



VOLUME SIX WHOLE No. 279.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, SATURDAY MAY 15, 1915.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

CATHOLICISM AND THE WAR

Missionaries In "Heathen" Countries Find Themselves Hard Pressed For Resources That Are Transferred to Christian Soldiers

"Echoes of the War" is the name of a little booklet published by The Society for the Propagation of the Faith. It tells of the misfortunes which the war has inflicted on Catholic missions and makes a plea for funds in their behalf. It also provides interesting news, from which an interesting moral may be drawn.

From the Philippines the Superior of the Sacred Heart missionaries reports: "Since the war the price of food stuffs and almost all necessities has increased 20 per cent. The great export trade of hemp has also diminished. To add to these misfortunes the past summer was an exceptionally dry one, and the harvest of maize, and the sweet potato crop, were much smaller than usual. The result is that the natives, never accustomed to provide for the future, are now in a state of great distress. Five mission posts in the diocese of Lipa have been abandoned.

From among the Indians of Chili, a Brooklyn priest engaged in missionary work writes: "There are five or six thousand homeless Indians camped near Iquique, Chili, who are literally without a roof to cover them. The Government and the religious communities feed them, and one of the priests says Mass for them on Sundays and feast days in the open air.

"We are in the great desert of Atacama. Nothing but sky and sand, but the province is extremely rich in nitrate. However, nearly all the mines are closed, with the exception of a few to whom the Government has lent money to keep open. Nitrate is selling below cost of production, with few buyers. Before the war, Germany took 60 per cent, and the other 40 per cent, went to France and England and the States. If the war continues, Chili, which has been hard hit, will be bankrupt; as five-sixths of the revenue of the Government is derived from a heavy export duty on nitrate and its by-products. There are many German steamers held up here having a full cargo of nitrate, as well as English and French banks, but they cannot leave port owing to the many warships off the coast.

"While the nitrate mines remain closed great misery will exist, and there is much need for assistance in this mission, remote as it is from the scenes of war.

The Bishop of Hakodadi, Japan, writes: "Our anxiety in regard to the future of our missions increases with the lengthening of the war, and we are suffering privations unknown to me since I came to Japan in 1879."

The Victor Apostle of Takou, Corea, declares: "Even in the depths of Asia we suffer not only in our hearts, but of sympathy for the victims of the terrible conflict, but because we see the ruin of our own work."

From China, the Victor Apostle of South Shantung writes: "Owing to the calamitous European war, we no longer receive help from Europe, and must throw ourselves on the generosity of our American brethren." While the Victor of West Honan declares: "The terrible war is such a devastating Europe will have disastrous consequences for the missions." To which Father McArdle of Che-Kiang adds: "Things are looking very gloomy."

India, no less than the Philippines, Chili, Japan and China, also feels the effects of the terrible European scourge. The Archbishop of Calcutta and Bombay join in declaring: "The dreadful war in Europe makes itself bitterly felt in the Catholic missions all over the world. The Indian missions, of which Calcutta and Bombay represent a considerable portion, are suffering acutely."

From Madras, the Rev. John Aelen, E. F. M., writes: "We were getting on so splendidly in British India until this war came. It is the greatest calamity possible. We may up close some of our institutions, as foodstuffs have gone up greatly in price. This will be particularly hard on the orphans. Not only must we refuse all new-comers, but we may find it hard to keep the present number. Let us hope and pray the conflict will soon be over."

From Ceylon, the Rev. E. Groussault, O. M. I., of Jaffna, writes: "A large number of our Indians who were employed by the tea and coconut growers are out of work, as these products have no means of being marketed. Moreover, a large part of the market to Germany, where, of course, there is no longer any market. Great misery is in store for these laborers until the end of the war, which, God grant, may come soon."

Africa joins with India and all their fellow-sufferers in lamenting the prevailing conditions. The Victor Apostle of the Gold Coast writes: "We are facing great difficulties during this dreadful warfare. A large number are asking for their daily bread; alas, there is nothing left in the box."

The Rev. John Meehan, C. S. S., writes from Gambia: "The natives here are beginning already to feel the effects of the war. They are unable to sell their crops as in past years. The chief product of Gambia consists of ground nuts, and the crop is exceptionally good, but there is no market in Europe this year."

