

THE PITTSBURG STOGIE STRIKERS

(By Frank H. Goldberg)

[illegible]

In regard to the one-man drill, familiarly called by the miners "the widow maker," the bosses assert: We can only state that with respect to our operations, our expenditures, efforts, in advance of all considerations, ARE EXERTED TO EMPLOY THE SAFETY OF OUR EMPLOYEES (and the bull whip) under conditions which are the lowest grade of our rock as compared with their districts, the increasing expense, with the other conditions, have been the use of the one-man drill operation for all properties and operations." So widows and orphans are so created that competition may meet, expenses kept down and dividends increased. When the widows and orphans, made such by the operations of the one-man drill, feel down-trodden, let them read these statistics quoted by Calumet & Hecla, which states all other properties in the district:

THOS. O'MALLEY.

OMAHA REBELS AT WORK

(Special to Solidarity.)

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 7.

Local 384, I. W. O., opened their new hall at 1517 Webster with a propaganda meeting on Sunday evening, Sept. 7. The hall was packed. Fellow Workers Rockwell, Linn and McEvoy made speeches and rendered recitations. Street meetings are being held every night at 14th and Douglas Streets, propaganda meetings in our hall every Sunday evening. Direct action and sabotage are being largely discussed. Yours for education,

NOTICE.

Local Secretaries having on hand copies of Solidarity of June 1917, Vol 4 No. 22. Whole No. 178 are requested to send same in so far as we may complete our files.

DATES FOR T

The following dates for Mann meetings have already been arranged:

Sept. 8 to 25—Chicago and district. Send mail to 2236 W. Division street.

Sept. 26—Windsor, Ont.

Sept. 29—St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 1—Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 4—Denver, Col.

Mann will be available for dates in cities and towns, thereafter, as follows:

Oct. 8—Cheyenne, Wyo.

Oct. 10—Butte, Mont.

Oct. 12—Spokane, Wash.

Senator Martin asked the bishop what he would do to remedy conditions if he had the power.

"First of all I would require both operators and miners to go to church twice every Sunday," said the bishop. "I would give each a Bible as a steering chart and then give them about eight beatitudes and make them hang two or three in their bedrooms, such as 'Blessed are the poor in spirit,' and 'Blessed are the meek.' Those would cause them to forget to use the machine guns."

Canada is making great headway in developing the chain system of department stores. Such a system is necessarily based on agricultural and industrial growth and reflects the strides with which Canada is proceeding.

A consular report says: The new department store of the Hudson Bay Co. at Calgary, Province of Alberta was opened on August 18. This is expected to be the first of a chain of department stores which the company is either building or contemplating constructing in western Canada. The Calgary investment is \$3,000,000.

The new store at Winnipeg, together with stock and buildings, represents over \$7,000,000. The investment in Edmonton will be about \$1,500,000. These cities are all embraced in the company's scheme of expenditure, and some improvement has been made at a later date at Fort William, Kenora, Yorktown, Qu'Appelle, Pincher Creek, Thickethe, Lacled, Nelson, Vernon, Kamloops and other points where it is now operating.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES

Fellow Worker Jack Whyte will act as distributing agent of Solidarity and literature at the Convention. Delegates may obtain same at wholesale rates and account to him directly

FROM MANN

Oct. 18—Vancouver, B. C.
Oct. 20—Portland, Oregon.
Oct. 22—Eureka, Cal.
Oct. 25—San Francisco, Cal.
Oct. 28—Los Angeles, Cal.
Oct. 30—Goldfield, Nevada.
Oct. 31—Tonopah, Nevada.
Nov. 2—Salt Lake City.
Nov. 4—Grand Junction, Colo.
Nov. 6—Pueblo, Colo.
Nov. 8—Kansas (State).
Nov. 9—St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 11—Cincinnati, Ohio.
Nov. 12—Warren, Ohio.
Nov. 13—Rochester, Pa.
Nov. 16—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nov. 18—Johnstown, Pa.

The Goldsmits own and control three of the largest shops in Pittsburg. Their shoe and street shop is the only one of its kind in the city. It is completely organized into the I. W. W. As president of the association he has been able to get away with a clause put into the contract allowing him to have his two scab shops remain open while the other bosses were out of business. The Goldsmits in doing this was to get control of the town's industry and to put the smaller manufacturers out of business. The union then grew among the members of the bosses' association. A strike was called and the Goldsmits tried to break away but were kept back by that sacred contract which they signed. Others tried to get members of the Goldsmits' association

at the old conditions the first week so that they could break the contract but the strikers refused to be tricked. They are the slowest to get along. They are the slowest two months in the tobacco trade; the bosses thought that they could keep the strikers out a few months then they would get in but they are now realizing that they are up against a strong militant organization.

