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AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

SOLIDARITY

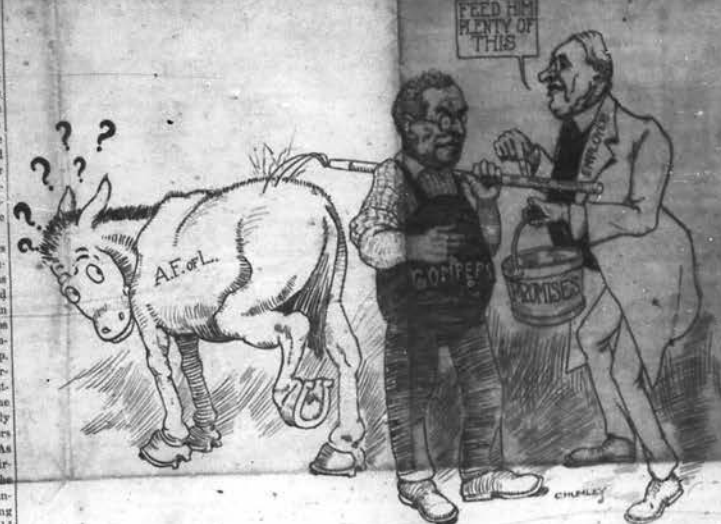
ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

WHOLE NO. 406—PRICE 5C. CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1917. SIX MONTHS 75 CENTS. \$1.50 PER YEAR

MEANING OF POSTAL LAW

The general campaign of suppression which has been inaugurated against the I. W. W. has taken a new turn. On the 15th inst. "Solidarity" received a notice in writing, stating that a copy of the paper would be sent to the Postmaster General in Washington at one o'clock on the 16th inst., showing why the second class mailing privileges of the paper should not be denied. The cause assigned is that "Solidarity" is not a "news-
 ...of general circulation, within the meaning of the law."
 ...This action of the postal authorities is not altogether unexpected, the members of the I. W. W. realizing that, as it was seen that the paper could be published while the officials were in jail, there would be some other steps taken to shut off all possibility of communication with the general membership.
 ...It was announced in the Chicago Herald on the 15th of this month that Postmaster General Burleson had made the statement that "there will be absolutely no trouble with pro-German newspapers in this country after thirty days."
 ...Every paper that does not extol the virtues of a pro-German class as "pro-German," the announcement could be taken as nothing more than a notice that soon there would be no real working class papers allowed the privilege of the second class rates.
 ...Attorney George F. Vanderveer of Seattle, who is at present in Chicago as the attorney for the defense in the cases of those indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, has gone to Washington to present the facts of the case to the Postmaster General. As any reply that is made must be in writing, there will be but little that an attorney can do, other than to see that the reply is properly presented.
 ...As long as the working class want the truth regarding working class conditions, and there is any possibility of sending the paper out, "Solidarity" will continue to be printed.
 ...Every one who desires to see a free press in the United States is urged by the acting Editor to at once make as effective a protest as possible. There is a possibility that this issue will be allowed to go thru, but unless the Postmaster General sees the matter in a different light than now seems likely, the paper will be unable to continue.
 ...Scores of papers have been denied the mails, and with the announcement that six cases are being acted on each day by the department, it seems likely that there will soon be no paper allowed, the use of the mails except those that support the present administration.

THE AWAKENING



MINERS DO NOT OBEY

The most significant feature of the industrial situation that has developed for some time is the strike of the coal miners of Illinois during the past week. The strike has been a spontaneous uprising of the men themselves against the unbearable conditions in the mines, and was a general withdrawal of the men at the time when it would be the most effective.
 ...So far as known all the U. S. W. officials have been frantically opposed to the strike, and have been doing their utmost to prevent it. It has been called a "secondary strike," because the miners have used their own judgment as to when to strike, and the demands they would make. This action is a radical departure from the action of the miners in the past, as heretofore they have been their suffering in the spring when there was but little demand for coal, and the companies generally had large supplies on hand.
 ...This strike has been called just at the time when it would bring the best results for the miners. Now is the time that coal is most urgently needed, and the miners have not waited for their officials to tell them what to do. These officials are resorting to all the old-time methods of driving the men back to work, and, in addition, are making threats of having the soldiers guard them as "industrial conscripts."
 ...The United States government has also taken a hand in the strike, and the Coal Commissioner of Illinois, Harry A. Garfield, has stated that the men must go back to work at once. A part of his statement is as follows: "If either the operators or the miners attempt to bring pressure upon me to reach a decision I shall postpone it and use whatever powers are necessary to compel the production of coal to meet the country's needs." As the operators are now and have been for some time taking an immense profit, and are not willing to have that profit disturbed, the warning can only be taken to refer to the miners themselves.
 ...The Chicago papers are stating that the lack of coal is very serious, and that there will be much suffering if the strike is allowed to continue. They are not saying anything about whether the miners can live decently on the wages the companies are paying.
 ...The various Chambers of Commerce and Employers' Chambers of Illinois are very insistent that mining shall be continued without interruption. One of the proposals made is that the government shall take over the mines and operate them as government industries. This is not proposed for the purpose of giving the miners the decent conditions they are demanding, but for the purpose of compelling the miners to continue work regardless of conditions and wages.

