

# EXPOSURES OF CAPITALISTS IN COLORADO

## I. W. W. Correspondent Observes Some Typical Class Attitudes at Denver Investigations of Industrial Commission

(Special to Solidarity)  
Denver, Colo., Nov. 6  
In spite of the unusual chance offered by an exposure of capitalist power in Colorado by the workers of this city and state, it is with a feeling of almost sadness that a class-conscious worker sees so few of his fellows present at the sittings of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, especially when he remembers the almost unbounded indignation expressed throughout the country early in the present year.

Early each morning about 15 members of the I. W. W. wend their way to the Capitol to the senate chamber, and there also sit on a commission watching the passing in review of the powers of the state, and the economic forces the state represents. First comes Governor Ammons, who, by showing that the coal strike was carried on by organizations national in scope on both sides, proved his inability to deal with the situation. He also proved his contention of the I. W. W. that industry has no relation to geographical lines, and that labor must therefore organize along the lines of industry, and not by arbitrary districts, as in the case of the U. M. W. A. The governor advocated the passage of federal laws to handle the situation, which is to be a significant hint to the Mine Workers' officials present at the hearing, that to obtain control of the mines, they must also act as a unit in a National Industrial Union of Miners.

Ex-Senator Patterson asserted that a strike rested essentially on force and violence, and deprecated the use of that weapon by organized labor. Questioned by Com. Garretson of the Order Railway Conductors, in regard to his panacea of compulsory arbitration, the Senator had to admit that "a certain amount of coercion" was necessary behind all laws. Sure Senator, and the I. W. W. is organizing industrially, to assert that industrial force is the control of industry.

President Wellborn of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., and Oswald of the Victor American Fuel Co., typical bourgeoisie both, refer always to the coal miners in the possessive case, as "our men," or "our miners," thus denoting their ownership in the veins of the mines. They also enlarge with much display of benevolent unctuousness upon the benefits that their free laborers enjoy—hospitals, etc. and also of the fine club houses they are going to get, if they, their chaps, do not get blown up in another Primero explosion, the Primero being one of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.'s properties.

The humorist (unconscious) of the investigation is a Mr. Curtiss, a small coal operator, running again true to type, with all the ear-marks of the petit-bourgeois. Yes, he had a contract with the U. M. W. A., but did not benefit from same, but had submitted the necessary money to Garretson here, through questioning, got Curtiss to state that the miners should be disciplined by their officials in order to make union labor profitable to the boss. Curtiss could not understand why the big coal operators had no trouble in obtaining cars during times of good demand, while he failed in doing so. The I. W. W. would advise Curtiss to buy a bunch of railroads. He also thought that he would have to break his contract with the union and join the Coal Operators' Association. With eloquence he insisted that the interests of the small operator must be conserved, if the "great public" is to be fully protected in its rights.

The joke of the Commission was our future governor, Carlson, appointed by the C. F. & I. Co. For an hour he sat and talked of broken laws like a devout Christian telling beads, or Hindu rolling prayer-wheels. As a matter of fact the coal companies have laws every law they felt affected their business adversely, and WILL do so. The only laws that will benefit labor will be those enacted by industrially organized labor; enforced, not through violence, but by direct industrial action on the job. Looking towards that day, I am yours for the I. W. W.  
FRED OLIVER, Local 26

# SHAFER CASE—QUICK ACTION NEEDED

Once more the hired rope greasers of the capitalist class are busy. Now it is the life of Fellow Worker Shafter that is at stake. Again we are called to the defense.

In charging Fellow Worker Shafter with murder, the lick-spittles of Capital have virtually declared:

- 1st. That it is legal to rob a harvest hand.
- 2nd. That it is not a crime to kill an I. W. W. man.
- 3rd. That an I. W. W. man, after being robbed, has no right to disarm a highwayman.
- 4th. That any harvest hand can be robbed and killed and the law will protect the thief and make him star witness against the worker in court.
- 5th. That the best way to avoid trouble, after the harvest, is to mail your money—50 per cent. to the proper state and county officials and 50 per cent. to the highwayman operating in that district—and then shoot yourself.

As every man who ever worked in the harvest knows, there are two types of men who follow the ripening grain—the worker and the one who works the worker, i. e., the highwayman. After weeks and months of toil in the harvest, fields a small stake is made, not enough, though, to enable the worker to pay his fare to the larger cities. He, therefore, "beats it" back the way he came. On the road, at lone water tanks, the highwaymen operate and there hold up the returning harvesters. This has gone on for years without the interference of the state or county officials. Now the Shafter case. The train upon which Shafter and his fellow workers were traveling was side-tracked at Chelsea, Mont., and the walking of the standing cars and I. W. W. man recognized two men who had held him up a short time before.

(Continued On Page Four Cols. 1 and 2)

# STIRRING APPEAL FOR BUTTE MINERS

The following stirring appeal, sent to various labor bodies, by the Butte Mine Workers' Union, about rescues the earnest attention of every I. W. W. militant at the present time. Although stated almost to the limit with struggles of our own, we should try to do something if possible for this fighting bunch in Butte:

Butte, Mont., Dec. 8, 1914.  
Dear Sirs and Brothers:—We beg leave to solicit the attention of your esteemed body on a very urgent matter in the interest of justice and humanity.

It is not the usual procedure for the workers who find themselves in distress, to appeal to outside bodies for aid. But the great labor question is growing greater and broader, year by year, and it has become a question of concern to people in every walk of life. In connection with the above situation in this community we feel that those who have lived here and experienced every phase of the situation, are in a better position to judge, hence our reason for bringing out cause before you.

