretary of the respective local unions at least once every week. The most feasible method to organize the workers into the diverse locals in just proportion appears to me as follows: Divide the harvest region into as many sections as there are local unions belonging to the N. I. U. of A. W.; then assign to each local that section which surrounds it or is nearest to its headquarters. For instance, all delegates and organizers working in the fields of Kansas should be assigned to the local in that section, and the same applies to all other local unions and be accountable to the latter. The money collected for dues, supplies, etc., should be sent to the secretary of the respective local unions at least once every week. The most feasible method to organize the workers into the diverse locals in just proportion appears to me as follows: Divide the harvest region into as many sections as there are local unions belonging to the N. I. U. of A. W.; then assign to each local that section which surrounds it or is nearest to its headquarters.

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# IF CONSTANTINOPLE FALLS, WHAT MAY HAPPEN

(From the New Republic)  
The fall of Constantinople would materially and promptly change the whole situation in the Near East. It would excite a tremendous influence upon all the neutrals in the eastern Mediterranean, it might conceivably bring Italy, Rumania and Greece into the battle lines to fill the gap between the Russians and the Austrians, and turn the Austrians back along the Adriatic and the Balkans in any event it would pass an immediate sentence of death upon those who now control the waning power of the Ottoman. Ever Bay and the hands of the German statesmen who rushed their country into a third terrible war before the wounds of two earlier ones had healed, would infallibly pay the price failure imposes in the Near East.

With their passing, Russian troops in the Caucasus, British troops in Egypt, would be released to march in Europe. Turkey would disappear from the war, and Russia would remain in Europe. There remains to be said one more important detail. It is arguable that when Sir Edward Grey following the impressive words of Bismarck, spoken at the moment of Russian defeat in East Prussia, asserted that Britain was at one with her great ally in the Near East, he meant to reach the warm water, he did not mean that England would permit Byzantium to be Russian territory to hold. But it is wholly unlikely, the probability is that the Anglo-French fleet will reach the city before any Russian force by land or sea. But it does anyone suppose that the Anglo-French flags in Pera and Galata would not give way to the Russian if it were came the smallest of them? Petros of the possibility of a separate peace with Berlin?

The truth is that Russia holds the key of the situation. Without her defeat of Germany is not only unthinkable, but the ultimate defeat and crushing of France an immediate consideration. If the Czar desires to go to Stamboul he will go. And the world knows that he does desire to go. For his dynasty, for his nation, for the restoration of the cross on St. Sophia will be a triumph far outweighing all disasters in other fields. For his allies, such as a service to Russia will have an inestimable value in feeling safe from legal retribution at the hands of their political tool whom they own body and soul, have refused to obey the law or the decisions of courts.

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**THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

The textile industry is a big one, ranking among the first in the country. Its development has been astonishing. Its necessity was first recognized in colonial legislation. Its growth was fostered in the face of Great Britain's restrictive policy. Its modern evolution was made possible by the genius of a Whitney and the inventions stolen by a Slater. It is now almost as profitable as Standard Oil.

The textile industry is an industry in which the workers' productivity has been increased many thousand fold; one city in Massachusetts alone is now producing a quantity of goods such as would have formerly required a population of 30,000,000. Nevertheless, the textile workers are miserably underpaid and their lot is bad indeed. Contrasted with the pay and the conditions of the textile workers of the middle ages and early America, there has been little, if any improvement in their lives, despite the fact that output in the industry is the theory that wages are determined by the amount of production proven so fallacious as in the textile industry.

Notwithstanding all the foregoing, the textile industry, according to the 1910 census, employed more men, women and children than any other industry in the country. At that time, 1,200,000 persons were earning a livelihood producing cotton, woolen, worsted, felt, hosiery, knit, silk and carpet goods, and men and women's clothing. Big centers of population were and still are dependent on their daily activities. Their numbers are increasing in ever new sections, with profound industrial results. Would you like to know more about this great industry in its various branches and its workers, too; as told from the standpoint of historical development, in a dispassionate and convincing manner, and based on census and other reports, as well as the writings of historians, economists, textile designers, experts and manufacturers. Would you like to interest the textile workers themselves in a history of their own industry that covers a great extent of time in a condensed and readable form, and is written by one of their own self-workers?

If so, permit us to announce that beginning with our first issue in May, we will publish weekly until completed.

**WARP AND WOOF**  
*A History of the Textile Industry In All Its Branches*  
Written from a Workingman's Standpoint by  
FRANCIS MILLER,  
Woolen Weaver.