What Will Your Answer Be?

The time is now at hand when every member of our organization must show of what material he is built. We must show if we really have the rebel spirit, and if we mean to put it into action. We must show if there is red blood in our veins, we must show if we are ready and willing to stand by our class.
 ...Quite a number of our boys—members of our class—are now languishing in jail, only because they dared to be true to their Union. One Fellow Worker called the list of our imprisoned Rebels the Honor List. How true that really is, an honor to be a fighter, to be true to your class, to have the courage of your convictions, to face the whole world and say, "Yes, I am going to carry on the work of education and organization until my dying day." Of course such men and women are a menace to the master class, and must be put into confinement. For this, my Fellow Workers, our boys are in jail, and we—what are we doing to forward the movement and to see that each and every member now in jail gets a fair and just trial?
 ...Dollars are needed, and needed today. We must have them to carry on this fight. It behooves every member of the I. W. W., in conjunction with what help we can get from non-members who are nevertheless members of the working class, to tax themselves a dollar a week to liberate our prisoners of the Class War. Every Secretary throughout the country should make it his business to see to it that this money is collected freely and sent to the Defense Fund.
 ...Fellow Workers, we must take this matter up seriously, and act accordingly. It is not just our boys in jail for whom we are fighting, it is also our economic freedom. We must fight with all the strength we have, financially as well as morally. It is our only hope, and

Omaha Forms a Defense League

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—On the 4th we organized for vigorous action for the defense of those who have been imprisoned in the Class War. We have organized the Labor Defense League of Omaha, and have started a Five Dollar Defense Campaign for the defense of our imprisoned Fellow Workers. We expect a membership of two hundred or more.
 ...Now, Fellow Workers, is the time for you to act, for money alone is not going to get our Fellow Workers released. The propaganda of Industrial Freedom must be preached and practiced. Industrial power is what we want. Every member must reinforce his efforts to keep the organization intact, for at this time we are exulting showing Mr. Capitalist that we have no leaders.
 ...All secretaries and active members are jailed, but still the One Bir Union is growing all the time. Although our halls were closed and records taken, we are going better than ever. Halls are now reopened, and plenty of active workers are in them and not afraid to show their defiance. The oppressive and brutal methods employed are making thousands of Workers. It is starting the working class to thinking. Capitalism is finding the iron heel to crush out organization, but they will fail. The I. W. W. is, and always will be till we have gained industrial freedom for all.
 ...The Executive Committee of the Omaha Defense League are J. H. Mitchell, Chairman; J. J. Ratti, Secretary; Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, Mrs. H. Haller, F. J. Wagner and Louis Merkin.
 ...Now all together for the One Bir Union and Industrial Freedom.
 J. J. RATTI, Box 550.

A. W. I. U. Convention

The convention of A. W. I. U. No. 400 convened on Oct. 15, and adjourned on Oct. 17. About 150 members present. The convention sent Greetings to all I. W. W. members and all Class War Prisoners. Matt K. Fox was chairman of the proceedings and M. G. Bismann presiding Sec'y. C. W. Anderson was elected Sec'y-Treas., unanimously. Matt K. Fox, O. E. Gordon, M. Sapper, W. Frank, Jas. J. Smith, Louis Merkin and M. G. Bismann from the new Organization Committee. Absolute moral and financial support was pledged all Class War Prisoners. Matt K. Fox, \$500.00 as a first contribution was voted to the General Defense Committee. The vital necessity of intense agitation and organization, to the end that our membership will be so strong as to compel verdicts on all pending court cases favorable to the working class, was impressed on all those present and also on all the membership in general.
 C. W. ANDERSON.