For many years the miners of this camp, representing the largest single group of workers on the Pacific slope, and upon whom rested the welfare of this community, have suffered every indignity at the hands of unscrupulous conflicting interests in this community. During the Clark, Heinze, and Amalgamated Copper war, many of our brothers were wilfully murdered underground. Stopes, drifts and crosscuts were blasted, killing and injuring many men. Hoses were filled with unslacked lime and a full head of compressed air turned on and it was blown in on miners in adjacent stopes. Old refuse of all kinds saturated with chemicals was placed at the foot of raises and set on fire to smother and suffocate the miners in stopes at the head of raises.

The miners protested from time to time, all to no avail. No one was arrested, no fine was prosecuted, no state militia was called in to stop the destruction of life and property. The conflict went on, the battle waxed hotter and hotter on the industrial and political fields. Stopes, drifts and crosscuts due to careless mining, caved in from time to time, killing and injuring many of our brother workers, and leaving widowed mothers and fatherless orphans to mourn their loss.

The honesty and integrity of union, city, county and state officials was bought and sold on the open market like so much pork and beans. With the influence of great wealthy union officials were corrupted by the companies. Company stock was bought in the wee small hours of the morning by union officials for the influence it would have on the outside world.

The game worked. Hundreds of innocent victims were stripped in every part of the world and the coffers of the Company swelled by many millions. An impenetrable ring, of the most unscrupulous aggregation of pilferers that ever scuttled any ship of union, county and company officials, was built up, against which the miners of the camp directed every decent parliamentary and persuasive measure without result.

The mines went deeper, conditions worse, cost of living increased, high tributes of from \$5 to \$7 per month were exacted without any protection from the organization to which the miners paid.

A day of reckoning had to come. That day came on the 13th of June, 1914. Thousands of miners, galling under the injustices of many years, in a spontaneous burst of social indignation revolted against the conditions under which they had been working for many years.

During the past few months many of our brother workers, upon whose bowed and broken forms rested the burden of the copper industry, and from whose gnarled and crippled hands had flowed hundreds of millions of wealth into the coffers of the monied hogs of New York, Boston and Paris, have been arrested and put in jail, and some have already been railroaded to the state penitentiary, in connection with the occurrences of that memorable day.

The methods employed to obtain this result are simply a repetition of what has taken place in other parts of the country, wherever labor and capital have clashed. The county attorney's office, prompted no doubt by the powers that be in this community, is not prosecuting, but persecuting. Many of our brothers are being arrested on trivial trumped-up charges with the point in view of taking them to an outside county, among those who are not familiar with all the various phases of the Butte situation to railroad them to long terms in the penitentiary. None of these brothers could possibly be held guilty of a crime in the general and strict understanding of that term. We define a criminal to be a moral pervert or anti-social being. No single individual could be held a criminal in connection with the Butte situation. It is the result of social, industrial or economic conditions for which no single individual could be justly held responsible.

Our brothers are but victims of circumstances—individuals of a large community, all of whom are equally responsible, if responsibility is to be placed, all of whom are equally guilty if there is any guilt; and it is wrong, unjust, an outrage, that individuals should be allowed to suffer for that which all are equally responsible.

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

# A SEASONABLE GIFT

Solidarity:  
As this is the season of "good cheer," and gift making, I want to know, what is the matter with giving Solidarity a gift in the shape of the remainder of that \$1,000 fund? Are there not 250 good I. W. W. men and women who will go on record as giving Solidarity a gift of \$1.00 each for Christmas? Here is my dollar, hustle! In the other 249!

A Merry Christmas to Solidarity!  
N. Y. City, JACK HOGAN.

# PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIALISM

## Paving Cutters of Vinalhaven, Maine, Give Clear and Cogent Reasons Why They Should be One Union Only In That Industry.

That the Industrial Union idea is gaining new ground daily is again proven by the following resolution, which we reprint from the "Paving Cutters Journal," Dec. 1914, the official organ of the Paving Cutters Union of the U. S. and Canada, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Resolved, by Branch Vinalhaven of the Paving Cutters' Union of the U. S. and Canada,  
That we begin a systematic agitation with the end in view of MERGING INTO ONE SINGLE INDUSTRIAL UNION ALL PAVING CUTTERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, the Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, and of all other Unions in the stone and quarrying industry, such as soft stone cutters, marble cutters, etc., thereafter adopting the name of the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, leaving only one local Union or branch in each locality.

In support of the above resolution we wish to present the following reasons:

1. The present, above mentioned Unions are all built on craft or trade lines, the securities between them being the difference in the tools we use. This sort of craft or trade Unionism has existed ever since the fact that production was until recent times organized and carried on along craft and trade lines. But the age of crafts and trades is about over. We are now living in the age of INDUSTRIALISM. The workers have nearly all been turned into unskilled workers, and production and distribution are organized along industrial lines. The owners of the national resources and the other means of production and distribution have also long ago abandoned craft organizations. They are now arrayed against us on industrial lines in the shape of syndicates and trusts. In our struggle for existence the workers are thus hampered by our old fashioned forms of organizations. We are unable to meet our organized employers on equal ground for LACK OF INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY.

All over the world the workers are now remodeling their organizations on industrial lines. The time is ripe for us to do the same, the sooner the better. Having thus stated the general principle upon which we demand the above resolution in our resolution, we wish to add a few more reasons why such a change is desirable and imperative.

