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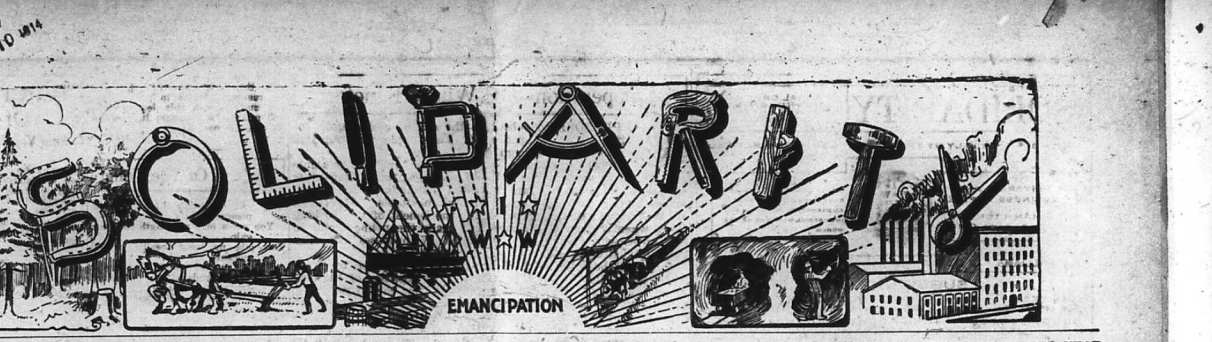

VOLUME FIVE. WHOLE No. 235 CLEVELAND, OHIO SATURDAY JULY 11. 1914. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEAR

MURDER PROBABLY COMMITTED IN N. Y.

Version of The Dynamite Explosion That Killed Arthur Caron And Others

(Special to Solidarity)

New York City, July 6.

It thundered about here till it rained. For months the capitalist papers have carried on a campaign of incitement to violence and villification against the I. W. W., and all men and women that made any efforts to air their views and opinions contrary to the pocket-book-interest of the folks for whom the newspapers are but so many kept harlots. Every effort at agitation by anybody was labeled "I. W. W." and the police were urged not to stop at any niceties with their stick, to use them freely and hit a head wherever it bobbed up.

The world is aware of the numerous arrests and consequent outrage on Tannenbaum in connection with the "church raids," which were nothing else but efforts of the unemployed to ask stomach comfort from the followers of the Hobo Agitator of Nazareth. From then on a persistent effort to provoke a massacre has been continued, and let it be noted the butting-in of wise intellectuals seeking notoriety and self only tended to help these press hyenas.

We have had "unemployed organization" flooded with East Side gangsters and stool pigeons sent by the police for obvious purposes; "silent mourners" in front of Rockefeller's New York office, captained by men and women to whom the labor movement is a part of their Bohemian life; Preacher Bonck White invading the Rockefeller Fifth Avenue church, and finally, the "Tarrytown battle" with its subsequent arrests and the "peaceful" mobs indulging in mobbing the men and women that at the worst were only guilty of making the mistake of taking the fight of the Colorado miners to the mansion of Oily John, rather than to his plants in New York and Brooklyn. In all these manifestations, not only did the official sluggers indulge in the usual violence to keep law and order, but they were aided by the CITIZENS who had been incited by the newspapers.

It made no difference that in most instances I. W. W. members were not involved, in fact in many cases it was a case of men and women, who make no bones that they are not members of the I. W. W., carrying on their own work for the particular ideas they believe and espouse, yet the wolf-pack kept on barking "I. W. W."

Fourth of July came with serenity, the patriots in various parts of this great city were indulging in the usual clap-trap for "Our Country," when like a cry in the night the newsboys infested the city with their strident cry, "Oixtry! Oixtry!" "All about the I. W. W. bomb explosion!" What had happened? An explosion on Lexington avenue and 103d street. At first the police, always wise, decided that it was one of the usual "black hand" affairs that occur and have occurred about every week for years, but lo, here comes the war correspondent, a newspaper reporter recognized one of the victims of the explosion as Arthur Caron, whom the police had made quite prominent when they unceremoniously beat him over the head in company with Joe O'Carrol and others, last April at a police-created riot in Union Square. Immediately a theory was advanced and supported by all police authorities to the effect that Caron and others were dynamiters, making a dynamite bomb to take to the Rockefeller mansion the next day at Tarrytown when Caron and nine others were to appear for trial for "rioting."

"We now have had three days of "Oixtry poipers" with headlines as to the intentions of the "dynamiters." The I. W. W. is blamed for all of it. Editorials have appeared in most of the papers in the spirit of saying to the city authorities: "We have told you so; for we knew of these dangerous I. W. W.'s; now—you know your duty for law and order; put them down with a stern hand; stop them from speaking, free-speech is un-American; search all the homes of the Reds and seize all their books and papers; put them in jail; destroy them as they mean to destroy society."

Every piece of wreckage that can be found in the ruined apartment house is hailed as an additional proof that there was dynamite in the house; that it was intended against the saintly man's mansion; that it was a dynamite factory, and no doubt the explosion occurred while the "I. W. W. agitators" were "testing" the dangerous explosives.

The fact that not one of the four persons killed, including Caron, nor the two live occupants of the flat, are members or were ever members of the I. W. W.; that Berkman, who knew them, has plainly stated that they were not members of the I. W. W., does not seem to affect the newspapers in the least; they are bent on using the name of our organization and persist in referring to them as "I. W. W. leaders," etc. Most of the papers have been informed in no uncertain words that Caron was not connected with the I. W. W.; that, in fact, some weeks ago he was refused admission in Local No. 179; but we may as well talk to asses; these professional liars are bent upon their effort—instruction of their masters—to bring discredit on the I. W. W. Society must be defended not only by the Beckers and the strong arm gangsters in uniform but the lead-pencil brigade. Just how to stop the defamers is a puzzle; to talk to them and insist on the truth is like talking to deaf men; to go down and apply their own preachment on their presses would be violence.

The police are supported, or the other way about, by the press and there is probability that the whole affair on the Fourth of July was a frame-up is either laughed at or indignantly denied. They assume to be shocked at the suggestion. We are told that the Rocky-fellows-of-Colorado-murderers-of-innocent-children, men-of-fame, are too saintly to do any such thing. In the interests of their dollars hundreds have been framed up and murdered in Colorado and other fields of their exploitation, but they would not do anything like that in New York. Let the readers also keep in mind the fact that the victims were to appear for trial in Rocky's town the next Monday—today—and they will be able to see the light and motive among many other motives.

Lest we forget: "Frame-up, impossible and ridiculous," scream the kept men of the press. But how about Lawrence? Enough dynamite was planted to blow up not only one apartment but four blocks of wooden houses with no less than four thousand souls inhabiting them, also four churches and two school houses, and the writer knows whereof he is talking. THE PLANTER TOLD ME JUST WHO HIRED HIM TO DO THE JOB.

If the capitalists hire gunmen from New York City, send them to Colorado, put the uniform of the state militia on them and order them to shoot strikers to death and burn alive their women and children; if capitalist textile barons plant three times more dynamite and ten per cent stronger than the McNamaras, in Lawrence, to prejudice the opinion of that old dame, public opinion, and win their point, what assurance have we in New York they are too considerate to do any such work?

No doubt an effort will be made by the watchdogs of capitalism to frame up a case and charge a few wage-workers with conspiracy to murder—accessory before the fact, and we may have the Haymarket repeated.

Wage workers, your eyes toward New York. Denounce the capitalist murderers! On your guard everywhere! On the alert everywhere!

JOSEPH J. ETTOR.

The National Industrial Union of Marine Transport Workers has opened another hall in the south side of the city of New York, just about a quarter of a block from the East river. The hall is at No. 32 Old Slip, second floor. All mail intended for the N. I. U. of M. T. W. should be sent to the above address.—C. L. Filigno, Sec'y.

WHY THE I. W. W. IN THE OHIO COAL FIELDS?

Reply To The Wheeling "Majority" And The Ohio Valley Trades And Labor Assembly

BY JOSEPH J. ETTOR

To prove that your memory is short, that in order to sustain an untenable position, you do not hesitate to join the capitalist wolf-pack in an unholy alliance, and in chorus cry out against the efforts of the Eastern Ohio miners to carry the fight against the employers in the same effective way as the employers are waging war against the miners and their families, this reply is made to your recent resolution against I. W. W. activities in this district.

For your stand, I assure you both, I feel very little surprise, if anything, compassion, and were I of the passive resistance school would cry out to the workers: "Forgive them for they know not what they do."

You both know what you are doing. But long association and trafficking with employers for contracts that deny the class war in present society, long absence from the bench and mine pit, divorced from the workers' environment, have caused you to become calloused and indifferent to the ever rising needs, new hopes and tactics of labor for better conditions.

