

...50 cents
...ature
...ms
...Four-page and
...All foreign
...prepared for
...address
...MUSIC
...and Music by Joe
...Avon-World and
...5 for \$1.95 and
...VOLUNTARY
...POST CARDS
...in Berlin, The First
...Production, Ohio
...price, 10c, 100
...for 1.00, 100
...for 10.00
...ADVERTISING
...The B
...different
...by Charles and
...black on both
...envelopes containing
...a total of 111
...of each
...fishboard boxes of
...at \$1.00 each, 100
...100
...PENNANTS
...Pennants, 1116
...and 1116
...a time in three
...days
...OFFER
...package containing
...pamphlets listed
...in the
...value, 75c, will be
...of 75c.
...carriage prepaid.
...BUREAU
...U. S. A.
...the words "Four
...for the
...week."
...going to press, no
...reports have been
...More details
...A FOG
...tempt on the part
...arrange some nine
...pimpireck.
...a poor, unmanage
...in the intricacies
...in explanation of
...we have been guar
...of one of its mem
...a contagious
...leasance from a
...proceed to a fe
...trial having acq
...from our colle
...ated, or even mak
...the health of the
...other than burn
...candle in the
...rather I stop my
...ret organized and
...in the park at
...and time to keep
...condition. Let's
...ly or otherwise,
...ions changed so
...leave part up to
...not does not have
...on the original
...management of the
...THE CREW STR.

Minnesota
and Other
Prisoners
Need
Your
Assistance

VOLUME SEVEN WHOLE No 361. PRICE 5c.

GUNMAN RILE AND PEONAGE ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

Another instance of the kind of gunman rule that caused the killing at Biwabik in July, and for which eight innocent people are now facing trial, occurred at the same town Nov. 24.

Frank Russell, one of those arrested in July, who was later released, was selling papers among the miners' homes in a location near Biwabik when a gunman who poses as company doctor came to the house he was visiting and with two other dupes, strode in without knocking, demanding in loud and belligerent tones, "What are you doing here?"

"Soliciting subscriptions for papers," said Russell. "What papers?"

"Language papers of the I. W. W.," "So that's your game," said the gunman, "you come with us."

"Never mind about the warrant. We'll give you warrant money, alright," they replied to Russell's request for a warrant and information as to the charge against him. Taking him outside the house they searched him, also without warrant, and taking him in an auto, made a round of the mine guards telling each to "take a look at this fellow." They then took him to the company's office and held him for over two hours where a group of gunmen abused him in unprintable language and shouted that "the way to fix you is with a bullet like they did at Everett."

"They finally took him to the Biwabik jail and only a ruse did Russell get a chance to let the secretary know by phone of his arrest. From their conversation he learned that they were going to try a justice (?) of the peace who clerks in the company's office to get him out of there. "You know, we'll send you up for ninety days," they told him. The whole crew showed up drunk in the evening to carry out the plan.

The secretary in the meantime got busy and hunted up the chief of police and demanded that a warrant be served and charges filed for the Biwabik riot. He said he had no authority and admitted he knew nothing of a warrant against him. He knew what the charge was, but said, "He'll be tried tonight." A lawyer was procured and forced his release before the precious bunch of cut-throats could accomplish their desires. Biwabik is a nice town to bring your own peonage.

A short time before the miners went on strike there came to Eveleth, a range town, a convict on parole from the Stillwater penitentiary. His name is Mike Miklavich. One condition of his parole was that he keep at work.

He asked for work at the Adams mine, owned by the Steel Trust, telling them his story. They put him to work in a bad place, and in spite of his working hard to retain his job and thereby his freedom, he made but a pitiful wage.

When the strike broke out, he refused to work there any longer, and although not wishing to jeopardize his liberty, he told them that he would quit if not given better working conditions.

"You won't work there, eh?" the boss said. "If you don't want to go back to the pen, you'd better do as I say. I got some work to do on the Adams mine. Now you go out there and work and you don't like that, I'll see you get back to Stillwater. You won't get any pay out of it, either, just your board."

Under such a threat, Mike Miklavich was compelled to work for his keep, in the meantime he consulted an attorney who put his story before the pardon board. After some correspondence with the mine company he was granted full parole. It is understood this was done if he kept his mouth shut. Is not this peonage?

