



Little Falls Strike Victims

Will Be Defended Against a Gang Of Sluggers And Cut-throats Who Are Trying To Railroad Them To Prison

To All Labor Organizations, Socialist Party Locals, Progressive and Radical Groups and Friends of the Oppressed. Comrades, Brothers and Fellow Workers—

Do you know that the first Little Falls striker to be tried, Filippo Bocchini, was convicted a "fixed" jury after his innocence was proven in Court? Do you know that it was a "frame-up" to railroad the workers who have been marked by the mill-owners as victims to satisfy their vengeance? Do you realize that since they have been able to CONVICT ONE INNOCENT MAN, they will do the same with the next thirteen? Organized judicial thugbery has spoken. An intimidated bought and paid for jury has delivered its verdict. Coerced and browbeaten by tricks that would shame a red-light character, the jury has said that the word of hired thugs employed to satisfy officers without uniforms and with criminal records are accepted as of higher value than the simple words of young boys and girls from the mills who have not been trained to perjury. Long Chief of Police—brute in human form, whose "I cannot remember" stamps him as a perjurer and whose typewritten memoranda gives to his officers with instructions to "learn it by heart," brands him a subornor of perjury, was accepted as telling the truth; while the workers who were beaten and who saw the beatings, and the one "man" whom Long had the man who now wants to "right the wrong" of the day.

The judge sided with the authorities from the very beginning. Although the three weeks' trial he held in such a way as to help the prosecution.

The defense submitted proofs of perjury committed before the grand jury which indicted the workers. On the strength of the sworn affidavits a motion was made for the minutes of the grand jury so that every charge could be specified. The judge refused to allow the defense to see these minutes, but the prosecution was allowed to have them all the time. The proof of perjury was not a matter in the trial of Bocchini. The brutalities of (Continued on Page 4.)

NEW YORK REED WORKERS ACTIVE

(Special to Solidarity)
New York, April 26.

At a meeting of Local 546 the boys decided to commit the following resolution to this organization's work for the ability to retain membership through the columns of the I. W. W.

During a period of four months since their organization, the Reed, Willow and Rattan Workers at work in the vicinity of New York have been able to gather some of their scattered forces and secure something while on their march towards industrial democracy.

Very recently a hard skirmish and sharp engagements with the shanty resulted in a cutting down of our working time from 2 1/2 hours a week and a wage increase of about 20 per cent. Our camp, in involves the complete annihilation of contract and convict labor in work-shops and in prison. We reared on the putting of the subcontractors on the toboggan slide.

Fellow Workers Brady, Lannalitti, and Wallace have been assigned by the organization to map out the program by which prison labor will have a crimp put into it and finally abolished.

Thomas Flynn, organizer of the New York District Council, has recently been to Gardner, Boston and Springfield, Mass., where he was able to form a strong organization, an organizer, and to start the work of organization in the other places named.

Loaded up as we are with work, occupied as we are, we still are as busy as that we cannot give an article of ourselves. We are not fighting the revolution; we are fighting for the revolution; we are getting our teeth and our brains We propose to use the most up-to-date methods both in organization and tactics, and to avail ourselves of the mighty instruments of organization that the most advanced of the working class are now forging and hammering into shape that will be effective in tearing down the banner of profit and bearing the standard of man.

JACK FOWER.

DITCH THE SPOON—TAKE UP THE I. W. W. DIPPER



MARX VS WESTON

When Weston illustrated his theory by telling you that when a bowl contains a certain quantity of soup, to be eaten by a certain number of persons, an increase of the bowlness of the spoons would not produce an increase in the amount of soup. He must allow me to find this illustration rather spoony. It reminds me somewhat of the simile employed by Menenius Agrippa. When the Roman plebeians struck against the Roman patricians, the patrician Agrippa told them that the patrician's belly fed the plebeian members of the body politic. Agrippa failed to show that you feed the members of one man by filling the belly of another. Citizen Weston, on his part, has forgotten that the bowl from which the workmen eat is filled with the whole produce of the national labor, and that what prevents their fetching more of it is neither the narrowness of the bowl nor the scantiness of its contents, but only the smallness of their spoons. — Karl Marx, on Value, Price and Profit.