The bosses have threatened the strikers with all methods of abuses known to capitalism, but they are not getting anywhere.

The Goldmits who own the Standard Cigar Company are Jews. They are big city managers in their shops to prejudice the workers against liberty avenue and McKees Rocks shops against the Jews of the hill.

Mann Meeting

Saturday, Sept. 6, Tom Mann spoke twice at Luna Park, Cleveland, under the auspices of Solidarity and the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau. For several weeks prior to that date, the fellow workers in Cleveland were busy advertising the meetings. One hundred thousand tickets of admission

newly issued tickets of admission were distributed throughout the city and surrounding towns. Under a system established by the park management, the tickets were furnished free of charge and were allowed on every ticket destination to the gate entrances. In addition to this, 2,000 tickets were placed in conspicuous places about the city and some newspaper advertising secured through interviews with Mann himself. As a result of this activity, and the fact that Mann is well known to a large number of people, everywhere the meetings were a huge success. Attendance in the afternoon was not as great as expected, but the park was jammed with people in the evening. The pavilion was overcrowded, with people standing around the entrance outside. Between 10,000 and 15,000 people listened to Mann's

It was probably the most stirring piece of rapid-fire oratory ever heard in Cleveland. Mann's analysis of the class struggle, of the futility of parliamentary action, of the necessity and results of industrial organization and direct action—held the closest attention of the vast audience for more than an hour, and left them with much to think about.

Fellow Worker Jack White of Toledo acted as chairman at both meetings, and made the appeals for

out of their hides. At their McKees Rocks and Liberty avenue shops they employ children from the age of twelve years up. They are not allowed to talk to one another, the foremen fearing that they might become imbued with the spirit of revolt.

building are cracked. There is only one old fire escape that leads to the roof. The windows are so old that if it were to be used in case of necessity, it apparently is cracked down. Tobacco cans are stuck to the walls of the rooms. There are no dressing rooms for the girls and they are forced to change in the presence of the sight of male and other clothing in the room. There have been authorities such as have been authorized by the firm, who have frequently been the interference of the foreman or manager of the company responsible for the action. The floors are made of wood and are so rotten that it is not known what a worker is going to fall through. The ceilings are low and the air in the rooms is foul and the workers are compelled to go home. During this last year there have been several strikes and the workers are not tuberculous. It is against the human conditions that the strikers are battling. One of the chief brands

known throughout this section of the country as the "Dry Silt." An active boycott on this brand of stories is being carried out by the columns of JUSTICE, that revolutionary newspaper of Pittsburgh, which is aiding the cause of the strikers.

As the parade was held by the strikers on Labor Day. Revolutionary banners of all kinds were carried, and the route of the parade.

On the banners were the following mottoes: "The Bosses Organize to Starve Us, We Organize to Starve Them," "We Want the Silt Smoker," "We Are Out on Strike," "You Wiser?" "We Won't Work in Consumption Breeding Hell," "Labor is the Basis of Civilization," "We Want Jail Men and Women, But You can't Jail Ideas," "The Emancipation of

A large representing the bread of consumption and the working of children in Goldsmith's "Dry Slits" shop made this in the morning.

Large open air meetings are held twice a week by the strikers. They are addressed by speakers who are well versed on industrial relations and the tactics of the I. W. W.

In order to win this strike and keep the roll of the poor, the poor funds are needed to carry on the battle against the organized boss association. Is your duty as a working man to remember to contribute to the I. W. W. "An injury to one is an injury to all." Send all contributions to the I. W. W. Local 101, 1011 Second Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Finance Committee of the Strike Committee of Local 101,

A Big Success

large number of men and women members and sympathizers of the local I. W. W. and several from out of town, on the job, the wants of the audience were stimulated, and supplied. Literature sales aggregated \$53 and collection just about the same amount. A nice sum above expenses

Thus the meeting was not only a financial success, but its propaganda value cannot yet be measured.

A CARD OF THANKS

Benj. J. Legere wishes to thank Fellow Worker Dutton, of San Francisco, for the receipt of some of the workers' plays. Also the various fellow workers who have been so kind to write to him. He appreciates their display of fraternalism very much.

