



EMANCIPATION

CLIVELAND, OHIO SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1913. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

"THE LUMBERJACK" THE SPIRIT OF MAY DAY

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR FAKERS INTO PATERSON STRIKE, RESULTS IN A COMPLETE AND HUMILIATING FIASCO

WOULD-BE DISRUPTERS HOOTED FROM PLATFORM

(Special to Solidarity) Paterson, N. J., April 27. As a last attempt to break the strike of the 25,000 silk workers of Paterson the null owners imported the American Federation of Labor, and the I. W. W. which is conducting the strike was driven out of town in short order. The 8th Regiment Armory, the largest hall in Paterson, was furnished by the bosses free of charge. By the way, this slaughter house, where the young men are taught the gentle art of murdering a very appropriate place for such herder John Goldman to ply his dirty trade of strike breaking. Large headlines in the capitalist newspapers announced the meeting for Monday, May 2nd, and I. W. W. was to be wiped off the map and for all. The striking silk workers were sure to be met with and the order of A. F. of L.; the workers away from the pernicious influence of the I. W. W. would not be allowed to work under the old conditions, satisfied because they had no grievances in the first place and never would have come out on strike if the I. W. W. had not forced them to.

Monday night came and at 6 o'clock the workers began to line up and wait for the doors to be opened. The meeting was to begin at 8 o'clock, but before that time came all the streets leading to the armory were choked full with people waiting for the doors to open. When finally the doors were thrown open 15,000 people filed in to attend the meeting. The doors were closed for 10 minutes and fully 10,000 had to stay outside. When the doors were opened the I. W. W. were heard all over I. W. W. was there good and strong, in fact, it was plain that it was an I. W. W. and not an A. F. of L. meeting.

While waiting for the A. F. of L. speakers the crowd announced themselves by cheering for the I. W. W. until one fellow worker known by the membership book and holding it up in the air called for a meeting in front of the I. W. W. In a few minutes you could see thousands of the little red books waved over the crowd and the cheering for the I. W. W. shook the building. This quickly changed to shouting and catcalls when the A. F. of L. speakers appeared on the platform. The noise was so great that it would have been impossible to speak. When Big Bill, Turley Flynn, tried to speak he entered the big hall the crowd began to cheer again. The crowd opened up before them and they walked around the hall, the crowd closing in again after them amid wild cheering. It looked like a riot, but it was just a wave through the waves opening up in front and immediately closing after them.

The A. F. of L. officials looked sick and discouraged. It was impossible for them to start the meeting. Finally somebody suggested to them that they would have to get out. The man on the platform if they wanted to go out. They talked the hint and the writer was boosted on the platform. When the strikers saw one of their own on the platform the cheering was louder than ever. After a little while silence fell upon the big assembly for the Alexander was called. Before calling for order I had inquired from the committee in charge of the I. W. W. for deciding where to hold the debate and let the strikers decide as to who was right. They told me that the Y. W. W. would not get the crowd to speak. When silence fell upon the crowd I told them that the I. W. W. have no chance to speak, the best "job" we could do was to leave the first, the most wonderful sight probably, in the great mass of howls and the main thing was to run and amid wild cheering. Once started they began to speak and to go on to their own meetings were held. Thousands of strikers came out from the hall and many who had come out went to the meetings. They did it to sabotage the meeting. The strikers were two from the A. F. of L. women were the most prominent on this job. It might be mentioned here that there were two companies of militia hidden in the back ready to do their dirty work. They were many police in plain clothes in uniform, scattered through the hall in the rear of the hall. The guns which are usually kept in glass cases around the sides of the hall had been carefully removed. It was evidently feared that there was too easy if the crowd took to the job to help themselves.

The A. F. of L. tried to speak, but (Continued on Page 4.)

DETROIT BOSSES FEAR I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity) Detroit, Mich., April 28.

"When the gods would destroy their first made man." The exploiters of labor in the automobile industry in Detroit are endeavoring in an attempt to stop the I. W. W. from carrying on agitation among the wage slaves in their factories. The Ford plant, which employs about 14,000 men, is considered as the most slave-driving one of all. Henry Ford, the great hater and lover of birds, who recently set free 10,000 birds on his estate, tightens the shackles of slavery on his workers more and more every day. Even when the fellow workers are up in arms against him, for putting out the cheapest automobiles on the market, which he can sell by the millions, he exploits labor. The factories are situated outside of the city of Detroit limits, in a newly opened borough known as Highland Park. The whole place and everyone in it, is owned by Ford and wears his name. It was there that the auto workers union, No. 16, I. W. W., attempted to hold a meeting with fellow worker Walsh and myself as speakers. We cried there the men were pouring out of the gates for their noon lunch which is only for an hour. Fellow Worker Walsh got up to speak and was immediately told by a policeman to clear out, as he had no right to speak.

