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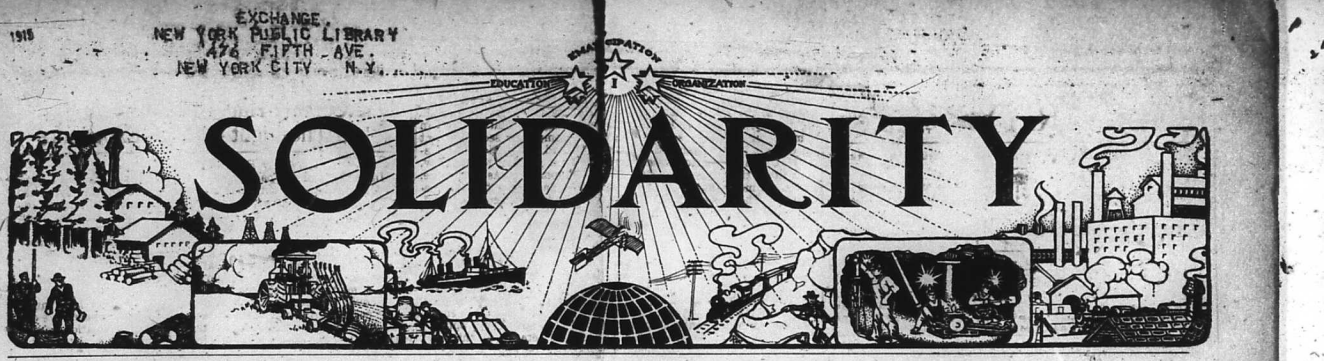

VOLUME SIX WHOLE No. 272. CLEVELAND, OHIO, SATURDAY MARCH 27, 1915. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEAR

THE SEAFARING WORKERS

Delusions Will Have to Be Done Away With, And Work Must Be Started With Determination And Earnestness.

Of all the rotten and corrupted conditions existing in the mins, mines, factories, camps and sweat shops, the acme of all the miseries can only be found in the particular branch of the Marine Transport Industry.

There is no pen, there is no language, that can really describe the hellish conditions and suffering of the men that make the sea a life calling. Their work to the present civilization is more important than any other line we can think of, as without the means of transporting men, merchandise, machines and other things through the oceans, and from one continent to another, we would have never developed the comfors enjoyed by manKind today.

The firemen, the coal-passers, the sailors, the cooks, the stewards and all the rest of the workers engaged on the ships, have to stand for so many abuses while they are at sea, that the only thing that they know of to drown their sorrows in, is to get drunk at the first chance they get when they come on shore.

One of the most peculiar things about the seafaring workers is, that they actually believe, that somebody, somewhere and somehow is going to do something for them. Some of them have completely lost hopes of ever making an improvement in their lot through an organization There is no argument or facts that will change their present attitude of mind. They say, "Do you think that you can do that? I don't believe it. If you can, all right, but you will have to show me. And if you show me first that it can be done, then I am ready to do business."

They don't seem to take into consideration, that the only way of bettering their conditions is for them to get active and do it, as the workers on the job are the only ones who have that power, and if they are not inclined to go after the goods, the goods will remain away from them just that long.

Some of them believe, that such things as the "Seamen's Bill," better known as the "SEAMEN'S BULL" is going to make the conditions of the seafaring men a paradise. You better wake up from your beautiful dream, because, your dream will never come true.

This state of apathy has developed since the Atlantic Coast strike of 1912, and which was lost through the failure of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association to make a common cause with the sailors and firemen, although they belonged to the same organization as the sailors did, the International Seamen's Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

It is no wonder that some of the men have lost hope entirely to get their conditions improved through organization.

It is true that the greatest defeats of organized labor were always caused by organized men, either in the particular industry organized in some other craft organization, or doing the same kind of work in some other locality, and furnishing the masters with everything they needed, even by working overtime, until their fellow workers were beaten into submission. We know that during longshoremen strikes, ships have been taken to other ports to be unloaded. To enumerate all of these incidents would take a longer article than you care to read.

During the switchmen's strike of 1909, a union locomotive engineer carried on the following conversation with a man not interested in the strike. "I hate to work with scabs." This man thinking that the engineer was in sympathy with the strikers, answered, "Why?" Answer, "Because the scabs don't understand signals and we can't make good time."

If that is the only reason that a union man can give for hating scabs, you can draw your own conclusion.

You might just as well make up your mind right now, that there is no one that will help you, and they couldn't do it if they wanted to. You have to help yourselves.

A law made by the ruling class, is never intended to benefit the subject class. That would be against their interests, and if you expect them to go against their interests, you are expecting the impossible.

You are the masters of your own destinies; you set the pace to the conditions that you want; you have to have convictions, and the courage to carry them out.

The whole proposition sums up to this. Do you want better conditions? If you do, you will have to fight for them.

Don't say, oh, I am all right, get the other fellow; but line up yourself before you can say that it is the other fellow's fault.

The program of the National Industrial Union of Marine Transport Workers is, to organize all the men engaged in the Marine Transport Industry into one compact organization known as the ONE BIG UNION, where a solid front can be put up to the masters in case of strikes, or lockouts. We want to be organized so that when we refuse to do work for some cause, the work will not be done by other workers, neither in that locality, nor in any other.

Every thinking worker will have to assist in this work of reorganizing this industry, as it was never organized before.

Be a builder and not a destroyer. Remember, that everything we enjoy today, the workers before our time fought very hard to get for themselves, and it was handed down to us in that way.

Let us not live in the history of the past, but let us make our own history of our time. Let the password be, INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY.

C. L. F.

THE METHODS OF COMSTOCK

("The Malthusian," London.)

In our last issue we gave an account of Mrs. Margaret Sanger's bold assault upon the iniquitous Comstock law in the United States by launching a hundred thousand copies of her practical pamphlet, "Family Limitation," clearly describing various contraceptive devices, in the teeth of a law imposing five years' imprisonment and a thousand pounds fine for each descriptive pamphlet sent through the post. Having been already summoned for her articles advocating birth control in the Woman Rebel, she had asked for an extension of time to prepare her case, and, as this was refused, she came to Europe to get further material for the purpose.

News has now come of a further development in the case, which throws a vivid light on the methods of Mr. Comstock and his myrmidons. Mrs. Sanger has told us that the whole of the preparation and distribution of this pamphlet was done by herself during the absence of her husband in Paris, and that she was careful not to tell him anything about it, in order that he should not be implicated in any way. On February 2nd she received a letter from Mr. Sanger, from which she has given us the following extracts:

EXTRACT FROM MR. W. SANGER'S LETTER, DATED Jan. 21st, 1915

The last three letters you sent to me were opened and resealed by the Post Office. The letters, as you know, were important, as they gave your plans most fully.

One of the terms you used in your letters is being used against me.

On December 18th, a party came to my studio and left his card. He claimed to be a Mr. Heller, and a seller of rubber goods, etc.

Not seeing me, he called the next day at 8 a. m., and said, "I am Mr. Heller." He said he had heard of your book, and that he was personally acquainted with you, and wanted one of the pamphlets, "Family Limitation." I told him that I had no pamphlets that I knew of; but thinking he was Mr. Heller of the Socialist Party and a comrade in the cause, and that he wanted it for his own personal use, finally, to get rid of him, I went to the library table in which were your English and French pamphlets and your own one "Family Limitation." I gave him the first one that I found.

I thought no more of it until the same man called again last Tuesday, January 19th, and wanted to know where your book could be bought. I told him the Store, in Grand Street.

A few minutes later a grey-haired, side-whiskered, six-foot creature presented himself, and said, "I am Mr. Comstock. I have a warrant for your arrest." He was followed by that man, Heller, bearing a search warrant.

He proceeded to search my studio and found two pamphlets. I had to submit to two searches, one my each of these creatures. I was taken to Yourkville Police Court.

Comstock said before we left the studio that I should be given every opportunity to prove my innocence,

(Continued On Page Four)

MORE PLANS FOR HARVEST ORGANIZATION

Minneapolis, Minn., March 3.

A special meeting was held today by Local 64, on harvest agitation, with Chas. Gray, chairman, and C. W. Anderson, recording secretary. The following matters were discussed and acted upon:

1. That Local 64 start its harvest agitation in southern Minnesota at Red Wing, Rochester, etc., and work west as grain ripens. That camp delegates and organizers get on the job and try to get new members.

2. That all locals bordering on the grain country co-operate in starting a National Industrial Union of Agricultural Workers and have a central point, for instance Omaha. All these locals should get large wall maps of all the states producing grain and food stuffs, so that all members bound for the harvest fields can get a clear view of how the land lies, main line and railroad branches, important towns, etc. That locals get rough estimates of men needed in towns and districts. Also find out the conditions and wages that have prevailed in the past and send in communications to locals as to the present wages and conditions. Camp delegates and organizers to send in all funds collected for initiation and dues and new members to the nearest local in the district in which he is working. All organizers and delegates to communicate with nearest local at least once a week as to progress made, etc. A member coming into a local well recommended and not a member of said local, be given credentials.

3. That a delegate pick out a district in which to work, stay there and also get on job if possible to better conditions, etc.

4. A suggestion that members stay away from jungles and get on the job, as that is the only place to get anything.

5. That the I. W. W. inaugurate a secret information system, and members keep themselves in secrecy, not letting farmers know that they are I. W. W.'s until the time is ripe. Watch for the government spies and stools on the job and in jungles, as next fall will see more of them than ever before. They may want to keep tabs on and get descriptions of all our members. Keep tab on all employment sharks both private and federal. Play them at their own game. That all members discard their buttons and have secret emblems or signs to know each other by. Each local could if they wanted to, have their own emblem or password. Also get records of employment sharks as to how many men he is going to ship to certain districts. Ship out with him to the job and it will be a quicker way of getting to a certain district without much difficulty and suffering. Take advantage of the cheap rates, etc. When a delegate or member ships out with the employmen shark and finds more men than jobs immediately notify local at shipping point, so as to stop the overflow.