Hunger Strike On At Denver

I. W. W. Free Speech Fighters Refuse To Touch The Bread And Water Diet Doled Out To Them By The Authorities

Seventy-five prisoners are starving in the city jail. They are the I. W. W. men who were arrested Monday when they entered the city from Grand Junction and who were thrown into the "bull pen" the next morning by Judge Stapleton, when they asserted that they had come here to speak on the streets.

Since the men were locked up they have been fed only bread and water, rations much inferior to that of other prisoners, and Thursday morning, after a hurried course, they decided to go on a hunger strike.

When the jailer brought the bread they refused to touch a mouthful, throwing it upon the floor and tramping it into crumbs.

"We will not submit to the treatment given us here," one of the men said, "not if we die in the rat-hole."

"Death is no worse than the injustice heaped upon us, and we are ready to stand it. We have agreed to stick to this thing, and we keep our word to each other."

The twelve men allowed to go free have left town.

All but four of 75 hunger striking prisoners were fined \$120 and costs. This will necessitate jail sentences of 30 days, ample time for the men, for them all to starve if they can keep up their compact.

No concessions toward the men have been made by the fire and police board.—Denver Express, April 17, 1913.

PHILADELPHIA SILK WORKERS STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity)
Philadelphia, April 8.

Things are doing in Philadelphia. Last Tuesday the workers of the Milling Silk Dye House walked out and were organized into the I. W. W. Later the Kensington Dye Works, the Fearless Dye Works, and Myers Dye Works, were also organized, comprising more than 400 workers, comprising all but some two score of the silk dye workers of this city.

The demands made were the same as those at Paterson and the other silk centers. Myers refused to grant all demands immediately, but the strikers declined to return, explaining that they would not do so until the same conditions existed in every part of the industry. Mass picketing and being resorted to. There is a strike committee from all the shops, and the spirit among the workers is magnificent.

The I. W. W. railroad workers have tied up the Pennsylvania work all through this section. As soon as they tried to picket, bulls got fresh with them. As a result, quite a few of the bulls are serving time in a hospital. The few scabs who manage to elude the eyes of the pickets, work (?) under a heavy guard and do about as much each day per man as was previously done per hour. Of course the Penna. coal is a mass picketing, so hard, but so much money is being lost (without mentioning the mills laid up) that it looks as if they'd soon be glad to give in.

The letters I have been burning their way into the brains of the workers and the capitalists of this town. The line-up between the producers and the parasites becomes clearer every day, and the spirit is growing among the workers—the spirit of solidarity, the spirit of a new society.

HARRY HOWARD.

ROCK ISLAND STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity)
Rock Island, Ill., April 18.

Five hundred sash and door workers employed by the Rock Island Sash and Door Works, have come out on strike under the I. W. W. banner. Their demands are as follows: 1. An eight hour day; 2. a minimum wage of \$2 a day; and a general increase of 25 per cent. Fresh water daily and ice water twice daily. Sanitary conditions of the toilets. A clean passage to and from the street, and all fire escapes to be put in order. A first aid to the injured to be installed on each floor.

The workers are showing the right spirit of solidarity, and we have great hopes of winning.

CONTRACT. SLAVERY IN PATERSON SILK MILLS

By Elizabeth Garley Flynn

When the general strike was called in Paterson, 15 girls from the Bamford Ribbon Mill answered the call. Mr. Bamford immediately threatened to confiscate large amounts of back wages belonging to the girls, but still in his possession. An investigation by a ribbon weavers' committee revealed the fact that these girls, ranging in ages from 14 to 17, WERE VIRTUAL SLAVES UNDER AN ABOMINABLE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

The contract, drawn up by a prominent Paterson attorney, provides that from the wages of each girl 50 per cent is withheld for a period of one year. The other 50 per cent, MINUS FINES, is the girl's pay envelope. One pay envelope calls for \$6.50 wages. The cash contained was \$2.80—mathematically peculiar 50 per cent. At the end of the year, the girl, if still in Bamford's employ, receives the money WITHOUT INTEREST. But if the girl quits voluntarily, Mr. Bamford cooly POCKETS ALL THE MONEY HE HAS HELD BACK. And the entire policy of the business is to drive as many out as possible before the year is up.

