EXCHANGE
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
476 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY N.Y.

EDUCATION EMANCIPATION ORGANIZATION

SOLIDARITY

VOLUME SIX WHOLE No. 281 CLEVELAND, OHIO, SATURDAY MAY 29, 1915. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEAR

CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM

A Review of the Labor Situation That Should Stir Every I. W. W. to Action.

A fellow worker writes from an eastern city:

"The war seems to have knocked the tar out of everything. Even the labor movement seems to be temporarily shot to pieces. The only question people seem to be interested in is the war, present and prospective.".

Many more workingmen and women can be heard talking in a similar strain. Too many of them seek to justify their own lack of activity by apparently bad conditions. Happily, the fellow worker quoted above, is not of this type, for he sticks to the task of agitation and organization, war or no war.

And there is every reason why he should. For the war shows no signs of relegating the class struggle to the rear. On the contrary, even in England, where the war rages more pronouncedly than here, the class struggle raises its head, to confound the plans of the military dictators, and to press the demands of the workers for more pay and greater social recognition to the fore. The miners, in their demands for a war bonus, the London tramway workers, the Woolwich arsenal carpenters, the munition workers, and the steel and iron workers in their demands for more wages, in which the transport workers, both on rail and boat, have also successfully joined, show that even where war flourishes, the class struggle will not down; in fact, goes on more virulently, despite it. No wonder King George visits the workers. No wonder the English government leaders are elevating a trade unionist to a high official position. There's a reason.

Just to indicate how the class struggle rages in England, despite war, read what the London correspondent of "The Iron Age" writes to his paper:

"Steel and iron wages are rising almost every day, but there is no satisfying the workers, and the entire industrial situation is steadily becoming one of the utmost gravity. Within the last day or two the government's committee of production has refused the Cumberland and North Lancashire blast furnacemen's claim for a war bonus in addition to the 22¾ per cent increase to which they recently became entitled under the sliding scale which is in operation in the hematite iron producing districts. The committee states that since last July the men have received advances aggregating 28½ per cent."

Regarding these wage increases, Solidarity's Wall Street correspondent, "John D." writes:

"Wall Street" is busily damning the English attitude toward the workers."

Why? Possibly "our" capitalists fear the example here shown, and similar pressure on the part of domestic labor looking toward more wages and greater social standing. What is more, there is every reason to believe that conditions will tend to make it possible for labor to exert such pressure, in the not very remote future. European and South American dependence on this country for war munitions and finances, is gradually changing the labor situation here. As we write this, we have before us news items reflecting these facts; the big orders to the Bethlehem Steel Co., the American Locomotive Co., the Baldwin Locomotive Co., etc.; the New York conferences with the South American financial and commercial representatives, etc. Couple with these, the big exports of foodstuffs and metals, especially copper, and there can be no doubt that labor is in greater demand now than it was during the past winter. And the prospects are that employment will be still more the rule in the future than it is now.

Especially is the demand for labor likely to grow with the entrance of Italy into the war. Already has the war shut off the supply of cheap Hungarian and Slav labor. The prospects are that Italian cheap labor will also be shut and drained off, especially when the reservists depart for "their" fatherland. The New York World discusses the unusual situation in these words:

"A LABOR SHORTAGE

"As a result of Italy's entrance into the war, a transformation in the labor market as swift as that in foreign exchange seems impending.

"The outbreak of war found the United States a debtor to Europe in immense sums, with the machinery of exchange in disorder and the stock markets of the world closed. A few months later the situation was almost magically altered, and the New World has a huge credit balance in the Old.

"Last winter unemployment was a common complaint in every industrial community. Idle men were a sad spectacle in all our large towns.

"Now another sudden change is predicted; there is talk of 'a labor shortage' if Italian reservists are called home. Business is increasing, factories are going on full time, railroads are ordering equipment and making improvements, the high prices of farm produce have accelerated sales of textiles and farm machinery. Only a sudden call from Europe for the Italian reservists is needed to set employers bidding for the services of employees, instead of the reverse.

"Of the two conditions, this is the one we should all rather see prevail."

Herein may be found domestic labor's golden opportunity to raise wages, improve conditions, and advance.

We need not wait for the future, however; for the class struggle to break here. The indications at this writing are that greater New York will soon be in the midst of another big garment conflict. The protocol between the cloak makers' associations and unions has been terminated and a strike seems impending. A gang leader, acting obviously for the bosses, is causing the arrest of union leaders in other needle industries; so that, taking it all in all, it looks as if the class struggle will break out once more in the metropolis; and that with a virulence heretofore unknown. Other struggles between capitalist and laborer are either on or impending. Even the European war cloud may have a silver lining for domestic labor; there is no cause for discouragement. The war may be, superficially, making the class struggle impossible; but really it is laying the grounds that make it inevitable and suc-

(Continued On Page Four Cols. 1 and 2)

SOME I. W. W. EXPERIENCES IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

Authorities Plot to Drive Out Organization From That Section of California. An Appeal for Assistance.

(Special to Solidarity)

Brawley, Calif.

In the latter part of February the constable of Brawley township was killed. On the following forenoon a posse came to the I. W. W. headquarters and arrested every man who was there at the time, some 17 in number, took them to jail and brought them before the city recorder. They were charged with no crime, but nevertheless were given the alternative of taking 60 days on the chain gang or leaving town; all except four left town, but returned, some of them before the posse that escorted them out, the other four remaining in jail two days when they were released.

A week or so later they arrested another member, Smith by name, and gave him a sentence of 30 days on the chain gang. The next morning they took him out to work, but he refused; the marshal then chained him to a log and beat him, later taking back to the jail and chaining him to a cell with his hands above his head, and putting him on a diet of bread and water.

Right after this occurred, a member found out that the detectives who were working (pardon the term), on the murder case, were going to try to fasten the murder on some member of the I. W. W., it made no difference whom, just so he was a member of the organization.

Knowing the financial condition of most of the members owing to the industrial depression, the members of this local decided to send a call to some of the locals in this state for men, thinking that by concentrating those who were out of work and making a display of our strength at this point, we could avoid a legal fight and its consequent expenses.

The day the telegrams and letters were sent out, a stool pigeon was beaten up, this same stool had been at the hall the day before and told some of the members to start something in behalf of Smith, thinking no doubt that we would try to fill their filthy jail. But to their surprise we did start something. Casey, a jeweler, and a former organizer for the Socialist Party, had Miles, the marshal arrested on a charge of inhuman treatment of a minor, the minor being Smith, thus forcing the district attorney of this county to prosecute Miles.

The night following the beating of the stool pigeon, the writer was arrested, at 12:15 a. m., by Miles, with the assistance of seven detectives, taken to jail and given the third degree for three hours, being questioned about the beating of the stool and murder of the constable, then put in solitary confinement for a day and released the next morning. Upon being released the marshal told the writer that the detective, Marston, of Los Angeles, who had me arrested, had left town, but I found out later that he had been arrested on a felony charge.

The morning after the writer was arrested they arrested another fellow worker, charging him in conjunction with another member who had been previously arrested, with felonious assault. At their hearing their trial was set for a week later. When the trial came up the stool had left town and the witnesses for the state could not be found. Then the trial was again put off for a week. When the trial was due the second time,—neither the attorney for the prosecution or for the defense put in an appearance until 6 p. m., when the attorney for the defense came to the hall and told us if we would drop the charge against Miles, the district attorney would release Smith and drop the charge against the other two.

It may seem strange to the reader that we could force the powers that be to release members with just that one charge against Miles, but we had other evidence of a more serious nature against him, and enough witnesses to convict him, so the district attorney said. Owing to the circumstances that one of our members in question was facing trial on a charge for which if convicted he could receive a sentence of six months and he having a wife and three babies to support, we let the case drop; but the marshal was forced to resign two days later.

Three weeks ago a young member of this organization was framed up on and sentenced to 30 days without being given a jury trial when he asked for it; consequently he gave the judge his opinion on the courts in general, and was given

(Continued On Page Four)

PREACHERS DESCRIBE COLORADO MINE CONDITIONS

Show How The Rockefeller Coal Company Dominates Life of Slaves and Other Residents.

Washington, May, 19.

Militant ministers of the gospel familiar with conditions in Colorado and Wyoming, where the properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company are located, starred at today's session of the Commission on Industrial Relations, with the result that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who has been here waiting two days to go on the stand, will not get to testify before noon tomorrow. The Rev. Daniel S. McCorkle, in charge of a Presbyterian mission at Sunrise, Wyo., had not concluded his statement when the commission adjourned this evening.

Dr. Eugene S. Gaddis, of the Methodist Episcopal church, formerly a camp minister in the Trinidad, Col., district and later superintendent of the sociological work of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, told the commission of conditions that would make him a "fighting parson,". He said he did not blame the Colorado miners for resorting to violence.

"I would not punish the strikers who resorted to violence," he said. "If I had the says so they would go out free. I have never known of conditions more despicable, more damnable than they had to meet. It's an oligarchy that is controlling everything in Colorado and justice under present conditions there is out of the question."

A MILLION SPENT IN STRIKE

At the conclusion of the fifteen months strike, Dr. Gaddis said, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had a surplus of about $4,000,000 after spending over a million in fighting the strikers, while hundreds of the miners and members of their families were actually suffering hunger and cold.