6. A question asked: Shall we patronize the employment shark and the federal bureau? We suggest using them both to gain our ends.

7. That we concentrate our forces in Oklahoma, get job control and work our way thus north as the grain continues to ripen. Organize and agitate to our utmost ability. That members should avoid jealousy between the different locals and combine our forces in harmony with one aim, "Get all you can out of Mr. Farmer." And make the farmer realize that he has more in common with the worker than the commercial club or chamber of commerce. Also hint to him to quit hiring men through employment bureaus.

8. Another suggestion, that we concentrate forces in Kansas on the job. The old stiffs usually stay away from Kansas, as it is too hot for them and it is mostly young blood that goes to Kansas. There is free speech in Hoisington.

9. That members try to make a stake for themselves and not be the goat for the scissorbill.

10. That we consider ourselves an efficient system of organization. Get data, etc., and communicate to the nearest local as to how good the crops are in certain districts, and where they are best that we concentrate our forces there, get on the job and stay there to better the wages and conditions to the highest possible point. Impress this fact on the small town homeguard, the scissorbill and the suit case stiff, that the I. W. W. is capable of perfect organization for job control and the better things of life. Stay on the job for the good condition if we get them and keep them for ourselves if the suit case stiff won't listen. Avoid trouble if possible, so that others won't reap the benefits of our agitation, as has been done in many instances in the past.

11. It is up to every member to agitate on the job. Go out and take in the shocking of the grain (which many workers hate to do), and raise the harvesting wages and conditions to the highest and best possible point.

Continued On Page Four

HONKS FROM THE CITY OF AUTOMOBILES

"More Daylight" is again the cry raised by some politicians. To get it they propose to adopt Eastern in place of Standard time. Monkeying with the clock will not give the workers more daylight, but a union able to enforce a shorter workday on the job will do the trick. More daylight via a shorter workday, is our slogan.

A barometer, hardly ever mentioned, to indicate industrial activity, is an overall factory. One of the largest here in Detroit, the first time since its establishment, laid off many of its girls last year. Just now it is said this factory will have to close up as soon as the stock on hand is used up, on account of not being able to import dye stuffs from Germany. White overalls may be the result.

Polish workers are again coming to our hall. An I. W. W. local among them is expected soon.

Local 16 has arranged for a Gurley Flynn meeting for April 15th. Instead of holding it in the same halls where most radical meetings are held, we try a new experiment and will hold it in G. A. R. hall. Readers of Solidarity take notice. Come and get tickets and advertising. Let everybody be doing it.

It's in the air—everywhere. What? I. W. W. agitation. While in a moving picture show the other night, one man to my right and another to my left, were each trying to give me some I. W. W. dope by way of commenting on the war pictures.

The Italian I. W. W. Propaganda League is doing good work. Fellow Worker Gerunzo, also a member of Local 16, is the moving spirit and keeps the boys on the move all right. Educational meetings, also entertainments, are very well attended. The hall is being fixed up, a stage built—it will be a fine I. W. W. hall. Gervassi's little hand press is kept hot all the time getting out I. W. W. dope.

A strike of nursery workers in Monroe, Mich., was exploited by the I. W. W. The appearance of our boys was responsible for the company's giving in. It was scared.

The unemployed have a church on Detroit's main drag in a hotel flop. We call it the I. W. W. church.

Old timers of Local 16, sometimes discouraged by the apparent apathy of the workers in general and the lack of "do" among I. W. W. members in particular in hard times, got a surprise at our last meeting. After paying current expenses, no money was at hand to pay for 5,000 of the "Unemployed" leaflet. Pass the hat, was suggested. Before a hat was secured, two greenbacks were passed to the secretary; then halves, quarters, nickels, dimes from members and unemployed who always attend our business meetings en masse, came flying on to the table—$8.10 in just the time it takes to pick up and count the coin. Men that just sarted to work are joining the I. W. W., paying dues, and contributing money for Solidarity to be distributed and for the issuing of leaflets. Good for the doers. Local 16 will be on the job with more force and energy than ever before. Old timers, there is no better way of inculcating the spirit of "do" than by example. "Do" besides talk, and "do it first."

Detroit wants an organizer. We can't pay regular wages at the start, but as the boys express it, they will stand behind the organizer with some money to pay his way. We want a fellow worker who is able to talk shop and I. W. W. unionism to workers at factory gates. No side issues—just revolutionary industrial unionism. We want no free speech fight instigators. This local is free from disrupters, hairsplitters and spittoon philosophers. Here is a good bunch that want to see the local grow in membership. It will co-operate with any good man. Conditions are good for such here that an agitator from the outside will be of great value to the ones on the inside. If interested and willing to make a try, write to the secretary about it, at 342 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

IGNATZ.

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Watch Your Number

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THIS IS NUMBER . . . 272

DETROIT UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE

Shows Quite a Record of Achievements During the Past Winter.

(Special to Solidarity)

Detroit, Mich., March 19.

The doings of unemployed leagues and movements of various characters and descriptions have been reported throughout the country this winter. None of them, I dare say, has accomplished the same results that the movement in Detroit has accomplished in its three months of existence. A brief history of its activities will perhaps not be amiss at this time.

On Christmas eve, Fellow Worker Jack Leheney and a couple local boys got together in our hall to discuss the means and methods of carrying on an unemployed agitation for the winter. (Up to this time the Detroit locals had done nothing of importance.) As a result of this meeting a couple fellow workers were despatched to an anarchist hall, which took place the same night, to make an appeal for funds to start an unemployed movement. A collection was taken up, and with the proceeds we bought a stove for our "kitchen." Literature, announcing that an Unemployed League had been started, was distributed at the employment offices and factory gates. That was the starting of what developed into the movement which has had the A. F. of L., the police department, the city fathers, the Socialist Party, the Socilaist Labor Party, and the churches in hot water ever since.

The movement was first launched as an I. W. W. league, but we almost immediately decided upon another course and withdrew from that organization, making an independent movement of it. We recognized the fact that men value more that which they strive for, than that which is given them. We planned and worked accordingly.

The first thing we found necessary to do was to put the Detroit Federation of Labor on record as being the tribe of reactionary, aristocratic labor skates they are. This was easily accomplished by accepting the offer of their executive board to affiliate with them. They could not make good their promise to charter the League as an "Unskilled Laborers' Union," and so were forced to fall into their own trap.

Next in order came the police department. It was shown up to be the brutal, and uncompromising tool of the capitalist class when we attempted to hold a parade and mass meeting on Feb. 12. The membership of the force, both mounted and foot, were ordered out, armed with riot clubs, and tools to club and beat the paraders "until blood flowed in torrents" if necessary to break up the demonstration.

The city fathers were next on the list. They were forced to the carpet of exposure in denying us the permit to hold a tag day. They said it would not be necessary, as a soup-house (the first in the history of Detroit since '96) would soon be opened. This was done jointly by the city, the police department and a "Club," which donated $1000 per week. This, of course, was done to stop our solicitation for funds, and the open advertising and sympathy we were getting through the "cap. press." We forced them to it.

The action of the S. P. and S. L. P. at the time of the projected parade, in threatening to withdraw from the conference if the mandates of the "authorities" were not adhered to, put the kibosh on them. Their particular "ballot box" philosophy was shown up for what it is worth, and those organizations were openly repudiated.

All the churches, except the Unitarian, were also brought to the light of working class censorship by their refusal to aid the movement. The utter lack of "Christianity" displayed by the "Christian churches" was marvelous. A few Unitarian church members who controlled the leasing of an old, dilapidated church, turned it over to the league for sleeping quarters, with the instructions that "no meetings are to be held in it." (A few (?) have been held, however.)

Along with these machinations, business and propaganda meetings were held by the league in another hall. Many men, who have never before attended union meetings of any sort, have been drilled in the methods of parliamentary proceedure. They have carried on their business admirably; have made their organization entirely self-supporting by first fixing a membership dues of 5c per week, then later raising it to 10c per week; have organized a commissary which fed many hungry stomachs during the winter; and have sheltered about 600 homeless men per night for three months. Business meetings are being held three times a week, the rest of it being devoted to propaganda meetings. Here we have had a serious handicap as we've never had more than three competent I. W. W. speakers in town. We made up for this by inviting outsiders—preachers, lawyers, doctors, politicians, etc., to address the meetings and then embarass them with questions and discussion.

The education has been so thorough that, at first, several workers joined the I. W. W. as soon as they could get work and money enough to pay dues; and last week the League voluntarily, unanimously voted to request the I. W. W. to allow them to affiliate with it.

"After a winter of serious thought and study we have decided that the only organization worthy of working class recognition and affiliation is the I. W. W.," were words in their request.

What other Unemployed League can show a similar record of achievement?

A. C. C.

FROM OIL FIELD JOBS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Drumright, Okla., March 15.

Drumright is the center of all work in the oil fields around here. The prospects are good for all rebels who wish to get on the job and do something for themselves and the organization, too. There is going to be lots of work here when the weather opens up, both on building pipe lines and steel storage tanks. A few rebels are here now. Most of the work now is corralled by wine bums. There is a chance of getting control of the jobs, if live members will come here and get out on the job. There can be things accomplished for the I. W. W. this summer.

