

CASE NO. 6000
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
ADMITTED
July 8, 1920
Thom. C. Nash

The Choice of Industrial Communism or Industrial Despotism Must Be Made Now

Official Organ of the Industrial Workers of the World

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

By Organizing Industrially We Are Forming the New Structure of the Old

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"



CASE NO. 6000
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
ADMITTED
Filed May 22, 1920
EMERY P. CIBERT, Clerk
Thom. C. Nash

VOLUME II, WHOLE NUMBER 59

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1919

PRICE, 5 CENTS

I. W. W. SWEEPING SOUTH WALES

CONSERVATIVE PAPER BEWAILS DESERTIONS FROM OLD UNIONISM IN COAL FIELDS

An unwilling tribute to the popularity of I. W. W. propaganda in the coal fields of South Wales is paid by the labor correspondent of the bourgeois newspaper, the Western Mail of Cardiff, Wales, in its issue of Nov. 18. His article is in part as follows:

THE I. W. W. IN WALES

"At a time when so much is being heard of the wild theories of that sinister organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, it is, I think, desirable to point out, as I have done before, that the emissaries of this body are already busy at work in the South Wales coalfield. One of its most active leaders, Mr. George Hardy, was announced as the principal speaker at a meeting at Pontypridd on Sunday, and there are a considerable number of individual members who, by speech and by literature, are spreading their anti-social views of restricted production, and so forth in the mining valleys. At the same time we have men like Mr. Robert Williams urging mothers to teach their children hatred of the ruling classes, and speaking of the Russian Red Guard as fighting the cause of freedom in Ireland and elsewhere.

There is no hiding the fact, that association of some sort of these advocates of revolution and enmity is gravely exercising the minds of many more sober people in the British Labour Party. The doctrines they preach are as false as possible from the staid politics from which the great mass of British workers stand, and represent a philosophy as wide as the poles from that enunciated, for example, in the remarkable article on The Meaning of Socialism by Mr. J. Bruce Glasier in the current Socialist Review. But those who are outside the Labour movement are not so well able to judge the influence of these disseminators of hatred, and a great many of those inside the party object in the most pronounced terms to such revolutionaries finding a place and exercising their baneful influence among the workers' organizations. South Wales is one of the happiest hunting grounds for the I. W. W. missionaries, and some responsible leader of Labour should make an authoritative disclaimer at the earliest possible moment."

The same issue of this paper reports that resolutions of protest against the treatment of the I. W. W. in America was adopted by the Pontypridd and Rhondda District of Miners and by the Tredegar Valley District.

JUDGE FORBIDS I. W. W. TO EXIST

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION IN SPOKANE AIMS TO OUTLAW EVERY MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION

Spokane.—Under the provisions of a temporary restraining order signed Wednesday afternoon by Superior Judge Webster, any person who advocates, teaches or promulgates teachings and principles of the I. W. W., distributes any of the wobbly literature with the I. W. W. organization will be guilty of contempt of the superior court of Spokane county and may be punished by a jail sentence for the offense.

The order against the wobbles and their organization, said to be the first of its kind introduced in the country, is the result of the application of Prosecuting Attorney J. B. Lindsley.

Judge Webster has set December 22 as the date for formal hearing of Prosecutor Lindsley's motion, but the present order will be fully enforced by the officers until the permanent order is granted or denied by the court.

In the complaint of Prosecutor Lindsley the defendants named include the 66 wobbles now serving city jail sentences for alleged violations of the criminal syndicalism act, together with "all others not now known, whose names and identity may hereafter be disclosed, associating, confederating, affiliating and acting in concert with members of an organization known as the I. W. W."

The action of Prosecutor Lindsley is based upon the assumption that the I. W. W. is an organization with anarchistic principles, designed to overthrow the United States Govern-

ment and to bring about a condition of lawlessness and violence over the entire country.

It is stated in the complaint that members of the wobbly organization congregate in secret meeting places and that teachings of the organization as a whole are contrary to the principles of the federal government.

Big Complaint

The complaint contains 14 pages including charges against the I. W. W. The principal charges are that the organization teaches there is no right in the possessor to lawfully acquired property; that owners of developed industries must make a complete surrender of their holdings to organized workers; that sabotage in slowing production at critical times is recognized by the organization officials, and the violent actions are necessary to take possession of developed industries.

The order signed by Judge Webster follows, in part:

"It is ordered that they are hereby enjoined and restrained from continuing as members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and from advocating, advising, teaching or promulgating the theories, doctrines, practices and alleged principles of the I. W. W., and from circulating or distributing any of the written or printed pamphlets, papers, handbills, documents or other propaganda or literature of the I. W. W. until further order of this court."

6,000 FINNS WANT TO GO TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Seattle, Wash.—Six thousand Finns of Seattle and vicinity, admittedly possessing radical ideas, want to go to Soviet Russia. Just how many of these belong to the Russian societies who announced that they had 12,000 members desirous of joining the Bolsheviks, is not known at this time. But, in a separate mass meeting, attended by 200 delegates who claim to represent 6,000 local Finns, resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to arrange for transportation to Russia.

A resolution says: "The ships of Soviet Russia are waiting to take us over there. We are ready to free the government of all expense and aid in deportation proceedings. We want to go."

"We demand that the government do not send us to Finland because the Mannerheim white terror is just as cruel as the American plutocracy."

CHANGE OF VENUE FROM CENTRALIA

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 13.—Members of the I. W. W., accused in connection with the killing of four service men at Centralia on Armistice Day, have been granted a change of venue to Grays Harbor.

Superior Judge George D. Abel granted the change, saying he was convinced that great excitement and prejudice against the I. W. W. in Centralia and throughout Lewis County might preclude a fair trial for the defendants.

LABOR'S GIERALTAR



LEWIS BETRAYS COAL MINERS

MEN RETURN TO MINES IN HOSTILE MOOD AFTER HAVING GREAT VICTORY SNATCHED FROM THEIR GRASP

Sullenly and resentfully, the great majority of striking coal miners returned to their work this week. There remain thousands, however, who have refused to accept the shameful surrender imposed upon them by the U. M. W. of A. officials. Never was there so gross a betrayal of a cause that was all but won. John Lewis, the mine workers' president, stands revealed as one of the most monumental cowards and poltroons in labor's history, to call him by no uglier name. With an opportunity such as is vouchsafed to few men to earn the undying gratitude and honor of his class by inflicting loyalty to the men who trusted him, even though the way led to the prison gates, he first cravenly submitted to the infamous injunctions against the strike, and then induced his followers, after they had for six weeks held the situation in the hollow of their hands, to consent to a tentative settlement which is nothing less than a total defeat. The increase which the U. M. W. accepted is 14 per cent. At the outset of the controversy the operators offered 20 per cent, while Secretary of Labor Wilson proposed 31. The issues at stake, including the six-hour day, now go to arbitration; and any union workingman who pins faith to that loaded deck, after labor's long and costly experience with it, is scarcely to be trusted out of doors without his purse. The great coal strike is lost, or rather it has been sold to the operators. Meantime the miners, 300,000 strong, are angry. Production is resuming, but at a halting pace. The award of the arbitration board is due February 1. The end of the story of this great labor uprising has not yet been written. These Lewises, aren't they, brothers?

It was a great strike. It was a superb demonstration of solidarity on the part of the coal mining rank and file, after their leaders had deserted them in terror after Judge Anderson's injunctions. Fellow workmen of the United Mine Workers, the I. W. W. are proud of you. Even though you will not permit one of us in your membership if you know it, nevertheless your fight was our fight. You gave an object lesson of the majesty and the omnipotence of Labor which neither you yourselves nor the American working class as a whole can possibly forget. By the simple withholding of your labor power, you nearly had industry, society and government at your feet, begging for a truce on your own terms. The wretched fakirs in whom you blindly trusted snatched the victory from your grasp. Surely you will not suffer yourselves to be thus bamboozled a second time. Organized in the Industrial Workers of the World you would have won that strike. We believe that there are tens of thousands among you who realize that now. At some not distant day, you men of the coal mines, as well as the slaves of the steel trust, the railroad workers, and those engaged in the other great basic industries of America, will go on an I. W. W. strike. And then there will be a different story to tell. Meantime the miners, 300,000 strong, are angry. Production is resuming, but at a halting pace. The award of the arbitration board is due February 1. The end of the story of this great labor uprising has not yet been written. These Lewises, aren't they, brothers?

KANSAS TRIAL NEAR CLIMAX

GOVERNMENT CASE ADMITTED TO BE WEAK

STOOLES AND HIGH JACKS PUT ON STAND BY PROSECUTOR; DEFENSE SCORES TELLING POINTS

By G. Cascaden
Kansas City, Kan., Dec. 14.—(Special to The New Solidarity)—Most of the evidence against the 28 members of the I. W. W. on trial before United States Judge John C. Pollock in the Federal building here is in, according to the government's lawyers. They expect to conclude presentation of their evidence Monday, when the defense will be called on to present its side of the argument.

These 28 men, with 4 others, as well as unnamed defendants, are charged with conspiracy against the United States government, the four counts being that they endeavored: First, to interfere with the enforcement of criminal laws, particularly those made for successful prosecution of the war.

Second, to defeat the draft. Third, to violate the espionage act. Fourth, to block production of food and fuel and to decrease transportation of necessities during the war. The defendants were arrested in Augusta, Kan., in November, 1917, and with few exceptions they have been in jail ever since.

More than four days of the trial have been consumed in obtaining a jury. The list of 100 veniremen called for the opening of court was exhausted long before a jury was obtained. When second and third lists failed to put the necessary twelfth man in the box Fred H. Moore, attorney for the defense, asked Judge Pollock to have the fourth group of veniremen summoned from the working class of Kansas City. The judge refused this request. The lawyer felt that since few workingmen were selected on the previous three groups it was only fair that members of

their own class should be in the fourth group of men to try those who work for wages.

The trial started with the reading of selections from various I. W. W. pamphlets by the prosecution, the defense attorneys then reading all of them so that the garbled passages might not give the jurors a wrong impression.