Permit us also to request your aid in inducing as many textile workers as possible to subscribe to *Solidarity* in order that they may read this valuable work. Take note that in clubs of four the subscription price is only 50 cents a year.

We also want names and addresses of textile workers to whom we may send sample copies containing these valuable notices. Now then, all together! Education, Organization, Emancipation!!! More in future issues!

**Broader View Of Agricultural Industry**

At the beginning of this year's harvest agitation, it may be well for all of us to take a little broader view of the industry, and to extend the scope of their work. Slave wages who function as planters or sowers, and cultivators of the soil, should even now be included in the scope of our agitation and organization, along with the actual harvest hands. The quicker this work is mapped out the better. Our objective is of course the organization of one big union of the wage workers in the Agricultural Industry. This is the greatest single industry in the United States, though as yet not highly developed or clearly defined, owing to the prevalence of small holdings and the intermixure of working farm owners, together with their hired wage slaves; and the latter ("hands"), however, number an enormous army; and the efforts of an Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union should be devoted toward reaching these first of all. Here we have facts regarding tenantry and the varied other forms of capitalist exploitation of the farmer might be put to good use in enlightening the farm hand who is ambitious to become an owner or a renter. By pointing out to him that the control of the farm (the agricultural "workshop") is surely and rapidly passing from the hands of the small farm owner to the capitalist, who likewise dominates other industrial pursuits, the farm hand may be prepared for the lineup that must logically follow this change in the system. That is, with the organization of the agricultural industry, wage slavery will develop the form typical of all trusted industries. An industrial union of Agricultural Workers should logically follow, embracing in its scope of operation the largest aggregation of workers in the industrial system. The cooperation of this great body of workers in the foremost basic industry, with other industrial unions, will establish the revolutionary connecting link between city and country, and ultimately make impossible any reactionary move of the employing class against the organized working class. The speediest and complete control of industry through One Big Union of Workers will then be a comparatively easy accomplishment.

Every I. W. W. agitator in the rural districts should endeavor first of all to grasp this comprehensive program of our organization, and make it his auditor's. When the time comes when he is in contact with certain lines of propaganda which are now taking shape; but which really are intended to lead in an opposite direction. For instance, there is so-called "co-operative farming," advocated extensively by Socialist Party propagandists in the rural districts. This is an appeal to small farm owners or renters to pool their resources and through "co-operation" seek to save themselves from falling into the abyss sooner than they otherwise might. There can be no objection to the owners and renters try-

ing this if they see fit. The I. W. W. is not concerned with renters and owners, as such. But we can hardly see how this is going to save the proletarian farm hand from wage slavery. And it is on the basis of wage slavery, that the farm worker must develop the true spirit and form of co-operation needed for the new society. This instant form of co-operation eliminates the idea of individual ownership in the soil and the machinery with which to work it, and implies simply the co-operation of all agricultural workers in supplying for the direct use of society all the products of their industry. It means the complete ownership of the land, and of rent, interest, profit and other forms of exploitation, and means the free and untrammelled operation of the industry by and through the collective genius of the agricultural workers. This highest form of co-operation is advocated by opportunists at present. This last is no new idea. It was advocated quite extensively, though with very slight results, in the heyday of "populism" some 25 years ago. That it may be attempted more extensively now than at that time, is due to the changed status of the farm "owners," who may possibly grasp at the "co-operative" straw in an effort to save himself from certain extinction.

These distinctions should be kept clear in our agitation. While that agitation may for the present be confined largely to questions of wages and conditions for seasonal workers, still our agitators and organizers should never lose sight of the bearing of this present agitation upon the larger problem ahead of us. This problem is for the workers as a class, to get possession of the "farms" as well as the "factories" of the world, and to operate both in the interest and for the well-being of all the people.

**Disposing Of Constantinople**

Under the title, "If Constantinople Falls," Frank H. Simonds has a most interesting forecast of the European war situation, in *The New Republic* for March 6. A portion of the article is quoted elsewhere. Mr. Simonds closes as follows: "The sailing orders of the fleet before the Dardanelles may come from Paris and from London, but Paris and London hereafter get their marching orders from Petrograd."