Dr. Gaddis charged the mine operators with compelling the miners to live in unsanitary places, mulcting them through the company stores, profiting indirectly through the saloon business, interfering with the management of the schools and playing politics "all along the line." Asked if the company through any of its subordinate officials endeavored to coerce the miners politically Dr. Gaddis replied:

"Well, I had an experience myself. Last fall I was told that if the Republicans did not carry the election somebody would be out of a job. I don't think there is any doubt but that that was intended to tell me where to head in."

Again the witness said that one of the officers of the mining company made the statement that "whenever God wants to chastise the American people he gives us a Democratic administration."

Dr. Gaddis was discharged as superintendent of the company's sociological work early in February because, he said, of the reports he was making on conditions in the mining camps.

"If investigating committees can be kept out of Colorado for six months," Dr. Gaddis said, "the shackles will be so riveted on the miners again that it will take the hellish fires of another strike to loosen them."

LOST STRIKE IS A VICTORY

However, the witness said that while the last strike had been lost, technically speaking, he felt that in reality a great victory had been won for labor, for the mine operators now had their ears to the ground and were careful not to do anything to arouse public opinion against them.

A WOMAN REBEL DIES

Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Harry Lloyd, a well-known speaker of the I. W. W. in the Northwest, and especially Seattle and vicinity, died about 6 p. m. Monday, May 17th, of ptomaine poisoning. The body was cremated and the funeral took place at 4 p. m. on the 19th, about 150 attending, at which the "Red Flag" and "Marseillaise" were sung. An impressive talk was given by James P. Thompson, whose feelings were so intense as to almost cause him to break down. Mrs. Lloyd was a rebel who realized the imperative necessity of carrying the propaganda to the women of the working class, and was looking forward with eagerness to the Flynn meetings. Fellow workers, our turn will also come, so it behooves us to get busy developing all the rebels possible to carry on the work, when ours is done.

THOMAS WHITEHEAD.

EMPLOYERS KNOCK OUT PROTOCOL

Protective Association Repudiates "Perpetual" Peace Terms, and Repetition of Battle by 50,000 is Feared.

(N. Y. World)

The protocol which went into effect in the cloakmaking industry in this city Sept. 2, 1910, and has become the model for industrial agreements all over the world was terminated by the employers. A notice to that effect was sent by Chairman Charles Heineman of the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association to Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and to Elmer Rosenberg, President of the Board of Directors of the Cloakmakers' Union.

The manufacturers charge the union with bad faith and with picketing and shop strikes, in violation of the protocol.

It was said last night that the employers are seeking an alliance with the United Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association. This, it was said, might cause a repetition of the strike of 1910, which preceded the protocol, in which 50,000 garment workers were involved seven weeks.

SAYS TREATY WAS PERMANENT

Morris Hillquit, counsel to the Cloakmakers' Union, said last night:

"The protocol was intended to operate as a perpetual treaty of peace between the manufacturers and workers in the cloakmaking industry. Under its provisions a joint board of sanitary control was appointed, composed of representatives of the manufacturers, the union and the public, and a method was provided for the adjustment of all disputes arising between employers and employees.

"The supreme instrument for the adjustment of disputes was a standing Board of Arbitration, of which Louis D. Brandeis was Chairman. The arrangement has worked smoothly five years and has been adopted by many other trades, principally in the tailoring industry in this city and elsewhere. It has received the warm commendation of the United States Department of Labor, which has described its working in several special bulletins.

"The Protective Association, which has now terminated the protocol, consists of about 240 of the largest manufacturers in this city, who employ about 10,000 workers. The union numbers more than 50,000 members.

ARBITRATION MEETING OFF

"It is not expected that the termination of the protocol will immediately affect the relations of employers and employees in the industry.

"A meeting of the Board of Arbitration was to be held in the rooms of the Bar Association, this city, on the 23rd of this month for the purpose among others of passing upon disputes. Whether or not the board will meet will largely depend upon the determination of its members."

The correspondence leading to the annulment of the protocol was begun May 17, when the employers wrote, charging that the union had questioned the right of the employer to select his staff, to hire and discharge freely on the basis of efficiency, and to discharge for insubordination.

The employers also charged that the strike of A. Schwartz & Co.'s employees was in violation of the protocol, as was also the picketing there.

The union denied all charges except as to the Schwartz strike, and asserted that it had not sanctioned that strike and would discipline the strikers. The union charged that the employers, in violation of the protocol, question the right of a discharged worker to complain against an unfair dismissal.

To this the employers responded yesterday, severing protocol relations.

TO SPEAK, OR NOT TO SPEAK?

Workers of Detroit:—

A bad winter for the workers has passed, and a summer with plenty of work at good wages is supposed to have come. That the work is plentiful there is no doubt (for those who are employed) but how about those for whom there are no jobs? As to wages, they are no better than last year; and if we take into consideration that the cost of living is getting higher, the purchasing power of our few dollars is really lower at this time.

True, we have since the adoption of Eastern time more daylight—to work in for the benefit of our employers—but where do we come in? We still have, with few exceptions, a ten hour workday in Detroit with pay corresponding to this low standard.

Fellow workers, what are you going to do about this? Be satisfied, contented, and depend upon the generosity (?) of your bosses to hand you something? To be sure, the bosses are always handing you something. Taylor systems and hurry up schemes of all kinds, as well as profit sharing systems that work so well that the company not only makes more profit out of your labor but is also able to give considerable rebate to its customers. While profit sharing workers get a little more money it is not equal to the amount of energy and life tissue spent by them.

We believe that in this 20th century the workers have progressed to that extent where meek submission is no longer their general attitude, and in accordance with this belief we propose to inaugurate among the workers of this city a movement for a universal eight hour workday with a corresponding increase in pay and generally improved working conditions, thus eliminating to a considerable extent overwork, premature breakdowns, depressing insecurity of employment, and make for a chance for a cleaner, healthier and more enjoyable life than is possible for us at present.

To accomplish this we must get together into One Big Union, and like the street car men of Detroit have demonstrated in the car strike, we must act with the understanding that an injury to one becomes the concern of all.

In order to make it possible for the great mass of Detroit's workers to organize themselves into a powerful union, we must be able to preach unionism on and off the job. In the past we have been denied the constitutional right to talk to our fellow workers in the open air. We put the question before you: Shall the I. W. W. talk unionism in the open air, at factory gates and at street meetings? Are you willing to listen and have us come to an understanding and mutual agreement of how to act in procuring more of the good things of life via the One Big Industrial Union route? We are willing to be on the job. Are you with us, or do you prefer to watch and wait in passive meekness for something to happen? We hope that most of you are men and men and not mummies. Let us know your decision.

The temporary headquarters of the I. W. W. are at 445 Rivard St.

SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
112 HAMILTON AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Under the Ownership and Supervision of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

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

SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$1.00	THREE MONTHS	.25
SIX MONTHS	.50	CANADIAN AND FOREIGN	1.50

BUNDLE ORDERS, PER COPY ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, AND MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS PAYABLE TO SOLIDARITY, OR THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU. AT ABOVE ADDRESS

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters—Room 307—164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL OFFICERS
W. D. Haywood, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.
Jos. J. Ettor, Gen. Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
F. H. Little, M. J. Welsh, A. C. Christ,
Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly

Why The I. W. W. Must Rule Mining Industry

Secretary William Green, of the United Mine Workers of America, has been quoted far and wide by capitalist papers the past few weeks, from a speech made by him at a conference of delegates of East Ohio miners in Wheeling on May 13. Green is reported as follows:

"If I had my way, no man who belongs to the I. W. W. could belong to the United Mine Workers of America. The I. W. W. must rule or we must rule them. The fight is on and you must take your place with one of the two organizations."

That is a very frank and clear-cut statement, which should be met by the I. W. W. in the same spirit. Solidarity herewith gives some reasons why the I. W. W. should and eventually must "rule" the mining industry of this country.

The I. W. W. insists first of all that the mining industry does not admit of craft organization. "All men working in and around a given mine" belong logically in one organization without craft divisions. For the most part, the U. M. W. A. even does not dispute this fact, and has organized accordingly. The industrial form of organization for the mining industry, is not disputed, locally. But the I. W. W. observes that while there is in the U. M. W. A. little temptation to divide a single mining group into separate craft organizations, that rule does not apply to larger groups, where it should be equally obvious. The U. M. W. A. achieves the very same division of forces, as does any other craft union, for example the building trades—only in a different form. It divides the miners according to districts, and keeps them from united action by district contracts, duly signed and sealed in conjunction with the mine owners. Sectional unionism here takes the place of craft unionism, with the identical result. No, the result is not always identical, either. While the craft union may and often does obtain advantages for itself through its contract system, the miners, through their district organization, in the long run have been steadily losing ground. Look at their desperate struggles in West Virginia, in Ohio, in Arkansas, in Illinois, in British Columbia, in Colorado. What about the million dollars spent in the last Illinois strike, for a five per cent increase in wages, after a five-months' strike? What about the defeats of the U. M. W. A. in British Columbia and Colorado? What about the Ohio struggle of more than a year of starvation and misery, with its "shady" settlement on the "run of mine" basis, but with new "rules" that make the "victory" doubtful? What about the struggles in West Virginia, and the recent attempt of the officials of District 29 to fasten on the miners of that district a contract all to the good for the operators? What about the innumerable defeats or protracted sectional struggles, with their evictions, tent colonies, Ludlow massacres, desperation and starvation—unnecessary almost without exception had real industrial solidarity prevailed? Are these not some reasons why the reign of the U. M. W. A. has been weighed and found wanting, and why the form of organization and the methods advocated by the I. W. W. should take its place?