As he was taken off the automobile (which being owned by a capitalist who donates it to the use of agitation), I immediately got up and began to speak. That was my unexpected blow to the police and the manager of the factory, but they collected themselves and they were all taken to the station house. There we were told that they must have a permit to speak, and must apply for same to the council of Highland Park. Since the meeting was organized by Henry Ford, there's little likelihood of getting it. I'm going after it this evening night, to give the tools of Ford enough rope, and if they refuse (Continued on Page 4.)

WON'T PRINT "LUMBERJACK"

Alexandria, La., April 24. To all Secretaries, Members and Unionists of the I. W. W. Fellow Worker: The Southern Lumber Operators Association, about two weeks ago, agreed our publishers to notify us that they could no longer print "THE LUMBERJACK". There being only one printing concern in Alexandria, we will be compelled to move the paper.

Number 16 will probably be the last issue from here, though, intend to be figuring on having the paper printed in a nearby town and mailing from there. I have the full cooperation of the N. I. U. of F. & L. W. which convenes here on May 19th, but I have no sure of it. THE LUMBERJACK IS BEST IS AFTER THE LUMBERJACK. The fight and moving will cost money. I am not going to ask you to GIVE us anything. What we want YOUR LOCAL TO DO IS TO WORKERS ARNOLD, FREITAG AND NOVAK. THE LUMBERJACK, at least ONE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION AT THE END OF EACH YEAR. The subscription price is \$1.00 (DOLLAR) a year; if you are in the vicinity of fifty (50) cents for a year. The paper is already nearly sold out. I have just received two bundles and suits, though the one which is being mailed you under separate cover, will be ready to send. It has already become a tremendous power for the I. W. W. all through this section and I am of THE LUMBERJACK. I am in the field, as the whole WORKING IN THE VERGE OF REBELLION and showing strong I. W. W. tendencies. Hoping you will act at once and help us in your power in this fight for the life of THE LUMBERJACK. I remain, Yours for industrial freedom. COVINGTON HALL, Editor.

CLEVELAND PACKING HOUSE WORKERS ON STRIKE

Last Monday the chairman of Local 145, I. W. W., Packinghouse Workers, was discharged for his activities in organizing the slaves of the meat houses. The boss didn't realize that the slaves were imbued with our ideas of solidarity, and when the workers came to a man in that shop threw down their tools and stood around refusing to do a tap until the chairman of the local was given his job back, the boss did the very thing (as usual) that he should have done, and that was to order the men out of the shop. The result of this move can best be judged by the fact that on Tuesday by 2 o'clock the workers had all but two shops were out and a motion passed to reconsider the demands already mailed the boss on Monday. These demands are as follows: Three cents an hour increase for all workers. Ten hours to constitute a day's work. Time and a half for all overtime work on double time Sundays. Better sanitary conditions in all shops, especially in regards to shop floors and toilets. No worker to be discriminated against because of his activities before, during, or after the strike. These demands when granted to be placed in a conspicuous place in every shop. The demands which the workers are now considering, have not been decided upon at this writing, but it is certain that they will be considerably stronger than those first drafted. At the strike meeting Monday, enthusiasm ran high when fellow Workers Arnold, Freitag and Novak explained the ideas of the I. W. W. Arnold spoke in English, Freitag in German, and Novak in Bohemian. A small shop offered to settle if the workers would come back immediately, but the bosses were given to understand that unless every shop came across at the same time there would be any meat packed in Cleveland so far as Local 145 was concerned. Fellow Workers Arnold and Novak spoke again assisted by Mr. March, who is the Bohemian weekly Socialist, all three speakers arousing real enthusiasm for the one big union, and advising a thorough picketing of those shops not out. When the Cleveland Provision Workers came out Tuesday morning the boss succeeded in corralling the butchers and getting them into the lunch room for a talk; the attitude

of the strikers however soon convinced the butchers that their only move was to stay with the boys. The bosses are setting up all sorts of howls about sausages rotting, tanks rusting, etc. etc. but the workers have answered that all the sausage in Ohio can rot before they will break ranks. Keeping your eye on the Cleveland Packing House Workers. E. S. ARNOLD JR. Local 28 I. W. W.