Legere writes Fellow Worker Justus Ebert, that a recent examination revealed the fact that he had contracted tuberculosis in Herkimer jail, and that he is steadily growing weaker. His efforts are being made to secure relief for Legere, by bringing the facts

before the state prison authorities at Albany.

SPEAKER WANTED.

A good up-to-date street and literature seller, a man to explain what real industrialism is. We will pay \$3.50 per day who understands this and is further informed. Write to Bradley, secretary, 92

Oct. 12—Spokane, Wash.

THE I. W. W.

What kind of an organization is the Industrial Workers of the World?

Why is it organized?
Where is it organized?
How is it organized?

These are questions that are being asked all over the country today by workers, students and men and women from all walks of life.

Thousands of columns of newspaper publicity have been devoted to the Industrial Workers of the World as a result of its activities. Countless magazine articles have been devoted to it and its alleged principles. Still the reading public has at best but a hazy conception of what the organization really is or what it stands for.

These questions the worker will try to deal with in his own way. First of all, however, it is necessary to show a few of the things "which we are not."

The I. W. W. is not a political organization in the sense that political organizations are today understood. It is not an anti-political society. It is not a reform body. Its membership is not made up of anarchists, as some writers have stated. Its rank is not exclusively composed of socialists, as others have asserted. True, some of its members may have accepted the anarchist philosophy. Others may have accepted the socialist faith. However, to the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World they are known only as workers, as members of the working class.

The Industrial Workers of the World is a labor union that aspires to be the future society. It is a labor organization that holds that craft, district, or other forms of division are harmful to the workers. It teaches that an industrial system of organization must replace the antiquated forms.

Every man, woman or child who works in a given industry must be organized into the big industrial union of his or her craft. The "ONE BIG UNION" slogan of the I. W. W. does not mean mass unionism. It does not mean that the railroad worker, the plumber, the teamster and the baker will be all in the same local union. That form of organization has been proven a failure. It has been shown to be unsound. Mass organization, irrespective of industrial needs, is too unwieldy to produce results.

The "one big union" slogan of the I. W. W. means CLASS organization according to industry. It has been proven practical by the capitalists themselves. All the great trusts and monopolies are organized according to industry. The steel trust, for example, not only owns the mills where steel rails and other products are made, but also the mines from which the iron ore is taken. It owns the railroads leading from the mines to the lakes. It owns the steamship lines that haul the ore. It owns the blast furnaces that smelt the ore. In short, the steel trust is an industrial organization, covering every branch of the industry. The I. W. W. proposes to follow the bosses' plan and scope of organization for the benefit of the worker.

Let us show an example—the railroad industry. This will show the form of the organization of the I. W. W. It will also tend to show the futility of the craft form of organization.

Every worker on a railroad, whether he be a section hand or a locomotive engineer, works for the same employer. All are necessary to the maintenance and operation of the railroad. If they were not they would not be employed. Their common concerns do not arise from philanthropic motives; they hire men because they need them. All these workers are but units in the great railway organization. All perform certain functions, without which the railroad could not be operated. The section hand must keep the track in repair, else the engineer cannot run his locomotive at the required speed.

All have the same interests in common—more wages, shorter hours, and better conditions. Logically all should be organized together. However, we find that the craft union organizes the engineer into an isolated union having its own international officers and its own agreement with the railway company. The brakeman is in another union, the section hand in another, the track, the conductor in another, and so on all along the line. We find that there are seven different international craft unions in the railway industry, not to mention the shopmen. In the railroad shops and roundhouses there are at least eight craft organizations. All of these different organizations have separate contracts with the railroad company; all these contracts expire at different dates. The result is disastrous to the workers. When the freight car engine is out of order, the engine at work; his union contract must be lived up to; he is liable to a heavy fine if he violates it. The engineer stays on the job and teaches the section hand how to attend to the water gauge. He teaches the section hand how to become an efficient scab. When the switchman goes on strike the brakeman remains at work, and vice versa.

A few years ago, during the switchmen's strike on all railroads west of Chicago, union brakemen switched the trains before starting on their runs. After doing switchmen's work while the latter were on strike, the brakemen then went back to their own work and the switchmen. It was like cutting a man's head off and then offering him a piece of cork plaster to heal it with.

At the present writing (July 1918) a strike is on in the Illinois Central railroad among the shopmen in the railroad shops and roundhouses. Union conductors, engineers and firemen are hauling scabs to and from their work. Union switchmen switch disabled engines into the roundhouse for the scabs to repair. All this time the shopmen are struggling for better conditions.