Boost Defense Stamps

...Boost Defense Stamps.
 ...ANTHONY MARTIN.

OUT AFTER THREE MONTHS

SPOKANE, Wash.—Eighteen Fellow Workers were released from County Jail and Bull pen at Moscow, Idaho. The authorities marched the boys thru the streets to the depot where they were given tickets to Spokane. "Hold the Fort" and "Solidarity" were the songs chosen to impress the tax-payers that we were leaving. Our arms are still sore from the fact that the soldiers insisted on shaking hands with everyone of the "strikers" as they called us. Still held in County Jail under charge of Criminal Syndicalism are: Markov, Herd, Clifford, Hawkins and S. Hanson. Let each one of us make a special effort to open the prison doors for our Fellow Workers.
 Karl W. SONNTAG.

MASSACHUSETTS AIDS

BOSTON, Mass.—A state Defense Committee has been elected to collect funds for the Defense of our Fellow Workers in jail. An appeal for donations has been sent thru circulars also requesting all labor unions to appoint two delegates to confer with Central Committee for the purpose of concentration in order to save time and energy. A dance was held on the 25th of Sept., and proceeds to the amount of \$26.70 were turned over to the Defense Committee. Keep up the good work.
 ANTHONY MARTIN.

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

PUBLISHED ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD Under the ownership and supervision of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.

R. H. CHAPMAN, Managing Editor
J. W. WILSON, Acting Editor



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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters, 1001 West Madison St.
CHICAGO

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, General Secretary-Treasurer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

F. H. Little, Francis Miller, C. L. Lambert, Richard Reasler and William Wiechola

Entered as second class matter March 19, 1917, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879

The Merchants and Manufacturers are trying to devitalize the labor union movement by making strikes illegal. They are taking advantage of the present war situation, and hope to establish a precedent that a strike is a conspiracy. If you believe that labor has won, or may win higher wages and shorter hours by striking, then defend the principle by contributing to the defense.

The boys in jail will never be charged with "treason to the working class."

No, German money was not the cause of our fellow workers being arrested. But you may rest assured that there was plenty of American money involved.

Simply demanding justice isn't enough, it's the power behind the demand that counts.

For they're putting men in prison just for going out on strike.

How can I buy a "Liberty Bond," when I have not the price of a decent living?

The attorney general of New South Wales complained recently that some butcher workmen had reduced the "go-slow" policy to such a fine art that they did but four hours actual work a day. He does not say how the butcher liked it.

The cost of living has gone up 70 per cent. Wages have gone up 16 per cent. And this in a country where "Democracy is safe." What will happen when the whole world is made "Safe for Democracy"?

The work on the New Society, the Industrial Democracy, is being retarded by its enemies. It seems that the authorities had refused to issue a building permit. However the foundation is well laid and while the case is being fought in the court rooms, organization and construction work will go on just the same.

Every German Defense Stamp in your book means one more nail in the coffin for capitalism.

Shoe leather has more than doubled in price and shoes are now being made out of wood. The wooden shoes will be worn by the workers. Well, it's a good idea and we like it. Though it's no novelty to us.

The methods being used to crush the I. W. W. were used in Russia for years. Will they have the same result here?

Wall street is a regular hot-bed of patriotism.

Some of the craft union officials are saying—"We don't think that the workers should resort to strike during the period of the war." That's just it, they don't think.

L. S. CHUMLEY.

Involuntary Parasites

Clang, clang, a bell rang out, big iron doors slid back, the auto patrol wheeled up to the rear entrance of the Cook County Jail, nine of us, federal prisoners, piled out through a barred gate past the fumigator where clothes and mattresses are cleaned of vermin and disease.

Through another iron door which was noisily locked behind, we stood in the teething room of the prison, where thousands of culprits that enter this institution of capitalism are examined and decorated.

The guard removed the hand-cuffs from our wrists; we were placed in small detention cells. From a runner, we ordered and paid for our first meal in this jail; sandwiches, pie and coffee were the menu which were later, with the evening papers, slipped through the bars of the cells which were assigned to us.

