EMANCIPATION

VOLUME FOUR. No. 26 WHOLE No. 182

CLEVELAND, OHIO SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1913.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEAR

NO BREAK IN THE RANKS

Paterson Strikers Vote Against Individual Shop Settlements.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Paterson, N. J., June 29.

At this writing, the Paterson silk strike is still in full swing. There are practically no desertions of any consequence, though some have occurred. The strikers are hard beset; they are now facing starvation. During the past two weeks, financial contributions have decreased and the breadline has grown longer. Despite this, the strikers refuse to yield. On June 27, they gave the lie to the statements of the manufacturers that they were breaking ranks and that they would soon return to work, when by a 4 to 1 vote they turned down a proposition to settle shop by shop. "We came out together, and we want to go back together," is the cry of the strikers.

About 25 per cent of the shops refused even to vote on the proposition, declaring that such action was absurd. The dyers have by an almost unanimous vote decided to stay out until all the employers give in.

The committee of the business men appointed to make an attempt to settle the strike is now ready to dissolve, since the manufacturers would not listen to any form of settlement.

Frederick Sumner Boyd, who was arrested here on Tuesday night on two indictments, is still in jail. He is held in $4,000 bail and the I. W. W. has been unable to find a bondsman for him.

The Sunday meetings continue at Haledon with unbroken attendance and interest. Aid should be rushed to the strikers, as quickly as possible; they need it to win out, despite all else.

Alexander Scott has been indicted again, this time for criminal libel. The mill interests are bound to get him.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn goes to trial tomorrow. The suffragists are interesting themselves in her behalf. The I. W. W. expects to win in her trial. She will be tried by a "foreign" jury, that is, a jury drawn from the adjoining county of Hudson.

THE IRON HEEL IN UTAH

(Special to Solidarity.)

Tucker, Utah, June 22.

We are sending to you this urgent appeal for effective assistance in our struggle against the Utah Construction Co. As you know, the fellow workers, on Monday, June 9, declared a strike of all the men employed by the U. C. Co., and its sub contracts for making the grade for the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co., from Tucker to Soldier Summit. This action was taken because of widespread discontent with the conditions prevailing throughout the construction camps. A list was drawn up of the reasonable demands of the strikers, which included a 25 per cent increase in pay, shortening hours from 10 to 9, improved facilities for bathing and laundry, proper supply of bunks and bedding, and the abolition of the monthly hospital fee.

The strike call was answered by a general walkout of the 1,300 men engaged, and for several days a complete tieup of the work ensued. Then followed the usual tactics of the master class when its profits are assailed. The Utah Construction Co., which is another name for the Mormon church, as the labor skinning corporation, with the aid of the D. & R. G. Co., promptly filled the town of Tucker and the deep, narrow canyon in which the work has been done, with a force of armed thugs, gunmen, scab herders, and professional strikebreakers. By armed force they prevented us from effectively picketing trains, and because of the geographical nature of the country they were able to post their hired thugs at each and every strategic point to prevent our access to the camps. Furthermore, they arrested one by one our organizers and other officials. With the aid of their despicable tools, the county authorities, they railroaded them to jail on trumped up false charges and framed-up evidence, on which our fellow workers have been confined since in a Mormon bastile at Provo.

Now this strike has happened at an inopportune time for the organization, as the rebels who went east over the D. & R. G., had left for Peoria, Ill., before this strike was called, and with the strike of the lumber workers in Montana and a free speech fight reported in Kansas City, we recognize that the organization has its hands almost entirely full. Local 69, Salt Lake City, has all through the fight given its unswerving support, both in the way of organizers and speakers, and financially. We have already told you what has been the fate of our fellow workers—ill usage and imprisonment as usual at the hands of the miserable minions of the master class. As far as financial aid from Local 69 is concerned, it has been steady and most severe drain upon their resources, and our sinews of war are pretty well exhausted.

The local at Helper, on the east side of Soldier Summit, which has done a splendid service in picketing trains in Denver and east, was yesterday broken up and its members disperged, like iron heel. The local at Denver has also given us loyal assistance by picketing employment offices and holding meetings on the streets to warn the slaves of the situation at Tucker; but in spite of all our efforts today we are almost isolated, as we are prevented the use of the D. & R. G. owned telegraph line and our mail has to go along been delayed and tampered with at the bidding of the U. C. Co., and we, the remaining bunch of militant rebels, are hourly expecting to be rounded up by those thugs and railroaded out of Tucker to some distant place, because of the armed thugs of the D. & R. G. railway, which is for us to return.

Considering the lack as yet of clean conscious knowledge among the slaves and the overloaded state of the labor market in which the workers are compelled to compete against each other, we have put up a gallant and strenuous fight, that, whatever else it has taught this labor-skinning company, has inflicted upon them a loss of thousands of dollars through the cessation of work and the cost of maintaining their armed force. We now remains for reliable outside rebels, skilled in the use of the wooden shoe, to drive home a lesson by getting out on the job and incessantly applying the same at every point where this robber corporation is operating. By this means, and by intermittent strikes at every point where they are engaged, this Utah Construction Company must be made to feel the might of the revolutionary worker, until at last in sheer desperation over the constant drain on their profits, they will be driven to grant such concessions as will enable the construction workers employed by them to live under conditions something approaching human.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Class conscious rebels, get on the job, and apply the wooden shoe and apply it hard.

Locals in Montana especially, take notice!

(Signed by secretary, camp delegate, and speaker, of the local affected.)

TUCKER BOSSES CONCEDE DEMANDS

"Inter-Mountain Worker, Salt Lake.

We have received the following communication from a member of local 69, I. W. W.:

"(Owing to the concession of the demands of the men on strike at Tucker by the contractors there, Local 69 of the I. W. W. has called off the strike. The contractors are now paying $2.50 a day in the place of $2.25. The demand of the strikers was for $2.50. There has been a corresponding improvement in condition. One of the demands was for spring mattresses and decent beds in the place of the ground and one's own blankets. These have been conceded.

"For several days new spring beds, and mattresses have been installed, and the necessary improvements have been under way, so it is plain enough for any one to see what organization can do, when carried along on up-to-date methods, as expressed in the principles of industrial unionism. The steam shovel engineers and all mechanics on the grade, showed their class interest by sticking, doing everything in their power to help in our struggle for better conditions, and it was a source of great encouragement in every way. The D. & R. G. railroad employes were also with the strikers to such an extent that some lost their positions and others were threatened with dismissal, which goes to show what can and is done by the worthy corporations when their pocket-book is threatened. "Meanwhile the men will be back on the job at Tucker and vicinity continuing their organization work in spite of the avowed intention to keep I. W. W. members out of the camps. Direct Action gets the goods, and truth will prevail no matter to what length the Utah Construction Company goes, and the I. W. W. propose to keep on wringing concessions right along with the final abolition of the peonage system now in use—the goal of our ambition. Recognition means nothing. What the workers are after is the organized power to gain the necessary results in the shortest

Continued On Page Four

Western Tactics

Strike Won in Ten Minutes. One-Third of Strikers Organized Beforehand.

(Special to Solidarity)

Brawley, Calif., June 21.

Thursday, June 20th, 30 I. W. W. men organized sixty canteloupe pickers and raised the wages five cents an hour, besides securing for them better board. The solidarity demonstrated by the rebels overwhelmed the submissive, unorganized slaves to some extent, but their real spirit did not develop until our ever-effective weapon, direct action, was resorted to.

The conditions under which we labored were the best in this locality, 35 cents an hour and 75 cents a day for board. A clever scheme was enacted when it was proven that the majority of the body were conservative and satisfied. Then "court" was held and this time before the offender was aware of it. Just as we are treated, so we treated the enemy. The punishments of the criminals were discussed, and straightaway they were fined four carloads of canteloupes at $1,000 a car, accompanied by an immediate sentence of one-half a car a day. The teamsters demands of 30 cents an hour, board included, and the board to be of a better grade, were met with a flat refusal. As only one in three were organized and in favor of striking, direct action was the order. Green canteloupes about the size of cocoanuts when glanced scientifically from the cranium of the unwilling, are great persuaders.

Considering the agitation that has been going on, it is hard to believe that rebels would be compelled to whip slaves into line. But such was the case. A message was telephoned to the sheriff, and by the time he reached the scene all were loud in proclaiming their willingness to strike. Of course the good judgment of the sheriff compelled him to arrest three fellow workers and give them a joy ride to town. When the sheriff telephoned to the ranch to find out if everything was quiet, the answer was that "no more work would be done until the three men who were arrested were back on the job." Immediately the boss drove to town and took the three men back to work. In this way the ability of our court to exonerate as well as convict was proven. With better conditions the slaves now toil.

V. WERTZ.

IPSWICH BOSSES BAFFLED

(Special to Solidarity.)

Ipswich, Mass., June 25.

The strike situation in Ipswich has reached a point where it is attracting attention from all sides. Since my last article in Solidarity the murder charge against myself and Fellow Workers Pingree and wife has been dropped for lack of evidence, coupled with fear of publicity. The "riot" charge, however, still stands; the case goes to the grand jury the second Monday in July.

Since the arrest of the 16 fellow workers, and its subsequent failure to break the strike, the mill owners have sent agents all over New England in a vain search for scabs. The police are still doing "duty" in town and, evidently acting under instructions from the mill owners, are extending the mailed fist to suppress free speech and public assemblage.

On Sunday, June 15, while Pingree and myself were still in jail, a mass meeting of the strikers was held in the rear of the Greek church, at which socialists from near-by towns addressed the meeting. They were promptly arrested charged with being "dangerous" characters and using inflammatory language. This is but another move on the part of the mill owners to break the strike. Baffled at every attempt to break the solidarity of the rebellious slaves, they are resorting to all underhanded methods conceivable in the wily brain of the profit monger, but the strikers, in spite of nine weeks of bitter strife, are just as determined as ever to beat the mill owners.

