

EXPOSES WHEATLAND PROSECUTION

Capitalist Reporters Even, Unmercifully Score Burns' Detectives Torture Used Against Hop Pickers. Judges Hold Reporters In Contempt of Court.

JURY COMPLETED AND TRIAL STARTED

(Sent out by International Workers' Defense League, Publicity Dept., Marysville, Cal., Jan. 19, 1914.)
With a meteoric suddenness the cases of the Wheatland hop pickers, on trial for the alleged murder of District Attorney E. T. Manwell of Yuba county, have sprung into the forefront as "news" in the daily press.

Again it is the cold inhumanity and gross stupidity of Marysville's little czar, District Attorney F. B. Stanwood, which has betrayed him. Pursuing his policy of creeping in the dark, at the opening of the trials as previous to their opening, he denied all press representatives interviews with the prisoners, and refused to enter such secrecy, which was in itself enough to wake the suspicions of all fair minded men, the newspapers spoke their criticisms.

Then under wiser, more humane counsel, the embargo was raised; for the first time since the imprisonment of the men and friends were allowed to see those on trial.
With that "the cat was out of the bag," and the debauches of cruelty and trickery practiced upon helpless men by Burns detectives, acting under the direct control of Mr. Stanwood, flashed out on the wires. The Sacramento Bee, a news sheet of wide California circulation, devotes columns upon columns to the stories told by the prisoners (heretofore printed, with a few honorable exceptions, in labor sheets only). The Bee demands of Stanwood "Where is young Gleaser?" and quotes a confession of Deputy Sheriff Daleen that, acting under orders from Stanwood, he allowed Burns detectives free access to Suhr, that they tortured Suhr, and that he has given his word to Suhr that when this trial is over, he, Daken, will be a witness for him in any action against the Burns men.

We quote at some length from the Bee of January 14th, because no expose which the International Workers' Defense League has made of the lawlessness, incompetence and sneaking brutality practiced in these cases, has exceeded in indignation the scolding arraignment of justice in Yuba county, as it appears in the columns of the Bee.
"An atmosphere of inquisition methods," says the Bee, "hangs over the treatment of Suhr and his companions. After Burns detectives have had the opportunity of cruelly treating these men, they are imprisoned in jail and Suhr's cries for justice against brutal detectives are unheeded."
Suhr has been denied opportunity of pressing charges in court against his assailants, and the detectives are still in the employ of Yuba county. Their fees will be enormous.
"The District Attorney of Alameda county, where the assault was committed, refused to entertain Suhr's complaint when presented by his attorneys, Royce and Lewis. Judge E. P. McDaniel, of Yuba county, Judge K. S. Mahon of Sutter county, and District Attorney E. B. Stanwood have not accorded him the assistance he asked in bringing his pseudo-legal assailants to answer before the law."
"The beatings and tortures of prisoners by Burns detectives are a shameful blot upon the justice of Yuba county."
"The experience of Suhr and his companions teaches that officials elected by the people of California allow tortures of men innocent in the eyes of the law. It shows that some of these jail officials harbor private detectives and assist them in their fiendish tortures."
"How common is this substitution of torture and beatings for the legal process of the law? What assurance have you or I, or any citizen of California, that he may not be sent to prison or hanged upon false evidence, or confessions wrung from nerves wrecked by loss of sleep and mistreatment?"
"We again the Bee states: "No matter how fairly the case in open court is conducted, it can never be said that Suhr and his companions have had a fair trial."
"There will remain the knowledge that the gathering of the evidence against them is inter-"
(Continued on Page Four)

New York City and the I. W. W.

The article in the last issue of Solidarity on "New York City and the I. W. W.," has met with a favorable response in more than one quarter. Already it has inspired the members of at least one industrial organization to action along the lines suggested. They have called a meeting of all the I. W. W. elements to discuss ways and means of advancing their propaganda in this organization. This is a good beginning; any awakening in the direction of more constructive effort is to be welcomed. It is hoped that more organizations will follow suit and that they will also hold meetings to discuss plans for their upbuilding; and that finally all will meet in one big meeting to discuss and promote the general situation.
What is needed in New York City is more co-operation between all the I. W. W. elements in New York City. There is enough outside of the I. W. W. for the exercise of every talent and every principle that is used inside of the city. It is hoped the idea has been reversed, every effort has found an outlet within the I. W. W. to its undoing.
THE I. W. W. IN NEW YORK CITY MUST AWAKE TO THE FACT THAT IN VIEW OF ITS SMALL, INSIGNIFICANT NATURE, COMPARED TO THE OVERPOWERING POWER OF THE CAPITALIST FORCES WHICH IT MUST COMBAT, THE STRUGGLE FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL IS NOT WORTH WHILE; FOR WHICHEVER FACTION WINS, IT WINS THAT WHICH, IN THE AGGREGATE, DOES NOT amount to much to the working class, either one way or the other. Under the circumstances then, it is more desirable for all the
(Continued on Page Three)