WHAT IT IS WHAT IT IS NOT

By Grover H. Perry

We of the industrial workers of the World hold that organization as an outlined above is nothing more or less than organized scabbing. Whenever a group of workers remain at work while others in the same industry are striking for better conditions, they are helping to scab on the strikers. In so doing they are acting the part of scabs. The mere fact that they carry a craft union card in their pocket does not change the status of the case. If their union sanctions such action, then their union card is nothing more than a scabbing permit.

The I. W. W. claims that inasmuch as every worker on the railroad is necessary to the maintenance and operation of the railroad, therefore every worker should belong to the "one big union" of railroad workers. The section hand, the trackman, the engineer, the switchman, and others—all in their industrial union. Then when a strike is to be called, call them all out, from the man who handles a shovel on the grade to the man who handles the throttle of a locomotive; from the man who pushes a truck in the freight house to the man who pushes a telegrapher's key in the dispatcher's office. Then you would have a real railroad strike. Not a train would move. The industry would be paralyzed. Think what power the workers would have. The railroad company would be forced to accede to the demands of the workers. That is the way the I. W. W. proposes to organize.

As we would organize the railroads, so we would organize all workers in all industries. Carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, cement masons, masons, laborers, and all building workers into one industrial union of building workers. Weavers, spinners, duffers and loom fixers, together with all other textile workers into one big industrial union of textile workers. Bakers, elevator boys, janitors, etc., into one union of public service workers.

All industrial unions of a kindred nature are to be combined into the industrial department to which they belong. For example: The Marine Transportation Workers' Union, Railway Construction Workers' Industrial Union, Street Car, Subway, Elevated R. R. Workers Industrial Union, etc.—all organized in the Transportation Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

All industrial unions, industrial departments and local unions, to compose one great central organization—the Industrial Workers of the World. This organization will embrace all workers in all industries, in all countries throughout the world.

We aim to have a union broad enough to include every worker and narrow enough to exclude all who are not workers. We aim to build up a nation of workers that will have no boundaries, no limits except those of the world's industries themselves. We intend to wipe out class lines by doing away with classes. We propose to inaugurate a system of society where the workers will get the value of what they produce for themselves.

This statement necessarily brings us to another phase of the I. W. W. movement, which will show that we are international in scope and recognize but one nation, the nation of those who work.

The Industrial Workers of the World is an INTERNATIONAL movement; not merely an American movement. We are "patriotic" for our class, but not for our country. We realize that as workers we have no country.

The flags and symbols that once meant great things to us have been seized by our employers. Today they mean naught to us but oppression and tyranny. As long as we quarrel among ourselves over differences of nationality we weaken our cause, we defeat our own purpose. The practice of some craft unions is to bar men because of nationality or race. Not so with the I. W. W. Our union is open to all workers. Differences of color and language are not obstacles to us. In our organization, the Caucasian, the Malay, the Mongolian, and the Negro, are all on the same footing. All are workers and as such their interests are the same. An injury to them is an injury to us.

An example of the way nationality bars are thrown down in the I. W. W. was shown in the great Lawrence strike. Here 47 different nationalities speaking over 47 different tongues, brought up under different laws and conditions, united in one great cause. All differences were forgotten. They had one common enemy, the woolen trust. They centered all their forces on that enemy. Turks and Italians fought side by side. They had one common enemy, although their respective countries were at war at the time. For nine long weeks in the dead of winter the workers under the banner of the I. W. W. showed what solidarity could accomplish. Fifteen years ago, during a year when the increase in the cost of living was such that the textile workers received as a result of their fight. More than that, however, was the knowledge they had gained of their own power.

No longer will the slaves in Lawrence be docile as in the past. No longer will they submit to unspeakable brutalities such as were their portion before the strike. They have gained a knowledge of organization together with the cardinal principle of solidarity, that is priceless.

Such a strike as the Lawrence strike could only be made possible by long and continued agitation. Such agitation was carried on for years by the I. W. W. in Lawrence. Such agitation is being carried on by the I. W. W. throughout the world. One day this agitation is going to bear fruit.