However, they cannot hold out much longer without assistance. It is absolutely necessary that the strikers have funds to carry on the battle. Remember, fellow workers, it is not the number of strikers involved that gives importance to a strike. We need your support at once. Meetings should be held; publicity work upon Ipswich will help a lot. At this writing a meeting is being held by the citizens in the town hall. It is rumored that they are about to start a vigilant stunt that will put San Diego in the shade. Steps are being taken by the authorities to suppress the meetings of the strikers by brute force, although the meetings are held on private property. It looks as if the Puritanical spirit of today longs to go back to the time when their ancestors tortured and burned at the stake.

Act now, talk later!

Send all funds to Ipswich Defense Committee, Box 232, Ipswich, Mass.

NAT. HERMAN.

W. Virginia Settlement

A Disgraceful Sell Out of Long Struggling Miners, So the Miners Themselves Say

W. H. Thompson, editor of the "Socialist and Labor Star," Huntington, W. Va., in the issue of that paper for June 6, describes the "sell-out" of the miners by officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

That abortion, christened by the capitalist operators' press of the state as the "Hatfield Settlement of the Coal Strike" is certainly proving anything but a "settlement."

The writer has just returned from the strike region and if that seething, foaming hell of discontent is called a "settlement," then I never wish to see the Kanawha county miners when they are really "unsettled."

In the first place the miners seem bewildered and have not yet fully awakened to a realization of how the alleged settlement was "put over." They can't grasp the fact that in reality the heroic fight they have put up for the rights and privileges of freemen has come to naught, their condition not one whit better than before the struggle which began over a year ago, and that the organization to which they pinned their faith and hopes seems to be in a great measure responsible for their defeat.

The accusation that the officials of the United Mine Workers of America who have had charge of the strike in this state, have deliberately and even treacherously entered into an agreement with the tyrannical state government, which is notoriously a creature of the coal interests, to wrest the fruits of victory from the hands of the striking miners, is a serious charge and would be considered by none, were it not for the fact that the circumstantial evidence is too hefty to be sniently ignored.

These charges come from hundreds of those mostly concerned by the settlement—the Paint and Cabin creek miners themselves. And that they have reason or evidence for them can be adduced from the following allegations:

The Hatfield settlement was never accepted by them and was never even submitted to them for the acceptance or rejection. That it was merely a verbal agreement entered into between representatives of the national organization of Mine Workers sent here from other states, and Governor Hatfield, and that it has affected in no manner the mistreatment of the miners by the coal operators. That the only benefit that could possibly accrue from the settlement would go to the coal operators. That nothing was even promised then in return for their compliance with the governor's orders, except that statutory laws guaranteeing them certain rights should be enforced—and even this promise has not been fulfilled.

The treasonable part of the entire affair is that the Mine Workers' officials consented to even consider the Hatfield proposition. It was a thing of absolute emptiness as far as bettering the conditions of the miners was concerned. They had struck for certain rights—it offered none of these. They asked for increased pay; in the establishment of the Kanawha scale—it forbade this. They demanded the abolition of the damnable guard system; it defended this unmanly institution. Yet the officials in charge and posing as representatives of the striking miners, accepted the Hatfield ultimatum and by his aid have attempted to force it upon the rank and file by threats, coercion and trickery.

Nearly $400,000 of the American miners' money has been spent in the Kanawha strike. Those miners engaged in the strike have, with their families, suffered every indignity that could possibly be inflicted upon them by the heartless brutes who claim the land upon which they exist, and the more brutal state government of West Virginia. Are the half million members of the United Mine Workers of America going to be satisfied with the results obtained?

The strike on Kanawha is not settled for the very simple reason that the causes of the strike have not been removed.

The newspapers may prate of peace, the governor may declare his friendship for the striking class, Elliott may lie about the "removal of the mine guards," Haggerty may condone the whole damned mess—but all this will not bring contentment to men who are compelled to work, eat and sleep under the shadow of a machine gun, manned by professional murderers paid by blood-sucking vampires.

PHILADELPHIA I. W. W.

Succeeds in Putting Quakerville on the Labor Map as a Pretty Lively Town.

(Special to Solidarity)

Philadelphia, Pa., June 29.

The I. W. W. is a subject for constant discussion among the workers in this town. The capitalist sheets have been vomiting a continuous stream of lying statements about the I. W. W. But this does not keep the One Big Union from growing. As an instance, let me cite an editorial in the "Public Morning Ledger," which says that "the American workingman will not listen to these agitators, who come to the city to Philadelphia to create disturbance among the peaceful citizens who OWN PROPERTY amounting up to the millions. Why should a community of peaceful workingmen be disturbed by these foreign agitators, whose mission it is to take the property away from the owning class?"

In the same column the editor pays his respects to Sam Gompers, as a man who did many things for the welfare of this country, and as a "badly misunderstood man." According to the "Public Ledger," (the highest priced daily paper in Philadelphia, just recently bought up by the Curtis Publishing Co., owners of the Saturday Evening Post and Ladies Home Journal), there seems to be a poor chance to make the respectable A. F. of L. an industrial union.

Since the I. W. W. has become active in Philadelphia, the press, the clergy, and the trade union labor leader have showered their venom on our organization. At one of the recent Central Labor Union meetings, one of the delegates admonished his fellow delegates to "cut the damn fooling about organization and get ready to act"; that there must be less chewing about politics, or this bunch of I. W. W.'s will not only organize other workers, but will capture the whole bunch of the A. F. of L. in Philadelphia. He said, "This crowd is camping on the trail of the unorganized and organized alike. You can't fool the workers any longer. For God's sake, do something."

One example of A. F. of L. organization is that of the street cleaners, or (sweepers). These were formerly working under an A. F. of L. contract for $1.30 per day, except rainy days, and suffering all sorts of bad treatment. These men couldn't exist on 13 cents an hour, and so off went the yoke of capitalism and they arose in revolt against one of the "good" contract politicians. They called upon the I. W. W. for assistance, which of course was given. Organizer Simon Knebel lined up a good bunch of pickets and they are doing splendid work. Their demands are $2.00 per day of eight hours. They have now been out two weeks. The boss offers an increase of 45 cents per day, but this was flatly refused by the strikers. This contractor, the gentleman boss politician, has been "very good to the poor people" in his district, where he got his job as state senator. He has shown his generosity by giving away during the cold weather several buckets of coal and a few baskets of wood. These worthy gifts were not given to these striking Italian street cleaners, but to the simple "sizzorbills" who could VOTE.

In order to break this strike, the boss managed to have the city officials stop the strikers' protest meeting which had been arranged for Sunday, June 15. His influence was so brought to bear that, when the writer and several other I. W. W. boys arrived at the City Hall Plaza, to our surprise we were met by 300 police armed not with the regulation policeman's club, but with riot sticks—the kind used during the Philadelphia car strike. The police prevented us from holding the meeting.

But last Sunday night (June 22) we held a meeting at City Hall Plaza, with an attendance of 3,000, and collected nearly $25.00 for the strikers, besides selling lots of literature. We held the crowd for two and a half hours. In the crowd were about 35 detectives and quite a number of the "law and order" kind. The police did not attempt to stop this meeting, realizing that they had made a mistake in suppressing the one a week before, as the capitalist papers made a big howl about it, saying the I. W. W. would defy the police and hold their meeting. This publicity gave us a big boost for our meeting of the 22nd.

The latest bunch of workers to join the I. W. W. is the butchers, organized by Knebel. This bunch quits the A. F. of L. to join the I. W. W. Sleepytown is being put on the map as fast as we can place it there, to the dissatisfaction of the idle class. The I. W. W. is a subject for discussion everywhere in Quakerville.

J. B.

Stirring The Pot In Dixie

(Special to Solidarity.)

Baltimore, Md., June 25.

In Baltimore, the metropolis and gateway to the South, the I. W. W. is rapidly assuming menacing proportions. Already the labor fakirs of the A. F. of L., reinforced by political socialist allies, are holding serious and earnest discussions, devising ways and means to overcome the already established and increasing confidence that the I. W. W. has implanted in the hearts of the workers.

As recently explained by a local labor skate, "the I. W. W. is here, there, everywhere." In the clothing industry we number 5,000 controlling some of the chief factories in the city. Three weeks ago No. 6 of the Marine Transport Workers, I. W. W., was organized—and all signs indicate that something will happen before snow flies. The organization of this local is the result of the agitation for a sympathetic strike in support of the Philadelphia transport strikers. But as soon as the agitation for a general strike began, the International Longshoremen's Association fakirs, armed with FRATERNAL LODGE cards, and the steamship company's spies, got busy to prevent the movement and disrupt it if it materialized.

In a measure they were successful because the longshoremen had not forgotton how Anderson, Mark Jackson, Hall and other labor fakirs of the American Federation of Labor robbed them of their money during the strike last year, and led them to the shambles so far as the improvement of their working conditions and "recognition of the union" are concerned. So, only the M. & M. struck and these through treachery, tricks and lies were corralled by the "separationists." It was not long, however, before many of them realizing the hopelessness of their single handed strike, returned to work while others whose places had been usurped by scabs got employment elsewhere.

Mr. R. E. Hall, the local secretary and organizer of the A. F. of L. longshoremen, was, just previous to the strike last year, engaged in the business of shipping agent (employment shark). Now, any longshoreman or seafaring worker does not need to be told that a shipping agent is by the nature of his business a liar, crook, crimp and knave. How much longer will some of the longshoremen allow themselves to be led and organized by an ex-shipping crimp because he is a credentialed official of the A. F. of L.? The signs of the times indicate, not much longer.

