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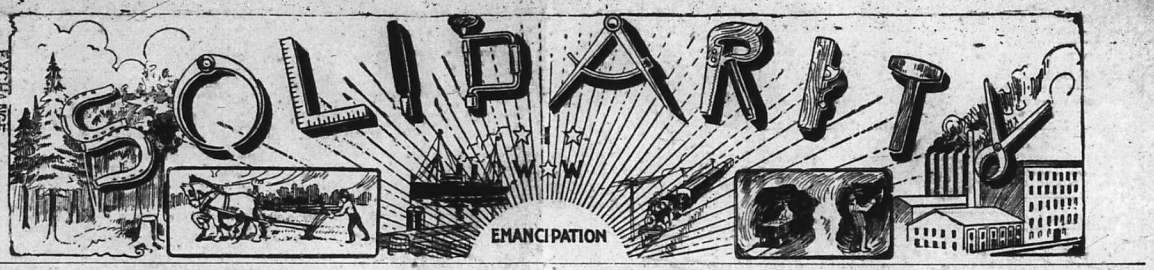


VOLUME FIVE. WHOLE No. 233 CLEVELAND, OHIO SATURDAY JUNE 27, 1914. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEAR

REVOLT OF REBEL MINERS IN BUTTE

Standard Oil Domination of the Big Miners' Union Disputed By A Minority of Determined Militants

(Special to Solidarity)

Butte, Mont., June 13.

This is "Miners' Union Day," the anniversary of the formation of Butte Miners' Union. They are parading now, with a few miners in line, other unions making up the bulk of the marchers.

As I was writing the foregoing, things began to happen in Butte. As the parade crept along on its weary way, the rebels let the crafts pass, but when the miners came along, the bunch of militants closed in and broke the line. Streets were packed with people. The delegate was pulled off a horse and manhandled some, but the president it seems got away. One stool got direct action to convince him that the thing he uses and at the same time denounces, gets the goods for the workers as well as for the parasites.

The rebels went up to the hall they call the Union Hall, and proceeded to take possession, smashing windows and dumping everything into the street. The gang of stools have been in the habit of packing the hall at all meetings, and anyone making a motion in the interest of the men who go down into the hole was promptly smothered by the gink in the chair declaring the motion lost. If a protest were made the gang would proceed to throw the party down stairs.

This is the line of action followed by the stools, and the miners have determined to break the machine of the grafters. Up to the present they have succeeded admirably. After raiding the hall, the rebels got a truck and took the big safe out on the flat and blew it open. Have not learned the particulars yet. They held a mass meeting and decided to take a vote of the men in the camp for the purpose of deciding whether or not they should show cards of the W. F. M. at the mines. They will have one square election anyway; first in a long time. When the rebels arrived at the hall today they found two or three kegs of beer, a case or two of champagne, and some red-eye. Fine doings for the grafters.

This is without exception the finest piece of action ever pulled off by the workers to protect themselves from the grafting labor fakirs, and should be carried out on a general plan. Those who might be inclined to think the miners did a foolish thing in wrecking something that belonged to them, should save their sympathy for some other occasion, as the gang that had control of the place could not be jarred loose any other way, as all other ways have been tried.

Just a few words on what led up to this episode of "Miners' Union Day." There has been discontent among the miners here for some time with the policy of the W. F. M. It appears that the union is run by a gang of stools whose only object is to graft off the slaves, who eke out a miserable existence in those infernal hot boxes. Last Friday the discontent reached a cilmax, the men being notified that all who went underground would have to show their cards and all in arrears pay up or not go down. Consequently there was a counter notice posted by the men advising not to show cards, which notice was complied with first at the Speculator, then at the Black Rock mine. The boys marched down town and arranged to hold a mass meeting in the Auditorium for the purpose of reorganizing. About 2,000 men refused to show cards, and is said that nearly all in the camp have signified their determination to take similar action.

It has been spread all over the world that Butte is a union camp. I am not going to say whether it is or not, but let the reader judge from the facts of the situation. The "rustling card" system of the Amalgamated Copper Co. consists in the miner going to the company's office and filling out an application (see Walquist's article elsewhere.—Editor) which is the greatest blacklisting scheme it has ever been my misfortune to see. There is not one company that sends in to the so-called union for men. Those who get employment must chase from one mine to another and hunt a master as individuals. They could do no worse if there were no such thing as the W. F. M. here.

A MINER.

FORD AND SUHR REBEL AT FOOD

Led by Richard (Blackie) Ford and H. D. Suhr, convicted of the murder of former District Attorney Manwell and Deputy Sheriff Reardon in the Wheatland hop fields last August, eight of the prisoners in the Yuba County Jail mutined Saturday night because of the alleged poor conditions of the food provided them.

The rebellious ones waited until 10:30 o'clock Saturday night, and then set up a remonstrance by pounding on the floor of their cage. They would not be comforted until Sheriff Voss agreed to furnish a meal and ordered a round of rations from a downtown restaurant.—Sacramento Bee, June 15.

Denver headquarters Local 26, are at 1131 19th St.

A MUSICIAN'S OPINION

(From "The Day Book.")

Editor Day Book:—I was much interested in the article by Samuel Gomper's in Friday's issue. He says, speaking of the American Federation of Labor, of which I am a member: "It stands for the protection of the rights and interests of the working people." To be more exact he should have said: "It stands for the protection of a SMALL MINORITY of the working people who are members of the unions." At most unions have large entrance fees and closed books and other prohibitive restrictions it is certain that the GREAT MAJORITY of the working people CANNOT BE MEMBERS.

John Quinn,
Member Musicians' Union,
Am. Federation of Labor.

PROSECUTION FAILS TO FILE LEGAL BRIEF

Some Hidden Move Possible In Ford and Suhr Appeal. Preparations For Great Hop Strike

(Special to Solidarity.)

Headquarters, Hop-Pickers' Defense Committee, 114 Eye St., Sacramento, Calif., June 17th, 1914.

No brief has been filed by the prosecution in the case of the appeal of Ford and Suhr from the sentence of life imprisonment, following the strike on the Durst Hop ranch, August 3rd, last year. Inquiry at the office of the State Attorney General develops fact that the State had until May 25th to file its brief in answer to that of Attorneys Lewis and Royce, lawyers for the defense.

J. Charles Jones, Assistant Attorney General, then got an extension until June 10th. That time has long run out, and no brief has been filed by the lawyers for the State.

Ford and Suhr's hearing for a new trial or an acquittal from the verdict rendered by the Court and jury of Yuba county is now set for June 24th.

There seems to be something in the air. It is unbelievable that politics or mercy rule the hard hearts of the masters towards decency in the treatment of Ford and Suhr. Their trial at Marysville was a farce. The case of the prosecution was as full of holes as a sieve. Terrorism and prejudice secured the verdict against these two men. Neither of them had a gun on the day of the strike. Neither of them is accused of firing the shot which laid Ed. Manwell low. None of these facts, however, woul induce the master class to let go their hold on Ford and Suhr. Why then the seeming laydown on the part of the prosecution? It is not supposable that they could win on the law of the case.

One possibility is that the master class in the State of California now proposes to drop the mask and convict men simply through the machine process of its courts. It may be that the masters have decided that all the farce of preparing briefs, printing them, and other legal operations which cause expense to the tax-payers may well be shelved as mere legal lumber too expensive to be used in the rail-roading of workers to the penitentiary or the gallows.

Conviction through the prejudices and subservience of the judges is sure at any time. Why then file briefs? Why not go in court and without argument, without long legal process, simply ask the judges to do their duty to the capitalist class and condemn these men?

It is a new move in the long battle of the workers. It will also tend to prove to the workers further that the courts are not for wage slaves; that laws are not for producers, but for the idle few who exploit.

Meanwhile the preparation for the big hop strike goes steadily on. This strike will be State wide. It will not be necessary to scatter the forces of the workers. Durst Bros. and Horst Bros. in Yuba County are always the first ranches for the hop crop to ripen. Picking seasons are three weeks long. If the hops are not gathered just as they mature, they are useless to the owners. Durst Bros. and Horst Bros. are always first. These ranches are within three miles of each other. After they are finished, the season shifts into Sonoma County, up the Russian River, over towards Perkins, six miles from Sacramento City, toward the Cosumne River, and proceeds in orderly method of nature according to climate and locality. Full details will later be published as to the environment of the various hop neighborhoods, the methods and the places, roads to them and every detail connected with this movement for the liberation of the two men who are now suffering for their class in Marysville jail.

By the time the strike is ready, every worker will know the program. Of course it is not usual with industrialists to publish in advance any of their plans for a strike or to notify the bosses of the tactics to be used, but in a strike of this character tactics of an unusual sort are forced upon the workers.

The capitalist press is already at its old game of trying to discredit the defense as much as possible. The other day, there occurred on the Durst ranch at Wheatland, another oc-

(Continued on Page Four)

A STUDY OF THE WESTINGHOUSE STRIKE

"A Strange Example of Peaceable Mass Action," Says Our Correspondent, On The Job

(Special to Solidarity.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15.

The crusade of the "Allegheny Congenial Industrial Union" continues in the Turtle Creek Valley, and the number of followers have increased from nearly nothing, ten days ago, to approximately 15,000 men and women today. The whole Westinghouse system of manufactories are at a standstill, except the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.'s plant at Wilmerding. Only non-unionized industries are responsive to these crusaders, who have started the capitalists of the Pittsburgh district suddenly and in an unheard-of fashion.

While gunmen and regular police are doing what they can to stop it, the 250 gunmen have been ordered to confine themselves to the corporation property, though they first attempted to patrol the streets. The strikers notified all concerned that they too, would assume arms, in public places, if the gunmen were continued in such. The latter were at once withdrawn. The police are negligible.