TARIFF & THE CLASS WAR

According to a Boston dispatch of April 23, Edwin Farham Greene, treasurer of the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, and president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, speaking at the opening of the annual convention of the association on that date, declared that the chance for the cotton industry to meet foreign competition lies in the reduction in the wages of the operatives. Greene declared that the industry is facing a crisis as a result of tariff legislation. This dispatch might be duplicated in other quarters. There is an evident move on foot among the capitalists to use the tariff agitation as a means to reduce wages, intensify labor, and lengthen hours. The New York Times' leading article, "The tariff and the cotton manufacturer" will be forced to divide his workmen either a higher rate of production or, inevitably, longer hours or a lower wage. If the manufacturer can get any one of these will most likely help himself as to others as well. It is a labor going to do about this? It is going to submit to an "adjustment," as a result of the passage of the Underwood Bill. A magazine published in New York predicts: "The Underwood bill will sustain a war of labor against the more intense, protracted and violent than any that has preceded." This prediction will be fulfilled to judge from sentiments already expressed in some abstracts in New York. It is claimed that the Underwood "bill" in the cost of food is so proportionate to the price of raw materials, the N. Y. Evening Post, to \$40 per family per year—as to render unjustifiable any war in wages; especially considering the recent steep advance in prices without a corresponding advance in wages. Further, it is held that competition in the market, if it really occurs, in these days of international syndicates and trade agreements, should be sustained at a price of raw materials instead of the wages of labor. Take, for instance, the Pacific mills at Lawrence, which will be Ed. Farham Greene is treasurer. A Boston dispatch dated Jan. 20, 1913, says of the

DRAPER COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES AT HOPEDALE STRIKE AGAINST UNBEARABLE CONDITIONS, AND MEET USUAL BRUTAL OPPOSITION.

Bill Haywood Stirs Brooklyn

(Special to Solidarity) Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27. On Friday evening, April 19, a meeting was held in Tutin Hall, Harrison Ave. and Bartlett St., in behalf of the Paterson silk workers. Over \$100 was realized in admission fees and collections. The meeting was under the auspices of the 21st Assembly District, Local Kings County, Socialist Party. Local Kings has some strong industrialists. On Friday evening, April 25, another meeting was held in the Broadway East Broadway and Summer Ave. in the same section of the city. A. J. Local Kings, S. F. The financial results were practically the same as the Friday preceding. Wm. D. Haywood was the star speaker on both occasions, when he urged the strike as an exemplification of I. W. W. principles. He showed democracy and no compromise with capitalism, and enunciated the principle of class struggle in no uncertain manner. At the Broadway Casino, Haywood gave a new definition of sabotage. "Sabotage," he exclaimed, "is to refuse any longer to do those things for which the capitalists are paying you to do. It is to refuse to adulterate the milk of babes of the workers. It is to refuse to emigrate and murder thousands upon thousands of adults. It is to refuse to put tin cans or old rags shoes in milk, or to sophisticate the drugs that are compounded in medicine intended to save the sick, but intended to take the life of the sick. Sabotage is to refuse to carry on industry as the capitalists say their profits and compel them to get off the backs of the workers." Haywood was well received at both meetings. He made a decided impression. No wonder the capitalists and the police are all a-tire him. He is a power for working class good. J. E.

ONE STRIKER SHOT AND KILLED

(Special to Solidarity) Boston, Mass., April 28. The strike in Hopedale enters on its fourth week. Hopedale is owned and controlled by the Draper family, manufacturer of the celebrated Draper's mechanism, and what was once considered enough for one man or two, a family two or four looms, by the introduction of this machine one operative can run sixteen to in some cases forty. The Draper family have become millionaires by virtue of the ownership of the plant that makes this particular loom and the exploitation of the workers by the Draper family manufacture. It is a peculiar circumstance that Hopedale was once a settlement of the workers who gathered there for the purpose of escaping the horrors of capitalism. In 1842 a band of earnest men and women formed a settlement, which, according to the Draper family, was to pre-emptive love for God and man. The story of how the Draper family gobbled up this community is one well worth telling and bears out the Quotation from the original accusation of the capitalists and the violation of the Capitalist's right to property investigation. This story is a long one and will be continued in a future issue. This community according to its compact had its own arrangements for the management of the industry. Now the industry has its own arrangements for the management of the industry. The police, selectmen and other town officials are all in the pay of the Draper Co. They help to produce wealth and then help the Draper Co. protect that wealth. The strikers, of whom a majority are members of the I. W. W. have the town has no quarrel with thugs and special police who try to break them to start something. This is at least has been accomplished. One striker has been killed. On Wednesday the 23rd the strikers were all at the picket line, and accosting strike breakers upon their way work. There were four thugs (special agents) who were shed near where the pickets were congregated and all in an attempt to shoot the pickets immediately made a bee line to get out of the range of the bullets. Some running and some picking up their stones. Four of them made towards the woods, but the merciless Draper men were not to be done, followed, when one of the pickets was shot in the back from behind, death. Three men were driven men, to shoot defiance of every strikers in the crowd. A commentary on the patriotism taught in the schools of Hopedale and upon the calls of the law to respect the guard Draper's property, and subversive slaves who are scabbing upon the strikers and the Italian and Armenian at this time. This is first blood in the strike and as in all cases is the blood of the workers. J. M. Caldwell, who has been on the ground helping the strikers since the inception of the strike, demanded a right to be free to resign. He was refused and upon this being refused was bitten in his denunciation of the authorities, whereupon he was arrested and charged with infraction of the new Hopedale law which is just one step into effect, and which pickets makes it impossible to speak, walk or run in the streets. As a result of this, the strikers are bending every effort to obtain the name of the four police officers who were shot. If Captain Proctor can prevent it, he will immediately be given orders that no one had to talk and it was impossible to get any information upon the matter. As a result of this, this dastardly outrage a police officer has resigned from the force because of the cause of the shooting of the striker, police officer Antonio De Pasquale who has been on the force for fifteen years sent in his resignation to the mayor today. The officer declares that he is ashamed to be a member of the force any longer. The communication sent to the board reads as follows: "Gentlemen—I am making this opportunity to inform you that I wish to resign as a member of the police force of Hopedale because of what has happened, namely the shooting of a fellow officer. I do not wish to be a police officer. As an attempt to acknowledge my act I act as per your order. You can