The I. W. W. is opposed to divisions of the miners' forces by district contracts, as much as it is opposed to craft divisions in and around the mine. We realize that questions of wage scales, hours of labor, sanitary and safety provisions for mines, weighing of coal mined and other matters that vitally concern every miner, are not merely of local but of general concern. Some of them cannot be settled by a local movement alone; the only hope of securing satisfactory conditions in most instances lies in united action of all the miners of the nation, or in the assurance that a threat to use such action can be carried out. We have abundant proof of the futility of district strikes, while members of the same organization are working under contract in other districts supplying the coal market and strengthening the fighting arm of the coal mine owners. Colorado is a shining example, on more than one occasion; Ohio is another; West Virginia a third; Illinois a fourth; and all the others in turn. The futility of a "single district solidarity" has been amply demonstrated in the history of the United Mine Workers.

Another important point of difference between the two organizations consists in the very different methods of internal control. In the U. M. W. the power of control is vested in the officials, who carry on their negotiations with the mine owners, form agreements with the latter, and force their "bargains" upon the rank and file of miners in a given district or locality, even against the miners' will, as in District 29 of West Virginia, for example. Here even the attempt of the miners to depose their district officials has been thwarted by the Indianapolis headquarters. The opposition of the radical element in the Ohio district to the recent "settlement" brought about by the officials, occasioned the above outburst from Secretary Green. In the I. W. W., on the other hand, no time agreements are permitted; the initiative in calling strikes comes from the strikers themselves; negotiations are carried on by committees of strikers only, who have no power to settle the strike, but must refer their findings to the rank and file; the latter decide on terms of settlement, or on the continuing or calling off of strikes. In other words, democracy prevails in I. W. W. methods of conducting union affairs, against the autocracy and official chicanery of the U. M. W. A. Possibly this is what Green had in mind when he said: "The I. W. W. must rule or we must rule them." In other words, either the official autocracy must continue to rule the miners, or the latter must assert their own supremacy through the plan and methods suggested by the I. W. W. The difference is fundamental, and should be noted by every miner.

Finally, not to pile up the details to the point of tediousness, the I. W. W. must eventually "rule" the mining industry, because in conception it is a CLASS organization with a revolutionary program and ideal, applying to all other industries as well. The I. W. W. wants the mining, as well as all other industries to be owned and controlled by the working class; it wants the miners to organize to operate the industry for the benefit of all the people, and to receive their full social share of the wealth produced. It is this revolutionary ideal that is needed to put inspiration into the souls of the long-struggling and oft-defeated coal diggers. We want no more Ludlows, which are futile and unnecessary; we want no more district contracts, which bind the miners of one section to scab on those of another; we want no more "official bargaining" behind the backs of the rank and file. We want national and international—that is, COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL—solidarity of the workers in the coal mining and other industries. And to get these necessary and desirable things, the form of organization, the solidarity of action, the democratic methods, and the revolutionary ideals and tactics, advocated among the miners by the I. W. W., must prevail over the want of these things shown in the actions of the United Mine Workers. On with the fight!

The Power That Can Coerce Rockefeller

It is impossible for a social rebel, who holds in reserve for the moment his instinctive and reasoned hatred of big capitalists, not to admire the attitude of the junior Rockefeller towards representatives of the government who presume to call him to time for his misdeeds. For two days, including last Saturday, the younger John D. occupied the center of the stage at the hearings of the Industrial Relations' Commission in Washington. He met an antagonist worthy of his steel, in Chairman Walsh of the Commission, who, armed with numerous letters on the Colorado mining situation, which had passed between Rockefeller and his lieutenants of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., plied the younger oil magnate with innumerable questions pertaining thereto. All the skill of a clever and practiced lawyer was put into play by Walsh, but, so far as we can see from a hasty reading of the published testimony, all to no avail. Rockefeller would not commit himself; he acted as if he considered it an insult for a denizen of "his" country and a representative of what is supposed to be "his" government, to attempt to elicit information regarding the conduct of "his" economic interests and affairs. Although Rockefeller's letters to his Colorado subordinates showed that he kept close tab on events out there; that he demanded and received full and detailed reports; that he kept scrap books, etc., on the Colorado situation; and that he endorsed all the brutal and repressive acts of his lieutenants—at the witness stand at Washington all these details were missing. Rockefeller "didn't know" or "couldn't remember," or "would not commit himself to any definite course of action," regardless of the fact that he admitted himself a "believer in exact or absolute justice," and in "upholding law and order." The contempt of a king who, as a matter of amusement, might nevertheless consent to being questioned by his outraged subjects, could not have been better expressed than was the younger John D.'s contempt for the Industrial Relations Commission. The sense of his superior power was evident in the very evasions of this Oil King.

And why not? As the head of a concern whose supports and ramifications practically bind to its side every resource of the ruling class, why shouldn't John D. Junior feel and assert his superiority over representatives of the political state? What can this Commission do to Rockefeller that will in the least shake his power? Nothing. Even the revelations of that power and of the arrogance behind it, will not avail to touch it. Most of those revelations will never be made known to the American people, anyway, owing to Rockefeller's and other capitalists' power over the press. Those who will now read the testimony, already for the most part knew the facts before. They may try to disseminate this information of the Commission's as widely as possible (and it is well they should), but it will take something more impelling than publicity to shake the all pervasive power of the Standard Oil corporation. It will take something more impelling than the United States Government at Washington to curb that power. We have said it before, and we repeat it here, that nothing but One Big Union of the employes of that corporation and all other corporations related to it, will be able to "stand up to John D. on his head." The political state is helpless; its Industrial Relations Commission is helpless; the craft union is helpless—only the industrial organization of the working class on CLASS lines will avail. Those who hate Rockefeller and Rockefellerism, would do well to paste this last suggestion on their bedroom walls where it may come to their attention at least twice every day. Cut out the sentimental ravings against John D., and buckle on your armor for industrial organization. Cut out your illusions about the "power of the political government" or of any other political government that may be conceived of—that "power" has been weighed in the balance and found wanting in face of the economic control of the master class. There remains ONLY the greater and all-sufficient power of an industrially organized working class. This much we may thank the Industrial Relations Commission for demonstrating to a few who have hitherto been hugging these illusions. Let us now bend all our efforts to the organization of the working class that we may shake the oil king and all other kings from their thrones forever.

Sympathy!

Sympathy never won a strike. Sympathy never raised wages one cent. And most surely it never will.

If we gathered all the sympathy in the world, the whole of it wouldn't do as much good as even the smallest "handout" might do—because you couldn't eat the darn thing. And a good many have to eat the handout, whether they want to or not.

"Yes, yes, I sympathize with the movement," says someone, "but somehow I haven't made up my mind," is also added now and then, with a kind of sheepish and hesitating look shining out from the one who says it. "Oh yes, I like to see them go ahead; I like to see them win and get a foothold everywhere," says another. But when asked how about HIMSELF, he usually only shakes his head and walks away. And that is what is called sympathy. They all like to sympathize, but when it comes to something more than that—then they become stale immediately.

There is a war over in Europe. We all know that thousands, and hundreds of thousands are being killed and maimed, and that there are millions who are suffering because of it. We all sympathize with this enormous mass of victims, don't we? But we also know that that will not stop the war.

Another thing we all surely know is that there are some tens of thousands killed in the industries of this country alone every year; and we also know that those killed represent, according to the statistics of the state of New York, only about two per cent of all those injured; also that all, or very near all, of those accidents could be prevented, if it wasn't for the speeding-up systems and the cheapness of the workers' lives. And we all say it is TOO BAD and that we have sympathy for those "unfortunate" victims. But we can rest assured that if we shed tears and feel heartache over it day and night—that is'nt going to stop the accidents. Neither is it going to wake up those killed nor heal the injured ones.

We also know that we have hundreds (or thousands rather) of fellow workers and comrades in jails and penitentiaries, and that they suffer the agonies of the tortures dealt out to them by our enemies. We know that they are all innocent victims of this rotten system we live under, and most of us most surely even sym-pa-thize with them, and say it is too bad, etc.

But all that matters very little—if that is all we do. Sym-

(Continued on Page 4. Cols. 1 and 2.)

Labor Abroad And At Home

When we look today into the realms of labor the world over we see a picture of wholesale slaughter, suicides, manifestations of insanity, unemployment, destitution, starvation, and intense suffering; we listen and hear the frightful groans of men, dying in the prime of life; the agonizing cries of the wounded and sick; the heartrending sobbing of widows, mothers and children; the plaintive signs and defying curses of innocent prisoners; the mad shouting of dehumanized beings engaged in man-killing; the murmur of senseless prayers to a mythical god. What has happened? Why all this misery? Has mother earth, who for centuries past so lavishly provided for its children, suddenly refused to support them any longer? Or have the mysterious powers of nature contrived to annihilate the human race and its wonderful creations? Or is it the fiendish work of an angry and merciless god?

No, old Mother Earth is still on the job, producing the necessities of life in greater abundance than ever before.

The sun, moon and stars are still travelling peacefully in their orbits as of yore; the forces of nature, subdued and harnessed to a great extent by the marvelous ingenuity of man, are behaving nicely, and the gods can establish a perfect alibi.