BLUMENTHAL MILL STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity)
Shelton, Conn., Jan. 19.
The tenth week of strike in the Blumenthal mill here, found the workers unshaken and determined to continue their fight. The mill is still tie up. The company makes attempts from time to time to bring in a few strikebreakers from New York and Bridgeport, but twenty-four hours after they are brought in, a company of guards escort them to the train and they are shipped back. The strikers manage to get some of their men into the mill from time to time, and the company that come back point that the company must soon capitulate. Sabotage has been used with good results. Last week five boxes of the highest grade material made in the mill came back—every yard of the stuff which usually sells from \$3 to \$10 a yard and enough flaws in it to make it worth about two cents.
The company in hiring scabs now asks the applicant to reappear to the last place of employment of one year's standing. No others are taken. The company won't take any scabs who don't have a year in the shoe did the trick.
Under the instruction of the I. W. W. the strikers are not only learning how to fight scabs together outside, but also how to make the scabs their power inside of the mill. Hand in hand with the strike goes the organization of the textile workers into the ranks of the I. W. W., and from present indications a powerful union will remain here when the strike is settled.

IN THE "CITY OF ROSES"

(Special to Solidarity)
Portland, Ore., Jan. 22.
The unemployed problem on the Pacific coast is a rather difficult one. Here in Portland alone there is estimated to be about 10,000 men out of work. The city granted the use of the Gipsy Smith auditorium to the out of work, where about 8 to 12 hundred slaves stay; they also cook there.
The city has also established a rock pile, providing work for unemployed, breaking rock at \$1.50 per yard. The slaves are allowed to work there three days a week only, breaking one half yard each day. On opening up the work the city officials sent word to the auditorium for 200 slaves. Next morning when the foreman arrived on the job he found the slaves at work all scratched up and their clothes torn, and the tool house torn down. Inquiry into the situation he found there were not tools enough for the number of men, so they had been fighting over the supply and had torn down the tool house.
The city officials report that this work is costing the city \$16,000 a day. Of course, they don't estimate the amount of the slaves' product. So they have decided the slaves are making too much money, and are now figuring whether to reduce the number of days a week or cut wages. How is that for slavery in the city of roses?
ORVEL TALLY.

OKLAHOMA OIL WORKERS

(Special to Solidarity)
Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 25.
Local 586, I. W. W., was organized in this town December 20. It now has over 100 members and more coming in every day. We have a hall with a seating capacity of over 500, with a shower, a tub and a steam bath. It was formerly the headquarters of the Tulsa Athletic Club and was used as a training place for the Oklahoma "white hope." We are situated in the center of the oil industry. Nearly all of the members work in the oil fields, most of them on pipe lines.
Our first skirmish with the boss has been won. The pipe lines of this vicinity have all ours worked on Sundays and holidays without an increase of pay, but with the coming of the I. W. W. the slaves woke up and refused to work on Sundays unless they got time and a half. The first Sunday there was nothing done, the slaves took a holiday. But the following Sunday they were forced to work a full day and they would get time and a half.
We are now going after an eight-hour day for all oil workers. The pumpers, tool dressers and drillers work 12 hour a day. Pumpers get \$75 per month; tool dressers are supposed to get \$45 per day and drillers are supposed to get \$7 per day; but it's a well-known fact that few, if any, get that scale. It takes about three weeks to get a well. Then it's a case of lying around for three months waiting for another job; so you see those unemployed labor don't get such big pay after all.
The boilermakers and their helpers are the only ones in this field who are organized in the A. F. of L. Some of them have taken out a red card and others are coming. The Oil and Gas Workers of the Texas field were also lined up in the A. F. of L. a few years ago, but after their business agent "flew the coop" the organization disappeared from the Texas oil fields.
This section is ripe for organization. Besides the oil industry there are a few unemployed coal miners and several small businesses other industries. And now is the time for some good agitators who are acquainted with industry and the oil fields. They must be other. And let the rebels in any other fields also get on the job and it will only be a short time until the whole oil industry is in the One Big Union.
COMMITTEE LOCAL 586.

PAPERS DENIED PRISONERS

(Special to Solidarity)
San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 23.
A few days ago I went to see our fellow workers in jail, taking along the "Voice of the People" and "Regeneration" for them to read. The jailor appeared very mad, and I took the papers away from him into his office. I don't know why, as I always took those papers to the boys, and the jailor never before said a word. Now he is pulling from the shelves San Antonio "Light" and "Express." Besides, the jailors and sheriff won't let us go in and talk with the prisoners. They told me Wednesday that if I wanted to talk with Hernandez or Garcia I would have to go to the court house and ask for a permit from the sheriff. But we don't know why.
ELIZA ALEMAN.

Five yearly subscriptions for \$4.00.
Remember The Sample Copy Fund.