Tenth I. W. W. Convention

November 25, 1916

Convention convened at 9:45 a. m. Chairman F. O. Taylor presided. Delegates from 25 states and 12 foreign countries were present. The convention was held at the Hotel Grand Central in New York City.

Recommended that the G. E. B. be composed of seven members instead of five. The convention concurred.

Recommended that no member be elected as General Secretary-Treasurer for three years. The convention concurred.

Recommended that the secretary-treasurer shall be in continuous good standing for two years prior to election, and that the G. E. B. should be elected as provided for by the constitution.

Recommended that the G. E. B. should be placed on a salary basis. The convention concurred.

Recommended that no member be elected as General Secretary-Treasurer for three years. The convention concurred.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1916.

HERE'S SOME MORE AMERICAN JUSTICE

A Rank Case of Railroadroving in the State of Missouri.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20. On January 29th, 1916, the Missouri Industrial Union 603 was organized at Webb City, Mo. It started out in fine shape, was making good progress until the members started to break it up. They pulled a couple of raw stunts on the street, got into a fight with a bunch of rebels, who were held in the city jail, which I am glad to state were unsuccessful. Seeing that they could not smash the union by the methods used, they proceeded to close all halls to the I. W. W. The members were notified to move out of the headquarters that were then occupied. The members then got busy looking up a new headquarters, but received the same answer everywhere they went. "We can't rent the I. W. W."

At this time an old member, by name Jack Barbo, an Italian, known as Jack Barri, came to the assistance of the boys. He rented a fine hall, in the center of town and paid a year's rent for the same under the name of "Webb City Athletic Club." After fixing everything up he turned the hall over to the I. W. W. Everything was coming along fine and prospects for a big organization looked very encouraging. But unfortunately the trouble with the holding up of the mine upset all the plans. In the meantime, the bank at Neck City, a small town 20 miles from Webb City, was held up between 12 and 1 p. m. on May 21st. The holding artist was not caught. Like a bolt from a clear sky, Jack Barbo was arrested, charged with the robbery. His preliminary hearing took place shortly thereafter and his trial postponed to November 27th. On this date, the case came up at 9 a. m. and on November 29th at 11 p. m. the jury constituted the jury brought in a verdict of guilty with a sentence of 12 years imprisonment as punishment.

Your correspondent, with Fellow Worker E. J. McCoy were present at witnessess throughout the trial, and testified the time of the robbery. Barbo was in the I. W. W. hall. Other witnesses also proved conclusively that Barri could not have been the man who committed the robbery. In spite of this evidence and the fact that the cashier of the bank is at present on bonds charged with embezzling thousands of dollars from the same bank Barri was convicted. I have attended many trials in my life, and at each one have come away with a stronger feeling of disgust and loathing for so-called justice. But this one, was the worst I ever witnessed. Instead of a man being charged with bank robbing, you would have thought that the I. W. W. were on trial. The prosecuting attorney lied to the jury until he was black in the face. He made many statements which were completely untrue and also brought up the fact that Barri was born in Italy (which fact probably had something to do with his conviction) on account of the way the prosecuting attorney continually referred to it. He referred to McCoy and myself as if we were the biggest criminals in the world. (This on account of our unshaken patriotism.) He appealed to local patriotism, and to their love of country, and to their prejudices against the I. W. W. And having the last word he made it away this bunch of Missouri boys, to such an extent that one held before that it was all up with Jack before they retired to bring in the verdict.

Now fellow workers I am positive that Fellow Worker Barri was entirely innocent of this charge and was simply railroaded for befriending the I. W. W. at a time when they needed a man to lay a foundation for the I. W. W. in the "Home of the South."

Continued on Page Four

HINDU POET SCORNS OUR CIVILIZATION

A pitiless indictment of the civilization of the United States and other Occidental nations was delivered the other night at the madras of "Gov. Bengal post-philosopher, before an audience of 2,000 persons, says the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The audience was politely interested in the picturesque personality of the gray-bearded, dark-skinned philosopher, in his flowing robes, and applauded his phrases delightedly. He scolded his hearers with the severity of the criticisms which he launched at Western nations.

"We of the East," said he, in the gentle stivry tones, which made his statements of the best of the rest of the nation, "are a foundation for the rest of our past, but even this dust few seem to realize the value of the machine-filled world."