One girl averaged \$1.25 for a period of 42 weeks. Another averaged \$1.85 for 32 weeks. The first girl manufactured 66,528 yards of ribbon for \$64.45. If Mr. Bamford could sell his ribbon for but 2c a yard, he would still make \$1,166.11 on this girl's toil. Easy money for the man who has discovered a "pay streak" of labor—the children of Paterson! Kept in perpetual motion, a crowd working, a crowd quitting, and a crowd coming from school, his mill can profit as long as childhood lasts.

Ten hours a day these girls work, without rest or letup. Seats are not allowed. If a girl sits on the steam pipe she is summarily fired. Relaxation is impossible, for over these 15 girls are FIVE SLAVE DRIVERS to watch that their speedy labor is not neglected for a moment. Some of the girls, like Mr. Bamford roars, "More work, more, more," are so little they have to stand on a stool to reach the top of the loom. One of them said: "While I am on strike I go around to the school yard to watch the kids play, and sometimes I play with them myself." Think of the tragic farce, fellow workers, a striker and playing with the children in the school playground!

If the power stops, the girls must work overtime without pay to make up the lost time. They start three minutes before the regular hours and stop three minutes late, so Mr. Bamford gets

2 minutes per girl free, or two hours and fifty minutes a day from the 15 girls. Saturday afternoon, when all other mills are closed, these little girls are kept in till usually 2 o'clock to clean up, including the floor upon which the masculine bosses have been spitting great wads of tobacco all week. When the year is up the girls are then compelled to work all the days they missed before they receive their money.

One little Italian girl, with a face like a flower, told how a wheel fell from the steam pipes and hurt her head so badly she was laid up for two months. She said, "The boss didn't pay anything, but my old man had to pay the doctor's bill. Then when I came back to work, Mr. Bamford told me I had to make up those days before I'd get any of my money."

They are paid 10 cents an hour for overtime, and once in awhile Mr. Bamford in a fit of generosity gives them a quarter for running out bad warps. But as the girls say, "Yes, he raises us 50 cents one week and docks us a dollar the next."

Ventilation doesn't exist in this industrial prison. If the girls open a window they are fined. In winter the steam isn't turned on until it gets so cold they can't work, and then only does Mr. Boss worry about their comfort. There are no dressing rooms. Men's and women's toilets are adjoining, and the partitions are so flimsy and have been so cut through that the girls are subjected to all sorts of indecent and obscene remarks from the other side. The floors are old and so spilt that the girls' shoes are cut up walking to and fro at their looms. They eat their lunch on an old dirty stairway where the water comes through in rainy weather. The girls claim they have been sworn at, pushed and shoved around, and one boss in affectionate moods, between slave-driving ones, puts his arm around them indiscriminately.

As if all this were not bad enough, Mr. Bamford has worked out an elaborate fining system. The following are some of its applications enumerated by the girls: Sick one-half day, a girl was fined a day's pay; buttoned shoes 5 minutes early, fined 30 cents; fined for talking together; for laughing at the boss; \$1.50 for spilling some water down the elevator shaft; \$1 for looking for another job; 25 cents for tying a big knot on a thread etc. Scissors and hooks are sold to them, "lost" and sold over again, countless times.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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THE "BIG TREASURY" FALLACY.

The failure of the first real strike of rubber workers at Akron to bring the hoped-for results immediately, is causing an overflow stream of rhetorical invective from several long-range A. F. of L. editors. "Keelcy Cure John" of the Miners Magazine, whose limited imagination and sense of humor are ever concealed behind a murky flow of high-sounding bombast, together with little Jimmy Egan of the Toledo A. F. of L. organ, and Max Hayes, "the peaceful socialist," are particularly well supplied with "fillers" as a result of the "Akron fiasco." As their stock arguments are being peddled, and as the A. F. of L. theory regarding high dues, initiation fees, and big treasuries with which to "pay strike benefits," we shall use up a little space to show the fallacy thereof.