When matters shape up a little more, the independent union of Baltimore longshoremen will transfer into the I. W. W. At Sparrows Point, an island 12 miles from Baltimore, the Maryland Steel Co. holds sway. They are monarch of all they survey. This steel Moloch works 7,000 slaves, mostly colored and Hungarian, 13 hour night shifts and 11 hour day shifts, 7 days a week. And most of them, common laborers, receive the munificent wage of 14½ to 17½ cents an hour. Most of these workers are tenants of the company shanties and buyers at the company store. They mail their letters from the company postoffice, and when they want some spiritual regeneration they go to the company church, presided over by a company preacher, who gives them company religion.

But very shortly the I. W. W. will announce their declaration of war against these barbarous and inhuman conditions, and lead the wretched slaves of steel to victory and power.

A closing word to the labor fakirs, i. e., the American Federation of Labor and socialist reformers: The I. W. W. is not concerned in the least whether you recognize them as a labor movement, or not—because we are the labor movement. All else is fake and fraud.

BENJ. H. FLETCHER.

NEW HALL FOR DAYTON

Local 573, I. W. W., Dayton, Ohio, has just moved into a bigger hall, located at 25 N. Main Street. All loose rebels are requested to come to Dayton to help us build up a powerful organization in this home town of the Manufacturers' Association. Sentiment for industrial unionism is good, and there is plenty of work to be had at good wages.

RICH. REESE, Sec.

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Editorial and Business Office
112 HAMILTON AVE., E.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Published Weekly By The
I. W. W. Publishing Bureau
Under The Ownership and Supervision of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

B. H. WILLIAMS . . . . . Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly,	$1.00
Six Months,	.50
Canada and Foreign,	1.50

Bundle Orders, per copy, ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS.
Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

Address all communications to Solidarity, or the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau. Make all checks, money orders and drafts payable to I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters—Room 307—164-66 W. Washington St. Chicago Ill.

GENERAL OFFICERS
Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas
George Speed, - General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. Ettor, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss, Evald Koettgen, P. Eastman.

Entered as second-class matter April 19, 1913, at the post office at Cleveland, Ohio, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., OF

"Solidarity," published weekly at Cleveland, Ohio, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor and Managing Editor—B. H. Williams.

Business Managers—Earl F. Moore, Secy.; B. H. Williams, Treasurer.

Publisher—I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

Not incorporated. All property and proprietary rights in the publication "Solidarity" are owned by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, with headquarters at 164 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders—Wm. L. Packard, Geneva, N. Y., holds chattel mortgage on cylinder press purchased June, 1913.

(Signed) B. H. WILLIAMS.

IT IS WHERE IT IS NOT

The news article, in this week's Solidarity, copied from a Cincinnati capitalist paper, with reference to the garment workers' revolt in that city is specially interesting and suggestive. In the article in question, the I. W. W. gets the "blame" for preventing one of the usual official "deals" of A. F. of L. leaders, by which many strikes have been "settled" over the heads of the rank and file. While we have no knowledge of any considerable I. W. W. membership in Cincinnati at the present time, the fact that our organization's influence and its well-known fighting tactics are in evidence in the garment workers' fight, should be a source of gratification everywhere. It shows that the I. W. W. is understood and its spirit adhered to by many more workers than are contained within its ranks. It shows that the workers are getting wise to tactics of "labor leaders" through which the slaves have been "sold out" or tied up by contracts. This news from Cincinnati is on a par with a just-published statement of Eugene V. Debs, wherein he charges that those who are criticizing his "report" on the West Virginia situation, are "industrial bummerytes" who "are among the miners of West Virginia magnifying every petty complaint against the United Mine Workers and arousing suspicion against everyone connected with it." He says there are "some Chicago I. W. W.ites, in spirit at least, who are seeking to disrupt and drive out the United Mine Workers to make room for the I. W. W. and its program of sabotage and 'strike at the ballot box with an ax.'" The "bummerytes" in question are some West Virginia socialists, who have voiced the attitude of the fighting miners, in condemning Debs' whitewashing of Governor Hatfield. So it seems the I. W. W. is everywhere, even where it is not!

BOHEMIANS TO START I. W. W. PAPER

Cleveland, Ohio, June, 1913.

TO ALL BOHEMIAN AND SLOVAK REBELS, FELLOW WORKERS AND SYMPATHIZERS OF THE I. W. W.

Fellow Workers and Friends:

That education is the road to emancipation no one knows better than our Fellow Workers of this city. The real meaning of these few words has been impressed upon us, particularly ever since our butchers' strike, when the yellow foreign papers of this city turned against the I. W. W. and helped to lose the best strike ever held in this city. Why? Of course the answer is easy! There is no paper in the field with which we could defend ourselves! The same condition exists all over the country at the present time. There are many means of reaching our people and making fighters out of them, all of which are needed, but the most important is a paper of our own. A Bohemian and Slovak weekly paper and literature is of as much necessity as our every day's food. If we are to carry the propaganda of revolutional Industrial Unionism to our countrymen we must stick together and direct our energies to this task. You must admit that an I. W. W. organ in the Bohemian language would be the only one of its kind in this country. All of the other papers with the exception of (Volne Listy) are yellow as they can be, and all are in fear of telling the truth about the principles of the I. W. W. Now think of the thousands of our countrymen who want to know what Industrial Unionism really is and what we seek to accomplish, then you will say with us here in this city. Out with our weekly without any delay! The Bohemian branch of Local No. 33 has already started the work with the election of a press committee of five members, and the committee has been on the job working ever since. A Sec'y-Treasurer and a Corresponding Secretary has been elected and some plans formed.

This revolutionary I. W. W. organ in the Bohemian language will be the property of the organization and will carry no advertisements of capitalist parasites in it. The form of the paper will be the same as our English Eastern organ, "Solidarity." Price of subscription to be $1.00 per year. All this will be hard work, but it can be done if all rebels wake up and start to work at once. What we want now is to hear from all Bohemian and Slovak Locals and Branches of the I. W. W., as we have no knowledge as to where all of them are located. Take this matter up before your locals at once and send us word as to the results to the address given below. Our Butchers Local No. 145 in this city is with us, as they realize the need of our press. Do not delay in this work, but start at once as we are in full swing right now.

With this much for now, we remain,

Yours for the education of our countrymen and the revolutionary One Big Union,

Geo. Novak, V. Vlach, Joe. Kodet, S. Mathias, Tony Hobll,
Press Committee Branch 3, Local 33, I. W. W.

Send all communications to Stanley Mathias, Sec'y, 4823 Dakota St., Cleveland, Ohio.

INFLUENCE OF THE I. W. W.

I. W. W. methods are gaining ground. The demand for a general strike in connection with the West Virginia episode is being voiced again, principally among the West Virginians themselves. In Kansas City a general strike in aid of the building trades council is urged. In Naugee, Mich., the Socialists are filling jails in a free speech fight against the Mayor, who is the superintendent of the local steel trust plant, and wants no agitation among the trust's slaves. A movement is judged, not only by its own accomplishments, but also by its influence on other movements. When so judged, the I. W. W. is a great factor indeed, as it is largely as a result of its agitation that the above methods are now advocated and used.

The I. W. W. is doing more good work than appears on the surface. A friend writes a personal letter telling of the agitation being done in a New Englands town. Two meetings in different spheres on two successive nights were held, but no news of it got into our press. Say, what have we got a press for anyhow? All persons are interested in a live movement. To snow them that the I. W. W. is alive, we must chronicle its doings. And with our own press chronicling such doings from all over the country, that press will assert itself as a power in labor journalism. Get wise; and drop a line to our own papers about our own doings.

The general administration of the I. W. W. chartered 30 new locals and branches last May, mainly in the industrial states of the East. Now the I. W. W. was originally a Western movement; its main sponsors were the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union. For a long time, the I. W. W. was confined in its operations to the Northwest and the Pacific coast. It was believed impossible for it to gain a footing in the East. But this the I. W. W. has been doing, as it should logically do, for the Eastern States are the great industrial states; until it is now only a question of a short time when the I. W. W. will be an Eastern organization, if it is not already one. The Eastern growth of the I. W. W. accounts in a great measure for the fierce, unreleasing attacks made upon it recently by the Eastern press of all descriptions. This press realizes that the growth of the I. W. W. in the East must be fought. And in this realization it is joined by the reactionary A. F. of L. and Socialist forces that are now opposing the I. W. W. so bitterly in and about New York city. There's a reason" for everything; and the reason for the immense struggle now waging in the East to down the I. W. W. is to be found in the growth of the organization in that section. I. W. W. members everywhere should take care that they are not inveighed by false issues into helping along the capitalist-reactionary attempt to down their own organization. Now, more than ever before, is the time to stick to it and push it along to further opposition and success.

Talking about the predominance of the East as an industrial center, the question may be asked how about the Panama Canal and its influence on the Middle West and the Pacific Coast? There is much evidence going to show that the capitalists anticipate a great development of these sections as a result of the opening of the big cut. This is reflected most conspicuously in the manner in which the steel trust is extending its system into the Middle West, where it is building three or four cities like Gary, Ind., with its wonderfully modern plant, its nearness to the ore regions of the Great Lakes, and its favorable location at the head of the Lakes-Gulf inland waterways. On the Pacific coast, this development is seen in the growth of the large commercial cities, with their encouragement of allied domestic industries. In both the Middle West and the Pacific Coast, agriculture of all kinds will receive a boom on a larger scale than heretofore. This will mean bigger farms, more tenantry and farm laborers; more social discontent and I. W. W. material. In fact, the industrial, proletarian character of the East will, in the near future, be reproduced in the Middle West and the Pacific Coast at a greater rate than heretofore. Even the South will be made more industrial than at present, thanks to the Panama Canal; so that the I. W. W. is in no grave danger of being monopolized by the East, or dominated by it; especially as it is an industrial organization and not a territorial one.