The preamble itself was read by the prosecution, its various clauses being explained to the jurors in a terror-inspiring way.

OKLAHOMA GOV. ON STAND
The prosecution started out with considerable display. Gov. James B. Robertson of Oklahoma being the first government witness.

The governor, a banker, who had just signed a document declaring martial law in five Oklahoma counties because of the coal strike, gave his evidence on Saturday, Dec. 6. He merely identified the signature of Michael Sapper, one of the defendants who had filled out a draft questionnaire in Oklahoma City. The governor was a member of the legal advisory board.

Of course, the newspapers got a headline out of this important evidence.

Among other witnesses called to identify I. W. W. newspapers and pamphlets were managers of four printing plants. Frank J. Quinn of Chicago, secretary of the Western Newspaper Union, told of the printing of The New Solidarity during the period between its removal from Cleveland to Chicago and the printing of it in another Chicago office. W. A. Cahill of Chicago, president of the Cahill Printing company, identified certain pamphlets printed by his firm. F. C. Lambert of Seattle, manager of the Washington Printing company, and Mr. Piggott of Seattle, of the Piggott Printing company, told about the printing of the Industrial Worker.

Members of the I. W. W. who gave evidence were Alex Kohler, who told of the printing of certain I. W. W. newspapers, and the Misses Elizabeth Serviss and Hilda L. Seery, of the office staff of the I. W. W. general headquarters. All three refused at first to give evidence on the ground that answer of questions might ulti-

mately lead to those regarding their membership in the organization. All three also insisted on their constitutional rights. Judge Pollock assured them that any rights they had would be guarded.

One letter seized in the raids on I. W. W. headquarters, according to the prosecution, was a reply which Wm. D. Haywood, then secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., wrote to a letter from Frank H. Little.

"You are making a mistake in making public utterances which will result in the publication being barred from the mail," it said, evidently referring to the Solidarity.

Miss Clara Chappelle, formerly employed in the office of the Agricultural Workers' organization in Minneapolis, identified certain membership cards.

Most of the government's witnesses, however, were department of justice agents, United States marshals and their deputies and other officials of the law.

James Koen of Cushing, Okla., a former member of the organization, was called on to identify a letter said to have been addressed to William D. Haywood.

OIL OUTPUT NOT HINDERED

Frank J. Silsbee of New York City, who was director of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C., gave evidence favorable to the defendants although called as a government witness. He proved by figures that the average monthly production of oil during the period specifically covered in the indictment (April 6 and Nov. 25, 1917), was greater than in any month for some time before. He said 45 per cent of the crude oil of the nation during the period of indictment came from the Kansas and the Oklahoma oil fields.

The prosecution is endeavoring to show that the defendants hindered oil production.

J. C. Shearman of Wichita, a hand and typewriting expert, spent much of Thursday and a good part of Friday of last week endeavoring to identify writing, signed and unsigned. He tried to identify letters written in both pencil and ink. He also compared signed with unsigned letters. (Continued on Page 4)

SOVIETS CERTAIN SOON TO PREVAIL IN GERMANY

HUGO HAASE'S SUCCESSOR PREDICTS COMMUNIST TRIUMPH IN FROM SIX MONTHS TO TWO YEARS

New York.—That Germany will have a soviet form of government soon is the impression gained by Cyril Brown, staff correspondent of the New York "World," as a result of an interview with Dr. Geyer, leader of the Independent Socialist Party. In a copyrighted cable dispatch to the "World," dated Berlin, December 2, Mr. Brown describes his interview in the following terms: "Germany will be a Soviet Republic in six months to two years," was the confident prophecy made to The World's correspondent by Dr. Friedrich August Karl Geyer of Leipzig, a member of the National Assembly and the new leader of the Independent Socialist Party, succeeding the late Hugo Haase. Herr Geyer said: "Radicalism is not receding in Germany, though it may seem so on the surface because of fewer strikes. At heart the masses are steadily growing more radical. The masses have fought to a state of exhaustion, but the present lull is only a breathing spell before renewing the struggle for complete industrial democracy and the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"The Soviet Republic will become realized much quicker if Germany's reactionaries make a serious attempt to restore the monarchy. In this case the radical masses will rise, not to defend democracy, but to beat back monarchy. They will not halt there but will go storming on over the debris of democracy and will set up a dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of a Soviet Republic."

MEMBERSHIP MASS MEETING OF CHICAGO I. W. W., SUNDAY, DEC. 21, 119 S. THROOP ST., 3 P.M.

A lecture on "Revolutionary Syndicalism in France" will be given at 119 South Throop street, Sunday, December 28, at 8 p. m., by Albert Verblin, financial secretary of Chicago branch, T. W. I. U. No. 1,000.

Membership social and dance is held at Throop street hall every Saturday evening.

DETROIT LABOR ROUSED TO DEFEND FREE SPEECH

UNION WORKERS WILL SEE TO IT THAT HAYWOOD IS PERMITTED TO SPEAK DEC. 21

Detroit, Mich.—Declaring that "if the police department shall again prove itself helpless in the face of a situation similar to that of the Haywood meeting, we will act in self-defense, and expel the invaders," the Detroit Federation of Labor has gone square on record as opposed to American Legion interference with public meetings, in a letter addressed to the mayor and police commissioner.

The resolution, introduced by Editor Julius Deutelbaum of the "Detroit Labor News," has deep import. If the police will again permit the Legion members to interfere with radical meetings, as they did when Haywood was scheduled, late in November, to make an address, and was prevented from appearing by threats of disturbance on the part of Legion members, there will be trouble. The letter to the mayor and police head states that, although the Federation and Haywood are at opposite poles on matters of labor generalship, union labor will not tolerate any interference with his or any other meetings as long as they are conducted within the law.

Haywood is booked to speak for the Labor Forum on December 21, and the resolution is warning to the authorities that, unless the Legion activities in attempting to destroy free speech and assemblage are curbed, organized labor will see to it that law and order are maintained, and constitutional guarantees are lived up to.

"We are workers, conscious of our rights, our duties and obligations," say the Detroit laborites. "We believe in and preach law and order and decry mob rule and violence upon every occasion. We feel that if law and order is to succeed, and if we are to avoid a reign of terror and guerrilla warfare in this community, a recurrence of the Haywood incident must be made impossible." Thus notice is served to the Chamber of Commerce hirelings, that Detroit labor is aware of their foul schemes.

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

THE NEW SOLIDARITY

ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

General Executive Board of the



Industrial Workers of the World

1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois
Telephone, Haymarket 6799

Subscription Price, One Year, \$1.50. Six Months, 75 Cents.
Bundle Orders, 3 cents per copy, Express Prepaid.

*Take Money Orders for Subscriptions Payable to "The New Solidarity."

DONALD M. CROCKER, Editor

THE I. W. W. AND THE IRON HEEL

It is not strange that this, the hour of the I. W. W.'s greatest opportunity, should also be the hour of its most fearful peril. In the nature of the titanic struggle of inimical social forces now convulsing America it could not be otherwise. The masters of the bread, with unerring instinct, have sensed their one real, threatening enemy. It is the I. W. W. Unless they can destroy it, their own destruction as a ruling class is certain. They feel it. They know it. And upon the utter extermination of the I. W. W. they are resolved. Against us they are prepared to use any and every weapon, and they have mighty and murderous weapons in their arsenal. Repressive legislation, vengeful courts, official ferocity—all these have been and will be invoked against our organization. The armed mob, precise replica of the Czar's Black Hundreds, existing for no other apparent purpose than the brutal terrorizing of all who dare express their aspiration for a new and better world, is already organized the country over and set about its sinister task. Democratic and Republican officeholders and seekers for office vie with each other as to which shall promise more drastic measures for the suppression of the "Reds." The members of the Industrial Workers of the World have learned by now the bitter lesson that nowhere in the republic can they look for protection of their persons or property nor for redress when these have been outraged. That unspeakable spawn of the Pit, the American newspapers, may and do scream daily incitation to violence and murder against them with impunity. Mobs wreak their bestial fury upon them without fear of punishment. Such justice as even the worst criminal may appeal to is denied them.

Let the poor, mutilated corpse of Wesley Everest bear witness. He had obeyed the government's mandate, risked the supreme sacrifice to fight for its interests in France. The task accomplished, he came home to take up the battle for his class. Because he was as loyal and brave a soldier in the one war as in the other, he was done to death by organized assassins. The law raised not a finger to save his life, nor even to spare his dead body from desecration by degenerate ghouls. Not an undertaker in Centralia dared perform for it the office of decent burial. No one supposes for a moment that the authorities will stir one iota to apprehend and punish his slayers. Not a lawyer in that city of tragedy dared undertake the defense of Wesley Everest's fellow workers charged with capital crime. Not a newspaper correspondent but wrote the truth of Centralia at his peril.

Verily, Joe Ettor spoke a true word in the courtroom at Lawrence when he said that society might forgive the most atrocious miscreant, but never the preacher of a new gospel!

As for the constitutional guaranties of free speech, press and assemblage, it is mockery to speak of them any more. They are dead—as dead as Wesley Everest or Frank Little or Joe Hill—not to be resurrected until the workers of America are free, and write new guaranties for a Free Society.

What is behind the White Terror, and why is the I. W. W. its most conspicuous victim? The ruling class of the United States has a vast and expertly calculated program afoot—nothing less than the financial and commercial suzerainty of the earth. That program requires cowed and submissive labor—labor that will toil unceasingly for an existence wage to enable its masters to achieve the coveted conquest of the markets of the world; labor bent to the yoke of militarism and trained to arms, so that it may be used to destroy Communism in other lands when the time shall come; labor abject, unorganized, enslaved and hopeless. And the work of overcoming labor's resistance to its cruel lot under this program is proceeding with relentless purpose. The steel strike is broken. The coal strike is broken. The old unionism is scattered before the terrific onslaught of organized capital like chaff before the wind. Almost the triumph of the New Oligarchy seems assured.