2. Our present forms of organization are very expensive and wasteful. A large percentage of our hard earned money is being frittered away in the maintenance of national committees with rent and other expenses; five national committees with their expensive accounts; five national conventions with heavy traveling and other expenses; several separate official organs with printers' bills; several sets of organizers, local officers and stewards; several sets of national accounts; and, finally, several sets of local meetings with hall rents and incidental expenses.

By merging into one National Industrial Union of Stone and Quarry Workers, with common administration and finances, we could bring these numerous or administrative expenses, now amounting to many thousands in the aggregate every year, down to nearly one-third of the present sum. The money thus saved would be available for the education of our members in the principles of tactics of an up-to-date labor movement.

3. Furthermore, divided as we are, on craft lines, we lack the power and the resources that we would have by merging and uniting. We now make separate agreements and contracts which are allowed to tie us down for a number of years and which are consequently put us at cross purposes with one another, when in conflict with the employers. This state of affairs largely accounts for the fact that our average yearly earnings are kept below the level of constantly rising cost of living, all the while we are being speeded up to the very ends of human endurance and succumbing prematurely to the numerous dangers, ailments and diseases peculiar to our industry.

On the other hand, by presenting one united industrial front to our employers by means of ONE BIG UNION, we would cause this state of affairs to be changed and we would be able to dictate, through our organized power, the wages and the working conditions in keeping with our own wishes and our own welfare. There are no reasons why we should not take notice of the fact that through-

out the world the light is breaking upon the workers that we stand on the verge of the most stupendous transformation of the economic structure of society. The private ownership of the means of production and distribution is doomed by the force of natural laws. It is a question of time when the old economic structure which is based on the capitalist system shall collapse, all depending upon the efforts put forth by the workers through their own action. Production and distribution will then be taken over by the workers themselves through their own efforts. Millions of wage workers are already organized all over the world with this avowed purpose in view. It is a new order of things forcing itself upon us. We must not wait until the Union for Production and Distribution has become a historic mistake of the working class, nor should we shrink the responsibility of solving upon us. But, naturally, we can not, in the first instance, do this. We must RUN THE INDUSTRIES, unless we are organized on corresponding lines. Our present craft Unions will not do for the purpose. The one big industrial union we aim at must include one organized body of workers working in the industry. We stone and quarry workers at present fall short of this mark. Let us, therefore, speedily merge into one big industrial union, strong and inexpensive to administer, strong and easily managed. Our first step is to prepare to accept the glorious and important role which social evolution has destined for us. We must organize and run the industries, in the interest of the whole people instead of for the private interests of a few individuals. We shall realize the ever more POPULAR demand for "the full product of our toil" and take our proper place in the march forward to a higher social order—a new society.

In order to carry into effect our demand for one big industrial union, and our reorganization of our industry on these lines, we, the undersigned, make the following resolutions: 1. Moved, that Branch Vinalhaven send a copy of the above resolution to the Branches of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, the Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, and to the Paving Cutters' Union of the U. S. and Canada, with the request that it be republished in full in the official organs of our brother organizations. 2. Moved, that a similar copy be sent to the Branches of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, the Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, and to the Paving Cutters' Union of the U. S. and Canada, with the request that it be taken on for consideration by their Unions throughout the country. 3. Moved, that our delegate to our next national convention be instructed to introduce the above resolution to the convention and to make motions appropriate to its carrying out the same into effect. 4. Moved, that the columns of our official organ be opened for a thorough discussion of this important matter. 5. Moved, that we direct an earnest appeal to the Stone and Quarry Workers all over the world to take this matter up at the earliest possible date in order to secure thorough consideration of same, as well as speedy, uniform action. For the welfare of the working class. Yours fraternally, Signed by 71 members.

# OHIO MINERS NEED AID

(Special to Solidarity)  
Dillonvale, O., Dec. 9.  
Fellow workers and friends: As you are all well we are glad to hear of work for nine months to date and there are no more carrying hands. As the union has paid us only three dollars a week for the last two months we are in a very tight place. We are all well and have received about \$35 for 36 weeks. We may be able to understand the conditions which are preventing us from being paid for a number of years and which are consequently put us at cross purposes with one another, when in conflict with the employers. This state of affairs largely accounts for the fact that our average yearly earnings are kept below the level of constantly rising cost of living, all the while we are being speeded up to the very ends of human endurance and succumbing prematurely to the numerous dangers, ailments and diseases peculiar to our industry.

On the other hand, by presenting one united industrial front to our employers by means of ONE BIG UNION, we would cause this state of affairs to be changed and we would be able to dictate, through our organized power, the wages and the working conditions in keeping with our own wishes and our own welfare. There are no reasons why we should not take notice of the fact that through-

Send all presents, etc. to James Dolan, Box 247, Dillonvale, Ohio. Fellow Workers.

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FURUSETH'S "WATCHFUL WAITING" AND HIS WONDERFUL SEAMEN'S BILL

The "Coast Seamen's Journal" (A. F. of L.) of San Francisco, quotes the following from Art Young, in the Metropolitan Magazine:

WATCHFUL WAITING
Twenty years is a long time to wait, but to wait that long and not get it, is to say the least discouraging.