I submit as a matter of "trade autonomy," for which your A. F. of L. is such a stickler, that the proper people to have directed any criticism for whatever wrong I may be doing in the coal fields of Ohio would have been the miners' locals or official bodies rather than you who complain of my butting in, and setting yourselves up as mentors and offering advice in a situation which I must insist you know nothing, or very little about, and would have kept quiet, only for an insane desire to show your "pure and simple union" patriotism after capitalist papers had given the cue in their news and editorial columns.

Indeed you ought to be proud of your company! The "Wheeling News," that suggests to you to go to county authorities against the I. W. W. and waxes eloquent over your resolution—does not hesitate editorially at the same issue to give its "salve Caesare" to Judge Dayton, of famous infamy! The sub-district officials of District 6, U. M. W. of A. have not seen fit to break into print for they know personally my declaration made at a mass meeting of the three miners' locals in Bellaire two weeks back, to wit: "The I. W. W. has been invited and urged by many miners to take up the organization of miners' local in Ohio at this time, in some cases exchanging charters, but, however much we openly disagree with the general principles and tactics of the U. M. W. of A., at this time, we will not accept any charter application, preferring to give our support to the miners and their organization in the struggle against the employers." I told the miners at that time and have continued to at all meetings, that I have been invited to address, that as long as they were on strike they would not find me on any other side of the conflict but that of the workers. No one has heard me say anything contrary to that declaration and to base your accusation of "disruption" it required the "reputable" testimony of newspapers for whose veracity (?) most workers can attest.

The needs of the miners' struggle with a sense of working class loyalty, when even we are face to face with the enemy, compels me to refrain from taking up certain points of your criticism in the article and letter.

I agree with the Trades Assembly that "there is no short cut to economic freedom," but we insist that the shortest route to labor emancipation is that which the conflict of classes has made, and not the one of compromises, contracts, check-off systems, and giving long notice to employers before striking. Labor's freedom is not to be attained by indulging in Civic Federation banquets, nor with uniforms of the militia of Christ and much less by Boards of Arbitration.

Your A. F. of L. is not a road to labor's freedom, either short or long—it is a mesh in which the workers are trapped with the bait of harmony-of-interest between slaves and masters and tied up to capitalism by time-contracts that

(Continued On Page Three.)

JOE HILL CONVICTED

The Usual Oratory Enables The Prosecutor To Get A Verdict Without Any Evidence. Case Must Be Appealed

(Special to Solidarity)

Salt Lake City, June 27.

Fellow Worker J. Hill was convicted of murder in the first degree according to the verdict rendered by the jury in the district court at 10 o'clock this morning.

On the night of January 10, 1914, two men rushed into a grocery store, and shot the proprietor, J. G. Morrison, and his son, also causing their death. Four days later Fellow Worker Hill was arrested on information furnished by Dr. McHugh, stating he had dressed a bullet wound sustained by Hill the night the crime was committed. All efforts to clear up the mystery so far have been unavailing, partly owing to Joe refusing to tell how and where he was shot, and partly to no positive or conclusive evidence to prove that he was implicated in such a tragedy. The only eye-witness of the crime, young Merlin Morrison, a boy of 13 years, could not identify the defendant in the case, besides being badly muddled in his testimony. Although well coached before taking the stand. Four women took the stand as witnesses for the state; not one of them could testify that he was the man they claimed to have seen in the vicinity of that store. Efforts were made to connect our fellow worker with a trail of blood located in the neighborhood, but as the state's own expert, Dr. Harms, testified that in his opinion it was mammalian, or dog's blood, why that fell through as a clue.

By this time in the trial it became apparent to any close observer at the trial, that the prosecution had pinned their hopes on prejudicing the jury by oratory, rather than producing satisfactory evidence. Hill's attorney, Scott A. McDougal, introduced evidence showing that it was physically impossible for the defendant to have been shot in Morrison's store. It was proved to the best of our knowledge that Hill was shot with both hands in the air, judging from the holes in his coat and chest. The bullet hole in the coat was four inches lower than in his body. The defense said there must be some motive for the crime, and seeing that there was no evidence to show any reason why Hill would walk or rush into a store, cry out, "We've got you now," shoot down in cold blood a grocer and his son if his motive was robbery. As to revenge for a motive, no possible sign of any evidence was introduced to show that their lives had ever crossed each other's paths. It was claimed that a 38 caliber automatic Colt revolver was the weapon used in this crime. Before the trial Hill took the officers to a second hand store in this city and proved that he had bought a No. 7 Luger automatic revolver for $16.50, which proved correct, as the dealer showed his books in corroboration. But after the testimony was in, however, on both sides, the prosecuting attorney began to show his teeth, with disastrous results, for he certainly had a powerful influence on the jury.

The handicap was too much to overcome, evidently because even if innocent the jury must have sided in with the prosecutor, who said, "Hill dare not take the stand in his own behalf." The very fact that Joe was shot settled the matter in the eyes of the jury, assisted largely with a lot of patriotic guff.

Having covered the main points of the trial, the Salt Lake rebels wish to announce to the world in unmistakable terms, that they are not satisfied with the verdict. Having a premonition that such a result might happen Judge Hilton, of Denver, was retained two weeks ago to carry it higher if necessary.

Fellow workers, we have the greatest faith and belief in Hill. He has assured us of it and we are more than anxious in his behalf. We are more than desirous of seeing that no stone is left unturned to see that he gets a fair trial, not a prearranged affair, railroading to death. Next Friday he will be sentenced by Judge Ritchie. We will then take an appeal for a new trial. From our point of view, this is a critical stitution indeed, and one that calls for prompt, decisive action on the part of every member of our organization. Unless it is met with

(Continued On Page Two.)

Boston Transport Workers' Notes

The Transport Industry, like all others at the present time, is slack. Jobs are at a premium. Under ordinary circumstances at this time of the year there should be plenty of work, but in the port of Boston alone there are more than three hundred coal-passers ashore. This is a greater number than all the ships signing in Boston carry. Oilers and water-tenders are married to their jobs and in several cases the writer has been approached by engineers with unlimited first tickets who are looking for a chance to ship as oiler or water-tender. The depression is felt all along the line and the avenue is full of men walking around with their hands in their pockets looking for a master.

The street meetings of Local No. 2, M. T. W., are well attended and the crowd is always sympathetic. Many of the workers at the meetings are members of the I. L. A. and the I. S. U., but all are wising up to what the old A. F. of L. craft unions stand for. "Solidarity" goes like hot cakes at these meetings and the men are constantly coming up to the hall, asking for the papers. Needless to say the officials in the old unions are all up in the air but the rank and file don't take much stock in their sputterings any more. The I. W. W. is the topic of the day along the front in Boston and the way things are shaping themselves it looks like the ONE BIG UNION will have the right of way around these parts before the summer is over. The shipping masters and boarding house sharks are trying to keep the men away from the street meetings, as they know that their little graft will be knocked into a cocked hat if the I. W. W. controls the front here. Needless to say that their attempted blackball has only gone to make the meetings more popular with the men.

The steamers Massachusetts and Bunker Hill are on their summer runs again. They are burning oil again this year and consequently carry only two firemen on a watch instead of eight, as in former years when they burned coal. Of course there are no coal-passers on these ships now, which means that on these two ships alone the crew has been cut down by about fifty men. Fifty men from these two ships alone who are out on the avenue living on crackers and pickles! (That's as far as the free lunch goes around this part of the world.) The "coupon clippers" naturally are as busy as ever collecting their dividends from money invested in these ships but the slaves who built them and run them for years are now up against it for fair. This has been a pretty good object lesson for the workers and they are beginning to see that they have got to fall in line with the I. W. W. and organize to own the ships as well as run them in order to be sure of their three squares and a flop.

The Eastern Steamship Corporation's Benefit Assassination, down in Indis Wharf, is having its troubles. This Assassination is a second cousin to the Shipping Federation of England, which the Transport Workers overthrew by their General Strike in 1911. It is also closely related to the Lake Carriers Assassination, which operates on the lakes. The hall is always full to the doors and the slaves are grumbling because there are no jobs. A stray woblie drops in their office once in a while and sort of adds fuel to the fire by reminding the slaves congregated there that they are getting just what they bargained for as the first activity of the assassination when it was formed by renegade union officials was to cut the wages in all of the Eastern boats and others and also to reduce the crews all along the line. The I. W. W.'s say that the slaves in the assassination are ungrateful to their masters, for it states plainly in the books that the assassination is formed simply "to improve (?) the condition of the employes of the Eastern Steamship Corporation by the promotion among them of education (?), temperance, morality and social intercourse." Jobs and wages don't count. Education is promoted by keeping the workers on the verge of starvation and sooner or later they begin to think what damn fools they are to fall for such a buncoe game and then they join the I. W. W. Temperance is promoted by cutting wages and then the slaves don't have so much loose change to pass over the bar. Morality and social intercourse (of the capitalist variety) are promoted by letting the slaves come in contact with such men as are at the head of the assassination, whose numbers include one who cleared out with the strike assessment the firemen on this coast collected for the strikers on the lakes, and others with unsavory records in the union circles.