This is an interesting confirmation of the position taken by *Solidarity* at the outset of the great war. It means simply this, however, that the interests of the workers are not to be dominated by the war situation, are not animated by British or French patriotism; they are only concerned with their own immediate and future interests. On that basis, they are bound to recognize the coming economic crisis in Russia. England and France have nearly reached the limit of their exploitative capacity. At least they have already demonstrated that they have limitations in that direction, beyond which further expansion will be comparatively inconsequential. But Russia still has vast possibilities. Since the war has cut off all three countries, they can easily force England to abandon its attitude of world-supremacy, and compel it to make concessions to the rising power of Russia. Logically, Russia must have Constantinople and thereby a free access to the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. It is not likely that this is unhampered by the commercial restrictions that have beset the realm of the Czar during more than a century of struggle for a free warm-water outlet. And Constantinople will most probably be in Russian hands, because the great international financiers and capitalists have immense possibilities for extending their power and influence through control of the great Slav empire.

**Practical Idealism; Impractical Idealists**

The history of mankind is that of a gradual development, painfully gained by means of conquests, war and adjustments, that insurmountable thing called nature, in which we live, move and have our being. Humanity, as far as we know, is the highest development and manifestation of intelligence in nature. This intelligence evinces its purpose in the culture of man, and toward the best conditions conceivable to that manifested intelligence. The very possession of ideals by even a comparatively few men and women seems to establish the existence of an idealistic purpose in nature. The true industrialist is essentially an idealist. The best type of idealist is the practical idealist. The I. W. W. attracts two classes of idealists, however, whose influence is detrimental to its progress. The first class is composed of those erratic, unpendable individuals who have fallen into the morbid state of mind called anarchism—some of whom are capable of a new social revolution with every job of the needle. To this class the revolution means simply a spontaneous social combustion which effaces them as a sufficient number of the proletariat begins to see red. We cannot thus classify all anarchists, but the excesses and morbidities above designated must be thrown off before further progress can be effected and the I. W. W. becomes an efficient working class vehicle.

In the second, the idealist who has been placed by the industrialist who, when better methods of organization are suggested, deprecates improvements and talks learnedly about the labor movement being a growth, a development—something inherent in the working class, and which will evolve without plan, thought or initiation into its emancipation. "Much learning hath made them mad"—distorted their perspective. They labor under the delusion that by becoming practical the movement will become emancipatory.

The revolutionary labor movement is a development and a growth, it is true, born of necessity, in precisely the same manner that highly developed mechanical and industrial processes were conceived, and must develop in precisely the same way, through purposeful, continuous and consistent thought, planning and organization. Its fundamental principles being revolutionary, better organization only serves to make it more quickly effective. It cannot ignore the experience gained by other organizations, when applying its basic principles, and long survive. These very things it exists to replace. The capitalist mode of production and distribution have made its success possible—hence whatever is worth while in them must be taken charge of, and even better means developed if possible as conditions change.

Fellow Worker Reese in a recent editorial published in *Solidarity* suggested the preparation of a hand book for use by officers of local unions. Such a book would prove of inestimable value in localities where no such book has been in part, the result of a strike or lockout and the organizer departed to other fields. Into it could be put the results of the experience of the best organizers, and the book may be written to fit the needs of any particular industry; will serve to conserve the results of much hard gained experience and its educative value to recruits will be great. I respectfully suggest that *Solidarity* reserve each week a couple of columns for the purpose of receiving and printing practical suggestions from workers experienced in organization to the extent that this apparently neglected subject may receive proper attention.

Local 1700 of New York City keeps its spacious headquarters open days and nights at 250 East 10th Street, Branch 1, English speaking, holds a business meeting there every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

Will Edmond Stafford, last seen in Kansas City two weeks ago, is reported by Wayne Walden, Crystal Springs, Florida.

**More Harvest Suggestions**

(Special to *Solidarity*)  
Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 5.

It is encouraging to note the interest which is being displayed over the coming Harvest Conference, by the various localities in the Middle West. But I am opposed to the proposal made by the press committee of Kansas City, regarding a Harvest Organizers' convention, as possible of a number of evils. Everybody knows that the majority of members in a mixed local in the Middle West are agricultural workers. So why not turn these mixed local into agricultural workers' Industrial Unions, and then launch a National Industrial Union of Agricultural Workers. All grain, fruit and livestock workers should belong to the organization and after it is fairly launched, can then talk about agricultural organizers and G. E. B.'s.