J. E.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Eugene, Oregon, June 22.

Solidarity:

I am instructed by the membership of this local to sincerely thank you in behalf of the publicity you have given the actions of this local in regards to Jas. B. Shea's expulsion. We realize the absolute necessity of notifying your readers of what is going on in New Zealand, as it is more important to the I. W. W. than local news, and then Shea may go over there at any time and carry on his work. In Shea the membership on this coast finds a snake instinct, which is very well developed, and which through your silence will undoubtedly be further developed in Eastern locals, as he is headed that way, so rumors have it. Disorganization among the membership is his hobby, as he has clearly proven to this and other locals, and wherever his is present a poorer example of organization work cannot be found.

We are under the impression that it is your duty as a rebel in this organization to give this as much publicity as possible, and if necessary to hell with some of this foreign dope.

Hoping you will consider your action, I remain yours in everlasting fight for a free press.

WALTER PASEWALK,
Sec' Local 88.

(If there were no other means of publicity provided in the case of expelled members, the argument of the Oregon local would be to the point. But the general office of the I. W. W. issues a monthly bulletin to all locals, wherein are recorded the facts regarding expelled members and others against whom the I. W. W. is to be on the lookout. Only last week, before this communication arrived, the editor of Solidarity attended a meeting of Local 33 in Cleveland, at which the monthly bulletin was read, dealing among others with the case of Shea. This bulletin is kept on file by the local or posted on the wall at headquarters, so that all active members may know the facts and be on the lookout for expelled members. This bulletin from the general office goes to all the locals in the country, and should be an effectual means of keeping the active members posted with regard to such matters. It was provided for, if we are not mistaken, by a resolution at the Sixth convention with the suggestion that in this manner, expulsion notices could be kept out of the propaganda papers. If this arrangement is not satisfactory, why not bring the matter up at the next convention and see what the concensus of opinion of the locals is in regard to it? If they want the I. W. W. propaganda organs filled up with internal matters, well and good; the editors will cut out the "foreign dope" and comply with the will of the membership.—Editor Solidarity.)

FLYNN ACQUITTED

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Paterson, N. J., July 1.

Strike spirit splendid; none gone back; MONEY NEEDED. Flynn acquitted.

QUINLAN.

HOW A SOCIALIST EDITOR SEES US

The other day I had the good fortune to spend a half hour with the editor of a socialist magazine. I had gone to ask the aid of his publication in behalf of some imprisoned I. W. W. men. This he readily gave, after which we fell to talking, he and I, of "the movement," that is, the Socialist party and the labor organizations, especially the I. W. W. I myself am a Socialist, but one who emphasizes the importance of securing economic power and control as the basis of political power, and as the best means of political action. As we are both old comrades, the Socialist editor talked very freely and fully. As some of his views impressed me I have here written them down substantially and as best I can recall them. As our talk was private, I withhold his name and more descriptions.

Our editor was discouraged over the outlook for "the movement." To him it appears that the capitalist class, at least that portion of it represented by the Progressives, is prepared to grant concessions to labor; in fact, has already done so. The Progressives have made possible two constitutional amendments and considerable factory and other legislation that denote a beneficial change in which Labor shares. These concessions, in the opinion of my comrade, the editor, were due to the rise of the Socialist party and to the great unrest of labor, in which the I. W. W. took such prominent part; both of which had to be appeased and allayed in some degree and measure. This condition could be made much of; it is a matchless opportunity. But, so our comrade feared, the dominant element in the Socialist party had failed to realize the fact; in fact it had shown a political incapacity that is appalling. Instead of adopting and adhering to an ever more advanced revolutionary attitude, in order to secure more concessions from the Progressives, the Socialist party tends to become even more reformistic. It tends to become more like the Progressives, instead of sharply defined and different from them. To this must be added the A. F. of L. influences, represented by Germer, Maurer and Berger, which help along this reaction; a reaction which finds expression in the white-washing of Hatfield in West Virginia; a step most likely due to deal with the Democrats and the United Mines Workers (Germer's organization) on one hand, and the United Mine Workers and the Socialist party, as dominated by Germer, Maurer and Berger, on the other.

According to my comrade, the editor, the political movement of labor is, by its very nature, more revolutionary than the economic environment. The political movement is a movement primarily of emancipation; while the economic movement is one of immediate needs. The first, because of its great objective, can afford to ignore compromise; while the second, because of its daily necessities, cannot do otherwise than accept it. Nevertheless, what we behold today is just the reverse—a topsy-turvey condition of affairs—a muddle, in other words. We see that the economic movement, especially that part of it represented by the I. W. W., is revolutionary and uncompromising; while the political tends to become and is compromising and reformistic. It is because of this reversal in functions and attitudes, that our comrade, the editor, believes the I. W. W. is bound to fail. He said the I. W. W. is too revolutionary; whereas it is very nature requires that it compromise. He further declared that its very tactics made it impossible for it to divide the capitalist class against itself, as in Paterson, for instance. All the capitalist elements are compelled to unite against the I. W. W., because of its revolutionary aims. The entire capitalist class is compelled to fight the I. W. W. rather than compromise with it. Any other course meant capitalist defeat. So it was war to the knife against the I. W. W., instead of yielding; no matter how trivial a point. This accounts for the unanimous villification and misrepresentation of the I. W. W. by the entire capitalist press. This press has no other course open to it, than one of unalterable opposition to the I. W. W., with its program of expropriation of the capitalist class.

Our Socialist editor did not say that this was good, in the sense that it would secure more of those concessions which he so much desired the Socialist party to secure by a more aggressive and revolutionary stand. He thought it would work us harm, even indirectly. He further thought that our objection to contracts and protocols were invalid, as we could break them at will. He did believe working-class ethics would have to change to that end; and admitted that the I. W. W. is developing a revolutionary working class state of mind. He was also of the opinion that we underated political action, as popularly understood; while the dominant element of the Socialist party overrated it. A Bruekman near Paterson is a good thing. He did not believe, however, that the present capture of political office by the Socialist party could be productive of much actual or fundamental change. That, too, is shown in Bruekman at Haledon, where basic conditions remain unchanged, despite his good offices. Hemmed in as they are by capitalist restrictions, Socialist public officials can only apply the laws liberally and in the interests of reform; they can not do anything revolutionary; at least, not at present, nor for some time to come.

As for himself, my Socialist comrade, the editor, believes that a big non-reformistic vote is of more value than all the present offices, because of its influence on the old party politicians in office and because of its educational and agitational value. To him, political action of the revolutionary kind is a means of exerting pressure on present conditions; of securing concessions and of arousing the working class to the necessity of revolutionary change. He believed the revolutionary economic organizations ought to consider that fact and not condemn political action without reservation. Though they may have found its theoretical discussion detrimental to their growth, he held that political action should be considered and handled with discrimination and tact. All the tendencies of the political actionists should not be held responsible for the reformistic tendency represented by Berger or the intolerant ultra-revolutionism, represented by the defunct S. L. P.; there is a happy medium between the two.

The thing that pained my comrade, the editor, most was the lack of common honesty among the various elements of labor, with their charges and counter charges, many of which are made with the emotional intensity of children and win little regard for the facts or the cause that these elements profess to represent. We deride Tammany Hall for making an issue of grain, yet in this respect, the various factions of labor outdo Tammany Hall or any other old party which is not made up of alleged believers in an ideal or more tolerant state of society. He confessed that it was extremely painful, as all the factions suffer from it and are affected with it; and he saw no end to it so long as factional feeling prevailed. He believed a little more common honesty and consideration would prove helpful; at least was too good to hope for, however.

Referring to the social situation in general, our Socialist editor believed we are heading toward a panic of unprecedented proportions. He said that conditions at home and abroad indicated that it has already begun. He declared it to be also his belief that despite the favorable factory and other legislation of the Progressives, the condition of labor is steadily declining. This was due to the increasing cost of living and various other causes which tend to decrease wages and create unemployment. He believed evidence of this decline is to be found in the growth of the I. W. W., which is representative and reflective of the workers most affected; the A. F. of L. furnishing these no relief they join the I. W. W., and they most likely will continue to do so for some time to come. For the I. W. W. he had more sympathy than for the A. F. of L., though he classed them both with the economic organizations that must compromise on daily bread and butter issues. The I. W. W. is at least outspoken and honest in the pursuit of the class struggle. He has no Civic Federation connections; and though he believed it open to criticism he withheld such criticism, pending the settlement of the Paterson strike. To do otherwise would be to assist the enemy, the capitalist class, who is already receiving too much aid from the indiscriminate warfare in labor's own ranks. Not only honesty, but more discrimination and tact are wanted in both the S. P. and the I. W. W., so said my comrade, the editor.

I left him with his invitation to come again whenever he could be helpful.

No doubt there is a great deal that is interesting in his talk. It gives us an opportunity to see what others look like, while at the same time, helping us to see ourselves as others see us. It's a case of mutual inspection.

NEW YORKER.

Speakers on Industrial Unionism are wanted by Local 384, Omaha, Nebraska. No "wrought he's" need apply. P. McEvoy, Secy., 1120 Jackson St.