The tank builders' strike, previously mentioned, is about to be settled. Hundreds of tanks are to be built this summer. There will not be enough union boilermakers to do the work. There will be chances for hundreds of inexperienced men to get on the job. Why not make it an I. W. W. job? All rebels will be welcomed. Spittoon philosophers and placard artists wishing to live off the workers, will not be welcomed.

W. S.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak under the auspices of Local 297, at New Castle, Pa., Saturday evening, April 10.

SOLIDARITY

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A LONG DEVELOPMENT

"It's a long way to Tipperrary." But it is a much longer way still from the first twisting together of grasses by prehistoric man to the operation of the Northrup loom by the modern operative, in the manufacture of textiles. It is a fascinating history, one beginning in a period antedating the earliest Sanscrit writings, and still remaining unfinished.

The Egyptians thousands of years ago, the Scandinavians of the early Bronze Age, the Lake Dwellers, the Aztecs and the Peruvians long before the Spanish conquest, wove their fabrics by simple processes differing little from those of the nomads in India and the natives of central Africa and the Islands of the Pacific in our own day.

It was in the middle ages, in Holland and Poland, that the first essential changes in the modern direction began. And the authorities of Poland took the inventor out and either strangled or drowned him! Industry has its tragedies, no less than romance.

Then came the invention of the "fly shuttle," by Kay, followed by the spinning rollers invented by Paul and Wyatt. Next came in quick succession Hargreave's spinning jenny, Arkwright's throstle, Compton's combined jenny and throstle, called the mule, Cartwright's power loom, and finally Watt's steam engine. Here was modern textile industry in embryo; even down to Thomas High, who rose to assert that Arkwright's patents consisted of ideas stolen from his own.

It was a tremendous transformation. It wrought great havoc in the lives and prosperity of the independent peasants and artisans, who, until then, were the spinners and weavers, the textile workers. Their "golden age," as described by Thorold Rogers, became an age of starvation instead. And what is more, the factory system, which transplanted them, was one of awful horrors—of immense physical and social deterioration and degeneracy coupled with great fortunes for the owners. But this condition was altered immensely somewhat for the better, by working class organization and social recognition of its imperative necessity.

Every workingman, woman and child able to read should study the history of the textile industry. It is a typical history of capitalism, with its effects on the working class and how to overcome them. It is a history at once depressing and encouraging, in its various fluctuations and tendencies. Solidarity is going to publish a textile history from week to week until finished, beginning with the first issue in May. It will treat the above outline in detail and with a wealth of historical facts and figures, yet with a simplicity of language and presentation, that will make it easy to grasp and understand. This history is entitled "Warp and Woof" and is by Francis Miller, a woolen weaver.

Solidarity would like to see "Warp and Woof" read by at least 10,000 textile workers; it is worth their perusal and study. Will you help us to interest them in it? We want the names and addresses of textile workers to whom sample copies may be sent. Will you help us to interest 10,000 other workers as well? The more the merrier, and the greater the spread of working class education.

Solidarity is not an exclusively textile paper; it is an organ representative of all the modern industries and industrial workers. If you don't care for textiles, maybe articles on auto manufacture, agriculture, the printing industries, railroad and steamship transportation, mining, oil producing and refining, etc., etc., will interest you. If so subscribe for it now; get your friends to do likewise. Price, 52 weeks, $1; in clubs of four 50 cents each. More next issue.

Migratory Workers' Organization

The question of a specific organization for agricultural workers, is now receiving much attention from local unions and individual members throughout the country. In view of the interest manifested, the editor of Solidarity wishes to offer a plan of organization for the consideration of the Kansas City conference.

We believe that two objectives should be kept constantly in view by the harvest organizers: First, effective action on the job itself; second, the lining up of members in a distinctively INDUSTRIAL union, rather than in mixed locals.

How may this be done? The first objective requires little argument here. Suggestions have already been numerous, and no doubt experienced members can arrive at some sort of a general understanding as to how to conduct the job movements, and work out the details in action. Agreement upon a line of tactics; the establishment of a system of communication between job groups, and the application of tactics to the job, are the main things to be worked out.

But the second objective seems to be more difficult to set forth clearly. It presents difficulties that are not easily to be solved on paper. The writer shall not attempt to solve them, but only to suggest a possible plan for the consideration of those to be actively engaged in the work.

Experience of ten years' duration has shown us that the recruiting of members on the basis of mixed locals is a failure. It will not prove less so in this instance. At the same time, no permanent local union of Agricultural Workers formed of floating, seasonal workers, appears possible. Permanent agricultural workers' locals can only be hoped for when formed of farm laborers who maintain a more or less stable residence in a given rural district. How then, shall we recruit members on the basis of industry, at the present time?

Shall we turn the mixed locals into agricultural workers' locals, by changing their charters? That will not answer the purpose—the local in a city a hundred miles from the job cannot function in connection with the job. Besides, its members are supposed to be on the job, and not in the town legislating for the workers out in the field. The only part of the organization that can function directly in the interest of the workers, is the job group itself. But how shall we maintain unity and communication between the groups? By maintaining a dozen or more local secretaries in as many different localities? On the contrary, it seems to the writer, that one general office should be established at the dictum of the K. C. conference, say in that city or in Omaha, or wherever seems best; and a competent secretary put in charge. The organization could be called the National Industrial Union of Agricultural Workers, or if that is too narrow, substitute the name "Migratory," or "Seasonal," so as to include, for the time being at least, Construction and other floating elements. The secretary aforementioned, and an executive board, could be authorized to secure stamps from the General Office at Chicago, and be responsible for the distribution of the same to job organizers. Application blanks could be issued to all organizers, who should be held strictly accountable for their return, with all monies collected for initiations and dues, to the National Secretary. The organizers, those who are to devote all their time to the work, should be put on salary, and not be allowed to keep part of initiation fees or dues. Cards with stamps for dues paid, would be issued to new members by organizers, and the general number of each membership card should be noted on the application blank, to be returned to the National Secretary. In this way, a complete record of the membership could be kept at the National Union's office. Every member recruited would thus be asked to join a union of Agricultural Workers, or Migratory workers, whatever it might be called. The union, proper, would function directly on the job, through the job groups; the national office would assist as a means of maintaining communication between the groups, and enable them whenever necessary to carry out a united or concerted move of any kind.

How about financing a national office, so that it could be kept going throughout the year, and prepare for the different seasonal jobs, in advance? An initiation fee of at least $1.00, preferably $2.00, should be charged each new member, and at least SIX MONTHS dues collected in advance. If the national organization is made broad enough in scope to include seasonal workers generally, even a year's dues in advance might be collected from many of them. Thus when they returned to the next harvest, they would still be members. As an aid in holding these new members, part of the initiation fee should be devoted to a year's sub to Solidarity. This would help to keep them in touch with the general movement of the I. W. W. and complete their education into good rebels. Solidarity will make a special yearly sub rate of 50c for this purpose.

Even so few as two or three thousand members obtained in this way, would supply a fund sufficient to keep the national office open the year around, and enable the organization of seasonal workers to extend the scope of its work from time to time.

What about the mixed locals? They should abandon the idea that they can function as job organizations, and turn themselves into propaganda leagues, to carry on agitation in the cities, as hitherto. Unless separate offices were maintained, each local or propaganda league headquarters could be used as a bureau of information to migratory workers regarding jobs and as a sort of employment bureau, and as a place where the floating workers could pay their dues when off the job, the dues to be transmitted to the national secretary. In this way, propaganda could be carried on without mixing it up with adminstrative affairs. Membership would be established upon industry only.

The National Industrial Union of Seasonal Workers could hold a convention each year, elect delegates to the general convention of the I. W. W., and work out plans for permanent organization of local unions wherever possible.

We believe this plan offers a feasible method of realizing an organization among migratory workers. We offer it for the consideration of our fellow workers at the K. C. conference, with the earnest hope that no "mixed local patriotism" will be allowed to stand in the way of its realization, if found to be practicable.

Lower Than Brutes

By A. Eaglen

A life which consists of nothing but eating, drinking, sleeping and toiling, is not a human life, it is the life of a beast. Such a life is not worth living, and you know it.

The mule's owner will feed and shelter the mule, and shoe him whenever necessary. Will your employer buy you a pair of shoes even though you are walking on your uppers? No he won't! But to return to the mule. When he is sick, his owner gets a veterinary surgeon and takes good care of him because he is worth money. He can't afford to have the mule die. Let one of you WORKING STIFFS try to get a little medicine from your employer and he says NO! He knows that there is plenty more to take your place if you should croak. If you go to the hospital it's one chance out of a dozen that you get the BLACK BOTTLE, and then it's "good morning, St. Peter."

Any way you put it, so long as you workers try to fight this thing out alone, you will get NOTHING! You must organize together and stick together. Fight the boss and not each other. Organize and act on the job.

This coming harvest, don't forget how the boss treated you the past summer and winter. How old Si tried to hand you a lemon in the harvest last year. Just keep the lemon and give it back to him this harvest, and don't forget to bring your TABBY KITTEN along. He'll make good company for you in your loneliness. Take some GOLD DUST with you. It's handy for washing your duches; then it has other uses. Emery dust goes fine on your shoe soles when climbing muddy banks, so have a little in your pocket.

Now to return to the "lower than brutes" subject. You know that it is true that a large number of honest and industrious people are poorly fed, clothed and housed; that the pleasures of life are unknown to them; and that millions of them die from preventable diseases. Are you a practical person? Get the dust out of your brain. Look about you and ask yourself as a practical hard-headed person, "Do the people who do the world's work get what honesty belongs to them?" You must answer that they do not. Any one who says they do is nothing but a BLOCK with a pair of scissors in every pocket.