No attempt is being made to break the strike and none can stop the crusades from plant to plant, daily. Orators are few and obscure.

The causes of the conflict are easily found in the actual starvation of many of the workers, and the arduous and hesitating character of the work, under the efficiency system. The silly, affable tyranny, so characteristically Westinghouse, has contributed not a little to this renunciation of all bonds of interest in the employers. "The interests of capital and labor are not identical," says the manifesto of the A. C. I. U. "No business can be conducted unless there is cooperation between the companies and the employes," says the management of the various Westinghouse companies. They had hankered for strictly employes' committees to call on them and present demands, but when such were furnished the Hen Brothers, presidents of the Electric and Machine Companies, they said they would wait until the ardor of the strikers cooled down. In a succeeding statement, they, with all other Westinghouse companies, seek to escape the condemnation of press and public opinion, as well as deceive the strikers, by saying they mean committees from sections of the shops, alone, and not a general committee. However, the very flame that started the conflagration was the action of the executive discharging sectional committees who approached his majesty on sectional complaints alone. The situation is unenviable—from a viewpoint of veracity.

The strike is singular in many respects, one of which is that neither police nor press has been able to kill its ardor as yet. Hunger will, however, and unless other unions aid this movement. Plans for soliciting financial aid are being considered.

The politicians, in office and out of office, are trying to get into the movement, by their characteristic soft soap trick, investigations, etc., for future campaign purposes.

Grocers in East Pittsburgh and Turtle Creek have mostly closed their stores in order to avoid bankruptcy. As the strike spreads nearer to the city of Pittsburgh, the "business people" around East Liberty and suburbs are loudly denouncing the crusaders as "ignorant foreigners," but, as a matter of fact not ten per cent of the strikers are properly to be called foreigners, and it would be no difference, anyhow. It is distinctively a movement of Americans, to protect against low wages and bad conditions.

The steel mills are being patrolled by innumerable private police, to keep the sentiment from reaching the slaves of the U. S. Steel Corporation. But, the process of a sentimental movement, when it is swift, can't be clubbed back, and the steel mills are not safe from its influence—police or no police.

Searchlights are in use by the W. E. & M. Co., and the strikers also have two of these on surrounding hills. Yet, all is quiet, for the movement transcends all petty violence.

The preachers are silent, for once in

(Continued on Page Four)

The Significance of the Rangel-Cline Defense

With a terrific onslaught more than two score years ago the beneficiaries of wage slavery sought to throttle the burgeoning spirit of working class rebellion. For the time being they had their will, and labor, weak in organization and poor in spirit, slunk to its tasks, contenting itself with a fine funeral for the fearless voices which had been strangled into silence.

Gradually throwing off the thrall of fear and reaching for its powers, years later it rallied around three of its noted leaders and defied this same triumphant capitalism to repeat its legal murder. Like an awakened dog it gripped the blood-fed monster by the heel and hung on with such tenacity and fury that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, for whose sacrifice the scene was ready, walked forth into freedom and renewed activity.

But these were noted leaders. In the reaction following even this outburst of conscious power humbler victims were immolated and only after seven unjust penal years is Preston vindicated.

More recently still labor spoke to the powers which would have slain Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso, and in such a determined way that it was heard and heeded.

"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church" is an overworked idea. It is a slogan for the coward and the lazy. If the indomitable spirit of the martyrs animated any large proportion of the mass we would have no use for martyrs. In fact, we have no need of them anyway. A live rebel is worth a dozen dead ones. Unfortunately there is a degree of semblance to the complaint of some who, weary with the grime and the wear of the struggle, say that labor is sodden and deserves its chains; when we see even so-called radicals indolent and indifferent in the midst of menacing issues, contenting themselves and seeming to think they have done something when they have run to meetings and clapped their hands over phrases that tickle their ears.

Certainly seed is good in its time and place, but that is not when the harvest approaches.

Taking the whole field into view, however, there is cause for congratulations and not for pessimism. The spontaneity of manifestations, the violation of immutable theories, spell the filtering into the ordinary brain of a greater understanding, while rebellious natures strike at oppression wherever they find it. Students may calculate that the impetus and the fact of organized resistance must come out of the seething works of the east and that we can do nothing but wait for something to happen, but active men like Rangel and Cline and their companions have but to see the ugly head of injustice to strike at it.

And because labor's far flung battle lines do not follow plans and specifications made even by the wisest, there is in Texas a situation which will mark a new advance in labor's solidarity. Labor nationally rallying around members of its rank and file; around men who have not the advantage of official position or particular prominence in the movement, but men—the very salt of the labor earth—who, without expectation of fame or recognition, have done pioneer work among the pioneer's dangers in the fallow ground of the southwest.

Even in their extremity these grimly earnest fighters for working class freedom make no bid for sympathy, no contribution to the sensation-creaver. They have fought and taught and organized while they could. They have given all they had—themselves.

Listen to Charles Cline after seventeen weeks in solitary, suffering from an injury, in a cell so small he must lie with cramped limbs on his piece of canvass on the floor.

"What can we do for you, Cline?"

"If the boys outside could get together and get me a little chewing tobacco—"

That was all he asked for himself. But for the cause which has his devotion he said, "Go out and tell the whole country the situation down here."

"The boys on the outside"—can they forget Charles Cline in his dungeon cell?

Several of these men have families, wives and children, who must suffer with them. It is human to try to spare our children suffering. For ourselves we may be willing to take risks, but we pause at thought of suffering for our children. What then of the two fathers in San Antonio jail whose devotion to freedom has swept their sons into the same maelstrom, threatened with the same fate as themselves!

There is only one thing worth while in the labor movement today and that is to get it together in purpose and in some method of action which will present a solid front to the enemy.

The mourning before the cindered pyre of the Rockefeller conscience is all very well for publicity of the pestilential social system he represents, but in fact we are weeping at the wrong sepulchre. Not Rockefeller, but the weakness of labor's organization, was responsible for Ludlow.

It was for buttressing this weakness, for organizing, for teaching working class solidarity, that Rangel, Cline and their associates were apprehended and brought under the shadow of the gallows. What stupid Texas official dreamed that anyone would care? No thought of an investigation or an interest by any organization disturbed the brutal orgie of parading a murdered corpse through the town. No power save their own crude passions need be considered since they were in harmony with powers which rule Texas.

But the groping cohesion of those who toil—promise of a definite and conscious unity—is straining forward to a new mani-

(Continued on Page Four, Cols. 1 and 2.)

FORD and SUHR INFORMATION

For leading a strike against their masters in the hop fields of California, Ford and Suhr were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Their case now comes up for appeal on Wednesday, June 24th.

The Masters' Law, through one of its courts, declared them guilty.

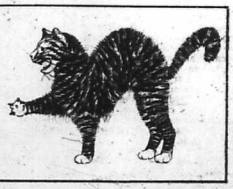
The Workers' Law, in the Union halls, declares them innocent.

The Masters' Law Said that they must remain in prison for life.

The Workers' Law Demands that they shall be set free, or no hops shall be picked in California.

If the masters' law is upheld by the Appellate Court,

Then Let The Masters' Law Pick The Hops



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B. H. WILLIAMS — Managing Editor

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Clearing Away The Obstacles

INTERESTING developments are taking place in both the metal and coal branches of the mining industry these days. We refer to the revolts in the Western Federation of Miners at Butte, and in the United Mine Workers of America in eastern Ohio. They both bring into bold relief once more the oft-reiterated contentions regarding the evolution of the old unionism. Is the American Federation evolving into a higher form? Is it becoming revolutionary? There can be no doubt that industry itself is evolving, and that new ideas are taking root in the minds of at least a portion of the old unionists. But that the old organization is changing to meet the new conditions and ideas is not apparent from a study of the Butte and Ohio situations. In both places, the old conservative officialdom is on the job, working with might and main against change; clinging to the old battle cries, insisting on the time-worn method of "collective bargaining" by conferences and contracts and check-offs. In order to break this official machine, the revolters seem bound to disrupt the existing organization, and reorganize on a new basis. The roots of the old forms and methods are deep-seated; and if left in the soil of the labor movement can only reproduce the identical craft or district unionism. Revolutionary industrial unionism cannot spring from such roots.

This conclusion is not a new one. It dates back long before the birth of the I. W. W. in this country. It was in fact this conclusion that led to the formation of the I. W. W. in 1905. It was vehemently disputed by Gompers and others at that time. It is being as vehemently disputed today by craft leaders and so-called "syndicalists" who find a panacea in "boring from within." Yet events like those at Butte and in Eastern Ohio have time and again supported and confirmed the conclusion that REVOLUTIONARY INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IS PERFORCE AN ORGANIC OUTGROWTH FROM THE SOIL OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, and not a bastard product of the old unionism. The "machine process" dominates modern industry. Its human product is the overwhelming mass of the "unskilled." On the foundation of the "unskilled" and on that only, can revolutionary industrial unionism be reared. Hence the conclusion that it must grow out of modern work-shop conditions, and not as a modification of old-time craft forms based upon "skilled" labor and the "rights" and "privileges" that go with it.

Both divisions of the mining industry are ripe for the new unionism. But the old organizations, under the tutelage of the bosses, still persist as obstacles to the birth of the new. "Those obstacles must be removed," say the revolting rank and file. And straightway they become "disrupters," "union wreckers," and "dual unionists," in the words of the officials and beneficiaries of old unionism. Nevertheless, the revolutionary unionists must persist in the work of clearing the ground; for until that is done industrial unionism cannot find sufficient room for development. Particularly is that true in the mining industry, one of the great basic industries, whose organization on a revolutionary basis would mean a tremendous forward-stride for the labor movement. That organization is inconceivable so long as the old-time traditions and habits persist. Banish the district contract; do away with "collective bargaining" between union officials and mine bosses behind the back of the rank and file; enforce solidarity through One Big Union of miners and the fighting spirit that goes with that form of union—and forthwith the capitalist class will be on its knees before the working class.