What we witness is an example of the inhumanity of man to man. It is the culmination of a system of exploitation that has been fed for centuries by the sweat and blood of a subject class, the logical sequel of a civilization that has been reared upon the ignorance, superstition and fear of the toiling masses. Millions of workers are arrayed against other millions of workers in the world's arena. Divided on geographical lines, unconscious of the real issues involved, and blindly obeying the commands of professional man-killers, they are shooting, slashing and stabbing each other with deadly effect. Their real enemies, the beasts of capital, are watching the combat from a safe distance, cynically gloating over the victims a la Nero. For nearly 10 months this gigantic struggle has been going on and the end is not yet in sight. The battlefields are strewn thick with the bleeding, shell torn, mangled and quivering remains of what were once the flower of manhood. Hundreds of thousands have already been killed and hundreds of thousands have been sent to the hospitals, wounded, crippled or diseased. The corpse-filled trenches stretch for hundreds of miles across the fertile plains of Europe. Numberless pleasant and peaceful homes have been reduced to black, battle-scarred ruins. The whole of Belgium and parts of France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Poland, Servia have been utterly devastated and even where the actual conflict has as yet not struck its death-dealing blows, there is untold suffering from unemployment and starvation. The whole world has been drawn into the vortex of a calamity without parallel in the annals of history, and the industrial depression, resulting from the war is being felt in the remotest corners of the earth.

Trench warfare has brought about a deadlock among the contending armies, and it seems as though the war might drag on for another year or so, and of course, while it lasts, hard times will prevail, the lying statements of the capitalist press notwithstanding.

From the standpoint of labor it is immaterial as to what nation started the conflagration; this phase of the question has been discussed ad nauseam in the capitalist and socialist papers and magazines and is still far from being settled. The fact of the matter is that war under existing conditions was inevitable, that all the warring countries were prepared for it, and that the workers more or less enthusiastically responded to the call of their respective governments in the delusion that they were going to fight for a worthy cause, to wit: The Germans for the preservation of "Kultur" (which they do not enjoy); the French and English for democracy (which does not exist); the Belgians and Servians for national independence (which is of no benefit to them), and so forth. England, not having a conscript army, had to adopt other means than a mere appeal to patriotism to get the workers; as a result the masters of the bread discharged thousands of able-bodied men of military age, replacing them with women. In spite of these measures labor has not responded in sufficient numbers to satisfy the demands of the government, and it is very likely that conscription will be resorted to in the near future. It has been reported by reliable correspondents that the bourgeoisie and nobility have so far furnished more cannon fodder than the working class. This is significant, and a hopeful sign of labor awakening. There are other encouraging news. The men, engaged in the manufacture of guns and ammunition have raised their wages, but refuse to be speeded up, despite the frantic appeals of Lord Kitchener and other war lords. This may be unpatriotic, but withal it is very, very sensible, indeed. The coal miners, transport workers, and others have also used the opportunity to get a larger share of the good things of life. This aggressive and rebellious attitude unfortunately is not to be found in the other war ridden countries. In Germany, France and Russia the workers seem to be in perfect accord with their governments, fighting, working and starving all for the greater glory of the fatherland.

Here in the United States our horny handed sons of toil are pursuing Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting."

Thanks to the prodigality of the capitalist press millions of unemployed are feasting on "Prosperity-Tales," the American war bread. Rich, juicy and highly flavored, it is guaranteed to keep the slaves docile and contented under any and all conditions. A belly full of "Prosperity-Tales" will shrink until it rattles patriotically against a toil bent spine to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner."

What a picnic for the plutocrats. They have the prosperity, while the workers have the tales.

The latest development in the war game may bring the carnage closer to our shores.

We are beginning to understand what is meant by "uncivilized warfare." This thing was for a long time a conundrum to us; but now we commence to grasp the meaning of it; you see, it's this way: If an army of red trousered slaves and an army of blue trousered slaves line up for mortal combat and shoot daylight out of each other, or if Rockefeller's gunmen kill a score of miners and their wifes and children, why, that is "CIVILIZED WARFARE"; on the other hand, if for instance an indiscriminating torpedo should snuff out the useless lives of a few parasites, or if an airship be clumsy enough to drop a bomb on the precious heads of fashionable society, that would constitute "UNCIVILIZED WARFARE," and the "barbarians" responsible for the shocking crime must be brought to terms, even though it take the lives of another million slaves to do it with.

According to "public opinion," as it is being manufactured in the editorial offices of the capitalist press, the war spirit is at fever heat, yet if these brave editors under the leadership of the famous Rough Rider would only set a patriotic example by enlisting with the allies, there would be mighty little war sentiment left.

Civilization? Christianity? What an infernal mockery!

In this era of wage slavery with all its attending evils, the I. W. W. blazes the way towards a better world, a world without class distinctions, where no man will thirst for the blood nor live off the sweat of another man, a world in which wars, unemployment, prostitution, child labor, etc., will be known only as unpleasant reminiscences of a cruel, money mad age, in short a world wherein human happiness, accessible to all, will reach its highest development.

R. REESE.

Local 577, Des Moines, Iowa, has moved to new quarters, 436 East Grand Ave., just around the corner north from former location. All live wires and visitors welcome. Stop off and give us a call on going through the great "City of Opportunities."—F. J. Pierry, Sec'y.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Phillip Miller, kindly notify Wm. Miller, 20 West Mo. Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Headquarters of Buffalo I. W. W. are at 1929 Niagara St. Open every evening.

Two Good Clergymen--Other News And Views

Boys, take off your hats to the Rev. Daniel S. McCorkle and Rev. Eugene S. Gaddis, Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopalian, respectively. They both told the Industrial Relations Commission the truth about Rockefeller domination in Colorado. They did something more, for by their exceptional course, they showed how subservient to capitalism are the great majority of the pulpit pounders and sky-pilots of all denominations, barring none. They are truely worthy of our acknowledgments.

"Paterson Police Commissioner Asks for More 'Men'—Headline. Query: Did Billy Sunday really make the devil "hit the trail" in Paterson? Or is something brewing again in which it will be necessary to hit the heads of dissatisfied workingmen?

Well, to all appearances, hell is going to break loose again soon in New York's needle industries. And that, too, despite the fact that Morris Hillquit aided in drawing up the now terminafed protocol that was to "insure permanent peace." All of which goes to prove that Hillquit is about as good an insurance agent as he is a Socialist.

If events keep on, someone will have to fumigate the name "Socialist." We nominate Karl Liebknecht, Jr., for the job. He's making some success at wiping off the blot on the Socialist scutcheon.

Ooh, did you see that the Fore River Shipbuilding Co. turned out four submarines in five months that formerly required two and one-half years to complete "Great achievement," shouts the lover of "our" industries. "Great intensification and slaughter of labor," say we. When will labor cease to rejoice over the high rate of speed with which capital is killing it—at damned low wages, too?

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has got an unusual opinion about the Lusitania disaster—unusual for one born to capitalist wealth. Says she:

"I can't help thinking that that note to Germany wouldn't have been written even now if nobody but some poor steerage passengers had been lost. The fact that it took the death of a very wealthy citizen of the United States to bring a protest is a poor commentary on our government. But the United States is snobbish—snobbish and commercial."

While we applaud this opinion, we'd like to say that the protest is not "a poor commentary"; but an exceedingly rich one. It shows for whom government exists.

A friend sends in this:

"WE HAVE $1,965 EACH!

"Washington.—The Census Bureau's estimate of the national wealth is $187,739,000,000. That, said the bureau in a statement, figures out $1,965 for each man, woman and child in the country."

He asks, "Have you got yours? To which we answer, "We have—like h—ll." So do about 99,999,000 others.

The various Postal Employees organizations are discussing "one organization." Correspondents to official organs are asking "Are we ready for it?" Well, conditions are ripe for it, even where labor is not ready. And conditions generally win out, in the end.

The Westinghouse Co. has gobbled up the Stevens Arms Co. of Springfield, Mass. Millions of capital and 10,000 workers involved. Big capital, like the old grave digger, can well sing:

"I gather them in; gather, gather;
gather them in."

Conditions are improving; the middle class is not being slaughtered in such numbers as following the beginning of the war. While this will afford small satisfaction to the fellow who is forced to the wall, it is valuable as an indication of "the way things are going." April failures as reported to Bradstreet's Journal numbered 1,691, a decrease of 10 per cent from March, but an increase of 38 per cent over April a year ago, and to this extent the largest total ever recorded in April. Liabilities aggregate $34,029,164, an increase of 12 per cent over March and nearly double what they were in April a year ago. For four months of the calendar year failures were 43 per cent more numerous than in 1914, while liabilities are 40 per cent larger. In other words, the middle class is many per cent smaller and the ultra-capitalist class considerably more gigantic, as a result.

J. E.

Ability, Employment, and Labor

According to theory, if you have ability, you have employment. In the two last issues of Solidarity, three technical journals were cited to prove the theory false, and that, even if you have ability of the highest order, you must advertise for a job, or do something else, in addition to your regular profession, in order to live as your ability demands. Two May technical magazines furnish more evidence against the ability employment theory.

First, there's "The Electrical World." It contains 26 "Positions Wanted" advertisements of electrical and mechanical engineers, commercial engineer, development engineer, electrical engineer and superintendent, export manager and electric light company manager. Even this kind of ability has its "employment agencies"! Under that heading "The Electrical World" publishes the following advertisement:

"American Service Co., General Employment Agency, Pittsburgh, Pa., Solicits confidential employment records of available Electrical Power and Industrial Engineers, Master Mechanics, Designers, Electricians, Business, Sales and Accounting Executives for general proposals to employing authorities."

Sounds like a strike-breaking, secret-service agency, also, doesn't it? Second, there's the "Engineering News," in which conditions appear even worse. According to the "Positions Wanted" advs there are 52 high grade men begging for positions. They are divided as follows: Industrial and electrical engineer, 1; civil engineers, 18; bridge and structural engineers, 1; surveyors, 1; draftsmen (some are engineers also), 11; superintendents, 20; total, 52.