His subject was "The Cult of Nationalism," and he declared that nationalism was sweeping the world and eating into its morality. Governments are like hydraulic presses, impersonal in their pressure," he declared. "Nationalism has stirred up the base in man. The Western world, with all its power and prosperity, with all its blasphemous prayers in the churches, cannot hide the fact that the nation is the greatest of evils, and that all the future is against it.

"Your one wish is to draw on the fatness of the rest of the world," he went on. "You give thanks to God for supporting the old evil and preventing the new one. The West is being petrified by the moral nature of man to lay a foundation for the rest of the world."

"America is living under the delusion that its people are free, but in reality they are the slaves of machinery, of nationalism, and of money. They are being ruled by a few men who have hypnotized into this sordid belief the masses of the people. In industry, your trade your politics, all of which represent the spirit of mechanism, are the ideas which you should aspire to."

"But this is not true. The end of machinery is money, but the end of life is goodness. And as long as these two ideals exist side by side, there will be a struggle, an exhausting struggle. A federation of steam boilers will not supply man with a soul."

SIX MONTHS 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

THE SAN FRANCISCO BOMB CASES

Bourke Cockran, Great Criminal Lawyer, Takes Labor Cases Without Fee. - Professional Jury System Doomed. - Additional Attempt to Frame-Up Mooney Exposed.

With the coming of the great Bourke Cockran, leader of the New York bar and brilliant warrior for the cause of Irish liberty, to San Francisco to defend the Mooney, Nolan, Billings and Weinberg, labor men whom the Chamber of Commerce is trying to "get" on the pretense that they had something to do with the preparedness parade bomb, the Frame-Up System seems about to fall.

Cockran's volunteering for the defense without fee, simply for the sake of justice, is only the first of four heavy blows delivered to the Frame-Up System within three days.

Second—Then a lawyer refused to entrust the life of a client to the same professional jury panel that sent the same of the Frame-Up System, and though the lawyer was sentenced to jail for contempt, his act raised a storm that surged through the daily press, and promises the doom of that arm of the Frame-Up System.

All the jury panels have been visited and show that a gang of professionals have been working continuously on juries since 1906, as far back as the records go.

The Billings jury enjoyed "good pickings" during the month of October, following their conviction of Billings. Their individual earnings were as follows:

Adeock, J. F.	\$25.00
Baker, W.	26.00
Balling, W. T.	22.00
Dohler, Chas.	22.00
Finnigan, P. A.	26.00
Frank, E. F.	25.00
H. H. H.	26.00
Humbert, W. F.	26.00
Koenig, Louis	26.00
Meinhardt, F. W.	26.00
Oberlander, Isaac	30.00
Raehsch, Fred	30.00
Total	\$380.00

The San Francisco "Call" comments: "The fight against the professional juror is a good fight and should be won. The professional juror is a disgrace."

The "Examiner" says: "The tendency of the professional juror is to hold his place by bringing in a verdict of guilty. The fee earned is something in the nature of a bribe against the interests of the accused."

The "Chronicle" says: "The professional jury system. The practice of appointing professionals should be stopped—aroused public opinion will demand it."

Third—On the last day of October Frank announced with a flourish of trumpets that a negro convict, Charles Organ, had confessed in Los Angeles that Mooney had given him \$500 to blow up the Liberty Bell when it was in San Francisco, that he threw the bomb into the bay, leaving a suitcase full of bricks in its stead. After the public mind had been saturated with every detail of this "national confession," a defense investigator went to San Quentin prison and interviewed Organ, who made this statement: "When in San Francisco I wrote four letters denying this lie, three to local newspapers,

Notes on Everett Defense

The seventy-four men in jail at Everett, Wash., charged with murder are being murdered now by slow degrees, it seems. The Everett Tribune, an ultra-capitalistic sheet, reports that the men have been on a hunger-strike for a couple of days already because of the food, or its absence. According to the "Tribune" two meals a day, consisting of mush at 8 a. m. and beans at 4:30 p. m. are ample for the men. It is also reported that two fellow workers are in the Black Hole, for what reason the paper does not state. Let the white light of publicity play upon the Everett authorities.

The tax-payers of Snohomish County are already beginning to feel somewhat restless with the prospect of a long and expensive trial. There is one way by which they may avoid the expense: that is by insisting that the men be allowed to go free at once.