Montana, Ohio, Colorado, British Columbia, and other sections indicate most forcibly that this change or transformation will not be wrought by the A. F. of L. Tom L. Lewis, ex-president of the United Mine Workers, evidently thinks so himself, for he is recently quoted as commenting on the Ohio situation: "The I. W. W. will destroy the U. M. W. A. if not checked in time." We shall let Tom et al. do the worrying, knowing that the fulfillment of his prophecy involves the revolutionary awakening of the miners and the building of an organization able at once to cope with the ever-growing power of the mine owners, and eventually to supplant the latter entirely and assume complete control of the industry by and for the workers only. Let the good work go on!

Burying The Hammer

Paterson recently held a "hammer-burying" day, during which a hammer was buried to symbolize the end of ill-will and the reign of peace. As symbolical ceremonies are ever a means to render the superstitious more docile and to hoodwink the unwary, it is to be feared that another big strike is brewing in Paterson, and that the "public-mind" is thus being prepared against it. There never yet was a "hammer-burying" by capitalists that wasn't the prelude to murder by thugs and gunmen in some subsequent strike. And it is safe to state that so long as the hammer with which the worker is knocked down to the highest bidder on the auction-block of wage-slavery remains above earth, just so long will capitalists and laborers make of "hammer-burylngs" spectacular nonsense instead of sensible realities. What is needed in the burial line is a grave for capitalism, and that it is fast digging for itself. With capitalism will disappear wage-slavery and all its evils.

"Sixty-six lives lost in Colorado"—

So reads a headline. They are burying something else besides the hammer in the beautiful Centennial State. Despite it all, The Live Issue insists that there is no conflict of interests between Capitalists and Laborers. And The Live Issue is not in competition with Punch, Life, or any other comic weekly either. However, humor, like genius, blooms in totally unexpected places.

In Italy, a revolution is on; but as in the case of the great South African strike the newspapers treat it in a way that confuses. Fifty-five churches are reported destroyed; which would indicate that the Pope is not much beloved in the land of his birth. A republic is said to be the object of this "anarchist" uprising, and other misleading information is spread broadcast. This will continue to be a feature of the capitalist press, until the workers boycott it in order to build up their own press. The pennies spent on capitalist papers would make the working class press all-powerful!

How about that tour of the Eastern States in the interests of Solidarity? Ben. Williams, the editor of Solidarity, ought to, in the opinion of many members, spend a month on the road, talking I. W. W. and its press. By this means, subs could be secured, a staff of correspondents built up and Solidarity put on a better basis in general. We want to say for Williams (he's too damned modest to say it himself) that he is a good lecturer, with much practical experience as an I. W. W. organizer, editor and publisher. If anyone is fit for this particular task, it is Ben Williams. The idea is for him to have travel east-ward via Conneaut, O.; Erie, Pa.; Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Schenectady, Albany, N. Y., North Adams, Boston, New Bedford and Fall River, Mass.; Providence, Rhode Island; New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn.; New York City, N. Y. and Philadelphia, Pa. Thence westward via Harrisburg, Altoona, Pittsburgh and New Castle, Pa.; Youngstown and Niles, Ohio, then home to Cleveland. This route is only a suggestion. There may be more cities and towns added; it all depends on the interest displayed.

There ought to be a great deal of the latter. Our press is one of our most important institutions. Editors should come in personal touch with their readers and readers like to get in personal touch with them as much as possible. Sometimes a shotgun or a club brings about this result, but more often it is public interchange by means of the platform. Let us use this sentiment to build up Solidarity, our Eastern organ. Who'll second the motion? Come on now; give the idea unanimous support all along the line! October is the month suggested for the tour.

J. E.

A Plea For More Activity

The solidarity of our class is far from what it should be and the reason is plain. It is wrong to blame it to apathy of the workers outside of the One Big Union; you the members are yourself to blame and an appeal to your common sense is in order. Much of the depletion in our ranks is undoubtedly due to detrimental motions being rushed through at meetings, especially when a motion is aimed at the local's money, platform. When ever a local has less than a hundred dollars in its treasury, moneys needed for literature and organizing purposes should be donated voluntarily by the members.

This would prevent bankruptcy at all times. Furthermore no motion should be voted upon by ayes and nayes, instead it should be done by the raising and counting of hands; every member who refuses to vote should be asked the reason why and if explanation of motion is needed, no voting should take place until such member comprehends same; any fellow-worker who is too indolent to give his opinion should be suspended.

Another suggestion which would prove a benefit to the welfare of the I. W. W. is that after reading a motion, the member be asked first who are against it, then count the hands of those opposed before asking who is in favor of a motion.

Quite often it happens at meetings that of say twenty members, nine vote in favor of a motion, but none of the remaining eleven are courageous enough to vote against. As a rule in fact some loud-mouthed members holler, "aye," the timid ones lose the use of their tongues for the time being. Fellow-workers, let us change such business.

Now, isn't it a fact that we all have one or more friends who do not belong to the I. W. W.? Why not get busy on them, educate them and let us pledge ourselves to bring our friends up to the hall as soon as convenient and not rest until they wear our buttons and are proud to belong to our great movement. It can be done if you so will. Do not let us rely altogether on our organizers and speakers; they all mean well, but instead of using their talents on one prospective member, they rather make their effort before a crowd from a platform or soap box. Well, that is good, we cannot change their inclinations much and that is the reason why every individual member should consider himself an organizer whose duty it is to spread the gospel of industrial unionism in a small but more effective way.

It twenty members of a local will pledge themselves to each bring a new member to every meeting, they will do more good in one month than twenty organizers at an average mass meeting. So, go to it, boys. Get busy!

Let us always bear in mind that the scab of today will be a union man tomorrow and that every worker in the world, regardless of politics, creed, sex or color, is our fellow-worker whom it is our duty to uplift to an understanding of our principles. The solidarity must first of all be in the fellowship we feel for all the workers, even if they in their blindness sneer at us; they too belong to our class, the one of the two classes among mankind which alone needs solidarity.

Do not forget those who are members of the One Big Union are the teachers to those who do not and the field is large.

Let us hope that every member sees his duty to his class clearly before him and that this appeal may be the sesame to all the timid hearts of our fellow-workers.

J. CHARLES MULLER.
(Secretary, No. 11.)

A Word To The Harvester

Soon the great harvest of the Northwest will begin. To garner the many millions of bushels of golden grain, your flesh and your bone, your mind, yes, a part of your very life, is urgently required.

Already the vile and dung-mouthed capitalist press, just as in former years is beginning to shout in a monstrous, lying voice, of a supposed shortage of harvesters for the approaching season. This is a hideous lie. The truth is, that there are thousands of them, but only a few jobs. Consequently, let us consider this problem, as we must all others, from the viewpoint of the working class.

Last year you helped to harvest the crop. You went to the fields with this state of mind: "Well, at last I can make my stake. I'll work now, and make mine. This will give me a new start in life. I'll go down to St. Louis, Chicago, or some other city. With my money I can get some clothes, and become generally respectable. Then just as sure as the sun rises, I'll land a job in some factory." That was your trance.

When an I. W. W. man tapped you on the shoulder and said: "Jack, let us make a deal. We've come across with a human wage and decent hours, so that we can tide over the raw months of dreary work." You thought something like this: "Why should I organize? I only want a little stake and then I'm off. Now this guy, if I join with him, will only cause me to lose my chance." That was your line of what is called reason. Now let us see just how far your scissorbill wisdom or stupidity got you.

When you left the fields, you had, let us say, $75.00. Probably you hit out for St. Louis, the mecca of the hoboes, as the popular illusion has it, owing to its saintly police, and gentle climate. You "blowed" in with about $40; the rest went to shacks and jungles. You got yourself the long wished for clothes, but what about the job? Fifty thousand homeguards out of work; factories at a standstill. In a month you were broke, a patron of the godly missions and a target of the Christian police, with the dirty newspapers calling you everything from a bum to a porch-climber, begging you to beat it out of town. You made little more than enough for yourself, and feel the mighty urge of life, you'll not.

The I. W. W. is the way out. We are going to be plentiful in the fields this year, as we were last season. We are going to make John Farmer come across. In order to do this, you must line up with us. We have him at our mercy. The wheat MUST be cut. It cannot stand all year. The LIFE of this nation depends upon its harvests.

We are going to demand enough wages to keep us from starvation in the winter months. The capitalists say to us: "Take care of yourself." That's just what we purpose to do. We are going to do that by getting at least a big part, if not all of what we produce. We can get it, because when we use our labor power to profit. That's just what we propose to do. We can do it in the same manner that we use it for the employers' profit, then all the power is on our side, and the bosses worship at our shrine.

We organize right. Every man who is in the field will be included in our organization. Then, we are going to use such methods and tactics in our fight for more life as will positively assure us of success. There can be no failure if you are a man. If you want to avoid a rat's life you've got to line up with us in the field this year. Make sure of that!

J. CHARLES SOLTIS.

P. S.—Minneapolis headquarters, 232 Cedar Avenue.

REGARDING JEWISH I. W. W. PAPER

The necessity of an I. W. W. Jewish weekly paper is so great, that simultaneously, locals in different centers, have started a movement to establish such an organ without which the organizing work and agitation among the Jewish workers cannot bring satisfactory results.

