EDUCATION — EMANCIPATION — ORGANIZATION

SOLIDARITY

VOLUME SEVEN — WHOLE No. 324 — CLEVELAND, OHIO, SATURDAY MARCH 25, 1916. — SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEA

STEEL COMPANIES INDICTED

Youngstown Grand Jury Proposes to Try Them for "Restraint of Wages"

(From The Survey)

The grand jury that was empanelled in Youngstown, Ohio, to investigate the strike and the riot of January 7 at East Youngstown, has returned indictments against the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., the Republic Iron and Steel Co., the Briar Hill Steel Co., the Carnegie Steel Co. the U. S. Steel Corporation, and Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the executive board of the latter corporation. The charge is that of making an unlawful agreement to maintain uniform wage rates for common labor.

During the strike a 10 per cent advance in wages was announced by all of these companies, the United States Steel Corporation taking the initiative. It was stated at that time by an official of one of the independent companies that the wages paid by his company and the working conditions are in all respects "similar to those maintained by the U. S. Steel Corporation."

The grand jury was unable to find any particular cause for the riot but the report states that no evidence appeared to indicate that any foreign government had a hand in it. It found that members of the Ohio National Guard were employed in the plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. as guards and that they took ammunition belonging to the state into the plant.

The report severely censures the guards who fired from the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.'s bridge into the crowd, killing three men and wounding many others, and states that they were not of such a character as to be trusted with the responsibilities that were laid upon them. Concerning the origin of the violence the report states:

"While one shot was fired from one of the mob assembled around the gate of the tube company, the shots which precipitated the extreme acts of violence, lawlessness and crime which were committed January 7 were shots fired by the guards of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company." And it continues: "We find that there is an underlying cause, not only of the strike and of the dissatisfaction prevailing among the men prior to the strike, but of the riot itself, a cause which will be shown upon the trial of some of the corporation and individuals against whom charges have been made by this jury."

SOME A. F. OF L. COMEDY IN STRIKE MEETING

(Special to Solidarity)

Oshkosh, Wis., March 14.

What in the beginning promised to be a well-conducted and successful strike of 1000 men affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the Paine Lumber Co., in which the right to organize was the bone of contention, ended today in a compromise.

Leaders declare the much-sought settlement a victory insofar as the union is left intact, while the employers laugh up their sleeve. Members of the same union employed by the Gould Lumber Co. met with reprisal when they refused to fill Paine Lumber Co. orders transferred to the Gould Co., and were forced back to work by the union after a strike of 3½ working hours. So hopeless seemed the chance of the Paine Co. of taking back their employes in the immediate future, that their quick change of attitude regarding the strikers' incessant appeals for a settlement of some kind, gave the latter no time to call off a mass meeting to consider the adoption of some plan that the Paine Co. would accept.

To draw a crowd to this meeting, Mother Jones was advertised as one of the speakers, in spite of the fact that they knew she was not coming, she having notified them to that effect.

In his address, Geo. W. Lakey, vice president of the Brotherhood, impressed upon his listeners the fact that the union was for the purpose of getting wages that would correspond with the increase in the cost of living, and, as all leaders avoid a strike as much as possible, so should the members also avoid it. He ended by speaking of the $50 to $75 death benefit going to the husband when the wife died, saying it would keep her out of the potter's field anyway.

Emmet T. Flood, A. F. of L. organizer, next carried away the audience with his oratory, consisting of a flood of sweet nothings, after which a change of venue was taken in which Oscar Ameringer furnished the comedy in person. Next came Andy Furuseth of Seamen Bill fame who somehow or other managed to find time away from his job of stumping the state in behalf of the LaFollette presidential campaign. He was told before coming that politics would not be tolerated. He did mention something about the full product of one's toil, and industrial democracy, but it is believed by many to have been accidental. Frank J. Weber, organizer Wisconsin Federation of Labor, spoke of labor legislation, and the temptations for girls to go wrong, giving organization as the remedy, but forgot to say whether political or economic. Rev. A. C. McHenry was next called upon, but many cared little for the religious side of a right to organize controversy, and left, so his text was rather abrupt.

As a fitting climax to the entire proceeding the hungry five who are in the city might have been induced to render "Nearer My Job to Thee" on their time-worn instruments.

PASEWALK.

MEETINGS OF E. G. FLYNN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Sunday, April 2—Colonial Hall, 20 W. Randolph. Subject: "I. W. W. History, Structure and Methods."

Monday, April 3—Oak Hall, 220 [illegible]. Subject: "Misconceptions of the I. W. W."

Tuesday, April 4—Hod Carriers' Hall, 222 W. Harrison. Subject: "Patriotism and Preparedness."

Wednesday, April 5—Park Hall, 2640 W. North Ave. Subject: "Solidarity—Labor's Road to Freedom."

Thursday, April 6—West Side Auditorium, Racine & Taylor. Subject: "Violence in Relation to Labor."

All lectures start 8 p. m. sharp. Admission to each, 15 cents.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Carley Flynn will hold four meetings in Minneapolis.

Sunday, April 9—At Pence Auditorium, 2:30 p. m. Subject: "Patriotism and Preparedness." Admission, 25 cents.

At I. W. W. Hall, 232 Cedar Ave., April 11, 12, 13.

DULUTH, MINN.

April 16—At the Finnish Hall.

April 17—At Sloan's Hall.

April 22—At the Terminal Hall, Superior, Wis.

Other dates will be announced later.

At the last business meeting of Local 499, San Jose, Calif., it was moved and carried that this local raise its initiation fee from one dollar to two dollars, 50 cents to go for a six months' sub to one of our weekly papers. This change to go into effect April 15, 1916. There is mail at this local for Y. W. Waldo and Mayer Kaminver.—C. G. Ah-[illegible]

THE "MOVIES" IN CALIFORNIA

How Film Companies Try to Exploit Workers Under Low Wage and Miserable Working Conditions

(Special to Solidarity)

Los Angeles, Calif.

The New York Film Co. on March 11th employed 400 men and women to take part in one of their productions. Wages offered were $1 for the day and lunch and carfare. A special train was chartered and the workers were taken to a point about 29 miles from Los Angeles, a place called Chatsworth Park, where the scene was to be staged.

Upon their arrival they were lined up and told to take off all their clothes, as they were to take the part of Indians, and in order to do so all they could wear was a gee string or rag. Some of them started to do this, while others stopped to talk the proposition over. After considering the matter they refused to work under such conditions for less than $3. The bosses refused, and the men and women struck to the tune of 300 strong.

The Mexican men and women showed solidarity, while the American scissorbill showed his lack of it. The sheriff was called and the men and women were kept on the ground, all except the rats who would quit; they were taken out and worked.

Meanwhile the bosses were trying to coax and beg the other workers to go back, but there was nothing doing unless they paid $3 a day. The bosses tried to pit the workers against one another on race lines, but they all answered with cries of solidarity. About noon the lunch was brought and it consisted of one ham sandwich, one apple and one doughnut. On this wonderful diet they were supposed to work all day. The day was very hot and if the workers had stripped and painted to take their parts their bodies would have been burned raw, and they would have gone very thirsty, as all the drinking water brought out had been used up before they had been there two hours.

About 6 o'clock the special train arrived and brought them back to town. The men finally got together and a committee was sent to the labor commissioner. A representative of the free employment office and one of the New York Film Co. were there, and their answer was that they would have to put the whole thing before the managers of the Film Co. No satisfaction was given as to whether the men would receive their one dollar. The heads of the movies know these men are not organized and they will take advantage of them until they do organize. Let us hope this will be a lesson to the workers; that it will be the means of waking them up to see the necessity of organization.

PRESS COMMITTEE I. W. W.

A ROAD STAKE IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

(Special to Solidarity)

Brawley, Calif., March 16.