The Rev. Fr. Burns, E. F. M., missionary in Upper Nile, British East Africa, writes: "All our supplies are practically cut off and we shall have difficulty in keeping afloat. Flour, rice and the more necessary articles of food have been seized by the government. Each European is given an allowance of half a pound of flour a day. Other goods have gone up two hundred per cent."

From Oceania come the same heart-rending tales of ruin.

(Continued On Page Four Cols. 1 and 2)

COLO. WORKERS HEAR E. G. FLYNN

Difference Between Craft And Industrial Union Action, Made Clear To Coal Miners.

(Special to Solidarity)

Denver, Colo., May 5. A fair-sized audience came to hear this most remarkable speaker at the East End Turner Hall, May 2, at 8 p. m. Miss Flynn's subject was: "War: Can Labor be Neutral?" It was treated as that subject has not been presented in Denver before. The audience was more than satisfied after she had concluded, for they believed it had been said that could be said on this extensive subject. Socialist Party members were conspicuous by their absence, evidently fearing that the economic truths uttered might be dangerous to their political sophistry. The meeting was a great lesson for political socialists.

Our audience was not as large as it might have been; this was mainly due to the conspiracy of silence maintained by the press of this city. Only one, the Express, gave us any announcement. Members on the Post staff who appeared fair and willing to place their service at our disposal, found that the Chamber of Commerce, which to a great extent controls all news in Denver and Colorado objected to any announcement of the meetings. Yet, after the meeting was over, a lengthy write-up of the speaker came out in the front column of this same Express. This only points out more clearly the pressing necessity of organized labor of the modern industrial type owning their own press.

A literature sale of \$5.50 and a collection was taken up to carry out the meeting at Louisville, Colo., in Louisville E. G. Flynn's banner subject and speech reached the miners' ears. And how appropriate: "Solidarity—Labor—To Freedom." The few who braved a bad night of rain and wind expressed their regret that the Louisville and Lafayette people did not know what a great lecture they had failed to hear. How powerful was her encouragement to the beaten miners. How the future of the great Paterson strike; its failure and then compared the spirit of the workers in the coal mines. How the silk workers went back after five months of strenuous fighting, well aware that all that could be done by the war strike had been done by the I. W. W. and that the cause of our fall was that spirit carried itself to the mills; how the strike on the job (as labor was planned) and carried on effectively until better conditions were obtained by the workers. Then she pictured the sad condition of the coal miners in the Louisville district. After years of fighting and suffering and hunger, they were defeated back, not to the mines as the union miners had listed, but to defeat and oblivion. Their good families, who had families trying to exist on a path of ground with a shack on it. All the while, under the direct contract system of the United Mine Workers the miners of Wyoming were working and supplying coal to the striking Colorado district.

Referring to the conviction of Executive Board member John Lawson of the I. W. W. A., who was convicted on the charge of a gunman at Forbes, Colo., during the strike, she showed the hands of Big Business behind the courts in this capitalist-ridden nation; if J. R. Lawson was guilty of murder, J. D. Rockefeller was guilty of a thousand murders. The necessity of workers rising as one man over the entire world was the outgrowth of this sentence was shown by the audience. She pointed to the attention of her audience the case of Ford and Suhr, Rangel and Cline and others. The power to save these men from life imprisonment was in the hands of the workers of the working class in such a manner that they can paralyze the production of the country and of the world if necessary. She urged them to regain confidence in their power, and to organize in the One Big Union, where no division of forces in struggles can exist. She pointed to the entire miners' organization, using A. F. of L. tactics, will surely be broken to pieces. Colorado today, Illinois tomorrow, etc. That their hope lies in organizing solidly in the new movement of labor, the I. W. W., where no contract system will be broken to pieces. They must grab on another; where no districts act alone, but the entire working class against the capitalist class. With such an organization there will be no I. W. W. no five years of strike and struggle, no power organizations—but Solidarity of the workers; Labor—To Freedom.

PAT NOONAN

SOME REFLECTIONS ON I. W. W. METHODS

Mistakes Of The Past. Present Situation Demands Concentration On Job Organization.