NEWS FROM I. W. W. SILK WORKERS

Interesting Reports of Activity And Conditions of Organizations, At Conference in West Hoboken

The second conference of silk workers was held in West Hoboken, N. J., on January 25th. The first was held on December 14th, 1913.
The idea is to draw the silk workers together from the various states so that they will be in constant touch with one another and find out what conditions the workers are working under, what wages are being paid, how many looms they are running, how many hours they work and also to assist one another in their fight with the employers and help one another to organize. The great drawback in the silk industry has been that the workers from the one locality did not know what the workers in other localities were receiving for the work. The mill-owners have always made it their business to tell their workers that they were paying them higher wages than any other employers in other localities.
The workers not being in touch with workers in other places were not in a position to put up any argument to the contrary and the result has been that in some places the workers are receiving as much as 100% less than in other places. When the silk workers come together in conferences like the one just held the delegates from the various localities are able to exchange price lists and carry back the news to their locals as to how working conditions are, how the workers are treated, what means the workers employ to beat the bosses and so on.
The conference adopted an appeal to be printed and sent broadcast to the silk workers everywhere. The advisability of printing a paper was thoroughly discussed but it was decided not to undertake this at the present time but instead to ask Solidarity to give the silk workers one or two columns to print the news every week. The secretaries of the various locals were instructed to forward all the news from their localities to West Hoboken and there it should be compiled and published in Solidarity.
The delegates from Local 152, of Paterson, reported that they had over 2,000 members in good standing and are taking in new members every week. The local is waging a strong campaign for the nine-hour day. Some of the mills are working nine hours but the union is determined to make Paterson a nine-hour city as far as the silk mills are concerned. In some of the ribbon mills the I. W. W. has succeeded in establishing a minimum wage of \$16.00 for women. Many of the shops are closed shops and none can work there unless they join the I. W. W. The bosses recently tried to form an independent union. Some suckers allowed themselves to be used by the bosses for this purpose, but the men themselves to be used by the boss wanted to promote the man to loomfixer and the weavers refused to allow it. The firm had to back down and the workers came out victorious.
The delegates from Local 527 of New York City reported that they are working nine hours in Smith & Kaufman's and that all must belong to the union. They are making good headway in organizing the other mills in New York and vicinity. College Point reported that their strike had been settled.
The delegates from Local 538, of Norwalk, Conn., reported that they had a strike on in the Gloria mill.
The boss there had a spy in the mill and the workers demand that the spy be discharged. They also demand an increase in wages. The wages in this mill are lower than in any mill. Local 528, of Shelton, Conn., has also a strike on in the Blumenthal Mill. This strike has been on for some weeks and the workers have a good chance of winning. Weavers are requested to keep away from Shelton and Norwalk until the strikes have been settled.
Local 514, of West Hoboken, N. J., reported the local in good shape but that things are rather dull in the mills, owing to the lack of work.
The delegates from Branch Summit, N. J., of Local 152, reported that they were working nine hours per day, but the members of the A. F. of L., the loomfixers, twisters and weavers are working ten hours per day in the same mill. Last week the weavers of the I. W. W. succeeded in this mill to increase the wages on jobs 24 inches wide 8 shafts from 64¢ per yard to 10¢ per yard; 36 inches 8 shafts 38 picks was paying 54¢ per yard on two-loom jobs and 74¢ per yard on one-loom job. Now they
(Continued on Page Four, Cols. 1 and 2)

I. W. W. Gaining Favor in K. C.

(Special to Solidarity)
Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24.
The past week has been a stirring one in the free speech fight here. Discovery of starvation and death inflicted on I. W. W. men at the Municipal Farm; threats to deport a number of "foreign" members; the arrest of four well-known local women in holding a street meeting, have been a few of the events which have centered attention upon the free speech fight and the militant men who are going to put it through at any cost.
Up to date 92 I. W. W. men have been sent to the Municipal Farm for speaking on the streets. Last week a number of Socialist and trade union women held a protest meeting on the street corner. They were all arrested and the mob followed them to the station. Police court the next morning was crowded to the doors with club and society women, and citizens all strong for free speech. The mob was too hard for Judge Burney and he dismissed the cases.
The next morning he sentenced a bunch of I. W. W. men on much similar evidence. The discrimination makes our case stronger than ever.
A great protest meeting will be staged tomorrow at the Academy of Music. Public sentiment is turning strongly in favor of the I. W. W. We can whip them to a finish and we are going in. All that we need is MEN!
PRESS COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Hugo Thompson wishes her son, Hugo Thompson, a member of the I. W. W., who when last heard from was on his way to the Eureka timber country, to be sure to write her through Local 73, Box 845, Stockton, Calif. Important.

An Eight Page Paper.

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More About Spies

The editor of Solidarity has received several letters from active members of the I. W. W. protesting in one way or another against the publication of the Reid affidavit, and the headings and comments that went with it. The letters were all written before our last issue appeared, with the article by our Akron correspondent on the subject of the local exposure, and the refusal of the spies to make any defense. The letters in question insist that there is no corroborative testimony in support of Reid's statements, and that the others accused should have been given the benefit of the doubt. One of these letters came from Fellow Worker George Leppert, of Kansas City, another from Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of New York, and the third from B. E. Nilsson, of Portland, Oregon. Outside of Leppert, none of the correspondents are familiar with the Akron situation, which we locally have been studying for more than a year, and Leppert left Akron shortly after the strike last spring. Flynn writes in part:

"Such a precedent might involve innocent men time and time again in the future, might result in the humiliation and retrogression of some of our best and staunchest workers, and a loss of efficiency, through widespread suspicion, permeating our ranks. This may be the end sought by Mr. Reid."