YANKEE.

WAGE SCALE FOR HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS

Following is the scale of hours and wages put in force by the newly organized I. W. W. local of Hotel and Restaurant Workers in Tonopah, Nevada:

Restaurants—Eight hours, straight shall constitute a shift's work. Chef, per shift, $5; night cook, doing pastry work, $5; second cook, $4; waiters, $3; dishwashers, $2.50; any helper working on range over two hours, $3.50; yardman, $2.50; pantryman, $3.

Boarding Houses—First cook, split shift, 8 hours, $5; second cook, split shift, 8 hours, $4; dishwasher, split shift, 8 hours, $2; no action taken on waitresses wages.

Hotels (all split shifts, 8 hours)—Waiters, $3; chef, $5; second cook, $4; dishwashers, $3; yardman, $3; pantryman, $3.

Rules and Regulations—50 cents per hour for cooks and waiters extra for overtime; 35 cents per hour for helpers working overtime.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Industrial Union No. 111, I. W. W.

Look! Listen! Wanted, a thousand readers of Solidarity to get a bundle order of 25 a week, to be used as samples in a sub-getting campaign and to help free Ford and Suhr, and other prisoners of capitalism. 25 copies for 25 cents. Try your hand.

Forest Edwards, of Seattle, Wash., has been elected secretary and treasurer of Oil Workers' Industrial Union, I. W. W., Local 586, in place of A. W. Rockwell. Address all communications to Edwards, General Delivery, Drumright, Okla.

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.

WOULD YOU SCAB ON MEN IN JAIL?

UNLESS FORD AND SUHR ARE SET FREE BY AUGUST FIRST; LET THE HOPS ROT

SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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B. H. WILLIAMS — Managing Editor

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ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER APRIL 19, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

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Solidarity Versus Isolation

AT A JULY 5th meeting in Pittsburg, held to protest in behalf of the Texas victims, the speakers once more emphasized the danger of isolation of working class groups, in their struggles with the master class. Although this point has been made time and again in Solidarity and from I. W. W. platforms, it will bear repetition and added emphasis. The master's cunning consists in bending all force and energy toward bringing about this very state of isolation on the part of the workers. LACK OF SOLIDARITY in the camp of the slaves brings repeated disaster to the workers' cause, or results in painful, long drawn out struggles, oftentimes exhausting and well-nigh hopeless. On the other hand, an ACTIVE conception of solidarity would put the shoe on the other foot and quickly swing the pendulum of victory to the side of the slaves. It would inspire the latter with a sense of power, and pave the way for the complete mastery of the working class over the capitalist class.

An illustration will help to make the point clear. The Ludlow massacre is directly traceable to want of solidarity in the mining and allied industries. The Colorado strikers were isolated, and compelled all by themselves, a few thousand in number, to fight a marvelously organized and thoroughly buttressed corporation—the Standard Oil—employing millions of workers in many different industries. The fiat had gone forth from the head of that corporation, that he would "give up every penny of his investments in Colorado mines before he would yield the principle of the open shop," by recognizing the miners' union. He was backed by the local Colorado stockholders; he was backed by the other stockholders of the corporations embraced in the Standard Oil group. Here was immense organization and complete solidarity on the side of the masters. On the workers' side was a proportional absence of solidarity. Even a child could have predicted the outcome, notwithstanding the heroic gun-fight of the miners and their sympathizers. While the Colorado miners were engaged in this unequal combat, their "sympathetic" brothers in Wyoming were digging coal, to be hauled by other "sympathetic" brothers of the transportation industry into the Colorado market. Equally "sympathetic" miners and transportation workers of other districts were doing the same thing. These outside workers have in turn been up against the same game of the masters, and will be again, under this same system of isolation and want of solidarity.

What, then, is the meaning of "solidarity"? Webster's defines it as "community of interests and responsibilities." That is very much in evidence in the case of the Standard Oil, and explains the enormous power and cohesiveness of that giant corporation. The unanimous support of Rockefeller's attitude by the stockholders, suggests at once a complete recognition of the guiding principle of solidarity—"An injury to one is an injury to all." The active recognition of this principle required that every resource at the command of the parent corporation should be placed at the disposal of its subsidiary—the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. There was no doubt that all of the immense and highly efficacious system of the Standard Oil was behind the fight in Colorado. It was the "open shop" (which, from a capitalist standpoint, means the complete domination of the men on the job by the employer) against the "closed shop" (which, in its complete working class sense, means the control of their labor power by the workers themselves).

Under the craft "isolation" system, the principle of the "closed shop" as above stated is impossible of application. All the workers can hope for at best is an abortion—a nominal "recognition of the union" through a contract, with little or no actual control over their working conditions. In fact, "isolation by the contract" enables the smaller and weaker corporations especially, to more thoroughly control their slaves. At the same time, the general isolation due to the contract system, enables a big corporation like the Standard Oil, to refuse a contract to the group of workers under its control, without fear of interference from their fellow workers. The workers are tied hand and foot and held at the mercy of big and little masters.

A conception of real solidarity would at once bring about a reversal of this attitude on the part of the working class. Recognizing that "an injury to one is an injury to all," a miner in Pennsylvania, for instance, on learning that a miners' strike had broken out in Colorado, would at once be ready to stop digging coal in his district, if need be, until his western brothers were granted their demands. Recognizing the same principle, transportation workers near the scene of conflict and everywhere else, would refuse to haul scabs, gunmen, or coal to the affected district while the strike was on. Workers of other industries would rush to the aid of their fellow workers in any manner in which they could influence the situation. THE CAPITALISTS WOULD FIND THE TABLES TURNED—they themselves would be isolated and their movements rendered ineffective, by the solidarity of the working class.

Craft and district "isolation" must go. Solidarity must take its place. Then there can be no more Ludlow massacres; no more struggles like that at Calumet; no more capitalist domination of unions like that in Butte; no more railroading of workers, as in the case of Ford and Suhr, Rangel, Cline and others. "An injury to one is an injury to all." Write it in the gray matter of the slave; then he will ACT upon it!

Local No. 2, M. T. W., wants a good Portuguese organizer to work on the water front in Boston. Wages $15.00 a week to start. Communicate immediately with the secretary of Local No. 2, M. T. W., 284 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

Co-operation—For Whose Benefit?

WE PROPOSE to substitute the era of co-operation for the era of competition." Thus spake the big Bull Moose at Pittsburgh.

The question arises, for whose benefit is this substitution to be made? The I. W. W. also proposes to substitute co-operation for competition, convinced that industrial evolution makes such a step both practical and inevitable. But the I. W. W. proposes this co-operation for the benefit of the working class, whom industrial evolution has made the prime factor in modern society. To this end, the I. W. W. proposes to abolish the capitalist class.

Not so, however, with the co-operation proposed by T. R. This co-operation does not provide for the abolition of the capitalist class. It is intended to benefit the few capitalists at the expense of the many workers, and regardless of their important position in modern society. It would practically give "big business" the right to create an industrial despotism, that would be superior to society and strong enough to dictate its course, in the interests of a few.

Further, such co-operation as that proposed by the big Bull Moose, will not abolish competition, as it will leave untouched, nay, it will enhance, the competition of the classes for industrial control and social supremacy. There can be no "era of co-operation" where there are classes in a conflict of interests. There will be, instead, an era of class war.

Accordingly, it is to be feared that the co-operation that T. R. would substitute for competition is the co-operation that exists between a dominant class and a subjugated class, with their inevitable social struggle. It is a worthless substitute, that should be rejected for the real co-operation that the I. W. W. offers.

J. E.

Morgan Again Rules

The visit of J. P. Morgan to the White House marks the unconditional surrender of the Wilson administration to the big financiers. Heretofore the president has endeavored to get along without their advice, but has found the job too big a one to handle, especially in view of their opposition. His reception to Morgan especially in view of the New Haven exposures, makes plain that he is not adverse to accepting even "tainted advice." Morgan again rules as his economic power entitles him to.

Commercial failures in the United States during the first half of 1914, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., were 8,344 and involved an aggregate indebtedness of $185,099,759. Of the abnormally heavy liabilities this year upward of $40,000,000 was supplied by the Claflin suspensions—numbering 68 or 20- thus leaving approximately $145,000,000 for the other insolvencies. During the corresponding six months of 1913 there were 8,163 business reverses and the total debts were $132,909,061; two years ago, 8,317 concerns failed, owing a little more than $108,000,000 and in 1911, the returns showed 7,001 defaults for $103,698,334.

These statistics do not afford much comfort to the believers in the Wilsonian theory that hard times exist only in imagination. They show an increase in failures and liabilities that is mighty real to those involved. And "the worst is yet to come."