The I. W. W. alone presents a rational program in opposition to the program of the oligarchs of American finance-capital. The oligarch's program spells death to human hope and human progress. Our program is one whereby the race may have life and have it more abundantly. Between these two programs, the workers must choose. There is no third. It is the I. W. W. or the Iron Heel. That is why we of the I. W. W. have scant patience with the timid liberals who cry peace when there is no peace, or with the professional revolutionists and their little sects and parties, their phrases and their casuistry. The I. W. W. is the one organism fitted to save the world from a worse fate than has yet befallen it, and prepare it for a fairer future than has yet been dreamed of. You are either with the I. W. W. or with its enemies, who are the enemies of mankind.

And the workers are at last heeding the message that first went out from Chicago fourteen years ago. The day of industrial unionism has come. Soviet Russia builds the industrial foundation of its state upon the Preamble, and members of the I. W. W. fill great and responsible tasks in the process. Australia and Canada forsake the obsolete tactics of political laborism and craft unionism and unfurl the standard of the O. B. U. The Wobblies sweep Spanish America like wildfire. British, Welsh, Scotch and Irish workmen hear us gladly. German Spartacans turn to the I. W. W. in their desperation. Elsewhere in Europe the Syndicalists revise their tenets to conform to ours. Every deportee from American shores becomes an evangel abroad of the one great contribution that the U. S. A.

has made to civilization—the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World. And in darkest America itself? Insurgency of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. was never so rampant, the old leadership never so discredited. The other day a conference of delegates from independent unions in New York City, representing one hundred thousand workers, adopted resolutions explicitly endorsing the I. W. W. "One Big Industrial Union" is coming to be a phrase on almost every union man's tongue, as the futility of the craft idea becomes more manifest with every passing hour. The pity of it is that the I. W. W. has not the financial resources to properly capitalize the tremendous favorable sentiment that has arisen within a few months. One little push and these, our fellow workmen, would be on our side of the barricade hundreds of thousands strong!

This is the organization, oh, masters, you set out to kill in 1917, and now are going to try again to kill!

The mobbings, the lynchings, the raids, the prison sentences are, after all, only incidents—grim and dreadful incidents though indeed they be. The big inspiring fact is that the DAY OF THE I. W. W. IS HERE! The Iron Heel shall not destroy us. We shall destroy it. Let us take up the gauge of battle with high and confident hearts.

"For, though all hell at us be hurled,
We and our kind shall rule the world."

CHRISTMAS

"Peace on earth, good-will to men!" The words express a wistful yearning that has dwelt in the human heart in all the ages of mankind's bloody and cruel past. They are superficial reasoners who consider man solely in his aspect as a combative animal. The co-operative instinct is as fundamental to his nature as the competitive, and the two have eternally contended for the mastery of his spirit. In every epoch great Utopians, the Platos, the Christs, the Buddhas, the Mores, the Campanellas, the Tolstois, have held aloft the promise of a golden age, when all strife shall cease, when happiness and brotherhood shall be the law of life.

Yet their words have gone unheeded and their ideal has remained an impractical fantasy to this day, and the history of mankind has continued to be what Marx and Engels named it—a succession of class struggles—savagely and terrible struggles. Why? Because until the nineteenth century, the dawn of the Machine Age, man had no knowledge of the means whereby to exploit the resources of the earth so as to produce an abundance for all. And so the division of society into the Haves and the Have-nots was inevitable and the unceasing warfare between them. Self-preservation is the first law of all life and is bound to defeat the social impulse when the two conflict, as they must conflict when there is not enough to go around.

But the nineteenth century changed all that. With machinery to do the world's tasks there is no need of a servile, distinctively working class. With the capacity for almost limitless production of wealth which science has bestowed there is no longer excuse for the jealous safeguarding of private possessions or for any system of distribution save the free communal sharing of communally-created goods. When the natural resources and tools of production have been wrested from their present usurping "owners" and made the property of all, there can never any more be class struggles or classes. The combative, anti-social instinct will perish from lack of ought to feed on. The co-operative, pro-social instinct will flourish because everything in the environment created by industrial communism will foster its growth.

It is the historic mission of the industrially organized proletariat of the world to wage the final class struggle, and victoriously to usher in the classless society. Then, and then only, will peace and good-will become a living reality, as natural to man's habit as the air he breathes.

"A. F. OF L. OR NON-UNION"

The recent great printing trades strike in New York City was, on the part of the pressroom workers, a revolt against their international unions as well as against the employers. It was, in fact, the craft union machines and not the bosses (the bosses were licked) which finally broke the strike. While it was in progress, advertisements for scabs filled the New York newspapers, reading: "Wanted—Pressmen and feeders, A. F. of L. or non-union."

Food for thought here, brothers. A. F. of L. or non-union—after all, is there so very much difference?

Had the American Labor Party been born a few years earlier it might have flourished for a while. But the on-sweep of the class war has already carried the militant workers far beyond the stage where they would pause to fool with parties, platforms and parliamentarism. In Great Britain and Australia, where political laborism arose, it was already practically dead before the American imitation was even launched.

The coal miners went out for a six hour day and didn't get it, but succeeded in hanging it onto the rest of the population for a short period. Still, we doubt whether they are in a mood to be consoled for defeat with the text, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

A Spokane judge has just issued a temporary injunction forbidding the I. W. W. to exist at all. Oh, very well. There was also once a king who ordered the tide off the beach, and a pope who issued a bull against a comet.

LABOR SKATE BOSSES COP

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 8.—A United Mine Workers of America organizer by the name of Mike Lavoda at Trinidad, a nominee of vice-president of District No. 15, was heard to say to the chief of police last night: "Go over there and arrest John Shank. He is down there for the I. W. W.'s and will break up my union."

GOOD GRACIOUS!

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 10.—Immigration officials on the Arizona border have been advised of the threatened invasion of the United States by fifty Russian Bolsheviks and 150 Mexican members of the I. W. W., it became known today, and the lack of adequate means of preventing the invasion is said to be causing concern.—Chicago Herald-Examiner.



NO WONDER HE WORSHIPPED FIRE

A NEW BOOK BY WOODRUFF

Is the farmer a capitalist or, as Lenin called him, a semi-proletarian? Are the rural masses hopelessly counter-revolutionary? Where does the tiller of the soil, be he small proprietor, tenant or mere migratory harvest stiff, stand in relation to the factory worker of the cities? These are among the most obscure and difficult problems that confront the proletarian thinker. No more important contribution to I. W. W. literature could be made, therefore, than "The Evolution of American Agriculture," from the scholarly and analytic pen of Fellow Worker Abner E. Woodruff. This little book reviews the progress of agriculture from prehistoric eras to the present, with especial reference to this country. The tremendous changes wrought among the farming population of America by

the advent of machine production and the other great social transformations of the past century are vividly depicted and interpreted. Appropriately the final chapter relates the story of the rise of Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union No. 400 for, as the author concludes, the times well nigh here when "the rest of the world will be asking the Industrial Workers of the World, 'What are we going to have for breakfast in the morning?'" William D. Haywood has written an introduction to the book, and Lust has illustrated it. It is neatly bound in a linen cover and has 77 pages. A. W. I. U. No. 400 is the publisher. Single copies, 35 cents each. Lots of 100 or over, \$20 per hundred. Send your order accompanied by check or money order to Mat K. Fov, general secretary-treasurer A. W. I. U. No. 400, 1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

NO HOPE OF MERCY FOR MOONEY CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR IN LETTER TO UNION REITERATES CHARGE OF GUILT AND SAYS CASE IS CLOSED

Sacramento, Cal. (by Associated Press).—No further clemency in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with the San Francisco preparedness day bomb explosion, is warranted by anything within the knowledge of Governor William D. Stephens, the governor stated in a letter made public at the governor's office here.

"Of Mooney's guilt there is, in my mind, no question," the letter stated.

The letter was to Paul Scharrerberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and was in reply to a communication from Scharrerberg informing the governor of the appointment of a committee by the American Federation of Labor to appeal on behalf of organized labor for the release of Mooney and Warren K. Billings, also convicted of murder in connection with the bomb explosion.

"If you have nothing new to offer but are merely joining the 'drive' on behalf of Mooney and taking part in

the remarkable but unwarranted propaganda in his behalf, then I beg respectfully but definitely to inform your committee that so far as I am concerned the case is closed."

The letter continued:

"In my judgment a grave injury is being done by labor everywhere when it is made to appear by those who occupy places of leadership that organized labor champions such a heartless and vicious murderer as Thomas J. Mooney.

"Of Mooney's guilt there is, in my mind, no question. I am convinced he had a part in one of the most atrocious crimes involving treasonable purpose ever perpetrated in the history of our country. Ten persons were killed and fifty maimed by Mooney and his associates who evidently were in sympathy with Germany's agents, who were resorting to every desperate measure to thwart preparedness of the American nation for war."

STUDENTS MUST PLEDGE HOSTILITY TO I. W. W.

New York, Dec. 14.—No high school graduate in New York will be given a diploma unless he or she signs a pledge of loyalty to the United States government, if a plan outlined by the district superintendents and made public tonight is adopted. Announcing S. Prall, president of the board of education, said tonight the pledge and its administration would be considered at the next meeting and undoubtedly would be adopted.

The declaration of allegiance includes the following paragraph:

I will actively oppose all revolutionary movements such as bolshevism, anarchism, I. W. W.'ism, or any movement antagonistic to the laws of the United States or tending to subvert the constitution of the United States.

TWELVE UNION NEGROES SENTENCED TO GALLOWES

A wholesale judicial lynching threatens to be the outcome of the recent situation in Arkansas, where a protest on the part of a group of Negroes known as the Farmers Protective Union has resulted in a general charge of conspiracy against all the Negroes of the community. One hundred and twenty-two have been brought to trial. On the flimsiest evidence, sixty have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to twenty-one years. After a trial lasting exactly seven minutes, twelve have been condemned to die. This hideous travesty upon justice has been well called "legalized lynching."

GUilty, YOUR HONOR!