But, fortunately, it is not necessary for our rebel to end his investigation at this point. Let him, rather, pick up a copy of the "World's Work" for December, 1914, and read an article by Burton J. Hendrick, under the title, "An American Marine," which among other things throws an entirely side-light upon this self-same "Seamen's Bill."

the English language. American vessels in the Pacific employ Chinese crews; they are capable and industrious seamen, and inexpensive. All Mr. Schwerin's competitors on the Pacific use these same Chinese crews and pay Asiatic wages. In addition all receive governmental subsidies. For ten years, Mr. Schwerin's Pacific Mail has hardly made its operating expenses, and of course has paid no dividends.

To any one familiar with the history of American shipping, there are humorous aspects to this congressional curiosity, expressed in frequent investigations, as to why we have none. Congress need not necessarily begin its investigations at home. It might profitably study its own historic attitude toward American shipping. The legislation of no country contains anything more remarkable than the American navigation laws.

"It needs no soothsayer to prophesy what effects laws like these, and innumerable others, would have upon ships under the American flag. Plenty of American captains, who have sailed under them, bear abundant testimony. Especially valuable in this connection is Captain Robert Dollar, of the Dollar Line, out of San Francisco; Captain Dollar has ships sailing under both the American and the English flags and so can make practical comparisons.

This shows clearly enough that while Congress has been dallying with this seamen's bill for 20 years, it has been more than busy promoting the interests of the shipping trust, by its other navigation laws. That is, these laws, made exacting enough for American ships, do not apply to those of other nations; with the exception of the British, Dutch, German and other flags, and thereby escaped the operations of American laws in the navigation of their ships.

New Attitude Of Unemployed

In all large cities and industrial centers, the unemployed are receiving the solicitous consideration of the capitalists and agitators. Where formerly the unemployed were given scant consideration, in fact, were brutally clubbed and imprisoned, now all sorts of expedients are being devised for their relief.

But the attitude of the capitalists toward the unemployed is not the only new attitude of the unemployed toward the capitalists. There is also to be considered the new attitude of the unemployed toward the capitalists. This attitude is one of self-assertion and respect. It views the capitalists with well-founded suspicion, as a class who dole out charity in order to utilize the recipient more profitably and advantageously.

Wm. C. Owen, of "Land and Liberty," wants the revolutionists of the world to definitely fix the responsibility for starting the great war; and then dig into the guilty person or persons, and make them suffer for their sins.

The anarchist theorists make much nowadays of their dogma of "non-invasion." They insist that they are ready to fight to the last ditch against the "invader," but will not be guilty of invasion themselves. Quite a few of them, therefore, including Kropotkin, insist that since Germany appears as the "invader" in the present war, she should be driven back into her own boundaries and left to fight (though the anarchists do not mention this latter part of their argument).

Important Conference Brooklyn Progresses

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 9. To all Lithuanian, Polish and Russian Fellow Workers: The Lithuanian Branch, No. 2 of Local 192, I. W. W., is calling a meeting in Baltimore on the 26th and 27th of December, 1914. The purpose of this conference is to place an organizer in the field to line up foreign consuls.

The Des Moines I. W. W. local is booming, according to word from the secretary. The local is a great success. In setting one man to work, he has met the job, though One Big International Union of Marine Transport Workers. The folly of trying to drive the Chinese coolie off the ocean by an American "labor law" should now be apparent in view of the fact that such an attempt is only resulting in a further crack the other way around.

St. of... tradin... of the... floor... Mac... probler... other... Es... to st... to st... The... move... in... don... W... The... tion... only... than... ward... So... the... On... In... in... No... the... the... un... make... the... p... The... hard... tain... Colon... inter... pres... un... Labo... is... de... less... the... un... In... the... a... He... o... beg... the... emp... Cor... E... sta... for... men... York... has... treat... stat... un... of... union... Why... as... act... they... Or... as... of... he... The... B... high... de... by... is... in... will... dis... it... "pr... plo... The... ev... non... rat... and... that... in... few... few... the... the... str... The... be... Str... Sh... the... au... and... and... of... lea... the... fro... don... on... The... mil... for... bill... the... The... pro...

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NEWS AND VIEWS

"There is great rejoicing in Wall St. over the resumption of stock trading." The feelings of the rest of the country are not on record. It does not rejoice over a resumption of trading.

Mayor Mitchell of New York is wise. He says the unemployment problem is one of years. But the older it gets the worse it gets. And the unemployed cannot be expected to starve for years while it is being solved.

The proposed new industrial union movement will stimulate consideration of industrial unionism. And any such stimulation is bound to redound to the advantage of the I. W. W. It is industrial unionism.

The recent A. F. of L. convention would have been bad if it had only stood still. But it was worse than that. It took several steps backward, and undid the work of years. So says an exponent of "Big Six," the leading typographical union.

One thousand Protestant churches in New York city have decided to aid the unemployed during the coming winter. One "church invasion of the unemployed," evidently, is enough to make them see the necessity of riding the social storm rather than to be exposed to its merciless scourging.

The Rockefeller family Elbert Hubbard \$200 for his publications containing "educational matter on the Colorado coal strike." Of such "disinterested aspirations" are most aesthetic publications made. They are prostituted at ridiculously low figures.

See Wilson of the Department of Labor declares that his department doing all it can to bring "the jobless man to the manless job." As an inspiration to phrase-mongering the unemployed problem is being unscathed.

In New York city, the head of the municipal unemployed committee is also the head of the Steel Trust. He intends to apply European methods of unemployed relief. Why not begin by ending the unemployment of the workers, whether employed or unemployed, as carried on by his own corporation?