All workers in California who intend to take in the Oklahoma and Kansas harvest would do well to travel back east via Imperial Valley, for the objects stated below:

1. The cantaloupe season starts about May 25.

2. A record-breaking crop has been planted. It is said that the growers will require the labor of 15,000 outside men. Wages usually range from $2.50 to $3 for a ten-hour day, board included. Season lasts from five to six weeks.

3. This is a good chance to make a road stake while organizing the job. Further information may be had by applying in person to the secretary of the Brawley local at I. W. W. hall.

MIKE CASEY.

BISCUIT COMPANY IS ON THE RUN

Discontent Shows Itself in the New York Plants of the N. B. C., in Spite of Its "Welfare" Work

In Solidarity of Aug. 21, 1915, there was an article on "The Cookies That Mother Used to Bake," which traced the evolution of the baking industry in general and described the National Biscuit Company in particular. This latter company was shown to be of the modern paternalistic "well-fare" working type, regarding its 17,000 working workers as just so many profit-makers, to be treated and cared for as the interests of the corporation demanded, the wages were shown to be very small. Six thousand employes at the company's principal factories and offices in New York city were shown, from the company's own pay roll of $60,000 a week, to average $13 a week. This is inclusive of the highest executive, clerical and technical skilled, as well as the lowest manual unskilled, labor. The pay for the majority of the workers was indeed small; about $6 or $7 a week.

This is shown in the great discontent that is at present prevailing in the New York plants, at W. 15th and 15th streets, 9th and 10th avenues, where 9,500 men and women are now employed. For weeks now attempts have been made to organize the workers employed in them. These attempts were initiated by the workers themselves. These appealed to the I. W. W. for speakers, when other organizations refused to help them. The appearance of the I. W. W. on the scene brought these organizations into the foreground, and they used all their resources to beat the I. W. W. The usual cries of "anarchist," "bloody revolutionists," etc., were raised. This was especially the cry of the conservative Russian and Lithuanian and Socialist party speakers. The A. F. of L. bakers' organizer was decent; he left it to the workers themselves to organize as they thought best, as long as they succeeded in organizing. He evidently saw the folly of splitting the workers before this well-organized, powerful $50,000,000 corporation. The conservatives and Socialists think otherwise.

Four meetings have been held; all those known to attend have been discharged; some 700 have walked the plank to date. The discharged picket the plants and attempt to persuade the employed to strike for the right to organize. Police drive them away. No employes are allowed to congregate in pairs when at work. They are separated when seen talking together and sent to other departments. More floor bosses have been installed. Private detectives are employed. Espionage is set at a premium; $10 being awarded for the detection of every employe that attends a meeting to organize. Every inducement is given to "loyal" employes to play traitor and help the company to more firmly entrench itself. Handbill circulation is especially taboo.

However, the company has had to "come across" with a general wage increase of from $1 to $2 a week for the 36 and 37 a week employes who remain at work. Last year the N. B. C. surplus was $9,500,000.

The dissatisfied workers want $3 a week more for men, $2 a week more for women; an 8 hour day and recognition of the union. Beginners should be paid at least $13 a week for men and $9 for women. Most of the workers are piece workers.

The A. F. of L., assisted by the Socialist party, is in control of the situation from the workers' standpoint. They are urging arbitration with the company, while the latter is firing the active agitators, by the score. Other foreign workers are being employed. The company has changed its age limit for employment from 32 to 40 years. They are hired in as large numbers as possible, and the others are discharged as fast as they are taken on.

But the battle is not over as yet. The workers are active; despite the methods of the company they are hard at the work of organizing and will win more concessions, yet before they get through with the National Biscuit Company, at its main headquarters and plant in New York city.

NEW YORKER.

FRENCH WOMEN SOLVE WAR'S LABOR PROBLEMS

Work Day and Night in Munition Factories, Without Demanding Increased Pay or Better Shop Conditions.

(Special Correspondence to The Sun)

London, Feb. 26.—Utter abandonment of self to the one great all absorbing issue, "The country needs me"; old pleasures and luxuries gladly discarded and exchanged for new, ever dreamed of duties, easy hours, jobs given up for long and arduously day and night occupations, and not a murmur, not a peep's increase in wages asked—such is the stirring story told in cold, matter of fact like paragraphs and systematic tables that form the report just completed by the British mission to France investigating the output of munitions in that country. This report has never before been made public.

No story of heroic deeds in the present war, no pen pictures of individual or concerted proofs of national loyalty has illustrated—or ever could—the spontaneous gathering of a whole people under the banner of patriotism as do these brief but telling paragraphs and tables.

An interesting table affixed to the report shows the present and former occupations of France's women munitions workers. In one of the factories the forty-one women now engaged in boring are composed of fifteen housewives, one cosmetiere, twenty factory girls, four mechanics and one florist. Fuses are being made in the same factory by 848 women, of whom 470 were formerly makers of breeches, seamstresses and milliners, 125 clerks, 125 housewives and 75 factory girls, while 53 had no profession previous to their present arduous labors.

Women who were formerly dressmakers, children's nurses, weavers, tulle makers, cashiers, hair dressers and typist also are among the thousands upon thousands of those who are now turning out the food for the weapons of France.

The average pay per day is: For laborers, 6.01 francs (a little more than $1.20); for machine men, 10.42 francs (a little more than $2); for skilled workers, 12.23 francs (about $2.50); for females a minimum of 3.53 francs (a little more than 60 cents, mean wage, 5.95 (about $1.20).

Attached to the commission were two engineers of wide experience in the manufacture of war munitions in England.

MANY PLANTS VISITED

The mission visited twenty-three establishments engaged in the production of munitions. Its purpose was to study the circumstances which led to the greatly increased production of munitions in France.

From a study of the report there can be but one answer to the "why" of this remarkable increase. It is summed up in "the patriotism of the women of France."

Technically, three main causes are cited for the growth of the munitions output: increasing intensity of production; erection and equipment of new factories and extension of existing munitions factories, adaptation of existing factories to the manufacture of munitions.

"As the war proceeded," says the mission's report in explaining these factors, "the French nation has settled down with a determination and feeling of set purpose to the fulfilment of the task allotted to it. There is no question but that the nation is at war and the dominant sentiment, not only of the men, but also of the women, is to carry the war to a successful termination. Everything else is subordinated to this determination.

"Women, of whom many thousands are employed in munitions factories, work with a good will which is most impressive; this spirit is also evident in the case of male workers."

WOMEN'S AID WELCOMED

There is no jealousy on the part of the Frenchmen, no ill will over woman's encroachment on what once was man's own realm. On the contrary, the investigators found that the men have welcomed the assistance of the fair sex and are aiding them in every way possible. The report points out the significance of this fact, inasmuch as the introduction of women in the munitions work was aimed not only at increasing the output but also at freeing the men for military service.

Whether this was a well calculated intention or not, the British mission's report conveys between the lines some striking contrasts between the never tiring willingness on the part of all France to lighten the heavy burden of the country, no matter what the cost, and the apathetic attitude of certain classes in Great Britain in the face of the nation's call, especially during the earlier phases of war.

When one arrives, for instance, in the perusal of the report at paragraphs 33 and 34 it seems as if each meant to bring a great lesson home to the British workmen, the "slackers" in the munitions manufacture who have caused Lloyd George many a restless night. The first of these paragraphs, headed "Strikes," reads:

"Although prior to the war the usual labor troubles were experienced, no strike has taken place since the commencement of hostilities."

NO WAGE ADVANCE DEMANDED

Under the caption "Advance in Wages" the next paragraph says:

"No applications for general advances in wages have been made by the work people since the commencement of the war."

To those who last fall, before the Damocles sword of the military service bill was hung out over the heads of the masses of unwilling, witnessed the troubles and riots in the coal mines of South Wales, these statements, made under the names of a commission of highly respected and responsible British investigators, sound like stinging rebukes whose keynote seems to be "Look at France!"