Seattle, Dec. 10.—Thos. McKinley, 27, who says he is secretary of the Shipbuilders' Industrial Union No. 325, Industrial Workers of the World, was arrested here today. Papers seized it was said indicated the shipyard I. W. W. planned to endeavor to cripple the American Federation of Labor.—Chicago Evening Post.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

To place The New Solidarity on the news stands in your neighborhood. A few minutes' work each week will bring big results to your paper. Call at The New Solidarity office any time for instructions.

LABOR DEFENSE OFFICER ARRESTED IN FRISCO

San Francisco. — The outstanding feature of this week's news is the arrest of the treasurer of the Labor Defense League of California, Miss Whitney, on a charge of criminal syndicalism. Miss Whitney has endeared herself to the labor element in California by her staunch support in putting up bail, donating funds, and speaking in their behalf whenever they were in trouble. Her arrest shows how far the opposition to organized labor will go—it will cause the arrest of men and women who themselves are not laborers, but who are devoting their lives to help labor and defend labor from its enemies.

Miss Whitney's case will be conducted by the league, although her chances of acquittal would be much greater with a separate defense. But she stands firmly by the league, and throws in her lot with the poorest and most friendless man who is being tried under this vicious law, in order to help the league rid organized labor from the menace of this law.

This latest arrest has created a good deal of excitement, especially among the conservative friends of the defendant, who have up to this time not realized how unfairly the workingman is being treated under the guise of "law and order." Mass meetings are being planned as a protest by these conservative friends.

The case of Miss Whitney came up Thursday. She offered very little defense, for she prefers to fight her case in the Supreme Court of the State. She has been bound over to the Superior Court and the date for her trial is not yet set.

Jim Malley has been convicted for "violence"—which consist in protesting against violence.

Another case—that of Tom McDermott—is unique. For over thirty-five years he has been actively engaged in the labor movement. He joined the Seamen's Union in New Zealand in 1885. In 1894 he came to this coast and joined the Coast Seamen's Union here. He is a charter member of the Pile Drivers' Union, which he joined in 1899. Several times he has been a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council. He has been through the whole agonizing struggle of labor in its fight to organize. He was arrested while in the I. W. W. hall making arrangements for a picnic.

HENRY TONN SEIZED ON SYNDICALISM CHARGE

Fellow Worker Henry Tonn is in the Linn County jail in Marion, Ia., awaiting trial under a charge of criminal syndicalism. He was arrested when he tried to cash checks for his wages from the office of C. W. I. U. No. 573. He will not be tried immediately but has been bound over to the next grand jury.

Fellow Worker Tonn is being defended by Attorney Harold Mulks of Chicago. The case has been so skillfully handled that the authorities have little hope of convicting the defendant. The newspapers, as usual, are taking great interest in the case and are doing everything in their power to prejudice the public against the notorious "I. W. W. agitator." They are especially enraged because the I. W. W. is able to procure the help of able attorneys to aid in the defense of their prisoners.

The prisoner is not in the least worried. He writes cheerfully that he is in good health and good spirits; that he has no concern except that the work of organizing the workers should go on. He seems to want only one thing for himself—that the organization papers should be sent to him regularly.

The capitalists cannot understand the spirit of our prisoners. They praise the patriotism of the soldiers endlessly, forgetting that the great majority of them are involuntary heroes. The I. W. W. prisoners have suffered for an ideal. They have endured punishment that they might have escaped by mere inactivity. They have risked liberty, reputation, even their lives; that the cause they love might be advanced. And all this in the face of widespread hatred and misunderstanding. It takes courage for that.

JACK DIMOND CONVICTED

Fellow Worker Jack Dimond has been found guilty by a jury in Roton, New Mexico, on a charge of inciting to revolution. The state had only one witness, a self-confessed criminal who had been apprehended several times for bootlegging and once for white slavery. The jury took his word against that of eight witnesses for Dimond. The case will be appealed.

Organization and Defense

YOU MUST HELP -- AND HELP NOW!

FELLOW WORKERS:
 You read the statement of the General Secretary-Treasurer in last week's New Solidarity. The financial situation at General Headquarters is critical. It must be relieved AT ONCE. Not only is it impossible to make any plans for extending the scope of I. W. W. propaganda while affairs are in this shape, but all the activities of the organization are threatened with suspension unless relief comes and comes quickly. There are several causes to which we can attribute the gaping emptiness of the organization's treasury. One of the chief of these, of course, is the recent fresh outbreak of persecution the country over. Other contributing causes are being demedied as rapidly as possible. Don't think this means that the I. W. W. is going to the dogs. 'Not by a jugful! The future of our cause never looked so bright as right now. There were never such opportunities for a big drive which would carry everything before it. The workers of not only the United States, but THE WHOLE WORLD, are clamoring for our literature and our organizers. All the more reason then that we should pull General Headquarters out of this hole with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, so that we can get busy in the great cleaning up.

Fellow Workers, you have been blab white the past two years for the defense of our members in the masters' courts. The loyalty and the self-sacrifice you have shown in their behalf redounds to the deathless glory of our cause and of the men and women who love that cause. And still the burden of legal defense grows heavier. The enemy will take good care that it shall be so. But, Fellow Workers, bear this in mind, that WITHOUT ORGANIZATION THERE CAN BE NO DEFENSE. In a powerful, fighting, winning organization lies the only hope for freedom of our class war prisoners, those who are already behind the bars and those who are waiting judgment. TO SAVE THE ORGANIZATION must now be the watchword for all.

Let every job delegate PUSH THE ORGANIZATION STAMPS for all he is worth. Let donations be solicited, entertainments and mass-meetings held to raise money for the maintenance of the work of General Headquarters. Let every Fellow Worker take to himself and herself the solemn obligation of doing their bit in this emergency. AND DOING IT NOW! This is no matter for deliberation some time next week. Action must be immediate. Come now! The I. W. W. looks to all the men and women in its ranks to do their duty.

A PLAN TO GET FUNDS

By Card No. 88799

Much space has been devoted in the columns of The New Solidarity to the question of raising the dues to \$1 per month. This proposition, as we all know, was voted down by a referendum of the entire membership, which same referendum granted a raise of wages to the General Secretary, Treasurer, General Executive Board and such organizers as are employed by the General Office, also including editors and the business manager of the Publishing Bureau.

But no provisions have been made for financing these extra expenditures, and at the present time the General Office is facing a hard struggle to make ends met. The writer of this article is hardly in favor of universal dues of \$1 per month, but believes that that part of the constitution dealing with this question should have remained as it was, namely the dues shall not be more than \$1 per month, the initiation fee not more than \$5.

The referendum on this question was brought about at the request of M. W. I. U. No. 800, which made the claim that 50 cents per month dues was hardly enough to properly finance the organization, but no provision was made to raise the per capita paid to General Headquarters. It is quite true that I. U. No. 800 is having a hard time making receipts cover expenditures, and that is also true in regard to L. W. I. U. No. 500. These two industrial unions are heavily indebted to General Headquarters, as are other industrial unions, though not to such a great extent as 800 and 500.

One of the reasons for this, as far as 500 is concerned, is the failure of district offices to make proper remittances to the main office of the union. The membership of 500 voted that no more than \$1,000 shall be held in the district offices at one time, but this is not being lived up to.

At the close of the lumber workers' strike of 1917 the union voted four compulsory stamps, namely for December 1917, and January, February and March 1918. The writer opposed this, and advocated instead raising the dues of \$10 to \$1 and the initiation fee to \$5. Had this been adopted, the burden of refinancing 500 would have rested on the newly initiated members. Exceptions to this rule could have been made in unorganized districts, such as the Superior, Louisiana, Canadian and Eastern districts, at the discretion of the G. O. C. of 500.

Then we have the organization stamp, which if it is pushed more than it has been in the past will bring in quite a revenue.

It is fully time for the rank and file to realize the position we are in at the present time. This is no time to lie down on our propaganda.

We must renew our energies and get out more literature than ever before, and to do this money is needed and badly needed. Foreign countries are crying for our literature, not to speak of the millions in this country that have not yet been reached.

To reduce the indebtedness of the industrial unions I have a proposition to offer, and that is that we issue a voluntary assessment stamp of \$1 to be known as General Headquarters and Propaganda stamp. Every dollar collected on this stamp should be remitted to General Headquarters at the end of each month, and the amounts turned in to be credited to the industrial unions on their indebtedness to the General Office. Some steps must be taken immediately, and if anyone has a better suggestion to make let us hear from him at once. Action is needed now as never before.

Personally I am willing to pledge \$1 a week for every week I am lucky enough to have a master, and I believe the rank and file will do all in their power if the proposition is put squarely before them. Let's all get busy and make the coming year 1920 the banner one for the One Big Union. Let us strive for an organization strong enough to open the jail doors and to make the master class hesitate before putting any more of us in, or using any more "treat'em rough" tactics. Ours is the power if we will all get busy and put our shoulders to the wheel.

GOING STRONG IN SIOUX

Sioux City is still on the map for industrial democracy. We hold smokers every Saturday night for the defense of our fellow workers in jail and also for organization purposes. \$65 was cleared on smoker Dec. 13, and say "boy," what a swell time! Fellow Worker Bagley gave a few wobbly steps to the tune of a mouth organ. Tomny Wallace finished second in the pie eating contest. F. W. Morgan pulled off the part of a good comedian, with some jokes and a few songs. The ever famous Baldy Ryan was sure there with his Irish jokes and songs, which kept things in an uproar. The main feature of the evening was the 3-round bout between Spud Reily and Soldier Kersey. Referee called it a draw. F. W. Morgan, the iron man, knocked out Joe Bagley, the famous dirt mover, in the second round of their contest, with a left hook to the jaw.—Thomas Brady, Br. Sec.

A grand entertainment and dance will be held Saturday evening, Dec. 20, at Belmont hall, 3209 N. Clark street, under the auspices of the Scandinavian branches of the I. W. W. Music by Nelson's orchestra. Refreshments served. Admission, 50 cents at the door, 35 cents in advance from members.

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION

Weekly Bulletin, Dec. 10, 1919.
 On account of the destruction of office equipment in the New York raids this is the first bulletin issued by the main office since that occurrence. But with the new office equipment now installed we will be able to issue the bulletins as required.