Never in the history of capitalism was discontent with existing conditions as rampant as it is at present. No did it affect all strata of society in the extent of these today. Common laborers, artisans, business men, artists, government officials, in other words representatives of all walks of life alike share in these a short time ago pronounced dangerous, the exponents of which were subjected to persecution not only on the part of the government itself, but society in general.

Since the fury of opposition which met all organizations advocating a fundamental change in society, has considerably abated, the question arises: Has the increase in membership of the I. W. W. kept pace with the decrease of prejudice towards the form of society the I. W. W. aims to inaugurate? as the I. W. W. first of all seeks to abolish capitalism, has the Industrial Workers of the World gained numerically in relation to the capitalist class? The question of society it sets out to destroy accelerated? Everyone who has followed the labor movement in the United States knows the answer to be negative, provided of course he is impartial enough to see things as they really are, regardless of the part he might have taken in that movement.

A frank acceptance of this view, to-wit: that our efforts have not brought the results expected, will greatly aid us in the immediate future. Having established the fact that our attempt to build up a powerful movement has met with failure (to argue otherwise in the face of existing conditions would be suicide) it behooves us to inquire into the causes of this apparent success.

As I have said above, conditions were favorable to our purpose—discontent, high cost of living, unemployment, the I. W. W. was a cause of our failure; yet we were unable to crystallize them in the form of an industrial union, and the result was that we are therefore internal rather than external.

An organization such as the Industrial Workers of the World consists of two distinct parts, namely: the philosophy, ideas and aims on Preamble, and the human element which undertakes to materialize its theories in practice.

The nature of the task confronting the I. W. W. makes it of necessity a two-fold one. Before industrial democracy can be established, capitalism must be destroyed, for the present economic masters would have no other way of retaining their power must first be broken. The destructive program of the I. W. W., therefore precedes the constructive program.

A labor union in its earlier stages is more apt to be on the defensive than on the offensive. It not only has to protect its workers from powerful, ever increasing encroachments of capitalism, which already is organized industrially, but has to recognize its very right to exist. Capitalism has never been slow to recognize its foes, and exerts all the pressure it is capable of, toward their extinction. And the pressure of the hands of the capitalists in industry is nothing short of tremendous, since they control all institutions in society such as the press, public schools, libraries, the army and navy, the police, charity organizations, etc. Capitalists have long recognized the value of the services the above institutions are able to render, and have shaped them in such a way that they are able to obtain the maximum of assistance.

In the face of such overwhelming odds it ought to be clear to the workers that their only hope lies in an industrial union of all the wage

TO ALL AUTOMOBILE WORKERS

Now Is The Time To Organize And Prepare To Get For Yourself Some Of The "Prosperity" Promised To Your Bosses.

Come, fellow workers, wake up and shake off the yoke of capitalistic oppression. Don't be a cowardly slave; be a man. Hold your head up; organize into the One Big Union of Automobile Workers, affiliated with the I. W. W. so we can get more time to ourselves, better homes to live in and more and better things to eat.

You and your class, the working class, produce all the wealth of the earth, and your capitalist masters enjoy it, while your wives and families go hungry and wear rags. Shame on you! Have you not had enough of long hours, low wages and industrial depression with thousands of your kind waiting outside the factory gates ready to take your jobs at any price the boss may offer them? Have you not been speeded up to the very limit of human endurance, while you stood in the stinking smoke for ten and eleven hours at a stretch for wages as low as 18 and 20 cents per hour? With no windows in the shop, it is like a prison cell.

Wake up, slaves, and shake off your chains. Now is the time to organize, so we can get an eight-hour day. That is the only way to solve the unemployed problem. Do not wait for some political skater to pass some law that you think may benefit you, or get you a shorter work-day; you must do that yourselves by organizing on the job and making your own laws in the union hall and enforcing them on the job.

You all know that the modern improved machinery of production has nearly done away with your former mechanical skill, and that thousands of your number are reduced to a level with the unskilled laborer with the pay about the same. Now, fellow workers, the European war will no doubt bring a long period of "good times" for the Automobile industry. At least, and you should not lose this opportunity to make the boss as come through with a good share of the spoils they are making on war orders.