The mere fact, that this movement started in such centres as: New York, Boston, Paterson, Providence, etc., proves that the realization of the idea to establish a Jewish weekly is not only desirable, but also possible, with one condition of course, that is: If all the members and sympathizers of the I. W. W. will work in harmony, in order to reach this aim.

For this purpose, Branch No. 2 of Local 179, of the I. W. W. decided to call a convention on which delegates from different locals will not only agree upon the question of ways and means to secure the existence of this organ, but will also decide upon the policy, and the ways and means, the publication of this organ will actually be established.

We therefore suggest to all the locals of the I. W. W. to express their opinion regarding the question: where and when, shall this convention take place.

According to our opinion, the best place would be New York, because it is a centre with the greatest number of Jewish members; the time: We would be the end of July or the beginning of August.

Correspondence on this matter shall be addressed as follows:

H. Merl, for Sasha Schatzberg,
58 Ave. B, New York City.

P. S.—Locals that are not able to send delegates to the coming convention, can send written recommendations on this matter at the above address. These recommendation will be forwarded to the convention for consideration.

With fraternal regard, yours,
Sasha Schatzberg,
Secretary of the Publication Committee.

Craft or Industrial Organization, Which?

The latest revolt against the old unions comes from Butte, Montana. The capitalist papers are rejoicing over the fact that the miners there are revolting against their own organization. If that is true, I believe the miners in Butte had good reason for revolting against the old organization.

Long enough have the miners in one place gone out on strike while the miners in other places have been working overtime, filling the orders. Miners in other places have filled the orders for Colorado; they have filled the orders for Michigan; they have filled the orders for West Virginia. Scabs have been hauled to the strike zone by union trainmen, and the train has been pulled by an engine which would not run if it wasn't for the fact that there are miners working some other place digging the coal which made the steam in the boiler.

I remember one time I was talking to a miner, who had been through one of these many bloody battles fought by the miners on the many infamous battlefields all over the country. He was an old man, who had begun to see that the only way to win for the miners or any other workingmen was to ALL belonging to ONE UNION. He said that one time when he was on strike in Colorado, he had a quarrel with a train engineer. He told the engineer that the trainmen must be poor union men who wanted to pull trains loaded with scabs to take the striking miners' work.

"Yes," says the engineer, "you might be right, old fellow, but this may teach you fellows a lesson: Do you see that coal behind this engine here?"

"Yes," answered the miner, "What about it?"

"Well," replied the engineer, "let me tell you fellows that if this railroad company couldn't get any coal or fuel for its engines it would be impossible for us engineers to pull any trains loaded with scabs—d'ye understand?"

"Yes," says the miner, "I understand that; but now can we help it?"

"I'll tell you how to help it," answered the engineer. "By all the miners in the whole country going out together. That will make it impossible for this or any other company to get any fuel to run these trains and haul scabs into places where there is a strike. Personally I am against pulling these trains in here, but what can one man do, when you can't get the other fellows to see it that way too. But after this, don't blame it all on the railroad men's organizations, saying we are doing dirty work, but blame it on your own way of organizing. If all the miners in the country went out together they could get anything they wanted, but as long as they remain working in one place while on strike in another, they will never win anything worth while."

The old inner told me that when he heard that, he began to get interested, but right then he got an idea and answered the engineer:

"Well, yes, I guess that's right, but how about the trainmen? they all went out together; then they could get anything they wanted, too, couldn't they?"

"Hm, yes," says the engineer. "That's right, too, but you see it is this way—well—I don't know exactly how I am going to explain it to you—well, all the trainmen are not organized, SO, so they all COULD go out together, but they are coming, and trying hard enough to get it that way all right."

There you see, when it came down to it, both these men belonged to unions, neither of which was much better than the other. What I want to bring out is, that it doesn't matter what kind of work it is; as long as the boss sees he can keep the workers split up into dozens of different unions, that long he knows he will continue to get the best of the organization.

In Butte, the rank and file have revolted against their officials; they have revolted against those great I. W. W. leaders; those well-fed business agents with the silver-gray hair and that aristocratic expression on their faces; they have revolted against the old form of organization, which assumes that with money it can win everything; they have revolted against the paying of an assessment levied for striker pay in other places—in other mine districts. They have for a long time paid those heavy assessments in order to feed the strikers (their brothers) in other places while they themselves have been working overtime to fill all the extra orders which have come in because of strikes in some other part of the country.

But let us hope that all these defeats in the past; all these mistakes in organizing; all the unnecessary blood that has flown; all the innocent men, women and children's lives sacrificed in the fierce battles between the owners of the mines and the workers in the mines—let us hope that they will teach ALL the workers (not only the miners, but millions of others) a lesson which they never will forget. And let that lesson be, that if we are going to win anything in the future, then let us now ALL co-operate IN ONE UNION ONLY.

Let us hope this revolt in Butte will be followed by other revolts against the old way of organizing. After this let the slogan be: All workers in the mining industry in ONE SOLID INDUSTRIAL UNION all over the country; all men working on the railroads, from the man that drives the engine to the man that drives the spike into the tie, in one industrial union, and so on in all the different industries, and then ALL these industries together in one big union. When the workers learn that they HAVE TO organize like that, then there will be revolts, not against the union, but against the money-kings; against our oppressors; against the one big union of organized capitalists.

The capitalists are rejoicing today because the workers are revolting against their own union. Let them rejoice. As soon as all the workers begin to wake up and organize industrially instead of in thousands of different crafts—then we, the workers will rejoice—and win.

NILS H. HANSSON.

The Picture I Saw On The Wall

By J. Hill
(Air: "The Picture From Life's Other Side.")

I shall always the old days remember
When I worked on the farm every day,
In my heart there was ever a longing
To be going some place far away.
Then it happened one day when my father
Let me go with the grain into town,
Then I found it—O, joy! What a nice soldier boy!
In a picture I saw on the wall.

CHORUS—

The picture I saw on the wall
The first time I went into town,
A picture—the grandest of all
With castles and palms all around.
Some soldiers were playing guitars,
Some dancing and smoking cigars,
Some would sit in the shade
With a swell Zulu maid,
In the picture I saw on the wall.

Then I knew there was nothing could hold me,
I was there like a duck on the spot,
And you bet, I was glad when they told me
I was healthy enough to get shot.
And before long I was sailing
To the island they call Philippines,
But I found it to be
Quite a difference, by Gee!
From the picture I saw on the wall.

In my three years of toil, I was marching
All around on the great Philippines,
Yet I never did find any castles
But I found lots of hard work and beans.
Now I know that the "beautiful picture"
Is a picture of hard luck, all right.
If I ever get back
I will paint them all black
All the pictures I saw on the wall.

The "Woman's World" is waging a campaign against "popular songs." It wants them censored. The kind of songs referred to are those sentimental ditties of a salacious or suggestive kind. That reminds us that the workers have many songs that should be sung more lustily than ever. Songs of revolt; songs of the shops; songs of local "color;" songs of general application; songs for the South; songs for the West; songs for the North; songs for the East; songs for the West—all songs of an awakening working class. You will find them—60 in number—in the new I. W. W. Song Book. Just off the press. Price 10 cents; $5 per hundred. Order now from the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

Attorney Wants Information

In order to settle the estate of Mrs. Harvey (Ellen D.) Brown of this place, I am endeavoring to locate a son of hers, one Fred B. Healey. Healey was a former member of the I. W. W. in Holtville, Calif., four years ago. The writer wishes to reach him, if living, and if now dead information as to place and manner of death so that this fact can be established.

Five years ago Fred B. Healey was about 39 years old, weighed about 150 pounds, 5 foot 7½ inches tall, hair and complexion, dark; smooth shaven; unless for a mustache, which if any, would be dark; easterner by birth, father by trade. If necessary photograph will be furnished to establish identity. Address: Duane L. Atkyns, Attorney, Bank Bldg., Sherburne, Chenango Co., New York.

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The Woman Rebel

Published Monthly. The first unveiled female head raised in America

Subscription $1.00 a year

Address: Margaret H. Sanger,
34 Post Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's 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.

What The I.W.W. Intends To Do To The U. S. A.

By W. D. Haywood and J. J. Ettor

(Reprinted from the New York World)

The Industrial Workers of the World proclaim: 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.

In this struggle for industrial freedom the I. W. W. has challenged the attention of all classes in society. It is now a living force, a movement aiming at certain immediate changes in society that will eliminate the privileged class as a ruling power and repossess the people with the means of life, the earth and its resources.

We believe that the time has passed when this can be done by political action.

A transformation has already taken place and the industrial monarchs are in control of the nation. The political Government at Washington and the State Legislatures are but secondary factors. The working class as a whole have no political expression; they are coerced, handicapped and limited in activity. Millions of persons who are engaged in production are deprived of a political voice. Though all are important factors in the life of society, industrial units contributing to the social needs of all people, they are disfranchised. The millions of women employed in factories are denied the vote. The children employed will be deprived until they reach their majority. The millions of black men of the South have never been permitted freely to use their franchise. Though a great part of the country's work is done by foreigners, many are the limitations put upon them politically. They must be residents of the country for a period of five years. The lack of education is to be made a bar, the belief in certain ideas is a restriction and the sovereign born citizen is deprived of the right to vote by being compelled to move from place to place during periods of industrial depression or are forced to violate their political conscience at the dictates of their employer who controls their jobs.

The Industrial Workers of the World are organizing the economic power of these disfranchised and dispossessed millions. Through their organization they become citizens of industry with a voice that will give them control over the affairs of their life, the conditions under which they labor, the hours of work, the returns of toil, access to all the means of life, opportunity to enjoy the beauties of art, culture and education.