Order Now

Out in Three Weeks
New and Revised Edition

THE I. W. W.
its History, Structure and Methods
BY VINCENT ST. JOHN

PRICE REDUCED TO FIVE CENTS
In quantities to Locals and Agents 3 1-2 cents per copy

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU 112 Hamilton Avenue, CLEVELAND

Defects of the Labor Movement

In considering the condition of the labor movement of this country, one is impressed not only with the small number of workers organized, but also with the lack of organization in the industries that are controlled by the trusts. The American Federation of Labor claims an organization of 2,000,000 members. This is not much when it is recalled that it is estimated that there are over 30,000,000 persons employed in gainful occupations in this country. Of these about 25,000,000 are wage workers; so that the American Federation of Labor has less than one-tenth of the workers organized. This organization is not only lacking in quantity, but also in quality, in that it does not include the trustified industries. In fact there is no large industry of any consequence under A. F. of L. control or that is organized by it.

One has but to note, for instance, the condition of organization in the steel industry. Here is a corporation that employs 240,000 persons. None of them are members of an A. F. of L. organization, with the possible exception of some members of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association. What is true of the steel trust is also true of the big iron and steel corporations that are independent of the trust. Their employes run well up into the hundreds of thousands, with practically the same number unorganized as in the steel trust. In brief, one may safely say that there is no organization of labor in the steel and iron industry of this country. The trust and the big corporations have destroyed every labor organization that formerly existed therein, until today there is none left.

What is said of steel and iron, also applies to the International Harvester trust. This corporation, with its 7 or 8 constituent corporations in as many lands, employs tens of thousands of men. None of them are organized. The American Tobacco trust also employs tens of thousands of men and women in the various cigar, chewing, plug, snuff and smoking tobacco factories and chain of stores under its control; none of whom are organized. The same is true of the baking trust, the oil trust, in fact of every trust and also of every big corporation. In the cotton textile industry of the south there is absolutely no organization of labor.

The writer lives in New York city. Within a radius of 20 miles of New York there are many big corporations that are practically unorganized. In Elizabeth, N. J., there is the Singer Sewing Machine Co., with 16,000 unorganized employes. In Harrison, N. J., there are the Worthington International Pump Co.'s works, where the lack of organization is such among the 12,000 employes, that women are employed in the core-making department. In Brooklyn, N. Y., such big corporations as the Mergenthaler Typesetting Machine Co., the E. W. Bliss Co., and other machine works are unorganized. So are the plants of the American Cordage Co (the cordage trust), the sugar trust, the Arbuckle Sugar and Coffee mills (independent), the Robert Gair Co. (paper goods corporation with 2,500 employes), the Brooklyn Navy Yard, employing 15 to 20,000, and many terborough employes, who operate the rterborough employes, who operate the surface, subway and elevated systems, are unorganized. So are the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., which runs the surface and elevated systems of Brooklyn. In short, it is safe to say that organization is lacking in all the big corporations located in New York city and its environs.

If one takes a run into Connecticut, which is a leading industrial state, he finds no organization whatever in the factories of its big corporations, like the Winchester Arms Co., or the Yale Lock Co., for instance. There is a lack of organization, even in the sense of possessing a nucleus, in Connecticut, as well as in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere; in all the big industries.

This lack of organization is, of course, deplorable. Like everything else it has its cause. It is not, in a sense, wholly due to a desire to remain unorganized. Most workingmen and women today believe in organization. They see its advantages to the capitalists and realize its need among themselves. But, the question with them is, how can they organize effectively? Beset, as they are, with spies and private detectives, compelled, as they are, to seek employment through the employment bureau of the corporation, or the Manufacturers' Association, with which it is allied, it is difficult for the employes to organize. They are detected too often, at the outset, discharged and blacklisted, under the circumstances. Again, they have seen the A. F. of L. beaten in strikes so organized and settled as to fail to measure up to the requirements of the situation. They saw, in the Schwab Steel Co. strike, at Bethlehem, Pa., for instance, the A. F. of L. organize the strikers in 19 different crafts, and, after such division, bring about a fruitless settlement; in other words, a defeat. To the difficulties thrown in their way by the corporations, the employes of the big corporations have added skepticism and despair. Under the circumstances, though they want to organize they see no way in which to do so. They are crushed with opposition and the futility of it.

This, no doubt, is a condition hard to overcome; it is a condition that seems almost insurmountable. But this is apparently so. For, if one will investigate the history of recent years, he will find that strikes and labor unrest are frequent in the trustified industries. Labor is forced by conditions to revolt. This was evident in the McKees Rocks, Bethlehem, Lawrence, Akron, and other big strikes of recent years. Labor no longer waits for organization, but rises against unbearable conditions without it. It strikes first and organizes afterwards! It strikes en masse in a manner that makes the blacklist ineffective, for you can no more blacklist all the employes of a corporation than you can indict a community. Labor revolts, counting on the organizations already in existence, to organize and help it. These organizations are not, necessarily, labor organizations, but they are often benevolent societies, and even church congregations, as the Greek congregation at Ipswich, Mass., which gives the use of its churchyards for strike meetings and $50 a week to help the strikers. They are also publishing associations, who publish daily and weekly papers in which they report the revolt and gather funds to sustain it, as long as possible. In fact, the modern labor revolt is no longer a craft strike, as of old. The modern labor revolt is primarily a working class revolt, calling to aid all the institutions sustained by labor, and through which labor can make its influence felt and exerted. The modern labor revolt tends more and more to become a social or general revolt. Under these circumstances, the need of modern labor is to strengthen its institutions of all kinds, in the right direction—and to add to them.

It should be the aim of labor to encourage those institutions which assist labor best, when in revolt. It should, for instance, support the I. W. W. in preference to the A. F. of L., for the I. W. W. organizes on industrial and class lines for the overthrow of capitalism; while the A. F. of L. organizes on craft lines for the perpetuation of craft interests and of capitalism. The writer is employed in an industry in which an attempt is being made to amalgamate all the craft organizations. This attempt has been made repeatedly in the past 15 years and failed each and every time because of the insistence of the A. F. of L. unions on the preservation of their own craft interests. The attempt will fail again, as the same note is again heard in the discussion. In the meanwhile, the employers' association is profiting from the division. In this situation, the writer throws all his activities into the I. W. W., knowing that the success of the I. W. W. will compel more unity among the working class than all the A. F. of L. pretenses at organization on a scale required by modern conditions. He supports the I. W. W. press, contributes to I. W. W. strike funds, attends I. W. W. meetings, circulates I. W. W. literature among his shop plates and friends outside of the shop; in a word, while he does his duty to his class in his union, as far as its craft boundaries will allow, he gives preference to the I. W. W., as its scope is greater, its spirit more revolutionary, and its aims more far-reaching than those of the A. F. of L. The I. W. W. has been at hand to organize labor revolts of modern times. Look at its good work at McKees Rocks, Lawrence, Paterson and elsewhere. No matter whether it wins or loses, the I. W. W. always leaves the workers transformed; it has left the vision of better days planted in their imaginations, a vision that never dies, even where reaction is most brutal, as in Russia, for instance.

The need of the hour then is the extension of the I. W. W. organization, press and influence everywhere. We who know and admire the I. W. W. should leave no stone unturned to increase its number of locals, the circulation of its papers and its ramifications in all directions. Don't be appalled at the terrific onslaught that is now being made against the I. W. W. The villification now heaped on the I. W. W.; the attempt to discredit and impeach the honesty of its officers or the character of its organization, are all proof of its value to the workers; only an effective organization arouses such virulent and united opposition. All the I. W. W. members should recognize that fact and stick together closer now than ever before. Let them be calm; and adjust their own affairs in calmness. If charges are made, investigate them like men; don't fly off in a lather and play into the hands of your enemies. Exercise discretion and judgment, or you'll wake up to find 4...15771...4. W. W.

your organization destroyed by your enemies; and then, too late, recognize the fact that you assisted them in the dirty work. Get together, now more than ever before. Get out among the workers everywhere. Carry the I. W. W. doctrine of industrial unionism to them. Influence them to work in their organizations, no matter what their character, for the I. W. W. Extend the I. W. W. press and influence in as many new fields as possible, so as to increase its friends and resources. In this way you will enable the I. W. W. to sustain itself and prove helpful to labor in all its revolts.

The need of the hour is more I. W. W. agitation and organization. More I. W. W. spirit and determination. More I. W. W. industrial unionism! More I. W. W. working class support! With the first in full swing, the last will be easily won. Then will come victory for labor and defeat for capitalism.

There have been other times than these that tried men's souls, and yet the cause of freedom won. It will win again if you realize the fact.

A SUPPORTER.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 181.

That means your sub expired last week, and you should renew at once.

YOUR NUMBER . . 182

W. VIRGINIA MINERS REPUDIATE LEADERS

Fred H. Merrick, Staff Correspondent.

Charleston, W. Va., June 23.—The last fortnight has witnessed definite progress in the West Virginia industrial struggle. The Senate Investigating Committee has come and gone; the miners have spoken in more public terms than ever the fact that they will not submit to the so-called treacherous Paint-Cabin Creek settlement; Haggerty has been forced to recede from his position and in a half-hearted way pretends he is now ready to support a strike; Debs and the Socialist Committee are on the defensive and are busy explaining their "Apology for Hatfield" and last but not least the Appeal has considered it good policy to publish a criticism of the Committee's report by John Kenneth Turner.

In connection with each one of these developments have occurred events which have helped to clarify the atmosphere and prove more clearly than ever to the miner that he must rely upon himself and upon no leader.

Let us briefly review some of these happenings.

The U. S. Senate Investigating Committee, composed of old party politicians, with two men from hostile southern industrial states upon it, was expected by many miners to perform miracles and do things which the Socialistic Committee had failed to do. In justice to the truth it must be stated that they came far nearer making a real investigation than the Socialists. They didn't accept "escort" or "permission" to visit the strike zone. They went suddenly, unexpectedly and unannounced and just where they pleased and it is significant that only on the day they visited the strike zone Gov. Hatfield abolished martial law and withdrew the soldiers, weeks after Debs falsely said martial law had been abolished, and only when Hatfield found he could not wrap the Committee of capitalist politicians around his finger as easily as he had Debs, Berger and Germer.