But French capitalists have not lagged behind the working classes in the demonstration of real, practical patriotism. "It is remarkable," says the report, "that the erection and equipment of new factories resorted

Continued On Page Four.

SUGGESTIONS FOR EASTERN WORKERS

The fellow workers of the East must encourage the A. W. O. by going them one better in the line of organization. I would suggest that the Eastern locals discuss a plan of action and send it to Solidarity for publication. No time should be lost, as every day counts.

Many members have grand ideas for organization; these we must get and carry into action. It is up to every local to send in their ideas as soon as possible, in order to help shape the plan of attack, or not kick after it is over.

Remember, that unlike the West, the Eastern workers must wage continuous, direct battle until a foothold is secured. Team work will win.

Yours for a grand assault on the east wing.

AN EASTERN SLAVE.

SOLIDARITY

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly

Is The I. W. W. A "Mass Organization"?

Sioux City, Iowa, March 17

Editor Solidarity:

On page three of Solidarity of this week's issue I note that you say: "We are trying to do our part." "We are not miracle men."

True, you are doing your part, consciously or unconsciously; you and the ones identified with Solidarity are trying with might and main to destroy the very fundamental principles this organization is based on. That thing called 490 is, and you know it is, "illegal," yet you persist in ranting about it in our official organ. You don't probably realize that we have the W. F. of M. to fight in the Joplin district, and that their mouthpieces are alert to grasp anything that may discredit the I. W. W.

Organizer Miller of the W. F. of M. publicly denounced the I. W. W. recently in Joplin. Official organ Solidarity backed up his argument. Miller claims that the I. W. W. is a mass organization and not an organization based upon the broad lines of industry. He showed a packed hall of miners where the I. W. W. is lining up miners in an industrial union far removed from the industry in which they belong. He further stated that the I. W. W. official organ "boosts" for the resurrection of the old K. of L.

Solidarity has done all this; you cannot deny this. I believe you and the few now sojourning in Minneapolis are intoxicated with the successes of the A. W. O. I did for many years appreciate your work, but the enthusiasm I held for you is fast passing. I have also done my bit in aiding the upkeep of Solidarity. I am now convinced that you have outlived your usefulness as editor of Solidarity and must make room for someone more progressive.

I further believe "our" headquarters are in Chicago and not Minneapolis. Fellow Worker Haywood, if I am not mistaken, is our secretary-treasurer; am I right? I believe Christ, Little, Welsh, Mattingly and Miller comprise the G. E. B. of the I. W. W.; is that true? If that is true, think that they should properly organize the workers, or see that they are properly organized in their respective industries.

An article appeared in Solidarity, signed by Richard Reese, which, in my opinion, should have been relegated to the waste basket. I wonder where this individual gets the idea that the I. W. W. is based upon individualism. I always have been under the impression that this organization was based upon collectivism. Industrial Union No. 603 of the I. W. W., with headquarters in Webb City, Mo., is the only true and logical miners' union—this you know, yet you allow yourself to be swayed by the disciples of the lunch counter of 400.

I helped as much as anyone to make 400 a success; what I resent is its efforts in delving into industries that are far removed from the Agricultural Department. I didn't kick about the woods—that was logical—but the Mining Department; here I kick like Maud the mule. I am not alone in this, there are very many fellow workers whose sentiments I write. I do hope that in the future you will edit articles that are worthy of the principles of the I. W. W.

Yours for a real, all-around I. W. W.,

T. J. THORNE

Let us examine some of these contentions of Fellow Worker Thorne's and see if we cannot arrive at a clearer understanding of the subject under consideration. First of all, however, let it be understood that the editor of Solidarity does not consider it his duty to edit or comment adversely upon every signed article with which he may not agree in detail. But we agree with Thorne that Fellow Worker Reese's article can stand some elucidation.

1. Thorne quotes a W. F. M. speaker as contending that the I. W. W. is a mass organization, and not an organization based upon broad lines of industry. As proof he mentions a "Local Union called 490, which is far removed from the industry in which they (the miners of Webb City, for instance) belong." On the face of it that looks bad, we will admit. The mistake is in calling the "Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union" of the I. W. W. a "local" union.. Practically it is no such thing, any more than is the Agricultural Workers' Organization or the Lumber Workers' Organization. Simply because a local union cannot be as broad as an industry, which ramifies throughout a great territory. If the membership of the organizations mentioned would cease to think of "Local 400" and think only of the A. W. O., or of "Local 490" and think only of the "Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union," it would help to clarify the situation.

2. What then, is the A. W. O., for instance? Is it a mass organization, similar to the mixed locals that held the field in the West prior to its formation? First of all, the A. W. O. provided for centralization of finance and clerical work. But it did not recruit members in Minneapolis or Kansas City, or anywhere else "far removed from where the members worked," as did the mixed locals. On the contrary, it sent its delegates, organizers and other active workers to grain fields, and other sections of the agricultural industry. It recruited members of that industry ONLY and sought to have them function as such exactly where they happened to be working. The fact that the work was seasonal and that the men had to shift from locality to locality, made no difference; the union followed the job during the season, shifting to other seasonal developments of the industry, and used its accumulated resources to prepare for the next harvest. In this way the A. W. O. succeeded in establishing something like permanent organization in an "unstable" or seasonable industry. It arrived at a possible solution of the problem of "integrating" the migratory workers "on the broad lines of industry," and not as a mere mass organization. While we will admit that our knowledge of the old Knights of Labor is not conclusive, we cannot see how this form of organization bears any analogy to that of the K. of L. The only thing the I. W. W. has inherited from the K. of L. is the mixed local; and the editor of Solidarity, for one, has been trying to discover a means of effectually getting rid of that nuisance, even though he has found himself in conflict with some of the old-time members of the I. W. W. The A. W. O. seems to have provided the solution, as far as the West is concerned.

3. Thorne is willing to tolerate the A. W. O. and the L. W. O., but "kicks like Maud the mule" against the application of similar forms and methods to the mining industry. But he forgets that one of the primary causes of the decline of the Western Federation of Miners, is its "localism." There are other causes, of course, but if one follows the history of the W. F. M. he is bound to note how in locality after locality it has been crushed out of existence by the centralized financial and industrial power of mine owners with offices in Wall Street or at 26 Broadway, Colorado, South Dakota, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, all bear convincing testimony to this fact. To supply the defeated miners with a sense of future security against this ever-growing power of capitalist control, their organization must be reconstructed on different lines. A central office, as a clearing house for finances, communication, and a system of delegates and organizers keeping in touch with the situation through that office, does not mean mass organization among the miners. It means greater efficiency and resourcefulness in getting at the miners where they work, and lining them up right there for effective action. It affords a fighting chance to win back for the miners the control of their industry which they have lost, and an even greater control. Let the W. F. M. cling to its illusions and its worn-out form a few years longer, and it will be only a memory.

4. Fellow Worker Thorne sneers at the "pie card" or "lunch counter." Just why, we do not know. Certainly his experience in the I. W. W. would lead him to the understanding that as an organization we have tried to function long enough without a "pie card." And he certainly cannot show that the "pie cards" of A. W. O. organizers have been extravagant in relation to results. Perhaps he applies that allusion to Solidarity only. If so, we admit that we tried to make plain in our last week's article, that the organization must supply sufficient finances to put this institution on its feet and keep it running smoothly. "Pie card" sneers will not change our determination to see that done, if possible. If it is not possible, well—we shall let the organization worry over what is bound to happen.

EDITOR SOLIDARITY

Employers Uneasy Over A. W. O.

The influence of I. W. W. agitation and organization in the Dakota harvest fields on wages and hours has been questioned by many workers. They tell us that our campaign was ineffective. They tell us that it is a waste of money to join the union.

Everybody knows that thousands of men went into the harvest fields of that section, who were unable to find employment. They had to beat it out of the country on the bum. This condition of unemployment and intense competition would tend to force the wages down. Yet wages in many places were $3.50 to $4 per day.