(Continued on Page 4.)

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THE MAY DAY MESSAGE

The Eight Hour Workday

In the course of the twenty-four years since International Labor Day was formally inaugurated at the Paris labor congress, a great many side issues have clustered around its observance. Some are related to its original purpose; others have operated to draw the workers' attention away from that purpose. The original object of an International Labor Day was to PROMOTE A UNIVERSAL MOVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS TOWARD A SHORTER WORKDAY. The eight hour day was the objective in most countries where a longer workday obtained and still obtains. Political movements have largely sought to divert this economic movement into channels of "political opportunism," similar in many respects to the "dress parade" nature of the September "labor day" in America. In many localities, May Day seems to have degenerated into a mere holiday affair, with its original significance lost sight of by the participants.

Nevertheless the EIGHT HOUR DAY remains the one vital thing in connection with the day. That fact should be everywhere emphasized by the I. W. W. and the reason for its importance made plain. The enormous possibilities of a universal eight hour movement require little elaboration for thinking workmen. But most workmen, oppressed by the lowering standard of living, due to the enormous advances in prices as compared with almost stationary wages, have their minds set on increasing wages only. Groups of workers have even been known lately to demand a longer workday, in order that they might earn a little more for the necessities of life. Such group action was logical in the circumstances. But such action is in the long run only cutting the ground from under themselves, to say nothing of its depriving out-of-workers of the chance to exist at all. The unemployed army grows apace. The "face at the window" of every workshop, puts the haunting fear of uncertainty into the heart of every slave on the job. The lash of the slave driver cracks louder than ever, and the spirit of the worker sinks lower and lower. Self-reliance becomes virtually impossible before the ever-threatening menace of unemployment. Wages tend to go down, and are difficult to raise, in the presence of the out-of-work army. If they are raised, the "speeding-up" system extracts from each worker the same relative amount of surplus value as before the raise. The slaves shorten their lives by excessive labor, while their unemployed brothers shorten theirs still more by excessive worry. The mechanism of the wage system is constantly drawing the working class nearer to its center.

Something must be done, and without delay, to meet this growing menace of capitalism. It is to be a reign of the freedom that is to be, in a new society. But the working class is facing a situation right now that cannot be ignored: IT MUST DO AWAY AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE WITH THE ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED. At least TWO things are necessary to that end—the shortening of the workday at a national and international scale; and the "putting on of the brakes" to the speeding-up system. Both can be achieved through united action by the world's working class. That action must be DIRECT, at the point of production; an action directed at the employing class without dependence upon or interference by so-called "third" parties. THE WORKERS MUST TAKE THE SHORTER WORKDAY BY A UNIVERSAL REFUSAL TO WORK MORE THAN EIGHT HOURS AFTER A GIVEN DATE. The employing class cannot successfully resist such a movement. The employers are bound to adjust their system of production accordingly.

But the bosses will try to get back the loss in surplus value and profits, by speeding up the machines. The workers can deal with that in a similar manner. A thousand men in a given shop, stopping work at their machines for ten minutes, would cause the boss to take notice of their grievances. "Machines must be restored to their former speed or less; your skin-game won't work on any one we are organized." The piece-work system must be fought to a finish. With the direct shortening of the workday by the united action of the working class itself, and the equally direct resistance to "speeding-up," the workers will gain the whip hand over their employers. Workers' lives will be lengthened, made more safe in dangerous occupations; and revitalized. Unemployment will decrease, and wages go up automatically through "supply and demand" as well as directly through greater fighting spirit and powers of resistance. Above all, the organization and the spirit of solidarity of the working class will enable it to retain what they have gained and move forward to more conquests. The goal of ECONOMIC FREEDOM will then be in sight.

It is the duty of I. W. W. militants to see that these things are not only discussed at May Day demonstrations; but that ACTION follows, looking toward their realization. That great eight hour movement should be well under way in this country before another year passes. The spasmodic efforts of the past must be succeeded by a persistent, systematic campaign of education and organization, beginning with those few who perceive its necessity. Let us set to work at once!