All branch secretaries are requested to get the votes on the referendum in at once, so that they will be in this office on January 1.

All delegates are instructed to turn in a list of supplies on hand and check up with the main office or branch from which they obtained their supplies. IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR ALL DELEGATES TO DO SO. Delegates will then be issued their clearance for 1919, their 1920 credentials and new accounts opened for them on the main office books.

All Pacific coast delegates are requested to report at once to this office, P. O. BOX 69, STATION D, NEW YORK, N. Y. As the main office is unable to get in touch with Seattle and many of the West Coast branches. Branch secretaries should immediately send an inventory of supplies and losses sustained in recent raids.

All of the Industrial Unions are badly hit by the disorganization of the West Coast. And members should do their best to remit promptly.

The Philadelphia District is booming. They have regained control of all the docks lost in the 1917 lock-out and have lined up hundreds of workers, including the checkers and the wood burners.

In New York a new hall has been opened at 23 Carroll st., Brooklyn. This will be the branch headquarters for the Port of New York. The hall is conveniently located. Being near the seamen, Spanish firemen and the Italian longshoremen.

The situation in New York looks good for No. 8. At present we have two docks where we have 100 per cent. No. 8 men working, three with 90 per cent and about 10 docks with 50 to 80 per cent of No. 8 men on the job. This is with open shop conditions. About 1100 No. 8 men are employed. We have entering wedges on the East River, North River, Brooklyn, Greenpoint, L. I., and on Staten Island. Fellow Worker Bobba is acting branch secretary.

The news from Argentina are good. Barker's organization has now 2800 members and is publishing a paper in English, Swedish and Spanish. The longshoremen in Buenos Aires wired us during the strike that they would not unload any scab freight.

In Sweden, the branch has a chance to get control of the longshoremen. In Liverpool several meetings of an educational character were held for longshoremen.

We shall deal more fully with the international situation in our next bulletin.

REMEMBER NOW IS THE TIME TO ANSWER THE SERIES OF OUTRAGES AGAIN BY ORGANIZING MORE SOLIDLY ON THE JOB. LET YOUR ANSWER BE MORE MEMBERS AND A STRONGER ORGANIZATION.

James Scott, Sec.-Treas.
 E. Kemard, Chairman.

PASCO BRANCH SUSPENDS

Minutes of joint meeting of Pasco branches. Called to order at 12:30 p. m., Dec. 14, 1919.

Moved and seconded that we the members of the Pasco branches of the I. W. W. demand of the Chicago Defense committee that they send both Fred Moore and George Vandervoer to the Northwest to attend to the Centralia case at once as we consider these cases of great importance to the I. W. W. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Pasco branches request of all the industrial unions to turn over all the money that they can spare as a loan for the defense of the Centralia cases. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a copy of these resolutions be sent to all I. W. W. papers to be published. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we discontinue the Pasco branch until further notice. Carried.

Card No. 238,997, Rec. Secy.

EVERETT STILL ON MAP

Box 113, Everett, Wash.—At the present time we are still out a hall or office in the city of slavery and smoke stacks and some of the members and delegates might be inclined to believe the famous city is off of the I. W. W. map. But we wish to assure you that we are still doing business as ever, and will until the mills and other industries become the property of the workers. So for the benefit of those who wish to help carry on the good work of organization and need literature and other supplies, they can do so by getting in touch with the above address. Remember that our liberty depends upon organized power.—Walter Smith, Everett branch delegate.

RAILROAD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 600

All members whose names are on the ballot are requested to get in touch with this office at once, giving the addresses where you can be reached January 2, by mail or wire. This is necessary so that we can notify those who are elected as soon as the result of the ballot is known. The new General Organization Committee will meet as soon as possible after the election.

We have just received word from South America that the Land Transport Workers of Buenos Ayres held a conference Nov. 26-28 for the purpose of forming a One Big Union of Argentina, and they also discussed the formation of a One Big Union of the World. They offer the I. W. W. their moral and financial support.

The street car workers in Chattanooga, Tenn., and points east are back on the job after getting one tenth of their demands granted. Some of them are satisfied with the small increase, but many are not, and are turning to the O. B. U. for organization, as they realize it is the only hope for them. There is a good field among the street car workers there for delegates. Members who want to tackle this proposition can get supplies from this office.

Many of the members of the E. of R. T. are turning to the One Big Union since the recent action of Lee and other officials in connection with the strike at Kansas City, Mo.

The shopmen on the P. S. & N. at Angelica have not received any increase, after it had been granted them by the Railroad Administration. They are ripe for organization, but are a little slow, on account of it being a soft coal road. They are mostly unorganized, and they can be reached by organizers who leave their brass bands behind.

Job Notes

Japanese ex. gang at Banderia, Wash., 40 cents per hour. Board is rotten. Slaves have to furnish blankets. Bunks are of straw and full of lice. The men are working a nine-hour day, straight time. They are supposed to get time and a half for all time over eight hours, but are still in ignorance of it. Sentiment among them is good for the I. W. W. There is a good field for delegates who can speak the Japanese language.

C. M. & St. P. wants machinists at Marmarth, N. D., and Miles City, Mont. Shipments from Chicago and Minneapolis.

C. N. Ogden,
 Secretary-Treasurer No. 600.

STUDY CLASS FORMED TO MEET AT FORUM HALL

Branch 2 of Construction Workers' Union No. 573, whose headquarters are at Forum Hall, 1239 North Clark street, has organized an industrial union educational class for the study of all phases of industrial government, beginning with the shop committee and including the functioning of industrial unions, departments and district councils, general administration, international exchange of products, etc. The class will meet Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock in Forum Hall, beginning Dec. 21, and the course of study will be covered in 13 sessions. Fred Hardy will act as chairman and the method to be followed will be a short introductory talk, followed by questions and discussion. Fellow workers who are well versed in the subject are urged to attend and help in the education of those who are not so well grounded.

Since the breaking of the windows of Forum Hall, described in these columns last week, the business done there has exactly doubled.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE PROTESTS

The Triple Alliance Executives of Great Britain have adopted the following resolution:
 "That this joint meeting of the Triple Alliance offers its strongest disapproval to the wholesale arrests and continued imprisonment of trade unionists in the United States of America, who could be charged with nothing more than ordinary trade union activities."
 The meeting ordered that this resolution should be cabled to Mr. Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.—Herald, Nov. 28.

HOW SHALL WE FIGHT?

By Delegate M-112

While thinking of the horrible persecution which the servants of capitalism are visiting upon our members all over the country, one would wonder how long are the workers going to stand for such treatment, knowing that we, the workers, have power, and realizing that we could hold the whole capitalist class in the palm of our hand IF the workers would only realize the grand old word SOLIDARITY which means so much to us. Can we workers not learn how necessary unity is to the capitalists, can we not understand that we would not be wage slaves if we would fight the enemy unitedly? There would not be thousands of our fellow workers in the bastilles today, these destructive raids and murderous assaults upon our members would not happen if we were organized the way that our enemies are organized.

The capitalist class is realizing that the way which we, the Industrial Workers of the World, are organizing the workers, is very dangerous for the parasitical rulers. They have come to realize that the I. W. W. is the revolutionary organization which will wipe the useless parasites off the earth. They have seen the writing on the wall, which reads, THE PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP.

Now then, why should we wish, hope or appeal for justice from our enemies, knowing that they will go to the limit in persecuting us? The persecution is getting stronger every day because the parasitical servants see our strength growing, and naturally while ours is growing theirs is weakening. They (the capitalists) have realized it, and they are going to use every possible method to crush the revolutionary I. W. W. and to jail, starve, deport or murder every human being who dares to have a different opinion of theirs. The capitalists are blood thirsty, they are drunk with the power which they now possess. Their determination to hold their power will reach beyond humanity, beyond justice, beyond the rights of a free American citizen. This is a thing of the past; it is no use to kid ourselves with these phrases. We are losing time fooling with the so-called constitutional rights of free speech, free press, the right to assemble. There are none of these things left and we all know it.

Well, what are we going to do then? Aha we going to wait patiently, are we going to keep sending useless appeals and resolutions to Congress or any other officials who are representing the master class, who are servants of our enemies? Or are we going to remain the same and use the same tactics even if every one of our fellow workers is thrown in the dungeons and bastilles, and all of our office fixtures, records, literature, etc., are destroyed before our very eyes?

Thousands of our fellow workers are now languishing in the jails and penitentiaries. We believe "an injury to one is an injury to all." We want to defend every one of our fellow workers to the limit. The servile tools of the masters know this. They realize that de are "all for one and one for all," but they also realize that it costs tons of money to defend our fellow workers in the capitalistic courts. They know that the courts and (so-called) justice are hearty supporters of capitalism. Well, then, let us ask ourselves, are we going to keep this supply of money pouring in for the defense, which demand is increasing every day. Finally is the revolutionary I. W. W. going to be only a defense organization, instead of the aggressive force which we have spoken so much about?

Fellow Workers, let us think what can be done in order to carry out our revolutionary principles effectively without trying to make any more "heroes" out of ourselves, as the "heroism" has cost the organization the best part of its material in mind and body. These are facts and should be thought over by every one who is fighting to become free from wage-slavery.

A SOLDIER'S PROTEST

Editor New Solidarity:

I am forced to come with my protest to a paper like yours. I am in active service in the U. S. army, but reading the daily papers, I can't help but burst out with my feeling against the American Legion, chambers of commerce, real estate sharks and who compose the unseen government, and throw aside the constitution of the United States throughout the country, establish mob rule, and for an evening's entertainment lynch workers who want better conditions, not only for themselves but for every worker in the world.

There can be no question about my being a 100 per cent American. My grandfather fought in the Civil war and I in the World war. I am yet wearing the uniform in which I fought for democracy and helped to save the country from the Hun. But I did not then know that the real Huns are in America, covering themselves with the Stars and Stripes and crying, "Catch the red and lynch him on the first lamp post!" If that is what I fought for I wish the workers of America would forgive me, for I did not know what I was doing.