Nilsson writes:

"Even if the affidavit is true, the display headlines would still be a mistake. They tend to create distrust of the I. W. W. among non-members, and also tend to create distrust among members, and unfounded suspicion is no safeguard against labor spies."

"You admit yourself that you have no ground for that nasty insinuation against 'hobo agitators and militant homeguards.' I don't know what attitude Reid and the other men took in the strike, and it has no bearing on the case. We may be reasonably sure of this: These men had instruction to take the attitude that attitude was good or bad for the strikers. Your attempt to use this affidavit as an argument against decentralization, or against leaving things to hobo agitators and militant homeguards shows plainly how much your mind is warped."

Let us take up briefly these statements of our correspondents:

1. It was known for several months, by active I. W. W. members in Akron, that spies were operating in the local "militant homeguard" (note this, Nilsson) worked for eight months in an endeavor to expose them. Several "hobo agitators" (note this, also, Nilsson) aided him and others, off and on, for the same length of time. Finally, pressure was brought to bear upon Reid, who had been weakening for some time, and he made his affidavit.

2. The affidavit was published (simultaneously with Solidarity) in two Akron labor papers, and was summarized by the Daily Beacon-Journal, and by the Standard, and the paper supported with copies failed to publish a line. They evidently were not chafed over the discovery in the Akron I. W. W., and the possible effect of its exposure upon our organization.

3. Reid's motives for making the exposure, are variously surmised. First, revenge. Reid admits that he became a spy in the first place "because he wanted to get back at union labor." He had been called a scab and eventually lost his job for remaining at work during a three days' street car strike in Buffalo about 1908. Second, conversion to some of the ideals of the labor movement. Reid joined the Socialist party, studied its literature and that of the I. W. W., associated with men who were striving against great odds to unite the working class, and became increasingly uneasy over the fact that he was a traitor and informer on his class. He was confronted from time to time with the sufferings of his fellow workers and their families through the blacklist he helped furnish the rubber bosses. Third, revenge again, toward his associate spies, who recognized that he was weakening, and were trying to "double-cross" him. Fourth, pressure by the "hobo agitators and militant homeguards." All of these surmises may throw light on Reid's confession.

4. Reid's affidavit gives the "code" names or numbers of the detectives. The question may be asked, How did they become aware of each other's presence? The answer is that they were made strike made it necessary for them to meet, confer and co-operate together. The effects of their co-operation were evident to many militants who suffered from the blacklist. One fellow worker, who states that he was reasonably careful during the strike, relates how he attempted to work in several different rubber factories under assumed names after the conflict was over, but was repeatedly fired after a few days. His wife met the same experience. He was a relative of Walter Knox, against whom the companies were especially bitter.

5. During the strike, J. G. Glendennon admitted to Walter Knox that he (G.) was a detective, with the laconic question, "What are you going to do about it?" Knowing Knox's influence with the strike leaders did not count at the time and that the spies were in control of the situation. Glendennon felt it in making the admission, however, when confronted shortly afterward with the angry threats of personal violence at the hands of some militants, Glendennon promptly beat it out of town, and has only been seen there once since for a day.

6. When Local 470 was organized, Walter Knox was elected secretary. Believing that spies were trying to get control, Knox used the number system in his ledger, and when ousted from office shortly after, he refused to hand over the application cards

in his possession. During his absence from Akron, however, Miller went to Knox's home and secured the application cards, saying, "Walter told me to get all the I. W. W. stuff and bring it down to the hall."

7. Miller is known to have been a detective as far back as 1898, in a Chicago teamsters' strike. Reid states that he nominated Miller as delegate to the I. W. W. convention, "thinking he might want to renew old acquaintances." Miller declined with thanks, stating to Reid that "my life would not be safe for a moment in Chicago."

8. Outside of V. G. Williams, none of the exposed spies has attempted any defense. Williams went to the last meeting of the Socialist Party, with an attorney. He was confronted by Reid, but attempted no denial of any of the specific statements in Reid's affidavit. After hearing both sides, Williams, along with the other spy members, were expelled, with only one dissenting vote from the S. P. local.

In our humble opinion the above will suffice as corroborative testimony.

The editor does not share the opinion of our correspondents that this exposure will do more harm than good. Nilsson states further, in his communication, which we deal with elsewhere, under "The \$1,000 fund." A large and growing part of the membership resent your insinuation that they are labor spies, because they hold different opinions from yours." No such insinuation can be successfully attributed to the editor of this paper. What we do claim, however, and this is pertinent to the Akron situation, is that, given a certain situation in any organization, and given spies at work upon that situation, the Akron situation was one of confusion growing out of a spontaneous strike, with little or no preparation beforehand. The dominant tone was quite "respectable" and conservative. "American" ideas of "patriotism," "dependence upon politicians," etc., largely prevailed. The more aggressive tactics were tabooed until too late. The spies, coached by shrewd men in the employ of the rubber bosses, took account of the situation, for purposes of control and emasculation. The militants were kept apart; they were not organized to reach the rank and file, and they did not put the strike on a revolutionary basis. The spies made unopposed tools of many who were not spies and who were unaware of their presence. That is the main point in this whole exposure. Disorganize the militants, and spies can prosper successfully. Let the militants organize themselves and act together, and spies of the Akron type, at least, will find hard sledding. For this reason, we think this exposure should prove a beneficial warning to all active I. W. W. spirits.