Before we had the opportunity of eating our delayed supper, we filed out one at a time, seated before the clerk who took our names, were recorded athletes, agonists; these

replies have been a protection from the Sunday invasion of preachers and Salvation-army scouts.

After being carefully searched, receipts were made out for personal property taken, to be held until our release, then, to the shower baths with sopping towels and brown soap furnished. We put on our clothes without the process of fumigation.

This is the old jail: a room about 60 by 60 with a double row of cells four tiers high; our cells face the alley to the west. Cells are six by eight, about eight feet high with ceiling slightly sloping to the rear.

This cell is parlor, bedroom, dining room and lavatory all in one. Decorations black and white. That is—the interior is painted solid black on two walls, black half-way on the other two walls, the rest is white. Wash bowl, toilet, water pipe, small bench, a narrow double decked iron bunk, flat springs, straw-mattress, sheet and pillow case of rough material, blanket, two spoons and two tin cups constitute the furniture of our temporary homes, where we spend twenty hours out of every twenty four in involuntary idleness—parades—doing no more service for ourselves or society than the swell says, who roll around clubs or attend the functions at fashionable resorts. Our needs, limited to be sure, are attended by the "runner" a prisoner ordered to do this task, and his only recompense is small tips.

Twice a day we are permitted to congregate in the corridor of the ground floor. When we came, two men, both demented, arrested and jailed for "not registering, occupied cells in this corridor." One, a wild man captured in a cave, "somehow" in Illinois, had probably never heard of the war; the other presented the appearance of a hop-head, they were removed shortly after our arrival.

New arrivals:

There are now thirty-five fellow workers here. James at Slovick, Alex Cournois, John Panamer, Ed. Hamilton, Paul Pika, Manuel Rey, Norval G. Marshall, Peter Dalley, G. J. Bourg, C. L. Lambert, Carl Ahlsten, Pietro Nigra, Ragnar Johanson, Fred Nelson, Siegfried Stemberg, Archie Sinclair, Harrison Haight, Harrison George, J. H. Beyer, Peter L. Green, A. E. Soper and Chas. E. Bennett, the last four named are from Portland, Oregon. Report delegation from Spokane Tacoma, and Seattle twelve hours behind them.

The men imprisoned here are a splendid representative type of mankind, comprising many different nationalities and various industries, a typical I. W. W. crowd. Such a group of men one is proud to be associated with, healthy, industrious, clear eyed, all fighting for the principles so plainly set forth in the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, which proclaims the only kind of Democracy worth going to jail to advocate. We are still spreading the message.

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Or iron bars a cage."

This jail is a wireless station sending a rallying cry of Industrial Freedom around the world.

WM. D. HAYWOOD.

THE TASK WE ASSUME

The task that has been taken up by the Industrial Workers of the World is the greatest that has ever been taken up by any group of people in all history. It is nothing less than saving humanity and civilization from the result of the crimes of capitalism. In this task there can be no faltering, but we must go on to victory.

The industrial masters of the United States are not working for Freedom now any more than any master class of the past has sought to free the slaves on whose labor they lived. Present conditions are being used to completely enslave the workers of the country, and industrial conscription is being used to enslave the meek, while imprisonment is being used against those who protest.

One case in point is that of the arrest and jailing of members and officers of the I. W. W. because of their protest against conditions of slavery in the woods and metal mines of the West; another is that of the coal miners of Illinois who are threatened with "industrial conscription" in case they do not meekly go back to their slavery. The I. W. W. is outlawed and imprisoned because they have touched the profits of the lumber trust and the copper trust, while the miners are to be enslaved for the coal trusts of Illinois.

Against the industrial tyranny and wholesale slavery of a working class that has in the past called itself "free," there is but one force that is today working consciously for Freedom for all, and that is the force of the organized workers. The shouts of "Liberty" that are being made by the masters are only for the purpose of entrenching themselves against an awakened working class. If they can enslave the workers now by the cry of "national necessity," they will not relinquish their hold "after the war," or at any other time unless they are compelled to do so.

The only hope of Freedom in the United States rests with the organized workers who have a comprehensive program of saving civilization and making conditions of Freedom for all. The masters who are in control of industry may not want to see civilization overthrown, but they would rather that than to release the workers from the slavery on which they fatten.