Get busy now. Read SOLIDARITY, the official organ of the I. W. W., published in Cleveland. Subscription price, 25c for three months; 50c for six months, or \$1.00 per year. Read it and find out how other workers are getting together in different parts of the country.

The dues in this union are 50 cents per month, easily within reach of every wage worker, and there is no excuse for remaining outside. It would be well for us to state that no member's name or address will be put into the record books of the union, so you will be well protected from possible persecution by employers.

Hoping this leaflet will help to arouse the interest of all our fellow workers in the Automobile industries, we are

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
AUTOMOBILE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION, I. W. W.
For further information inquire at Room 301, Akers Building, 112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

notice of an indication of labor trouble, that they may be able to present a united front towards a common enemy. In their zeal to obtain propaganda for their ideas some members of the I. W. W., unfortunately, employed means obnoxious in the eyes of a great part of the working class, and have been instrumental in increasing the prejudices towards the I. W. W. Not infrequently some over-zealous agitator has resorted to destructive tactics to obtain a hearing for himself or some other member of the I. W. W. copy their form of organization from the American capitalist they cannot fail to have the most scientific labor union in existence. Instead of turning to Europe for inspiration, especially to France where capitalism never reached the development it accomplished in America, England or Germany, the Europeans have to learn from the United States if they desire to keep abreast with industrial development.

The ideas and principles originated by the I. W. W. are its exclusive property no longer; individuals, leagues, groups, even whole labor unions have appropriated a part of them quite independently of, in some cases even opposed to the I. W. W. The result has been a gross amount of factional fighting and misplaced energy. Each side, seeing only its own aspect of the question, has charged its opponents with stupidity, dishonesty or crookedness for not seeing their side while all concerned displayed an equal lack of tolerance, undermining not only their adversaries but their own cause as well as their side.

Nothing could be more pleasing to the capitalist than a spirit of antagonism between the different wings of the revolutionary labor movement as it lowers the fighting strength of their hereditary enemies and turns prospective converts to the class-conscious proletariat away in disgust. It would be well to observe that the fighting strength of the wage conflicting groups of capitalists drop their differences at a moment's

Much has been said and written about job organization. Some members of their contention they have cited the case of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk. As a matter of fact, the Canadian railway construction camps have amply demonstrated the value of job organization if carried on in a systematic

(Continued On Page Four)

SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
112 HAMILTON AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO



Under the Ownership and Supervision of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

B. H. WILLIAMS Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR \$1.00 THREE MONTHS .25
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ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, FEB. 12, 1915, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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What The Lusitania Did Not Carry Down

The one event occupying the front pages of every American newspaper the past week, was the sinking of the British-owned steamship, Lusitania, by a German submarine during the passenger boat's trip from New York to Liverpool. No single event of the war has attracted quite so much attention, or brought forth so much indignant comment from capitalist sources. The fact that some hundreds of thousands of workmen's soldiers lost their lives in a single battle in France last September, and that that record has apparently been equalled on several other occasions since, has not caused any apparent concern in that same quarter; the fact that large populations like those of Belgium and Poland have been reduced to starvation and beggary, does not seem to worry our masters to any extent, although they have taken advantage of the situation to advertise their "benevolence" through relief contributions and protests of "sympathy" while at the same time they were furnishing war loans and ammunition to continue the devastation. But when a bunch of their own class are sent to the bottom of the sea by a torpedo, their indignation bursts its bounds. When war is brought to their own thresholds, the parasites don't seem to like it very well. Judging by some of their comments, they would even be willing for more slaves—those of the United States—to risk their lives to avenge their master's loss.