I cannot see how my first suggestion would cause discord among the various locals. For instance, a field worker leaves Minneapolis for the Kansas harvest, does not take credentials with him, but a letter of recommendation to some local in Local 61. Then 61 can issue him credentials on the strength of his recommendation, and if they so wish, after the Kansas harvest, he turns in his credentials and 61 can give him a letter of recommendation to some other local, such as Sioux City, if the credentials are to harvest further north, and he again receives his credentials, and so on down the line. In this way the average I. W. W. has had a great contempt for the man who leaves the farm by the harvest, but if we are to function effectively in the Agricultural Industry, we must change our relations, and try to educate him along class lines.

In conclusion, I again want to emphasize the fallacy of indulging in free speech fights in the small county. Nothing would please the farmer more than to have the rebels stab in some bull-pen or county jail, and then come back and start cutting his grain.

Local 64 is a good harvest discussion two or three times a week and it would be a holding idea for all locals who are interested in the harvest.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 5.  
We have read different articles on organizing the harvestfields, but first let us consider what we are up against.

Each and every state, or every grain raising center, uses different systems for harvesting their crops. Some employ the combines; others cut their grain and put it in shocks; some, and various other ways too numerous to mention.

2. The students of the universities, the men in the employment offices, the Chambers of Commerce, the civic associations, the commercial clubs, the farmers and other commercialized organizations too numerous to mention, all have their hands full with a surplus of labor that tends to reduce wages, and make local conditions worse.

3. There are your women cooks, team hire, and hired hands, and teams hired for the month, etc. These are just a few of the many things we must take care of before we land in the harvest fields.

For a form of organization, I would suggest that it be labor out of the locals' hands altogether. My reason for this is that the local functioning of the job; nevertheless they have

**A Coming Labor Famine**

(Wall St. Journal)  
It was once pointed out in these columns by the late Edward Everett Hale, that the farmer's gain comes with "labor." As he said, "The rest, but the intelligent man looks for it, gets it exactly; they rest from their labors, but their work do follow them." But there are certain tasks which must be performed by man which do not call for intelligence. For the performance of these tasks this country has grown to depend upon imported labor.

It is characteristic of political science to be conservative. It is launched when the condition they seek to remedy is being adjusted by private effort. The remedy to restriction immigration is a case in point.

**"Industrial Worker"**

Seattle, Wash., March 1.  
*Solidarity*.  
Regarding the circular letter mailed by this committee on Jan. 18, and relating to the re-establishment of the "Industrial Worker" by the Western locals, we would like to state that the matter is being given the same equal division on the matter. Nine of the replies received from localities in nine were opposed, although some were opposed on the score of its being the wrong time for any action on the matter.

Sacramento locals were opposed until "Solidarity" was published. Tacoma, Wash., Redding, Stockton, Oakland and San Francisco, Calif., and Denver, Colo., locals were opposed. Portland, Ore., locals were opposed to doing anything at this time. Los Angeles local was in a quandary. Opposed until "Solidarity" is assured. Vancouver, B. C., Fresno, Calif., Spokane, Wash., Kansas City, Mo., Chicago (Local 341) indicated was only 8 per cent of what it was in the corresponding six months of the previous year. There is no real prospect that conditions will improve. Intelligent observers have, in fact, asserted that this population movement has been checked 18 per cent of last year's figures. Scotch, French and Scandinavian immigration will be recruited, but this is no part of the unskilled labor class. The Polish immigration has increased 100 per cent in the corresponding six months of the previous year.

There is no real prospect that conditions will improve. Intelligent observers have, in fact, asserted that this population movement has been checked 18 per cent of last year's figures. The progress of the unskilled laborer at home, even if he possessed the capital to invest in the United States and qualify at the Immigration Office.

The literacy test would be much worse than the present one. The summer blackhanders can all read and write. The laborer necessary for railroad de-

derived the benefit thereof in the past.

**Suggestions on Organization**

1. The coming convention should elect men from the different states, and are familiar with the different forms of harvesting.
2. It is suggested that from Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, etc.
3. Delegates furnished with stamps and credentials, and receive a letter for every new member taken in while out on the farm with one train ticket a day; it's easily watched. Communication to be at the head and tail of the convention, should have a starting point (I would suggest W. W. headquarters), when first launched; from there it should spread out and be in the heart of the harvest fields.
4. A secretary-treasurer, one member from each state on the executive board, simple business cards for membership, and no discord among the various locals.
5. No locals in Minneapolis, Kansas City, etc., to receive any of the receipts, but do not take credentials with him, send it away, and fight on the way to Local 61.
6. For action—mobilization, quick action, sabotage, etc., a 24-hour strike, if they so wish. If they so wish, you'll always be strange.
7. We would like to see you on the job, and not have other locals live off of our labor.
8. Don't misunderstand about headquarters in Chicago at the General Office. As soon as we are firmly established, we will have our own business, and pay headquarters what we owe it.