The working class makes up 65 per cent of this country, and 75 per cent. of the peoples of the world. Consequently we have the majority, but, as we have shown, this does not give us political control; but we have the power if organized along class lines, industrially. Only by this power can freedom be gained. Through class organization, class education, self-discipline and class unity of action economic liberty can be realized.

The Industrial Workers of the World is the only organization in this country which actually represents the economic interests of the working class. It proposes to organize the workers in the industries, that being the only place where they are exploited. By this organization the workers will be enabled to better their conditions by raising wages, shortening hours and compelling the installation of safety appliances and devices for the protection of life and health. It will also make it possible for them to enjoy more of the social product of labor, provide employment for unemployed and give more time for recreation. Finally the workers will acquire the necessary economic power to take possession of the machinery of production.

In the process of reconstructing society the workers will be organized as they are now assembled, in the industry, organized in a local industrial union with shop branches covering the entire industry of a given locality, all local unions of the same industry united with kindred industries amalgamated in departments, all departments connected in the general movement, a great merger of labor's forces.

All members of the I. W. W. will act in accord. In the event of a strike all members are involved in shop or industry and all industries if necessary. The methods of the I. W. W. may take the form of strikes of which there are a different kinds. The "passive strike," the "intermittent strike," the "exchange strike."

These methods enable the workers to control the use of their labor power so that they will be able to stop the production of wealth except on terms dictated by the workers themselves. The claim of stockholders can be disputed and finally destroyed by an organization of the workers inside of the industry. With such an organization, recognizing an injury to one member of the working class as an injury to all, it will be possible to make the use of Injunction, State militia and private armies so costly that the capitalist will not use them.

The capitalists cannot exterminate a real labor organization by fighting it; they are only dangerous when they fraternize with it.

As the workers organize in industry, they control their labor power; increased solidarity gives industrial control. The Congress of the Workers will be their Representative Assembly and there they will legislate the affairs of industry.

We emphatically deny the existence of a state of "social order" or the possibility of it under the present system of society. Certainly a casual glance at conditions through the country shows that there is chaos and conflict rampant everywhere; there is an ever increasing army of unemployed; those who are at work are subject to preventable accidents and death—seven hundred and fifty thousand injured, forty thousand killed in industrial pursuits every year. The struggle of the miners in Colorado against the Rockefeller-Guggenheim-Gould and other interests does not suggest "social order" nor does the expose of the New Haven, the "dissolution" of trusts, the secondary boycott of the Catholic Church against the Panama Exposition, the presence of battleships in Mexican waters and soldiers on the southern republic's border line. Jails, penitentiaries, insane asylums, poor houses and barracks are not symbols of "social order."

Even the Progressive party is demanding social and industrial justice. The Democratic party has created the Industrial Relations Commission and other commissions to investigate the causes of discontent and to offer such remedial measures for legislation as will establish "social order."

We know that a city is no cleaner, no sweeter than its filthiest slum, that society is no better than its criminal element. If there were no bankers there would be no burglars.

The Industrial Workers of the World accept the allegiance of every man, woman and child employed in industry, excluding neither race, creed, color nor sex, endeavoring through organization and education to crystallize the consciousness into a class movement. We believe that ignorance and stagnation mean slavery and death. Therefore we accept and urge the support and sympathy of all discontented people who are acting with the avowed purpose of changing the "existing social order." Time and development alone will determine whether certain measures are absurd. We are not concerned with the question of approving or disapproving "absurd measures," knowing full well that it is a question of success, if successful absurdity becomes wisdom.

The Industrial Workers of the World have been accused of violence; this is untrue. The I. W. W. has neither advocated nor participated in violence against social order. What capitalists condemn as violence is but justice to society.

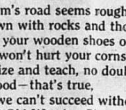
The Industrial Workers of the World are organized against the existing "social order" which is a continuous reign of legalized and organized violence against the human family.

The Industrial Workers of the World realize that great changes cannot take place without force; even the tiniest seed cannot fructify without force. The force advocated by the I. W. W. is natural. It proposes that the giant Labor shall stop the arteries that convey the golden stream of life to the coffers of the exploiting class. In a word he general strike is the measure by which the capitalist system will be overthrown.

A Rebel's Toast

If Freedom's road seems rough and hard,
And strewn with rocks and thorns,
Then put your wooden shoes on pard,
And you won't hurt your corns.
To organize and teach, no doubt,
Is very good—that's true,
But still we can't succeed without
The Good Old Wooden Shoe.

J. HILL



Experiences In The Harvest Fields

(Special to Solidarity.)

Great Bend, Kan., June 16.—One of the most interesting features of the I. W. W. development is the ever-growing antagonism of the ruling class whenever and wherever those three magic letters are mentioned. The writer, although young in the movement, has noticed several localities where once the I. W. W. was greeted with indifference if not contempt. Today, to say, "I am an I. W. W." is nothing more or less than a declaration of war.

Just such a locality is Barton county, Kansas, of which section Great Bend is the center and county seat. It was less than a week ago that Fellow Workers Christ, Fox and myself arrived here in search of that "good money" and those incomparable working conditions so well advertised in connection with the Kansas harvest. We three, in company with four or five hundred other members of our class, were landed in Hoisington, Kan., after twenty hours on the top of a box car. Having eaten nothing since leaving K. C., our first move was to test the hospitality of these benevolent farmers. Imagine our surprise when we found that thing so well known in cities, but supposedly unknown in a farming community—a bread line. About one thousand other workers were already in Hoisington, and as we almost out-numbered the population of the city itself, they had generously appropriated several hundred dollars from the city funds to appease our hunger lest we grow unruly and appropriate the city itself.

A stove had been set up in the combination of fire station, police station, city hall, and public toilet which Hoisington boasts of, and several members of our class were set to work cooking mulligan and brewing Java. All the potatoes were peeled and other culinary work done in the room which served as a public "comfort station." A hose, continually played upon the floor of this room flooding the floor to a depth of an inch or more. This benevolent repast was served gratis to all who were fortunate enough to secure a tin can from the city dump. Twice a day those unfortunate members of our class were lined up with cans raised high in air and photographed for the benefit of the big dailies. Hoisington was metropolitan! She had a breadline! The saddest part of the spectacle was that many seemed to enjoy being snapped, and many a photo was sold to those in the line.

We three, ignoring this method of subsistence, dined elsewhere and after finding that wages were from $2 to $3 per day instead of $4 and $5 as we had been told in K. C., we decided to hold a meeting. Christ and myself spoke less than an hour that Thursday night, but before we had finished a Big 4 league was formed pledged to hold out for a minimum wage of $4 a day. Over 500 men pinned labels on with the B. 4 "trade mark." We also put a stop to the practice of those farmers who were enticing workers out to work for their board, putting up alfalfa, etc., in order to get used to the heat and horses, etc., etc., before harvest commenced.

Learning that farmers were planning to secure men at Great Bend we decided to carry the agitation there. No sooner had we arrived in G. B. Friday A. M. and I had started speaking than Fox and myself were grabbed by the sheriff and locked up. But Christ had luckily escaped and got a telegram off to K. C., which scared the rulers so that we were released after being warned not to speak without a permit. After vainly trying for a permit from city commissioners, mayor, sheriff, et. al. we determined to defy them and spoke for an hour or more in front of the courthouse, unmolested.

Returning to Hoisington that evening we held the most enthusiastic meeting that I have ever witnessed. The town was completely at our mercy, and we spoke, sang, paraded, sang some more, until far into the night. As there were few I. W. W. boys in this vicinity (save some from Denver), we called for volunteers to go to G. B. again. About 80 responded. But in G. B., after we left, the mayor had made a speech from the "pity the poor farmer" standpoint and told the members of the terrible hardships which were the lot of the Kansas farmer and asked them to accept a universal wage of $3. He had also advised the farmers to hire their men at once and board them until harvest time; so when we returned to G. B. it was nearly deserted.

This, of course, ended the agitation. I'm not so sure that we didn't come out ahead at that, for it has rained every day since, with no indication of letting up, and a farmer's board and bed (in a barn) are better than a breadline and a box car. The paper now states that the I. W. W. is a joke, but still devotes several columns a day in denouncing us and in heaping abuse upon us.

When harvesting is finished here we are going to Aberdeen, S. D., and invite all rebels to meet us there in the latter part of July.

GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH BRANCHES MEET

The Fourth Convention of the Federation of the French Branches of the I. W. W. was held in Philadelphia, May 30-31, at the headquarters of Local, No. 530.

Branches at Lawrence, Woonsocket, Providence, New Bedford and Philadelphia were represented.

The principal questions before the Convention were—the question of the French I. W. W. paper C' Emancipation; and the question of language federations. These two questions consumed the greater part of the three sessions.

The report of Secretary Jean Bockstael who was also the Managing Editor of C' Emancipation showed that the financial support given the paper was sufficient to meet all expenses. He strongly criticised the inactivity of certain Branches, in not sending in reports of activities in their localities. The action taken on this phase of his report should obviate this in the future. All branches are to elect a Press Committee of at least three members, that shall meet regularly, send in reports for each issue of the paper, and make a report at each meeting of their branch.

It was decided that the paper would be published in Philadelphia. Oscar Maes, well known for his I. W. W. activities, was elected editor. A committee to act as an Editorial Board has been elected by the French Branch of Philadelphia.

On the question of language federations it was plain that the idea of substituting a Central Propaganda Committee for the French language, to take the place of the Federation, is gaining ground. It was shown that the only field could be the organization was propaganda, paper, leaflets and speakers. And that this work could be accomplished without building up organizations that would require a bureaucracy, holding of conventions, etc. The strongest opposition was centered on holding conventions confined to one nationality.

It was decided to submit this question to a referendum of the French Branches after a thorough discussion of the matter in C' Emancipation.