Public sentiment seems to be turning slowly but surely in Everett and Seattle. The workers are realizing that government by thugbery may benefit the lumber interests, but doesn't do much good for the useful portion of society. The impressive funeral in Seattle last Saturday and the mighty protest meeting on Sunday have both contributed to the awakening of the workers in this vicinity.

(Continued on Page 4, Cols. 1 and 2)

steps it

The Education of Women Workers

All you women who work for a wage, have you ever stopped to consider how you are being exploited by the power of production? How, because of your sex you are considered inferior to man? Did you ever stop to think that your work is just as essential as man's? That you are what is known in the jargon of the production line as just as long hours as your fellow workmen, yet are exploited even more than man?

Are we not entitled to the same consideration as the opposite sex? Should we make up our minds all together to carry on an agitation against this inequality of men and women workers, just as long as we are kept on the same power, the same concentrated effort on the part of all workers workers spoils victory. Let us not be said that we women laborers are not to be taken into consideration. Let us get on our feet. We never get anything by division, or by just getting even more than the men. It's power that gets recognition.

Women of the working class have always looked upon man as intellectually superior to us. We let them do the thinking and acting for us. True, we have been lagging behind, but the psychology of the German is very much like that of the German. It's slow, but sure thinker. He doesn't take a step before he figures it all out. And it's to his interests or not. Whether it's to our economic or not. And that's the very first step, as our fellow workingmen.

Some of us are probably a little careless when it comes to action. But the time is near at hand when we will realize her position in society and work for the betterment of her own interests, which are the same as any workers regardless of sex. Women as a race like the other workers. And once she becomes determined to get them she'll fight harder than man.

It's up to you, who realize present conditions, to awaken her from her slumber. It's up to the women of the I. W. W. especially. We know how to talk to our own sex better than man, knowing her psychology better. Nevertheless, we're afraid to ask the question, "What don't you want?" but don't contentedly feed her sweets. A little change would do her good. Industrial organization should be the main topic of conversation. If we want our organization to grow.

We need more women to help carry on the fight between capital and labor. And if we went about it right, we could build up an organization that would be a credit to the I. W. W. Women have continually been complimented upon their good looks; always been looked upon as a sort of toy, so that it is really hard to awake the BE in the woman who is not uncommon to hear men say, "Oh, you chicken!" "What a good-looking Jane she is!" and so on, like which any intelligent woman would consider an insult.

Don't let this be a moral lesson for you, but whomever she shoe may fit, let him wear it. If you want to do good, your eyes to your economic interests, which are in the same line as the men's. Speak to her of her economic interests, educate on the same lines you are educating the men. In time she will be a credit to the working class. Women like socialistic propaganda, and they will try to try and awaken the best that is in her; to show her that she is only a production. And when she can't show her, how and where she can't hold her condition and how, in the woman who is not a chicken.

Fill up workers. It is your duty. We need our co-operation, just as you need ours. While sexuality may be a necessary factor in the worker's life, the economic question comes first, as it hits us first. It's the main incentive. We must become educated on these lines first. Women can at all times hold her own when it comes to efficiency in industry. Why should she not stand on the same level as man intellectually? It is a bitter fact that cannot be denied, that woman does not at all times think as logical as man, and only because she is a woman. Think and act on the basis of that fact, by mainly talking to her sex lines, which is a mistake. We want to know how to act when the economic question comes. Let us prepare the women for the responsibility of the work you are going to do about it, boys?

MARY SHIBBER

REGON LUMBER WORKERS

The meeting of the lumber workers of the state of Oregon, held in the Postpaid I. W. W. Hall, at Astoria, Ore., opened at 10 a. m., Dec. 26th.

It was very important to all workers in the lumber industry that they should be present at this meeting, the great object of which was to come to an organized union of all workers in this industry. Lumber workers of other states are invited to send delegates to this meeting, which will be held in the Postpaid I. W. W. Hall, at Astoria, Ore., on Dec. 26th.

Who we live in the camps, must organize these camps. We must work for wages, not for a job. For these wages shall be. This conference will be for the purpose of organizing these camps.

Number the date, Dec. 26th. For further information, write to the Postpaid I. W. W. Hall, 27 N. First Street, Postpaid, Astoria, Ore.