FRED WENGER, 577.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 1.

As the harvest convention draws near one reads with interest the articles in *Solidarity* of indulging in various advising ways and means of organizing the harvestfields.

From one of the articles in last issue of *Solidarity* it could be seen plainly that the organizer for the local standpoint, the jurisdiction question is purely a local one, and that the other locals, not because they have better organization, but because they have more money in that section of the country than the other harvest fields. Thus Minneapolis and Missouri are the best organized for the agitation and education carried on by other locals.

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# Harvest Publicity-- Other News And Views

The Kansas City conference on April 15th, should not overlook the value of publicity in every attempt to improve the conditions of the migratory workers. The facts regarding harvest, wages and conditions should be sent broadcast, through committees and societies, for the purpose. Circulation of the press in industrial centers near harvest fields and from which workers are recruited should also be provided for. The press is a powerful weapon in every fight. The I. W. W. press, in all languages, reaches some 50,000 readers. These, together with the readers of the sympathetic socialist and radical press, make an army of active supporters who should be taken into consideration and in no wise overlooked as a helpful factor.

The winter of our discontent has passed. Its weather was mild and therefore favorable to our oppressors. But the summer of our activity is near; we too want them!

The New York World is thrilled with the "prosperity" of this country in "enjoying" as the result of the European war. "One billion dollars for war supplies will be gained by U. S. manufacturers," it exclaims with its dead joy. Again it shouts, "Pittsburg Aglow With Prosperity Light by Fire of War!" When not engaged in such exhibitions of depraved and insatiable materialism, the World indulges in columns of nauseating stories of double life among millionaires; it wallows in the blood-lust and scandal of modern society; it tells of its own profits and aggrandizement. And yet this "pure and moral" sheet has the gall to denounce the I. W. W. agitators who live on discontent. "Pray, what does this vituperate live on?"

The United States is now a creditor nation. This means that foreign nations are becoming indebted to its big financiers. It also means that the big financiers are increasing the number of debtors at home, too.

Congress has adjourned. Its tariff reforms, reserve banking, anti-trust and pro-labor legislation, have been nullified by the reaction following the war. Big capitalism is now in undisputed control once more. The defeat of the ship purchase bill and the attacks of big business on the administration, should lead us to that score. As always, economic conditions, and not legislation, determine governmental action and power. Keep your eyes on them!

The outcry against 6 cent bread has revealed the existence of many big bread-baking corporations. But, up-to-date, it has not destroyed any of them. Jericho's walls don't blow down nowadays when someone falls his trumpet.

The police of New York are making laughing stocks of themselves. Dissatisfied city employees make three attempts in lives of Mayors and Dock Commissioners; they are shot and black handers receive severe sentences, whereupon dynamite is exploded in one court room and found under a magistrate's heels in another. All hands denounce police for incompetency; "police" must do something to rid city of anarchy" declare newspapers. Whereupon they last week "frame up" two men in New York City. "Anarchy is scotched; stamped out; the police are vindicated." And, best of all, newspaper readers cry out, "Ah, that's a rotten trick." The whole thing is too transparent to deceive anyone; hence the laugh on "the bulls."

Solidarity's subscribers are increasing! Send them up over the 200 mark weekly!! That's the best answer to give all capitalism, which rejoices over its financial slump!!!

The industrial depression has struck the Childs restaurant. This is a \$9,000,000 corporation, with Standard Oil backing. It operates in 23 cities, having 60 restaurants in New York City alone. In addition the company owns a number of farms from which it gets its dairy products. In 1908, its profits were \$957,479; in 1912, \$6,580,000; it has paid 10 per cent on its \$4,000,000 common stock; or \$400,000 annually to stockholders. In addition to this, a stock dividend of \$3-1/3 per cent was paid in December, 1911. The company passed its dividend in February. Many other corporations are also doing the same; they are utilizing dividends for the present rainy days; small concerns have no dividends to so utilize.

The March letter of the National City Bank of New York (Standard Oil) contains this item of interest to labor:

"During February the industrial situation has improved slightly and a more cheerful feeling is expressed.