It was also decided that in case the Federation was kept up, to hold the next convention, the day previous to the next convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, which will be held in New York.

Resolutions were adopted urging the French Branches to do their utmost to have their locals represented in the conventions of the National Union and the general organization.

Resolutions against the outrages against the working class in Colorado and Texas were adopted and ordered sent to the authorities.

The discussion and votes taken showed that the experiences of the last few years has not been lost. The delegates were all optimistic as to the future of the One Big Union.

While not a numerically large element in the I. W. W., the French speaking fellow workers are certainly doing their share in hastening the coming freedom.

FRANCIS MILLER.

The $1,000 Fund

Total June 17	$445.63
Harry A. Josephs	1.00
Justus Ebert	1.00
M. Friedkin	1.00
C. L. Filigno	1.00
Chas. Nicholson	1.00
George Icke	.25
W. J. Roberts	1.00
E. W. Smith	.25
E. W. Latchem	1.00
Total June 24	$453.13

THIRTY-ONE DOLLARS

Solidarity has been given a severe jolt by the political state, in the form of a bill for $31.00 for taxes.

Thirty-one dollars in legal tender has been taken from the till and passed over to the executive committee of capitalists.

Thirty-one dollars, sacrificed from the miserable pittance of toilers in the hell-holes and sweatshops where men, women and children give their life blood to the greed of Mammon.

Thirty-one dollars spared by enlightened workers to help support the mouthpiece of the downtrodden; to assist Solidarity in its work of educating the great mass of sleeping slaves.

Thirty-one dollars that was intended to purchase paper and ink which would form the printed pages of protest against the brutal system of robbing the workers in the useful pursuit of producing and distributing the world's necessities, has been taken from Solidarity to help support the police and militia, the sheriff and deputies, the courts and judges, the jails and penal institutions, which are controlled by the masters of our bread.

Thirty-one dollars. It is not a large amount, but it hurts to realize where it is going and for what purpose it will be used. It hurts Solidarity because we are struggling for existence. It hurts because creditors are immovable to appeals for extension of time on bills owing. The income is not enough to meet current bills.

Thirty-one dollars. We must proceed to collect the amount from capitalism. How?

For every dollar forced from the workers, we must demand one million in return. The Lawrence strike cost the plutes $15,000,000. The Paterson and Akron strikes cost the the bosses immense sums. And so did many others. We can have more strikes at critical times.

Our other weapons are, "All Wobblies For a Job." On with the wooden shoe. The "Sab Cat" must show its claws and loose the flood gates of profit-reducing. The time is ripe to collect OUR taxes from capitalism.

Remember, a "wobbly" on the job is worth two in the jungle.

GEO. W. SPANGLE.

Wanted, by Local 61, Kansas City, Mo., two or three good soap-boxers, the kind that can make a good industrial union talk. Also, membership cards of John O'Neill, construction worker, Local 26, and Richard Lyons, oil worker, Local 586, have been found and left with the secretary of Local 61. Address G. J. Bourg, 17 W. Mo. Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

The wider the circulation of our press, the greater the power of the organization and the less danger of active workers in the struggle being victimized by the bosses. Take a lesson from modern day publicity and get busy on the sub rustling line.

The Rochester, N. Y., locals are making a strong effort for organization. Free speech exists in Rochester at present, and any rebel who wants to act as local organizer, communicate with us at once. A meal ticket is assured to any one that can deliver the goods. All rebels passing through Rochester, stop off and give us a push. Our headquarters are at 272 Joseph Ave. Always open.—Agitation Committee.

Everyone knows the tunes. Get the words—from the new I. W. W. Song Book. Just out. Price 10 cents. Order from I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

The Same Old Shell Game of the Masters

Preston has recently been released on being found innocent by the pardon board after serving seven years on a framed-up twenty-five year sentence.

REMEMBER FORD AND SUHR FREE THEM AT ONCE

Industrial Union Literature

THE following is a list of the literature we have in stock at this time in quantities sufficiently large enough to insure immediate delivery. This is the best of Industrial Union Literature with plenty of variety for selection. Prepare for the summer agitation by sending in your order now. All literature is sent carriage prepaid on receipt of CASH with order.

The Trial of A New Society

By Justus Ebert

IN this book Fellow Worker Ebert gives the best exposition of the constructive and social philosophy of the I. W. W., that has yet appeared in print. It is not a work of fiction nor of speculation, but a matter-of-fact, practical treatment of one of recent phases of the industrial, social and political life, as revealed by the great textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., and the trials of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso growing out of same. Handsome, Full Cloth, Gold Stamped Binding, 160 Pages. With 8 Page Illustrations. Price Per Copy 75c

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By Andre Tridon

A CLEAR statement of the philosophy and practice of Syndicalism, its history and 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. Endorsed and recommended by Tom Mann and other authorities of their respective countries as being historically correct. 200 Pages. Cloth $1.10. Postage Prepaid. Paper 30c

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A NEW pamphlet. Shows both destructive and constructive programs; also how scabs are bred. Price 5c; per hundred . . $3.50

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NEW and enlarged edition. Sells like hot cakes at street and hall meetings. Order now. Price 5c; per hundred . . $3.50

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ONE each of all the following leaflets may now be had in an attractively printed envelope. This "grab package" is good for street meetings, etc., as they can be sold, giving a wider range of reading than is contained in most pamphlets. Price 5c a package; $2.50 per hundred.

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Union Scabs And Others By Oscar Ameringer
Political Parties And The I. W. W. By Vincent St. John
War And The Workers By Walker C. Smith
Getting Recognition By A. M. Stirton
The Eight-Hour Workday What It Will Mean; How To Get It By August Walquist
Two Kinds Of Unionism By Edward Hammond
Why The A. F. of L. Cannot Become An Industrial Union By Vincent St. John
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Appeal To Wage Workers

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I. W. W. Publishing Bureau

112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

I. W. W. PAMPHLET IN SWEDISH

The Scandinavian Branch of Local No. 322 has printed a pamphlet called "Lonelsavens Organization" written by S. G. Johanson. It is written for workingmen in the camps. Price 10 cents. To Locals 5 cents a copy. Send orders with cash to

GUST HILL,
P. O. Box 511,
Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

SOME FACTS ABOUT BUTTE

Butte, Montana, is situated in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, and is known as the richest hill in the world. Copper mining is the main industry, but there is enough gold produced to pay all the expense of the mining and smelting of copper.

The population of Butte is composed of many nationalities, the Irish and Cornishman predominating. An average of 12,000 miners are employed when working in full capacity, but at the present writing about one-half of the miners are at work.

The Amalgamated Copper Company is the largest concern and employs about 85 per cent of the men working in and around the mines. Another feature of the Amalgamated Copper Company is that they control the local union of the Western Federation of Miners. Many attempts have been made by the radical elements of that organization to secure control and secure better conditions in the mines, but all attempts have proved futile, owing to the aforementioned fact of Irish and Cornish supremacy. Although the writer of this article is not in the least prejudiced, still the fact remains that the greenhorn Irishman and the Cousin Jack have proved the most servile tools of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

The recent disturbances in Butte were due to this fact. The Independents, or Radicals, placed a ticket in the field for President, Vice President, Financial and Recording Secretary, and Delegates to the annual convention of the W. F. of M. at Hancock, Mich. On May 27 an election was held for the purpose of electing clerks and judges for the semi-annual election of officers and the Independents lost out by a vote of 712 to 333, so it was decided to withdraw the Independent ticket, leaving the Conservatives a clear field. One fact must be remembered and that is that only about 10 per cent of the membership take sufficient interest in the affairs of their organization to vote. Another fact is that half of the miners are on night shift, making it impossible to attend meetings, and last of all the Amalgamated has a bunch of efficient slaves who can be depended on to do their bidding, who are given a day's holiday whenever a matter of importance demands their presence in the union hall.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has manifested itself owing to the high assessments levied during the Michigan Copper Miners' strike, a local assessment of one day's wages, a $2.00 assessment of the general organization besides their monthly dues of $1 per month, a total of from $6.50 to $10.00 a month.

Considerable agitation has been carried on in the past three or four years for the One Big Union (I. W. W.). This agitation has begun to bear fruit and consequently the present direct action tactics in Butte.

A year or more ago the Amalgamated instituted what is known as the card system. In order to secure a job it is first necessary to apply at the Parrott Mine for what is known as a rustling card. The following questions are asked: Name, occupation, age, married or single, where have you worked for the past 18 months? On the walls we see the sign "Tell the Truth" every application will be investigated. The same questions are asked at the various Amalgamated mines and if you don't tell the same story there you soon receive the can. A rule of and formerly what is known as the than three rustling cards shall be issued in the same year, so it can plainly be seen how easy it is to blacklist an agitator, although on the other hand cases have been known of individuals receiving as high as 33 cards in one year. When this card system went into effect the W. F. of M. went on record by a vote of 11 to 1 against the card system but owing to the spineless officials this is as far as the matter went. Another instance was when over 500 Finlanders lost their jobs. The Finlanders as a rule are the most radical of any nationality working in the mines. Much was said at that time in regards to a strike but all it amounted to was a lot of hot air. The Calumet and Hecla company is paying during the Michigan strike issued the following statement. Of the number of men on strike the following nationalities were loyal and disloyal:

	Disloyal	Loyal
Finlanders	100%	00%
Italians	80%	20%
Polanders	65%	35%
Swedish	35%	65%
Americans	15%	85%

It can be seen by these figures that the one of the Finlanders proved a traitor to the working class, while the so-called Americans (scissorbills) were traitors to the extent of 85 out of every 100.

Butte is a peculiar camp. If it were possible to pull out all the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, firebosses, miners it would only be a matter of 24 hours until every demand was granted as the mines are liable to collapse with a long drawn out strike causing millions of dollars loss.