"The Lusitania carried a cargo of arms and ammunition for the allies," say the Germans. That is very probable. "Passengers were warned beforehand that the ship would be torpedoed," they undoubtedly true. Then where is the "comeback" for the ship owners or the passengers who took the risk? There is none, that an impartial observer can see. Since these gentlemen declare war for workmen to fight, and seek with all their might to profit by them, why should a rebel get sentimental over the sinking of a million of their kind into the deepest depths of the ocean? Not that we think any rebels will get sentimental over the fate of the Lusitania, or, if a thousand Lusitanias with a million capitalists on board were to share the same fate. But there are a lot of simple minded slaves who will really lose sleep over this "disaster" to their beloved masters; who may even want to don soldiers' uniforms and go forth to help Great Britain and her allies avenge this "act of German barbarism." It is indeed regrettable that this dire event has "brought about" a great stimulation to recruiting in England. Possibly that is the reason it was allowed to be pulled off with such stage effects. At least it is said the British government made no effort to protect the Lusitania as she neared her entrance to Liverpool. Capitalists regard for human life has never been notably great. And in order to get the British workers, large numbers of whom seem indifferent to ordinary appeals to "patriotism," properly excited over the big scrap, British and other capitalists are even willing to spill a few of their own precious number into the sea.

This great war has brought out nothing new in capitalist "human nature." But, to those who have eyes to see, it has emphasized some salient capitalist traits, not the least of which is that brutal hypocrisy, that with the word "humanity" on its lips, would drag forth millions of slaves to the war shambles, in behalf of their masters' sacred profits. The Lusitania didn't carry down that hypocrisy with it. We may only hope that it may take many boatloads of torpedoed parasites to stimulate any considerable recruiting for purposes of revenge. Hail to the British workers, who are "slow to see their country's (masters') need." May their numbers increase in all the warring nations. To hell with war, nationality and capitalism! Let the workers of the world unite to send them there!

The Collapse Of Indirect Action

What's Indirect Action, anyway? For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with our terminology, let us again give definitions of "indirect action" and "direct action," as applied to the labor movement.

But first a couple of illustrations, to make the matter easier of understanding.

When, for instance, you want to produce electric light, you generally use a dynamo, driven by turbines or engines. If the dynamo is mounted on the crankshaft of the engine and revolves with it, you have an instance of DIRECT ACTION in mechanics. If the dynamo, on the other hand, is mounted as a separate machine on its own foundation, it will have to be driven by a belt thrown over the fly-wheel of the engine. This is an instance of INDIRECT ACTION in mechanics. The belt is the intermediary.

Taking again, an instance from every-day life: If you want a thing done; for instance, if you want to tell the boss to raise your wages, you can either do it yourself or you can have it done for you by somebody else, who acts as your representative. If you do it yourself, it is direct action. If you use a representative, it is indirect action.

And there is a good old saying: "If you want a thing done

right, go and do it yourself."

Turning now to the labor movement, we all agree that no movement deserves the name of labor movement, unless it has for its avowed aim the abolition of wage labor and the forming of a new society, based on economic equality.

In their tentative struggles toward that goal, the workers have experimented both with direct action and with indirect action. Now for the definitions.

INDIRECT ACTION in the labor movement is that form of action which consists in ELECTING LEADERS, or representatives, who are vested with the power to act for and in behalf of the workers, on the industrial or the political field.

DIRECT ACTION in the labor movement is that form of action which consists of the PERSONAL EFFORTS of the workers themselves, as individuals or as members of the organization. There is, consequently a world of difference between direct and indirect action.

In the case of indirect action the mass is relieved of nearly all duties and activities upon paying so much a month. They stay at home, entirely unconcerned, while their representatives pretend to fight their battles. Naturally the "struggle" will then tend to become a private affair between the labor leaders and our enemy.

Indirect action throws nearly all the activity of the labor movement into the legislative halls of the nations, into the lobbies, into the offices of the labor trade union or even into the private office of the employer, behind drawn curtains and guarded doors. Those are the main places where labor leaders "act."

Direct action, on the other hand, throws the activity of the labor movement into an entirely different place, on to entirely different ground. It throws the activity of the labor movement back to the place of production, to the mill, the shop, the field, which are the only places where the workers' personal efforts can come into play.

Indirect action is mainly arm-chair activity by someone else. Direct action is mainly job activity by yourself.

See the point, pal?

Having made clear the meaning of indirect action, let us bring home to our minds and record the complete collapse of indirect action.