We confess that Nilsson's interpretation of the editor's suggestion regarding "hobo agitators and militant homeguards" was wholly unexpected on our part. Read the editorial carefully, fellow worker, and note your mistake. At the time of its writing we had reason to believe that the "hobo agitators" mentioned by Reid by several known I. W. W. "hobo agitators and militant homeguards" had more than anything else to do with his affidavit. Hence our suggestion to that effect. As stated above, one of these "militant homeguards" worked for Reid also. So what Nilsson calls a "nasty insinuation," was a tribute paid to the energy and devotion of "hobo agitators and militant homeguards." But Nilsson seems to have formed the habit of finding an argument against "democratic decentralization," by twisting the editor's words. In the above instance, at least, such an idea never came to our "warped" mind. In this connection the Mr. Block cartoons come in for another inning. In No. 210, with the Akron exposure, we used part of the cartoon in No. 201, to illustrate the situation. It seemed very apt, since at the very moment the paper appeared in Akron, the spies were being literally kicked out of Local 470 by the "hobo agitators and militant homeguards." But the secretary of the Portland locals (not Nilsson this time) writes that this cartoon, only when he reads the editorial, and spies who disagree with the editor. Now we shall attempt to interpret that Block cartoon in No. 202, which has been so badly abused. Look it up, fellow workers, and observe this: Mr. Block is, represented as being "operated" upon by representatives of a detective agency. They are being given an opportunity to get a poor I. W. W. editor into trouble. Confusion is rife over certain issues arising in the organization. The demand is being made by a certain local (under penalty of cancelling their bundle order and calling upon another local to do the same) that the editor resign from the columns of the official propaganda organ, to all articles, resolutions and other contributions pertaining to the controversy and all other controversies. The cartoon does not for a moment assume that the propaganda papers are "stool pigeons." It simply attempts to show how a stool pigeon would take advantage of such a confused situation, if he could. It also attempts to show what would result if an I. W. W. editor tried to comply with this alleged demand for "resignation." The result would have been very different, founded, until the poor editor would be swamped and buried in a mass of manuscripts, which his "four-page horror" could not absorb. The humor of the cartoon seemed irresistible to us. The Block cartoon in No. 201 represented the "tool" as "operating" on a different situation, with a very different effect, in that place where the stools get kicked out, by the awakening militants.

The point, fellow workers, is this: Don't let the enemy DIVIDE us. Don't refuse to support the upbuilding of the I. W. W. because your particular idea of "centralization or decentralization" cannot be immediately rammed down the throat of every fellow worker you meet. Look around, and see how much of an organization you have to "centralize" or "decentralize." You will be convinced that co-operation of militants is now supremely necessary, if the I. W. W. is to survive. Spies can harm it, only if you keep alive a situation on which they may operate to create greater division and confusion.

The Steel Trust As A Farmer

The press contains reports from Connecticut, Ohio, stating that the steel trust is running a 12,000-acre farm at that place, from which vegetables and other food will be supplied to the corporation's employees at the cost of production. By this means the steel trust hopes to reduce the cost of living (and no doubt, the wages also) of the employees affected. The farm is described as a "co-operative farm" and is said to be a huge success. This "co-operative farm" is provocative of thought. With the steel trust as a farmer, producing their food and controlling their food supply, they will be able to indirectly through the purchasing power of the wages paid, the wage slaves of the steel trust are now more completely under control than ever before. Whatever freedom pensions and profit-sharing may have left them is now gone; the paternalistic control of the steel trust is now complete. Such control, being strictly economic, is all-powerful and can only be broken by economic means; all else is vain.

The steel trust as a farmer, opens up other lines of thought as to the probable industrialization of farming; that is, the farming from a strictly agricultural function to that of an industrial adjunct carried on by industrial means and methods. It is a well-known fact that such industries as the packing and preserving industries are cultivating large tracts of land in order to assure to themselves a cheap and constant supply of raw products. The sugar industry has developed beet agriculture; the breakfast foods that of wheat and corn; some textile corporations have even gone into cotton raising, free from market fluctuations and the acreage-regulation im-

posed by equality societies, so-called. In brief, where once, industry was the adjunct of agriculture; the tendency of the age is to reverse the respective positions and to make agriculture the adjunct of industry. This will make it possible to approach agriculture from the industrial rather than the agricultural standpoint. Especially will this be the case, as farming corporations, unallied with industry, increase. These take on in the gasoline and electric equipment handled, in the character of their operation and management, in the size of their capital, more of the features and characteristics of industrialism rather than agrarianism, as we once knew it. So that the steel trust is, after all, right in line with the industrial tendencies of which it has been the foremost exponent. It is helping to settle the farmer question from the standpoint of big industry, instead of that of the small farmer. J. E.