A PATERNON DYERS STORY

By Scully Bell

The strike in Paterson is the same today as it was eight weeks ago. But we have taught the manufacturers and master dyers a great lesson; that we, the textile workers, no longer look down at our looms and dye boxes to let them rob us, and put their schemes into operation to operate at our expense, and to profit. About one year ago there was amongst the dyers' helpers a rumor of going on strike. On March 6, 1912, the dye houses had notices up to the effect that there would be an increase in wages of one dollar a week. In this way the talk of going on strike was kept down to a minimum and we may even give up the office after the present rush of appeals are out. Aside from that I am working on a financial report from the beginning of the Little Falls strike to about April 20. This will show how funds were collected and expended and in what shape the defense is in. By May 1st this report should be ready for mailing out. The committee will begin auditing at once. When the defense work has been finished a supplementary report will be made for the balance of the time.

Certain political interests that are opposed to the present county ring appear to be preparing for action to get control here. We are endeavoring to bring this political scrap on at the time of the trials so they will expend their energies on each other while we can go through with our end. This may make it even easier to bring action against the tools that we want to put back of the bars. No matter how it is accomplished, we gain in the end.

After Legere comes a string of cases to be fought out. We hope to be able to cave in the prosecution before a couple more cases have been tried. The citizens want to stop this expense to the county any way they can force the release of all the strikers, if it does not come through some other means.

We are sorely in need of funds. The report will show a deficit, a lot of bills unpaid and a heavy debt of over \$1,000. Other committees are being organized to help.

Keep pounding away on this issue until you hear of the wind-up. Funds should be collected as rapidly as possible and sent to Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

LITTLE FALLS STRIKE CASES

By J. S. Biscay

It begins to appear that the local authorities are sorry that they had "jobbed" Bochinni to a year and three months in the penitentiary. This is especially true since they learned that his case will go to higher court instead of settling the matter as they hoped. It has already cost the county over \$5,000 for the first trial, the taxpayers are worried over the bill for all the cases.

The second trial in which Benjamin J. Legere faces "justice" will start in another week. On account of being broke the defense was forced to delay the second trial as long as possible. Expensive appeals have been made down to a minimum and we may even give up the office after the present rush of appeals are out. Aside from that I am working on a financial report from the beginning of the Little Falls strike to about April 20. This will show how funds were collected and expended and in what shape the defense is in. By May 1st this report should be ready for mailing out. The committee will begin auditing at once. When the defense work has been finished a supplementary report will be made for the balance of the time.

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MAY DAY ACROSTIC

Labor day the hands of prosperity,
Arms of toil have stopped the wheels of industry,
Breathe the pure air of God's green earth,
Near the factories and mines no noise from rattling machines,
Revolution is the spirit of the day,
It is well for Labor to see its might,
So they are marching together to Union Square.
Each of them will be a red hot fighter,
Now we will show the Masters we are off for the day,
Tomorrow, the second of May, we will only work eight hours,
If the work does not get done they must hire more slaves;
That is what our Masters don't like,
Labor can do their own eating and work,
Earth is then a paradise, no more slaves, no more hunger,
Down falls class hatred; love will take its place.
Then we have May Days for ever!
O Dreams, sweet Dreams, come true!
All nature is awakening. This is nature's law,
Like tree and plant Labor must come to life,
Labor must and will be the king of the earth!

Wm. Van der Hoff.

CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL

Progressive Step For Organization in the "Windy City"

(Special to Solidarity)

Chicago, April 26. With the formation of an I. W. W. District Council in Chicago, the work of organization has taken a decided advance. Thirteen different locals and branches are represented, and a secretary, treasurer, and organizer have been elected.

During the past week the organizing of a new branch of Metal and Machinery Local 3 has been accomplished. This new branch is a part of the Park and the membership is composed of all the employees of the United States Ball Bearing Company. A strike has been declared in the plant, resulting in a complete shutdown. Organizers from the American Federation of Labor and the I. W. W. were on hand and after hearing the discussion it was unanimously decided to join the I. W. W. Prospects for winning the strike and for the subsequent organization of the different industries in the vicinity of Oak Park, are very bright.

The Lithuanian fellow workers have organized a language branch of the same local, which is composed of employees of the McCormick Harvester Co. This company is a part of the great harvester trust and has fought bitterly every effort to organize their employees. But the leaven of industrial unionism is at work and with the Lithuanians acting as an opening wedge it will soon be the fate of the McCormick plant to learn the power of its employees as other corporations have done. Meetings are being held every week among the McCormick employees, with Polish, English and Lithuanian speakers in attendance.