Roosevelt's appeal for governmental co-operation with "big business" is not likely to be heeded by the present administration, except through compulsion. The report from Washington that a favorable rate decision will be made, indicates that this compulsory co-operation has been achieved. It was never thus; government exists only by consent of the governing class, viz., those owning the means of life. Moral: If you would control the government, first control the capital of the country.

Another case of "inciting to riot" against the I. W. W. breaks down! Carlo Tresca is freed by a "foreign jury" in Paterson, N. J.!! In the meanwhile, peaceful mass action strike of the Westinghouse employes is turned into a riot by the police authorities and scabs! Did it was ever thus: violence in labor troubles is mainly inspired and perpetrated by the servants and agents of the employers.

Thanks are due to Floyd Dell, for his splendidly written article, entitled "The Drama of Dynamite," in the New Review for July. This article will help us to understand the many attempts, mostly futile, as at Lawrence, Mass., made to connect the I. W. W. with dynamite and violence. It shows, in a most artistic and interesting manner, how both the police and the newspapers create a murderous mania against undesirable organizations by falsely attributing to them, in season and out, the use of the dread explosive. The Haymarket incident is cited at length. Every workingman who believes all that the police and the newspapers say about dynamite and labor organization will do well to read "The Drama of Dynamite." It will open his eyes in a way that will be both pleasant and profitable, owing to the unusually fine style in which the article is written.

Another article worthy of study is "The Floater," by Chas. Ashleigh, in "The International Socialist Review" for July. This is an economic interpretation of the migratory workers of the Pacific Slope, wherein he differs, in every respect, from the slum proletariat of the East, with whom he has been identified by eminent Socialists afflicted with bad policy and worse moral convictions. The great industry of the East, with its large communities and generations of skilled workers in settled conditions, is contrasted with the exploitation of the great natural resources of the West—with lumbering and farming—and the railroad construction necessary to both of them; all requiring, because of their periodicity, vast numbers of unskilled migratory workers. The latter go from state to state, as the season demands, chasing a job, or as Ashleigh well puts it, "seeking this or that center of temporary activity, that they may dispose of their labor power." In so doing they develop in life characteristically their own, a life that is at once nomadic and familyless, because nomadic—the life of the blanket stiff on the jungle, the construction tent, the bunk-house, "the side Pullman" and the jail (when caught stealing railroad rides). The Pacific Coast migratory worker differs from the Eastern industrial worker; but he differs still more from the Eastern bum or tramp. He is self-supporting and reliant; useful and revolutionary. The Eastern bum is none of these; he is—well—a bum, a drunken, besotted derelict of modern society, without [illegible]ess or aspiration; a parasite of criminal tendencies. But one should read Ashleigh to appreciate all the good points of "The Floater." There are illustrations to help those needing help.

Why does Debs, who has exhibited his ignorance of the migratory worker, insist on linking the I. W. W. with anarchism? Simply because it adopts a purely economic standpoint, and is therefore neither pro- nor anti- but ultra-political! Does Debs not know that the vast majority of the workers are non-voters, but that through their economic power they are asserting a political influence of greater force than that of his own party? Is Debs not aware that anarchism is individualism, but that the I. W. W. stands for economic Socialism, i. e., the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution by the working class? Does Debs not know that anarchism denies the class struggle, while the I. W. W. teaches it? Is Debs aware that anarchism is non-evolutionary, while the I. W. W. follows the lines of industrial development; that anarchism sees decentralization where none exists, while the I. W. W. recognizes the facts of concentration? In a word, are Debs' eyes open to aught but policy?

The I. W. W. is often confounded with syndicalism. But even syndicalism is not anarchism, as Debs labors to make his followers believe. For his benefit we quote the article "Economic Socialism or State Capitalism, Which?" by Carolline Nelson, in "The Voice of the People":

"Ferdinand Pelloutier * * * is called the father of syndicalism * * * Pelloutier was an anarchist, it is said. Let him speak for himself. He says:

"'While the State Socialists, with Karl Marx at their head, think that the state ought to take over production, the Communists (anarchists), with Bakunin at their head, think that a free society of independent communes ought to be formed. I see the ideal of the future society in the management of the workers themselves, through their trade, industrial and co-operative organizations. It is in these organizations that we will see a new society sprout forth, that will push the present form aside.' Even a Debs, with his eyes on Colorado, can, if he only wishes to, see this new society sprouting now—pushing the old aside. Thus the anarchism of the I. W. W. exists only in the imagination of its enemies; but not in the causes of the I. W. W.'s origin, the substance of its doctrines, or the ideals toward which it tends.

What's the use of kicking about the lying done against the I. W. W.? Is there any one to blame for it but ourselves? We support the newspapers that print these falsehoods, while neglecting our own press. Then, when we find it necessary to counteract the results, we have no means wherewith to do it. The same with publicity in all defense cases. What would you have: your enemies use the press against whom by they destroy you against themselves? Surely, that's neither logical nor reasonable! The logical and reasonable thing to do is to support your own, the I. W. W. press. Send in subs., order bundles and, if you are located east of Cleveland, send in a letter in support of the suggested tour of Ben. Williams, editor of Solidarity. A fellow worker writes that he favors the plan and will soon give his reasons therefor in print. Follow suit. Boost this lecture tour and make it a hummer; it is worth it; and we need it.

J. E.

The Cry Of The Toiler

You mar a maid's life for your pleasure,
You rob a man's strength for your gain,
You pile up your wealth beyond measure
From agonized muscle and brain.
You have squandered our life blood for ages,
You have mocked at our travail and grief,
Starvation and tears are our wages
Till death brings relief.

Go, then; be happy; make revel
With the luxuries that you possess,
And heed not the slumbering devil
In the hearts of the slaves you oppress.
Go heap up your gold and your treasure
Till your coffers shall burst with their weight,
You are heaping a mightier measure,
A measure of hate.

The hate of famishing mother
With the babe lying dead on her breast,
The hate of the father and brother
When the fate of the daughter is guessed,
The deep dumb hate of the ages,
That soon shall break forth like a flood,
Then, then will you gather your wages
In a harvest of blood.

A harvest that drew its nutrition
From hunger and sorrow and tears,
That harvest has reached its fruition
In the time of the fulness of years.
The world-old truth is repeated,
You meted out sorrow and pain,
That self-same woe shall be meted
Unto you again.

When your doom is fulfilled to the letter,
When at last the long debt has been paid,
Then the toiler shall break every fetter
And no more shall make him afraid.
In the light of a glorious morrow
He will stand in the joy of his might,
And the ghosts of oppression and sorrow
Will vanish with night.

—J. BARRY.

The Live Ones

The following is a list of Local Unions receiving a Bundle Order of 100 copies or over of Solidarity each week. Locals whose account is not paid for current month will be discontinued from this list.

Kansas City, Local 61	500
San Francisco Locals	300
Seattle Locals	400
Minneapolis Locals	300
Local 341, Chicago	250
Sacramento, Cal., Local 71	250
Local 26, Denver, Colo.	200
Portland, Oreg. Locals	166
Spokane Locals	150
Stockton Local 73	150
Butte Workingmens Union	100
Salt Lake City Locals	100
Philadelphia, Local 8, Br. I. N. I. U. M. T. W.	100
N. I. U. M. T. W., I. W. W. New York	100
Local 571, Great Falls, Mont	100
Local 2, N. I. U. M. T. W., I. W. W., Boston, Mass.	100
Total Bundles, issue of July 4th, No. 234	5,306

This is the high water mark for any regular issue. KEEP IT GOING UP.

Is your Local a "Live One?"

The $1,000 Fund

Total June 30	$459.13
James E. French	8.00
Ed. Geisler	2.00
G. W. Dawson	1.30
Tom Halero	1.00
Justus Ebert	1.00
Otto McFeely	5.00
Total July 7th	$472.43

Local 61, Kansas City, Mo., has moved to new headquarters at 211 East Missouri Ave. All rebels passing through Kansas City please take notice of change.—G. J. Bourg, Sec'y No. 61.

Watch For Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 234. That means your sub expired last week, and you should renew at once.
THIS IS NUMBER . . . 235

Bound Files Of Solidarity

Four Years In One Volume

During four years of the publication of Solidarity we have received many inquiries regarding complete files and of late these have become so numerous that we have decided to allow our readers and locals to secure a complete file at a nominal cost.

Upon having a couple complete files bound lately for editorial work, we find that by having the few remaining ones bound at the same time the cost would be low enough to permit us to offer the whole four years of 208 issues bound heavily in one strong book for only $10.00 carriage prepaid. Considering the durable binding this is a very low price as it is only a little in excess of the price you would regularly pay for the papers. Many are the famous strikes, labor cases, free speech fights and countless other happenings in the labor world during this time which are followed each week and chronicled from the viewpoint of revolutionary industrial unionism in this single volume. A record of the development of revolutionary ideas during this stirring period. Truly it makes a remarkable book. You will want one of these, so send in your order early, as there will be only a few copies available. No orders without cash in advance will be considered.