With the progress of spring there will be numerous openings for labor and as many of the transient migratory laborers will fall to come to this country this year it is predicted that unemployment will soon be largely reduced. Indeed the prediction is made that there is anything like a genuine industrial revival a shortage of labor will be experienced."

Attention has been called before to the railroad campaign against the full crew laws. Here are some paragraphs from a circular to the stockholders of the P. & O., by President Willard:

"During the last five years the legislatures of five States in which the Baltimore & Ohio Company operates, namely, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana, have, in defiance to the representations made by certain labor organizations, passed so-called 'Full Crew' laws, and the same kind of legislation has been urged in all the States which your Company serves. These laws specifically require the railroad companies to employ the total number of brakemen upon freight and passenger trains under certain circumstances than the officers of your Company think necessary or desirable. It should be kept in mind that at the present time the railroad companies are not permitted to run any train--freight or passenger--unless they have at least the number of automatic couplers and air brakes, and the brakes all in use--enough of them in use to give the engineer full control of the train. Notwithstanding this fact and by virtue of the law above referred to, it is necessary on certain portions of the road to employ more brakemen upon freight trains and passenger trains than are employed before air brakes and automatic couplers were applied.

"The Baltimore & Ohio Company, because of the additional number of men employed on account of these laws, is required now to pay approximately \$250,000 per annum, and it is estimated that the total amount of such payments would be over \$600,000 per annum (a sum nearly equal to one-half of the per cent upon the entire common stock of your company) if similar laws were passed in all of the States in which it operates. This amount of money per annum would be sufficient to equip 300 miles of main line with electric automatic signals, or sufficient to buy 60 all-steel coaches, or it would meet the annual charges at 5 per cent upon an \$5,000,000 of the railroad financiers want that 5 per cent themselves. A depression is on, so advantage can be taken of labor.

## Build Up I. W. W. Press

(Special to Solidarity)  
Minneapolis, Minn., March 5.  
The proposition to start the Industrial Worker again has been the object of considerable discussion in the past month or so. It is a good idea, but there is one thing that has been sort of overlooked and that is: To put one paper on a good, sound financial basis first. We could, as finances permitted, then put into circulation a weekly paper with every different language and be sure that they would be kept up. The field would then be clear to start a Western organ again. The industries becoming prosperous; finances permitting; the workers themselves could start papers confined to their own industries. We know it takes money to start these papers, but that is why I suggest putting one paper on a sound basis first. Every member should carry a "Little Green Book" to get a large circulation and donate every few cents which could be spared, to the press. By doing this the day would not be far off when we would get results which would mean not two but a half dozen papers. So let us all get together and hustle busy for Solidarity, and make 1915 the banner year in starting to realize the fruits of our many years of agitation.

C. W. ANDERSON.

## Subjects: Flynn Lectures

- Following are some of the subjects for lectures by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, any one of which may be selected for use by all get together and hustle busy to it is to speak:
1. War--Can Labor be Neutral?
  2. Small Families--A Proletarian Necessity.
  3. Sabotage.
  4. Direct Action vs. Local Action.
  5. The Class War.
  6. Women and the Labor Movement.
  7. Lessons of the Paterson Strike.
  8. Unemployment--A Menace to Society.
  9. Solidarity--Labor's Road to Freedom.
  10. "The Revolutionary War" W. W. Its Cause, Effect, Cure, As Diagnosed, Observed, and Proposed By The I. W. W.
  11. The Eight Hour Day.
  12. The Mexican Revolution.
  13. Violence and the Labor Move-

# CHANGING THE GOVERNMENT

... A Short Story, Based On The Facts Of Modern Life ...

John Desler was an expert mechanic. As such he was above many of the trials and tribulations of the average worker. Where others suffered idleness and unemployment, John, because of his exceptional ability and mechanical work, was never more complacent judge of events than John. It was an intellectual treat to hear his lordly disquisitions on the misfortunes of his fellow workers. They were always ended with an exhortation to "change the government."

One day, the factory was very much agitated. There was going to be a sweeping transformation of the executive personnel. A new president, with new ideas, was elected to head the corporation. He set upon the invention of new devices and methods. Men found that they were no longer necessary. Where formerly skill was required speed took its place and men became automatic appendages to machines. John was among the number. Like mechanical ability was destroyed. But he was of a hopeful disposition; he had saved some money and this was only one corporation in many. So he trudged about looking for a new place. He found that because of his former training and discipline skill, he had to accept inferior wages; and that where formerly security was the rule, uncertainty of employment was now his lot.