They cry, "Lynch him on sight," against the men who have the backbone to dare to come out with the truth that the war was not fought for democracy but for profits and graft, as we can see even in the daily papers, where they tell of the enormous war profits and the 30,000 new millionaires made while we fought for democracy on bully beef and hard tack.

And this they want to cover up from the people of the United States. They come with a new song which they have studied so well to sing to us, who have gone through hell's fire over there, the majority of us being unfit to do another day's work in our lives because our health is gone. "Americanization" is the song and with the help of Teddy Roosevelt the Great and his mob they think they can keep the country safe FROM democracy. I wonder how long the boys of the A. E. F. will let themselves be fooled by men like this gentleman, whose only object in forming an organization of returned soldiers is for his own benefit, which can be plainly seen already. As soon as he came back from France he came out with a statement that he has entered politics. Doesn't it show clearly for what reason he formed the American Legion? He wants to imitate his father's career.

But I think the time will be here shortly when the doughboys will see that they are misled by men who cry for Americanization, but in reality want to cover up graft and profits they made during the war, even while wearing the American uniform.

After reading the reports in the daily papers how the ex-service man is being treated, there is no question in my mind that his eyes will be opened soon and that he will come and help rebuild the union halls he helped to destroy under the leadership of the American Legion.

I want to inform the chamber of commerce and the real estate bureau of the Civic and Commercial association that by closing the I. W. W. hall they have done a favor to that organization, as the men go out onto the job where they belong and carry on the work of education there. By closing halls, gentlemen, you did not and cannot destroy Industrial Unionism!

Industrial Unionism is an American institution, Senator Johnson declared in Washington, D. C. It is home-made, not imported, and for that simple reason it can't be destroyed. It is a 100 per cent American organization. In 1918 over 25,000 believers in the Industrial Unionism which the I. W. W. is teaching were over in France, and nearly 200,000 more worked in industries essential to the war. Nearly every one is a holder of Liberty bonds and gave to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other funds.

Charges that this organization believes in destruction are false. I have to admit that the 25,000 industrial unionists in France did some destruction, but that was by orders of their commander in chief, President Woodrow Wilson, and their other superior officers.

Now that the war is over they will build up a new society fit to live in, and as soon as I am out of the army they will have one more good American in the ranks who will fight for Industrial Democracy. Enclosed you will find money order for \$5, my first installment for the cause you are fighting.

A SOLDIER.
 Denver, Colo.

STEEL STRIKE SEEMS BROKEN IN PUEBLO

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 9.—There are about 2,000 scabs in the local steel mills and it looks as though the steel strike is pretty well broken and the result is that when the broke workers get back on the job there are thousands of new men for the I. W. W. as the result of these two fake strikes. Oh, the seedy A. F. of L. is too stupid to contemplate the result of such fakery, but we workers know that the time to crumble is nearing constantly. It cannot come too soon.

We are getting in petitions and requests for the establishment of a general headquarters for No. 900 and it is looking as if the men here have a healthy ambition to stand on their own feet.

Our state legislature is busy today on a criminal syndicalism law and the powers are going to try their best to make it stick. They are consulting every able lawyer on how to avoid the free speech and free press clauses in the constitution. This may retard membership for a time, but the outcome ought not to be fatal in the end since the men know that whatever is protected by the powers is to the interest of the masters of industry more often than it is to the interest of our class.—John Shank.

CLASS STRUGGLE IN SPAIN

Continued from Page 4

ish exploiters, the working class was in a feverish hurry to organize. The actors, musicians, chorus girls, bank clerks, all over the country have begun to look upon unions and strikes as the last and only resort against the usury of the master class. The miners, railroad workers, transport workers and other powerful organizations have demonstrated to the weak unions the advantage of combined, well disciplined revolutionary organizations. And since the Bolshevik Revolution, the Spanish syndicalist unions have been growing rapidly.

In the city of Barcelona alone there are 200,000 workers organized. The syndicalists, with their skillful strategy and careful planning, have won the confidence of working masses. Strike after strike have been fought with the formidable employers associations, aided by the army and police and nearly always the unions have been the victors.

The militant syndicalists have been persecuted savagely. In one month alone in the summer of 1919, in the city of Barcelona, 45,000 workers have been incarcerated, kept without trial, and later released by the pressure of a threat of a general strike. Fellow Worker Salvador Segui, the spokesman of the Catalonian syndicalists, and a few other well known militants were taken aboard a warship and kept there over two weeks. The editor of the syndicalist daily "Solidaridad Obrera" was also taken. However, they were released and again the movement received another mighty push ahead.

Since his release, Fellow Worker Segui has been touring the country on the request of the unions, and in Madrid he spoke before two monster gatherings of actors, musicians, chorus girls, clerks, railroad workers and municipal workers and thus revolutionary syndicalism has captured the capital of yellow socialism.

During the first days of the lock-out, Segui, as spokesman of the workers, fought bravely and uncompromisingly. The capitalists declared the lockout off when they saw that the workers will be the winners in the end.

Why are the Spanish workers so capable of crushing the encroachments of the master class? Because they are organized by industry, instead of crafts, and because they believe in the general strike as THE weapon of the class struggle. "Le Populaire," the French socialist daily, says: "They are organized in one union (syndicat unique) in each industry, with branches and shop delegates."

Here are a few dispatches that prove that the Spanish workers have learned the lesson of class solidarity: Granada, Spain, November 7. The railroad workers decided to call a general strike in case their dismissed fellow workers are not reinstated in the service.

Saragossa, Spain, November 23. The general strike was called off today. The deported leaders of the syndicalists were released. The strike was called to demand their return. The army was called in for fear of revolutionary disorders.

Ben Hecht, an eye witness of the revolutions in Berlin, Munich and Budapest, will relate his experiences in Colonial Hall, 20 West Randolph street, Sunday evening, December 20. Ralph Chaplin will also speak at this meeting.

News of the Far Flung Battle Line

CLASS STRUGGLE IS WAXING HOT IN SPAIN

WORKERS RALLY TO REVOLUTIONARY SYNDICALISM IN FACE OF SAVAGE OPPOSITION

By George Andreytchne
When the French syndicalist movement achieved its greatest success and its example set all the workers of the world a-thinking over their methods of combat, the first country to respond most eagerly was Spain. There they adopted the principle of DIRECT ECONOMIC action in lieu of the old game of politics that they have been duped into. There was already a fertile ground in Spain for such a revolutionary movement, for not in vain had the great Russian revolutionist Bakounin and his disciples dominated the first rudimentary fighting groups.

The greatest impetus was the European labor movement received was the Russian Revolution of 1905. There we had a splendid example of class solidarity and direct struggle against the Czar's autocracy. The general strike was the weapon par excellence and it received its baptism with a glorious victory. (This demonstration of the power of the Russian proletariat was, however, diverted into political, parliamentary compromise by the mensheviks and social revolutionists and thus the revolutionary energy of the working class was sterilized and sold on the altar of the enemy—the bourgeoisie.) But the revolutionary syndicalists of France found a great application of their principle teaching—the general revolutionary strike as THE means for capitalistic expropriation and abolition of the wage system. All students of the European labor movement agree that the Russian Revolution was the undoing of parliamentary socialism and the beginning of syndicalism as a method of the class struggle.

The subsequent events in the world, including the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World in America, in Australia and South Africa, the general strikes of Sweden, Italy, England, Hungary and later in the home of yellow socialism, Belgium, all came to strengthen and convincingly prove our correct stand and position.

Ever since then, our Spanish fellow workers have been struggling and perfecting their organization for the abolition of the wage system through the industrial unions. And today we see the workers of Spain engaged in a heroic struggle against the combined forces of the plutocrats, the state and feudal minded Church, who have declared war on the organized working class.

About the end of October, the employers of Spain met on a congress in the city of Barcelona and decided to start a country-wide lock-out against the syndicalist workers. They passed this resolution without any hesitation, but when November 1st came (the date for the lockout to be declared), many of the powerful unions declared general strike and thus frustrated the masters effort to break the solidarity of the proletariat. The printers in Barcelona went on strike and not one of the capitalist papers was published. They could not poison the workers in those critical moments. The printers, however, printed the organ of the revolutionary syndicalists. With this weapon and the general strike in other important industries, the workers felt themselves very optimistic, according to the correspondent of "La Vie Ouvriere," Fellow Worker Jules Henri.

When the idea of the general lock-out was born in the heads of the Spaniards.

CANADIAN COAL MINERS FORSAKE FAKIRATION

Coal Mining Unit No. 1, comprising the camps of British Columbia and Alberta, at a recent convention in Calgary definitely severed all relations with the American Federation of Labor and affiliated with the O. B. U. movement of Canada.

It was decided that all international charters were to be returned immediately to Indianapolis and mass meetings are to be called throughout the district to discuss the demands of the operators in the impending wage scale conference. The demands are to be not less than a basic increase of 30 per cent.

Before the convention closed greetings were sent to the eight men now on trial in Winnipeg, assuring them of the continuation of the solid support of the coal miners of British Columbia and Alberta. Greetings were also sent to the coal miners of Nova Scotia and an invitation to the eastern miners to become part of the O. B. U. was also forwarded.

KANSAS TRIAL NEARS CLIMAX

(Continued from Page 1)
Efforts were made to identify certain unsigned letters sent to the secretary of the Augusta, Kan., chamber of commerce by discontented workers as letters written by Phineas Eastman, one of the defendants who, at one time, was an executive board member of the I. W. W. Eastman came into the movement from the lumber workers' union in Louisiana. It appeared after Fred Moore got through questioning Shearman as if this particular letter as well as other letters put in by the government as exhibits, had certain words written over and certain others filled in after their dispatch by whoever wrote them.

R. L. McCluggage, county attorney of Butler county, admitted that 1,500 defendants were prosecuted in Eldorado near the scene of the arrest of the men in this trial during the summer of 1917. He said I. W. W. members were nearly always prosecuted on the charge of vagrancy. All those with red cards were picked up in the raid at Augusta.