Every I. W. W. local in New York state should write to Jas. M. Lynch, Colorado coal strike, under the name of "J. W. Bulletin" of the Department of Labor. It contains a directory of all the trades unions in New York state. Another bulletin worth having is the November issue. It treats of international trade union statistics. Especially good is the list of independent unions, that is, unions not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Why is that, while they are shouting "prosperity is coming," such men as Judge Gary and Ralph Essey are active in unemployed relief? Have they no faith in their own beliefs? Or is that prosperity which they distain as to be a will-o'-the-wisp, unworthy of trust? The eminent gentlemen should square their conduct with their alleged convictions.

Bankruptcy is reaching into some high places. In New York city a big department store is seriously affected by the adverse holiday conditions. It is believed that after Christmas, it will close its doors. Are more such disasters known as the "industry"? It is because of this that men shout "prosperity" while active in unemployed relief?

Edison, ruined by fire, starting all over again at 67, with many patent monopolies to his credit, is an inspiration to every young, middle-aged and old-man! It should teach them that, when beginning life, to be sure, in order to succeed, that they have a few monopolies on which they can raise millions easily. If they haven't these, then it is proof positive, that they lack sobriety, truth, and that optimistic outlook on life and its struggles that are the attributes of real manhood and genius.

The United Shoe Workers have been enjoined from conducting a strike in the shops of the Brooklyn Shoe Manufacturers' Association. They should appeal to the Clayton Anti-Trust bill, which Gompers assures us is "the most fundamental and most comprehensive enactment of industrial freedom in the history of the world." Perhaps they will learn, if they do not already know it, that paper annunciations of industrial freedom, do not constitute real freedom; and that real freedom is a fact only when it exists in reality, not on paper.

The latest device of the American mine owners to secure a supply of labor for his program is to show that 70 billions of "our property" is exposed to the enemy on both coasts. The argument would be more effective if those 70 billions were really "our property." But, as our share there-

in is so small as to be impossible of even a microscopic detection of its existence, we refuse to entertain. Let the owners of that property pay and fight for its protection. The workers, having no property, are not interested.

When you see two workmen getting excited over the fact that Sec'y Bryan spends more time lecturing than at Washington, don't put it down to inherent cussedness or stupidity; but to a lack of I. W. W. education. When a man once learns that Bryan's work like most capitalists' work, is being done by highly paid and skilled subordinates, he ceases to care a damn whether Bryan, like his capitalist co-workers, is in Chattanooga, Washington, or the place that Sherman liked to war. Moral, spread I. W. W. literature.

There is an agitation going on in eastern cities for lower union wages. It is argued that lower union wages will stimulate production and thus relieve "the present deplorable condition of the laboring classes." Here is the way one writer puts it, in the New York World:

"The bricklayers work get \$6 a day, the hoisting engineers \$6, carpenters \$5, plasterers \$5.50, steam heating men \$5.50, plumbers \$5.50, and so on. These unions (for they are unions) will modify their agreements so that for the next year they will work for \$4 a day, you can readily see what a great saving this would mean. And the owner or builder would quickly figure out that if he builds now, and even has to carry the building for six months or a year, he could charge the rent against the construction and still be ahead. And why not?"

Having asked this question, why did not the writer ask others, to wit, since buildings under the new scheme, go up a year in advance, would employment for that year come in for the building trades workers? And what would be their prospects, with that year of idleness facing them, to get back their \$6 and \$5.50 a day?

Aside from the questions raised and suggested, the letter is significant of the wage-reducing used to which present conditions are being put.

Congress Attacking American Seamen

In connection with the editorial on page 8 of this issue, the following despatch to the New York Call, which came to our attention after the editorial was in type, will prove interesting reading:

Washington, Dec. 14.—The U. S. sailors will be placed in the exact class with the dodo this week if the Senate makes good on its plans to secure United States guards to enforce the terms of the injunction, which imported private guards—men of the lowest type. Feeling themselves secure in the protection of the United States men became brave. They paraded the highways with their guns; insulted the wives and daughters of the miners at night and pregnant women, we compelled them to nearby towns for protection.

There is a limit to what men will endure. Sometime the work will turn. The union men of the West are compelled to live on \$3 per week, many of them with large families, their homes threatened, their wives and daughters unafraid rebelled. The result was the burning of Bache's properties and the routing of the gunmen, as related by Comrade Debs.

Bache's next move was to bring suit against the miners' union. He is now in Federal court, including local, district and national officers, for twice the value of his property. He asks judgment for \$1,250,000 and the case will be heard in Federal court on January, 1915, before a judge intensely hostile to the union. On the same day this suit was filed, the funds of the union were seized. All the banks in Arkansas which held union funds were garnished, not excepting the old age pension and sick funds. The suffering this occasioned the sick, aged and helpless among the miners has doubtless been very gratifying to Bache.

The company of which Bache was President was declared bankrupt. He was appointed receiver, became an officer of the Federal Government. And those who thereafter might interfere in any way with his maneuvers might expect punishment. All crime no less than that of conspiracy against the government. All liberty the miners of this field enjoy, all that makes their hard and dangerous life endurable, they owe the union. And here we have the man who seeks to destroy that, who would reduce them to the lowest level, an officer of the government.