You will find it true that numbers of workers, after lives of the hardest toil, find it necessary to seek refuge in poor-houses, work-houses or prisons. Here they die, neglected and despised. They are branded as criminals because they have been lawfully and systematically robbed by the employing rascals. Here is where I want to ask the preachers and BELIGIAN FUND donators, how do you think it right to allow such a system to go on when people that have created and robbed out of what they have honestly earned?" Help the Belgians! And thousands of people in the United States are dying from starvation and lack of clothing and shelter. Do you preachers call this religion to stand for such things?

The United States has plenty of money to give to Billy Sunday and foreign missions, but none to spend for food, clothing and shelter for its own starving citizens at home. In this way we are made into beings LOWER THAN BRUTES.

You will find that it is almost the invariable rule that those who produce all the wealth and work the longest hours at the hardest kind of toil, are the worst paid and the least respected. You LABORING MULES! wake up and get wise. Can't you see that the man who handles the tools of production, is less respected than the money grubbing highway robbers whose hands are found in the pockets of you despised workers in the shape of rent, interests and profits. In a word; wealth no matter how obtained, is more honored than is wisdom, industry and virtue. Is this not true? Yes! None can say it is not!

Well, then, fellow workers, to overthrow this hellish system, let's get wise and organize together, stick together, fight together and win together. In this way only, can we put the boss to work and take him from his irksome games of golf. It will do the boss good to get a change of exercise.

The Coming Harvest Movement, In The Light Of Past Experience

By Forrest Edwards

In the light of our past experience in forming National Industrial Unions without sufficient members and consequently, without sufficient revenue with which to carry out the purpose for which the national union was formed, we should not be too hasty in forming a National Union of Agricultural Workers.

It will be far better, and much more to our credit, if we simply move in the direction of a national union rather than give premature birth to an organization that cannot function as it should. Therefore, the idea of a temporary national union, or office, seems to me to be the proper move.

Should we succeed in our effort at lining up any large number of permanent agricultural workers this coming season, we can with little difficulty change the temporary organization into a permanent organization with sufficient funds on hand to enable it to function in the proper manner.

The National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers was never self-supporting. It was always dependent upon Local Union 432, for its very life. It could not, therefore, function as it should. When it went out of business, there was a debt at General Headquarters of about $900, together with other minor debts, among which was a printer's bill of $125, thus making the national union a liability rather than an asset to the I. W. W. Why, in view of past experience, should we make another blunder in the same way. With the N. I. U. of L. W. it was a step in the dark; with the proposed N. I. U. of A. W. we should be guided by the light of past mistakes.

The same arguments were advanced in support of the "idea" of forming a N. I. U. of Lumber Workers as are now being advanced in support of a N. I. U. of Agricultural Workers. We thought that the lumber jacks were going to line up like hungry tramps in a breadline. But rather than swamping the secretaries with work, they swamped the camp delegates with reasons why they should not join the union. The case of the hobo will be no different. He, like the lumber jack, can find twelve reasons for not joining for every one in favor. Last summer, the hobo was wise only on one point. Beyond that he could tell you nothing about the I. W. W. He knew that K. C. charged 50c initiation, while Minneapolis charged $1.00. He thought that there was graft, he said. If he did not have that excuse, he would have had some other one. We have no business catering to the personal whims of the hobo or anyone else. We must do what we think best. The safe way will be to use the past as our guide in the future. If we cannot learn from past experience, we will fail in our purpose.

The backbone of our membership in any industry develops out of the man on the job—the permanent worker in the industry. It should be our main work to go into the harvest fields this coming season and try to encourage the friendship of the man who follows farm work as a permanent vocation, not out of the ranks of the hobo element, as some seem to think. Should we leave 1000 subs to our papers among the farm laborers this season, we will have done more actual organization work than signing up 1000 hoboes with $1 initiation fee and "one stamp." The majority of hoboes join because they can't find sufficient reasons for staying out. They think it is worth $1.50 to get rid of the delegate. They are seldom seen again. But with the farm laborer who stays on the farm most of the time—he is a different animal. He has not yet been lured to the road by the romance of jungle life, or by "boodle jails," or the wanderlust that often overtakes a young man. He is interested in more wages, shorter hours of toil and so on. Improved conditions on the job do not interest the average hobo much. Already, Sioux City can show about 20 members who do not live in town, but on the farm, some up in South Dakota. That is what counts.

Don't spend so much time with the small farmer; he will get by all right. Spend more time with his hired man; then we will get by better.

By establishing a temporary National Office, and giving this matter a thorough trial for one year, we will know better what ought to be done in the future.

(Fellow Worker Edwards rather discredits the idea of trying to organize the "hobo" in the coming harvest work. We think that is a mistake. May not one reason for the indifference of the migratory worker be, the feeling that he is really not joining a union in any way related to his job or life conditions, but rather a propoganda club in some city he may or may not visit in the near future? To collect from him in this way a dollar and a half, for initiation fee and "one stamp" may logically appear to his immature judgment, like "graft." But if he can be shown that here is a union, whose financial resources and organization work will be entirely devoted toward the establishment and extension of One Big Union of Seasonal Workers, may he not be willing to cough up more than $1.50 for that purpose? We believe it ought to be tried, somewhat in accordance with the suggestion made elsewhere in this issue.—Editor Solidarity.)

Free Speech League On Sanger Case

Dear Friend:

Foolish laws stand upon the statute books of the State and the Nation making it a criminal offense to impart information regarding the prevention of conception. Under this law, William Sanger, an architect, was arrested in his studio at 10 East 15th Street, New York, on January 19th by Anthony Comstock, Mr. Sanger's "crime" was that he had handed to a Comstock spy, a few days previously, a copy of a pamphlet by his wife, Margaret Sanger, entitled "Family Limitation." For this act Mr. Sanger may be fined $1000 and sent to prison for a year.

As it happens, this was the first copy of the pamphlet that Mr. Sanger had ever given to any one. There had been an understanding between him and his wife that she was to carry on her work independently of him. But, as it also happens, he gave it in good faith and he believes in it. He desires to defend his, and our, right to do what he did.

America is now almost the only civilized country in which it is "against the law" to discuss the most vital and important sex-questions. For thirty-seven years "The Malthusian" has been disseminating in England, without hindrance from the Government, information regarding the prevention of conception. In France a number of Malthusian Journals are published, and limitation of offspring has widespread and influential support. Malthusian Leagues have been organized in Spain, Italy, Germany, South America and even in Africa.

The Sanger case is discussed at length in the enclosed leaflet, which we ask you to read carefully. This case involves much more than Mr. Sanger and his wife. It involves personal liberty and a free press. If Mr. Sanger wins, the importance of the victory, for the whole people, cannot be over-estimated. The Free Speech League is backing him. Gilbert E. Roe is acting as his attorney. The case has been set for trial for March 15th.

A FUND OF AT LEAST FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IS NEEDED FOR LEGAL EXPENSES IN THIS STRUGGLE. More is needed for a campaign of publicity outside of the courts. This is your fight, too. The time to fight is now. You are asked to send as much as you can, and as soon as possible to the President of the Free Speech League, Leonard D. Abbott, 241 East 201st Street, New York City.

THE FREE SPEECH LEAGUE.
Theodore Schroeder
Bolton Hall
Lincoln Steffens
Hutchins Hapgood
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Stella Comyn, Secretary.

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Address Covington Hall, editor, 520 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.

C. L. Pingree has resigned as secretary of Local 20, I. W. W., Lawrence, Mass., and Joseph Tuminowski has been elected to take his place, with Chas. L. Webert as assistant secretary. Mail for that local should be addressed to either of the last-named fellow workers, at 182 Lawrence St., Lawrence, Mass.

All mail intended for Local 64, 222 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, should be addressed to C. Wm. Anderson, Sec'y.

What Ails Big Capital?—Other News And Views

Now that Sir George Paisch has proclaimed the financial supremacy of the United States, there is no longer any need for Ralph Easley to advocate loans to the unemployed; for the latter can now jingling the coin in their pockets that the said supremacy has put there.

"Britain Begs Her Women to Work. That Men May be Free to Fight"—so runs headline. What is this, but a confession that without the work and fighting of her working class, Britain cannot exist? And, since Britain cannot exist without her working class, should not Britain belong to that class? The British labor leaders evidently think not; for they have once more betrayed labor to its capitalist exploiters. They have missed the chance the war gave them.

There is an increasing number of strikes going in various parts of the country. Increased industrial activity is also in evidence. The steel industry is working to greater capacity, and much discontent is reported. With a billion dollar trade balance, mainly due to wheat and cotton exports, in view, and a greater farm acreage under cultivation, a big boom within the next six months is predicted by many. This is the I. W. W. opportunity. With "good times" there will be more men employed and more agitation and organization on the job. Get ready. Push activity all along the line.

Keep your eye on California. A steamship fleet has been established between Frisco and Vladivostok, and a great increase of business with Russia is expected. A lumber trade with Siberia will be developed. California is now the leading oil-producing state in the nation. The Standard Oil Company of California is one of the largest petroleum concerns in the world. It is a $100,000,000 corporation, engaged in producing, refining, transporting and marketing oil. Its productive capacity is 50,000 barrels a day; it has three modern refineries of 95,000 barrels per day capacity, 1,100 miles of pipe line, a fleet of 27 steamers, 15 main supply stations, and 150 subsidiary stations. Alaska, the Pacific Coast, the West Coast of Central and South America, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Java, India and China are its markets. Some company!