SOLIDARITY is not a forum for every "radical idea" that it is a paper to make clear the necessity and to emphasize the forms, principles and tactics of industrial organization, as outlined in the I. W. W. Preamble. This we seek to do primarily through our news columns. Our "news" do not simply a narrative of events; it is also an interpretation of those events from a revolutionary union standpoint. Other and special features are arranged to the same object in view. Everything in this paper is designed to keep the MAIN ISSUE in sight. The industrial union fight for the workers through their own direct action and revolutionary economic organization. Solidarity is not published to make money, but to make REBELS. Can YOU not do something to aid it in this mission?

Industrial organization is based upon industrial development. The MACHINE has replaced the hand tool; the industry has evolved out of the machine process; social production has superseded individual or small group production. The industrial union is a world-wide movement of the workers to control society for the workers. That will mean the elimination of all parasites.

The Chicago postmaster has hit upon a fine scheme for development speed in the delivery of parcels post packages. Roller skates are given to the carriers, and they are making good time or better as a result of the innovation. The "benevolence" of our Uncle Samuel is thus seen to be on a par with that of any ordinary labor skater. More speed; fewer jobs; more economy.

Local 79, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, has moved to new headquarters at 431 A Eighth Avenue East. All letters, etc., should be addressed to the financial secretary, John Ferrill, at above address.

The Latin branch of the I. W. W. in San Francisco has moved its headquarters from 1660 Stockton street to 1344 Powell street. J. Tori, Sec'y.

Mann's Impressions of America

Tom Mann contributes his impressions of the American labor movement to the (Vie Ouvriere of Dec. 20, 1913. To him the salvation of the American Federation of Labor from the grasp of the politicians is more important than the organization of millions of exploited wage slaves! The militants of the anti-political idea should therefore work inside the A. F. of L.

"That the propagandists of the I. W. W. says, have done a great deal to educate the unorganized mass, especially the workers obliged by their profession to queue up in the ranks of the politicians, classed here as 'migratory,' that is beyond discussion. That they have taught them and helped them in their struggle to obtain better living conditions is equally true; and it is quite probable that if the I. W. W. had not taken in hand the interests of this special category of workers, their situation would not have been improved as it has during the last few years."

But he is impressed with our small membership; and the weakness of the organization in Pittsburgh and other industrial centers, combined with the above mentioned supreme necessity of the A. F. of L. to be saved from the politicians makes him forget all this good work of the I. W. W. among the unorganized unskilled workers; and at the end of his article he calls loudly for the help of the unskilled with the skilled in the revolutionary work with the conservative!

Something wrong here? Oh, no. Only that Mann has to keep his job in the English safe and sane trade unions, you see! How glad he is, as he happens to mention in the article, "that we have followed the good way in England, refusing to be associated with a movement exterior and hostile to the existing trade unions."

So there you have it! Mann, a trade unionist in his own country-uses little good in industrial unionism in America. He notices certain perils of his friends, the trade unions of America, and finds that the I. W. W. militants would be exactly the right ones to steer the A. F. of L. past the rocks of politics! If they would only be so kind as to do the job!

HERBERT STURGES.

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NEWS FROM I. W. W. SILK WORKERS

(Continued From Page 1)

pay 7c per yard on two-loom jobs and 9c per yard on one-loom jobs. Crepes were raised from 8c per yard to 10c per yard. All print jobs were raised 2c per yard. No weaver in this mill can be hired unless the committee says so. The workers have the solidarity of the One Big Union, have shop control in the mill. The workers in this mill have struck 17 times in the last eleven years, but this is the first time they have ever gained anything. The I. W. W. direct action has given the workers hope and control.

An incident occurred some time ago that goes to show what the workers can accomplish when they stick together. A loom-fixer struck a weaver in an argument. The committee took up the matter, and the loom-fixer, through the committee, demanded that the loom-fixer leave the mill at once and appear at a meeting of the I. W. W. and apologize for his action. The loom-fixer had worked 14 years in this mill and the other fixers threatened to walk out also if one was compelled to walk out. The boss wanted to know who was boss and he was told by the committee that he was boss over the machines but that the I. W. W. was boss over the workers. The consequence was that the fixer had to walk out and appeared at the meeting of the I. W. W. and apologized. The boss is not permitted to discharge a worker for bad work. The committee must see the work and if they say that it is O. K. the weaver must retain the job.

Plans are being perfected to organize the silk workers in other localities and line them up with the One Big Union. The next conference will be held in W. Hoboken on the last Sunday in February. E. KOETTGEN.

PLAN CONSTRUCTION WORKERS LOCAL

(Special to Solidarity) Salt Lake City, Jan. 20. The last few months, in this land of sage brush and desert, a determined effort to organize the workers in the chief industry of these parts has been made. So far our efforts have been successful to a small degree.

We have formed a local union of Construction Workers, in addition to the general mixed local of propagandists. Our headquarters will be at Salt Lake, but in order to get results, we intend that this local shall function on the various construction jobs in the states of Idaho, Utah and Nevada. In other words, this local of construction workers is intended to be everything that the word organization implies, when applied to labor, that is, to dictate conditions on the job by securing jobs on their own prestige were touched.

In order to carry out the above program in its entirety, we need as many organizers as possible, who are acquainted with the conditions of the job to get on the job this coming spring and help line up these so-called "blanket stiffs." Try and cease being stiffs, and become men, be immediately eradicating some of the most unbecoming-to-men conditions that exist in these camps at present, and you will have enough power to run these camps to suit ourselves.