The Bache mines cannot be made ready for operation for at least three months. New buildings must be erected. The mines are full of water. Machinery must be purchased and extensive repair work done. Open shop operations cannot begin, much less prove successful and be profitable to other than the owners. There is no immediate danger of the open shop proving successful in Western Arkansas. And this accounts for the belief among many of us that the union men were not a party to the raid of last week when the boarding house in which were quartered eleven seabs and two strikers were burnt into ruins, and the occupants left very hurriedly. RESOURCEFUL and HEARTLESS. Bache, clothed with the authority of a Federal officer, needed not one of his troops. He could get them, as has been demonstrated, upon the provocation. He is as resourceful as a starfish. And is not accrediting him with too much ingenuity to say that the raid of last week was very likely his work. The union men at that time had no time to fight about what the future may bring cannot be guessed. The several days the troops have been here have been uneventful. Exchanges of friendships have been made between the soldiers and the union miners and strikers. It is reported that several of the soldiers were invited to attend a dance given in the town nearest their camp. We could face the future with better hopes, more assurances, could better lay our plans, if we could feel that we had only Bache with whom to contend. But there is no reason to believe this. Bache was bankrupt. Far and wide he was known as a man who could not be trusted. His name was refused credit by wholesale houses, his checks were turned down by banks. But since breaking with the union, Bache has plenty of money. The best at all times in the state has entered credit in his behalf. He, himself, lives in princely style, to say nothing of the expense of the army of gunmen, the army of guards, and other implements of his warfare.

for immigrants as it shall deem necessary for such vessels. "If the treaty is adopted it will mean the destruction of the plans for the creation of a United States merchant marine because it is impossible to have a merchant marine of this country without American seamen."

The Arkansas Struggle

By Freda Hogan Huntington, Ark., Nov. 20. The hills and valleys of Arkansas have been the subject of numerous bits of fiction and poetry and perhaps many city workers have thought about them as a beautiful retreat from the ceaseless, wearying struggle.

But now we find ourselves in the midst of a struggle so spectacular that United States troops are stationed in what is known as Hartford Valley and with them have come a coterie of magazine and newspaper writers, including the moving picture man and his camera.

HOW TROUBLE STARTED

The direct beginning of affairs which led to the sending of the troops was Franklin Bache's violation of his contract with the union his withdrawal from the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association, which embraces all the larger companies of the Southwest and which does business with the miners' union, and announcement that he would operate his mines on the open shop basis.

This was only a half surprise. It was not the first such announcement and attempt on the part of Bache. Of czar-like disposition he was always in trouble with the union. On the other hand, Bache stood high in the councils of the Operators' Association. He was one of a committee of nine which in 1910 outlined a steadily plotted warfare of five million dollars was contracted by the coal trust to destroy the United Mine Workers in the Southwest.

On May 6, 1914, through a drizzling rain, headed by a band, between fifteen hundred and two thousand people marched to a school house near the open shop mine, then the operation. Merchants as well as unionists, addressed the gathering. Business houses in the three nearest towns were closed and their representatives if not proprietors, their attendance at the meeting, which was meant as an orderly and peaceful protest against the purpose of Bache. A committee was sent to the superintendent, promising security for the employees the promise of the latter to unite with the union forces gained, and amid general rejoicing the crowd departed.

But through paid witnesses and by virtue of the unusual attitude of federal judges, Bache secured an injunction restraining anyone from interfering with the operation of his mines, under whatsoever conditions it pleased him to operate. "IMPORTS PRIVATE GUARDS" Unsuccessful in his attempts to secure United States guards to enforce the terms of the injunction, Bache imported private guards—men of the lowest type. Feeling themselves secure in the protection of the United States men became brave. They paraded the highways with their guns; insulted the wives and daughters of the miners at night and pregnant women, we compelled them to nearby towns for protection.

There is a limit to what men will endure. Sometime the work will turn. The union men of the West are compelled to live on \$3 per week, many of them with large families, their homes threatened, their wives and daughters unafraid rebelled. The result was the burning of Bache's properties and the routing of the gunmen, as related by Comrade Debs. Bache's next move was to bring suit against the miners' union. He is now in Federal court, including local, district and national officers, for twice the value of his property. He asks judgment for \$1,250,000 and the case will be heard in Federal court on January, 1915, before a judge intensely hostile to the union. On the same day this suit was filed, the funds of the union were seized. All the banks in Arkansas which held union funds were garnished, not excepting the old age pension and sick funds. The suffering this occasioned the sick, aged and helpless among the miners has doubtless been very gratifying to Bache.

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Two suppositions as to the source of the money used by Bache are current. Some believe that he has borrowed money from the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. This company would like to divert its funds from itself and at the same time extend its "persistent and unrelenting" cause of unionism to the Southwest, is urged. Another opinion is that this money is coming from the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association. When Bache broke with the Association he took them for \$40,000, charging the misappropriation of funds. The U. M. W. A. has since intervened in the suit and the testimony of the operators was that the money unaccounted for had been paid to bribe two men in the union ranks—Alex Hewart, of Kansas, and Fred W. Oklahoma. The nearest proof operator were vouchers given one coal producer by another. And at no time were they able to show where these men relinquished a single point for which they had contended, whether they wavered in the least from the aggressive, fighting stand which distinguished them in their organization. Throughout the hearing the association operators professed extreme friendliness for the union and deep regret that the unpleasant, alter facts had come to light. Yet W. D. Ryan, one time prominent official of the U. M. W. of A. and later commissioner for the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association, testified that he had been instructed by motion of the Association Executive Committee eighteen months before the hearing, "not to let F. W. White next." Again, no word was obtainable as to the progress of the committee in session at Kansas City for the purpose of negotiating the 1914-1916 working contract, until the destruction of the Bache properties. Then there was an immediate settlement.