Egan says: "The Wonder Workers failed because they couldn't support the strikers." The beauty of low dues and no treasury was here shown. There is no foundation for this assertion. As a matter of fact, the Akron strike was less embarrassed for finances than almost any other strike conducted by the I. W. W. The strikers as a rule were better paid and farther from starvation than the outcasts, that were those at Lawrence, Little Falls, or Paterson. They were better able to stand the siege of a long strike, except that their fighting spirit was not as much in evidence. Only once before relief began coming in from the outside, did the financial situation look serious for a few days at Akron. The strike did not last long enough for it to become menacing. Clearly, the "no treasury" argument of the A. F. of L. does not apply here. Moreover, the official financial report of the Akron strike, soon to be published, will show that the rubber workers were not left without financial assistance.

The inference sought to be derived from the above assertion of the A. F. of L. editor, is that the big treasury of the A. F. of L. is the one indispensable thing with which to win strikes. No list of A. F. of L. strikes which have meant accompanies the statement. These writers are careful not to make specifications. They merely assert, as follows:

"The organization of labor that has accumulated substantial defense funds and that can operate assessment machinery for long periods of time are the ones that usually gain victories or at least material concessions in strikes and lockouts."

Where is the proof? Why not produce the facts regarding A. F. of L. strikes "won by assessments"? We shall mention one in particular, where their theory had possibly the most favorable circumstances for a practical demonstration. That was the last Illinois miners' strike. About half of the total number of miners in Illinois were engaged in the strike. The rest were working under contract, as were hundreds of thousands of other union miners in different districts and other states. The Illinois district union of the United Mine Workers of America had at the beginning of the struggle some million odd dollars in its treasury. After several months of strike with much suffering, the treasury was exhausted, and an agreement finally secured with the operators granting a five per cent increase in wages and a few minor concessions. Considering the fact that during that great miners' strike, nearly two-thirds of the miners in the country were working while the other third was on strike, we are willing to admit that the concessions above-mentioned might not have been won without the big treasury. But we would like to inquire: If less than 200,000 miners out of 1,000,000 are required to strike for four months and spend several million dollars to gain a five per cent increase in wages, how many millions of dollars would be needed for 1,000 miners, battling against the determined opposition of the coal trust, to win against their 699,000 brothers at work under contract?

"But," our opponents will reply, "you are injecting other matters into this discussion." Exactly. We are supplying some of the things carefully omitted by our A. F. of L. opponents in dealing with the Akron strike. The Akron strike was not "lost" or even embarrassed by want of finances. See article by our Akron correspondent elsewhere for a statement of "causes." Neither does the Illinois miners' nor any other A. F. of L. strike conducted in the same manner (and they are all conducted that way, except that the latter have much more money), prove anything but the fallacy of the "big treasury" argument. In the matter of a treasury, the bosses' associations have the working class organizations skinned several Mormon blocks. Only in exceptional cases can "endurance tests" be won by strikers. One case is usually cited here, that at Lawrence, where the woolen company was up against its opponents in the stock market, and where the slaves were in a desperate situation, where they had to have concessions in order to exist. The last-named situation was mostly wanting in Akron; the strike seemed more like a reprieve to the rubber trust than the grim war that was revealed in Lawrence. The Akron workers were not put on their mettle before the strike as were those at Lawrence and elsewhere.