Local 21 the Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers Industrial Union is adding new members to its rolls right along. The district council expects to be a great help to that local. The Cigar and Tobacco Workers Local is carrying on a vigorous campaign of agitation and with startling results. The Progressive Cigar Workers, an independent organization, and the largest cigar workers organization in the city, has asked for speakers of the Industrial Union on different occasions. The I. W. W. is loosing opportunity to show the advantages of one big union. Another branch of the Metal and Machinery Local, the Brass Molders, are expecting to organize several shops in the brass end of the industry. The Metal Polishers and Buffers are making of joining and it is only a matter of time when they will be added to our list. Local 465, Comp and Plasterboard Workers, is carrying the message of organization among their Italian fellow workers, and a recent addition of an independent Hungarian organization puts us in the position of reaching the workers no matter what nationality they may be. Local 85, the Mixed or Propaganda local, with five different language branches, is taking care of the work of propaganda and raising funds in different ways to finance the plans of organization that are being contemplated. The Hungarian branch of 85 recently held a banquet for the benefit of the Paterson strike, which was a success. The English branch will hold a concert and ball on May 3, and from present reports it will be a winner. The District Council is holding an international picnic in June or July and we expect to have speakers from all parts of the country. Things are moving in Chicago. Industrial unionism is the topic in the newspapers, the shops and everywhere. Independent unions are daily applying for admission to the organization as they see that the I. W. W. will soon be the power in the economic world. The purpose of the district council is to take advantage of this interest in organization and at the same time to carry on an education program so our organization will not consist only of dues-paying members, but class-conscious workers. And the Chicago District Council is certainly a husky infant.

PERRY.

ALIVE IN ROCK ISLAND

(Special to Solidarity)

Rock Island, Ill., April 25. The I. W. W. is very much alive in this locality. A strike of 400 employees of the Rock Island Sash and Door Works has been on for the past week, and chances for victory are good. The chief demand is for the eight hour day. Daily meetings are well attended by the strikers, most of whom are young fellows with nothing to lose—splendid material for the future.

By means of street meetings at night we are waking up the other workers of the town. Sympathy for the strikers is strong—even the A. F. of L. papers came out in praise of the way the I. W. W. is handling the strike. The article admitted that we "do things," and the only fault they found in the strike was failure to give the boss notice! Let us hope that fault is cultivated.

The I. W. W. won a strike at the Standard Oil Cloth Works here last month and has got job control.

JAMES P. CANNON.

SUGGESTION FOR BOOSTING I. W. W. PRESS

Much is said about boosting the circulation of our papers and many of them are good, but how about the following: Let every local put on an initiation fee of one dollar and then give six months' subscription to every new member. Also assess every old member at least fifty cents and send him or her at least six months' subscription to some one of our papers. Persons already taking same to be either excused or given other literature to the value of assessment. This would greatly help to educate our members and to hold them when they once join. What do you think of this, fellow workers? If you think it to be a good plan then bring it up at the next business meeting and if possible get it adopted and live up to it.

W. I. FISHER.

Will Jack Leheny please communicate with E. E. Rimbach, 806 Ely Block, Elyria, Ohio.

SUBSCRIBE FOR SOLIDARITY

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 172. That means your sub. expired last week, and you should renew at once. THIS IS NUMBER 173.

Solidarity is in receipt of a pamphlet by Boheman, entitled, "Strike of Paterson" (The Paterson Strike) which is published for the benefit of the strike fund of that great struggle. Editor Valentin Kostikov, of New Castle, Pa., who has read the same, says it is a fine statement of the Paterson situation, and should be given a wide circulation. It is written by Jos. Kuerns, sells at 5 cents per copy, and all orders should be addressed to Jos. 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 facilities to include all kinds of Job Printing. A particular department will be the publication of Booklets and Leaflets for Locals, containing matter of local importance in building up the organization. These will be "rock-bottom" on everything.

Price List of Letterheads, Cards, Envelopes, Receipts, Dodgers, Bills, Etc. sent on request.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU
112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.



Government Report Shows Inner Workings of Economic Forces.

("Regeneration." Los Angeles.) "Revolution in Mexico" being the full report of all the testimony taken before the Sub-Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate...

Mr. Loughborough, previously quoted, had a brother in command of troops from Fort Huachuca. He testifies that his brother "told me that of his own knowledge he knew nothing of it, and that he had no connection with it."

"because everybody in Mexico felt that intervention was coming immediately." However, the President seems to have changed his mind, for he had an interview with Malcomson in which he said: "We can not think of intervention. Various witnesses testify to a sudden and, at the time, inexplicable change in Washington policy, and as a result of this sudden impression seemed to have been that 'President Taft lost his nerve.'"

Still Expect Intervention In this connection it may be stated that many of the witnesses, and especially those who represent big American interests, expressing their conviction that, sooner or later, there will be intervention. The bulk of the testimony, however, shows that the United States is not to be expected to intervene in Mexico.