The task that has been taken up by the Industrial Workers of the World is that of leading and directing the working class impulse of Freedom into channels that will make Freedom for all. If civilization and humanity are to be saved from the consequences of the acts of the industrial parasites who now control industry, there must be some conscious effort made in that direction, and the I. W. W. is the only organization that has a program for doing this work. Whether the organization will be allowed to work openly and consciously to that end will depend on the extent of tyranny and oppression the industrial masters can bring to bear, but more on the strength of our organization in meeting the attacks.

GLACIAL FORCE OF I. W. W.

There is little to be said for the I. W. W. by those who adhere to a morality of absolutes, under which things are either "right" or "wrong." In the I. W. W. animus there is much hatred and bitterness, mitigated by the enthusiasm and often by the heroism of the fanatical crusader. Their leaders are not normal men and women. They are either embittered by their personal experiences among the most oppressed and exploited of workers, or they are younger men and women with highly-developed sympathies and imaginations, so hypersensitive to the sufferings of the poor and the injustice of our economic regime that they have been driven into uncompromising and bitter warfare against society. They burn with indignation and revolt, and scorn the easy philosophy that permits others to wait complacently for the slow, tedious evolutionary process.

If we get away from the absolutes of "right" and "wrong" and view the I. W. W. as a social phenomenon, to be studied and appraised as the geologist would study glacial forces, we cannot withhold a tribute to its immense value as a factor in our striving toward industrial democracy. Their field has been that of the unskilled European immigrant laborer and the unskilled migratory laborer—men recruited either from the oppressed populations of Europe or from the expropriated American farm hands who have become our hobo class. There are millions of these, and they constitute our real labor problem.

Great industries are at present dependent for their operation on the maintenance of this army of homeless vagabonds,—industries that employ thousands of men for a few weeks in the year and then turn them off to shift for themselves in other fields. Their social status is about on a par with that of the immigrant factory operatives of New England, Pittsburgh, Chicago and the industrial suburbs of New York. There was no place for these in the trade union scheme, and for years they were utterly neglected, except for the occasional publication by some social worker of a survey showing the ravages of low wages, long hours, and exploitation by landlord and employer. Then came the I. W. W. The strike at Lawrence early in 1912 deserved to rank as one of the important histories of its decade. It stirred New England and all the East to its depths. It shocked the country into awareness. It made possible the first tentative, groping popular crusade for "social justice," which accompanied Roosevelt's campaign later in the year. And for this we must give most of the credit to the I. W. W. leaders and their methods. They are press agents par excellence. They are dramatic sense, and they staged the tragedy of the immigrant factory worker in master fashion. Part of their advertising methods consisted in the loud profession of hostility and contempt for church, state, and "middle class morality." There has been the violence of ideals. In performance, the I. W. W. is, in poker parlance, a flagrant "four-flusher." Almost any large strike engineered by the conservative trade unions produces more actual violence in a week than the I. W. W. commit in a year. But their talk has been all of violence and revolution. They are raiders, and the territory they occupy today is surrendered tomorrow. Their vale is almost entirely that of master publicity agents for conditions that are rotten and require the attention they attract. The workers who strike under their banner are victims of their zeal. Often wanting nothing more than a few cents increase in pay, they find themselves the target for all the public resentment stirred up by the revolutionary boasting of a handful of leaders. This is why employers intent on defeating collective bargaining sometimes welcome the advent of the I. W. W.

But there is no disputing the benefits that have flowed from exposure of rotten conditions, accomplished by means of I. W. W. flare-ups. In California the condition of the armies of migratory laborers that are such an important factor in the economic life of the Coast states has been revolutionized because of the I. W. W. strike in the Sacramento Valley hop fields in 1914. Dr. Garleton Parker, now professor of economics at the University of Washington and formerly

THE TRIAL OF THE I. W. W.

The most important labor trial held in the United States is the partial opinion of men who know, of great and famous trials there have been of individuals or of individual acts. The trials of the Chicago anarchists, the Molly Maguires, of the McNamara-Mooney, of the 74 I. W. W. all go into insignificance when compared with this, the trial not only of an organization but of labor.

For, whether organized labor will admit it or not, the whole labor movement of America is on trial. That the majority of American unionists have not advanced to the I. W. W. view, does not affect the case. Already—English, French, German, Italian, and of course Russian labor has become class-conscious. After all that its lieutenants have been largely instrumental in this country in perpetuating the "identical interests" myth in regard to the relations of capital and labor. And radical labor over the entire country and particularly in the West has become class-conscious, and restive under the conservative leadership of Gompers and his crowd.