The conduct and outcome of the Akron strike do not reflect upon I. W. W. organization and methods. On the contrary it was a weak manifestation of the I. W. W. spirit, and an insufficient application of I. W. W. methods, that resulted in what our opponents are pleased to call a "fiasco." A complete manifestation of I. W. W. spirit, had it been possible, would have made the story of Akron read differently. But what must apparently be our "Battles of Bull Run" in the labor movement; and it is well to remember that such "fascos" as the opening battle of the American Civil War may have a favorable rather than the opposite influence on the final issue of the war. At any rate, no I. W. W. rebel has any doubt about the matter, as applied to the

war between the working class and the employing class. The Akron experience will only cause us to grid up our loins for the next battle. Possibly we may learn for one thing, that a series of short, sharp conflicts with the master class, which require little financial aid, will prove more effective in dealing with the powerful forces of organized capital than long drawn-out "endurance tests." There are more things in the war arsenal of the I. W. W. than are dreamed of by the O'Neils, Egans, Hayes, and many other A. F. of L. editors who always chime in with the capitalists' chorus against the I. W. W.

THE AKRON "FIASCO"

(The article below was written just at the close of the Akron strike, during the last week in March. Solidarity missed two issues on account of the strike, and the move to Cleveland, so it could not have been published sooner. Still, its late appearance will make it of no less interesting and instructive to our readers.—Editor Solidarity.)

By Frank Dawson

The prisoners of toil have once more swallowed up the rubber workers of Akron, to be ground into profits by the same vicious conditions which prevailed before the strike. The hour of deliverance was not yet at hand.

The story of "business" is an old story. Capitalism, long hours, and unsanitary conditions, speeding up, intermingled, then the final straw which broke the camel's back.

The walkout of 200 men, then 500, then 1,000, then 3,000; until 20,000 American workers were walking the streets of Akron, laughing, singing, jiggling, jollying the police, as care-free as the proverbial negro on the southern plantation—such were the conditions under which the great rubber strike commenced.

When the organizers came they found banter and good humor, but when the "business" of the grim reality of a strike, no knowledge of the possible wages without food, without warmth, oftentimes necessary to win strikes.

Why should they know? The wages they earned were comparatively good. A time savings bank tended them carefully. So when the "business" came they drew the money out and treated the whole business as a holiday. An idea impossible to drive out of their heads by talking; only driven out by actually experiencing it; when they shrunk back afraid.

The local "I. W. W. cent" is too large for them to cope with. The result was, the strike had been on for ten days before an organizer got in the field, by which time a nice chaotic mess was brewing mischievous.

Strike and sub-committees were organized. But the crude ideas of the strikers were not shared at various times and from various sources prevented these committees doing good work. The organizers could but advise and suggest.

For the first four weeks things looked good. The Americans had seen the conditions, the rights vanish into thin air, where they obstinately remained, but were planning with attention to talk on real weapons of class warfare by men with the necessary knowledge to speak on the subject. The absurdity of folding their arms and submitting to the brow-beating of the local police was being resisted.

Then the serious work began. The Citizens Welfare League, backed by 75 automobiles and decked in yellow ribbons, was helping the local police to end picketing, parading or congregating more than two people at one strike site. The strikers were being interfered with. Now the order went that no picketing was allowed, and that crowds consisted of two or more people. The strikers were furious. They had a right to picket, and this particular afternoon after the customary mass meeting they lined up ready to go parading and let the police know they were allowed, and that.

As they were about to start, an organizer rushed up and stopped them, saying, "It will be murder."

As a result, no parade took place. Worse than that, the police and scabs were left in possession of the city. The strikers began to lose heart.

This subservience to the local police was one of the main causes of the loss of the strike. It helped to prevent picketing being done; it prevented parades; it prevented action. More than that, it disheartened the strikers. Give an idle man something to do else he will get into dangerous ways.

Running it closely was the inefficiency of the machine the strikers used to conduct business. There were too many committees. The men on the committees were new to the game. They lacked initiative, lacked vision, lacked daring. Above all, they lacked executive ability.

Take the final blow, which caused the strike to be irredeemably lost as far as material results are concerned. This was the loss of the Reinder Hall. I surely need not argue the necessity of large halls where mass meetings can be held.