The threshers are complaining that men refused to go to work before 7 A. M. That they stuck their forks into the shocks and sat down until 7 in the morning, and would not work later than 6:30 to 7 P. M. Threshers say this is because strike agitators were on the job. They say that they expect even more such this fall. They are now dealing with the sharks in various cities trying to contract help for the coming season. They are offering a bonus for men who are willing to enter into such a contract. Of course I. W. W. men need not apply. They don't tell us just how they are going to be assured of true and loyal slaves, or how they are going to distinguish between I. W. W. men and any other slave. Perhaps you I. W. W. men will be required to wear your button or show your card when asked by the "shark" to do so. They have not told us yet just what wages they intend to pay, or what the bonus will be. I hope such information will be forthcoming. We would like to know before we hold our convention and decide on what we are going to charge for our work. We don't want to be guilty of working any cheaper than the scale they offer.

FORREST EDWARDS

Co-operation The Thing

Solidarity:

Let me endorse the idea that it is co-operation that will make Solidarity the paper it ought to be not the criticism of members, nor the confessions of the editor. I have attended many lectures and meetings addressed by the celebrities of the I. W. W. and with very few exceptions have I ever heard them advertise our press. Yet they rush to it when they need it. Now I don't want to allege jealousy, nor that peculiar egoism which makes our own work most and all important; but I do believe a little more sympathy for our press from our foremost men and women would help it some. The active hustle of others will help it most in the future, as in the past.

Another thing, don't run away with the idea that $10,000 a year is a big sum to spend on a press. It is a joke; a drop in the ocean of capitalism. Many a cartoonist gets that alone as a year's pay on a capitalist paper. One in New York City gets ten times that.

We need a bigger view-point and outlook for a bigger paper and we can get it only by co-operation all along the line.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. E.

Everybody would believe in miracles, should Gary of the steel trust, and the other officials of the steel companies, not only be indicted, but convicted and made to spend about 20 years apiece in the Ohio penitentiary, for co-piracy to regulate wages and cause murder and arson in East Youngstown. But—oh, hell!

We want more subscribers in Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, Youngstown, and all points east of the Mississippi. We must have your aid in getting them. Go after them, you who are in any of these cities, or wherever you may be.

The big cities of the East and Middle West should be rich fields in which to get more subscribers for Solidarity. Will you help us to get them?

The secretary of the A. W. O. writes that he has just received a wire from Glasgow, Scotland, asking for approximate and general identifications of J. M. Cree, who was killed at Kankakee on the 13th of February. Any member knowing these facts will please forward the same to W. T. Nef, 232 Cedar Ave., or to Cree Postoffice, Polmadie, Glasgow, Scotland, to Chief Constable Cree.

A CAPITALIST REASON FOR PREPAREDNESS

"You Cannot Have Your Monroe Doctrine Without Paying For It"

Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History in Harvard, has written extensively on American diplomatic relations. His book, "The Monroe Doctrine, An Interpretation," just published, has been called the most authoritative work in the subject. The following is from an address delivered by Prof. Hart before the Lawyers' Club, New York, March 4, 1916, as reported by the New York World:

We have had a free Monroe Doctrine for nearly a century; but the time for free lunches in international affairs has passed. Henceforth, if we want our Monroe Doctrine, we shall have to pay for it.

We have flattered ourselves that the Monroe Doctrine is a benevolent doctrine. We have patted ourselves on the back because of our attitude of fellowship toward our little republican neighbors; we have been vain about our tolerance of the small powers; we have boasted to ourselves of our policy of self-immolation; we think we have set a better example than others. But the truth is that from 1823 down to the present time the real purpose of the Monroe Doctrine has never been anything else but to protect the people of the United States.

We propound a doctrine which involves the protection of our neighboring states. We have never given them any protection. The United States has never appropriated one dollar or spent one soldier to protect the person or property of a single Latin-American neighbor—unless you take the recent case of Vera Cruz as coming within that description. We have had our Monroe Doctrine, and it came to us cheap, and Latin-Americans are aware that it did.

We still have our Monroe Doctrine, and we shall have to keep it, for we cannot do without. But, as I have said, it will no longer be free or even cheap.

I suppose that if a referendum were ordered by Congress by which every voter should be called upon to cast his ballot for or against the Monroe Doctrine, the majority for it would be larger than 68 to 14. It would be more like 68,000,000 to 14. For the Monroe Doctrine does represent a principle dear to the heart of the American people.

In advocating a Monroe Doctrine, no one defines it. This vague term represents a perfectly clearly understood idea, which is simply that it is contrary to our interests and to the peace and prosperity of all the Western Hemisphere that there be any additional settlements of European powers in America, North or South, from the North Pole to the extremity of the Southern continent at Cape Horn. This is essentially the Monroe Doctrine.

But when you have said that, you have only begun, because the Monroe Doctrine is not a self-executing principle. It depends first of all upon its application to America and its relation both to America and to foreign powers. And no subject in which the American people are interested is more embedded in misapprehension, more covered by conventional beliefs which have no real foundation, than the Monroe Doctrine.

The real point of departure was not that it would hurt our feelings if foreign navies came and landed armies which proceeded to make war upon nations and peoples who, so far as we are concerned, were unoffending. We have developed in this day to bear bravely, nobly, unalterably, the tortures of other nations.

To this day the only reason why the Monroe Doctrine is a national doctrine is the theory that without it the United States of America would somehow be in danger and that it affords us protection.

Let us see where it has already led us, and whither it is rapidly dragging us.

Theoretically there are in America twenty-one republics, all of them sovereign—all equal as nations, equal as members of the great family of powers—and the United States is simply the largest of that twenty-one.

The United States has more than one hundred million persons. In all the rest of the two Americans there are about eighty-five millions—of whom seventy-five millions or thereabouts are Latin-Americans. Now, at first glance, one might say, "That is not a combination of twenty-one sister States; it is an aggregation; there is no chemical combination here. It is rather one great power, Anglo-Saxon in its interests, against a body of twenty Latin-American Republics, of which only three, the A. B. C. powers, have yet achieved a stable government."

But of those twenty-one republics five are no more sovereign and independent than Montenegro is sovereign and independent, because the United States has already practically absorbed these five and is ready to take others.

I speak advisedly. The truth is, the actual fact is, that the United States has destroyed—I hardly know what term to use—has counteracted, if you like, the independence of these small neighbors. Is Cuba an independent republic? Cuba cannot make a treaty, nor a contract, nor do anything without its being approved by the United States. That has been made a part of the Cuba statute. The little negro republics of Santo Domingo and Hayti are now in a similar position. The Republic of Panama is no more independent than the city of New York. Panama elects a Governor whom they think will be acceptable to the Government in Washington, and if they are not sure, they submit his name to Washington to be passed upon. Nicaragua is now as much a part of the United States as the Philippine Islands. Having taken two of the six Central American states, the other four are almost certain to come in within a very short time, probably within nine years, and after they come in will the rest of America watch over and protect the Monroe Doctrine? Protect against whom? Protect against Europe, but not against Uncle Sam?

We have already brought within our sphere some ten millions of people speaking Spanish, mostly of mixed races, a considerable number of whom have predominating elements which would not be admitted into Washington society. These people do not want us, but we have got to protect them. One of the elements of the present Monroe Doctrine is that we are thus consistently expanding the sphere of our responsibility to protect a larger and larger area which in itself brings us only weakness. We are drawing more and more upon our strength for a result which gives us no reciprocal strength in time of need.

To my mind, it is certain that in not more than ten years the areas in which the United States is the predominant nation will reach from Canada to the United States of Colombia.

There is also the great question of the admission of the A. B. C. powers to our diplomatic inertia, if I may so call it, which is certainly a great question for the progress of the world.