Fellow workers, if you think this chief worth your efforts, come to Salt Lake, Utah. Yours for action on the job. A. JOBOLOGIST.

Mail for the following is at headquarters: 341, Chicago; Albert Witan, Robert E. White, Lealand McLealand, V. Brill, Desider von Vital, Jake Swinson, William Cannon, Address: Fred Hardy, Secretary, Room 221, 738 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

The few cloth copies of "Syndicalism and the Co-operative Commonwealth" which we had in stock are also exhausted. We yet have quite a number of copies of this book in paper binding at 7c.

Names Needed

TWO THOUSAND sample copies of "Syndicalism and the Co-operative Commonwealth" were mailed last week to workers scattered throughout the U. S., China, Hawaii, the Philippines, Islands and Panama. Some are chasing men located on U. S. vesting ships while others will be read in the forts and barracks, where young men are in the art of shedding human blood, and no doubt these papers will assist in opening the wood-crooked eyes of submissive slaves.

Two important contributions are needed to boost this work: 1st. More contributions to the \$1,000 fund. 2nd. Lists of names of workers.

We are working on 5,000 names contributed by readers of this paper, a part of this list being mailed this week. The names and addresses of workers who are acquainted with, and if possible send, contributions to the names. A paper containing a sub list will be mailed to names furnished.

The results obtained from sample copies justify a greater effort on the part of our readers. We are doing everything possible at this time. For names, and boost the literature fund.

EXPOSES WHEATLAND PROSECUTION METHODS

(Continued From Page one) woven with torture, beatings and all the rest of the practices of private detectives in "working up" a case."

The writer of the Bee's article, "The Fight Against the International Workers' Defense League," which published the pamphlet, "Plotting to Convict the Wheatland Flour Pickers," was contacted in contempt of court by Presiding Judge E. P. McDaniels of Yuba county. James D. Barry, of the San Francisco Star, who had included the local case in his "The Pleasure for articles appearing in his paper on the now notorious torture cases of Yuba county. District Attorney Stanwood rushes to defend in what papers are open to him, an honor which has certainly seemed far from sensitive unduly to his "job" and prestige were touched.

With the choice of an alternate juror to serve in case of the twelve regular jurors, the jury in the cases of Ford, Suhr, Beck and Bagan, on trial for the alleged murder of District Attorney E. T. Maxwell of Yuba county, was completed January 17th, after five days of careful weeding out from these hundred and fifty salesmen. On the panel the defense those disqualified from jury service were, speaking broadly, employers of labor who were prejudiced against the men pickers particularly against laborers as a class or against organized labor; personal friends of the dead district attorney, and those who believed that he was wilfully murdered.

The jury as chosen comprised one union man, a carpenter, three small farmers, of whom two come from the lonely foothill region; two dredger and a gardener; two stock raisers, three Swedish farmers from a Swiss colony, and a horseshoer (the alternate juror) all of them men who in greater or lesser degree have earned their bread in the sweat of their brows and profited little by wealth skimmed from the labor of other men.

MINERS CRITICIZE A. F. OF L.

Illinois Leader Says Gompers' Organization Is Moribund.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21.—Attacks on the American Federation of Labor cropped out in the convention of the United Mine Workers of America during the debate on the resolutions committee report late today. The speeches against the federation were started by Duncan McDonald, the Illinois labor leader, during the discussion of a resolution regarding industrial unionism.

"If any one can get a progressive resolution through the American Federation of Labor," declared McDonald, "he will deserve a monument, for he will be as great a man as Washington. That body is reaching for fossilized, worm-eaten and dead." McDonald said, as a delegate of the mine workers, had attended the

Seattle convention of the federation and was almost driven out bodily for supporting a resolution favoring industrial unionism.

"The conditions in the American Federation of Labor are about as Delegate McDonald has stated," said President John P. White of the miners. "So far it has been impossible to get an industrial resolution passed by the body. The time is coming soon, however, when the labor leaders will have to see that in industrial unionism lies the only hope for the labor movement in this country."

Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who with a number of his associates was convicted in the Federal court here on charges of conspiracy to transport and sell illegally, addressed the convention this afternoon.

THE \$1,000 FUND

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Total: \$1,000.00. Includes M. J. Kilken, C. Anderson, F. Hornbrook, N. Stewart, J. H. Smith, etc.

Total to Jan. 27, \$92.85

Contributions to this fund are not stacking up as they should. We are still confident that there are at least 1,000 rebels who will find it no small thing to dig up at least a dollar apiece for the purpose outlined in our previous appeal—namely, to give Solidarity the fighting capital it needs. Meaningful bills are pressing, and the proposed publication of pamphlets is hanging in abeyance. Common, fellow-rebels, we have waited long enough. It is up to us to get this. There is no time like the present for propaganda.