You know solidarity is the principle of group action. It can only grow in the soil of groups of men. Allow the individual to be separated from the herd, and what is the result? The individual weakness, the lack of courage, the inertia we all possess, assert themselves, especially when new ideas are being born. The revolution is a thing that is not done by an individual company we are afraid to admit holding in conservative circles.

A striker allowed to wander about alone is liable to have visions of inflated coal bills and nightmares about the coming rent days to loathe which there is nothing unless halls or meeting places can be secured where the social nature of the striker may receive strength to overcome his fears; where the inspired can inspire the drooping; the strong sustain the weak.

The strikers had lost hall after hall. The rubber companies had brought pressure to bear on one hall proprietor after another. The trustees of Reinder Hall were turning to the strikers that they would have to vacate. There was a week in which to get a tent from Chicago, the only recourse left. Yet the strikers dabbled, hoping against hope that they would not be turned out. The second course, as a consequence they were ordered around disconsolately and one by one drifted back to work.

The Akron strike has taught us one thing: A spontaneous strike is a spontaneous tragedy unless there is a strong local organization in the spirit of group force of outside experience men are thrown into the town immediately.

A hundred constructive men in Akron who knew the situation thoroughly; who had worked in the shops; who understood organizing; who understood class warfare, and the story of Akron would have been very different.

The strikers drifted back to the shops because there was nothing doing, because there was no permanent headquarters, no co-ordination of activities; because they believed in waiting for the probe; because they tolerated a bunch of yellow thugs, whose hearts were in their teeth, ride roughshod over them.

A competent local organization could have prevented this; could have placed into operation a perfect working machine the first day of the strike; could have defined a clear-cut policy in regard to tactics.

Today Akron has the nucleus of a splendid organization. But an organization purchased at such a price is costly—too costly to allow to occur again.

The Akron rubber workers will be out again ere long. The trust persists in cutting the scabs. Speeding up is as vicious as ever. Dissatisfaction is more prevalent than before the strike.

Next time there must be a different story.

But there will be no different story unless fellow workers who know the ropes flock into Akron to help the fellow workers to undermine the rubber companies' position.

The constructive capacities, which as yet lie slumbering in most of us, must be quickened into active life. We must study organization; study men; study conditions.

RESPECTABLE LOOTERS

By Jim Seymour

Bourgeois—Of or pertaining to the commercial or middle class. Hence, uncultivated, unrefined, common—Standard Dictionary.

The waters of the Mississippi system, which our goldocratic government has persistently neglected to control, have again taken their toll of human life. Once more have robbery removed rings from the fingers of dead women who no longer need jewelry and once more have grasping traders raised the prices of food, denying bread to the starving ones who could not comply with the extortionate demands. There more have the militiamen, temporarily regenerated, forgotten the pleasure of their usual routine of murdering the children of strivers and have shot looters instead. And once more, has the militia discriminated, shooting only those looters who steal gaudy trinkets and steal from those worse looters who steal by means of placing prohibitive prices upon their necessities.

These petty looters dabble in grubbing murders—are members of the bourgeoisie, than which a more odious and contemptible class has never existed. Hell has no place suitable for the greedy souls of the bourgeois traders. Their morals and ethics, their hopes and desires, their loves and ambitions, are stamped by the matrices in the mint, while the milled ring of a silver dime forms the nucleus of their stunted conception. In their miserly carcasses is naught of common decency. They are utterly impervious to the instinct of blood; not even in times of dire straits are they able to respond to the call of the "big brother" of the proletariat. Time and again the bourgeoisie has proven itself no human and it is now time for the scientists to quit their species-mongering long enough to classify the filthy brood accurately and unambiguously as an indifferently constituent of the genus of slimy maggot that inhabit the vaults of out-buildings and quite frankly and unreservedly to denigrate the proletariat.

The biologists may protest that a dimensional distinction exists, but they should remember that the bourgeoisie has created a favorable environment, may grow up in a city as large as our respected tradesmen, while it is even possible that the evolutionary process will also narrow the minds to the accepted bourgeois standard.