The whole European labor movement, with few exceptions, was based on indirect action, the mass being voters and electors, the power being entrusted to a machine of leaders, same as in the A. F. of L. and in political socialism in this country. Direct action was advocated only by some of the French syndicalists, and by small groups of syndicalists in other countries. Direct actionists were vigorously denounced as "dividers" of the labor movement, as "revolutionary phrase mongers," as enemies of the "true labor movement." We warned the workers a thousand times, a million times, unto weariness, not to trust their fate into the hands of leaders. It was all in vain.

The leaders gave great promises. They, and they alone, could bring about better conditions and a new society, if only given a chance. The workers gave them a chance. They surrendered themselves so completely to their own servants that they were like a mass of helpless chicks without them. The machine of indirect action—the social party and the trade union machine—had grown to such proportions as to have won complete mastery over those it was supposed to serve. THE LABOR MOVEMENT HAD BECOME THE MACHINE OF LEADERS. THE MACHINE OF INDIRECT ACTION. Outside the machine there was nothing except masses who went by orders. They depended upon their leaders, their representatives, for help, for protection, against the exploiters. The machine of indirect action stood like a wall between them and the ruling class.

But oh! and alas! for their disillusionment. The war broke out.

The machine of indirect action, the protector, the saviour, was put to a test, and it failed miserably. The leaders needed only to give the word of a general strike against war, and it would have been obeyed cheerfully, throughout the world. But such action would have meant ruin to the political carriers of the leaders, as, in some cases, perhaps, danger to their lives.

Before the supreme test the self-styled saviour of the proletariat failed. He was unmasked as a charlatan, as a false Messiah. In fact, the false Messiah, political socialism, committed moral suicide when he endorsed the war.

Indirect action has completely collapsed, long ago on the industrial field, and now, with a thud, on the political field. Political socialism is morally dead. This moral death is the real death which precedes the visible disintegration. We may yet for some years hear of political socialism, but it is like the tree which has been broken by the storm. It may yet appear green for some time, but gradually, the leaves will wither and drop, the branches will begin to dry, and decay begin to work its way up the core.

The masses are now paying the gruesome penalty for their stubbornness, their cowardice, their indifference. Millions of them have already suffered death in the battlefield, but still they are being gadded and driven by their own leaders to murder—murder.

The false Messiah is trying to drown the memory of his treason in blood.

Will the masses be able to see the collapse of indirect action, so plain to us? Will they now understand the futility and danger of further experiments with indirect action?

Fellow Workers!

There is no use looking for a Messiah. Anyone claiming to be your emancipator is a fraud.

"The emancipation of the workers, must be the work of the workers themselves." It will only come as the result of their PERSONAL EFFORTS. Every body is his own saviour, his own Messiah, through the industrial union.

In other words: Direct action is the road to emancipation from wage slavery. JOHN SANDGREN

What Every Mother Should Know

By Margaret Sanger

This is another good book of which we have only a few copies. The author has taken a number of articles, beginning with flowers and leading on up to the human family in story form, so that the mother can show the process of reproduction in a simple manner that, although the child absorbs the knowledge, it does not realize that it has received any "sex" instruction. 60 pages. 50c postpaid.

The Immediate Future

A Dream
I dreamt that after serving long years in prison, I had come out into the so-called "free" world to find the I. W. W. a million strong.

The General Office was a center of activity. Besides the General Secretary, the Assistant General Secretary, General Organizer and Assistant General Organizer, there were employed about fifteen clerks, book-keepers and stenographers. A swell looking young lady was in charge of the Prisoners' Correspondence Bureau, an institution for the circulation of good books and literature among the members in state or federal prisons.

THE I. W. W. PRESS

Solidarity had out-appealed-to-reason the Appeal to Reason, in the circulation line—it had a circulation of almost 2,000,000. The Bureau of Foreign Language Publications, maintained a large printing plant, which was also the greatest labor news gathering center in the world, in New York City. The California locals published The Industrial Worker in English and Italian, in the city of San Francisco. The Southern Rebel, an independent industrial union paper, at New Orleans, had a large circulation among the Southern workers. The Machine Proletariat, an industrial union technical monthly, published by the Automobile Workers' Industrial Union at Detroit, Mich., was the only publication of its kind in the world.