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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 of 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 or of speculation, but a matter-of-fact, practical treatment of recent phases of the industrial, social and political life, as revealed by the great textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., and the trials of Etzer, Sloan and Crows growing out of them. Handsome, Full Cloth, Gold Stamped Binding, 120 Pages With 8 Page Illustrations. Price Per Copy 75c

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

One Big Union in The Textile Industry

By Ewald Kottgen ATTENTION! Printed in two colors, with illustrations. Price 5c; per hundred - \$3.50

Complete Stenographic Report

OF THE Eighth Annual Convention OF THE Industrial Workers OF THE World. Large volume, 100 pages, 10 x 13, Price \$1.00 a copy.

New I. W. W. Song Books

NOW Enlarged to 64 pages with all of the best old songs and many new ones. Special insert on Joe Hill case. 10c a copy; \$6.00 per hundred; \$8.00 a thousand.

Revolutionary Post Cards and Pictures

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

THESE cards 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.

By Vincent St. John 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., that can be sold at a profit. No more has been done about it. Were not the charges against Holt and Howat but for the purpose of dividing the ranks of the I. W. W. THE HARDSHIP TOO GREAT Bache alone, although backed by the government, is not a seriously menacing figure. What is to be feared are other and larger forces. In any event, the men and women of the section are a unit and will count no hardship nor sacrifice too great to preserve the union, and to crush the uncertainty and fear many are coming to turn their faces and aims to a better day.

This is not the first time the men of Hartford Valley have felt the strong arm of federal authority. In 1900 a democrat federal judge under a republican president blanketed the valley with a drastic injunction. This time it is a republican judge under a democrat president. But the injunctions are identical. The difference now is that the scab operator is a democrat officer and has troops to protect him.—Syndicated.

Address All Orders And Remittances To I. W. W. Publishing Bureau 112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

The New Unionism

By Andre Tridon

A CLEAR statement of the philosophy and practice of Socialism, its history and present status all over the world. Every member of the I. W. W. should have a copy of this book for his own information and to meet the assertions of others as to the status of industrial unionism in the different foreign countries. Endorsed and recommended by Tom Mann and other authorities of their respective countries as being historically correct. 200 Pages. Cloth \$1.10. Postage Prepaid. Paper 30c

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By Edward Mc Donalds A study of red dirt for harvest "stiffs" and city slaves. Price 5c; per hundred - \$2.50

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THE first four years of Solidarity, 308 issues in all, bound heavily in cloth covers. Very few left at \$10.00, carriage prepaid.

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A large I. W. W. pennant, 56" long by 14" wide, with the slogan "One Big Union" and emblem shown in three beautiful and durable colors. Price 5c each.

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SHAFTER CASE—QUICK ACTION NEEDED

(Continued From Page 1)

At this moment two more crooks were seen cleaning and loading their guns. Thinking it best the I. W. W. relieved the crooks of their guns. The I. W. W. men ordered them to hand over their guns and they refused and opened fire. A general fight followed. One I. W. W. man, Fellow Worker Hunt, a runner named Williams and a Civil Engineer, Mr. Gaintvalley, a non-combatant, were killed.

No one, except the "persecuting" attorney, charges that Shafter killed Mr. Gaintvalley. Not a witness stated that. Not even the witness for the state declares so much.

SHAFTER'S CRIME CONSISTS OF THE FACT THAT HE IS A MEMBER OF THE I. W. W. There is the case in brief. What are you going to do? Witnesses are needed. Anyone that was there at the time are requested to get into communication with Frederick Mains, attorney for the defense, 46 Merchants Building, 106 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. DO THIS AT ONCE, AS THE TRIAL IS NOT FAR DISTANT.

Money is needed to carry on the trial. Hold protest meetings. Send funds. A good legal defense must be made. This case means much to the workers of this section. IT MEANS MUCH TO YOU. GET BUSY! QUICK.

In the interests of ALL LABOR strike the long against further legalized murder. Send all funds to Secretary Shafter Defense Committee, 20 West Missouri Avenue, Kansas City.

Members of Committee: G. B. Spencer, Wm. Ford, John Burke, Arthur Rice, J. A. Macdonald. G. J. Bourg, Secretary-Treasurer, Shafter Defense Committee, to whom address all funds and communications.

STIRRING APPEAL FOR BUTTE MINERS

(Continued From Page 1)

Brothers, our organization has been compelled to fight a great moral, industrial and legal battle during the few months of its existence, and the drain on its financial resources has been great. Some of our monies are tied up in the defunct State Savings Bank, which leaves us handicapped, and we take this means of asking you to give us all financial aid possible to defend our brothers in jail.

Brothers, the needs of the moment are great. The time is very short in which to act, and we respectfully request that in the interest of justice you give this urgent matter your immediate and earnest attention, with as speedy a reply as possible.

We beg to remain yours sincerely: Geo. R. Tompkins, Jos. Shannon, Mike Sullivan, Wm. Stoddard, Defense Committee. Address all funds and communications to GEORGE R. TOMPKINS, Secretary, Defense Committee, 318 North Wyoming St., Butte, Mont., care Butte Mine Workers Headquarters.

CHEERFUL NOTE FROM JOE HILL

Salt Lake County Jail, Nov. 29. Editor Solidarity: I see in the "Sol" that you are going to issue another edition of the Song Book, and I made a few changes and corrections which I think will improve the book a little, which I am enclosing herewith.

I am well aware of the fact that the Sol is not a labor organization, but I will admit that songs are not necessary to a movement. But I think that our little Song Book is doing good work for the cause, and whenever I "ret the hunch" I intend to make some more foolish songs, although I realize that the class struggle is a very serious thing.