SPANISH I. W. W. PAPER

Los Angeles, Cal., Apr. 12, 1913. Fellow Workers: Do you know that in the seven years that the I. W. W. has been organized in Los Angeles...

THE TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY

Industrial organization cannot be perfected through the agency of combinations of craft unions. The attempt to federate the railway brotherhoods in both state and national federations was a dismal failure.

The present fiasco on the Illinois Central is a repetition of the history of the past; namely, wherever any attempt has been made to combine industrial union or semi-industrial union of any character among the transportation workers, the crafts have fought and won.

L. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

- Complete list of Publications in Stock "THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER," By Edward M. ... "Why Strikes Are Lost How to Win," By W. E. Trautmann. ... "Patrician and the Worker," By Gustave Harve. ... "Eleven Blind Leaders," By B. H. Williams. ... "Industrial Unionism And The I. W. W.," By Vincent St. John. ... "Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert. ... "Political Parties and the I. W. W.," By Vincent St. John. ... "Getting Recognition," By A. M. Striron. ... "Two Kinds of Unionism," By Edward Hammond. ... "Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women," By E. S. Nelson. ... "Union Scales and Others," By Oscar Ameringer. ... "War and the Workers," By Walker C. Smith. ... "The Eight-Hour Workday, What It Will Mean And How To Get It," By August Walquist. ...

L. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

112 HAMILTON AVENUE, EAST, CLEVELAND, OHIO

sub-departments of eight scabbing by contract, and if not by contract by special privilege from the American Federation of Labor while their affiliated brothers refused to ignore the scabbing. Such a strike would not be permitted by the Industrial Workers of the World. Neither could it be possible under the laws of the United States. The withdrawal of 1,670,000 men from the railway transportation industry in a body is vastly different from sacrificing 100 to 200 men from the ranks of the Civil Federation of Labor. ...

that the objections only arise when the provinces that capitalist practical business has marked for its own, are threatened. And they say all the humor died with Mark Twain! FRANK DAWSON.

"PATRIOTIC AMERICAN" SLAVES

Dinner time had brought with it the usual acute discussion of current problems by the office staff. The Japanese problem was the bone of contention. And young Seaman, a year in the land of liberty, held the floor.

Industrial Worker

Western Organ of the I. W. W. Published Weekly, Thoroughly Revolutionary Brashes the Workers Spirit Subscription same as Solidarity In Combination, Both Papers \$1.50 per Year

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, W. L. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as the workers are kept in their present state of slavery which allows one class to live at the expense of the other. ...

THE SUB BUSTLERS

The Open-Air Agitation is now on in earnest, subs are easy to get! Are you with SOLIDARITY for a record breaking harvest of subs and sentiment? ...

3 Three-Month \$1.00 5 Sub Cards ... Send Today

SOLIDARITY

112 HAMILTON AVENUE, E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

John R. Phillips

John R. Phillips, of Los Angeles, and representative of a land company operating in Simola, testifies still more strongly to the same effect. He is recognized generally as an authority on Mexican affairs, and states that the majority of the United States who the Maderos were reported as having in their pockets had for \$100,000, to "a certain American financial institution." He testifies that "it is not possible for a whole country to be admitted by the chief prosecuting attorney and is given in another column of the report."

Mr. Phillips then discusses the oil situation in Mexico, explaining that the majority of the oil in Mexico is controlled by two concerns, the Pearson syndicate, and the United States Oil Co. He testifies that the Pearson syndicate, formerly of Los Angeles, and now associated with the Mexican Petroleum Co. made their "clean-up." He then states that the control of that company changed hands, because "it is obvious that those enormous oil fields can not be worked by an organization except one that is controlled by the Standard Oil Co. directly or indirectly."

Send all money and communications to W. B. Cook, 1311 W. 14th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

REDUCED PRICES ON LITERATURE

In order to clean up all pamphlets bearing New Castle address, we are offering the following prices: Ten cent pamphlets—whole sale price formerly \$5.00 per 100. NOW \$3.50. DON'T ORDER I. W. W. "History," as we have none in stock. Five cent pamphlets, \$2.50 per 100. These rates hold good if ordered in lots of 10 or more. Send in your order with the cash enclosed. A number of new pamphlets will be put in print rapidly, as soon as we get established in our new quarters.

SAUTTER, OJEDA, VELARDE, COLE, BUSTRE, VELOZ, Committee.