Ability, evidently, has its vicissitudes, as well as non-ability. Neither is guaranteed a sinecure under the disorderly system of capitalism, with its frequent readjustments and oversupply of labor.

While we are discussing ability and employment, let us ask what is ability? According to Wm. H. Mallock, ability is an attribute of capital, and, without it, labor would die; consequently, instead of Capital depending for existence on Labor, as is often asserted, Mallock claims that Labor is dependent for existence on the ability of the few capitalists, or Capital, which he, erroneously, makes one. Peter Kropotkin has presented the other side, and cites the immense contributions of the working class to invention and executive administration, giving specific historical facts to clinch the contention. But then, Peter Kropotkin is an anarchist-communist!

Where is the sapient American workingman who will believe that a communist-anarchist is sometimes able to see straight? Where is the wise American working-class "gazabo" who doesn't think that that fount of religion, Wall St., N. Y., is truth both symbolized and actualized? So we'll dismiss Kropotkin as unworthy the consideration of American working class intellectualism, and cite "Commerce and Finance," a Wall St. authority, of May 12, instead. Richard Spillane, under the heading,

HOW RAILROAD PRESIDENTS STARTED

gives forth the following information:

"B. C. Forbes draws attention to the fact that only three of the twenty men who are at the head of the great railroad systems of America today held these positions ten years ago. There was a time when the list of railroad thiefs was a catalogue of Goulds, Huntingtons, Harrimans, Vanderbilts and millionaires generally. Now, with the exception of Stolesbury, of the Reading, who is a banker, and L. W. Hill, of the Great Northern, who is a son of J. J. Hill, nearly every man has worked up from a lowly position.

"Ripley, the giant who pilots the Atchison, began obscurely as a clerk.

"Underwood, who is evolving the Erie from a joke to a railroad, was a brakeman.

"Willard, of the B. & O., chosen representative of the eastern group of railroads when difficult missions have to be undertaken, was a fireman.

"Elliott, savior of the New Haven, is an ex-rodman.

"Markham, of the Illinois Central, began as a section laborer.

"Bush, who is slaving day and night to put Missouri Pacific on its feet, did not have to work quite so hard when he received his railroad baptism as a rodman.

"Rea, of the Pennsylvania, is a product of the engineering department.

"Earling, president of the St. Paul, was a telegraph operator.

"Smith, of the New York Central; Hannaford, of the Northern Pacific; Mohler, of Union Pacific; Sproule, of Southern Pacific; Gardner, of the Northwestern; Thomas, of the Lehigh Valley; Mudge, of Rock Island, etc., have forged their way up from the lowest rungs of the ladder."

Now we expect, that despite such eminent Wall St. authority, we will be told that Labor has no ability; that it can't get along without some robber class reaping the rewards of its toil, etc., etc. Now we, like the German government, give warning: we'll "sick" the fool-killer on the next workingman that springs either of those mouldy chestnuts on us again!

J. E.

Chicago For Joe Hill

The house warming given last Saturday to open formally the new headquarters of Lewis Branch, local 85, turned out successfully both as a social affair and financially, about $20 being raised.

Knowing our duty to our imprisoned fellow workers a monster protest meeting will be held on Saturday, May 29, at our headquarters, 644 W. 12th St. for the benefit of Joe Hill. The case will be exposed in English, Russian, Polish, Jewish, and Italian by prominent speakers. Every rebel is expected to be there without fail. Admission free.

PRESS COMMITTEE

Watch Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 280. That means your sub expired last week, and you should renew at once.
THIS IS NUMBER . . . 281

Subscribe For SOLIDARITY

WARP AND WOOF

A History of the Textile Industry in All Its Branches

Written From a Workingman's Standpoint By FRANCIS MILLER, Woolen Weaver

CHAPTER FIVE

DEVELOPMENT IN AMERICA

When Columbus discovered this continent, cotton was known to some of the Indian tribes in the natural cotton belt, Georgia and the Carolinas; and largely used by the Mexicans for clothing.

Mention of cotton is made in the Journal of Columbus. Under date of October 16, 1492, Columbus, who was the son of a weaver, says of the natives of the Island of Fernandily: "Their beds and bags for holding things are like nets made of cotton," and that they "saw married women wearing breeches made of cotton, but the girls do not, except some who have reached eighteen."

Among the presents sent by Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, to Charles V, were cotton mantles, white, black and white, red, green, yellow and blue, waistcoats, carpets and other cotton goods. We are also informed by the Abbe Clavigero that the Mexicans wove cloths of fancy figures, representing animals and flowers. Also that with the cotton they interwove the finest hair of the belly of rabbits and hares, spun into thread for winter clothing.

Much information of interest is given in, "Textile Education Among the Puritans," a paper read by C. Woodbury, before the Bostonian Society. It is shown that a few years after the Puritans came to Salem there was such a shortage of cloth that sheep skin garments became a necessity.

Cloth became so scarce that on May 13, 1640, an act was passed that set forth the necessity of cloth manufacture, and required the magistrates and deputies of the several towns to make inquiries as to the men and women skilful in spinning and weaving. Also what course should be taken to teach the "boyes & girles in all townes" the spinning of the yarn. Also the spinning and weaving of "cotton woole."

This was followed by the Act of October 1, 1640, giving a bounty of 25 per cent for textile manufactures.

In 1656, the Court ordered that the Selectman should consider the families with girls, boys, and women not necessarily employed on other work and assess each family for one or more spinners. Each spinner was required to spin for "30 weeke every year," 3 pounds of linnen, cotton or wool.

In Pennsylvania, in 1627, and for a long time thereafter, most of the clothing of the men was of Indian-dressed skins. The petticoats of the women, and even the beds, with the exception of the sheets, were of the same material. Flax, hemp and wool were spun by the women.

From a tract entitled, "A Perfect Description of Virginia," which was published in 1649, we learn that the colony had three thousand sheep. And that much flax and hemp was produced. Cotton was also grown there.

England, in pursuit of her policy of keeping manufacturers to herself, prohibited the export of sheep, wool, and woolen yarns to the colony, in 1665. This, coupled with the English Navigation Acts of 1662-1685, intended to secure to English shipping all available commerce, including cotton and wool; had the opposite effect, and practically killed the trade with England in woolens.

The preamble to the act of August 22, 1654, stated that: "Whereas this countrye is at this tyme in great streights in respect of clothing, and the most likelyust way tending to our supply in that respect is the raysing and keeping of sheepe within our plantacion."

That this means business is shown by the report of the English Council in 1666, that the colony had 100,000 sheep, and was also buying wool from the Dutch.

In Massachusetts, Rowley appears to have been a textile centre. Previous to 1639, flax, hemp and cotton were woven there in large quantities. In 1643, twenty families of Yorkshire weavers settled there. In the same year the first fulling mill in this country was built in Rowley.

Duplicates of Hargreave's jenny and Arkwright's spinning frame were surreptitiously introduced into this country; and this marked the beginning of the end of cloth making as a domestic occupation.

The first cotton mill in New England was established at Beverly, Mass. It was in operation as early as October, 1787. In 1791 this mill employed forty workers. One carding machine was in operation; nine spinning jennies of sixty to eighty-four spindles each, one warping mill, sixteen looms with the fly shuttle, besides other less important machines.

The first woolen factory in America was the Hartford Woolen Manufactory, organized in 1788 at Hartford, Connecticut. At the inauguration of Washington in 1789, the Vice-President and some of the Connecticut senators were all clothed in fabrics made by this mill. This company failed after eight years.

Other woolen mills started shortly after this in Massachusetts were the mills at Byfield in 1794; at Pittsfield in 1801; at Uxbridge in 1809.

The real beginning of cotton manufacturing in America, may be said to start with the successful operation of Arkwright machines in a mill on the Blackstone River at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. This mill stands and is called the "Old Slater Mill."

Samuel Slater, as a young man, was apprenticed to Jebediah Strutt, who was in partnership with Arkwright. At the age of seventeen, he was made overseer in Strutt's mill, and had charge of construction of new works and setting up of machines, so he had a good knowledge of textile machinery. The Slater believed that with his special knowledge he could make a fortune in America. As machinists were forbidden to emigrate, he disguised himself as a farm laborer and came to New York. On December 2, 1789, he wrote from New York to Moses Brown, of Providence, offering his services. His offer was accepted and in 1790, William Almy, Smith, Brown and Slater formed a partnership.

Within a year, the machines he had set up were turning out yarn which was fully equal to the best produced in England. The company prospered and a few years later took into the partnership John Slater, a younger brother of Samuel Slater. The new firm had a mill erected at Slaterselve in 1806. In 1811, the greatest of the Slater properties, the Webster Mills, were founded. Though every effort was made to preserve the secrets of the machinery, employees succeeded in stealing the idea (just as Slater had done), and by 1812 there were at least 100 cotton mills in operation.

The war of 1812 proved a boom to the infant textile industry. The restrictions on commerce, caused by the presence of British cruisers, provided a market for American manufacturers and many mills then laid the foundation of their prosperity.

In the Eastern States, many turbulent streams gave excellent water power and available sites were soon occupied by mills. Many water powers near the settlements were already developed and used for grain mills and saw mills. They were generally one-story in height and built of stone. Many of the early cotton and woolen mills were saw mills and grain mills, extended a story higher.

The first mill where the process of cotton manufacturing from a carding to weaving was carried on under one roof was the Boston Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1813, with a capital of $400,000. The mill was erected at Waltham.