This leads to the suggestion that the Monroe Doctrine is leading to a Pan-American organization. We are all in favor of a Latin-American union on a proper basis. We are one hundred millions and they are sixty-five millions. Are you going to organize them into a union in which every state has one vote, in which there will be twenty-one votes against the United States? Is the United States going to yield in matters of inter-American consequence to such a vote?

Then there is the question of trade. We should like to have a unilateral system of trade with the Latin-Americans. Many men assured me in no vague terms that South America commercially is a squeezed orange and that people who want to trade with South America ought to assume their own uncollectable debts. Of course South America has been hard hit by the war.

The point is, however, if you are going to have a Latin-American union, can you have a separate commercial union? It has been said that a direct trade relation is to be established; that this has been pending since the Pan-American Congress twenty-five years ago. The United States has never taken a step to bring the Latin-American powers into direct trade relationship, except to pass the Dingley and the Aldrich tariff laws. When this war is over these people are more likely to trade with other nations than with us.

But, after all, the Monroe Doctrine is a necessity. We cannot let go of it, and it will never let go of us, because the dangers inherent in it are permanent. If Congress should abrogate the Monroe Doctrine the next day there would be a general rush to grab territory. And that would soon lead to friction with our new neighbors and increase the probability of war.

Are there any powers that are likely to look for enlargement in America, and thus disturb the balance of power? It may be said that up to the outbreak of the war the European powers lived up to the Monroe Doctrine.

If any nation has such designs on our hemisphere, it must be a great naval power, for no other can reach far enough.

The only power in Europe that

Continued On Page Three

The Poetry of Verdun--Other News And Views

Poetry is not lacking, even in war. For instance, there's "Dead Man's Hill" at Verdun. Some poetry that; on a level with the Wild West romanciature of pioneer days. Civilization, of course, is an advancement on that stage of human development. Of course, of course!

"Speaking generally," the English Labor Gazette has declared, "it may be said that the growing shortage of male labor can only be met by a very much larger influx of women into industry than has yet taken place."

Yes; but what becomes of "the necessity for developing the race, by protecting the female from the demoralizing and injurious hardships of life," and similar capitalist "moral" platitudes? And "the new science of eugenics," where is it; in the keeping of parasitic, childless, society women; or unmarried, college professors?

As Shakespeare said, "It is a mad world, my masters."

Du Pont, head of the powder trust, is said to be an aspirant for the Presidency! Why not? Could there be amid the present conditions, a more logical candidate"? On what the campaign? Let the slogan be, "Hurrah for Du Pont and the powder barrel!"

There is a movement afoot to curtail the number of holidays. We are in favor of any curtailment of the holidays of the capitalists who live off of labor. In fact, we believe that they ought to be abolished entirely. So also with the compulsory holidays of the unemployed. But, when it comes to cutting down the number of holidays of the Steel Trust employes, who work 12 hours a day, 7 days a week, we must confess that we don't see how it can be done. What they need is a curtailment of the number of work days. And there are thousands of other workers like them.

It's a sad story, mates; very sad. Here's Ralph Easly, prime promoter and brains of the National Civic Federation, denouncing health insurance legislation, in the name of labor, as paternalistic. As health insurance is advocated by the American Labor Legislation Association, a rival organization, Ralph's opposition is undoubtedly, absolutely without motive and entirely disinterested. Let's tell Ralph something; get rid of the paternalism exercised over New York city's traction employes by August Belmont, president of the Civic Federation, and then will be prepared to shed some real tears over your awfully sad yarn.

Allan Benson, Socialist candidate for President, is out to save this country from the fate of Europe. We wish him good luck. But his campaign will be in vain, if, like in Germany, he relies on "2,000,000 Socialist votes," and endorses Wilson's "punitive expedition" against Villa. They show that Europe has no lesson for him; for Europe had both votes and war excuses galore.

Enlargement of the textile industry during February, according to figures compiled by the "Textile World Journal is of even larger proportions than that announced for the first month of the year. New projects include four new cotton mills, six new woolen and worsted plants, twelve new knitting mills, seven new silk enterprises and six new miscellaneous mills. Of greater significance than the announced new additions to the industry is the large number of construction enlargements proposed and started by established concerns; this activity is not confined to any particular division of the industry but is true of cotton, woolen, knitting and silk mills alike, being particularly noticeable in the silk branch. It is characterized not so much by increases of immense proportions by a few large concerns as it is by the large number of enlargements made by smaller mills. A recapitulation of figures for the first two months of the year shows a total of new enterprises announced comprising: Cotton, seven; woolen and worsted, nine; knitting, twenty-three; silk, thirteen; miscellaneous, ten.

Evidently the textile industry is booming; but are textile wages booming, too?

Seven silk, worsted and dye mills at Passaic, N. J., are out on strike. In one the spinners are scabbing on the weavers. "Prosperity" never comes to those who wait, or scab. For more wages, industrial action is needed.

The March Bulletin of the New York State Industrial Commission contains the following:

"IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS

"Returns from 262 representative trade unions in January having a total membership of over 180,000 and representing not only manufacturing but building, transportation, and some other trades, affort figures as to the percentage of members idle on a single day in the month, which may be compared with similar percentages for previous years. The percentage of members reported idle for January of 1916 was 30.9. This is nearly a quarter less than the corresponding percentage for January of 1915 (40.1).

"The percentage of idle members in trades connected with manufacturing was 36 for January of this year as compared with 46.4 the year before. In buildings trades the January percentage this year was 34.8 as compared with 51.8 in 1915. A similar comparison for the trades connected with transportation shows 11.1 per cent of members idle for January of this year as against 20 per cent for January of the year before.

"In comparison with earlier years the percentage of idle members in these representative unions in January, this year, was slightly below that in the same month of 1914, when the percentage was 32.9, and considerably below that for the same month of 1913 (38.2), but was not so low as that for January of 1912 (25.8)."

From which it would appear as if the much-vaunted "war prosperity" still has several notches to climb down before it beats previous "prosperities" that managed to get along without war.

The Joe Hill portrait, made by W. D. B. Lee for the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, is a striking work of art. It depicts a face that fascinates and compels study. It is a strong face, refined, with big, determined jaws, a full, sensitive, loving mouth, a delicate, feminine nose, tender and mournful eyes and a broad, intellectual forehead, surmounted with silken black hair. Hardship had left its furrows on Joe Hill's soul and his face reflects the painful act. But the good qualities in his make-up rise superior to it in this skillful portrait.

Joe Hill's jaws are resolute jaws, denoting a tremendous will power. His eyes are steady, but laden with a sorrow that is profound and tragic. They seem the eyes of one who has known death and feared it not, though suffering unjustly through it.

Joe Hill was a singer; his was the satiric song. Yet one looks in vain for the satirist in his portrait. Unlike the bust of Voltaire, it is without the sarcastic gleam and the cynical smile of the intellectual triumphantly exposing error. It is the serious, earnest portrait of the proletariat, done to death, on the threshold of the development of immense, latent possibilities. It is a typical portrait of the man and the class for which he stood.

J. E.

A Capitalist Reason for Preparedness

Continued From Page Two.

does undoubtedly desire expansion in Germany. Is Germany likely at any time to covet American territory? So far as we can judge human nature, so far as we can judge our own human nature, it is not unlikely that the Germans may some day wish to act beneficently toward some of the Latin-American countries to south of us and rescue them from the danger of bankruptcy and dire degradation, thus rendering those services of civilization which the United States has hitherto performed in absorbing five of them.

Let us hope that the Lord will give us strength to throw a few stones at those who covet territory sufficiently near us to jeopardize the Monroe Doctrine, and heavier stones than they can throw!

Now as to Japan. To the Japanese we say: "You are my brother, a man, a highly bred man!" Nevertheless, high-bred men may have an ambition to expand their power which will be prejudicial to the United States.