Send all money and communications to W. B. Cook, 1311 W. 14th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Dep't. 1 Engineers—include all locomotive engineers, electric, steam or gas, who are referred to as contributing to the same common treasury. Dep't. 2 Firemen—include all firemen, hostlers, etc. Dep't. 3 Brakemen—all brakemen and gagglemen. Dep't. 4 Switchmen—all switch engine foremen, switchmen, towermen and electro-pneumatic interlockers on railroads. Dep't. 5 Clerks and stationmen—include clerks, cashiers, general office agents, ticket clerks and all other stationmen. Dep't. 7 Freight Handlers—include clerks, weighers, warehousemen, weighmaster, pilots, pickers, deliverymen, stevedores, car sealers, freight handlers, baggage handlers, station rolls and all other freight handlers in transportation service. Dep't. 8 Shopmen—include machinists, boilermakers, iron-moulders, patternmakers, smiths, blacksmiths, coopers, tinners, engine inspectors, wiggers and all other shop employees engaged in transportation service. Dep't. 9 Car Men—include car builders, carpenters, painters, car inspectors, and all other employees in the car building department. Dep't. 10 Bridgemen—include bridge builders, carpenters, laborers and painters, and all other employees in the bridge and culvert building department. Dep't. 11 Trackmen—include switchmen, section laborers, water service men and all other employees in the track department. Dep't. 12 Miscellaneous—include all employees in the transportation service who are not included in the other departments. Dep't. 13 Miscellaneous—include all employees in the transportation service who are not included in the other departments.

THE NEW SHOP MEETING

Continued from page 1. Of all the strikes in which the I. W. W. has been engaged, probably the one now being conducted in the silk end of the textile industry is the most important...

In the April issue of The International Socialist Review, Phillips Russell outlines the larger functions of the New Society which are now in the making at these newer shop meetings...

It is appalling to consider that throughout history the workers have shown a most pitiful and almost everything under the sun except their own interests...

Now, in concerning themselves with that which they spend their lives for—the production and distribution of the goods of such social machinery as has become essential to present-day life...

As the social future unfolds and the tremendous significance of the new shop meetings, which are the foremost tactics and purposes of the I. W. W., we may expect that the heart-rending of which has been marked revolutionary history...

WAR IN MASSACHUSETTS

(Continued From Page 1.)

give my badge to any officer who has the same idea of the right to arrest you committed this act."

It is evident that there is at least one man on the police force in Milford. The funeral of the striker took place today and was attended by five thousand workers and as the capitalist press have it there was "no disorder."

One sign hung over the street read quite a little notice. It read as follows: "Glory to the class hammer of the brutality of the capitalists."

Both Swift and Caldwell scored the authorities for their failure to make an arrest in the case of the man who was a shock.

PERCUTANT DISTORTION

New York, April 26. Solidarity: The following amendment to the constitution is proposed by the New York Industrial District Council and endorsed by the New York locals:

Strike out Section 3 of Article VI, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "All industrial unions shall pay a per capita tax of 15c per member, per month. If there is an industrial district council the locals within the district shall buy the stamps direct from the council. If there is no council, 10c per stamp to general headquarters, and a remit 5c to any national industrial union which has a local or locals in the district, for the stamps used by the locals."

When there is no council in the district the tax afflicting the national industrial unions shall each buy the stamps from its respective national industrial union, which shall buy them from the general office.

For National Departments a special assessment per capita tax within the jurisdiction of said department. All local unions shall fill out the quarterly report blanks and forward them regularly to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W.

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"STUPID"

Under the title, "Haywood Again Resolves to Seek a New Course," follows as follows to the latest action of a grand jury of silk mill owners and their retainers in New Jersey.

Whereas, the primary object of this resolution is to seek to bring to the attention of all other locals on this question, is the G. E. B. going to have their own salary?

Resolved, That we seek the co-operation of all other locals in considering this violation of the Constitution.

"TRIUMPHANT ENTRY"

The crowd would give them no chance. The I. W. W. crowd tried to stop them by waving a big American flag, but it was not the only one that was waved.

Editor of Solidarity: For the past few days the capitalist press has been yelping about a possible war with Japan.

Both Swift and Caldwell scored the authorities for their failure to make an arrest in the case of the man who was a shock.

THE MASTERS' VOICE

Some months ago, the Pittsburgh "Labor World" announced to a breathless world that, from that date on, "most others from working at terms regarding the Industrial Workers of the World."

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DETROIT BOSSES

FEAR I. W. W.

(Continued From Page 1.) To issue the permit, they can so have the Cleveland Press. Let's see Tuesday noon stirring up the slaver therein to a consciousness of their condition.

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REPORT OF AID DANA'S DEFENSE COMMITTEE

New York, April 24. Solidarity: Inasmuch as contributions have been received from all parts of the world for the defense of Alexander Aldamas, it is deemed necessary to report of the sums collected and the use made of the same.

Naturally, there was considerable confusion in the case, but this did not prevent the authorities from bringing in seven indictments against Aldamas: Four of assault in the first degree, two of carrying concealed weapons and minor charges.

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Advertisement for 'The New Shop Meeting' with various headlines like 'Solidarity', 'Detroit Bosses', 'War in Massachusetts', and 'The Masters' Voice'. Includes a small illustration of a man and a woman.