The town of Lowell was incorporated in 1826, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $600,000, being incorporated in 1822. There is more reported of the early social conditions of the mill workers of Lowell than of any other textile centre. Charles Dickens, in his "American Notes," devotes nearly a whole chapter to Lowell and its Factory System. He visited woolen, carpet and cotton factories. He says of the mill girls:

"The girls were well dressed and extremely cleanly. . . . The rooms in which they worked were as well ordered as themselves. In the window of some, there were green plants, which were twined to shade the glass; in all, there was as much fresh air, cleanliness and comfort as the nature of the occupation would possibly admit of. . . . From all the crowd I saw in the different factories that day, I cannot recall or separate one young face that gave me a painful impression. . . ."

Further he writes of President Andrew Jackson's visit to Lowell in 1833, saying that Jackson "walked through three miles and a half of these young ladies all dressed out with parasols and silk stockings."

In "Loom and Spindle," by Harriet H. Robinson, is given a graphic description of the mill workers of Lowell. She says:

"Many of the girls at this time made from six to ten dollars a week, out of which they paid their board, amounting to ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A WEEK. For a while the corporation paid twenty-five cents a week to the boarding house keeper; the first strike occurred when it was withdrawn."

In "Early Factory Labor in New England," by the same author, is found this significant passage:

"In those days there was no need of advocating the doctrine of the proper relation between employer and employed. HELP WAS TOO VALUABLE TO BE ILL TREATED. Though their hours of labor were long, yet they were not overworked. They were obliged to tend no more looms and frames than they could easily take care of, and they had plenty of time to sit and rest. They were not driven. They took their work-a-day life easy. . . ."

That the material wants of the workers were taken care of is shown in the dietary of one of the early corporation boarding houses; it provided for fresh meat at least twice a week, and that they should not be OBLIGED TO EAT FRESH SALMON MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK. In another case it is stated they usually had warm biscuit, or toast and pie, with bread and butter, coffee and tea for breakfast; for dinner meat and potatoes, with vegetables, tomatoes and pickels, pudding or pie, bread, butter, coffee and tea; for supper bread or warm biscuit with some kind of sauce, cake, pie and tea.

As a matter of fact it was difficult to secure the right kind of help. The indoor work was not particularly alluring to men used to the great outdoors. It is related that Slater tried to introduce the English apprentice system, but failed. One apprentice who found the work too hard for the remuneration, complained to a compailon, who told him, "Very well, act like the devil, and Slater will lay you off." Sabotage!

Of course, the underlying economic reason for this independence was that land was cheap, and if the work in factory or shop did not suit, it was comparatively easy to acquire land and work it.

Continued on Page Four

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. Prepaid 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 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 50c

The New Unionism

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

Eleven Blind Leaders

By B. H. Williams

DEALS with "Legislators", "Co-operatives" and "Reformers." 32 page pamphlet; 10c a copy; per hundred . . $3.50

The Advancing Proletariat

By Abner E. Woodruff

A STUDY of the movement of the working class from Wage Slavery to freedom. Price 10c a copy; per hundred $5.00

Mr. Block Cartoons

By Ernest Riebe. 24 page pamphlet of the famous Block series that appeared in the Industrial Worker. Per hundred $8.00; per copy 15c

The Revolutionary I. W. W.

By Grover H. Perry

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

The I. W. W.—Its History Structure And Methods

By Vincent St. John

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

One Big Union In The Textile Industry

By Ewald Koettgen

ATTRACTIVELY printed in two colors, with illustrations. Price 5c; per bundred . . $3.50

The Farm Laborer And The City Worker

By Edward McDonald

GOOD propaganda for harvest "stiffs" and city slaves. Price 5c; per hundred . . $2.50

Complete Stenographic Report

OF The Eighth Annual Convention of The Industrial Workers of the World. Large volume, 164 pages, 10 x 13, Price $1.00 a copy.

Bound Files Of Solidarity

THE first four years of Solidarity, 208 issues in all, bound heavily in one volume. A very rare file at $10.00, carrage prepaid.

New I. W. W. Song Books

NOW Enlarged to 64 pages with all of the good old songs and many new ones. Eighth—Special Joe Hill Edition. 20 for a Dollar Bill; $5.00 a hundred; $35.00 a thousand

One Big Union Banner

A large I. W. W. Pennant, fine quality of red felt with the wording "One Big Union" and emblem done in three beautiful and durable colors. Price 25c each.

Revolutionary Post Cards and Pictures

Four Subjects

The Tree of Evil, Prohibition Dope,

The Pyramid of Capitalism, The Last Strike.

THE designs are lithographed at great expense in many beautiful and durable colors. The pictures or posters are 16x20 inches. Price of picture is 15c each, $1.00 per dozen; $7.00 per hundred. That of the post cards is 2c each, 15c per dozen; 70c per hundred. Either one design or four assorted.

Industrial Unionism And The I. W. W.—By Vincent St. John. A 16-page booklet full of convincing facts; price 2c; per hundred $1.00

How To Overcome The High Cost of Living—By T. F. Dougherty. BY means of the "One Big Union" 16 pages; price 2c; per hundred $1.00

Four Page Leaflets

ONE each of all the following leaflets may now be had in an attractively printed envelops. 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.

Quantity Price of Leaflets 15c per 100; $1.25 per 1,000

Is The I. W. W. Anti-Political? By Justus Ebert

Union Scabs And Others By Oscar Ameringer

War And The Workers By Walker C. Smith

Political Parties And The I. W. W. By Vincent St. John

Getting Recognition By A. M. Stirton

The Eight-Hour Workday What It Will Mean; How To Get It By August Walquist

Lake Marine Workers

Why The A. F. of L. Cannot Become An Industrial Union By Vincent St. John

Appeal To Wage Workers By E. S. Nelson

Appeal To Wage Workers By E. S. Nelson. Swedish, Hungarian, and Slovak; each 20c 100; $1.50 per 1,000

Address All Orders And Remittances To

I. W. W. Publishing Bureau
112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM

(Continued From Page 1)

cessful.

Let no I. W. W. man or woman fail to rejoice over the swing of the pendulum in Labor's direction. It is a time, not for despondency, but for action. Already are the agricultural workers alive to the situation. So, too, are the steel and coal workers. Let us buckle to the task of crystalizing and organizing the workers in the changed conditions now almost upon us! Educate, organize, emancipate!

J. E.

Sympathy!

(Continued From Page 2)

pathy will never bring them outside of those murderous enclosures.

If the workers in some part of the country go on strike, and suffer under the lash of hunger, and under the brutalities meted out by the powers that be, and we hear about it and read about it, we might at once become very sentimental, and feel very sorry for the poor devils—and so sympathize with them. But if that is all we do we can remain pretty certain that will not help them to win the strike.

NO, THERE IS SOMETHING ELSE BESIDES SYMPATHY NEEDED TO END A WAR, TO WIN A STRIKE, OR KNOCK DOWN THE PRISON WALLS. Our feeling bad about it is not going to change it for the better.

The war will, in all probability, end sometime and, when that time comes we shall see that, despite the possibility that all the world's sympathy will be with the loser and against the victor (or vice versa)—we shall see that that will not change it. No, it is all only a question of power. The more powerful will get the victory whether (from the common point of view) he "deserves" it or not.

And so it is with all of it.

The sooner we throw away the emotional side of the question, and look at it as a clear-cut business proposition, the better. When we do that we will no longer let any sentimentality weaken our nerves, or hold us back, but will have more courage to go straight ahead; whatever we have the power to do, if it is a gain to our class, we will feel justified in doing.

Our enemies never let their "hearts" rule or run away with their heads. No, they only sit down and cold-bloodedly figure out the whole thing as a common business occurrence. They won't let the slaves' sufferings have anything to do with their sacred interests. "Can we do it?" they ask themselves. "Have we got the POWER to defeat them?"

One of the weakest points with many workingmen is that they think "it isn't right"—to ask for more wages, for instance. Some old scissors will say that the farmers can't afford to pay more than so and so. But we never hear the farmer say that Jack, John or Pete can't live on what he pays them. He figures the whole thing as a cold business matter—because it is to his interest to do so. And when we, the workers, do the same, we shall be a whole lot better off, too.

We know that all the tears and sympathy in the whole world will not end the war in Europe, nor do anything else in the direction of changing things for the better. We also know that a uniting of the workers in the whole world—or in this country alone—could stop the war, as well as change this hell we live in into a paradise.

Therefore, let us have less tears and sympathy and more of the real things that bring the goods. Let us figure out and know what we can't live on less than so much—or better that we want what we produce—and then go to it and get it. If we are wise enough to get the power and use the right tactics, we will neither want nor need your sympathy.

Damn your sympathy—it never got us anything.

NILS H. HANSON.

WARP AND WOOF

Continued From Page Three

Owing to the abundant water power about Providence, R. I., the industry developed there rapidly. In 1791, there were 25,265 yards of linen cloth made in and around Providence, 5,085 of cotton, 3,165 of wooden, besides carpeting and knit goods. In 1812 there were 38 cotton mills in Rhode Island; at the close of the War of 1812; there were 99 cotton mills in or near Providence alone, with more spindles in operation than the mills of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined.

It is said that the territory within a radius of thirty miles of Providence is the greatest textile centre in America. According to the last census there are 2,836,038 spindles in operation in Rhode Island, and 69,320 cotton looms and 9,252 worsted and woolen looms. While the total value of the product is given as $132,393,000.