It is a well-known fact that if the pumps were to shut down the mines would be flooded, if the firebosses were to quit work there would be great danger of the fires spreading to such an extent that it would be impossible to again get them under control, besides the danger of caving and it would take many months of hard work to put the mine in a safe working condition. Knowing this, it is to the interest of the Amalgamated Copper Co. to keep control of the W. F. of M.

In Montana instead of telling a man to go to Hell he is advised to go to Butte, as Butte is about as near Hell as a man can go, the temperature in most of the mines ranging from 90 to 120 degrees and in some instances more, especially if a miner happens to be working near a fire, and not only that, but also the one-man machine or what is commonly known as the "Buzzy," eating copper dust and also copper water which causes sores to break out on all parts of the body, making one appear like a person afflicted with "Syphilis." In the words of a Fellow Worker, "Let's go up to the Parrot and ask permission to go to Hell for eight hours a day," and that is saying a whole lot in a few words.

According to statistics given out by the City Physician, 85 per cent of the deaths in Butte are caused by Miners' Consumption. The population of Butte in 1910 is given as 39,165 but it is a well-known fact that the population of Butte's cemetery is over 85,000.

The Workingmen's Union affiliated with the A. F. of L., through the active agitation of militant I. W. W. members, succeeded in securing $4.00 for all members in that organization, while concrete laborers are receiving $5.50 for eight hours work, cement finishers $7.00 for the same hours, while the miners receive $3.50 per day owing to the sliding scale signed by the W. F. of M. some four years ago and renewed at the expiration about a year ago. And this from an organization that told you a few years ago that they did not believe in contracts.

Summing up the whole situation, is no wonder that the miners have received again from the W. F. of M., and according to the "Butte Miner" of Sunday June the 14th, the Speculator and Rist Rock mines (independent concerns) had practically recognized the insurgents, but it remains to be seen what kind of a stand the Amalgamated will take.

The W. F. of M. is doomed and Chas. H. Moyer realizing this is hiding behind the cloak of combining the two organizations into one. The future will tell what stand the miners will take in this matter, but we also know that wherever in the world the U. M. W. of A. for instance in the Pittsburg district where District No. 5 has pulled away from the organization that no mention is made of the Industrial Mine Workers of America.

In conclusion my advice to the agitator is to get on the job in the industrial centers and center all agitation on the mining industry. Dissatisfaction is ripe not only in Butte but in practically all the mining camps in the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners and to my opinion in order to accomplish anything in building up the I. W. W. it is necessary to get on the job even if we do have to put up with a lot of inconveniences and to stick with it until we have built up the organization to such an extent as to compel the respect of the master class. The day of theorizing and experimenting is past, the day for action is here and the only genuine article of action is to get on the job and stay there. I hope to see more concerted action on the economic field in the future. We tell the workers they are robbed at the point of production, consequently we must agitate there and there only.

AUGUST WALQUIST.

The Significance Of The Rangel-Cline Defense

(Continued From Page 1)

festation. Labor has saved its great leaders. Shall it rest on its demonstrated power and let its faithful and loyal brothers in Texas be delivered over to its enemy and theirs?

No; it is reaching out to wrap protecting arms about them. The day of acquiescence in the judgment of the enemy is past. Labor indeed must be the judge in its own ranks. Resenting an injury to its humblest means, too, a lifting of the pressure of servility and fear which clogs activity and makes the mass such a leaden weight to move.

There is a great body of unorganized and poorly paid workers in the southwest, hordes of Mexicans just from the land and ignorant and helpless in the hands of the industrial masters. They are an encroaching menace to the American workman's standard of living and will be used to break down our organizations which have been built up through such years of travail and hardship. Do you want to come down to $1.25 a day and have your family clothed by the Associated Charities? The Mexican must be taught and organized. You must be able to swing him in your strikes or he will paralyze them.

The need for men like these Texas prisoners is great—men who know the mind and habit of the Mexican and who have the will, the patience and the ability to work among them.

We must put Rangel and Cline and their co-workers back upon the firing line for many more active, useful years. We cannot afford to lose such men for our own sakes. "The boys on the outside" must "get together" and carry the banner of labor's solidarity into Texas to replace the little red emblem stolen from the dead body of Lomas.

GEORGIA KOTSCH.

PROSECUTION FAILS TO FILE LEGAL BRIEF

(Continued from Page One)

currence that shows what depths the gun-men will descend to, for the sake of holding a job.

Some weeks ago the Dursts got an ex-detective of the name of J. A. Ryan from San Francisco, with a recommendation from the chief of police of that city, to act as guard on that ranch. He received notification that he was to be superseded on June 15th. So on Saturday night, June 13th, he concocted a nice little plot to get himself reinstated as a martyr and a hero. First of all, he set fire to an old shed worth $150.00, and then he proceeded to get himself discovered with a number of self-inflicted wounds of minor character and in a state of simulated unconsciousness, and then told a stimulating story of how he had been beaten nearly to death by a couple of masked men whom he had caught in the act of attempting to fire a drying kiln. The capitalist press, on getting hold of this wonderful story, promptly produced a front page triumph of distortion as how this hero had been half murdered in defense of his masters' property by a band of torch-bearing, vengeance-breathing, midnight-prowling marauders, wearing red masks and all members of the I. W. W. ? ? ? ? ?

This beautiful yarn, intended to discredit the organization in view of the nearness of the appeal in the Ford and Suhr case, was, however, immediately discounted by the Sheriff of Yuba County and the local doctor who were called upon at once to look into the case.

These individuals, after thorough investigation, promptly pointed out that the man's injuries were self-inflicted, that the story he told, contradictory in all its details, was an evident concoction and that the motive that underlay it, was as plain as a pikestaff. The Dursts Bros. themselves frankly admitted that these were the facts of the case and have pointed out clearly that they had nothing to do with the wild stories circulated by the press.

When the real facts of the case are thus made known, does the kept press come out with the truth of the matter? Not that one would notice. Instead, they promptly proceed to shift their ground of misrepresentation and make the new and "astonishing discovery" that the guard was himself a member of the I. W. W., and was carrying his membership card in his pocket. ? ? ? ? ?, on Durst's ranch of all places. This story is as absurd as the rest, and once more we have been able to expose the rag press, and promptly and effectually nail its lies. Fancy a member of the I. W. W. carrying a membership card from a city of police for the sake of getting a job as gun-man, and then putting up a cock and bull stunt like that of this pernicious ex-detective Ryan, another would-be hero.

At the same time the whole story has thrown open to the world an interesting side-light on the terror in which the hop barons of this State are willing to go to the expense of maintaining a permanent force of gun-men to safeguard their precious property while Ford and Suhr are still in jail. But gunmen won't pick hops. Both Dursts and Morris and the rest of the hop-barons are trying to exercise remarkable care in the selection of their slaves this year, and are trying hard to keep all hop-pumpers from the preliminary work on their ranches. At the same time the system of espionage now in force is such as to anger any man with the slightest drop of red blood in his veins.

Upon this strike, unusual as its tactics must be, depends the freedom of Ford and Suhr. Recently, indirect inquiries were made as to the intentions of the Hop-Pickers' Defense Committee in the event that Ford and Suhr were granted a new trial. Answer was promptly made that Ford and Suhr had been long enough in jail already. And that if the Appellate Court did not utterly reverse the farcical finding of the Marysville Court, the strike would go on. Hundreds of men who felt the weight of Governor Johnson's pick-handles are still in the State. They want to try out conditions for themselves once in another manner, and have sent word to the committee that they are ready to help out in this strike. Funds are needed, not all for court proceedings. Send all money to Don Scott, Box 1087, Sacramento, Calif.

RANGEL-CLINE PROTEST IN UNION SQUARE

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, June 22.

The International Workers' Defense League Conference held a meeting in Union Square, Saturday evening, June 20, as a protest against Texas injustice as exemplified in the cases of Rangel, Cline and their associates.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was the principal speaker. She declared it was the same sinister hand which had given the signal for the murder of women and children at Ludlow, which was now stretched out to strangle these revolutionists in Texas. Notoriously, Standard Oil was vitally interested in Mexican affairs. Itself and its allied corporations stood back of the Cientificos in their attempt to maintain "stable government," that is, the iron heel on the necks of the workers in Mexico. The long arm of John D. Rockefeller was visible in the one case as in the other.

Fellow Workers M. Friedkin and Nathan Hermann delivered short talks in English, and Pedro Esteve, editor of Cultura Obrero, Carlo Tresca, and Fellow Workers Shathick and Susha spoke in Spanish, Italian, Russian and Yiddish respectively.

A collection of $26.20, in aid of the Rangel-Cline Defense Fund, was taken up.

F. S.

A STUDY OF THE WESTINGHOUSE STRIKE

(Continued From Page One.)

the world's history, during a strike.

The bluster of E. M. Hen of the Electric Co., is monumental. He sought to deceive and coerce a wave of anger. Now he says, "We will have to wait until they come down, and we don't understand what is the matter with them." All other considerations aside, there has been "too much Hen" on capital's side, at least.

No doubt in course of time the crusade will end but not without much loss and anxiety in capital in this locality, nor without a vast deal of experience and inspiration to labor.

Geo. Hartsborn, president of the A. C. I. U., says "Above all else, we want to go back with a strong union," and he voices the sentiment of the movement. They are unanimous in their opinion that the Union will come through the recognition, by the Hen Brothers, of their young but large though loosely organized union. This, too, would be a new experience.

In all events, the other unions and radical bodies should support the A. C. I. U., and if a financial plea is made, it, too, should receive consideration, for it is the most remarkable revolt of recent years; and one thing is certain the movement has reached thousands, who have heretofore been kept from any kind of organization by the capitalists of the Pittsburgh district.