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in an article on "Pan American Peace and Progress" in the *South American*, takes a fling at the Wilson administration and holds up Germany as an example to the United States of successful building up of foreign trade.

"The success of the Germans," he says, "is attributable to the wholehearted support of their Government and to efficient co-operative organization among themselves. In our country there has been a continual friction between the Government and corporate interests, and a regrettable lack of co-operation between individuals and organizations. Such misdirected activities have undermined the foundation of our entire business structure and retarded the increase of our export trade.

"Efficient co-operative organization"—such should be labor's slogan, more than capital's; labor needs such organization more.

What has come over the dreams of "our" big financiers? Heretofore they have hailed as "fundamentally sound" and basic of great prosperity, big crops and big exports. Now, notwithstanding the big grain yields of last year and the bigger yield in prospect for this year—notwithstanding record exports that make them the financial leaders of the world at the present time—they are among the world's most doleful prophets. Take J. J. Hill, for instance. What a picture he forecasts. Next year, according to Hill, conditions will be more stringent than this; with wheat down to 70 cents and general stagnation, mainly on the railroads. Why next year, when a presidential election is on? And why, "mainly on the railroads"? What is it that causes the big capitalists to play this pessimistic game? Do they want to "liquidate" the middle class a little more out of existence? Are they after the President's political scalp and are preparing conditions accordingly? Are they intent on South American financing, as a preliminary to big business two or three years hence? What's the game, anyway?

When Judge Wadham remitted the $500 fine of Frank Tannenbaum, which he had imposed, he did so on the strength of the petition submitted to him requesting such remission. This petition set forth the fact that Tannenbaum's act was not a criminal, but a social one, of immense value to society, as it had served to call attention of a grievous state of affairs and led to the many present day attempts in New York city to remedy the unemployed situation. Prof. Graham Brooks, writing in the Independent, on the unemployed, pays a high compliment to the I. W. W., declaring that its activities have stung society into action on this important question. All this is submitted to the consideration of the workingmen and women who consider I. W. W. agitation harmful and of no value whatever. The facts are against their claims.

No workingman of intelligence will join the army. It is an institution detrimental to his happiness and the progress of the race. The only army a workingman should join is the growing army of discontented workers. This army favors the emancipation of the working class from capitalism. Help us increase its battalions by pushing Solidarity. Get a "Little Green Book" and become a sub-getter for Solidarity.

Light is beginning to reach the socialists, though a little too late to do them any good. In the March International Review, Henry P. Richardson, writing on "Scientific Organizing and the Farmer," makes these sensible observations: "A very large percentage of those who DO really understand and desire socialism are denied the ballot as a means to economic freedom, a fact to which large numbers of our socialist 'leaders' give little thought. It is a vital and significant fact. Improved machinery and overstocked markets spew over the surface of the land an ever-increasing stream of disfranchised, migratory workers to whom our frantic leaders shout that emancipation can only be obtained by the ballot. When expectations fail, they set to work writing prohibitions—things that these disfranchised workers MUST NOT do. What have we to offer these disfranchised wage slaves, native and European?" Echo answers "what?"

Edgar Hammond, a prominent financial writer of London, in a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society, estimates the total cost of the European war to the end of July as $16,990,000,000, and the total economic loss, through damage to property and other direct and indirect losses at $45,740,000,000, a grand total of $62,739,000,000.

Says Irvin Cobb, American war correspondent, "As I sit and look back on what I myself have seen of it, this war seems to me to have been not so much a sight as a stench. Everything which makes for human happiness and human usefulness is destroyed. What is bread, along with misery and pain and fatted burying grounds, is a fast and loathsome stench and a universe of flies."

According to a Chicago News despatch, Prince Von Buelow, German minister to Italy, declares: "The war will be frightful, monstrous. It will exhaust both belligerents and neutrals, who next year will suffer famine. Revolts will follow. And the world has never seen anything equaling such a great disaster."

Before the war, one heard much of "the menace of socialism" and the "I. W. W. Menace to Civilization." But we doubt if there ever was a greater menace to civilization than civilization itself. Civilization, based as it is on war and exploitation, in the interests of private property, is sowing its own destruction. Mark what Von Buelow predicts as a result of this wasteful, malodorous war, this flower of modern civilization—"Revolts will follow." Let them come, if they will release us from this hideous nightmare.

A friend sends us a card announcing a lecture on "the ethics of syndicalism." Most lectures that we have heard on this subject are misnamed. They should be called instead, "The Tactics of Syndicalism" and "The War Program of Syndicalism," as they are simply justifications of measures adopted to gain industrial control for the workers. But the ethics that will be possible when such control is an actual fact are never touched upon. The ethics of syndicalism are something more than a mere adaptation of Nietzchian philosophy to the solution of the labor problem. They are also something more than a proletarian application of the Jesuitical idea to class warfare. These are simply incidents to a great end, just as the Boston Tea Party was incidental to the American Revolution. They are not the end itself, any more than that famous New England episode was the end of the American conflict with Great Britain. The ethics of syndicalism would dispense with such incidentals to social progress. They aim at a realization of the age-long dream of a common brotherhood—of growth and development—for all in the confraternity of all and the subjugation of none, not even the humblest and weakest. The ethics of syndicalism are the antithesis of the ethics of capitalism.

J. E.

Live I. W. W. in Rockford, Ill.

(Special to Solidarity)
Rockford, Ill., March 16.

The local of the I. W. W. in Rockford is surely doing things to justify its existence.

I came up from Chicago to give a stereoptican lecture for the local and expected to find a small group of enthusiasts waging a bitter fight against the prejudices of the ordinary small town provincial.

To my surprise I found a real up-to-date wide-awake organization with a membership running up into the hundreds and rapidly growing. Most of the members are Swedish, but an English branch is organized now and you may expect to hear from them soon. They have a fine big hall and while it is deserted in the daytime, all the members being on the job, it is the social center at night.

They have a brass band of 12 pieces, all the players being members of the I. W. W., and the concerts they render are a real musical treat. The I. W. W. band is ranked as the best musical organization in the city.

When I arrived on Sunday a mass meeting was under way in a hall that would seat 1000 people, to devise ways and means to abolish the piece work system. Speakers in English and Swedish explained the position of the I. W. W. on that question, and their remarks met with the approval of the crowd.

Tonight the local is holding an entertainment at which a stereopticon lecture on the "March of the Machine" will be given. After the lecture coffee and cake will be served and the affair will wind up with a dance.

By combining their social activities with their organization work they reach many people who otherwise would not be reached.

The I. W. W. in Rockford promises to be a big factor in the industrial life of the city. Watch them.

GROVER H. PERRY.

Subscribe For SOLIDARITY

Is The Truth Obscene?

By Max Eastman
(From "The Masses," March, 1915)

It was an hour after a visit to Isadora Duncan's studio that I met William Sanger and heard the morbid story of our government that I am going to tell. And I am loath to tell it without conveying, too, some echo of the music and lovely vision of ideal and natural life that youth gives us in that studio. From the tragic death of her own children Isadore Duncan seems to have risen to create, in her language of motion, a race of the children of the future—children of a time when life shall be both frank and free, and proceed under the sky with happy fearlessness of faith in the beauty of its real nature. So at least I perceived the dancing of those girls, free-limb and strong of limb.

Be sure it is a vision like this toward which they are striving, who spend their youth in the old struggle against ignorance and money tyranny. It is a happier task to draw costly patterns in the air of life, and shape them to beautiful ends than to stay at the soiled and disreputable business of dragging it along. Yet both these tasks are necessary, and only wish the visible joy of the one might mingle a little offener with the dark labor of the other.

To Margaret Sanger came the conviction which has come to many of us, that second if not almost first, of the steps toward perfecting life on the earth, is to make sure that no unwanted and insupportable life is born upon the earth. The birth of a child should be the deliberate and chosen act of its parents. To this opinion, as it applies to the upper classes of America, there is small honest objection, for it is a custom of the married in those classes to receive from their physician illegal information as to the means of controlling conception. But when the opinion is generalized to include all classes, and it is acted upon in a generous and forthright campaign of instruction, then it suddenly becomes obscene. It becomes socially abhorrent, morally degenerate, and criminal intent, involving a penalty of five years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine for each offensive act. The postal authorities, the secret service, Anthony Comstock and other detectors of pornographic literature, are brought into service—and the whole power of the United States Government, and the State Governments too, is invoked in the suppression of the moral, and indeed constitutional, right of an individual to speak to his neighbor concerning vital truth.

In 1913 Margaret Sanger, who is a trained nurse of unusual intelligence and wide experience, began to publish in the New York Sunday Call a series of articles entitled, "What Every Girl Should Know." They were a simple elucidation of the nature of sex and its problems, and were to include, at the appropriate time, articles on the all-important question of birth-control. These articles were spied out by the ferreting eye of Anthony Comstock, who represents, through the sufference of an apathetic citizenry, the sovereign power of the United States. They were suppressed, and the New York Call appeared with the following epitaph in their accustomed place:

"What Every Girl Should Know."
NOTHING!

By Order of the Post Office Department.

Thereupon, so many hundreds of letters and pleas and petitions from a public genuinely concerned to know, poured in upon Mrs. Sanger that she had her articles published in book form. She then set out to raise the funds to issue a paper, which should be the forerunner and advertiser of leaflets upon the subject of birth-control, and of birth-control leagues, a great army of which were subsequently formed all over the United States.

The March, May, July, August, September, October, 1914, issues of this paper—The Woman Rebel—were suppressed and confiscated by the Post Office, and Margaret Sanger was placed under indictment for circulating obscene literature through the mail. So persecute we the prophets.