JOE HILL CONVICTED

(Continued From Page One)

the above course we say that Fellow Worker Hill is lost. To carry his case to a higher court costs money. It has to be produced to defend him. The many thousands who know Joe through his songs must respond. Let us hear from you. The case has been a tough battle so far, and still we have only begun; don't forget that, boys. The tools and mouthpieces of the masters here are gloating over the verdict. Are you going to sit back and let them get away with it? We hope not; it can't be possible; we know better. Get together for another trial, fellow workers. Let us hear from you with all the possible financial support you can raise. Bring all your talents to bear in order to assist us in clearing Fellow Worker Hill, and we will certainly make a good job of it. Treating this will meet with a quick response, and that you will forward funds to Geo. Child, treasurer Hill Defense Fund, 118 W. S. Temple. I remain,

Yours for O. B. U.,
ED. ROWAN,
Secy. Joint Locals,
Salt Lake City.

Local 313's "copper properties" near Redding, Calif., are badly infested with "mice" and sick cats are sorely needed. Our "colonies" are suffering and one is almost extirpated. The ravages of the "varmints" must be checked. As a "drive" may take place under the auspices of Sacramento next August, the "felines" will be within striking distance when the fun starts.—Dan Buckley, Sec'y 313, Redding, Calif.

The poems of Arturo Giovannitti are now available in book form. The title of the book is "Arrows in the Gale," with an introduction by Helen Keller. If you have read any of the author's poetry you will want this collection. We will be able to supply a limited number of copies to our readers. 110 pages. Price $1.10, postpaid.

Notice to all Local Unions:—All notices of members expelled should be forwarded to the General Office for publication in the Bulletin. Do not forward notices of this kind to Solidarity, as they cannot be printed in the paper, except in special issues. —V. St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Local 179, I. W. W. of New York City, has established a pleasant roomy headquarters at 350 East 81st street. Open day and evening. All welcome. Branch 1 (English speaking) hold a business meeting every Tuesday evening.

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

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 so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

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

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade union 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 wages. Furthermore, 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 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.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PRESTON CASE

Since the parole of Martin R. Preston from the Nevada penitentiary The Goldfield Tribune, The Reno Evening Gazette, and our ever imitating Tonopah Bonanza, have been publishing blasphemous editorials concerning the character of the paroled prisoner and also of those members of the pardoning board who voted for his parole. They have deliberately distorted the facts in the case and have slandered the organization of which Preston was a member. In connection with the character of that organization it is amusing to note that nearly 500 of the members of the former Goldfield local of the I. W. W. are now among the good citizens of Tonopah and are laughing at the effort of the state press to misrepresent the case.

This newspaper vilification of the cause of labor is an age old story. Whenever the workers, the foundation of society, dare to raise their heads in protest, to demand better working conditions, higher wages, shorter hours, and an existence more becoming a human being, every parasite in the country begins to howl. They realize that once the workers wake up and fight together for the product of their labor, it is all off with their monumental debauch, which has lasted several thousand years. All the repressive machinery at the command of capital is turned loose upon them. The kept ladies of the press are always in the vanguard of calumny when a successful labor leader is to be gored.

Now Preston was the leader of a successful form of a labor organization. This organization was the result of the experiences of generations of wage earners. It took into account the very latest development of the organization of capital. It aimed to be a little stronger than they.

It maintained wages at a higher level than has ever since been approximated. It gave the workers a greater proportion of the product of their toil, something to say about the conditions under which they would work, and an independence never enjoyed before. Is it any wonder that such an organization drew to its folds every liberty loving worker? Is it any wonder that it inspired the hatred of every profit loving capitalist, and all their parasitical cohorts? In fact it became such a menace that the employers were compelled to use their highest power, the United States soldiers, to suppress the onslaught of this organization of men who were fighting for what was justly due them.

To what depths will these tools of the capitalist class stoop? In calling Preston a cutthroat, and a professional murderer they have reached the limit of their downward flight. Preston was, as everybody who knew him can testify, a clean living industrious young man, who never drank, and up till the night of the Silva killing was never known to have been in trouble of any kind. As a matter of fact the place of Silva had been declared unfair by the union, and in accordance with the union's rules Preston was doing picket duty to see that no union man patronized a scab cafe. His picketing was successful; he had turned several customers away. The loss so enraged Silva that he grabbed a gun and rushed madly toward Preston, intent on killing him; Preston was one of the notable exceptions among working men. In face of the impending danger he stood his ground, with the result he "beat Silva to it."

No one would say that this was a mercenary act of a "cowardly professional thug," except a pusillanimous, lickspittle lackey of the capitalist class, who was utterly devoid of all sense of fairness, and imbued solely with the ideas of his master.

There was no chance for Preston to get a fair trial in Goldfield at that time, but seven years later, when the members of the board of pardons were using their sober second thoughts in [illegible] over the evidence (or rather lack of evidence) they could not in justice to Preston do otherwise but pardon him; for it is apparent that he was convicted merely to satisfy the prejudices of the employers of Goldfield.

Four-fifths of the pardoning board were in favor of a pardon but an assinine law allowed the other one-fifth to prevent the same, with the result that he was released on parole, over the protest of a spineless governor, who had not the nerve to stand by the courage of his convictions.

TONOPAH PRESS COMMITTEE.

WHY THE I. W. W. IN THE OHIO COAL FIELDS

(Continued from Page One)

prevent, times too often, the workers showing their solidarity for each other. It is the contract that binds the coal miners of Montana, Wyoming, Oklahoma and Kansas to dig coal against the long struggling and valiant miners of Colorado. And lest we forget, many of the mines of the mentioned states belong to saintly John D.

It is the sacred contract that binds the Pennsylvania coal diggers to dig coal for five cents less than that asked by the miners of Ohio, the holy document that causes union miners in all surrounding states of Ohio to dig coal and union railroad workers to transport this union coal into Ohio. The coal miners are the givers of fuel to industry yet one part of the army is fighting and the biggest part of it continuing to obey the "laws of the union" by virtually acting as traitors. The contracts expired in the "competitive fields" at the same time this year—but Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania have gone back to work and Ohio is left to fight alone.

Therefore, the agitation and the necessity of a general strike in all mines of the East in aid of the Ohio struggle and a general strike of all miners in the middle and far West in aid of the Colorado fellow workers. The mine workers are tied up with contracts to dig coal for a definite period of time—for stated prices—but the mine owners have signed no contract as to where the coal will be sent. The workers are confined and bound in their activity, but not the employers.

In Ohio the coal diggers have been on strike three months, but the "company men," pumpmen, etc., with union cards in their pockets are permitted to work. These men in fact are mine doctors, keeping the bosses' property in good condition, pumping water and foul air out of the mines. At the same time no company stores, no company butchers, no company doctors are sent by the companies to take care of the coal diggers' property, their life; the coal company's mules are fed by union hands, but the miners' kids can go hungry for all the coal barons care. There is no constitution, nor contract, to care for the miners' life and health during the "negotiations."

Hundreds, yes thousands of miners, are demanding that "company men" be called out on a strike and rather than be affected by your criticism I am proud and shall continue to be, that I have had the opportunity to add my voice to the cry of the coal diggers against such shameful conduct on the part of the "company men." You make an effort to show the duties of the "officers" and the "minority." It is the old conservative cry—but you must know the majority has only made such progress as the minority spurred it to make, always by violating the rules, precedents and constitutions of a dead past.

We repeat with you that there is no short cut to economic freedom, but if we undertake the march, and on the road we feast at Civic Federation banquets and join in the drills of the Militia of Christ, as your A. F. of L. officers have been doing, then we are not only on a short road, but on a spur track that leads back to slavery.

If we sign truces for years that only disarm the army of labor, then, indeed there is not alone no short road to freedom, but no hope of victory of all. Your reference to the fact that "the union men of America drag men like Ettor and Haywood from behind prison bars and even from the very gallows," is kindly received. If I felt it necessary, I would show just what place your official bodies took at the rampts in my struggle for freedom, but I do not think it necessary. Let me say, however, that whatever funds were given to my myself and comrades were the funds of union men, donated in most cases against the opposition of "intelligent officers." I am thankful and appreciate all the workers did in that memorable instance. Every one knew my principles then as they do now. I assure you that had I thought that the contributors felt or would feel as you do now I would have spurned your dirty dollars and preferred death on the electric chair, true to the last to the principles of the social war than to have bartered or compromised with the enemy and to join you, associates of Sam Gompers of Civic Federation banquets, giving the song and praise of the enemy's press. Since coming out of jail I have traveled this country from end to end and I have yet to find the rank and file unionist that gave, with heart in hand, funds for my freedom, to reproach me for continuing in the same efforts of labor re-organization as before I went to jail—that noble work waited for you, who are always willing to claim the efforts and devotion of the rank and file of labor as your own.