THE EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

By Abner E. Woodruff, C. E.

(Continued From Last Week)

THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER

The first duty of a ruling class is to direct production, and the fact that it can and does prevent chaotic conditions in distribution generates confidence in it; breaks down opposition and gathers adherents to its cause. Therefore, the proletariat, in its struggle for power, must grasp at the means of production and distribution—in fact, the success of its movement depends upon its ability to seize the lands, tools and machinery, and set itself up as the supreme economic factor. In the life of mankind. It must be in a position to starve out all opposition and dictate the terms of surrender, just as the present master class starves the rebellious workers into submission and makes submission the condition on which they may be admitted to the use of the machines.

The concept of economic power is the supreme consideration of the workers and the *staple* of the *new labor movement* is the *control for ownership*. The master's right to possession is challenged and the right of the workers, based upon their use of the machines, is set up in opposition. "Only those who use shall possess." An open and conscious class struggle begins, in the course of which, modern society is shaken to its foundations.

The miseries of the working class arise from exploitation at the point of production—robbery on the economic field. Its struggles constitute a daily battle, taking place on the farms and in the mills, mines, shops and factories—around the machines, by which to which it lives—therefore it must organize its forces at the machines and in terms of industry in order to fight successfully. Without an organization conforming consistently to present economic conditions, it is a defeated class. It must marshal its hosts on the true battlefield—in the place where it directly meets its enemy and where its class weapons are ready fashioned to its hands.

The craft method of organization, as practiced by the A. F. of L., the A. W. U. and the British Amalgamated Societies, is foreign to the proletariat, since its mental viewpoint differs from that of the craftsmen. Its experience is a machine experience—not the experience of the hand tool; the exclusive skill, or property, idea does not exist, because the machines have scattered skill, and control cannot be practiced by machine workers. Modern industrial methods have destroyed individuality—by group effort, or team work about the machines, the proletariat "learns its trade"—"access to the machines is the basis of proletarian life"; and, with the loss of individuality and the property idea, the workers think no longer in the restricted terms of property institutions, but in the terms of an industrial class. Realizing themselves as a class—knowing that only as a class may they hope to survive—they attack modern society at the place where they function—within that society—at the point of production. Their whole attitude is one of opposition and, therefore, distinctly revolutionary.

Realization of class character naturally strengthens the class characteristics; realization of class needs generates class aspirations and ideals; and realization of class power leads to class organization in order to use that power in supplying class needs and attaining class aspirations and ideals. "The needs for the workers" is their rallying cry; "an injury to one is an injury to all," their watchword; "Educate! Organize! Emancipate!" their slogan.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

The proletariat, being now an awakened class, with an experience peculiar to itself, conscious of its position in modern society and of its class needs, and with a vision of a future condition of economic equality and social freedom, organizes into One Big Union, in order to solidify its strength and carry on the class war in a systematic manner. Necessarily the Industrial Workers of the World has three functions to perform: First, to oppose and break down the power of the master class; second, to build the new society within the framework of the present society; and third, to operate as manager of the productive forces and director of the social life of the new society when emancipation shall have been achieved. Naturally it must assume a form different from any other organization ever before attempted by any portion of the working class. It must conform to the modern development of industry—the machine age—and group the workers accordingly.

The displacement of the hand tool by the machine; the displacement of the small shop by the great industrial plant; the displacement of the individual employer or the partnership by the huge corporation or industrial trust; means that the craft union must be displaced by the One Big Union, organized along modern lines, so that the struggle may be waged on terms more nearly equal. The machine—aye, industry itself—must be the basis of organization.

The structure of the Industrial Workers of the World provides that all who labor in a given industrial plant or in an industry, of which there are one or more plants in the same locality, shall be gathered into one local organization, without reference to the tools they may use and without prejudice as to skill, race, color, sex, age or creed. Wage earning is the "open sesame" to membership. Eligibility depends upon the fact that the worker earns his bread in that local industry and his labor is wrapped up in output—laborers, craftsmen, office force and salesmen—all may be members because all are necessary to efficient production. The Industrial Union is a class organization and, as such, not only promotes that solidarity which gives present economic strength and powers of resistance, but enables that class education and development which gives clearness of vision and generates lofty ideals.

