

# HUNGRY UNEMPLOYED CLUBBED

## Thousands Of Out Of Work Demonstrate In City "Where Life Is Worth Living," Only To Receive Blows From Police Batons

### I. W. W. BLAMED FOR RIOT PROVOKED BY COPS

(Detroit News, Feb. 12.)

The army of the unemployed assembled in Bagley avenue, near Grand River, for a demonstration this morning, was routed by a hundred patrolmen and mounted police under Police Inspector Fenton. Twice rioting was started, but in each case the police moved against the rioters like a wall and pushed and drove them down the street.

The rioters are again forming, with the intention of having a parade, and more trouble is expected before the afternoon is over.

The demonstration this morning was started by I. W. W. leaders, who, yesterday, distributed circulars calling on the unemployed to gather at Grand River and Bagley avenues at 9 o'clock to parade, demanding a municipal lodging house for the unemployed.

### TWO THOUSANDS GATHER

The first to appear in response to the circular began to collect at 8 o'clock. At first there was but a handful of them. Then, of a sudden, it seemed as if every street opened up and gave forth a stream of haggard, ill-clothed, shivering men. By 8:45 2,500 had gathered and hundreds more arrived within the next half hour.

One of the circulars announcing the demonstration found its way to police headquarters, and before the earliest parader arrived Sgt. Levene Ames was on the job. When the crowd began to swell Ames asked for reinforcements and Sgt. Raymond and 20 patrolmen went to his aid. This number was soon too small to handle the situation, and by 9 o'clock Inspector Fenton was on the job and the number of patrolmen was swollen to nearly 100 on foot and 30 mounted.

The unemployed made a rallying point at the employment agency of the Employers' Association on Bagley avenue, just off Grand River. There a number were being given work, and until the police broke the mass, the crowd surged against the door demanding admission. The building could not have held a tenth of them.

### BANNER STARTS RIOT

For the next hour the crowd moved up and down the street seemingly undecided as to what to do. The intense cold was as effectual as the police in keeping them moving. It was not an American crowd. Nine out of every ten faces were foreign. And gradually the mass broke up into a hundred little groups, standing here or there, or walking slowly along, each group jabbering a different dialect.

Suddenly, a few minutes before 10 o'clock, there was a yell and some think like an electric shock animated every one of the hundred little groups. Over near the corner of Bagley and Case someone had raised a big red sign. Painted on it in ungainly Russian characters, which stood out big and white, were the words:

"BREAD OR REVOLUTION—WHICH!"

WE WANT WORK—NOT CHARIY!

Almost as if the sign had been a pre-arranged signal, the hundreds of little groups formed into one big mass. A trio of policemen jumped on the man who had raised the sign and smashed it to bits. And a small blood battle began.

OFFICER KNOCKED DOWN

A man had closed in so quickly that the crowd was unable to

(Continued on Page Four)

### SHALL M'CONNEL BE RAILROADED?

(Special to Solidarity)

Walter McConnel, former secretary of Local 79, while taking an active part in the unemployed movement in this city (object of the movement being to force city to provide work for unemployed) was arrested for acting as spokesman, explaining the position of a man without work or money, and how circumstances force starving men to act.

For stating the truth he was arrested and placed under prohibitive bail, in company with Frank Nolan, an unemployed worker, whose trial shows clearly that prohibitive bail was nothing less than brutal. Fellow Worker McConnel stands in danger of a long term in prison, if fellow workers and friends do not contribute towards financing a legal defense.

All locals are requested to contribute to the defense of this fellow worker. The Calgary authorities seem to be determined to make an example of McConnel, owing to his agitation which is causing the employing class in Western Canada a great deal of unrest. If he succeeded in sending him to prison for a long term it will mean his death, for he is an old man, and not robust.

Although the local at Calgary has contributed generously in the past to all appeals for help from other locals, who at any time were fighting the battles of the workers, at the present time this local is on the verge of bankruptcy owing to the fact that the masters of the bread in this city are determined to wipe this local off the map. When the unemployed problem in this city became acute, Local 79, in order to take advantage of it for propaganda purposes, moved from a small hall into a larger one better located. After paying one month's rent and spending about \$100 on repairs the city authorities condemned it, as uninhabitable. We will be compelled to move out in a few days and so will be in no position to raise funds locally.

Unless the I. W. W. in other locals can come to our aid financially, not only is McConnel liable to a long term of imprisonment, but Local 79 is liable to have its suspensiveness for some time to come. All this is brought about owing to lack of funds. It will be regretted, for this is a splendid opportunity for propaganda, and the unemployed out of work in this city. Hoping you will see your way clear to come to our aid, we are yours in revolt.—S. Herron, E. Webster, John Lerrill, Defense Committee.