Not only do we differ from the craft unions on the admission to membership of so-called aliens, but we also differ in the matter of initiation fees. The tendency in the craft union is to keep all workers out of

the organization after a certain stage is reached. Initiation fees as high as \$500 are charged for admission to some craft unions; \$75 and \$50 initiation fees are common among craft unions in the building trades. High dues are also common. In the I. W. W. low dues are always the rule. Low initiation fees likewise. We want an open union, and then we will have a closed shop. The initiation fee in the I. W. W. can never be over \$5.00, and in most cases it is 50 cents or \$1.00. Dues are almost everywhere 50 cents per month and never can be over \$1 per month. Every inducement to join that can be offered to the worker, is offered by the I. W. W.

Another feature of the I. W. W. is the universal transfer of cards. We recognize the value of any labor organization in the world in lieu of an initiation fee. A member of the Industrial Workers of the World can transfer from one industrial union to another of the same or of a different industry, without cost. One union, one card. Once a union man, always a union man.

Now a few words as to where we are organized. A few years ago the I. W. W. was unknown. It consisted of a few small groups of propagandists who were working day and night to spread the message of industrial unionism. Today our agitation is bearing fruit. Today we are not only a propaganda power, but we are the important factor in the labor movement in the United States.

Today a strike of 1,000 industrial workers will attract more attention than a strike of 20,000 craft unionists. Why? Because the powers that be recognize in the I. W. W. a power that is one day going to overcome their power. Today the I. W. W. has almost completely won over the textile industry. The lumber barons are also beginning to feel its power. On the high seas (and on the shores) we have organized the National Industrial Union of Marine Transportation Workers, with strong organizations on the Atlantic coast. In nearly every state we have locals that are recruiting more and more workers to our banner. We have had more successful strikes in the past year than the American Federation of Labor in its 40 years of existence.

In South Africa the great street car strike at Johannesburg, two years ago, was conducted by the I. W. W. In New Zealand and Australia we have national administrations paying a nominal per capita tax to the General Organized Workers of the World. In Alaska and Hawaii locals are springing up. In Europe the syndicalist movement looks to the I. W. W. for new tactics and methods of organization.

The I. W. W. is fast approaching the stage where it can accomplish its mission. This mission is revolutionary in character.

The Preamble of the I. W. W. Constitution says in part: "We are organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old." That is the crux of the I. W. W. position. We are not satisfied with a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Such a thing is impossible. Labor produces all wealth. Labor is therefore entitled to all wealth. We are going to do away with capitalism by taking possession of the land and the machinery of production. We don't intend to buy them either. The capitalist class took them because it had the power to control the muscle and brain of the working class in industry. Organized, we, the working class will have the power. With that power we will take back that which has been stolen from us. We will demand more and more wages from our employers. We will demand and enforce shorter and shorter hours. As we gain these demands we are diminishing the profits of the boss. We are taking away his power. We are gaining more power for ourselves. All the time we become more disciplined. We become self confident. We realize that without our labor power no wealth can be produced. We fold our arms. The mills close. Industry is at a standstill. We then make our proposition to the former masters. It is this: We the workers have labored long enough to support idlers. From now on, he who does not toil, neither shall he eat. We tear down to build up.

In the place of the present system of society where crime, prostitution and poverty are rampant, a new society will arise. No more prostitutes. Girls will no longer sell their bodies when they can get for themselves the full product of their labor. Crime will disappear as the incentive for it is taken away. Poverty cannot exist where all are workers and none are shirkers. Children instead of working in the mills will be in the schools. Mothers will no longer dread the ordeal of motherhood. No more domestic slavery. We will grow physically, intellectually and morally. A new race will result, a race that will live for the joy of living, a race that will look with horror upon the pages of history that tell of our present day society.

The Industrial Workers of the World are laying the foundation of a new government. This government will have for its legislative halls the mills, the workshops and factories. Its legislators will be the men in the mills, shops and factories. Its legislative enactments will be those pertaining to the welfare of the workers.

These things are to be. No force can stop them. Armies will be of no avail. Capitalist governments may issue their mandates in vain. The power of the workers and the industrial organization is the only power on earth worth considering—once they realize that power. Classes will disappear, and in their place will be only useful members of society—the workers.

For information regarding the Industrial Workers of the World write to the General Secretary, Room 307, 104 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

sets in motion favorable to its own welfare."

The significance of the title is seen in the account of the meeting on the Common to vote upon the constitution of the mill owners—the "cell of the new society"—industry, deciding its own affairs. Here also we see the class politics with the horse and the cart in the normal relation. A concluding chapter is devoted to evidence that at Lawrence a new industrial order was projected for the future, not in the midst of capitalism and analyzes its chances for survival. The author usually speaks of the "new society" as an industrial democracy, but in this case he calls it an industrial government. Heaven help us, if we have been governed to death, so I judged the world.