The Local Industrial Unions, under the present form, are combined into National Industrial Unions; the National Unions of allied industries are combined into In-

dustrial Departments (of which there are six), and the combined Industrial Departments form the Industrial Workers of the World. This, however, is not a rigid structure and may be varied as the needs of the working class may dictate, but its purpose is to bind the workers together in one general union of the entire working class—the ONE BIG UNION—with the thorough knowledge and understanding that "wealth production is today a SOCIAL PROCESS, in which the entire working class co-operates to feed, clothe, shelter and provide the entire population of the world with the accessories of civilization."

"This form of organization precludes the idea of the workers in one industry owning and operating that industry for themselves. That proposal is found to be impossible of realization in view of the social character of production. THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION of the I. W. W. is for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining the co-operation of all industrial groups for the work of social production for the use and benefit of all the people."—(R. H. Williams)

The Industrial Workers of the World not only marshal the workers properly upon the economic field, but drill and discipline them for the final test of their strength and solidarity, the Social General Strike, which is regarded as the ultimate realization in view of the social character of production. THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION of the I. W. W. is for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining the co-operation of all industrial groups for the work of social production for the use and benefit of all the people."—(R. H. Williams)

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

That form of social organization known as the Industrial Democracy should not be—in fact, is not—a hazy or nebulous conception. It is projected upon the Law of Economic Determinism which says that "the thoughts and actions of men are determined by the manner in which they obtain their living"; and that psychology law which says that "similarities of experience cause similarities of thought and action." Therefore, the common method of living forced upon the proletariat by modern industrial development and methods, furnishes these common experiences which generate its common mind, inspire its common ideals, and emerge its common purpose and its common action.

The proletariat has no choice—it must proceed—the law of evolution is imperative. The miseries of a suffering humanity justify its every act and deed.

The proletariat, functioning at the machinery of modern production and gaining its living by group effort—team work—about the machines, cannot conceive of a society producing its living property in any other way. The machines are absolutely necessary to its existence in today's world, therefore it will carry the machines with it into the new society. Functioning at the machines—conscious group effort—the means of life in the new society and all the social institutions of the new order will be grouped about the machines and be colored by them. The machine method of production will determine the form of the new society, and human relationships (the great question of Happy Workmen) will be determined by the industrial method of wealth production.

The proletariat is essentially a democratic class and in its new society the ownership and control of the means of life must necessarily be democratic—to give an opportunity for ownership and control to all. The means of access to the machines and enjoyment of the full product of one's toil must be the base of life. Participation in production will make the worker a joint owner and administrator with his fellows, not only in the industry in which he works, but in all industries—in all the wealth producing activities of the race.

Compensation in the industries would necessarily be upon the basis of the "man-day"—the average production of an average man in an average day when working under average conditions and in those industries not an actual production of nature, such as "public service," etc., the man-day must prevail. There also (being based upon the average production of all the industries served) for the reason that no man could be induced to serve for less than that average—to do so being to confess himself inferior before nature and to be unable to serve for more. To be set up as a new slavery, which the moral sense of the new community could not endure.

Rights of inheritance would disappear with the right to hold private property in the lands, tools and machinery of production. The right to the individual child, which might be used for exploitation would pass to the collectivity at the death of the holder. Society would be the heir of the individual and, vice versa, the individuals would be the heirs of society. The right to freely function at the machines and to receive the full value of his toil would guarantee the worker a full competence. Rational human and industrial association would teach self control and promote initiative. In harmony with his environment the worker would be free and, being free, his best powers must manifest themselves in the highest degree.

Responsibility for the efficiency of the various industries would, at first, devolve upon the collectivities which operated them, but, since the lines of "co-operation in production" cross several (sometimes many) industries, there must, with the perfection of machinery, be a rapid growth toward the classification of all industries as portions of "public service," and when this merger shall be complete, responsibility for industry will be universal or social. "Governments," as now understood, will disappear—there being no sensible class to be held in subjection—but in its place will be an "administration of affairs" based upon universal economic and social equality. The present territorial representatives (industrially ignorant politicians) who are a necessary part of master class governments will also disappear, to be replaced by industrial representatives (engineers, chemists, educators, technical men, etc.), who will constitute an advisory council and direct the gathering of those industrial statistics that will be necessary in maintaining the economic adjustment of the new society.