Send all funds to John Lerrill, care of C. Jackson, 2115 Fourth Ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

### No. M. Block, Ford's profit-sharing scheme will not "solve" the labor problem.

If it works out as intended it will make that problem harder of solution, by making the slaves more dependent upon the "benefiting ability" of their "benevolent" masters. The solution of the labor problem depends upon the WORKING CLASS LEARNING HOW TO DIRECT ITSELF up to the point where it can dispense with masters and bosses altogether. Organize in One Big Union, which will be the ONLY ACTUAL WAGE WORKERS!

Boost the thousand dollar fund.

## FIGHT IN KANSAS CITY AT CRITICAL STAGE

### Rebels And Funds Needed Now

The reign of police terrorism in Kansas City, the fair "Gateway to the West," has not abated. Nearly a hundred militants are still being daily subjected to the varied degradations wreaked upon those who have been so unfortunate as to fall into the clutches of the master class. The rigorous isolation of our fellow workers in jail still prevails. No visitors are allowed access to these prisoners, nor are we allowed to pass them tobacco.

The local capitalist press persists in ignoring the struggle. "Public opinion" is variable and, at best, is but little help towards victory. What is really most urgently needed at this juncture is MEN and MONEY! Kansas City has a strategic position with regard to our propaganda which renders the winning and HOLDING of the right of Free Speech essential. We want to bring home as strongly as possible to the membership the VITAL IMPORTANCE of our winning this fight.

As things stand at present, the question bids fair to be resolved one way or the other within a comparatively short time, and much we regret to say it, owing to the small support which we have received, it is extremely doubtful as to whether the success will be ours.

The way to swing victory over to our side is to pluck up your courage, swing on a train and head for this city. Those that cannot do this may help by contributing to the maintenance of the fight.

Now, you foot-loose rebels—veterans of many a fight—are the chairs and cuspidors of your various winter locals so attractive that you cannot tear yourselves away to get yet more bout with the enemy? Or shall we say the old I. W. W. fighting spirit is dead? On to Kansas City, you warriors of Industrial Democracy, all together, and Free Speech shall be ours!

### THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

Funds should be sent to G. J. Bourg, 15 W. Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### Cleaning Up The Camps

San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 10.

Solidarity:

Under separate cover I am sending you the San Francisco Bulletin, with articles on the migratory workers. I have been told by good authority that efforts will be made by the state government to wipe out the camps in California. This is the result of I. W. W. agitation, and of the Wheatland hop riot. It will not stop the growth of the I. W. W., as our agitators will be able to hold the job down longer, and get better results. If the agitators can hold their jobs for several months, the result will be that we have educated social revolutionists instead of rebels who don't understand, and fall for every freak idea that is advocated in the organization.

I appeal to all the California fellow workers to get busy this spring. If Ford and Suh are not free by the time the next hop picking season rolls around, something should be done. We might march around in groups, and pull off a general strike and boycott; let the hops rot.

We are trying to get a new trial for Ford and Suh. Thander your protests from all over the nation. Let the judges and the governor of California know that you are back of Ford and Suh.

### JOHN PANCKER

Des Moines, Iowa, is a good field for I. W. W. organization, and this spring there will be a good opportunity for all foot loose rebels. City officials are very lenient. They have a municipal lodging house for unemployed. Free speech is allowed, and prospects are good here for a live agitator. Slaves are getting dissatisfied, and show great signs of discontent.—See the Local 67, Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa.

## I. W. W. AND THE HOTEL WORKERS

### E. G. Flynn Replies To Charges

New York, Feb. 12.

Following letters written to the New York Call against the I. W. W.'s activity in the hotel industry, and my reply.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

### OPEN LETTER TO MISS FLYNN

Dear Madam:

Your suggestion that the Socialist repudiate Mr. Louis Magnet for certain acts he is supposed to have done during the silk strike in Paterson and after it in attempting to organize an opposition union to the I. W. W. is interesting.

Now, before your suggestion to repudiate Magnet is carried out, may I suggest that the I. W. W. repudiate Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, William D. Haywood, Arturo Giovannitti and Walter Eggerman for attempting to organize an "independent" or opposition union to the International Hotel Workers' Union (a non-F. I. U. union), in the field more than three years.

While you failed to organize a union of hotel workers, while you failed to make an impression on the cooks and waiters, and your activity succeeded in one thing—the only thing you ever succeeded in doing—disrupting our union; smashed it.