Your invitation for me to go to the Southern fields to do missionary and organizing work, to show my sincerity, is on a par with the invitation of a preacher to Wendell Phillips to go into the South to save the slaves and is entitled to the same reply, but for all you know our men are in the South, not only in the coal industry, but also in others, even agitating and organizing for revolt. Your suggestion to the miners that they should say to the I. W. W. "that the only reason why you have not more money in your treasury is that you have paid it to them in their strikes," is, indeed, a joke, for if all of the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars received in Lawrence for the strike and subsequently for the Salem cases had come from the Ohio miners' fund and not collected by and from all men and women of labor of the world, yet it would only mean three dollars each to fifty thousand coal miners who now are not only being scabbed on by the diggers of West Virginia but by the union card men of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois.

But as much agitation and feeling as there may be among the miners of this district over the failure of strike benefits, the I. W. W. is no party to it, for it appreciates fully that the United Mine Workers of America, have not failed in that connection. We appreciate the vast sums of money required in Colorado and other places, but we do insist that withdrawing the pumpmen of the Ohio mines from the start would have settled the strike in such quick time as not to require very much relief funds. A strike of the miners in the states bordering on Colorado would have made John D. sign up and end the loss of life of our men, women and children would have been avoided. A general strike of the coal mines in which the four hundred thousand union miners are employed as a sign of solidarity for the Colorado and Ohio miners would in short time stop the wheels of industry, the very menace of carrying it out would make capitalist mine barons come to terms.

This has and will continue to be my "disruptive work among the miners"; so far it has met with the enthusiastic approval of thousands of slaves of the pit as the monster demonstrations at Bellaire and other points attest. Your body may sit back and continue to pass resolutions and offer advice to the miners, but I shall continue to agitate for a general strike and carry on my part of the resolution, cheered by ten thousand voices, slaves of the lamp and pick, gathered Saturday, June 29, in Bellaire.

Let the criticism come from what source it may, and the cost not small.

Sincerely,
JOSEPH J. ETTOR.

A WORD ABOUT JEWISH PAPER

Boston, Mass., July 5.

Having carefully considered the proposition of Local New York as to a convention, it seems to us a thing quite impossible. The fact is that the locals interested are so distant from each other that they would find it quite impossible to send delegates. Indeed the finances of all locals are at present so low that even the nearest would find it impossible to send delegates. As to a convention where all but one or two locals will be represented by letters, that, of course, is out of consideration.

Noting that New York local seems particularly interested in the question of where and when the paper shall be published, we would bring to their attention the fact that Boston local voted some time ago that this should be left to a referendum vote among the locals interested. We also voted that the paper shall not be published until sufficient funds have been secured to assure at least four issues.

The N. I. U. of T. W., at its recent convention in Lawrence, Mass., has voted its support to the project of a Jewish I. W. W. paper. Arrangements were also made that all money for the paper shall be sent to the National Secretary of the N. I. U. of T. W. We believe all locals will agree that this is the best and securest plan, as convention now seems to be almost an unnecessary thing.

The pressing work at present is to build up the locals and get funds for the paper. We urge all individuals, as well as locals, to communicate with us. We can furnish you with the addresses of locals and individual fellow workers, with whom we now stand in communication, thus making it possible for all of us to get to know each other.

Hoping the work will go on rapidly and successfully.

JEWISH I. W. W. PROPAGANDA LEAGUE OF BOSTON,
Albert Udin, Sec.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Foreign Out Of Works To Be Deported. Farmers Offer Starvation Wages

(Ottowa, Can. Journal, July 6.)

The office of Mr. D. A. Martin, the Bank street employment agent, was the scene of great activity this morning, when the street outside was thronged with members of Ottowa's unemployed, to whom the word had been passed that there were men wanted to go to the shanties.

Onlookers who had hitherto entertained any doubts as to whether or not the men wanted to work were convinced that the men are really in earnest in their efforts to secure work, as they witnessed the crowd surging frantically towards the door of the office, each one anxious to be given a job.

"We had an order for one hundred men, and if we had needed 300 we could have hired them all before 9 o'clock this morning," said Mr. D. A. Martin. "Most of these men are experienced in the bush, and they are all excellent workers. Some of them are as good as any lumberjack in Canada."

The wages the men will receive will be from $26 to $30 per month, and a great many of them are familiar with the Lake Temiskaming country, where they are being shipped.

About 200 men were congregated in front of the city hall this morning awaiting the arrival of Mr. John Keane in order that they may be certified as being public charges with no means of support, and when they are thus certified by Mr. Keane their case will be dealt with by the immigration department, and the men, numbering about 100, will be deported.

Several farmers approached the interpreter, Chopowik, at the city hall this morning for the purpose of hiring a few farm hands, and that the fact that the men are in straitened circumstances has been well advertised was clearly shown when the farmers asked the men to work for them for $10 to $15 per month.

"That is what I call starvation wages," said Chopowik. "If they do not want to come at that price they need not do so," replied one of the farmers. "I heard that there was a lot of cheap labor in Ottawa and I came here to get some of the men. I can get men to work for me who live in the vicinity of my own home, but they want $25 or $30 a month, and I would rather get some of these men at less wages."

Several of the men hired with the farmers rather than starve, though it is doubtful if they would have done so if they had heard the tale of woe of one of their countrymen who joined the group shortly after they left. This man stated that he had been working for a farmer near South March for the past month, and while ploughing on Saturday the plough he was operating happened to strike a stone, breaking the "coulter". The farmer had discharged him immediately, and had refused to give him one cent of wages, saying that he would take the amount of wages due the man in payment for the broken plough.

"I would like to get a man and wife to work for me," said another man who drove up to the City Hall this morning. When asked what he was prepared to pay he stated that he would not expect to pay any wages, as he could allow them a house to live in and would supply them with food, and he appeared somewhat surprised when told that there were no men who were ready to work for nothing. "Better to starve like men than to work for nothing like slaves," said Chopowik.

Two of the foreigners who have been working for the corporation were laid off this morning and were given their time cheques. They are absolutely without funds, and notwithstanding this they state they will be forced to wait until Friday to draw their money.

The "bread line" was again in evidence this morning, and about one hundred loaves of bread were distributed by the charity officer.

Over 150 men were laid off by the public works department, and, as many of these were foreigners they joined their countrymen at the City Hall and as a consequence the crowd assembled today assumed larger proportions than on any previous day.

ANOTHER CASE LIKE BREEN'S

(Pittsburg Press, July 3)

Robert Miller, the Wilkinsburg contractor who appeared as the hero in the wrecking conspiracy of the home of President E. M. Herr, of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., in Edgewood, today confessed it is alleged, that he had faked the entire "plot," had purchased the dynamite, made the bomb and to make the story "sound good," had shot himself.

The four sticks of dynamite and a fuse were found on the lawn of the Herr residence Tuesday night shortly after 12 o'clock.

This morning Miller took Capt. L. G. Adams, of the State Constabulary, over the ground he traveled on Tuesday night, recovered the fifth stick of dynamite, which he had secreted near the Edgewood school, after making a bomb of four of the sticks. The revolver with which Miller shot himself was also found on the Herr property where Miller had thrown it.

After the first attempted dynamiting was discovered, Miller said he battled with the would-be dynamiter, and that he had been shot. He described his assailant and said he appeared to be a Greek. To bear this out a piece of Greek newspaper had been placed near the bomb. When the state police ran down this clue, and learned where the dynamite had been purchased, they questioned Miller closely. He is said to have admitted to Capt. Adams that he had purchased the dynamite, made the bomb and shot himself.

MILLER BEING HELD

Chief Deputy Clarence Moore, in charge of the deputy sheriffs in the strike zone, made an information against Miller before a Wilkinsburg justice of the peace, charging him with transporting dynamite. Miller is now being held in the plant of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., in East Pittsburg by the constabulary.

In giving the alarm Miller said that he was passing the Herr residence about midnight Tuesday night when he saw a man hiding behind the hedge and investigated. When he entered the grounds he said the man ordered him to throw up his hands, but that instead of doing so Miller had tried to grapple with the lurking man. He said the man then shot at him three times, one bullet passing through his left hand, another going through his hat and another grazing the knuckles of his right hand.

The Westinghouse strikers today were angry at the story of the dynamite, and were confident no one even remotely connected with them had anything to do with the alleged plot.

Two borough policemen, along with a number of private detectives, are guarding the Herr residence today. The private detectives are secreted about the place and are never at any time visible to pedestrians, but it is said they are on duty both day and night. The most elaborate preparations have been made by the officers for the reception of any person who might make an attempt to blow up the home, or do harm to Mr. Herr.

All mail for secretaries and members of Seattle locals should be addressed to Box 85, Nippon Station.