Universal participation in production and in the benefits of industry—equality within the industries and equality of the industries—must necessarily result in a free and efficient society. Machine production, the social consciousness of humanity and the industrial form of social organization; these are the bases of the new society. These are the guarantees of the Industrial Democracy—an harmonious civilization, from which must spring a truly cultured race; and this, from the viewpoint of the proletariat, is the eminent purpose of the existence of man upon the planet Earth.

ABNER E. WOODRUFF, C. E.
P. I. N. I. S.

"THE WAR AFTER THE WAR"

Is It Another Means to Further Infringe Big Capital and Oppress the Working Class?

The capitalists of this country are busy filling the air with alarms concerning the awful condition of affairs that will confront "us" after the war. They say that Europe is being manufactured; that it will dump all of its surplus products on "us"; and that it will be that up in such trade alliances as will cut "us" off from commerce everywhere. To make matters worse, "we" are also found to be "utterly" without a English bottomed marine, and dependent on England for our food. And so "we" are "in for" it! "superabundance"; "unless we prepare for the war after the war."

Now all this has a familiar ring about it. If we recollect we have heard something similar during the Spanish-American war. Then it was "our manifest destiny" to become a world-power, by means of great combinations of capital, somewhat in the same way as it is now proposed to form in order to meet this new struggle for world supremacy. In fact, it looks somewhat as if this "war after the war" is really a device by which to make more successful the war of the ultra-capitalist on the other classes of this country, as in 1898. It is a means by which combinations of capital on an immense scale will be brought within the sanction of the law and thus be enabled to proceed, not only without governmental regulation and interference, but with governmental co-operation, both directly and indirectly, wherever possible. President Wilson, as the advocate of "The New Freedom," will find himself doing the work of the old plutocracy, his pre-emption of the law, and his "war after the war" will be the same token, the various conflicts of class interests scrapping the development of big capital will be once more in pronounced evidence.

Of course there is no choice for the capitalist in this country in world competition. Others lead; they must follow, as must the government in co-operation with their big combinations. But when they try not had such co-operation, despite the anti-trust legislation to prevent it. Now they will secure the alleged necessity of meeting competitive conditions created abroad (the "war after the war" is a device to prevent it). These are conditions as bad as they are painful? Are not certain salient facts either glossed over, or dashed out entirely? Have not all the shoddy and the high lights, at the same time, very much subdued?

No doubt, concentration, increased efficiency and output, woman and cheap labor, governmental co-operation, international trade alliances, discriminating tariffs, etc., are the rule in Europe just now. But so are devastation and destruction. Europe has lost the power of its manhood; its capitalist have been destroyed by the billion. Can its 150,000,000 dead, wounded and maimed compete with the 40,000,000 live workers of this country with success? And the lost killing of the war—can they prove as effective as that directed here during the last great battle? Europe, disabled, impoverished and in debt, to defeat the U. S. A., whole, sound, and rich to the bursting point, and on the high road to world domination? Really it begins to look as if "the war after the war" is a plain every-day boy-bo; meant, like all boy-bo, to frighten working class children to tendencies toward the ultra-capitalist pals and mamma.

Especially does this "war after the war" cry look questionable when the concentration, increased efficiency and output, woman and cheap labor, governmental co-operation, international trade alliances, tariff and anti-dumping regulations of the capitalist of this country are taken into consideration.

The newspapers have printed many columns regarding the big steel and iron, copper, coal and shipping combinations now being formed, all with the tacit approval of the Federal Government. They have also contained considerable information about the National Export Trade Council, which is already, without the aid of favorable legislation, an export association representing billions of capital. It is this body that, presided over by the president of the Steel Trust export corporation, is the prime factor in the movement to legalize "export support combinations." All the "war after the war" articles now common in this country are apparently inspired by it. Up to date, the federal administration shows no disposition to favor this policy. On the contrary, it has displayed an inability that must impede its one-time opponents and detractors in trust circles in a very favorable manner indeed. And, then the newspapers have also told us about the big investments in Canada, Russia, China, Mexico, South America, Cuba, Haiti, etc., etc., of the National City, Standard Oil, and other banks and corporations; investments that secure to the industrial class of this country a vast amount of