His standing in his union was not what it formerly was. Men no longer looked to his superior ability; nor to that of the group to which he belonged. They no longer listened to his words as to those of an oracle. Nor were their interests any longer served by or sacrificed to his. Other unions arose--those of the semi-skilled and unskilled--to which John sought to adapt himself without avail. Lengthy aristocracy had incapacitated him for the necessary readjustment.

John sought to escape the irksome situation. He invested his remaining savings in a small store and failed. To make matters worse, other corporations changed their executive and administrative policies, too; so that finally John found himself out on the highways of life, a man above middle age, unadaptable to the new speed, automatic machine production. He felt that he had no hope, and now that his wife and children subsisting as best they could on his meager remittances and on their own combined earnings. It was an awful come-down for John.

But John, he it said to his credit, was no fool. Where men often stubbornly resisted the lessons of experience, John faced them with grim determination. Asked what was the cause of his trouble, John would reply:

"Boys, it just what always argued for; there has been a change of government, not of political, but a real industrial. Where formerly men of skill like myself ruled supreme, now the corporation is in absolute control, making the workers, not human factors, but parts of their industrial mechanism. We must have another change of government, which will be ruled by the workers employed; and the solidarity of the new mass of workers shall be the means to the end."

THE COMMENTATOR.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

Its Cause, Effect, Cure; As Diagnosed, Observed, and Proposed By The I. W. W.

(Leaflet No. 15, issued by I. W. W. Local Union 16, Detroit, Mich.)

Fellow Workers: Most likely you have formed about the Industrial Workers of the World is the result of misinformation received from other sources than the I. W. W. itself, or perhaps you arrived at a wrong conception by looking at our movement from a standpoint prejudiced from the start and by a method of reasoning faulty to the end.

The purpose of this leaflet is to state briefly facts concerning you as a wage worker; to explain the cause, effect and cure for unemployment of men knowing how, willing and anxious to produce wealth for society as a whole, and who in return have only the "right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" on a scrap of paper, without the time and means to actually enjoy them as individual citizens. We trust to your common sense to give this leaflet the consideration it deserves, and to hope directing you towards the road to economic freedom and independence from boss rule.

## PRESENT DAY PRODUCTION

Farm land to a large extent, and in a greater measure, raw material for manufacture, as well as finished products, are owned and controlled by a class other than wage workers.

Production is engaged in to supply markets. A normal market means that farming, stock-raising, and the wheels of industry are going at full speed, to supply the demand. A dull market is followed by a stoppage in the production of goods. No market means the banking of fires in the boilers; building operations cease; the raising of farm products receives a set-back, and to cap the climax the cost of living goes up. The amount and quality of production is regulated not by the desires and demands of the great mass of people, but by their ability to pay for foodstuffs and other goods and leave a profit to the owners of farms and goods-producing enterprises. The workers, compelled to work for wages and, by virtue of that fact, only able to purchase goods of quality and in quantities within the limits of their wages.

## CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The foregoing being correct, leads to the fact that capacity-production is unable to continue (it has never been in existence, in reality) after the purchasing power of the growing population has reached the limit. When such is the case, first in one industry, and as a logical consequence in other lines of production and in transportation and distributing agencies--until the circle has been completed--the fundamental cause of involuntary unemployment becomes apparent, and in proportion as production becomes curtailed some workers are laid off for a definite period while others are discharged, or the working time is shortened, leading in many cases to complete shutdowns. Unemployment thus becomes general.

Another contributing factor is the intensity with which industry is carried on today. The mental and physical strain imposed upon the workers, due partly to competition for markets among employers, partly to meet the demand for lower priced goods, and mainly to the fact that the production of the workers as a whole, is the reason for many workers becoming disqualified to hold jobs on account of their inability to follow the pace set by the bosses' standard. The middle-aged, but still efficient, according to normal standards, must give way to the young and strong when it comes to securing and holding a job.

The most glaring fact, however, is that the workers as a class have neglected to organize and adapt such labor organizations to the changes that have taken place in producing, transporting and distributing machines introduced have not saved labor to the workers, but have been instrumental in saving the employers the hiring of worker. The machine, therefore, becomes the largest displacer of human labor, extending even into the domain of exclusive brain workers. A blessing in itself, the machine owned by the bosses becomes a means of

(Continued On Page Four, Cols. 1 and 2)

# Industrial Union Literature

The following is a list of the literature we have in stock at this time in quantities sufficiently large enough to insure immediate delivery. This is the best Industrial Union Literature with plenty of variety for selection. Prepare for the winter agitation by sending in your order now. All literature is sent carriage prepaid on receipt of CASH with order.