He received reports about I. W. W. activities from the Carter Oil Co., Empire Gas & Fuel Co., Gypsy Oil Co., Phalia Oil Co., Sinclair Oil Co., and various other oil companies. Representatives of these firms were "coming and getting advice and consulting with me" about activities of labor organizers, he admitted.

SPIES AMONG WORKERS
"These companies had operatives in the district," the witness said. Some of those who "spotted" on oil workers pretended to be workingmen. He heard that at one point at least 12 of these operatives were wearing workingmen's clothes while endeavoring to find out if the I. W. W. was active.

He admitted that workingmen arrested on mere misdemeanor charges or one or more of four counts of the vagrancy act frequently were sentenced to six months. Some got less on the understanding that they leave the community.

He received much information on which he based arrests over the telephone from men whose voices he did not recognize.
"All we wanted was the facts with which to get them," he said. "Carter Oil operatives and the police force of Eldorado told me Solidarity and the Industrial Worker, song books and pamphlets were being distributed," the county lawyer said.

I. W. W. members who came to the jail to see their fellow workers already locked up were themselves arrested on the spot as agitators.
The defense endeavored to show that 42 men arrested as members of the I. W. W. did not have warrants read to them to show why they were held until "John Doe" warrants were read to them six or seven days afterward in Eldorado jail. McCluggage answered that he did not know if this was true, although he was county attorney at the time.

He was one of the organizers of a small oil company. He also acknowledged receipt of a letter from Phineas Eastman protesting against the seizure of union supplies. This letter, produced as evidence, declared, "we have several thousand members throughout this field and Oklahoma and have given the authorities no trouble." Eastman said "possibly this brilliant scheme (to hold up supplies) was 'born' in the stupendously brainy minds of the Commercial club members and oil magnates, as all would be legal acts have economic reasons for their commission."

McCluggage admitted he got names of prisoners from jail records and not from his office docket. He identified one or two prisoners as men arrested in Eldorado.

United States Attorney Robertson objected to the cross-examination's continuance, declaring "it seems to me this has gone far enough, your honor."

Various other witnesses gave evidence, the government using them to strengthen its case.

PAPER ADMITS NO CASE
The Kansas City Journal in commenting on the case, declares that "Little or no direct evidence has been introduced against the 32 individual defendants in the trial who are charged with four conspiracy counts of attempting to defeat the war aims of the country," while the Kansas City Star says that "As the case unfolds the perfect organization of Industrial Workers of the World becomes more apparent."

dropped. It contained certain valuable.

When Attorney Moore presented it to the court when it resumed in the afternoon, United States Attorney Robertson jumped up and said he wanted it known that the United States government did not have anything to do with such an act.

Thomas J. Howe of Washington, D. C., special agent of the department of justice, gave evidence Saturday morning. Howe, who is about 38 or 40 years of age, is of medium height, smooth shaven and with a determined character. He has followed the case for between two and three years.

He dressed as a workman and associated with all from whom he could obtain information. He conducted 48 raids which resulted in all the government's documentary evidence in the case.

SOME GOVT. WITNESSES

Kansas City, Kan., Dec. 14.—"We put no charge of vagrancy again" "em. We run them out of the country. That's what we did."

This was the declaration of Charles Reid, deputy sheriff of Woods county, the last witness on the stand at the conclusion of the first two weeks of the trial of 28 members of the Industrial Workers of the World in the United States court here Saturday afternoon.

These 28 men are charged with using unlawful methods to change the administration of industry and of government, and Reid's blunt declaration came as a shock to all believers in lawful methods, his evident effort to cover up his startling admission by saying that the "state council of defense run them out of the country" failing to counteract his damaging remarks.

Following Reid's "mob law" utterances, Fred Robertson, United States attorney, and Col. Sam Amidon, special prosecutor, announced that they expected to complete their case shortly after court resumes Monday morning.

Saturday was a day of surprises, the government's case being weakened rather than strengthened in the opinion of various observers, by the admissions of its witnesses.

The 28 men on trial, as well as four others not present in court, are charged with certain unnamed persons to have plotted the overthrow of the government during 1917. They are charged with advocating other than legal methods to bring about labor organization.

Reid declared certain I. W. W. members were arrested by him in Alma and that "we held them as long as we wanted to and then turned them loose without charges or trial."

HIGH JACK TESTIFIES

He was on the stand only a short time, most of the day being taken in examination of Frank Wernke, a self-confessed hold-up man who declared he participated in various crimes. Wernke was the prosecutor's star witness of the alleged actual depredations by members of the Industrial Workers. He did not endeavor to connect any of the men on trial with these acts, however.

Wernke described his career reluctantly, cross-examination bringing out the facts that he was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1887, was deserted by his father following his mother's death when he was only 5 years old, was placed in an industrial school for misdemeanors, released on parole, was transferred to the state reformatory; on his release he became a migratory worker.

He joined the Agricultural Workers' union in Sioux City, Iowa, in the fall of 1916, learning that "high jacks," a class of hold-up crooks who rob harvest hands beating their way on freight trains on their way from harvest fields, carried on their trade at about the same time.

"Didn't the I. W. W. put out bulletins and literature declaring that high jacks, bootleggers and gamblers be kept out of the organization?" Wernke was asked.

He made no reply.

"Weren't a great many of these bulletins distributed? Didn't you ever read such literature?" the defense attorney questioned.
Wernke made no answer although an Agricultural Workers' organization bulletin, introduced as evidence on another subject later in the day by the prosecution, contained an announcement warning all members of the union to beware of high jacks, gamblers and others who prey on honest toilers.

it appear as if he was one of the few organizers in the union.

Wernke said he was forced to join the union after he was held up four times by its members. "I felt if I didn't my life and limbs wouldn't be safe," he announced. Later he said he "joined to find out why the union existed." Then he told that he had tried to get men to join the union and that during his travels railroad brotherhood men frequently demanded that he show his red card.

Wernke pretended that he got orders from officials of the union to commit various crimes and wound up this part of his recital by declaring that he was asked to join the army and poison the food.

His face flushed when he was asked if O. E. Gordon, one of the defendants, didn't call on him in jail and tell him that there was no place for characters like him in the I. W. W. Gordon did get an order from him to get his union supplies from the jailer, Wernke, who had deserted from the Colorado state guards years before, admitted. He denied that he had received money from detectives or other sources.

I. W. W. FIGHT CROOKS

Although he said he did not derive benefit from organization in the union he would not admit the defense attorney's inference that unionists classed him among undesirables. The union tried to keep high jacks and detectives out of it, the questions showed. The inference was that high jacks and other criminals tried to commit their deeds and blame them on the union. In this way they got by with their actions and at the same time retaliated on the organization, the most effective movement to protect workers from robbery.

Although he was a draft evader he joined the army on his release from jail and became a cook in the artillery service.

"Isn't it a fact that Wetmore, one of your closest pals in high jack work, is now serving time for a high jack job?" he was asked.

"Isn't it a fact that the I. W. W. in 1917 organized a 'flying squadron' to clean just such people as you out of the state of Kansas?" was another poser for Wernke.

His face turned crimson when the lawyer had Frank Patton, one of the accused, stand up and he was asked: "Isn't it a fact that that young man and other members of a 'flying squadron' came into Kingman and told you to beat it out of the community?"

"Isn't it a fact that your whole time while in the organization was spent in high jacking the members and others?" the lawyer said. Wernke stammered back that he had the names of farmers for whom he worked in a note book. He didn't produce it.

Wernke failed miserably in his effort to implicate Oscar E. Gordon, one of the defendants with two honorable discharges from the United States army, in alleged plots.

The capitalist press has featured Wernke's terrible story as a mark of crime against the I. W. W., although the deserter and draft evader had no one to substantiate one piece of his testimony against the defendants or the union of which they are members.

CONDUCTOR'S VAGUE YARN

L. E. Fanning of Herrington, Kan., a Rock Island railroad conductor, described an alleged assault on him one dark night as his train was leaving Wichita yards. He said he was thrown off the train by men, one of whom asked him in the dark if he would "now respect a red card." He never learned who any of his assailants were. While his evidence showed that a high jack, bitter against the I. W. W. because of its campaign to make the roads safe for honest toilers, might use these words to injure labor unionism. Fanning said he was a Brotherhood man.

Sheriff Harry Hodson of Woods county, showed a jail record with names on it opposite which "I. W. W." was written in by the deputies as the occupation. No charge, according to the jail records, was placed against them, however. He never saw any of the defendants in his life prior to coming to this trial.

REPTILE PRESS RAVES

Kansas City, Kan., Dec. 16.—"Guilty: Hang, draw and quarter every one of them!"

Any jury believing Kansas City daily newspaper reports of the trial of 28 members of the Industrial Workers of the World in the United States Federal court here would bring in such a verdict without leaving the jury box.

Kansas City, Mo., daily newspapers, which circulate widely in this city because no daily paper is published here, continue to spread their venom and make editorial comments

on the trial day after day despite these two facts:

First, that scores and scores of prospective jurors were disqualified because they had formed prejudices against the I. W. W. as the result of reading Kansas City daily newspapers, only one prospective juror declaring that he had ever met a member of the organization.

Second, Judge Pollock's orders that jurors were not to read the reports of the trial, the comments on the I. W. W. and the articles on various other labor organizations appearing in these newspapers.

These damning indictments of their reliability as news sources, notwithstanding, the cases of 28 men now in court and four others not present, for various reasons, have already been decided so far as the capitalist press is concerned.

WHAT ONE PAPER SAYS

"The Case Is: Americanism" and "Shorn of Technicality, the I. W. W. 'Trials Show Society at Stake'" are two headlines over a first page editorial article in the Kansas City Star, and the following explanatory article shows how these papers stand:

"Through the prosaic routine of the Federal court on the Kansas side the case of the government against 32 I. W. W. is winding to an end.

Were it possible to shear the case of its befogging legal technicalities and present it to the naked light of its fundamentals, it would convey a chill to the heart of every man who calls himself an American.