A pamphlet, no matter how good, is never read more than once, but a song is learned by heart and repeated over and over; and I maintain that if a person can put a few cold, common sense facts into a song, and dress them (the facts) up in a cloak of humor to take the dryness off of them, he will succeed in reaching a great number of workers who are too unintelligent or too indifferent to read a pamphlet or an editorial on economic science.

There is one thing that is very necessary in order to hold the old members and to get the would-be members interested in the class struggle, and that is entertainment. The rebels of Sweden have realized that fact, and they have their little blots out regularly every week. And on account of that fact they have succeeded in organizing the female workers more extensively than any other nation in the world. The female workers are sadly neglected in

A WORD FROM I. W. W. MEN BRING BUSS TO TIME

Nevada State Prison, Carson City, Nov. 30. (Special to Solidarity). Philadelphia, Dec. 11. The Longshoremen's branch of the Transport Workers' Union, I. W. W., had a three-hour strike a few weeks ago. A fellow worker named Daniel Jones was short-changed out of his money and made a kid for it, which made Meyle the stevedore, sore.

The Hawaiian American line ship, Nebraskan, came in to pier 34 and the foreman picked out Jones to work on the pier. Jones for me for the superintendent ordered Jones off the job; this was at 11:30 a. m., at 11:45 a. m. Agent Robert Chestnut was on the job and asked the men what they were going to do about it. The men marched up to the longshoremen's hall and voted to stay out until Jones was pulled out of the job.

The boys also marched up to pier way to pull out the men on another of Meyle's ships, a gulf liner. When they got there there were about 20 policemen on the job. Joseph Green, assistant financial secretary, Alonzo Richards the German seaman and the Hawaiian American line ship, Nebraskan, decided to notify the boys on the job, but decided to notify them when they knocked off for supper. Meyle had the telephone wires hot looking for scabs.

He telephoned to a home writers all the German seamen and boarding and the seamen went down, but decided to notify the boys on the job, but decided to notify them when they knocked off for supper. Meyle had the telephone wires hot looking for scabs.

At 3:30 p. m. Meyle sent over for the busman agent, Joseph Green, Jones could not get work some other place. He came over to tell the crowd that the big boss said; the crowd told him to tell the big boss that if Jones could get a job some other place, so could the men. Meyle replied that he was going to fight us in the court. He insisted at 4 p. m.

Score another victory for class solidarity and the union whose motto is "Solidarity is our strength." At 4 p. m. Meyle sent over for the busman agent, Joseph Green, Jones could not get work some other place. He came over to tell the crowd that the big boss said; the crowd told him to tell the big boss that if Jones could get a job some other place, so could the men. Meyle replied that he was going to fight us in the court. He insisted at 4 p. m.

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EIGHTH Special "Joe Hill Edition" OF I. W. W. SONG BOOK

This edition is of the same size and style as the former seventh edition. One additional song has been added to the total number, and there are several new songs by Ralph Chaplin and others. As the case of our fellow worker JOE HILL, who is the author of a great number of the songs in the book, comes up again in January, this edition will be known as the SPECIAL JOE HILL EDITION, and will have a newly printed insert explaining this copy of the songs. It is hoped that every local and member will do their utmost to dispose of as large a number of these songs as possible in this time, as they will be found a most effective means of securing publicity and a resulting victory in this case.

THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES THIS EDITION IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY

Singte Copy Ten Cents One Hundred \$1.00 One Thousand \$5.00 Carriage Prepaid. Send in your order without delay as back orders will be filled in order of date received.

The \$1,000 Fund

Total December 9th \$769.94 Typo 1.16 P. L. Rhoads 1.25 J. C. Wagner 1.00 C. L. Pflieger 1.00 Jack Hogan 1.00 Iva Schuster 1.00 Total December 10th \$774.39

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

To expedite the immediate movement of the Eight "Special Edition" of I. W. W. Songs we are offering one thousand copies at \$30.00 cash, carriage prepaid, on any order for this amount received before January 1st.

Circulation Statement

Previous issue reported 198 Subs going off 50 Subs going on 48 Loss for week 2 Total loss to date 205

NEW YORK LECTURES

Construction Workers' Local 147, of San Francisco, has moved headquarters from 2345 Seventeenth St. to the hall of the Marine Transport Workers at 3 Mission St. Address all communications to new place.—C. G. Anderson, Acting Sec'y.

"SOLIDARITET"

A SCANDINAVIAN I. W. W. PAPER Published by the Scandinavian branch of local No. 78, Seattle, will come out under New Year with first issue. OUR MOTTO: CLASS STRUGGLE. SOLIDARITY. INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM MEANS DIRECT ACTION.

BRING THE QUESTION BEFORE YOUR NEXT MEETING

Send in your at once to ED. MATSON, 561 East Thomas St., Seattle, Wash.

ROWAN AND BARRET

We want to again draw your attention to the plight in which our fellow workers, Rowan and Barret, are. As you no doubt remember, these two men are being held on a faked up charge of murder. Their trial will come off in this city, either in January or February next year. Funds to carry on their defense with are wanted quick.

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Throwaway Cards to Advertise Winter Hall Agitation

WAGE WORKERS of ST. LOUIS Organize into ONE BIG UNION Industrial Workers of the World Propaganda Meetings Every Thursday Evening at 8:00 O'clock Open Forum Hall 928 No. 27th St. Discussion follows conclusion of meetings EVERY WAGE WORKER WELCOME