## The Trial of A New Society

By Justus Ebert  
In 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 and 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 Edson, Williams, and Caruso growing out of same. Handsome. Full Cloth, Gold Stamped Binding, 190 Pages With 5 Page Illustrations. 50c Price Per Copy

## The New Unionism

By Andre Tridon  
A CLEAR statement of the philosophy and practice of Syndicalism, its history and 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 nature of Industrial Unionism in the different foreign countries. Endorsed and recommended by Thomas Mann and other authorities of their respective countries as being historically correct. 200 Pages. 10c. Postage Prepaid. Paper 30c

## Eleven Blind Leaders

By B. H. Williams  
DEALS with "Legislators", the cooperation of "Social Reformers". 32 page pamphlet; 10c a copy; per hundred - \$3.50

## The Advancing Proletariat

By Abner E. Woodruff  
A STUDY of the movement of the famous Block series that Slavery to freedom. Price 10c a copy; per hundred - \$3.00

## Mr. Block Cartoons

By Ernest Reibe. 84 page pamphlet appeared in the Industrial Worker. Per hundred \$8.00; per copy . . . 15c

## The Revolutionary I. W. W.

By Grover H. Perry  
A NEW pamphlet. Shows both destructive and constructive programs; also how scales are broken. Price 5c; per hundred - \$3.50

## The I. W. W.--Its History Structure And Methods

By Vincent St. John  
NEW and enlarged edition. Sets like hot cakes at street and hall meetings. Price 5c; per hundred - \$3.50

## One Big Union In The Textile Industry

By Ewald Koestgen  
ATTRACTIVELY printed in two colors, with illustrations. Price 5c; per hundred - \$3.50

## The Farm Laborer And The City Worker

By Edward McDonald  
GOOD propaganda for harvest "strife" and city slaves. Price 5c; per hundred - \$2.50

## Complete Stenographic Report

OF THE Eighth Annual Convention of The Industrial Workers of the World. 160 pages, 10 x 13, Price \$1.00 a copy.

## Bound Files Of Solidarity

THE first four years of Solidarity, 205 issues in all, bound securely in one volume--A very fine \$10.00, carriage prepaid.

## New I. W. W. Song Books

NEW Enlarged to 64 pages with all of the good old songs and many new ones. Special insert on Joe Hill. 15c a copy; \$5.00 per hundred; \$35.00 a thousand.

## One Big Union Banner

A large I. W. W. Pennant, fine quality of red felt with the wording "One Big Union" and emblem dots in three colors and durable colors. Price 25c each.

## Revolutionary Post Cards and Pictures

Four Subjects  
The Tree of Evil, The Pyramid of Capitalism, Prohibition Dope, The Last Strike.

THESE designs are lithographed at great expense in many beautiful and durable colors. The pictures or posters are 16x20 inches. Price of picture is 15c each, \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per hundred. That of the post cards is 2c each, 15c per dozen; 70c per hundred. Either one design or four assorted.

## Industrial Unionism And The I. W. W.

A 16-page booklet full of convincing facts; price 2c; per hundred \$1.00  
How To Overcome The High Cost of Living--By T. F. Dougherty  
BY means of the "One Big Union" 16 pages; price 2c; per hundred \$1.00

## Four Page Leaflets

ONE each of all the following leaflets may now be had in an attractively printed envelope. This "grab package" is good for street meetings, etc., as they can be sold, giving a wider range of reading than is contained in 25.00 pamphlets. Price \$5 a package; \$2.50 per hundred.

Quantity Price of Leaflets 15c per 100; \$1.25 per 1,000

## Is The I. W. W. Anti-Political?

By Justus Ebert  
War And The Workers  
By Walker C. Smith  
Getting Recognition  
By A. M. Sturton  
Lake Marine Workers  
Appeal To Wage Workers  
By E. S. Nelson  
Appeal To Wage Workers  
By E. S. Nelson, Swedish, Hungarian, and Slovak; each 20c 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

## Political Parties And The I. W. W.

By Oscar Ameringer  
The Eight-Hour Workday  
What It Will Mean; How To Get It  
By August Walquist  
Why The A. F. of L. Cannot Become an Industrial Union  
By Vincent St. John

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