The only word that needs to be spoken today is—that you cannot have your Monroe Doctrine without paying for it. If we wish to make sure that our security is not invaded by the placing of colonies alongside of us upon the American Continents, there is only one way, and that is to put ourselves in such a condition of military, of naval, of commercial and transportation preparedness and, what is far more important in such a condition of governmental efficiency, national, state and municipal, that if any hand reaches across the sea to the shores of America we can say: "Hither shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

The Glass Workers Of Corning

If any one doubts that there is a hell, let him just drop into Corning, New York, and he will be convinced once and for all, that there is such a hell as the religious fanatic pictures to us.

The Corning glass works are some of the largest in America; about three thousand workers are employed there, divided into two shifts, day and night. The unsanitary condition of the shops cannot be described—there are a thousand and one varieties of smells. The unsafety and disregard for the workers' life and health, are the limit. Pieces of red hot glass fly around the shop all day long, as thick as snow. Every worker's face or hands are burned, which causes no surprise among newcomers, but is looked upon as a matter of course.

The speed of the workers is much greater than the machines in them. They slave ten hours a day. If the worker wishes to go to the toilet or to get a drink, he is deprived of that right. The hammering of the machine, the sighing and groaning of the human beings, the speed of the machines and of the workers, makes the whole place seem like a mad house.

The majority of the workers are sick, or nearly so; their faces resemble those of consumptives, in short they look as if they were half dead. They cannot walk straight from overwork. When the sound of the whistle is heard, there are many sounds of relief coming from the breasts of overworked slaves, who seem thrilled at the thought of several hours of rest, after a long, long day of tireless labor.

The workers who should ashes get $1.50 for 12 hours. Unskilled workers receive from $7.50 to $11.55 per week, that is if he is lucky to find his machine in good shape, otherwise he makes less.

In the shops where glass is cut, the worker who works more than two years, and constantly inhales glass, gets incapacitated, and should he get sick and not able to keep up the speed, he is discharged to starve or beg. The odor and heat in the shops compels them to drink an unlimited quantity of water.

The bosses have a fine system to keep the wages down and the hours up. As there is a great demand for workers, all three of the factories work two shifts. When a worker can no longer stand the rotten conditions he quits, thinking he will find them better in one of the other factories; but when he applies for a job, finds that the man who is in charge of the job has a description of every worker, and if it is found that he has quit, he is refused employment. In this way, the workers are kept in constant terror and forget to ask for a raise in wages. Furthermore, the bosses of the glass factories make their workers believe that if they should ask for a little more wages and more rest, the boss will have to shut down his factory. To quote some of these mouthpieces: The boss has enough money with which to live, without this factory, but he is very kind and allows the slaves to make a (starvation) living, while the boss is making his small profits.

Many of the workers swallow that bunc. However, the writer was welcomed with One Big Union stuff. The majority of the workers are Sweeds, and they told me they sent letters of protest in behalf of our murdered fellow worker, Joe Hill. They also told the writer that the trades union were all bunc; that they wouldn't join that kind of a union. But when the writer explained the One Big Union, they listened with great interest.

If any fellow worker wishes to do something for industrial unionism, he should drop in at Corning, New York, and let the boss see what the I. W. W. can do.

HERMAN SHUSTER.

J. J. McDonnell please communicate with Thos. Wilson, 414 E. 5th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Recruiting Local 179-1 has changed its initiation fee and first month's dues from $1 to $1.50, which will include a six month's subscription to Solidarity.

It is not the "spirit of sacrifice" that we need just now, so much as the spirit of co-operation. The few sacrifice, and wear themselves out in a hopeless struggle. The many, by co-operating, can make light work of the whole business, and assure the success of any undertaking.

Fellow Workers, in and around New York: On Saturday evening, April 15, Local 179-1, will hold an entertainment and ball at the New Harlem Hall, 80 E. 110th St., New York City. All come and have a good time. Tickets, 15c.—D. Goldstein, Sec'y.

The following letters are at the general office in Chicago: Tilden Bozarth, Geo. Anderson, M. Kanter, Joe Smagel, Tom Spencer, Joe Foley, Walter Eggman, Roy Decker, Alls Sigurdna, C. W. Hedrick, John Stone, Harry Bagnell, Hagen Hagenson, Wilson Colwell, J. A. Sullivan, Tom Marriott (7).—Wm. D. Haywood, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

Los Angeles Local 602 has held a raffle for the Industrial Worker and raised for this purpose $21.70. The raffle closed March 7 and the winning number was 394. The one holding this number please bring the same to 408 Commercial St., Los Angeles, Calif., and receive the articles.—John Troy, Sec'y.

THOUGHTOGRAMS

By Stumpy

A theatre in Spokane had a controversy with a labor union, and the theatre became so vulgar that some hundreds of its patrons were driven outside by the stink. A chemist called the ailment "valerian."

The wages of sin is death, so we are told, but the wages of coal miners is but little better.

Press dispatches recently reported that the Mormon colony in Mexico was at the mercy of Villa. Don't worry, girls, it is only a few hundred poor farmers that are endangered, not at all the elders that control Gov. Spry.

It is really too bad that we will be unable henceforth to obtain any coal from West Virginia. H. G. Davis, the owner of the mines, is dead. Of course capital comes before labor and the miners can't work now. And besides he has likely taken the coal with him. He is reported to have at one time said: "Liberty and free government have always been secured at the cost of great sacrifices, but history teaches us that both can be easily lost without the knowledge of the people." He ought to know, as he took liberty and thirty million dollars away from the West Virginia miners and railroaders.

The preparedness crowd is composed chiefly of a bunch of lying hypocrites. They tell us that the peace advocates are absolutely wrong when they say that if we menace no one, no one can menace us. Yet they are all the time telling us workers that if we will be peaceable and industrious we will be all O. K and no employer will oppress us. Do you see the point? They hope to prepare for us on the military field, thinking that we will be foolish enough to oppose them there. Our move is to push preparedness of the workers to take the works. Instead of a military organization, we will have a militant labor organizations, and instead of the sword we will use sabotage.

Bradstreet's for March 11 says: "Labor is in scant supply; jobs are more numerous than seekers, wages keep on rising, and large employers find it more profitable to placate their employes than to resist their demands." Wages have been too low too long. let's raise them a few notches. Not that we need the money, but just to see how the boss acts when he has to talk turkey.

It matters not what action Congress takes or fails to take, the business men of the U. S. will have preparedness in a military way whether or no. During the coming summer there will be scores of "camps of instruction for business men" while the workers are in the harvest fields and the business men want a vacation anyhow. These steps are being taken by the army officers at the various army posts as a direct part of the Government program. An advertisement recently appeared in a Spokane paper asking business men to state where they could attend a camp in the summer of 1916, and let the commanding officer of Fort George Wright know as soon as possible. No patriots asked for, only the noble business men.

The high schools of Chicago have instituted military training for the pupils, and many other schools are considering plans for military training. Throughout the United States there are less than one pupil in a thousand who complete high school, so there is but little danger that the sons of the rewealthy will have much of this beautiful training, as they are compelled to go to work too young. And even if they are caught they will be so hedged about with patriotism that they have but little chance to see the workers' viewpoint of life.

They're off! The stage has been properly set, and the grand stand play is now under way. After five years of fighting in Mexico by hundreds of factions and lying in the U. S. by thousands of the oilified press "we" are finally going to renovate Mexico. And oh, how good it will be for her to have the peons made slaves to the machines instead of to the land.