PREPARING YOUTH TO MANAGE THE COMING INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY
The local unions were sending thousands of young students to the People's College at Fort Scott, Kansas, to take courses in technical training, public speaking, bookkeeping, etc., preparing them for the battle of today, and the future society.

THE STRIKERS' RELIEF BUREAU
The Strikers' Relief Bureau was maintained mostly for locked-out workers, as there were very few long-drawn-out strikes. A trained corps of clerks kept up correspondence with thousands of I. W. W. members and sympathizers. Four large warehouses were maintained, one in San Francisco, one in Chicago, one in New York City, and one in New Orleans. These were stocked with clothes, second-hand tents and non-perishable food stuffs, sent in by the Workers and their sympathizers, via parcels post, etc., and by motor trucks and steam boats owned by the Relief Bureau. A corps of signmen and telegraphers, with portable wireless telephone and telegraph outfits were maintained under the auspices of the Bureau.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNIONS
There were many National Industrial Unions. To cut down office expenses, all those with headquarters at the Atlantic Coast had their secretaries grouped in one central office in Boston, Mass. Those on the Pacific coast had their office in Seattle. The most powerful of them all was the Migratory and Seasonal Workers' Industrial Union, with headquarters in Kansas City. It had no chartered locals, but whenever seven or more members found themselves on a job, they automatically became a local union; when the job was done, the local broke up and the supplies were sent to the K. C. headquarters. This union was so powerful that the members hired out in groups, like the Japanese do in California; they elected their own foremen and timekeepers on the job; the timekeeper was generally the secretary of the I. W. W. job local.

Thus truly the germs of the New Society were developing. The headquarters in K. C. owned thousands of old U. S. army tents, cooking utensils, etc. These were shipped about the country when needed, but were always returned to K. C. and kept repaired and cleaned. The International Industrial Union of Marine Transport Workers had moved their headquarters to the Panama Canal, from where it kept in touch with the membership throughout the world, through its own mail system, independent of all capitalist governments.

The Industrial Workers of the World had become a great power; already the Italian Syndicalist Union had taken out a charter and had become a part of the I. W. W. While the A. F. of L. and many craft unions still existed, by means of inside and outside pressure they were dominated by the I. W. W. The Socialist Party was also greatly influenced by the I. W. W. The Socialist Party's Eight-Hour Day, had ordered all craft unions and socialist organizations to take part in the general strike.

Thus did I find that my imprisonment was not in vain. I had escaped a lot of the hard work of helping to build up the movement—and got out just in time to enjoy the blessings of the ONE BIG UNION. J. P.

The \$1,000 Fund

Total March 24th.	\$881.24
Bas	.75
E. W. Buckingham	1.00
E. W. Egan	.50
Joe Ward	.25
Geo W Icke	.25
F. C. Stumpff	1.00
E. De L.	1.00
E. D. C.	1.00
H. Gremmer	.40
Total May 12th.	\$887.54

The end of April shows that the month's receipts indicate some little improvement in the regular business of the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau. The total receipts for the month of April aggregated \$600.82, divided as follows:

Subscriptions	\$129.49
Bundles	176.49
Literature	208.22
Job Printing	80.00
Miscellaneous	4.15
Donations	6.50

Subs are about \$4 less than in March, but are still quite a bit above the average for many months previous. Literature and job printing also show substantial improvement, while bundles and donations are low.

We may hope for an increase in bundle receipts from now on with the opening of the summer advertising, and should the other departments keep up, we ought to be able to break even with our expenses.

PROVIDED (and here's the rub!) we were not handicapped with some pressing debts that have accumulated during the winter and spring slump. We need from two to three hundred dollars right away, to wipe the slate clean. If our supporters will only try to realize what it will mean for us to START JUNE WITH EVERYTHING PAID UP TO DATE, we hope the amount specified will be forthcoming right away.

THE THOUSAND-DOLLAR FUND is still short of the amount by more than \$100. Can we not get this amount and more in the next week? Dig up a dollar and send it in today. We need it to keep us from dragging through another summer of uncertainty into fall and winter still more uncertain. Help us to wipe out the deficit.

Watch Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing his subscription. If you find 279. That means your sub. expired last week, and you should renew it. THIS IS NUMBER 279