The course he does not set up the I. W. W. organization as this industrial democracy. It is the industrial democracy of Labor, which can not fall because it is compelled by economic forces. The I. W. W. is to guide and hasten it into being and for that reason its ideas were on trial and it is the special mark for venom of the capitalist class.

Comparing the coming of the new democracy with the development of the bourgeoisie the writer says: "The past teaches us that every profound beginning is obscure and crude. The evolution of the bourgeoisie was by no means an evolutionary process. The bourgeoisie were overwhelmed by superior forces and their own weaknesses and mistakes. At times their cause seemed hopeless. Nonetheless they struggled on for a while, without, now with, success. In view of such a development on the part of autocratic capitalism, there is hope for the development of the industrial democracy. In fact such development is already under way."

Thus does he anticipate and make null and void the attacks of the political Socialist who is chortling over the "Lawrence fiasco," because the swallow doesn't make a spring and who forgets that even free water for washwomen in Milwaukee couldn't come back.

Standing out in the story of Lawrence like a signpost, is the power of direct action as the potent instrument by which labor may attain its ends. It sets all the other means of action and obliges all the various "arms" and "wings" to converge for the benefit of the whole.

The book is dedicated to "The army of Labor," that freed Giovanni and Caruso; to the New England Textile Workers who made the Lawrence strike memorable and the city historical." There is an appendix written by Carlo Tresca on "God and Country."

GEORGE KOTSCHE

All orders for extra bundles of Solidarity or for increase in the regular bundle orders, must positively reach the office by Wednesday afternoon of the latest. Otherwise we cannot guarantee filling them. Local secretaries and others will please pass this on to the wall.

I. W. W. ORGANIZERS

All credentials issued by the General Executive Board to voluntary or national organizers bearing the date prior to July 1st are hereby revoked on order of the General Executive Board. The below names have been issued credentials by the General Executive Board and are the only authorized workers' national organizers with credentials at this time:

Geo. Speed, General Organizer
J. M. Foss, G. E. B. Member
Eastman, G. E. B. Member
F. H. Little, G. E. B. Member
Edward Koettgen, G. E. B. Member
Jos. J. Ettor, G. E. B. Member

National Organizers

Matilda Rabinowitz,
C. F. Howard, C. L. Filigno
F. Albizzati

Voluntary Credentials
Wm. D. Hayward, E. G. Flynn
J. A. Law, E. F. Dore,
Jack Whyte, J. P. Cannon
J. S. Biscay, August Walquist
George Leppert, W. A. Thorn
J. W. Kelly, Joseph Schmidt
Jas. P. Thompson, M. A. Durso
Fred Isler, John Pancer

Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

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BOOK REVIEW

The Trial of a New Society, by Justice Ebert. The I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Being a history of the Lawrence strike and the trial at Salem. Few of us but have lived in this or that period with its glamour of romance, its gallant struggle, its heroic achievement and history-making. One of the few who interpret and appreciate the struggle and import of our time is the author of "The Trial of a New Society." It is a tale of the

tragedy and heroism of our day of the first great industrial struggle of life, abnormal starvation, crowded, unsanitary, immoral housing, the rickets, the juvenile offenders, the strike of the folded arms, acting upon the lives of the workers.

From the riot, call announcing the dramatic mapping of the thin-worn thread of the ideal, the ideal of the mill workers, the rule of capitalism—in the author's words, "of the embryonic industrial democracy." It is educational. In 160 pages, well printed, attractively bound and illustrated with portraits, posters and cartoons, Ebert gives a recital of the events of the Lawrence strike and its significance. There is a description of the immense mill property of Lawrence, its value and dividends, the luxury and extravagance and a hint at the morals of the beneficiaries of Schedule E. Set in contrast is the degraded condition of the workers. Ebert gives a recital of the events of the Lawrence strike and its significance. There is a description of the immense mill property of Lawrence, its value and dividends, the luxury and extravagance and a hint at the morals of the beneficiaries of Schedule E. Set in contrast is the degraded condition of the workers. Ebert gives a recital of the events of the Lawrence strike and its significance. There is a description of the immense mill property of Lawrence, its value and dividends, the luxury and extravagance and a hint at the morals of the beneficiaries of Schedule E. Set in contrast is the degraded condition of the workers.

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