The capitalist desires the extermination of the filthy bourgeoisie. Let us help him in his work of social sanitation. If you want more information on our aims and ours really are the same. Let us help the trusts to crush the despicable middle class, nor regret that we are compelled to become temporarily the partial ally of the master. Consider it a part of the class war and remember that, had as the capitalist is, his halo immediately melt in his waste when he is viewed in juxtaposition with an un-speakable bourgeois flood and cyclone force. Besides, we can conquer the capitalist much easier when the bourgeois trader has been starved to death.

Help to starve him.

APPEAL TO OIL WORKERS
By Fred L. Tiffany.
Fellow Workers of the Oil Fields.
Wages mean life to you. Shorter hours means more time at home; and the doing away with the unemployed army.
You want a shorter workday and more wages; you are more interested in this than in anything that confronts you at the present time. It interests you because it means a better chance to live. The unemployed army is competing against you for a job; it is competing against you for wages. If you should reduce your workday from 10 to 8 hours, for every four now working there would be one more put to work; for every 40, there would be a job; and for every 400 there would be 100 more to get a job, which means the doing away with the unemployed, and you can demand more wages. But as long as there is this cut-throat competition for jobs among the workers, your wages will continue to fall. The only way you will be able to live at all, and life is the last thing you have that you will fight for.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. If you want more information regarding this number, you should write to the local secretary of your local of the I. W. W., Vincent St. John, Room 307, Washington St., Chicago, Ill., or the local secretary at Bakerville, Ga., or the local secretary of your local of the I. W. W. This is NUMBER 172. THIS IS NUMBER 172.

Solidarity is in receipt of a pamphlet in Bohemian language, "Strikes of Paterson" (The Paterson Strike) which is published for the benefit of the local secretary of the I. W. W., Fellow Worker Valentin Cokovsky, of New Castle, Pa., who has read the pamphlet and is a fine statement of the Paterson situation, and should be given a wide circulation. It is written by Jos. Kucera, sells at 5 cents per copy, and all orders should be addressed to Joe Mueller, 506 E. 70th St., New York City.

Job Printing
SOLIDARITY takes pleasure in announcing to the Locals and membership that the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau has extended its field to include all kinds of Job Printing. A particular pleasure will be the publication of Booklets and Leaflets for Locals, containing the most important building up the organization. Prices will be "rock-bottom" on everything.

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112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Are you going to fight for it? Are you going to stand up and depend upon your ability to work—your own physical force—to win your living as an individual in this

The high cost of war-time articles... price of butter etc., will not be not give them... as to where... work; it gives... in the means... For instance... butter was re... and eggs five... were... one the v... after and... this would be... week, which... Jinks would... other hand... the ing of prop... eight hour da... ing up on the... this would re... operate the in... ing the numbe... and thus mak... ers to compel... more wages... more. This w... \$52 in the y... shorter work... more time for... terests, more... ter working co... of employment... ity in the me... clothing and... your wife ar... and yours to... physically, an... bor. Would... living cheap... working cheap... er living? Th... when the W... IN THE RIG... INCREASE OF... Do not be... of politicians... misinforming... that raise th... the workers;... raise the pri... what the gov... wages they p... they must co... mistakes. It... serves a use... players and th... It impresses... that they are... goods they m... live. This ke... covering that... ple for wh... employer only... robbed where... If all the e... back the loss... in wages was... goods they sel... have much in... increases. I... raise prices... wages, they c... if they co... increase in w... them before... players can... the loss occ... wages, why... against all w... workers to ge... they close th... rather than s... scabs and sl... the wages th... mand, call o... the greates... work! They... an increase... for the work... employers, w... that they car... increasing th... Employers ca... products wher... could they wa... high. Certain... case; for a sh... manner exp... the... but... got an... a chance... had the... had the... ALL PAY... IN... AND I... HAVE BEEN... certain now... tionary, while... buy have gov... are reduced?... increase... effort to the... in which the... loss is sp... speeding up t...

INTERNATIONAL SYNDICALIST CONGRESS

(Bulletin International, Paris, France) The appeal of the English and Dutch comrades for the calling of a congress of revolutionary unions...