More than this, the committee actually went over the strike zone. They went from end to end of the creek, not just to the mouth of them, as the Socialists did.

The action of the Socialists in apologizing for Hatfield gave the Senate Committee the much desired loophole to whitewash Hatfield and exculpate Hatfield. Naturally the U. M. W. of A. officials who had been playing politics with Hatfield, had no desire to cause any criticism of Hatfield and when the committee was approached by Socialists who wanted to offer evidence concerning the seizure of the Socialist papers and the imprisonment of their editors, they were told that such evidence was not wanted. It is plain what this means. The attorneys for the miners do not want it in the record. What Hatfield did was pardoned them in return for thus protecting his political future and reputation probably only Haggerty can tell.

On Sunday, June 15th, fifteen hundred Cabin Creek miners gathered at Eskdale and held a great protest meeting, adopting resolutions denouncing the conditions that were forced upon them by the brutality of Hatfield's police power and the treachery of Haggerty and Vasey and which Debs says were "inevitable" and ideal. So far from being "inevitable" the miners said they would not submit any longer and will strike. Because they attended this meeting four miners were almost killed by a brutal assault of the mine guards whom Debs says have been banished by the sweet and saintly Hatfield who "promised" to see that this was stopped. Hatfield has done absolutely nothing about this last assault. This occurred while the Senate Committee was yet sitting in Charleston. The next morning 50 miners were discharged because Baldwin thugs reported they had attended the meetings. Yet Debs tells us in the Appeal, "The fight henceforth, so far as WE CAN CONTROL IT, will be in the open where reason shall be invoked instead of brute force, ballots instead of bullets."

Following the dismissal by the justice of the peace of the flimsy charges of criminal libel, Haggerty rushed before the grand jury and secured an indictment and then issued a plaintive circular to the miners which on its face proves that Haggerty is dishonest, as he deliberately misrepresents Hatfield's position to shield himself. In a later issue this "appeal" will be published and analyzed. In this "appeal," however, Haggerty, desperate in his defense, makes public the fact which had been assiduously kept from the rank and file, namely, that the International Executive Board UNANIMOUSLY endorsed the action of Vasey, Haggerty and Hatfield in forcibly driving the miners back to work. Frank Hays and other "Socialists" have let the inference go abroad that they were not in hearty sympathy with this outrage. In desperation poor Tim lets the cat out of the bag. No doubt we will learn more as time goes on.

Haggerty has been forced to retract some of his opposition to a New River strike and so he gave out an interview that while the officials were opposed to a strike the men were getting "beyond the control" of the leaders. How sad!

In the light of the treachery on the part of officials of the W. M. W. of A. and the desperate and courageous fight being waged by starving blacklisted miners it is about time locals in Pittsburg district and elsewhere begin to take some official action to investigate the charges appearing in JUSTICE, the Labor Argus, Socialist and Labor Star and contained in resolutions adopted by numerous locals of the U. M. W. of A. in West Virginia and see for yourself what your brothers have to contend with. Is it not enough that they must fight Baldwin guards, militia, capitalist politicians, courts and coal barons but must hopelessly battle for the recall of traitors in their own organization? Will you sit idly by and ignore their appeals?

The West Virginia miners need your help right in your own organization! What are you doing?—"Justice," Pittsburg, Pa.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Revised List of Publications in Stock. Note the Reduced Prices on Literature Printed at New Castle

"WHY STRIKES ARE LOST; HOW TO WIN." W. E. Trautmann
24 page Pamphlet; 5c a copy; to Local Unions 2 1-2c.

"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS" B. H. Williams
32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 3 1-2c.

"PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER" Gustave Herve.
32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 3 1-2c.

"THE FARM LABORER & THE CITY WORKER" Edward McDonald
16 page Pamphlet; 5c a copy; to Local Unions 2 1-2c

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND THE I. W. W." By Vincent St. John
16 page Booklet, 2c a copy; to Local Unions 1c

FOUR PAGE LEAFLETS

"IS THE I. W. W. ANTI-POLITICAL?" By Justus Ebert

"POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE I. W. W." By Vincent St. John

"GETTING RECOGNITION" By A. M. Stirton

"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM" By Edward Hammond

"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS, Men and Women" By E. S. Nelson

"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS" By Oscar Ameringer

"WAR AND THE WORKERS" By Walker C. Smith

"THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY; What it Will Mean And How To Get It" By August Walquist

Above Leaflets Sent Prepaid Upon Receipt of Price. 15c per 100; $1.25 per 1,000

"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS," By E. S. Nelson. Swedish, Hungarian, Slovak; each 20c 100; $1.50 1,000

112 HAMILTON AVENUE
CLEVELAND, O.

CINCINNATI GARMENT WORKERS REVOLT

(Cincinnati Times-Star, June 25)

By unanimous vote at a meeting held in Cosmopolitan hall Monday afternoon the union garment workers [illegible] those non-union workers who are in sympathy with them rejected the proposal of the manufacturers for a new working and wage scale.

This is admittedly tantamount to a strike, and it is expected that the greater number of 8,000 men and women employed in that industry in this city will not report for work Tuesday. Instead, the workday will begin probably with strike pickets at every factory where the strike is on, for almost instantly after the workers voted to reject their employers' offer they began preparing for the strike.

The action at the meeting was the culmination of a stirring day in the affairs of the garment workers. Thousands of them had not reported for work Monday, although a strike had not been declared by anyone in authority.

There had been a mass meeting at Central Turner hall, marked by disorder, and which adjourned without any definite plan. Then some of the leaders of the several unions or garment workers got together, and, because of a telegram from international officers, saying a strike would not be legal without a referendum and ordering them to return to work, decided on two separate meetings, one for men, the other for women, at which a vote was to be taken on the question of accepting or rejecting the offer of the manufacturers.

This was done, the women meeting at Central Turner hall, the men at Mercer hall. Each meeting had the same result, a rejection of the manufacturers' offer, which was in effect a 50-hour week with pay at 54 hours. The women voted 534 to 187 against it and for a 48-hour week. The men's vote was announced as 340 to 8, with a counter proposal of 48 hours a week or 50 hours and a 10 per cent. increase.

The men's meeting was presided over by George Suter, president of Union 121.

The women's meeting was at Central Turner hall and was presided over by Miss May McGinniss, who announced that she would not tolerate any disorder, such as had characterized the other meeting. "We are going to have peace," Miss McGinniss declared, "or I am going to quit."

Almost from the start there was tumult in the hall whenever sentiments were expressed that met with the disapproval of the majority. But each time Miss McGinniss attempted to carry out her threat to quit the stage the audience quieted down.

At the final meeting in Cosmopolitan hall Chairman George Suder said that he wanted and would demand an orderly meeting. His injunction was heeded, the meeting being orderly and the voting done by raising of hands. Suder also protested against saying the I. W. W. had anything to do with the garment workers' movement, saying he does not know who the I. W. W. members are. Almost all hands were raised on the proposition to finally reject the manufacturers' proposition, and when the "nos" were called for no hands were raised.

When the plans for the strike, which is certain if the manufacturers at their meeting later in the day do not agree to the workers' demands, were started. Meyer Cohen, one of the leaders, appealed for an orderly strike and lawful picketing.

The violent actions were due directly to the methods of those who have been won over by agents of the Industrial workers of the World, the organization which had been supported by the Scripps-McRae league of papers in the Akron rubber workers' strike. Agents of the I. W. W. had successfully engineered the storming of the meeting Saturday, and they adopted similar tactics Monday. John Riesenberger, business agent of the garment workers, tried to preside. He was at times greeted with jeers, howls and insulting remarks, with repeated demands of "Strike, Strike!" Others were similarly received, and only adjournment ended the disorder.

When Business Agent Riesenberger refused to agree to ask the employers for a new agreement, saying that until the garment workers' union lawfully ordered a strike, nothing could be done, it was agreed that the men and women workers hold separate meetings, each to decide by referendum vote what action should be taken. The women met at Central Turner hall, the men at Mercer hall. Later in the afternoon all are to meet at Cosmopolitan hall, when the result of the two earlier meetings will be made known and a joint refendum probably be taken.

When Riesenberger called the first meeting to order at Central Turner hall he tried to show that there is no authority from the International Union for a strike at this time. He read the following telegram he received from New York headquarters:

"The strike vote taken at a mass meeting; to go on strike is unconstitutional, and I therefore order all tailors back to work pending a referendum vote of each local union. In the event of refusal to conform to these instructions, will declare the strike off, if such strike takes place without referendum. Any fund all proposals coming from the manufacturers must also be submitted to a referendum vote of the local unions before being accepted.

"B. A. LARGER,
"International Secretary Garment Workers' Union."

Instantly there were cries, hoots and shouts of "strike." So disorderly did the gathering become that it was practically impossible to conduct any business.

Several men appealed to the workers, or rather they tried to appeal to them, to not let the strangers from the I. W. W. persuade them to strike without first adopting the union means, but any attempt to criticise the I. W. W. agents or methods were hooted down in the wildest sort of demonstrations.

Riesenberger, who had presided at the meeting, left the hall before the meeting had adjourned. Soon thereafter he added to the confusion of the whole affair by announcing to some of the men and women that he would not go to see the employers.

He said to those around him: "There is nothing for me to see the employers about. You are ordered to go back to work. If you do not, and others take your places, I will not attempt to prevent the use of the union label on the garments they make. You must abide by your union's rules and proceed in a lawful way. The first thing to do is to return to work."