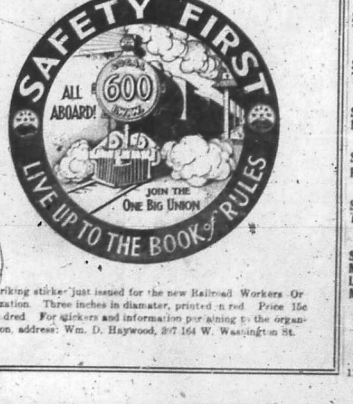
The president has very diplomatically said that the move is "entirely in aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico," but the daily press plainly says that "whether the movement will mean intervention is to depend on the attitude of the Mexicans." Economics is the cause of war, but anything will do for a pretext, and at any time some Mexican may slap a rooky's face, and that of course will need to be avenged by capturing Mexico City and confiscating the mines and oil fields. Preparations are being made to meet an army of 50,000 Mexicans, of course for the good of Mexico herself. Then every capitalist hellhole and dumphill in America will have its star spangled flag floating in the breeze, and when the 4th rolls round we will go broke buying red eye to celebrate in freedom's name.

But while fools and slaves are fighting each other and the patriots are shouting themselves hoarse, we should not overlook the plays behind the scenes. The moment the decision was reached that the army should be used to punish the marauders all Mexican stocks listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange went bounding upward, and there was general rejoicing. Every stock company, whether in Mexico or the world at large, is listed on all stock exchanges according to the ability of the company to squeeze surplus value out of the slaves who perform the labor. Most of the time for the past five years there have been grave doubts in the minds of the American investors as to whether the companies organized to exploit the peons would be able to make good, and that has had a bad effect—from the investors' standpoint.

There is no one in any official position in the government who thinks for a moment that the U. S. will withdraw the soldiers from Mexico until a capitalist government is firmly seated and in control of Mexico. Gen. E. F. Glenn recently said in a speech in New York: "Do you think Mexico is going to stand for it? Would you respect her if she did? I have made a study of the Mexican situation and I have figured that if we are going in there stabilize the government it will take five years at a minimum, and from 400,000 to 500,000 men to do its properly."

Any one who thinks the army will be used for more humane purposes in Mexico than they have been used in Chicago, Ludlow, the Couer D'Alenes, and a score of other places, will be sadly mistaken when the military censorship is finally broken through. The army is what it always was, and ever will be, so long as it remains a capitalistic institution—a means of oppression. We can never control or defeat the armed forces of any nation by meeting them on an equality, but must rise above them by organizing and controlling the industries, and they will then be subject to the will of the workers.

NEW RAILROAD WORKERS STICKERS FOR LOCAL No. 600



A striking sticker just issued for the new Railroad Workers Organization. Three inches in diameter, printed in red. Price 15c a hundred. For stickers and information pertaining to the organization, address: Wm. D. Haywood, 207 164 W. Washington St.

THE PREAMBLE

Of The Industrial Workers Of The World

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 trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

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

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

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TURNING THE TABLES ON THE BOSSES

The (to the workers) notorious Walter Douglas, who was and for all we know, still is general manager of the yet more notorious Copper Queen Mining Company, at Bisbee, Arizona, writes an account of the recent strike in the Clifton-Morenci district, for the current number of The New Republic. We quote part of the same, which if true to facts, is interesting as showing how the tables were turned for once on the mine bosses in that district. Douglas writes:

"The strikers took complete charge in the strike district. Crowds of strikers, unopposed by the authorities, stoned and broke windows of mining company offices. Within a short time one of the large concentrating mills, in the protecting custody of the sheriff's office was destroyed by fire. The strikers issued and enforced their orders as to who might enter, remain in or leave the district. They ordered many residents to leave their homes and property in the district, not confining their attentions to persons who were directly or indirectly connected with the strike or with the companies, and their orders were obeyed. Law abiding citizens were cited to appear before the strikers' committee and hear their judgments, which, be it said, were enforced with entire effectiveness. Those who appealed to the civil authorities for protection did so in vain. Many were obliged to flee at night and hide in the mountains. Many were brutally assaulted and beaten. A wholly innocent and inoffensive Catholic priest was forced to leave his home and parish in obedience to the order of the strikers. A visitor in the district, wholly a stranger to the strike, and a non-resident of Arizona, was set upon in the public streets and seriously beaten by a mob, suffering broken ribs and other injuries. Those who complained to the governor were courteously advised to tell their troubles to the sheriff. Those who appealed to the sheriff either were taken in custody "for their protection" or were furnished with written passes requesting that the bearer be not molested for a stated period at the expiration of which he promised to leave the district.

"The managers of the three companies, being advised that their presence was likely to provoke riot and bloodshed, departed from the district by a night train. The crew in charge of this train upon returning to the district were brutally assaulted and mistreated by the strikers, receiving no protection from the sheriff's office. When the managers arrived in New Mexico, they were arrested on a warrant from Arizona, charging them with inciting to riot by leaving the state, but were released by an unusually sapient justice of the peace and proceeded to El Paso, where they remained until the strike was over. No attempt was made to resume operations, although such an attempt would have been legally and morally defensible, and although the price of copper proceeded in its upward flight.

"I note that you (Douglas is referring to a previous editorial on the strike in the New Republic) view it as unfortunate that the Western Federation of Miners, considering the strike as improperly called, did not give it proper support also, that the American Federation of Labor failed to give the help it should have given. Without knowing the why and wherefore of such derelictions, one might naturally infer that those organizations did not act hastily or inadvisedly in the matter, and that perhaps the strike was not wholly justified. It is commonly reported that despite the alleged technical irregularity of the strike, the former organization collected upwards of $20,000 in dues from the strikers, out of which it returned slightly in excess of $1,000 to help support the strike. Also, it may now be stated that the strikers have unanimously voted to surrender their Western Federation charters and return to work upon the companies' terms, being assured that when operations are resumed the companies will hear and consider any grievances or complaints which their employes may present.

"This Arizona strike has been noteworthy, probably without full precedent in strike history. The course pursued by the companies was distinctly unusual. It would seem that even selfish benevolences were better than unadulterated selfishness, but after all it appears that the fabled horrors of the Colorado strike and the peaceful benevolence of the Arizona strike look exactly alike when viewed from an editorial chair 3,000 miles away."

LECTURES ON INDUSTRIL UNIONISM AT THE FERRER CENTER

Nathan Herman, of Paterson, N. J., will give a series of lectures on Industrial unionism at the Ferrer Centre, 63 East 107th street, New York city, on six successive Thursday evenings, beginning March 16th. The subjects of the lectures will be as follows:

March 23—Socialism, Anarchism and Industrial Unionism.

March 30—Industrial Unionism and War.

April 6—Women and Industrial Unionism.

April 13—Industrial Unionism and the State.

April 20—Industrial Unionism and the Social Revolution.

Lengths of talks to be from thirty to forty-five minutes. Admission, ten cents.

FRENCH WORKERS SOLVE PROBLEM

Continued From Page One

to in great measure are due to private enterprise. No factories have been subsidized by the Government nor have shares of any kind been made to the owners.

"The owners have, at competitive prices, taken orders from the Government, and on the strength of these orders have purchased land, built factories, procured machinery and now depends on the contract prices for reimbursement of their outlay and for gaining the profits to which they are entitled.

"In cases of this description the Government has paid, on the equipment of the factory, one-third of the price of the contract taken and the remaining two-thirds are paid when the munitions are delivered.

ADAPT PLANTS TO WAR USES

"No attempt has been made by employers to amortize the expenditure: it is sufficient that they are able to turn out the munitions. The rest is for determination after the war is over."

Innumerable shops whose usual pre-war trade was gear cutting, manufacture of small parts for motor cars and of articles from bars of small diameter, according to the report, have abandoned their normal manufacture and adapted their machinery for the output of munitions. This has benefited especially the production of fuses, gaines and shells up to seventy-five milli-meters calibre.

There are in the Paris district alone 1,800 small producers for machine operations. The vast majority of these are now working day and night for the Government, under subcontract, the main contractor making no profit out of the work subcontracted. Many small shops are manned by various members of a family and work day and night shifts.

Thus the British visitors found the day shift superintended by the father and daughter and the night shift by the mother and son. The meagre proportions and the poor equipment of this, as of thousands of other shops, the report says, were overcome "no doubt by the spirit which dominated every one employed in it."