But by a good fortune it happened that Mrs. Sanger was released without bail, and in order to win the fruit of her labor and daring before losing her liberty, she left the country and proceeded at once to prepare the leaflets which she had promised to her subscribers in The Woman Rebel. The first leaflet is completed, and has been (criminally) circulated in this country, by the friends of posterity, to the number of one hundred thousand. Two other leaflets are in process of preparation, and upon their completion and distribution, Margaret Sanger intends to return to America and make her fight, and the fight of civilization, before the courts.

In the meantime, the postal authorities have become anxious lest their virgin innocence was being secretly violated, and they have planned and executed, with the help of Anthony Comstock, a stroke which was supposed to bring Margaret Sanger home begging before her work was done.

On December 19th a gentleman called upon her husband, William Sanger, an architect, at his studio, 10 East Fifteenth Street, and asked him for one of those leaflets, entitled "Family Limitation." Mr. Sanger said he did not distribute them and doubted whether there was one to be found in the studio. After much insistence from his visitor, however, who asserted that he was a friend of Mrs. Sanger and interested in her work, he instituted a search through some bundles of his wife's papers, and found one of the leaflets. The visitor took it and departed.

In due time he returned with Anthony Comstock and a search warrant. Mr. Comstock arrested Mr. Sanger for distributing obscene literature, and then proceeded to turn his studio inside out. He found nothing to satisfy his taste, but he proceeded to take Mr. Sanger in custody as far on the way to the police court as a convenient restaurant. There, although Mr. Sanger insisted on being taken at once to the court, and refused to join the party, Mr. Comstock and his detectives sat down to a meal, and a little conversational campaign. They tried to induce him to discuss the whereabouts and the present plans and activities of his wife. Failing of that, they took the following course:

"Young man," said Mr. Comstock, "I want to act as a brother to you, and I want you to take my advice. Plead guilty to this charge, and I will ask for a suspended sentence."

Mr. Sanger replied that he had committed no crime, and that his principles were at stake, and that he would plead not guilty.

"You know as well as I do that there is nothing obscene in that pamphlet," he said to Mr. Comstock.

"Young man," said Mr. Comstock, "I have been in this work for twenty years, and that leaflet is the worst thing I have ever seen. Just look here,"—and he drew it from his pocket, and pointed to some words explaining, in the simplest scientific manner possible, contraceptive devices that are ADVERTISED IN THE PUBLIC PRESS in France, and Belgium and Holland, and that are distributed legally in England to anyone who declares in writing that he or she is married and of age.

Surely this country is old enough to get along without a puritan-prudish supervision of its education in hygiene.

Well,—after a quite futile attempt to induce Mr. Sanger to reveal his wife's whereabouts, and agree to commit an error that would seriously compromise her chances before the courts upon her return,—Mr. Comstock finished his lunch, summoned a bondsman, and managed to arrive at the police court so late that his prisoner could not get into communication with an attorney and a bonding office, and had to spend the night in jail.

Upon their arrival, when the police officer asked Mr. Sanger how he wished to plead, I am told that Mr. Comstock replied:

"He pleads guilty."

"I do not plead guilty," said Mr. Sanger. "I plead not guilty."

On the following day Mr. Sanger was bailed out, and he has been held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. He believes in the propaganda that his wife has been conducting, and he believes in his constitutional right of free speech, and he is ready to fight and go to jail for it. Gilbert E. Roe is his attorney, and the fight is on.

But Mr. Sanger has neither wealth nor what are called social connections, and it will require the public support of all men and women who believe either in the truth, or in constitutional liberty, to win this case. IT MUST NOT GO BY IN THE DARK. Five hundred New York physicians ought to come down to that trial and testify that they have committed the crime of imparting information as to the control of conception. Fifty leaders of the women's movement ought to appear there, and say that Margaret Sanger has offered herself in sacrifice to a principle, and has informed a duty that every one of them has known must be performed.

It is unfortunate that her husband's trial must come first, for it is obviously less easy to defend a man than a woman upon the principle involved. But that is the essence of the trick. If Mr. Sanger is convicted of "circulating obscene literature" for giving this one pamphlet to an importune visitor, there remains little legal doubt that Margaret Sanger has produced and circulated obscene literature. We must make the fight on William Sanger's case, if we are going to make the fight at all. And are we not?

Shall we let those little resistances which we feel against public acknowledgment of a private truth, a truth as vital as birth itself, silence us in this critical fight for humanity?

I wish I could quote the thousands of letters Margaret Sanger received from working women in this country who appealed to her, as to a rescuer, for that little portion of knowledge. I cannot do that, but I quote this bit of the same substance from the organ of the Neo-Malthusian Society that is doing a similar work, without the burden of illegality, in England.

"I was at St. George's Church last Tuesday at your meeting. I thought it was splendid and I have told 4 people already about it. I am 27 years of age and I have been married 6 years I have got 3 children and I regret to say I am expecting again. I plead for your help. My husband earns very little I shall be please hear your methods of Limitation.

"Mrs. P.

"Blackfriars Bridge Road."

"Having been handed a tract bearing an invitation to write to you I beg to apply for a form for the leaflet about family limitation. I may say I am 24 yrs. of age and have been married nearly 2 years and have one baby boy but am fearful of my wife having any more children as she is subject to hemorrhage and am afraid of same being hereditary. Also I may add my income is just enough to keep us decently.

"Cambrewell. "Mr. L."

"Would you be so kind as to send me a leaflet. I should be very thankful as my wife and I have 5 Children having lost 2 and 1 only a week old. I only get 25/- a week which is very hard to keep them on, I am very sorry cannot send you any more only postage I hope to send somethink later on. Mr. B.

"Borough, S. E."

"Would you be kind enough to let me have one of your leaflets on the limitation of a family as I am only an Hawkers wife and we have already got six Children and it is a very hard struggle to keep them the way things are just now so if you would kindly send me one of your leaflets I would be very Grateful and Oblige.

"East Finchley. Mrs. B."

"I should be very grateful for one of those practical leaflets mentioned in an handbill left at my door. I have never heard of such a thing

Continued on Page Four.

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.

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By Justus Ebert

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I. W. W. AND WORKING FARMERS

By Covington Hall

In a recent issue of SOLIDARITY there appeared a very interesting article and editorial on the above question. Personally, I know next to nothing of the farming condition of the north and west, so this article will deal only with the working farmers of the South and more especially with those of the Louisiana Timber Belt.

Down here we have three classes of agriculturists—the landlords, the planters or capitalist farmers, and the working farmers. The first farm their farms via the proxy of tenants; the second via the proxy of wage slaves; the last, except on cotton farms during harvest, farm their farms with their own labor. They constitute the farmers we speak of as "the farmers who farm the farms" as distinguished from "the farmers who farm the farmers."

In the Louisiana forests the working farmers are mainly PRODUCE farmers. Many of them are "free-holders," men who hold their little farms under homestead titles. Their best market has been the lumber and forest workers, to whom they are kin by intermarriage and direct family ties. Many of them are oldtime lumberjacks. A farmer will be working on his farm and his sons or Brothers or nephews or brothers-in-law will be working in the sawmills or the woods for some lumber company. Thus they and the forest workers are bound to each other by both economic interest and strong social ties.

In many instances the mills have forbidden them to sell their produce directly to the forest workers, thus forcing them to sell to the commissaries at greatly reduced prices; or, where they have allowed them to sell direct, they have forced on them the same discounts on "Commissary money" as were forced on the lumberjacks when this "money" was cashed. Not only did the farmers, of course, bitterly resent this robbery of themselves but it riled them to see their blood kinsmen likewise looted of the product of their labor, for "blood is thicker than water" with these foresmen of the South. The clan spirit is still strong in them and once awakened and directed into revolutionary channels, will be a force that will give a good account of itself in the coming struggle for posession of the earth and the fruits thereof. Of this I am convinced, mainly by my experiences in the Louisiana "lumber war."

They, the working farmers of the Louisiana forests, hire little labor, depending, during rush work, on what they style "swapping labor." That is, they combine and help each other harvest crops, erect buildings, etc. Often when a man falls ill his neighbors tend his fields for him. To a large extent the frontier is still alive. Hence the strong tendency toward mutual aid seen among them.

Now, in my opinion, the main question is: Who is going to control this spirit of mutual aid, the revolution or the reaction? Already the reaction is out to control and turn into capitalist channels. I, for one, believe the revolution can head off this attempt and that these working farmers, rightly approached—approached from the standpoint of ECONOMIC interests, can be enlisted in the cause of the destruction of the wage or profit system.

One thing is a forgone conclusion, and that is that wherever you turn in the South today, especially in the forests and country districts, you will find these working farmers and the wage workers, colored as well as white, inextricably inter-bound to each other by family, economic and social ties and, if we have to wait until all these farmer families are proletarianized, that is to say turned into wage slaves on capitalized plantations, such as the immense Louisiana central sugar estates, we may as well give up our attempt to industrialize the South for another generation yet.

Whatever it may be elsewhere, in the South the "Land Question," for good or ill, and I believe it is for the good, is today hog-tied to the "Labor Question." You cannot possibly touch one without hurting the other. This was shown clearly in the Louisiana lumber war. The working farmers, as a class, lined up with the forest workers. The planters and landlords with the lumber kings. In that struggle the working farmers not only placed all the food in their control at the service of striking lumber workers but were "there" on more than one occasion with their old muskets facing, with the Woodsmen "lawan-order." It was most surely not their fault that the struggle was lost.