Be consistent. Repudiate yourselves.

Our union is crippled—a wreck. If the hotel capitalist paid you, Miss Flynn, Bill Haywood, Trecca, Giovannitti and Eggerman for breaking up the International Hotel Workers' Union, all of you could not have done a better job.

JOHN SALTZER.

New York, Feb. 11, 1914.

Editor "New York Call":

In response to John Salzer re the relations of the I. W. W. and the International Hotel Workers' Union, will you please reply to the following: When he accuses us of disrupting his union, the burden of proof naturally rests upon him, nevertheless, he has nothing to conceal or apologize for, in our activity during the strike. The details of our experiences would demand more space than you can afford. Consequently, I hereby challenge Mr. Salzer or one of his confederates to debate the issue before a mass meeting of hotel workers, open to the public, when I am confident I will prove to the general satisfaction that:

1. The strike, a mistake from its inception, was called prior to the advent of the I. W. W. and without a referendum of the membership.
2. The I. W. W. came only on urgent telegrams from the officials of the International Hotel Workers' Union, a condition of rank incapacity on their part.
3. Our advice, given to the rank and file, to be accepted or rejected by them, was based on an assumption that in spite of unavoidable defeat, solidarity and democratic procedure in the union would save it for future victories.
4. Our failure to produce either was due to a lack of co-operation on the part of the union officials, as for instance, when the management of the strike was taken out of the hands of the regularly elected strike committee by the Local Joint Board, SOME OF WHOM WERE AT WORK.
5. The I. W. W. organizers were put on a "committee" in charge of the strike, AS OFFICIAL SCAPEGOATS, but actually with no power except the "make suggestions to this Board." We were "paid" expenses, far less than we ever receive when our own organization has charge of a strike, for work night and day, during the strike, at \$3.00 a M., and on the picket line daily, where the officials were conspicuously absent.
6. Never did we exploit the occasion to ask the Hotel Workers to join the I. W. W. There were several psychological moments when we

Continued On Page Four

## Eight Hour Day For Oil Workers

(Special to Solidarity)

Tulsa, Okla., Feb. 14.

Last week the I. W. W. local here took in 30 new members. Of that number, Fellow Workers James Quinn and John Birmingham, who are out on the job sent 27 together with an urgent appeal for Fellow Worker Jack Law to come and line up the rest of the job. As they are new members they want someone to come and make a talk on the one big union and the eight hour day. That has been our propaganda here and it is what is getting the goods, as well as building up the revolutionary movement on the principle of education and solidarity. In fact we are so busy completing the organization here to get the eight hour day that we haven't time to write the articles for the papers we would like to.

If all the other fellow workers in the different parts of the country would just lay aside their personal fights and pull together for the cardinal principles of the I. W. W., we would soon have economic power and be in position to meet all emergencies on the industrial field, as well as educate one another on the class struggle.

As regards education, a word here is timely: We find that the wisest men in the organization are those who have had action on the firing line, and that is what we in this neck of the woods want in order to wise up the membership. To get this we must line them up on the basis of something they want—and that is THE EIGHT HOUR DAY. When they get it they will have learned how to act by having acted.

Hoping the locals will get in the harness, we remain yours for job control,

PRESS COMMITTEE LOCAL UNION 586.

## BALTIMORE CLOTHING WORKERS STRIKE

### Statement of Why Conflict Was Called Off, And Financial Report Of Same

Secretary F. J. Bartosz, of Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 192, I. W. W., Baltimore, Md., sends us the following statement as to why the strike was called off some time ago:

As the readers of Solidarity are aware, there was a great struggle waged for many weeks by the workmen and women formerly employed by the clothing firm of Schloss Bros. Although it has been the habit of the working class here in Baltimore to have a strike almost every year, this last strike will be long remembered, not because lost but because every one knows why it had to be called off.

We not only had to fight Schloss Bros, but we also had to fight the strikers, in that way helping the firm of Schloss Bros. to triumph over the strikers.

The loss of this last struggle has been felt badly by the workers of the clothing industry. It is several shops controlled by the U. G. W. A. the prices were reduced, and the same Mr. Schloss threw out of work for half the pay men would get. The union men there have sent committee after committee to try to settle the question of having men employed with the girls, but haven't the courage to go down and protest against the tricks of Sonnborn.

The capitalists and U. G. W. A. were very happy because "the I. W. W. had fallen down forever." But it turned out just the opposite, as since the strike ended the workers are working so much the harder to strengthen their ranks, in order to be prepared for another great struggle for AN EIGHT HOUR DAY AND BETTER WORKING CONDI-

TIONS.