The I. W. W. is being tried because it is class-conscious in wartime. It is class-conscious in wartime, because the silly charges of pro-Germanism and treason have dropped of their own weight. Their only purpose was to influence public opinion and bring upon the organization the anathemas of the righteous indignation of the "public."

The indictment against the organization by the government very clearly brings out the real status of the case. The purpose of the I. W. W. according to the indictment is to abolish the racial classes, and their representative political instrument, the government, by any means which will accomplish the end and to introduce industrial democracy thru the medium of the industrial union. That is the case against the I. W. W. simply put. Of course, the "crime" of abolishing the owning and ruling class and substituting thereof an industrial democracy can readily be seen. We would glad the government—conservative case and voluntarily dropped the charge of the organization being supported by German money, and being a pro-German institution.

If organized labor is conscious of its true interests, it will rally to the defense of the I. W. W.—and itself. It may not approve of the peculiar idea of sabotage and syndicalism as soundly taught by the more extreme members of that organization—that is immaterial. Labor is on trial.

It is of course not a life and death struggle. No decision of any jury could materially affect non-political organizations like the I. W. W. It has little to fear from the most summary action of the government, as persecution but adds to its numbers. But labor organized thru the A. F. of L. has much to fear. It works largely thru political channels and to have the primary rights of labor decided by the government would seriously affect its program. We believe that labor has by this time learned enough of the meaning of the word "solidarity" to drop its quarrels at a time like this and turn a united front toward the common enemy, the industrial autocracy of this country.—The Seattle Call.

Secretary of the California State Commission on Immigration and Housing, given-written and official testimony to this. Ford and Suhr, leaders in the revolt, are now serving life terms in San Quentin. The Western I. W. W. declares radically from his eastern counterpart. He is most apt to be of native descent and to belong to the hobo class. He is surprisingly well read and fluent in speech, and he is an intriguing agitator and propagandist. There are many of this type who show a debonaire cheerfulness as they go their vagabond way, intent on spreading the gospel of revolution. They count jail sentences as a matter of private detestations of policemen, arrested and feathered by irate men of property, subjected to the third degree by detectives, but no sooner are they out of one fight than they are back in the next.

The I. W. W. cannot expect to get out of jail in war time. But the tone of our prisons will not deteriorate because these rebel souls must be kept there.—The Public.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT

WE NE'ER FORGET

service, so called, must not, even outside of their prescribed duties, advocate anything opposed to that which is established, can simply but one thing—that all initiative which does not express itself directly in the interest of the existing order or system must be suppressed.

Moreover, such an attitude but serves to emphasize the fact, which the master class is not anxious to have emphasized, that all political, judicial, educational, religious, and other institutions are only the reflex or the mirror of the prevailing system of ownership in the resources and means of production.

The fact is, that whenever you take a stand for any new idea, you declare war upon the old. That is strictly in line with the law of the survival of the fittest.

When the abolitionists appeared, it was with a declaration of war against the legal institution of chattel slavery. The preliminary struggle was attended with much violence, finally ending in one of the bloodiest wars in history, a war which vindicated the abolitionists and outlawed their persecutors.

Finally, it is apparent to you what my position on these questions relating to the class struggle is. I am satisfied there is something better in store for the human race than that with which a majority of it is now afflicted.

I believe the root of trouble lies in industrial inequality, that the workers are the sufferers under that inequality, hence, are the only ones interested in the removal of it. The master class are enjoying all the good things of life now.

I believe that almost anyone who cares to think, can see that this case does not involve questions of justice, morality or merit. It is purely an incident illustrating the operation of the class struggle.

I have previously pointed out that in this struggle all political, religious, educational, and other institutions are made subservient to the interest of the ruling or master class for its perpetuation.

I have tried to do my best in the school room. I have worked for that which seemed best, and have at all times sought to make my work of the greatest service to the school and the community.

be a better teacher if I were to suppress this interest, and shut out the joy consequent upon a larger understanding of the problems of life? It seems to me that is a most illogical position to take.

I have formulated plans for increased efficiency in my line of work during the coming year. With the prospect of being transferred to a school offering greater opportunity and freedom for initiative, I feel that I can render service to the school the coming year that will be, at least, reasonably satisfactory.