"It is for the outcome of such trials as this to determine whether the crimson shadow of anarchy shall fall upon the land. It is more than the government versus 32 individuals charged with an infraction of the laws. Admittedly, it is a contest between nationalism and the traditions of the people—in a word, Americanism—against the forces that stand for the destruction of society.

"Arrayed on the one side are the agents of the nation. On the other, the defendants, the attorney and the witnesses for the defense, exponents of sabotage, soviet rule, the war of the classes, revolution and chaos. A judge who holds his position because the institutions of the country stand, and a jury of men who subscribe to these institutions, must decide the issue."

"Howat Halts the Miners?" is the headline over a veiled attack on Alex Howat, Kansas district president of the United Mine Workers of America, which takes up nearly a column on the same page. It refers to the coal strike in this state.

These newspapers do not put before their readers the story of the ill treatment of these prisoners in jails. They do not tell of the confinement of many of them in places unfit for human habitation for more than two years without a trial.

These newspapers do not tell that we previous indictments against these workingmen were quashed and that they are now appearing on a third indictment.

They say little about one of the men, driven insane, it is understood, by long jail confinement, being taken away from his fellows to spend the rest of his life in an asylum for the insane. They print no headlines over the fact that the request of the defense that he be segregated from his fellows some time ago was refused and that only since the trial began did a well known alienist of this city examine him. He immediately decided that he should be taken from the jail.

DEFENDANT FAINTS IN COURT

They say little about another of the prisoners who fainted and fell from his seat in the court room the first day of the trial. He was carried into an adjoining room where the Kansas City civic medical attendant ascribed his condition to his lengthy confinement behind prison bars without either bail or trial.

All these things are purposely "forgotten" in the daily newspaper "reports" of this trial.

Not only do these newspapers publish attacks on the defendants. They also quote the prosecuting lawyers in order to prejudice the public against organized labor.

The very day the trial opened, before a jury was chosen (Monday, Dec. 1), Fred Robertson, United States district attorney who is prosecuting this case, came out in a newspaper interview and said:

"This trial will be watched closely by congress, as the outcome probably will furnish the basis of new anti-radical legislation."

Col. Sam B. Amidon of Wichita, special prosecutor in this trial and Kansas democratic party state chairman, also attacks the accused and the I. W. W. before the defense has put a single witness on the stand, a newspaper giving this "news" on its first page:

"If the government wins Amidon will go to Washington, and with all the power at his command, political and personal, demand that the use of the United States mails be refused the I. W. W., its journals and members forever. . . . In accepting the appointment by Attorney General Palmer, Amidon has placed himself incontrovertibly in the ranks of the enemies of the 'One Big Union.'"

These papers not only publish biased editorial comment and news articles on the trial, but they publish libelous sketches, distorting the features of the accused, and vicious cartoons, and reproduce the most radical of the stickers said to have been circulated by I. W. W. members.

The daily newspapers are used for other purposes. When one of the government's witnesses "disappeared" a few days ago Mr. Robertson came out with the declaration to the press in which he said, "It shows the 'honor' of the defendants in a light the government should have foreseen."

HOW THE COURT LOOKS

Kansas City has been mightily cold during the last week and all who could wear overcoats to keep the wintry winds which sweep this section from getting in their deadly work.

But the I. W. W. boys on trial who have not been free for more than two years did without them as they marched twice each day from the Wyandotte jail to the federal building one block distant. With their well clothed guards they make the trip over in the morning, go back at the noon hour, return two hours later, and retire for the night at the end of the afternoon session.

Their guards are not heavily armed however, the methods adopted in Wichita in this respect at least, not being followed at this trial. Possibly the authorities know they are only too anxious to have their trials over and the verdict given, and that they are not planning any escape.

The court room on the second floor of the federal building presents a contrast to that in the Chicago and several chapters of the famous labor trials of recent years. Judge Pollock conducts a dignified court. All the various forms are observed.

To the judge's left, as he sits in his chair, is the jury. Right in front of it and within a few feet of it and within a few feet of its members sit the prosecuting attorneys and the special agent of the department of justice who has worked on this case continuously for between two and three years. In front of these prosecutors is a wide table covered with files of "Solidarity," the "Industrial Worker," and I. W. W. pamphlets.

On the other side of this table sit Fred H. Moore, chief counsel, and Miss Caroline Lowe, associate counsel for the defense.

At a table back of the lawyers' table is another table where reporters, detectives and other officials sit. To the left of this table and just back of the prosecutors is another table with a large filing cabinet and card index filled with government exhibits.

WHERE PRISONERS SIT

Back of these tables are rows of seats. The prisoners occupy the first three rows.

Of course they are workingmen. Their dress shows it. They have the keen eyes and manner of intelligent workingmen, although several of them show the marked effects of long confinement in country jails. Sometimes two or three of these class war prisoners sit back of their attorneys, pencil and paper in hand. They take notes on particular parts of the evidence.

Spectators in the corridors, including officers of the law, frequently give expression to remarks which show that they would follow the advice of the newspapers without the formality of a court trial. They would line all who advocate industrial unionism up against a wall and let the firing squad finish the job.

WINNIPEG TRIAL NEARS END

Winnipeg, Man.—The government's case in the trial of R. B. Russell, one of the leaders in the Winnipeg general strike last spring for alleged sedition, is in. It is expected that the defense will conclude and the trial be finished before Christmas.

INFORMATION WANTED

Immediate information is wanted by Fred H. Moore, 615 Kansas City Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., on the present whereabouts of Frank Monico, Italian, and a member from the coast. Send information direct to Fred H. Moore.

Mail at this office for Jerry Hurley, James Richardson, W. D. Eggleston, Matija Marnasich. Address: James Crowley, 951 West Madison street, Chicago.

NORWEGIAN WORKERS RALLY TO I. W. W. CAUSE

DEPORTEE TELLS SYNDICALISTS OF SCANDINAVIA STORY OF WHITE TERROR IN AMERICA

By Card No. 200824
It may interest the fellow workers to know what is being done for propaganda and publicity to raise funds for the defense and to spread the knowledge of the atrocities committed upon radicals in this "free" country, in Scandinavia.

In Christiania I had the pleasure of meeting Fellow Worker Torstenson, and through him I came in contact with the Syndicalist Federation of Norway. The Norwegian syndicalists are organized somewhat like the I. W. W. They believe in industrial and not in political action, but being somewhat anarchistic they do not believe in the closed shop.

Later on, Fellow Worker Erson arrived from Stockholm. He is a recent deportee. At the same time came a comrade from Buenos Aires. On October 20 the four of us were invited to attend a meeting of the syndicalists, at which Erson made a stirring speech. He related most of the experiences of the radical workers in America—tarring and feathering, starvation and torture in the jails, and murder (Fellow Worker Erson was at the Everett massacre). He closed with an appeal to the Norwegian fellow workers to start a campaign of publicity about conditions in the U. S. A., and to collect funds for the defense of class war prisoners in the States.

Fellow Worker Erson's address was listened to with the deepest attention and silence, as the intensified class war and the brutal and violent methods used in America are practically unknown in Norway. It was a revelation to the Norwegian fellow workers to learn the truth from an active participant. The syndicalists were not slow in acting. A committee of five was elected at that same meeting, to begin a publicity campaign at once, and money was raised for the printing of circulars and so forth.

We may soon expect some contributions for the defense fund from the other side; if not very large, at least they will assure us of the co-operative will and class consciousness of the Scandinavian workers. But of far more value than the money contributions is the wide knowledge that they will gain about the true conditions here. America is fast becoming a by-word in Europe for persecution and refined cruelty. It is taking the place of Czarist Russia and is already going its forerunner one better.

The court room on the second floor of the federal building presents a contrast to that in the Chicago and several chapters of the famous labor trials of recent years. Judge Pollock conducts a dignified court. All the various forms are observed.

To the judge's left, as he sits in his chair, is the jury. Right in front of it and within a few feet of it and within a few feet of its members sit the prosecuting attorneys and the special agent of the department of justice who has worked on this case continuously for between two and three years. In front of these prosecutors is a wide table covered with files of "Solidarity," the "Industrial Worker," and I. W. W. pamphlets.

On the other side of this table sit Fred H. Moore, chief counsel, and Miss Caroline Lowe, associate counsel for the defense.

At a table back of the lawyers' table is another table where reporters, detectives and other officials sit. To the left of this table and just back of the prosecutors is another table with a large filing cabinet and card index filled with government exhibits.

WHERE PRISONERS SIT

Back of these tables are rows of seats. The prisoners occupy the first three rows.

Of course they are workingmen. Their dress shows it. They have the keen eyes and manner of intelligent workingmen, although several of them show the marked effects of long confinement in country jails. Sometimes two or three of these class war prisoners sit back of their attorneys, pencil and paper in hand. They take notes on particular parts of the evidence.

Spectators in the corridors, including officers of the law, frequently give expression to remarks which show that they would follow the advice of the newspapers without the formality of a court trial. They would line all who advocate industrial unionism up against a wall and let the firing squad finish the job.

WINNIPEG TRIAL NEARS END

Winnipeg, Man.—The government's case in the trial of R. B. Russell, one of the leaders in the Winnipeg general strike last spring for alleged sedition, is in. It is expected that the defense will conclude and the trial be finished before Christmas.

INFORMATION WANTED

Immediate information is wanted by Fred H. Moore, 615 Kansas City Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., on the present whereabouts of Frank Monico, Italian, and a member from the coast. Send information direct to Fred H. Moore.

Mail at this office for Jerry Hurley, James Richardson, W. D. Eggleston, Matija Marnasich. Address: James Crowley, 951 West Madison street, Chicago.

BERLIN LABOR STRIKES TO SAVE COMMUNIST

Berlin.—As the result of a three year prison sentence imposed on Otto Kilian, communist leader, said to have been the chief moving force in the Halle strikes, the workingmen there have begun a general strike.

WHITE TERROR IN HUNGARY

Budapest.—Punishment of the Communists recently convicted of taking part in the Bela Kun regime began with the sentence of fourteen to hang, one to life imprisonment, and a large number to various terms.