As a program we suggest the following points: 1. Theory and Tactics of Revolutionary Syndicalism...

We hope that our proposals will help to inspire our comrades to work to the best of their ability for the success of our common cause...

It seems that the revolutionary union is becoming a reality... CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS...

FEAR THE I. W. W.

As evidence of how the master class fear the I. W. W. we relate an incident told by the worker Geo. W. Spangle...

AN OMISSION

The pictures which appeared in our special Paterson Strike Edition have been furnished to the 'Weekly Issue' of Passaic, N. J. Our correspondents in Passaic have requested us to acknowledge the fact...

Subscribe for Solidarity

AWAY ONE ON THE I. W. W.

By Andre Tridon. Dr. Eugene La. F. Swan, a physician in good standing...

Here is a new scheme for your killing of all soldiers and all capitalists by means of diseased women...

PATERSON STRIKE

The event of the past week in connection with the Paterson strike, was the attempt of the A. F. of L. to strike...

It is a children's committee now busy making arrangements to send strikers' children to New York and other cities...

"BUSINESS" SOCIALIST TACTICS

(Special to Solidarity) I have been instructed by Local 95 to make out a written report about the strike...

In the meantime, Kaplan (himself a business man) has a strike committee to invite the business men to a meeting...

The strike committee was on trial before a jury of business men, and the mine owners were the prosecuting attorneys...

advertisers they being Finns, Poles, Italians and Austrians, whereas they tried to state their grievances...

The demands of the strikers were for a \$3.00 a day wage for eight hours of work...

After this joint meeting adjourned at midnight, the strike committee held another meeting to determine what was to be done about organizing the strikers in the I. W. W. I presented my credentials...

TRANSPORT WORKERS JOIN THE I. W. W.

Marie Firemen, Oilers and Water-tenders' Union, of 7th Street, Atlantic City, 219 S. 11th Street, Franklin, N. Y.

Philipp Boshimi and Fellow Prisoners - C. Fred H. Moore, H. Hochmuth, Little Falls, N. Y. Greetings:

As a result of a unanimous vote we are tonight installing all of the Transport workers of the Atlantic and the Gulf as an integral part of the Industrial Union of the World...

Fellow Worker F. Palmara, who was recently released from Leavenworth prison, writes me regarding your fight for alleged "violation of the neutrality laws" in connection with the Mexican revolution...

It is to you, the hobo, the unemployed, to you, the migratory worker, looking for a job, to you, the man in search for a job, to you, the man who is not getting his money...

MESSAGE OF CHEER

It is to you, the hobo, the unemployed, to you, the migratory worker, looking for a job, to you, the man who is not getting his money...

LITTLE FALLS STRIKE VICTIMS

(Continued From Page 1.) The police in the jails where the prisoners were beaten with black jacks...

BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA OUTDORE

(Continued From Page 1.) Employment is a recognized social condition, and working class way of living...

REDUCED PRICES OF LITERATURE

In order to clean up all pamphlets bearing New Castle address, and prepare for new editions, we are offering the following prices:

Ten cent pamphlets - wholesale price, formerly \$5.00 per 100 - NOW \$3.50. DONT ORDER I. W. W. "History," as we have none in stock.

These rates hold good if ordered in lots of 50 or more. Send in your order with the cash today. A number of new pamphlets will be put in print rapidly, as soon as they are established in our new quarters.

COMING IN PATENT

(Continued From Page 1.) Summing it all up, we may almost believe the girls were fortunate when they received their envelopes...

REBELS NEEDED

Local 67, Peoria, Illinois, wants to present a petition to the State Board of Education...

STARR E. BOUNTAR

He is damned, you know, Hallahan. STARR E. BOUNTAR

THE RAMPARTS

Local 67, Peoria, Illinois, wants to present a petition to the State Board of Education...

REBELS NEEDED

Local 67, Peoria, Illinois, wants to present a petition to the State Board of Education...

As a strike of Paterson American workers short-cut the strike...

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