While silk culture was attempted by nearly all of the colonies and was carried on in most of the Southern States; it was not until 1810 that the first silk mill in this country was started at Mansfield, Connecticut. Much silk was raised in the surrounding country, specially in Windham, New London and Tolland counties. In 1838, the Cheney brothers started a mill in South Manchester, Conn., which has since grown into the leading firm of its kind in America.

The first silk mill in Paterson, today the centre of the American silk industry, was started in 1838. The first mill operated by water power in Paterson was a four-story stone mill built in 1794; a canal and a dam across the Passaic River above the Great Falls being finished the year. It was a cotton mill, and the equipment is given as follows: 4 carding machines, 25 spinning jennies, and 65 looms. The real establishment of the silk industry in Paterson, however, dates from 1860, when many English silk throwsters and weavers came to Paterson and settled. The splendid water power attracted manufacturers, and the industry grew until the annual output is passing the $50,000,000 mark.

In 1800, Fall River was a town of 2,535 people; in 1910 the population was 119,205 and it is the greatest cotton manufacturing centre in the country. The first mill built there, the Globe Mill, was erected in 1811. The Quequechan River furnished good water power, and other mills soon followed. A rather unique custom was in vogue in some of the mills of Fall River in those days. At 11 o'clock the male help were treated to New England rum. Good old days! Nearly 4,000,000 spindles and 28,904 looms turn out a product valued at $56,000,000, according to the last census.

Cotton manufacturing began in New Bedford in 1849, when the Wamsutta Mill started operations, with 10,000 spindles and 200 looms. New Bedford, like Fall River, has a moist climate, the humidity of which favors the spinning and weaving of the "fine counts" in cotton. "Fine counts" is the technical term for cotton spun very fine. It is said that the climate of New Bedford closely resembles that of Manchester, England. In 1911, there were 67 cotton mills in operation, with 2,936,384 spindles and 54,282 looms, with a capitalization of $56,821,300. The annual output is valued at $44,000,000.

Manchester, N. H., like Lowell and Lawrence, is a manufactured town, that is, it was originally built and developed by the company which bought the water rights and built the first mill in that locality. The Amoskeag Cotton & Wool Manufactory was incorporated in 1810. The original mill was a forty-foot square, two-story building. Today the Amoskeag operates, 620,000 cotton spindles, 22,200 cotton looms, 50,000 worsted spindles, 2,200 worsted looms, and its annual output is estimated at $23,000,000.

Lawrence, Mass., was incorporated in 1847. The great dam across the Merrimac was completed in 1848. The Washington mill was built in 1846, but later changed its name to the Bay State Mills. The Atlantic Mills were started soon after. The Pacific Mills, incorporated in 1853, were the largest works of their kind in the world, with a capital of $2,000,000. Tpday, Lawrence is the greatest worsted producing centre in the country. The last census gives the value of its textile products as $70,000,000 annually.

Philadelphia was early a textile centre. In a report of the year 1698, these trades are mentioned: Card makers, spinners, weavers, dyers and fullers. The city started a silk culture about the year 1750, later in 1769, through the influence of Franklin, another flature was started. The first knitting mill in America was started in Germantown by Thomas R. Fisher. The first Jaquard loom in this country was set up in Philadelphia in 1824. In 1811 there were 273 looms, 3,648 spinning wheels, 186 looms with fly shuttle, 165 stocking looms, and 4,423 spindles in factories. The last census gives the gross value of Philadelphia's textile products as $153,000,000, and it leads in the production of woolen hosiery, knit goods and carpets.

(To be continued)

Solidarity's supply of harvest stickers is exhausted. They can now only be obtained from W. T. Nef, Sec'y Agricultural Workers Organization, I. W. W., 20 West Mo. Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

THE PANAMA FAIR AND OTHER MATTERS

The "bush-wash" in California are scratching their heads because they begin to agree that their so much boasted 'Frisco Fair is more or less a failure. Some claim the loss is anywhere from one to ten thousand dollars a day. But we should worry. Many of the workers who helped to build the fair with all its magnificent buildings, and filled them up with the products of the world, are now walking the streets, hungry and without a place to sleep. And while the men's sons and daughters from different parts of the globe are taking in all those "thousands of wonders" there are millions without a nickel to their names.

There is one structure, the Tower of Jewels, which it is claimed cost more than a million dollars. It is a high tower, in different colors, with sculptures and architectural adornments, and it looks "very artistic." But that isn't all. If we look at it for a second or so (it can be seen without paying the admission), we can't help but see something glimmering and shimmering everywhere all along and around it—from the very top to about two-thirds down. This is caused by the thousands of diamonds which this tower, so to say, is dressed up with.

It could be hoped that all the hungry slaves in America had a chance to see this tower. Perhaps it would make them think, but that is doubtful. Still, anything like that shows that luxury and starvation always come at the same time.

Surely someday that "Tower of Jewels" will be made a target by the awakening mass of the disinherited.

There is general talk around Marysville, among the farmers or farm laborers rather, that Durst (the famous Kirby of California, who sent Ford and Suhr to the pen) has flown the coop, but the country, because "he was afraid of a 'box'." Now, if I am not mistaken that "box" means one of those nice big wooden overcoats, which would "just fit" a good many of his kind. While he was still in Wheatland, before he sold out, Durst used to have two, three and even four fly bulls with him wherever he went. So he must have been very much afraid of "that awful bunch of I. W. W.'s" around this part of the country.

Incidentally with this, one of the jurymen who convicted Ford and Suhr was killed (as well as his wife) about a month ago. An ex-convict has been arrested and charged with the murder. At the time of the tragedy it was mentioned in all the papers that the roadhouse keeper was a member of the jury that convicted the Wheatland hop pickers. Speaking of juries, I remember reading somewhere that most of the jury that convicted the leaders of the eight-hour movement in '86 left this sinful planet in a rather unusual manner. I am not sure, but I think that some of them went crazy, some hung themselves, and that one was killed.

After having listened to four different lectures by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one in Oakland and three in San Francisco, which were all successful meetings, I believe I can say with the rest of the rebels here in the West, that she is one of the very best speakers the I. W. W. has got. She is clear, and convincing, and everyone, I am sure, leaves her meetings with a feeling of having learned something, something more than what the ordinary speaker or reader-to-order usually is able to hand out. It would be well if some more of the I. W. W. speakers would study Fellow Worker Flynn's manner of bringing out her subject. She uses as her argument, logic and reason and cold facts, while a great number of speakers only appeal to the emotions, the sentimental side of their audiences. It may be all right to have an audience half crying once in awhile—but it has never proven to be very instructive. It is only an impression of the moment—while logic, facts and reason will, in all probabilities, make the listeners think. That is what we need more than anything else.

NILS H. HANSON.

MORE HARVEST DELEGATES

The Harvest Workers' Organization, 20 W. Mo. Ave., Kansas City, Mo., wishes locals and members to please take into consideration the following additional list of names proposed as harvest delegates. Any local union or member having good reasons for protesting any of the proposed delegates, will write their protest with sufficient charges to this office. Should any member desire to act as delegate whose name is not published, then write this office at once. Local unions are again requested to send their nominees for delegates to the secretary of the A. W. O. The time is short. Nominees here mentioned will be credentialed unless challenged by June 10, 1915:

Fred Dandson, John Zeh, Frank Hanley, Oscar Swanson, Joe Foley, J. Marra, Frank Gray, John Nugent, Wm. Taylor, R. S. Saunders, Wm. Ross, Wm. Schermerhorn, Nic Wilson, Gilmer Grove, W. A. Myers, Wilson Firth, James Ward, Nick Schwartz, W. Francik, Sam Nelson, H. A. Olson, W. F. Taylor, Fritz Arndt, James Quinn, N. Cohen, Alex Miller, James Riley, Chas. Roessler, T. J. Thorne, E. E. Hess, W. Wismer, John Douglas, Sam Sroleeski, E. H. Peters, Ben Brill, Wilhelm Bosinger, Thomas J. O'Connell, A. H. Tower, Guy W. Storm.

W. T. NEF, Sec'y.

The New England conference of French Branches I. W. W., will be held Sunday, May 30th, at Providence, R. I. Session will open at 10 a. m. at the rooms of Local 530, 1936 Olneyville Square, rooms 3 and 4. Open to fellow workers.

THOMPSON TO GO ON LECTURE TOUR

Arrangements are now under way for a lecture tour by Fellow Worker James P. Thompson, who will be making the territory that Fellow Worker Flynn covered on her way West.

Fellow Worker Thompson is an excellent speaker, one of the strongest advocates of the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World on the platform.

He has arranged for himself the following list of subjects:

1 Labor's Struggle for Life and Freedom.
2 Illustrated Lecture—over 100 Stereopticon Views of Strikes—Hell-Holes—Jails—Death Traps—Child Slaves, etc.
3 Materialist Conception of History and the I. W. W.
4 The War and Coming Internationalism.
5 Economics—How the Machinery of Exploitation Works.
6 Work, Overwork and the Unemployed.
7 Class Unionism and Up-to-date Tactics.
8 Hop Pickers Revolt—The Ford and Suhr Case.

His Illustrated Lecture shows interesting pictures from the Lawrence and other strikes, some dealing with child labor, the Triangle fire, the hop fields of California, free speech fights, war, etc.

For this lecture the following is necessary:

First—To have a hall lighted by electricity where connection can be made to an ordinary electric light socket.

Second—The 110 volt rheostat which he carries will handle any current from 100 to 125 volts, direct or alternating, and handle 220 volts.

Third—The meeting for the Illustrated Lecture must be at night.