international trade—all with the approval and co-operation of the federal government, which, through its state and commerce departments, has facilitated and encouraged the movement. But the newspapers do not dilate at any great length on the decline of American dependence on British shipping, and the corresponding increase in New York, Japan, and other American shipping. (According to a Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce report, 268 vessels, with 20,547 gross tons were built in this country during the first ten months of the present calendar year.) And the newspapers also do not make much of the belief proclaimed in obtaining it. If we recollect we have heard something similar during the Spanish-American war. Then it was "our manifest destiny" to become a world-power, by means of great combinations of capital, somewhat in the same way as it is now proposed to form in order to meet this new struggle for world supremacy. In fact, it looks somewhat as if this "war after the war" is really a device by which to make more successful the war of the ultra-capitalist on the other classes of this country, as in 1898. It is a means by which combinations of capital on an immense scale will be brought within the sanction of the law and thus be enabled to proceed, not only without governmental regulation and interference, but with governmental co-operation, both directly and indirectly, wherever possible. President Wilson, as the advocate of "The New Freedom," will find himself doing the work of the old plutocracy, his pre-emption of the law, and his "war after the war" will be the same token, the various conflicts of class interests scrapping the development of big capital will be once more in pronounced evidence.

Of course there is no choice for the capitalist in this country in world competition. Others lead; they must follow, as must the government in co-operation with their big combinations. But when they try not had such co-operation, despite the anti-trust legislation to prevent it. Now they will secure the alleged necessity of meeting competitive conditions created abroad (the "war after the war" is a device to prevent it). These are conditions as bad as they are painful? Are not certain salient facts either glossed over, or dashed out entirely? Have not all the shoddy and the high lights, at the same time, very much subdued?

No doubt, concentration, increased efficiency and output, woman and cheap labor, governmental co-operation, international trade alliances, discriminating tariffs, etc., are the rule in Europe just now. But so are devastation and destruction. Europe has lost the power of its manhood; its capitalist have been destroyed by the billion. Can its 150,000,000 dead, wounded and maimed compete with the 40,000,000 live workers of this country with success? And the lost killing of the war—can they prove as effective as that directed here during the last great battle? Europe, disabled, impoverished and in debt, to defeat the U. S. A., whole, sound, and rich to the bursting point, and on the high road to world domination? Really it begins to look as if "the war after the war" is a plain every-day boy-bo; meant, like all boy-bo, to frighten working class children to tendencies toward the ultra-capitalist pals and mamma.

Especially does this "war after the war" cry look questionable when the concentration, increased efficiency and output, woman and cheap labor, governmental co-operation, international trade alliances, tariff and anti-dumping regulations of the capitalist of this country are taken into consideration.

The newspapers have printed many columns regarding the big steel and iron, copper, coal and shipping combinations now being formed, all with the tacit approval of the Federal Government. They have also contained considerable information about the National Export Trade Council, which is already, without the aid of favorable legislation, an export association representing billions of capital. It is this body that, presided over by the president of the Steel Trust export corporation, is the prime factor in the movement to legalize "export support combinations." All the "war after the war" articles now common in this country are apparently inspired by it. Up to date, the federal administration shows no disposition to favor this policy. On the contrary, it has displayed an inability that must impede its one-time opponents and detractors in trust circles in a very favorable manner indeed. And, then the newspapers have also told us about the big investments in Canada, Russia, China, Mexico, South America, Cuba, Haiti, etc., etc., of the National City, Standard Oil, and other banks and corporations; investments that secure to the industrial class of this country a vast amount of

A. W. O. Appoints Traveling Delegate

To Whom It May Concern:

Fellow Worker Ted Fraser, card No. 15744, a member of the Organizational Committee of the A. W. O., has been unanimously elected by the undersigned Organizational Committee to represent the workers of the States of Colorado, Arizona and California.

His duties in this capacity are as follows: That he shall be empowered to establish the Central Branch in the States of Colorado, Arizona and California, and to be empowered to establish the same in any other State of the United States, and to have charge of the publicity requisite in expanding our forces in the States of the West.

It is the desire of this committee, with the membership of local No. 459 that all information in regard to the agricultural industry of the above mentioned states be furnished our Fellow Worker Fraser, and that your hearty co-operation be given him in this capacity.

We are yours for co-operation and unity.

J. J. THORNE, Chairman.
G. J. BOHRG,
JAMES R. HLEY.

OUR NUMBER
361