The decision to hold separate meetings for men and women was then decided on.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solidarity and the Industrial Worker in combination—$1.50 per year. Solidarity and the Lumberjack in combination —$1.50 per year. All three papers one year for $2.25. Send in your sub today.

We win! Wood was acquitted.

The New Unionism

...By... Andre Tridon

"A clear statement of the philosophy and practice of Syndicalism, its history and its present status all over the world"

Every member of the I. W. W. should have a copy of this book for their own information and to meet the assertions of others as to the status of Industrial Unionism in the different foreign countries.

200 pages—Cloth $1.10—Paper 30c—Postage Prepaid

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU
112 Hamilton Avenue CLEVELAND, OHIO

I. W. W. Gets $250,000 For Street Car Workers

(Special to Solidarity)
Minneapolis, Minn., June 30.

Things are beginning to boom in Minneapolis and St. Paul for the I. W. W. The boom started a little over two months ago when a body of street car employes asked the I. W. W. to get on the job and organize them. We got busy and as a result had a local started in about a month. The street car company was on the job and located some of our members and discharged them, expecting in that way to kill the organization. The contrary resulted, though, as the discharged men immediately got busy on the others. Manifestos were issued and scattered broadcast among the workers, meetings were held, and our street car propaganda was soon all over the Twin Cities.

The Twin City Rapid Transit Co. hired more spies, but without success, as the identity of the new members were kept secret by the organizers and secretary. As soon as it became evident to the company that the spy system would not work, they showed their hand in another form by attempting to bribe Fellow Worker J. F. Leheney, who was working on the situation. This second attempt proved a failure.

We had been holding street meetings near the car barns with success, so the third move of the company was to get the police to stop our meetings. It had come to us that the police were going to arrest no one, but simply break up our meeting by "move on" orders, and by having mounted police ride through the crowd.

On Friday, June 27th, Fellow Worker Tom J. Lewis was arrested on the corner of University and Snelling Sts. near the Snelling car barn for refusing to move. He was released on $10.00 bail until his trial July 2nd. He was arrested on the charge of "disturbing the peace."

On Saturday night another meeting was held with similar results. Seven speakers were arrested and charged with "disorderly conduct" but were released within an hour, as the police said that they had no orders to hold them. It was evident, from the action of the police, that they had a bad case of cold feet. We will try them again tonight, but do not look for much trouble.

Sunday several Socialist speakers were arrested on the corner of 4th and Nicollet Ave. in Minneapolis. They were charged with "obstructing traffic." They were released on $15.00 bail each.

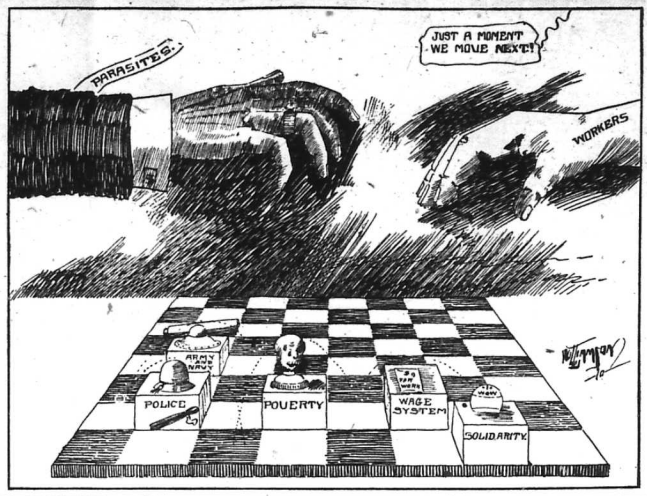
When the street car company saw that we could not be buffaloed by the police they sprung trick No. 4 by granting the street car employes a ten per cent raise in wages to take effect on July 1st. This item alone will cost the company a quarter of a million dollars a year. Their last name seems to work no better than the first as the applications for membership are continuing to come in as regular as before the raise was granted, or rather forced on the company. The street car slogan now is, "If threats of an organization can get $250,000.00 a year, what can the organization get?" The street car men understand that, too.

We have extended our work into other lines of industry with success, and will before long have some other locals started. At the present time we have two organizers in the field and hope, before long, to get another. This work is out now and we have moved into a new and larger headquarters in the center of town.

The local in St. Paul will soon be on its feet again and between the Twin Cities the bosses are going to have a warm summer. The fight is on, on with the fight.

PRESS COMMITTEE, CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Lock Box 440, Minneapolis, Minn.

Capitalism Can't Escape the Final Move



PATERSON PROTEST IN BROOKLYN

(Special to Solidarity.)
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29.

"Patterson and all that relates to the strike there, is a test of American democracy," so declared Alexander Scott, editor of the Passaic Weekly Issue, convicted of defending the constitutional right of the strikers in the city discussed. Scott was addressing a meeting held in Ridgewood, an adjoining suburb, under the auspices of Local Queens, Socialist party, to protest against the killing of free speech and free press by the New Jersey authorities.

"The issues involved in the Paterson strike," continued Scott, 'are not local, but nation-wide. If conditions prevailing there are allowed to continue, we will have lost our most fundamental rights and be well on the road to industrial and political despotism. The constitution is there subverted; and unlawful usurpation in the interests of capitalists reigns instead."

Scott urged the necessity of a national protest movement. He praised the solidarity and peacefulness of the strikers; both of which are wonderful, considering the attempts at division and the repeated provocations to violence.

Patrick Quinlan also spoke. He described how the silk industry in Paterson is a transplanted industry, brought from Europe, owing to the tariff. It is now largely controlled by foreign capital, including French and Japanese capital. As Quinlan is condemned by the Paterson authorities as "an outside intruder," this is interesting. Other speakers followed, the Lassile Maennerchor sang revolutionary songs, and what the audience of 200 lacked in numbers was made up in enthusiasm. A collection was taken to help the strikers.

DEMONSTRATION IN PROVIDENCE

(Special to Solidarity)
Providence, R. I., June 29.

Olneyville Square was last night the scene of one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings that has been held here for a long time.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the 54 hour law recently passed by the Rhode Island legislature and which goes into effect on July 1st.

Joseph J. Ettor was billed as the principal speaker, and although he did not arrive until after nine o'clock, the crowd waited patiently and listened to addresses from Thos. Powers, Frank Morris and Peter McDermott. When Ettor arrived and was introduced by Chairman Powers he received a great ovation. He dealt with the question of the 54 hour law and its effect upon the workers. He showed the result of the 54 hour law in Massachusetts which precipitated the great Lawrence strike, also the similar effect in New York, where the workers at Little Falls were forced to revolt in order to share in the benefits of this piece of capitalist legislation. "The masters never learn from the experiences of others, not even from their own experience," said Ettor, "and the mill owners of Rhode Island will no doubt fall into the same blunder as did the mill owners of Massachusetts and New York."

He urged the workers to resist a reduction in wages with the going into effect of the 54 hour law and to build up their One Big Union of Textile Workers to legislate for themselves on the job.

A collection of $17.60 was taken for the strikers of Paterson.

BO.

Speakers on industrial unionisms are wanted by Local 54, I. W. W., Columbus, Ohio. Only those who can outline the principles of the I. W. W. need apply. Max Bourjin, Sec'y, 458 Mt. Vernon Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Local 68 has opened a headquarters at 907 West Michigan St., Duluth, Minn. There is a big reading room 50x75, and all fellow workers in or around Duluth are invited to come and help build up the one big union. Speakers on industrial unionism are wanted. No would-be need apply.

GEORGE FENTON, Sec'y.

Lost

Strayed

or Stolen

No. Expired

1,000

Solidarity Subs

Some are renewing
All the others should.

Also several thousand new readers should be added to our list right away.

Are YOU a Subscription Fan?

If Not, Why Not?

Let us hear from you

MR. BLOCK

BY ERNEST RIEBE

A pamphlet consisting of 24 Block cartoons, showing the different adventures of the average worker who has capitalist ideas. Just the thing to knock the scales off the eyes of would-be scabs. 15 cents a copy at all I. W. W. locals: : : : : :

Per Hundred, $8.00 from

THE BLOCK SUPPLY CO.,
Box 156 Minneapolis, Minn.

THE LUMBERJACK

A red-hot, fearless exponent of revolutionary unionism dealing particularly with the lumber industry. Published weekly by National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Southern District. . . . . .

Subscription . $1.00 per year
Foreign $1.50

THE LUMBERJACK
Box 78 Alexandria, Louisiana

86 ON THE FIRING LINE

(Special to Solidarity.)
Toledo, Ohio, June 30.

Local 86 is back again on the job. Large and enthusiastic meetings are being held at the various factory gates and on the street corners. Fellow Worker Jack Whyte came back after an absence of eight days which he spent among the automobile workers of Detroit. Day after day and night after night he holds forth to large and enthusiastic audiences. His work is bearing fruit—not the kind that withers in a day, for Whyte refuses to use the cheap phrases that appeal only to the emotions of men, but with cold facts and straight logic breaks down the barriers of ignorance, clearing the way for an appeal to their fighting spirit.

The employers are beginning to take notice. The owners of the Toledo Machine and Tool Co. want the agitation stopped, on the ground that it is detrimental to the welfare of the employer and employe. The Overland Auto Co., the largest employers of labor in the city, hire brass bands so that the slaves may eat their lunch to the soft strains of a Liszt rhapsody. The owners of the Toledo Metal Wheel Co. ordered Whyte to move off their property. In this factory, as in all the other metal wheel plants, common laborers receive $1.62 per day. To them the message of industrial unionism brings a new hope; slaves with a new hope are dangerous, so the master tries to still our voice. The majority of the masters only tends to pull the scales from the eyes of the workers.