Among our letters are, as might be expected, several hostile ones. We shall dispose of one or two of them, just to add a little spice to this column: Here is an extract from one, by our irrepressible friend, B. E. Nilsson of Portland, Oregon: "In your ad indicates that Solidarity is in serious financial difficulties. Why? The paper was never published, it had solid support of the members, who recognized that you were doing good work. Have you lost support? If so, why? It is not because you have ceased to represent the membership of the organization? Is it not because a large and growing part of the membership resent your institution that they labor spies, because they hold different opinions from yours? Do you think you can change the opinion of men where the bulk of your present income goes to, and the imperative necessity of increasing the same. We leave Nilsson and others of the same mind to figure out their 'well established' institution is, under the circumstances. Meanwhile, here's one from F. H. Alexander of Omaha, that sounds better: 'Shall Solidarity Continue? Yes, why not? In your appeal I can't see much gained simply by 1,000 reb sending in their dollar. What we want is more readers of Solidarity. Therefore I will be one of one thousand to send in 5 three months bills worth \$1.00, which means 5,000 more new readers. And I believe we will get some good red material out of the 5,000. Then, later on send out another appeal for funds and watch the new readers send in their dollar. Let's get the paper advertised, and the \$1,000 will come easy. Think this over and if it sounds good to you. Direct action is what counts.'"

Another fellow-worker in the West whose letter we cannot locate in a hurry, writes in the same vein, promising even more in the way of new subs. Nothing would suit us better, than increased income through an increasing subscription list. An interesting proposition of Solidarity, is also a hopeful sign at the present time. Try this plan, and see what you can do. Most of the new readers send in the \$1,000 fund.

Laura Carson, Kenosha, Wis., wishes to hear from A. B. Carson at once. Send in \$3.00 for three yearly subs and secure a copy of "The Trial of a New Society" free.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Revised List of Publications in Stock. Note the Reduced Prices on Literature Printed at New Castle

- "ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS" B. H. Williams. 82 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 8 1-2c. "PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER" Gustave Herve. 82 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 8 1-2c. "THE FARM LABORER & THE CITY WORKER" Edward McDonald. 16 page Pamphlet; 6c a copy; to Local Unions 2 1-2c. INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND THE I. W. W. By Vincent St. John. 16 page Booklet, 2c a copy; to Local Unions 1c.

FOUR PAGE LEAFLETS

- "IS THE I. W. W. ANTI-POLITICAL?" By Justus Ebert. "APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS, Man and Women" By E. S. Nilsson. "POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE I. W. W." By Vincent St. John. "UNION SCABS AND OTHERS" By Oscar Ameringer. "GETTING RECOGNITION" By A. M. Sturton. "WAR AND THE WORKERS" By Walker C. Smith. "TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM" By Edward Hammond. "THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY; What it Will Mean And How To Get It" By August Walquist.

Above Leaflets Sent Prepaid Upon Receipt of Price. 15c per 100; \$1.25 per 1,000

"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS," By E. S. Nilsson. 112 HAMILTON AVENUE, CLEVELAND, O. Swedish, Hungarian, Slovak; each 20c 100; \$1.50 1,000

FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN ALASKA

(Special to Solidarity) Juneau, Alaska, Jan. 19. There is a free speech fight on in Juneau. The authorities are railroadng workers to jail for exercising their so-called right of free speech. On the evening of December 24, at 8 o'clock, Fellow Worker Briggs, secretary of Local 352, I. W. W., started the fight. He spoke for about five minutes, when a bull came up and pulled him off the box, marching him to jail. I then got on the box and was promptly told to hop. I refused to do so and was hauled to jail. Next day we were kangarooed to jail for 12 days, being refused the right of trial by jury.

Next night J. Payne and O. Ross were arrested without getting a chance to speak and railroaded to 17 days. We refused to work on the chain gang and were put in solitary confinement on bread and water. We refused to eat their bread and starved for four days. January 6 Briggs and Kayser got out of jail and were told not to try it again. January 9 Briggs and four others were arrested. Next night two more went in and on the 11th one was arrested. So far 11 arrests have been made. We have put the case in the hands of A. B. Callahan, socialist lawyer. The sentiment of all the slaves is with us. The city is bankrupt, and will not be able to hold out against us long. The city council is controlled by the big mining companies, and its mem-

FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN ALASKA

bers will go out of office by the middle of April. In the meantime we will keep on filling the jail. Let all rebels who can, head for Juneau. This is the headquarters for the capitalist parasites on railroadng workers to jail for exercising their so-called right of free speech. There are about 3,000 slaves in the neighborhood of Juneau. If we win this fight we will be in a position to organize all of Alaska. JOHN KAYSER.

Local 90, I. W. W., of Newark, N. J., meets every first and third Friday in each month at 175 Bruce street. All slaves coming to Newark are desired communications to Jacob Israel, Sec'y, 363 Bergen street, Newark, N. J.

Secretary of Local 327-3, would like to hear from W. E. Clark, who was secretary of this local last summer. Anybody knowing his whereabouts would oblige by notifying Secretary, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Box 368, Kamoops, B. C.

Direct ACTION does away with a lot of barren theorizing about what may be done FOR the working class. It puts it up to the workers to do things on their own initiative, taking no chances on outside saviours.

George Ross is requested to correspond with Thos. Whitehead on an important matter. Address: Box 886, Seattle, Wash.

THE REVOLUTIONARY ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR 1914 EDITED BY HIPPOLYTE HAVEL

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