Curiously, as was proven more than once, these farmers here spoken of care very little about the "private ownership of the land," since they are all more interested in making a living than in owning. They would gladly exchange their mortgaged titles for a free market for the products of their toil. They made no objection to our thus paraphrasing the motto of the Russian peasants: "Whose the sweat belongs the LAND and the MACHINES." Jay Smith followed this up with this argument: "You cannot get more out of a machine than is put into it in wages. The wage workers are the market of the working farmers. The only real difference between you farmers and us is that we sell our labor-power direct and you sell it as you sell your products. If we are working below the cost of living, you cannot prosper, for YOU CANNOT GET MORE OUT OF THE MARKET THAN IS PAID IN IT AS WAGES. There is but one way out for all of us, and that is to overthrow the wage system and establish in its ruins industrial democracy and thereby bring about a free market where, on the basis of labor-time cost, we can each and all exchange the products of our toil on terms of full equality. Let the priests and preachers have heaven, give the capitalists and landlords hell, but TAKE the world for the workers!"

I do not know if this argument is sound according to Berghrzad Marxism or not, but I do know it worried hell out of the lords of Louisiana and is still doing so.

The study of this question was forced on me and I am glad to see that it is being forced on others. In future issues, of REBELDON, if I can keep that little magazine going, I will deal further and more fully with it and hope to see SOLIDARITY also keep it before the revolutionary public.

IS THE TRUTH OBSCENE?

Continued From Page Three

before, and having 3 little children myself and bad health as well, you can imagine how much I wish to avoid having any more at present. I sincerely hope this grand thing will be made more known amongst the poorer working classes, and women unable to help themselves like myself through sheer lack of knowledge. Trusting your League will meet with every success.

"Wandsworth Road: Mrs D."

The acquittal of Mitchell Kennerley, the publisher of "Hagar Revelly" last spring, established in a Federal court the right of healthy-minded people to discuss vital truths of the body for purposes of art.

Now shall we not stand up and win the same right for the purposes of morality?

It is a harder fight, because morality is not so much fun as art. Mrs. Sanger's pamphlet will not justify itself to a jury by the pleasure they get out of reading it. It is pleasant reading for those who need to know. But it is a thousand times more important to all, for it tells how women is gravid and sick with untimely children.

Perhaps the masters of the world, who use these untimely children in their workshops, are in great part responsible for the hoarding of this knowledge. Perhaps an old tradition from the time when war and pestilence and hunger ate up the tribes, and innumerable babies were the only hope of the race, is responsible. Perhaps it is the fear of the male that women may become in reality free and self-dependent individuals. Perhaps it is the morbid terror of truth in those who lack the character to live in its presence. Perhaps it is all these tyrants that we must fight. But this is certain—we need not sing the songs nor dance the dances of a future race of children—frank and free and healthy growing in their bodies and their souls—unless we are willing earnestly and openly to consider, and know, and make known to all, the vise control of the physical processes by which those children shall be brought into the world.

Local 179 of New York City keeps its spacious headquarters open day and evening, at 350 East 81st St. Branch 1, English speaking, holds a business meeting there every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

Will Edmond Stafford, last seen in Kansas City free speech fight of 1913, communicate with Wayne Walden, Crystal Springs, Florida.

Phillip Miller will please communicate with Willie Miller, care of G. J. Bourg, 20 W. Mo. Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MORE PLANS FOR HARVEST ORGANIZATION

Continued From Page One.

This means more at threshing time, as the farmers usually pay 50 cents more for threshing. The farmer also knows that the wheat will be more most willing worker, and therefore the wobblies should also become suit and cause the suit case stiff in dealing with the situation and be sure to get on the job. Members hire out by the month a month or so before harvest time to get information as to how many men are wanted, etc., and then the delegates and organizers will be certain to be on with the situation and also handle the coming of the slaves. They will be informed ahead of time. It will be a vanguard for the delegates and organizers.

12. That we try all possible means of educating the small town homeguard and suit case stiff. Spread leaflets and literature of all kinds. Hold meetings every day in the town and jungle. Also leave the jungle certain days of the day and talk to the workers in the towns. Talk confidentially with them, any way to get them interested. If possible march them all to the jungles for large meetings. Associate with them as best we know how. It is suggested that throwaway cards of various kinds be handed out to them to inform them how to get literature, etc., and where the nearest local is. Have members located in towns and jungles to meet the workers coming off jobs dissatisfied, to be ready and line them up and try to hold them just to keep the suit case stiff off the job.

14. That the camp delegate also go on the job and in rainy weather go to town and try to interest a new bunch of workers that have come in to town since the delegate's last visit there.

15. That we let the the job agitators do the talking.

16. That we use sabotage freely if we can't get better wages and conditions otherwise.

17. That the grain, fruit and cotton belts be organized into one National Industrial Union of Agricultural Workers, and that all money, members, etc., be kept separate account of, for the purpose of launching this new industrial union. This would probably be the best way out of the difficulties which arise between the members of mixed locals and from the locals themselves in disputes. When we have a large agricultural work going on, these members could if they wanted to, work on railroad construction or in the woods in the lumber industry, and these would always be agitation for the purpose of organization in these various camps, and it would include and get at the floater in a better way to make him realize that the I. W. W. amounts to something.

18. That all members beware of freaks and fakers, as they are in the habit of starting trouble and leaving it to be mended by the I. W. W. We have suffered enough in the past from these individuals. And also to be on the lookout for jungle buzzards and parasitic hoboes who expect services and food but lie down when there is anything to be done. Conditions should be made so miserable for these parasites that they would either realize cooperation with their fellows or starve. Rebels should be on the lookout for such parasitic fakirs as Mike Allen and Ross, as they carry cards which have been stolen from members.

19. If a delegate makes a good showing in organizing he should be given a liberal commission.

20. That a delegate be stationed in a town where there is a branch road going out.

21. That an organizer or delegate have two or more members with him to help out in difficulties which may arise at certain times.

22. That we establish central points in harvest fields, that is, the most important towns, for communication with members, delegates and locals. And if possible put in a literature stand at these points and also handle due stamps and supplies.

23. That all members be instructed to leave their cards with secretary of the local to which they belong, as this will avoid cards from being stolen by fakirs who mooch I. W. W. members for all they can get. The secretary could give a kind of written slip with the local's seal on it, and members instructed this way could easily identify each other as to membership. This would avoid a lot of trouble in issuing duplicate cards.

Splintered by members of Local 64, C. Wm. Anderson, recording secretary.

Sioux City, Iowa.

We have been reading with great interest the different suggestions appearing in Solidarity regarding the organization of the harvest workers this coming summer.

One of the great faults with past organization work in the harvest has been that we have not realized the immense task that was confronting us. We have, therefore, gone into the harvest belt poorly prepared. We have trusted to the unconnected work of a few energetic men who find it impossible to reach the slaves who are at work on the machines. They have, therefore, confined their efforts to the men off the job and in the jungles.

The only effective work a speaker can do can best be done in the distributing copies such as Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and Minneapolis. This will also prevent the free speech fights that have taken place in the past.

We believe the most important work must be done on the job by job or camp organizers. Therefore we would favor furnishing credentials to every capable member of the I. W. W., who is going to the harvest. This can best be done by the locals, as they know more of the good or bad points of a member, than by headquarters, which must depend on very little data for information.

The job or camp organizer can handle any work in towns, or in the jungles, when the weather is unfit for field work.

All camp organizers' work should be voluntary.

If the mixed locals handle the harvest, the territory should be divided in such a manner that each local would have charge of the territory nearest to it. All organizers would work for the local whose territory they were in, regardless of where they were credentialed from.

A uniform initiation fee should be charged, not only in the fields but in the locals, in the harvest districts.

We would suggest that more attention be paid to the shortening of hours to a maximum 10 hour day, than to getting a raise of wages.

There cannot be any need of the organization maintaining any jungles if job agitation is strictly adhered to.

We believe the attention of all rebels should be called to the use of prison-made twine and machinery in the harvest belt.

J. A. Buck, M. H. Moertl, J. G. Murphy, Press Committee.

THE METHODS OF COMSTOCK

Continued From Page One

which I ignored.

He seemed anxious to enter into a discussion of the case, saying that any statement I made would not be used against me. I refused to say anything, saying that I wished to consult my attorney.

He replied that the lawyers are expensive and only aggravate the case, and, patting me on the shoulder, said he advised me, like a brother, to plead guilty, and he would recommend to the court that I be given a suspended sentence.

I refused to entertain any such a idea.

I told him that, although I was in Europe when the pamphlet was written and circulated, I believed in the principle of family limitation.

He then asked me if you and I were living together or had separated. I flatly told him I would give him no information. He asked me where Mrs. Sanger could be found. I replied that I would not tell him, and that he or any other official of the Government had no right to ask me that.

I was arranged, and bail was fixed at 500 dols. I was in that filthy gaol for 36 hours before bail was finally procured. The case came up Wednesday for preliminary examination, and then sent down to the Court of Special Sessions and tried before a jury, the charge being possibility of getting one year's imprisonment and 1,000 dols. fine.

I shall try to have the case tried on family limitation (principle) and free speech. It will simply be a preliminary case to what your case will be on your return.

In regard to your case, in going to the Court with Comstock I asked him what he would do if the labor of a pamphlet like "Family Limitation," He said HE WOULD RECOMMEND THAT SUCH A PARTY BE GIVEN A LIMIT OF FIVE DOLLARS AT HARD LABOR FOR EVERY ONE PRINTED.

It was also mentioned that IF I WOULD GIVE YOUR WHEREABOUTS I WOULD BE ACQUITTED. I replied they would wait until hell froze over before I would occur, but there is a possibility of your being extradited.