Industrial Union Literature

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A new edition of "The I. W. W. Its History, Structure and Methods," is now ready. This edition has been printed in a larger, clearer type, which makes it much better appearing and more easily read. Same price as former editions.

Membership card of Joe Keenan, No. 164745, has been found. The fellow worker can get same by writing to Arthur Boose, Sec'y Local 571, Box 1562, Great Falls, Mont.

Local 16, Detroit, has moved to a new hall in Room 31, Hilladore Bldg., corner of Monroe and Library (entrance 12 Library Ave.). All foot loose rebels welcome.

I. W. W. PAMPHLET IN SWEDISH

The Scandinavian Branch of Local No. 322 has printed a pamphlet called "Loneslavens 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,
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Interesting Developments In Hop Pickers' Affair

Durst Sued For $100,000 By Mrs. Manwell. Burns' Men Trying To Collect From County

Headquarters, Hop Pickers' Defense Committee,
Box 1087, Sacramento, Calif., June 29, 1914.

News centering around the hop pickers' strike for the freedom of Ford and Suhr crowds the capitalist papers. Ellen Manwell, widow of Ed. Manwell, the district attorney who was shot on the bloody field of Wheatland, is suing the Dursts for $100,000 damages for the death of her husband, whom she claims was lured to the fatal spot by the Dursts. Burns detectives are suing in the Marysville courts for their blood money, and the werewolf of the law, W. H. Carlin, who convicted Ford and Suhr, is doing his ablest to keep the bloodhounds from their rewards. Hop yard owners are also daily telling the world how easily they will pick their hops.

While all these things are preparing, news was brought to the prisoners in the Marysville jail by the secretary of this committee, that Durst Brothers were installing an expensive water system for their camp at Wheatland. Dick Ford burst out:

"Well, that is some payment for the long months we have spent in this stinking jail. We did something anyway for our fellow workers and the coming months until we are released will not be so hard."

That is the spirit of the men.

Taking up these news items it is found that for months back negotiations have been going on between Durst Brothers and the widow of Ed. Manwell, concerning damages on account of Manwell's death. Shortly after the trial of Ford and Suhr it became public that Durst had offered to meet the demands of the Manwell family by paying Mrs. Manwell fifty dollars per month for life, which would be government interest on about $50,000. Mrs. Manwell is represented by a lawyer relative of hers named F. H. Dam, of San Francisco. She was advised to accept nothing but a cash settlement, as there was a legal joker in Durst's offer that would bind him out of all payment at the end of the first year. Therefore, Mrs. Manwell is now bringing suit for $100,000 against the Durst brothers, on the ground that Durst lured Manwell to his death and that his death did not occur in the line of his duty as district attorney of Marysville. In other words, that Ed. Manwell had no business with a possee of armed and drunken deputies, who invaded a peaceful meeting of workers, fired shots, precipitated a riot and the death of four men, and the wounding of more than twenty, some of whom have since died. As a matter of fact the story telephoned to Marysville, was that the workers had driven Ralph Durst off his land. Curiously enough this telephone has been traced to Ralph Durst's private residence and the message went out from his own home telephone. Durst during this time had been going freely over his ranch, and had never had trouble with his workers except when he attempted to have his private gunman arrest Dick Ford without a warrant. Even then the only resistance was to demand a warrant before a man was taken into custody. Through this suit the whole sordid story of the Wheatland tragedy should become public.

Yuba county has also refused to pay the Burns men who hounded and tortured men to secure evidence for the conviction of Ford and Suhr. Pending also is the bill for the keep of Philip Leonard's three burros and dog. Leonard was held about ninety days without any charge against him and thrifty Yuba county now refuses to pay Liveryman Ostrand for keeping his stock at the order of the Marysville authorities. These refusals are not that Marysville and Yuba county does not recognize the worthy services of the Burns men in torturing Hermann Suhr into temporary insanity, in causing the death of Nels Nelson in the Yuba county jail, in beating Alfred Nelson almost to death in Martinez, and all their horrible actions. Seven of them, after keeping Suhr awake for two weeks stood watch and ward over Suhr for months, working on the man in three daily shifts in the Sutter county jail as was proven at the Marysville trial by the testimony of the undersheriff of that jail. Yuba county just wants to beat these bloodhounds out of their reward, just plain scissorbill cheating is the game. Carlin demurred to the first suit against the supervisors and now another suit is filed against the county of Yuba. Young Ray Manwell, son of the dead district attorney, is conducting the case for the Burns gunmen, or the Mundell Agency or whatever they call themselves.

To show what the real scissorbill sentiment against all the hop pickers is, comes the case of Edward Malouf. Malouf was arrested on the field of Wheatland. He had acted as the Syrian interpreter. He was held in jail from August 4, 1913, until the middle of February, 1914, then released without a cent of recompense. He will be remembered as the member of the Knights of Pythias involved. Malouf returned to his home in Oakland, Cal. He got a job in a shoe factory. He worked there until last week, taking no part in labor struggles or movements. He was suddenly called from his work and told to report to the office. He got his time. Asking if there was anything the matter wtih his work the reply was no. He was told he was just fired, and that was all. Some Fink had spotted him at work, reported him to the management and the boy was fired.

Hop owners now claim that there is a backward season on the Durst and Horst ranches at Wheatland, so that picking there will not begin until August 25. The picking will start the first week in August as usual. All workers are to get on the job. Horst Brothers claim that they will have no bother as they use picking machines. Horst Brothers will learn that the I. W. W. just love machinery and can not be kept from working around it. You must get on the job to strike. Keep that in mind. Send all funds to Don. D. Scott, Box 1087, Sacramento, Calif.

A Newspaper-Making Wonder

Pressmen Are Up Against A New Labor-Displacing Invention, With A Speed of 60,000 24-Page Papers An Hour

The newspaper publishers of the country are much interested in a newly-invented press, known as the Wood press, after its inventor. This press was recently demonstrated in Brooklyn, N. Y., before a number of their leading members. It prints 24 pages at the rate of 60,000 an hour. This amazing speed is due to the revolutionary methods employed in handling the rolls and taking the forms. The press is built in tiers and stands about 19 feet high. It is displacing other presses and will affect the pressmen as did the Mergenthaler linotypes, when first introduced. One of its strong features is the need of few attendants.

The New York Herald is the first to install the new newspaper-making wonder. For this purpose it is taking out two Hoe sextuple presses with a capacity of 24,000 24 page papers per hour, in order to make room for it. The New York World, it is claimed, will tear out $700,000 worth of presses to make room for Wood presses, which will make up the loss thus incurred, through the saving in labor and other items, within a comparatively brief time.

In a recent issue of the New York Herald, the Wood press is described as follows:

FOUR REVOLUTIONARY FEATURES

"The Herald's new newspaper is making machine, of which Mr. Wood is the inventor, differs from all present day presses in many revolutionary features. Four are particularly noteworthy.

"First is the manner of carrying the paper from the spools, or rolls, to the printing cylinders and thence to the folding machines. In present day presses the paper has heavy and hard work to do, being drawn into the machine by the printing cylinders, which carry the stereotype plates. This method of feeding the paper causes frequent breaks and has prevented the attainment of any but low speeds. In other respects also, in the present day presses, the paper is expected to act as driving belt, furnishing power to some of the minor parts of the machine. In this new machine the paper is treated as a passenger, as Mr. Wood puts it. Its ease and comfort are considered at every point, and nowhere does it have more to do than to carry its own weight from point to point and accept the impress of the type as it goes through the printing cylinders.

"As the spools of paper, or rolls, differ as much as individuals, it is necessary in a machine of this kind to treat each paper roll as an individual. This requires in the present press constant adjustment of mechanism by attendants, and subjects the machine to frequent stoppages through the breaking of the paper of a roll which has not been treated exactly right. The new machine is constructed in such a way that it automatically adjusts itself to the peculiarities of the various paper rolls, and thus paper breakages are avoided and little attention need be given to the control.

PAPER STRAIN AVOIDED

"From this paper accommodating mechanism, where the peculiarities of each particular web roll are made harmless, the paper is escorted to the printing mechanism, through which it is passed without strain. Thence it is conducted through another mechanism to a point at which it meets the several other streams of paper, upon which other printing mechanisms in the machine have been simultaneously working. All streams of paper here meet and are brought together in a single stream, made up of as many thicknesses of pages as the newspaper to be printed has leaves. This combined stream then passes into the mechanism in which it is folded and cut and delivered at the rate of one thousand completely folded Heralds a minute.

"The advantages of this method of paper handling are numerous. They have not only enabled the machine to attain a speed two and a half times as great as that of present day presses, which is obviously of enormous advantage to the newspaper publisher, but will greatly lessen the loss of time and the waste of paper due to paper breaks, which are at present constant incidents of the press room.