Terms for these lectures will be made so that it will be possible for the locals in each town or city to have the entire course.

$25.00 for the first lecture—$5.00 for each additional lecture.

With good committees handling the arrangements the locals should make a success with Fellow Worker Thompson.

Locals wanting the speaker write to headquarters at once stating the time that he will be required by their locals. He will be starting from Seattle about June 20th.

Fellow Worker Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will reach Minneapolis, Minn., June 12th. Locals desiring return dates should make arrangements now.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

AGITATION TAKING EFFECT IN ROCKFORD

(Special to Solidarity)

Rockford, Ill., May 23.

For the last six weeks Local 480 has been carrying on a vigorous propaganda for organization, with the result that the police have been trying to drive our speaker up the river. Orders were given to us last night "by the police" that we must stop selling literature on the streets. The police told us it was the merchants who objected to our street meetings. So a committee went to see the merchants, and were told that the police came to them and suggested that the merchants make a complaint so the authorities would have a reason to stop us. The merchants refused to do this, knowing the strength of our organization here. The merchants in the vicinity of our hall always buy tickets to our dances and entertainments and display our advertising cards in the show windows and show in every way they can that they are friendly to the I. W. W. here.

We are getting after the Italians and Lithuanians here, and before long the Illinois Manufacturers Association will have to use other tactics, besides trying to get the merchants of Rockford to file complaints against our street meetings, if they want to strangle the I. W. W. in Rockford. The fire is burning well, and it is only a question of very short time until the pot will boil for the I. M. A. in Rockford. We are looking forward to some very interesting developments in the near future.

EDW. F. DANNER,
Organizer 480.

Sunday is a popular day for shooting and suicides. Some poor devils are afraid to take a shot at themselves for the boss' time.—Detroit Journal.

Locals and others indebted to Solidarity are urged to make special efforts to pay what they owe without delay. We must have the money soon.

All mail for Local 439 should be addressed to Herman Kubow, Sec'y, Box 485, Brawley Calif.

SABOTAGE
By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Just the pamphlet you have been looking for. By an author familiar to all for her excellent ability as a writer and speaker on these subjects.

With a handsome two-color cover page designed by Ralph H. Chaplin.

SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS
FIVE DOLLARS A HUNDRED

Circulation Statement

Previously reported loss	33
Subs received during week	56
Subs expiring this week	41
Gain for the week	15
Total loss to date	18

"Very Little Effort!"

A fellow worker passing through Cleveland the other day, remarked to us: "I see your circulation statement the past few weeks shows a slight gain each time. But Holy Moses! how small the weekly total of new subs is. Must be only a very little effort to get them. I know from experience that it is easy to get subs with a little effort. If every reader of Solidarity only sent in one sub each year besides his own, see how your list would grow. With reasonable effort, Solidarity ought to have 25,000 or 30,000 individual subs." All we could say in reply was to promise to remind our readers of what he said, and see if we couldn't wake them up a bit. Let's begin with the Green Book agents, and see how many of you will send in one or more subs this week.

IMPERIAL VALLEY I. W. W.

(Continued from Page One)

an additional 30 days for contempt of court. A week later two more members were picked up on the streets of El Centro and charged with "suspicion of marking a signboard. Who ever before heard of such a charge.

A few days ago the sheriff of this county, with Officer McFadden, of El Centro, and two more, visited the camp some of the members had established at El Centro, flashed their guns on the boys, searched them and told them to leave the county, saying if he ever caught them on this side of the county he would murder them.

Now, all you members who are out of work, the members of this local need your assistance to help organize this valley so the powers that be will never again be able to frame up on any member of this organization. A vigilance committee has been formed in nearly every town in this county. I get this statement from a pretty reliable source. The newspapers throughout the county are carrying on a systematic campaign against the I. W. W., accusing the I. W. W. of burning canteloupe sheds, haystacks and the like. The Brawley News comes out with an editorial advocating driving the I. W. W. out of the valley before the canteloupe season. Why before the canteloupe season? The El Centro Progress informs us that the authorities of that town have arranged a riot call of five taps of the fire bell, thinking the I. W. W. will repeat the San Diego affair.

One thing this state of affairs has done: it has driven most of the floaters out of the valley. Some of the ranchers are already kicking about the authorities driving "their help" away from here. Now are you members who are idle going to take advantage of this state of affairs? Are you going to help as build up a strong local or locals in this valley by getting job control? Or are you going to do as you have done in some cases in the past—pass it up to Tom, Dick and Harry? We, the members of Local 439, appeal to you to take advantage of the state of affairs here, for your advantage, for this local's advantage, and for the advantage of the general organization; for on the job lies our strength, off the job our power is greatly diminished.

If you do get on the job don't forget that Ford and Suhr are still in the penitentiary.

HERMAN KUBOW,
Cor. Sec'y Local 439.

What Every Mother Should Know

By Margaret Sanger

This is another good book of which we have only a few copies. The author has taken a number of articles, beginning with flowers and leading on up to the human family in story form, so that the mother can show the process of reproduction in such a manner that, although the child absorbs the knowledge, it does not realize that it has received any "sex" instruction. 60 pages. 50c postpaid.

Will Clarence Foley please write his brother Daniel Foley, at 20 W. Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

The membership book of Michael Brennan, laborer, Victoria, B. C., Local 58, has been forwarded to General Headquarters. Same can be had upon application.—W. D. Haywood.

The automobile industry appears to be on the boom in Cleveland at present. I. W. W. men who are looking for jobs as machine hands, should keep Cleveland in mind.

SONGS OF LOVE AND REBELLION
By
Covington Hall

Here is an opportunity to secure your favorite poems by Fellow Worker Covington Hall in shape to preserve, and also a great number of heretofore unpublished ones which are sure to be appreciated by all rebels.

Fifty pages, paper
50c postpaid
10 copies or over, 40 cents

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU.

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 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 trad unions id 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 wage 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 everyday 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.

I. W. W. Press

SOLIDARITY

English. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue Cleveland, Ohio.

"A BERMUNKAS"
(The Wage Worker)

Hungarian. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 350 East 81st St., New York, N. Y.

"PRUMYSLOVY DELNIK"
(Industrial Worker)

Bohemian. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 1500 South Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"SOLIDARNOSC"
(Solidarity)

Polish. Semi Monthly, $1.00 per year. Bundle rate 2 cents per copy. 2017 Evergreen Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"SOLIDARITET"
(Solidarity)

Swedish.—Norwegian.—Danish Monthly, 50 cents per year. 515 East Thomas St., Seattle, Wash.

"DARBININKU BALSAS"
(The Voice of The Workers)

Lithuanian. Weekly, $1.50 per year. 869 Hollins St., Baltimore, Md.

"HET LICHT"
(The Light)

Flemish. Monthly, 50 cents per year. Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

"IL PROLETARIO"
(The Proletarian)

Italian. Weekly, $1.00 per year. 150 W. Fourth St., New York N. Y.

"EL REBELDE"
(The Rebel)

Spanish. Bi-Weekly, 50c a year. Bundle rate 2 cents per copy. Address all communications and remittance to Administrator, El Rebelde, Box 1279, Los Angeles, California.

"DER WECKER"
(The Waker)

Jewish. Monthly, 50 cents a year. Foreign and Canadian 45 cents. Address all remittances and communications to Der Wecker, care of Il Proletario, 150 W. Fourth Street., N.Y.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION

"Direct Action" (English) Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 330 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N. S. W. Australia.

SOCIALIST and ANARCHO-SYNDICALIST

The following papers are neither published nor controlled by the Industrial Workers of the World. Each is in some measure an advocate of Industrial Unionism and gives favorable impressions of the I. W. W. They are mentioned and recommended for propaganda among these languages in lieu of any of our own.

"GOLOS TRUDA"

Russian. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Published by the Russian Labor Group, 566 East 164th St. New York, N. Y.

"L'AVVENIRE"
(The Future)

Italian. Weekly, $1.00 per Year. Published by Carlo Tresca. 1203 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

"CULTURA OBRERA"
(Labor Culture)

Spanish. Weekly, $2.00 per year. Published by the Social Study Circle, 119 Charlton St., New York, N. Y.

Subscription to any of the above papers may be obtained through this office, and also in combination with Solidarity. For sample copies, send direct to the above address.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE LITERATURE

BOHEMIAN

"The I. W. W., Its History, Structure and Methods."—St. John. (Organizace Prumyslovych Delniku Sveta Jejich Dejiny, soustava a Methody.) Single copy 5 cents. $4.00 a hundred.

"One Big Union"—Trautman. (Svetova Unie). Single copy 2 cents. $2.00 per hundred.

LITHUANIAN

"Why Strikes are Lost, and How to Win."—Trautman. (Kodel Streikai Pralaimi? Kaip Istaimti?) Single copy 10 cents.

HUNGARIAN

"One Big Union"—Trautman.
"Eleven Blind Leaders"—Williams.
"The I. W. W., its History, Structure and Methods.—St. John.
"The Hope of the Working Class"—Haywood.

POLISH

"The General Strike.—Haywood. (Strajk Generalny.) Single copy 3 cents; $2.50 per hundred.

Syndicalism, by J. H. Harley. 90 pages. Single copy 15 cents. J. J. Etor—Dr. F. J. Brown; Debate. "Resolved: That Economic Organization is sufficient and Political Action unnecessary for the emancipation of the working class." Single copy 10 cents.

Local 592, Sioux City, has moved into new quarters at 510 Fifth St., and a hearty welcome is extended to all rebels coming this way.—Edmond Stafford, Sec'y.

Join the One Big Union.