Trusting you will try to see this matter from my point of view, as well as your own, I remain

Respectfully yours, O. J. ARNESS.

"Resignation" Asked. September 20, 1917.

Mr. O. J. Arness, The delay in receiving your communication has been very embarrassing to the Board and myself, and I believe that I had a right to conclude that you did not intend to submit the answers.

Very truly yours, B. B. JACKSON.

Refuses To Resign. 2911 Girard Av. N., Sept. 20, 1917.

Mr. B. B. Jackson, Supt. of Schools, Minneapolis.

In answer to your letter of this date, I have to say that I consider it inappropriate for me to "condemn" myself through the means of a resignation.

You take the position that my affiliation with the I. W. W. is prima facie evidence of unfitness for the work of public school teaching.

Would it not be quite as logical for me to contend that my attitude and procedure in the school room are influenced by my contact with the I. W. W., that is with the workers?

I believe that almost anyone who cares to think, can see that this case does not involve questions of justice, morality or merit. It is purely an incident illustrating the operation of the class struggle.

As a representative of the system, you have but to carry out its mandates, without asking my questions. If you did not, you too would lose your job.

Very truly yours, O. J. ARNESS.

WHERE IS GOURLAND?

While the Federal "Diaks" were out looking for one of the "dangerous" I. W. W. members, W. A. Gourland, they ran across Fellow Worker Norval G. Marlett, took him to the Cook County Jail and booked him as Gourland.

Don't Forget to Send in Job News.

GIBSON, Ind.—Yard men wanted \$2.50 per day 10 hrs. \$5.00 a week board, poor sleeping conditions everything included, bed-bugs, cockroaches and lice. Cost 15c to cash your time slip. Some job.

SOU CITY, Iowa.—Corn Picking will start about the 20th of October. Reports indicate a bumper crop, from 8 to 10c a bushel will be the prevailing price.

AGUSTA, Kans.—The Warren City Tank Co. at Carter Tank farm are hiring men for bull gang and other work at \$3.50 for eight hours; also work on this job for riveters, calkers, heaters, buckers, carpenters and roofers.

A rumor has been circulated that the oil fields are hostile but such is not the case; nobody is being bothered and it is perfectly safe to carry a red card when going to Oklahoma.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY, Cal.—Bean and rice growers are expecting an exceptionally good crop. Shortage of labor becoming acute. Wages low compared to the high cost of living.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The crew of the Milwaukee Lumber Co., at Alder Creek has gained the 8 hour day, wages \$3.50 low. This crew is over one hundred strong and donated \$253.75 for the defense of the Idaho cases.

Howard's camp at Alder Creek is also working 8 hours. Twelve men from this camp donated \$47.00 for the Idaho cases.

PHILCHUCK: Eleven miles from here all men walked out for the 8 hour day. Five white-livered seals remained. Wobblies know what action to take in their case. Nuf sed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Evidence that the Master Class is not overlooking any opportunity to strangle the Voice of Labor is not wanting here. Three more Fellow Workers were arrested here the first part of the week.

There has been a Defense Committee formed here in which all Branches of the O. B. U. are represented. Entertainment, dances and smokers are on the program so thick and fast that the slaves will almost forget that the bosses are trying to deprive them of the right to organize.

N. Y. Recruiting Union has moved to new and better headquarters located at 74th St., Marks Place New York City.

New York Recruiting has organized a local Defense Committee and wishes that all Organizations, Branches and persons, who desire to help in the Defense, should communicate with local Defense Committee I. W. W., 74th St., Marks Place and co-operate in the work of raising funds for the Defense and thereby avoid waste of time and energy.

L. A. Woodruff is in jail at Little Falls, Minn. Jail, 60 days. Anyone going that way 'drop and see him.

E. T. Webb will please communicate with his sister Mrs. Z. T. Cole, 595 Corley Ave., Beaumont, Texas.

James Russell 85 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal., would like to hear from Jack Fitzpatrick who talked with him on the "Kingfisher."

Henry Maland's camp at Inna, Wash. has granted the 8 hour day, but they are mostly scabers there according to reports. It is up to the wobblies to get on this and other such jobs and drive these scabs off and get some of the benefits derived out of the strike for themselves.

YALLACE, Idaho.—The Potlatch Lumber Co. with offices at Boville wants 1200 men for employment in the woods, the work to continue steadily through the winter. The company has launched a movement to secure laborers from the towns and cities of Idaho—laborers who usually are idle during the winter season.