WILL HANDLE LIGHTER STOCK

"This new method of handling papers will enable a publisher to use less expensive paper and a lighter weight of sheet. A lighter weight paper will enable a publisher to increase the number of his pages without a substantial increase in the weight of his product. It should not only reduce paper costs, but also the difficulties of distribution. Newsboys find trouble in handling bulky products and anything that lessens the weight and the bulk of each paper will increase the newsboys' earning power with that particular paper.

"Mr. Wood has discovered a new method of supplying ink to the printing machine which has done away at a stroke with the greatest handicap of the present day newspaper press in the printing of illustrations and clear type matter. For over half a century practically no substantial contribution to the knowledge of inking has been made until developed in this press.

INKING GIVES MAGAZINE EFFECT

"This invention enables the machine not only to print with extreme delicacy and strength of color at heretofore unheard of speeds, but enables the production of a uniformly handsome product, which strongly resembles a magazine. This point of inking Mr. Wood says he has considered of the utmost importance, as he believes that the newspaper is rapidly becoming a daily magazine, and that its readers and advertisers have begun to demand first class illustrations and easily readable type.

"While it may seem difficult enough to control sheets of thin paper at the speed at which Mr. Wood's machine runs—the sheets of the Herald are but three one-thousandths of an inch in thickness—and to print high class illustrations and type matter, to the layman who watches his machine at work it seems still more difficult to fold the sheets neatly cut them up to the proper size and deliver them ready for the street in packages of fifty.

"The machine comprises materials which have been found in many countries, as well as engineering features of English, Scotch, German and French origin.

IS BUILT IN TIERS

"Simplicity and strength are the dominant features of the Herald's new machine. Standing about nineteen feet high, it resembles a section of the engine room of a modern battle ship. It is constructed in tiers and a person with an eye for beautiful and well balanced machinery is impressed at once by the solidity and weight of the supporting frames. The main vertical section which acts as the bed for the printing cylinders, is twenty inches wide by eight inches thick. The other vertical supports, where not quite so much rigidity is demanded, are uniformly eight inches wide by three inches thick, far heavier than the press frames of today.

"Mr. Wood maintains that his machine can be started and stopped more quickly than any other machine without doing any damage. The usual type of cast-iron geared press cannot be stopped quickly because of the danger of tearing its gears to pieces.

"Illustrating this, Mr. Wood stepped from his machine while it was working at full speed and with his hand broke one of the streams of paper. At the same instant the power was thrown off, heavy air brakes were applied throughout to moving parts and the press came to a standstill within three revolutions, without jar or apparent strain. At the time there was standing on its end, upon one of its frames, a lead pencil, and the stoppage of the machine produced so little jar that this pencil did not topple over.

QUICK STOPS PREVENTS "CHOKES"

"This incident illustrated another advantage not possessed by present day machines—its ability to come to rest instantly in case a stream of paper breaks. Heretofore when such a break occurs the press must be brought to rest slowly, so that its gears shall not be stripped of their teeth. But this tardiness enables the broken paper to wind itself up in the inking machanism and about the printing cylinders, frequently doing them damage. Such an incident is called a 'choke,' and it often requires from fifteen minutes to half an hour to clear a press of a 'choke' and get it going again. Obviously, when all haste is being made to put the latest news on the street or on the trains at a given minute such a mishap is liable to be a source of misfortune to the newspaper. In the case of this new Herald machine these foulings with paper, when they occur, will cause no damage and be of but momentary duration.

"Mr. Wood's machine operates with astonishing smoothness and quiet, and has none of the rattle and clatter of the printing machines which now make the newspaper pressroom sound like a freight train passing through a tunnel. It is constructed in four tiers—a press to a tier—and all the tiers are exactly alike. The paper is all fed in at the same side, follows along at the various levels in parallel streams and emerges into the folder at the same point. All four tiers may be used in printing a paper of thirty-two pages, at a speed of sixty thousand an hour, or the various levels may be used for printing four different papers, two papers, all emerging from different folders—of which there are four—each at a speed of sixty thousand an hour, or from all four folders at the rate of 240,000 an hour. The various parts are arranged so conveniently that a pressman may walk into the press at almost any point and reach its mechanism comfortably with both hands."

Wood says, in the same Herald article:

"To produce the best mechanical results I went abroad and studied engineering practices in Germany, France, Scotland and England. The printing presses of the present day are built just as they were in the early eighties and represent the engineering practice of that period. They are of cast-iron, with cast-iron gears, and so frail in respects that if they are stopped suddenly—in two or three seconds—the gears are destroyed. In my machine all of the gearing is made of steel, the best that can be obtained abroad and here. The Germans have developed a remarkable new form of gearing, called the helical gear. It is different from the old style of straight gear in that the teeth are on an oblique bias. This insures continual meshing. It is impossible for the gears to be out of mesh for a fraction of their motion, as in the straight gear, with the result that there is a wonderful smoothness of running. I could not get the helical gears here, could not get them made here, nor could I get the machines for cutting them here. All American engineers advised against them. I imported my own gear cutting machines and by the use of these gears am enabled to obtain a strength, smoothness of running and safety that are not possible without them.

MAXIMUM OF 24,000 AN HOUR

"The present day presses are limited to a maximum speed of about 24,000 thirty-two paged papers an hour because of their manner of handling paper, their methods of inking and of folding. My machine runs at the rate of 60,000 Heralds of eighteen to thirty-two pages an hour, 120,000 Heralds of ten to sixteen pages, or 240,000 Heralds of eight pages an hour. This is at the rate of from 1,000 to 4,000 a minute; also it is proof against breakdown. I have run it for a year and a half, subjecting it to every kind of mechanical abuse I could think of.

"In detail my chief departures are in the methods of inking, conducting the paper and folding. When it is running at a speed of 60,000 an hour it can produce a higher quality of work than the present machines, no matter how slowly they are run. The daily paper is becoming a daily magazine, and this is the first press ever built with this idea in view. The illustrations and the letterpress will be far handsomer than in the present presses; all the blacks will be more brilliant and intense and the white of the paper will be preserved in their purity without being smudged. So one machine of this type not only produces as much work as is now turned out by two or three of the fastest machines of today, but of a vastly higher quality.

NEARLY FORTY INVENTIONS USED

"In order to accomplish all the things necessary to get this volume of product and quality it has required the making of just under forty inventions. The machine is easier and simpler of its handling and is largely self-regulating. It does not require constant adjustment. It is so easy on the paper that I have cut large holes in the web rolls and reduced them to such a condition that they could not be run on any other machine, even at a lower speed, but I have been enabled to operate it at the full speed of 1,000 a minute. This makes it possible to run a less expensive quality of paper, and thinner paper, which is a very important matter. As an illustration, a certain leading publisher has been running a thirty-page paper. He would run a large one daily, but the newsboys cannot handle it, cannot carry it. Therefore it would be of immense value to him to be able to use lighter weight paper.

"There are other practical advantages. The space in the pressrooms can be utilized better. As the press will do nearly three times the work of the ordinary press, the space in the pressroom will produce far more to the cubic foot. This is very important consideration, because all the newspapers are in the most valuable sections of their cities, where the property is the most expensive. And many of the newspapers will avoid the necessity of new buildings. One paper in a nearby city had drawn tentative plans for a large addition to its pressroom before my machine was announced. I demonstrated that it would do nearly three times what their presses were doing, with the result that they will be saved the necessity of erecting another building. This is but one of many similar cases."

Discussing the Wood press with a well-known pressman the other day, the latter said:

"Three Wood presses will do the work of nine of the most perfected up-to-date octuple presses. Each of these octuple has a crew of 12 men to run it. If we allow the same number of men to each of the three Wood presses, we thus have twelve time six, or seventy-two men displaced. This, too, considering the fact that the Wood press is said to require fewer attendants than do the other presses mentioned. In fact, the labor displacement, as well as the press displacement, will be larger; the latter on account of the former, more particularly. I have been creditably informed that the New York World is going to tear out $700,000 worth of presses to make room for the Wood presses, convinced that the saving in labor and other items will make up the loss thus incurred within two years' time. Other big papers will have to follow suit.

"The question arises, what can the pressmen do against this threatened displacement? The latter will certainly add to the unemployed and affect the wage scale. Already have the pressmen suffered severe reverses in five of the leading cities, at the hands of the Newspaper Publishers' Association. This has given many of them a greater desire for an interest in industrial unionism. It seems to me that the introduction of the Wood press will lend renewed interest in industrial unionism. One thing is evident that the pressman's union cannot hold its own unaided against this new mechanical wonder. It must have the assistance of all the other crafts in the industry, if it would adjust itself to the new conditions without any serious setback to itself and its members. This is the view I have expressed to many newspaper workers, most of whom have heartily endorsed it."

From all of which it would appear as if the highly-paid newspaper pressman, with his 25 per, is up against it in a new form and will have to seek his salvation in new ways accordingly.

J. E.

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