Twenty women have banded to fight the case on free speech and family limitation.

It is to be hoped that the particulars given in Mr. Sanger's letter will open the eyes of honest, thoughtful people everywhere, especially in the United States, to the destestable behaviour of those who pose as guardians of public "morality." To open private letters in the Post Office, to set police spies to pose as friends of the cause, to make domiciliary and personal searches, to give friendly and brotherly advice while acting as prosecutor and inquisitor, to promise acquittal to a husband at the cost of betraying his wife, and at the same time to reveal the most savage ferocity towards a person who has endeavoured to free humanity from a load of suffering any and every violation of the principles of honour, justice and charity is permitted to these parasites in the sacred name of "morality." It is the fashion at the present time to pour out floods of wrath on the German Emperior and his ministers for their brutality and treachery, but, whatever this war may cost in suffering and death, it will be small compared to that which Comstockery has imposed upon the world. The United States has had one vivid example at least of the horrors of puritanical religious zeal in the exploits of Cotton Mather, which would be despised today, as belonging to an ignorant and barbarous age, but they do not appear so far away when we think of the imprisonment of Moses Harman only a few years ago. This old man, who fought with all his might to maintain the cause of freedom of discussion of sex subjects in his paper, Lucifer, was repeatedly attacked by the myrmidons of Comstock, and, when over seventy years of age, was imprisoned in a dark filthy cell in the company of a negro in an advanced stage of consumption. On his protestings, he was informed by his gaoler that the world would be well rid of him if he died.

It is unfortunate that in Mr. Sanger's otherwise excellent pamphlet she tells women that if they intend to have an abortion they should do so without delay. She does not, however, give any instructions concerning how to perform it. The Malthusian League does not countenance abortion, not because it approves of the savage penalties which most Christian countries inflict upon those who practise it, but because it considers that if preventive methods were generally known there would be practically no need for abortion, except in definite medical cases. Mrs. Sanger has informed us that she has not advocated abortion, but that the practice is so common in America, and so generally spoken of, that she felt it desirable to warn women against the use of drugs and against delay if abortion had been determined upon. This in itself shows the abominable results of the Comstock law. By practically stifling all dissemination of the knowledge of contraceptive devices it has put a premium upon abortion, which is practised in a wholesale manner and at considerable risk by people who will use some other if they have heard it stated on medical authority that something like two million abortions are practised annually in the United States, and this number does not seem improbable. In industrial districts, wherever preventive methods are unknown, abortion is rife, and terrible results occur from the poisonous drugs or unskilful septic methods which are ignorantly employed.

It is not our business as Britishers to interfere in American affairs, but The Malthusian, the first Neo-Malthusian journal, has always had an international character, and it has many subscribers in the United States. The matter is of international importance also, as there have been attempts by the puritan party to get the Comstock regime adopted internationally. We hope, therefore, that all our American readers will realise the extreme importance of this trial, and use every effort in their power to support Mrs. Sanger and to crush the infamous law which is a flagrant violation of liberty and humanity, and which has enabled thousands of abortion mongers to get rich at the expense of millions of suffering women.

Mrs. Sanger is anxious for it to be known that she came to Europe, not for the purpose of escaping her trial, but for the purpose of preparing for it, and that in April next, when she has collected the necessary particulars, she will return. In the meantime, we hope that all friends of our cause and all lovers of liberty will use their efforts on behalf of Mr. Sanger, and that they will prepare the way so that when Mrs. Sanger returns the Comstock Inquisition will be crushed forever.

Subjects: Flynn Lectures

Following are some of the subjects for lectures by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, any one of which may be selected by the local under whose auspices she is to speak:

1 War—Can Labor be Neutral?
2 Small Families—A Proletarian Necessity.
3 Sabotage.
4 Direct Action vs. Local Action.
5 The Class War.
6 Women and the Labor Movement.
7 Lessons of the Paterson Strike.
8 Unemployment — A Menace to Society.
9 Solidarity— Labor's Road to Freedom.
10 The Revolutionary I. W. W.—Its Aims, Tactics and History.
11 The Right to Work.
13 Violence and the Labor Move-
12 The Mexican Revolution.

"El Rebelde" (The Rebel) is the name of an I. W. W. paper recently started by the Spanish-speaking branch of the I. W. W. in Los Angeles. It is published twice a month, and the subscription price is 50 cents per year. The secretary of the Los Angeles Propaganda League informs Solidarity that "El Rebelde" is in need of financial assistance, and any aid that can be furnished by the English-speaking locals will be greatly appreciated. Address all correspondence and money orders to "Administrator, El Rebelde, P. O. Box 1279, Los Angeles, Calif."

NEWS AGENTS

The following is a partial list of news stands which handle Solidarity and also in most cases some I. W. W. literature, besides the Local Unions of the cities mentioned:

Radical Book Shop, 817½ No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Ed Weinstein, street sales, St. Louis, Mo.

International News and Book Agency, 84 Fourth St., San Francisco, Calif.

Book Omnorium, 1350 Fillmore St., San Francisco, Calif.

W. S. Holly, 602 E. Fifth St., Los Angeles, Calif.

M. Andelman, 291 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Henry Lubovitz, 1714 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

International Publishing Co., 1311 E. Sixth St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Circulation Statement

Previously reported loss	80
Subs received during week	68
Subs expiring this week	65
Gain for the week	3
Total loss to date	77

The $1,000 Fund

Total March 17th	$879.34
Juck Hogan	1.00
Ed Roman	1.00
Total March 24th.	$881.34

I. W. W. Preamble

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

I. W. W. Press

SOLIDARITY

English. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue Cleveland, Ohio.

"A BERMUNKAS"
(The Wage Worker)
Hungarian. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 350 East 81st St., New York, N. Y.

"PRUMYSLOVY DELNIK"
(Industrial Worker)
Bohemian. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 1500 South Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"SOLIDARNOSC"
(Solidarity)
Polish. Semi Monthly, $1.00 per year. Bundle rate 2 cents per copy. 2017 Evergreen Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"SOLIDARITET"
(Solidarity)
Swedish. Monthly, 70 cents per year. 515 East Thomas St., Seattle, Wash.

"DARBININKU BALSAS"
(The Voice of The Workers)
Lithuanian. Weekly, $1.50 per year. 869 Hollins St., Baltimore, Md.

"HET LICHT"
(The Light)
Flemish. Monthly, 50 cents per year. Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

"IL PROLETARIO"
(The Proletarist)
Italian. Weekly, $1.00 per year. 150 W. Fourth St., New York N. Y.

"EL REBELDE"
(The Rebel)
Spanish. Bi-Weekly, 50c a year. Bundle rate 2 cents per copy. Address all communications and remittance to Administrator, El Rebelde, Box 1279, Los Angeles, California.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION

"Direct Action" (English) Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 330 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W. Australia.

SOCIALIST and ANARCHO-SYNDICALIST

The following papers are neither published nor controlled by the Industrial Workers of the World. Each is in some measure an advocate of Industrial Unionism and gives favorable impressions of the I. W. W. They are mentioned and recommended for propaganda among these languages in lieu of any of our own.

"GOLOS TRUDA"
(Voice of Labor)
Russian. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Published by the Russian Labor Groups. 366 East 140th St. New York, N. Y.

"L'AVVENIRE"
(The Future)
Italian. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Published by Carlo Tresca. 2865 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

"CULTURA OBRERA"
(Labor Culture)
Spanish. Weekly, $2.00 per year. Published by the Social Study Circle, 119 Charlton St., New York, N. Y.

Subscription to any of the above papers may be obtained through this office, and also in combination with Solidarity. For sample copies, send direct to the above address.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE LITERATURE

BOHEMIAN

"The I. W. W., Its History, Structure and Methods."—St. John. (Organizace Prumyslovych Delniku Sveta Jejich Jednotu, soustava Methody.) Single copy 5 cents. $4.00 a hundred.

"One Big Union"—Trautman. (Svetova Unie) Single copy 5 cents. $4.00 per hundred.

LITHUANIAN

"Why Strikes are Lost, and How to Win."—Trautman. (Kodel Strikus Pralaimi: Kaip Laimeti.) Single copy 10 cents.

HUNGARIAN

"One Big Union"—Trautmann.
"Eleven Blind Leaders"—Williams.
The I. W. W., Its History, Structure and Methods.—St. John.
"The Hope of the Working Class"—Haywood.

POLISH

"The General Strike.—Haywood. (Strajk Jeneralny.) Single copy 5 cents; $3.50 per hundred.

"Syndicalism, by J. H. Harley. 96 pages. Single copy 15 cents. J. J. Etor—Dr. F. J. Brown, Debate. "Resolved, That Economic Organization is sufficient and Political Action unnecessary for the emancipation of the working class." Single copy 10 cents.

Propaganda League Due Stamps AND Local Union Assessment Stamps

A large quantity of the Propaganda League due stamps are now made up from new plates, insuring prompt filling of all orders for these in the future. These stamps are now printed ten on a page and bound in books of one hundred stamps each. Each stamp is accurate as to printing and size, also well perforated. Price is fifty cents a hundred.

The Local Union Assessment stamp is a result of the constant demand from different Local Unions who wish to levy a local assessment and issue stamps to members paying same. As the cost of having plates made special for each Local wanting a stamp of this kind is too great in the small quantities needed, the above stamp was designed to be used generally for this purpose. When canceled by the secretary of the Local Union issuing them they answer the same purpose that a specially printed one would, and at much less expense. These are also put up in books of one hundred each. Price fifty cents a hundred.

The use of stamps insures an accurate accounting for money collected on dues and assessments. Insist on their use.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU.

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