SPOKANE—Apple picking is on in full blast in Wenatchee and Cashmere. Men none too plentiful. Wages: Pickers \$2.50 to \$3.00 and board yourself; sorters \$2.75 to \$3.50 and board; packers 4 1/2 to 6c and board and 5 to 7c and board yourself. Box makers \$1.00 a hundred. Teamsters \$2.50 to \$3.00 and board. General conditions better than in former years.

Spud digging 8c to 10c a sack and board. Plenty of work pulling and topping beets. Wages \$3 to \$4 and board yourself. The Japs raise most of the beets in this valley.

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HARVEST FESTIVAL IN MINNEAPOLIS A HUGE SUCCESS.

Gaiety reigned supreme for the entire evening at the third Annual Harvest Festival held at Western Ave. Hall, Minneapolis at the close of the A. W. I. U. No. 400 convention on Oct. 17. It made one's heart rejoice to watch the immense crowd gathering, as a happy family, to talk of the happenings of the past season, of the prospects for the coming year, to sing, dance, recitate and enjoy themselves like a group of children.

Cares and worries were cast aside for the time being, (one never would have thought that the majority present were subject to indictment for seditious conspiracy). First class music was furnished also, cigars, cigarettes and refreshments of all kinds. Our Fellow Workers in jail were not forgotten as the total proceeds of the collection were turned over to the Defense Committee, to the amount of \$106.45.

To Members of C. W. I. U. No. 573.

Mass Meeting to be held in Minneapolis on November 1. All members who can should make it a point to attend as matters of utmost importance will be discussed. Do not fail to be there.

WALTER PASEWALK, Sec'y-Treas. pro-tem

SPOKANE—Fellow Worker Geo. D. Bradley has resigned as Sec'y-Treas. and R. M. Burgin will act in that capacity until further notice. All remittances should be made to R. M. Burgin, Sec'y-Treas. pro-tem. Box 2217, Spokane, Wash.

JOHN NICHOLAS, Chairman, Dist. Org. Comm. A. W. I. U. No. 400.

James Russell 85 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal., would like to hear from Jack Fitzpatrick who talked with him on the "Kingfisher."

You shot Joe Hill, You killed, And stifled His voice of song that black November day. You had your way But stay, Your bloody work was all in vain, His deeds remain A lasting monument, And yet, Fear not, we'll pay our debt, We ne'er forget.

And Everett, The Verona's crimson deck Red-wet with the blood of Labor's sons, When reeking guns, Held in your murdering hands With fiery breath, Spat death, And five brave hearts were stilled, Think you they died for naught? Then think again, They shall not be forgot.

At dead of night, For cowards fear the light, You came in numbers, armed as if meet An angry mob, And silently, with murder in your hearts, Dragged from his home, A cripple, And Satan stood aghast As you went past, And felt himself outdone, Quicker through the night you stole For, by the gods, Within each yellow sun I swear Fear's icy clutch was felt, The fear of consequence, Hence, On you hastened with flying wheels You dragged Frank Little, And from a bridge you hanged him At early morn. In scorn The very sun refused to light, The fiendish sky—cast sun, no more! Ere you departed for your bloody pay, Yet stay, The fear you vainly stifled will return And burn Your coward hearts with damning flames When we shall pay the debt, We ne'er forget.

And now Within your prison walls, locked up In filthy cells Like earthy hells, You have behind your bars a few Of Labor's sons, Our brothers, who have dared, And shared Together, the fight against oppression And there they wait Their fate. Beware! Oh masters of the thinking slave! For Freedom's grave Is not within your brittle walls. It calls Forever to the rebel soul From pole to pole, A million hearts are there with him behind the bars From whence he sees the stars Of LIBERTY. Then come— We wait the issue, Proud Mammon, you are face to face with Labor, Your favor, We scorn, for we have powers unknown, The throne From which you rule the world Rests on our backs, We put you there, Take care, One day shall Labor know his might, And stand upright! To pay to you the debt, WE NE'ER FORGET!

DOUGLAS ROBSON.

It has been suggested that all members of A. W. I. U. No. 400 donate one day's wages towards the defense of the Fellow Workers in jail. Members in Chicago have already voted to do this.

What steps have been taken to start a local Defense Committee in your locality? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Boost Defense Stamps