Local 86 intends to keep up this agitation among the men employed in the metal and machinery trades, and cooperate with the workers of Detroit in the struggle for the eight hour day this fall. Agitators throughout the country should take note, especially those in Cleveland, Ohio, Flint, Mich., and Racine, Wis., or elsewhere where automobiles are made. We must lay the foundation for a strong organization in these cities and be in a position to make the fight general throughout the whole industry for the eight hour day. When the workers of Detroit throw down the gauntlet to the steel bakers, the Fords and the Packards, Local 86 will be on the job at the Overland. How about you in Cleveland and other places where the "toys" of the rich are made? The automobile barons are foemen worthy of our steel, and a victory in the coming struggle will do more to break down the prejudices of the American workers than a thousand years of speeches and lectures. Go to the factory gates and din into the ears of the slaves as they stand there with the perspiration running down their faces the NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

Any members passing through Toledo with courage enough to enter a factory and carry on the agitation on the inside will get a good reception from the boys at 113 Summit Street, where we have open headquarters with all the latest papers and magazines on file. Others who are not willing to work in the factories or the shops are cordially invited to pass on, as our headquarters are small and cuspidors are scarce. All mail intended for this local should be addressed to Secretary, Local 86, 113 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio.

DETROIT MEMBERS, NOTE!

Detroit, Mich., June 29.

Fellow Workers:

Election of officers for Local 16 will take place on July 9. All members are requested to be present. Bring your dues books along, as only those who have at least paid dues for May will receive ballots.

ELECTION COMMITTEE.

P. S.—All members whose subscriptions to Solidarity have expired are urged to renew. The paper is supposed to function as a source of information, such as for example, the above notice, and if all members will read the paper, much time and money could be saved to the local. Come to the meetings every Wednesday night, 235 Gratiot Ave.

ARIZONA LABOR JOURNAL "CALLED"

Phoenix, Ariz., June 22.

Solidarity:

The editor of the Arizona Labor Journal, in which John M. O'Neil's article against Haywood, besides a defense of the national guard written by the adjutant general, appeared, requested this local to contribute to the paper. The following is our answer. If it should be acceptable to you, you may use it also in your paper:

Local 272 received her charter in February, 1906, and since that time has had her ups and downs. As a mixed local it has been kept up for all these years purely for propaganda purposes. For several years the Mexicans formed a considerable part of the membership, but at the outbreak of the struggle on the other side of the Rio Grande nearly all of them left us and are helping their brothers in the fight for emancipation. They had long ago lost their faith in political action; they found out that whoever was elected to the presidency served only special interests and tried to prevent the workers from gaining industrial freedom. Even socialism did not find adherents among them, neither here nor there, and rightly so. Do we not find the socialistic investigating committee, composed of Debs, Berger and Gerner exonerating the Czar of West Virginia, Gov. Hatfield? What can we say about a socialist and labor editor like O'Neil of the Miners' Magazine, who villifies us and our organizers, especially Haywood in every possible way. And to reprint such articles in your so-called "Labor Journal" shows only that you, its editor, do not know the attitude of the miners of this state towards the I. W. W. Naturally the labor organizations will not have to join us, but they surely will have to adopt industrial unionism, or they will break up. But in the meantime the crafts as well as industrial unions are fighting for the workingman and it does not behoove them to fight each other except in an argument as to the merits of their tactics. We are satisfied to let the readers of this article decide for themselves as to the value of the A. F. of L. tactics employed by their leaders in West Virginia recently, and the value of ours as witnessed in Lawrence, Little Falls, Paterson, and so forth.

The most edifying article in your Journal, though, is that written by the adjutant general of this state. There never has been a case in the American labor movement, when the militia has not blindly done the bidding of the industrial masters, and has not done it with gusto. The federal soldiers have shown at times a fair amount of justice; the militia never. Will the adjutant general have us believe he is a so much better man and his subordinates so much better friends of labor than those of any other state? And supposing he had a feeling for the misery of the working class, in case of a strike he would be forced to obey the mandates of the men who furnish his bread and butter.

As an advertising medium for capitalist and scab concerns, the "Arizona Labor Journal" is undoubtedly a great success; as a labor paper it has no value whatsoever.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
FRANK LESSER,
Committee on Literature.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Western Organ of the I. W. W.

Published Weekly. Thoroughly Revolutionary. Breathes the Western Spirit.

Subscription same as Solidarity

In Combination, Both Papers $1.50 per Year

—Address—

INDUSTRIAL WORKER,
Box 2129, - Spokane, Wash.

"FOOLS AND CRIMINALS"

The other day a London antiquary transferred the title to $200,000 worth of surplus value, which he could not consume otherwise, for a Rembrandt painting.

The tendency of hypocritical capitalist ethics is to praise industrious poverty and blame wealth and luxury. This tendency was exhibited in an editorial in a French labor paper, "La Bataille Syndicaliste," which said in part:

"One must be either a mad man or a criminal to spend such a sum for a picture, however beautiful, while thousands of families famished and without a roof over their heads could be relieved for the money."

That is to reverse the facts.

The truth is that a man or a class of men who manage to enjoy the good things of life are neither mad men nor criminals. Immorality and madness are attributes of poverty.

A man or a class of men who silently suffer poverty, either because of unemployment or exploitation, are the mad and criminal stratum.

Let us leave it to Rev. Bouck White to prate about "The Immorality of being Rich," and adopt whole-heartedly the revolutionary principle of organizing to GAIN THE WORLD FOR THE WORKERS.

Thing worship is a mark of two social classes—the newly rich, and the discontented poor.

The only true way is to have things but not to worship them. That is possible only to those who are born in well-to-do families. Your born aristocrat is your only truly moral man. Where a family has had possession for generations, they get used to things and the children enjoy things without worshipping them.

It is necessary for the present poor to pass through the stage of collective thing-worship; as discontented revolutionists and as newly rich. After these stages the successors of the present lower classes can settle down into thing-enjoyment, taking every comfort and luxury as a matter of course.

Revolutions must and will result not in leveling down, but in leveling up. Only the most extravagant consumption should be ended by the social revolution. On the whole, large scale machine production results in large per capita production and necessarily in large per capita consumption. The rich must not and will not abdicate an iota of their advantages. The poor must and will emulate all the "follies" and "criminalities" of the present upper classes by organizing into ONE BIG UNION.

HERBERT STURGES.

Berlin, Germany.

REFERENDUM FOR EDITORS

Solidarity:

The following resolution was adopted at the regular joint business meeting of the Portland, Oregon locals, Nos. 92, 93, and 141, held June 9, 1913:

Whereas, The I. W. W. locals on the western coast are in a large measure dependent on the "Industrial Worker" for their revolutionary propaganda, and

Whereas, The "Industrial Worker" receives the greater part of its financial support from the western locals; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Portland locals of the I. W. W. call upon the locals west of the Rocky Mountains to demand the right to decide who shall act as editor or as manager of the "Industrial Worker." Be it also

Resolved, That we call upon the western locals to decline to vote upon —or influence in any way—the election of editor for Solidarity or the Lumberjack or any other I. W. W. paper in the East. And we also call upon our eastern fellow workers to decline to interfere in the election of editor for the Industrial Worker.

B. E. NILSSON Secy. I. W. W.
Portland, Oregon.

BULLETIN WANTED FOR INTERNAL MATTERS

Sedro-Woolley, Wash., June 30.

Solidarity:

Being an organizer of the I. W. W. and being in a position to feel the pulse of the membership, I want to state that there may be a clash at the coming convention of the I. W. W. over the question of decentralization. I have been in the I. W. W. since the first local was chartered at San Francisco, and remember the aftermath of the second and fourth annual conventions; so I say to the membership, go easy, take it cool, fellow workers.

As I am generally busy with the work of the organization, and have little time for legislation, I would like to make a suggestion: that the General Organization print a monthly bulletin, something like the party bulletin of the Socialist party, to be used for discussions of internal affairs—that is, decentralization, how to organize, how to conduct strikes, etc.; print the financial reports for the general headquarters and the national unions, also for all the strikes.

If any discussion over internal affairs is carried on in our propaganda papers it will ruin them. A subscription price of about 50 cents per year could be charged. I am sure the active members would be glad to pay it.

Yours for the powerful I. W. W.
JOHN PANCNER.

KEEP COOL

Militant members of the I. W. W. should not allow themselves to be disturbed over the many and devious lies now being spread broadcast by the enemies of the I. W. W. It should make no difference whether these lies emanate from capitalist papers directly, or from former members of the I. W. W. The burden of proof rests with the liars. Insinuations in place of facts cannot be accepted as proof; the statement that certain documents are in possession of certain corporations or detective agencies, is not producing the documents; and may lead to the suspicion that the maker of such statements is in league with detective agencies rather than those members of the I. W. W. whom he accuses. Anyway, the facts should be forthcoming at the proper time, and the membership will be fully acquainted with what is behind the machinations of the enemy. Keep cool, and demand proof from those who make charges against the I. W. W.

TUCKER BOSSES CONCEDE DEMANDS

Continued From Page One

period of time with the least amount of hardship and suffering, to educate the workers to match their brains in agitation, education and organization, that will enable them to carry on all industries, when the final clash comes.

Yours for the O. B. U."
ED. ROWAN, No. 69.

I. W. W. agitators and organizers are wanted in Gary, Indiana, the steel trust town. One who is there, writes that there is work of all kinds for you to do, especially two kinds for which lots of men are needed—work for the eight hour day and for the One Big Union.

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

Don't forget that now is the time to improve every opportunity for propaganda. Order a bundle of Solidarity and some literature today.