In another case, a very small shop, the work had been superintended by the wife of the owner, who was serving in the army. The woman worked herself to death and the husband was ordered back from the army to continue the work she had been doing.

NO STANDARD OF HOURS

As to the standard number of hours, it can hardly be said that there is such a thing in France today. There is a break of about two hours at noon which enables the women to look after the meals and comfort their children at home.

In most cases the shifts change over every fortnight, and on the change the work people get twenty-four hours off. No difference is made on Saturdays, the same hours being worked as on other week days. In some cases no work is done on Sundays after noon. In most cases women work the same hours as men, allowance being made, however, for the time spent on tramway journeys, to avoid congestion.

While thus far women have worked mostly only at day time, they will, to a large extent, soon be engaged on night shifts as well. The report continues:

"There is no restriction on the work which women may do. The only processes which are confined so far to men are setting up and tool making, though with regard to the former the women qualify for some part of it and with regard to the latter some women are actually grinding of edges of cutting tools for machines."

The report emphasizes the advantages of specialization, which it says is being carefully observed by the French factories, most of them devoting themselves to the production of one specific article, which in turn results in a uniform system of labor distribution.

WOMEN'S WORK EXCELS MEN'S

Again there is a little sting in the following statement of the British commissioners:

"The opinion in the French factories is that the output of females on small work equals and in some cases excels that of men, and in the case of heavier work, within certain limits, women are of practically the same value as men.

"It has to be kept in mind that physical considerations limit the range of work which may be done by women. It was noticed, however, that part of the work done by women involved greater strain than might be thought reasonable in this country."

The remarkable feature in the French factories, according to the British investigators, is the almost entire absence of lost time. The time lost by the work people owing to unavoidable causes does not exceed on the average 1 per cent of the total time.

"'At one factory, for instance,' says the report, 'where 10,000 are employed, on the day of the visit of the mission ten to twenty were to be punished for culpable absence, of whom two or three were the worse for drink. On the same day sixty persons made a late start in the morning. On many days, however, not a single late start takes place."

Penalties for lost time are a reprimand for the first offence, in some cases a fine for the second, but generally the workman is dismissed for the first repetition. Military workers are dealt with under the military law.

AMERICAN MACHINERY USED

The mission exoresses itself much impressed with the extent to which the French factories have been able to import machinery. "Thousands of new machines have been installed," says the report. "These are mainly from America, but in many cases are of British and Swiss make. There has been a steady flow of most valuable machinery from America to France."

Of the "general conclusions" cited by the commission, the following stands out as bearing out every word of the report:

"It appears to the mission that the increase of production in France is due to one cause and one only, and that is the patriotic enthusiasm which exists there."

MEN SCARCE; CAMPS CLOSE

(Duluth Herald, March 9, 1916)

The scarcity of men for common labor has probably never been keener in the Northwest than at present. Several logging camps have been closed because of insufficient crews and outside contractors are already arranging with Duluth employment agencies to supply crews of men, for the Dakotas next fall. Loggers, who send the orders for men now, get little satisfaction as men are scarce in Duluth and what few are here, refuse to go to the woods because of the deep snow which is said to be handicapping activities in the camps all through Northern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin.

CAMPS ALREADY CLOSED

"In some cases," said an employment man today, "camps have already been closed because of a shortage of men. What men were available were taken to other camps to round out the insufficient crews farther inland, and the camps near the railroad stations will be opened later in the spring, and kept in operation all summer."

Loggers are particularly eager to get out a big supply of logs this year as the demand for lumber is good, and getting better right along. Three saw mills at the Head of the Lakes are now running and the Alger-Smith mill at West Duluth will be opened as soon as the ice goes out.

High water also is expected this spring in all the streams, and conditions will be such that logs can be floated down the streams much easier than in years. Last spring thousands of feet of logs were held in Northern Minnesota for weeks because of low water.

Loggers now say that operations will be continued this spring in most of the camps until the first of April and perhaps later. It is doubtful, they say, if the weather changes sharply enough to destroy the ice roads before that time. The snow has been so deep that the road beds have been deep and hard.

THRESHERS WORRYING

Threshers in the Dakotas are already worrying about help for next fall. Some of them have already been in Duluth looking for full crews with employment agents. Last fall, they say, wages went up to $3.50 a day and board, and men were hard to get at that price. This year conditions are much worse, and threshers are planning to secure full crews of men at good wages and pay them a bonus for staying on the job a reasonable length of time. Last year strike agitators were at work, and in some places in the Dakotas men stuck their pitchforks in the shocks of grain and refused to go to work before 7 o'clock in the morning. This year threshers will avoid labor trouble insofar as they are able.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

After having experienced one of the severest winters in history in this part of the country, spring has at last come. In spite of the cold weather, the I. W. W. has carried on the heaviest agitation known to this section for quite a number of years and is still keeping it up. With members on the job here, the result was that many new members were added to the organization. Job agitation is what counts and it is bringing home the bacon. By the enthusiasm displayed by members here, indications are that they are going to stick on the job.

The two halls have also been in constant use all winter, in which were held open forums, entertainments, debates and lectures of various descriptions pertaining to One Big Union propaganda. One thing which has been of great value to the members were the educational meetings that have been held, as the tactics and aims of the I. W. W. were thoroughly explained, so when members get on the job they can act accordingly. This is a very important thing. Several good meetings have also been held for the benefit of the James Schmidt Defense and quite a number of dollars was taken up for that source.

At the present time work is plentiful here and as soon as the ground is thawed out, there will be numerous more construction jobs. All metal and machine shops are running full blast, day and night. The sticker campaigns in these various shops have also been of great value to the awakening of the slaves here.

Elizabeth Gurly Flynn will be with us in the very near future on an extended lecture tour of Minnesota. Members and others are anxiously awaiting for the time to arrive. On Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m., April 9th, Fellow Worker Flynn will lecture on "Patriotism and Prepared ness" at the Pence Auditorium, 10th and Hennepin. A series of three lectures will be held at the I. W. W. Hall, 232 Cedar Ave., on the 11th, 12th and 13th of April. Tuesday night, April 11th, the subject will be, "Women in Industry"; Wednesday, the 12th, "Sabotage," and Thursday, the 13th, "Misconceptions of the I. W. W." After these series in Minneapolis, Flynn will visit Duluth, Superior, Wis.; Ashland, Wis.; Two Harbors, Hibbing, Bemidji and probably other towns in this vicinity. It will without a doubt be one of the greatest organization and educational trips yet attempted by the I. W. W. in this part of the country and there will be plenty of enthusiastic members to boost Fellow Worker Flynn's meetings all along the line.

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Circulation Statement

Previously reported gain	1296
Subs received during week	55
Subs expiring this week	53
Gain for the week	2
Total gain to date	1298

SPECIAL NOTICE

"Industrial Worker" will be published beginning April 1, 1916. During April it will be published three times—the 1st, 15th and 29th. Afterwards it will be published weekly. The Subscription price will be $1.00 a year, six months 50 cents and three months for 25 cents. Special rates on bundle orders. HELP SUPPORT THE I. W. W. PRESS. Address all communications and make all CHECKS AND MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO "Industrial Worker." Box 85, Nipon Station, Seattle, Wash.

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Watch Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 324. That means your sub expired last week, and you should renew at once. THIS IS NUMBER 324

Fellow Worker Lautter, former secretary of 52, and Fellow Worker Barthold, are requested to communicate at once with Bert Kril, 22 Alexandria Pike, Newport, Ky.

Local 85, English branch, Chicago will give a grand Leap Year Concert and Dance, at Fleiner's Hall, 1638 N. Halsted St., near North Ave., Friday, March 24th at 8 P. M. Come and bring your friends. Good music; an enjoyable time to all. Refreshments. Tickets 25 cents.

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