The policy of the A. C. I. U. as a whole is of an advanced character. But the best that can be claimed for the movement is that it is a spontaneous mass action—springing from weariness, monotonous labor, and a vague knowledge of industrial unionism.

It is not as yet a spectacular nor tragic event, but a strange example of peaceable mass action.

OHIO MINERS ALSO REVOLT AGAINST A. F. OF L.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Belaire, June 16.—The miners of this State have been on strike since April 1. Properly speaking, they have been locked out. Some time ago the state solons passed a law called the mine run law, so that the screen is done away with and the miners are to be paid as the coal is dug and loaded.

April 1st came and the married contracts between coal operators and diggers came to an end. The old scale for digging was: Pick work, 81 per ton; machine work 57 and ¾ cents. For the new conditions created by the mine run law the diggers asked 49.64 cents for machine work and 41 cents for pick work. The bosses offered 41.12 and 61 cents respectively; also that in case the coal is too dirty the boss can hale the miner before the squire. Finally, the bosses refused the check-off; contract for two years.

The miners refusing the terms, the mines were shut down. Union officials have made efforts, so have state politicians and welfare workers, to "settle the matter." Thus so far to no avail. All these past 80 days the miners have been fed on promises, their hopes being aroused by promises of "conference next week," conferences week after, etc. So far the strikers have received two weeks' strike benefits of $5 a week.

As usual, the scab pumpmen, engineers and "company men" are allowed to remain at work. The "company men" feed the miners, but no "company doctor" or company store bothers about the health or life of the miners' kids.

The coal diggers have become restless. At meeting after meeting in various camps of Eastern Ohio they have not only shown that they have spirit and understanding of labor tactics by demanding that all "company men" be ordered to stop work, but also to aid the Union miners. They insist on a general strike of all miners in the country. In many cases only "cooler heads" intervened to prevent violence being done on the state union officers.

A week ago in New York I received a telegram from a committee of the miners here asking me to come at once. I reached here last Wednesday. Thursday night a big mass meeting was held in the city hall with about 1,500 in attendance. Since then meetings have been held at Firepoint, Lansing, Martin's Ferry, Dillonvale and Glencoe.

Last Saturday morning the three locals here held a special mass meeting to vote on the propositions discussed on Thursday's meeting. Officials, without invitation, came from Bridgeport, and they were not only hissed at the meeting, but treated quite "rudely." By unanimous vote I was invited to attend. Two motions were made: That all "company men" of the three mines quit work, and that the national office be requested to call a general strike in support of the Colorado and Ohio miners. The officers opposed the first motion in particular, arguing that it would only make harder future negotiations with the bosses, all to no avail, however; the two propositions carried unanimously amid great cheers.

Saturday afternoon we marched, 500 strong, to Lansing, a distance of ten miles. A big meeting was held there, whence the miners from nearby mines had come, and the move of Bellaire was endorsed.

Saturday night a big meeting was held in the "Socialist" town of Martin's Ferry, with two Socialist policemen and the mayor present. In all, Saturday was a splendid day of propaganda. Literature sales, $10.50.

Sunday a group of men left Dillonvale where a big meeting was held and $13 of literature disposed of. Yesterday morning we started out from here for Glencoe, a distance of 15 miles. A big red flag and 40 members started out, but increased as we went along, and before we reached our destination we numbered nearly 1,500. It was a great demonstration. $10 of literature was left there.

For this week many meetings are planned culminating in a great gathering in Bellaire for Saturday afternoon, when many locals near and far will come en masse.

The newspapers here, in Martin's Ferry and Wheeling, are making much ado about the "seducing influence and agitation of the I. W. W." and of course they have the support of the A. F. of L., which "is opposed (?) to violence."

We shall persevere, and our common enemy "meet at Philippi."

JOS. J. ETTOR,

JOE HILL'S TRIAL ON

(Special to Solidarity.)

The trial of Fellow Worker J. Hill, author of "Casey Jones," etc., is now on in full blast. Ever since the 10th of June the dreary process of picking an intelligent jury has been in progress, much to the dissatisfaction of the State's representatives, Judge Ritchie and E. A. Leatherwood, the prosecuting attorney.

At this stage it is only proper to mention that in their zealous and sideround conservation stronghold, it is customary, as elsewhere to handle rare workers with scant ceremony. And in criminal cases to simply try them with as much speedy blase indifference, as a society queen attending a pink tea. But in this instance it has failed to work, seeing that Scott & McDougal, attorneys for the defense, soon slowed them up, and are making it lively for the prosecution so far.

To enlighten those interested, the tactics employed by the prosecution, have been extremely foul, besides greatly on the model of the Burns detective agency. At the time of Hill's arrest on the night of the 11th of January he was shot by the county jail, suffering from a bullet wound in one of his lungs, also being shot through the palm of his right hand. While lying ill in bed, the lights were turned low in his room or cell, he was told he could not recover, urged and wooed to confess, and to aggravate the deception a "phony" sky pilot was called in to administer to his soul, for the purpose of getting a dying statement. So fellow-workers you see any or all tactics are in order even if this presumption of innocence stands good, still proof is furnished of guilt in the courts of so-called law.

Regarding the bullet wound in the palm of Hill's hand, I may as well state right now, that it was as cowardly an arrest ever brought to our attention. While Joe was lying wounded at the home of one of his friends at Murray, a suburb of Salt Lake City, the marshal walked into his room, turned on a flashlight, deliberately shot Hill through the palm without any warning, arresting a man doubly crippled.

As to the evidence of the prosecution, mind you, the grocer, J. Morrison, was killed out of revenge, not for any desire to rob him or loot his store. Now Hill is charged with killing him with a 38 callibre Colt revolver, whereas the fact is he carried a No. 7 Luger automatic of foreign make. Added to this, the description of the murderer of Morrison was that he was about five feet, seven and one-half inches high, while Fellow Worker Hill is over six feet in height; so we are anything but pessimistic, and fail to see how he is connected in this affair whatever.

Quite frequently one hears this yarn, that owing to the prevalence of holdups in this city that radical measures are necessary to put an end to them. But in view of the fact that nothing but circumstantial evidence is in sight of the flimsiest type, we certainly fail to see where there is the slightest provocation for any such high-handed, or low-browed, (whichever you prefer), interpretation of justice.

Then again the cry is heard, if Fellow Worker Hill is innocent, why does he not state specifically just where he was that particular evening of January 10, 1914? This mark you is supposed to settle all argument pro and con. In other words this is the crucial point, and one that we have been bombarded with questions from coast to coast. We recognize the fact that Hill was not arrested in connection with labor troubles, and that he has remained silent as to his movements the night of said murder. On the the other hand, although Hill has always devoted what talent he possessed to the cause of labor, he never asked the organization at any time to help save him from conviction. But now that the organization has taken it up all over, we must stand by him to the last ditch, as we cannot afford to lose a rebel of his calibre and ability, no matter whether the powers deem him guilty or not. The laws of this great and glorious country state on paper (not in action) that any accused member of society is presumed to be innocent till proven guilty. In practice though it works out different, seemingly, as now Fellow Worker Hill starts out guilty, and is expected to prove his innocence against prejudice of the deepest kind.

Well, here is the stand of the rebels in Salt Lake City, we say to hell with that brand of bunk, and having no other course to pursue, we call upon all workers to ditch every speck of capitalistic morals or ethics concealed under their cranium, and come to the strong vault with all the available financial support they can muster towards fighting this case. If you have not been heard from so far do your best and forward all you can raise to Geo. Child, Treasurer Hill Defense, 118 W. S. Temple Street, Salt Lake City. Hoping to be able to report progress in next report, I remain.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
JOHN D. ROWAN,
Secretary Joint Locals,
Salt Lake City.

STRIKE AGAINST MOTION PICTURE COMPANY

(Special to Solidarity.)

Los Angeles, Calif., June 16.

There is a strike being carried on by the I. W. W. against the Universal Motion Picture Film Co.

We demand $3 a day and eight hours. We demand places to wash with soap and towels. We demand good drinking water within 150 feet of our work. We demand toilets at least six feet deep.

The Universal has been paying $1 a day and working thirteen hours. They hire from 30 to 300 extra men every day. The toilets on the job are only two feet deep, roughly put up. After going half naked in the sun all day and walking in the dust and dirt, we are compelled to put on our clothes and go home and take a bath. If the Roman citizens lived like that in the old days, they must have been a dirty bunch.

We are going to boycott every theatre owned by the Universal or showing Universal films in the United States. We are bound to win if we keep it up.

Yours for the One Big Union,
PRESS COMMITTEE.

Locals of the Northwest who intend to send camp delegates to the harvest field, and wishing a uniform initiation fee, should communicate with Minneapolis locals, 232 Cedar Ave, Peter Johnson, Sec'y.

Hallelujah!
Going
Going
THE NEW
I. W. W. SONG BOOK
Enlarged Seventh Edition Now 64 Pages

This latest edition of the now Famous I. W. W. Songs is ready for delivery. Send in your orders at once.

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A bunch of new songs along with all of the good old ones makes this edition the best yet.

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For The Freedom of Ford and Suhr

SOLIDARITY:—I agree to be one of your weeks to give will distribute 25 copies of SOLIDARITY each week to give publicity and insure the success of the General Strike of Hop Pickers on behalf of FORD and SUHR, who were unjustly sentenced to serve life terms for their activity in the Wheatland Hop Strike.

Enclosed find $_____ for which send me 25 copies of SOLIDARITY each week for _____ weeks at the rate of 1c each.

NAME_____

STREET_____

CITY_____ STATE_____