After every strike conducted by the U. G. W. strike are very quiet; everybody gets a rest. But after our strike things were different. We have had several mass meetings, at which speakers explained why the strike of 14 weeks was declared off. Two reasons are given: First, hunger compelled the workers to go back to work; the strike had lasted too long. Second, Mr. Schloss had ceased to worry, because his work was being carried on by the 500 members of the U. G. W., and what they couldn't do in the Baltimore shop was done in New York by members of the same organization.

To our surprise, the local S. F. did nothing to help the strikers. Their organization was in a position to stop the U. G. W. of A. from scabbing on the I. W. W. strikers.

The working class of Baltimore have learned a great lesson through this last struggle, and it is hoped in the future things will take a different turn.

F. J. BARTOSZ,  
Sec'y 192, I. W. W.

(Below is a summary of the financial report of the above strike, the detailed receipts and expenditures being omitted on account of space.—Editor Solidarity.)

The total receipts to the strike and relief fund were \$8,933.37, the greater part of which was collected from various shops in Baltimore, and from meetings, entertainments and personal collections of strikers. Only a comparatively small amount of the total came from outside sources.

Expenditures totaled \$8,913.40. Of this amount \$7,701.00 was paid to the strikers for relief. Court expenses required \$227.90; hall rent, \$394.00; printing, \$45.45; and car fare for the strike committee and pickets (made necessary on account of the great distance to the shop), \$66.62. Organizers Knebel and Giustiniani received in wages—the first named, \$114; the latter, \$72. Minor incidents and a number of loans repaid, took the balance. The excess of receipts over expenditures left a balance on hand of \$192.97.

The following list is signed by the secretary of Local 192, and five members of the adding committee.

Quiet, systematic agitation in the shop may be as easy as "killing God" on the corner, but the former will square more with our pretensions as a revolutionary union movement. It will also lay the foundation for more effective GENERAL AGITATION in the future, wherever needed. Get busy, with your fellow slaves.

Have you sent in your dollar to the \$1,000 fund for Solidarity?

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# SOLIDARITY

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## Prison Closed To I. W. W. Literature

Some weeks ago the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau received an order through the warden of the state prison at Folsom, Cal., for a copy of Ebert's "Trial of a New Society" to be sent to Fellow Worker J. W. Stanford, one of the I. W. W. victims of California "justice." The below letter explains what happened after the book arrived at the prison, and how it was finally inspected by that learned gentleman or his equally erudite lieutenant:

STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM,  
CALIFORNIA

Office of the Warden,  
Repressa, Calif., Feb. 7, 1914.

I. W. W. Publishing Bureau,  
112 Hamilton Ave.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

### Gentlemen:

Under separate cover I am returning to you today your book, "Trial of a New Society," sent by you for Prisoner No. 8218, J. W. Stanford. For obvious reasons this publication cannot be permitted to enter the prison. By referring to my previous letter, you will find an order for a conversation report; please cancel same. Yours, etc.

E. G. FITZLAND, Lieutenant.

Some of our readers, who have not yet read "Trial of a New Society" will perhaps wonder why the authorities in charge of the California pen (to which Ford and Suhr have just been consigned "for life") are afraid to have this book enter the prison walls. Surely they are not stupid enough to imagine it could in any way change the opinions of Ford, Suhr, or any other I. W. W. rebel who may be incarcerated there at present? Or are they afraid it might fall into the hands of some other prisoner, causing him to think and to hope?

Whatever the prison authorities may have concluded regarding "The Trial of a New Society," the lieutenant who writes the above letter, lets the cat out of the bag in his concluding words, which he cancels another order for a conversation report, which he has not yet seen. I. W. W. LITERATURE IS TO BE BARRED FROM OUR FELLOW WORKERS IN FOLSOM PRISON. After having been tortured by Burns' detectives pending a trial on a trumped up charge of "conspiracy to murder; after being convicted in a hostile community by a prejudiced court and jury; these men are thrust into prison walls and denied further knowledge of the great movement for which they have given their lives. No doubt this copy of Solidarity, going to Stanford, will likewise be censored or prevented from reaching the prisoner altogether. Possibly we may soon receive a letter requesting us to discontinue sending the paper, as for obvious reasons it can not be permitted to light up the darkness enclosed in that pile of stone at Repressa. (Note the name of that postoffice where the Folsom pen is located.) Very appropriate. Sounds something like "repression" in the name of a Progressive reformer, doesn't it? Surely that must have been a slip of the pen, or on the part of the one who named it.) At any rate, "for obvious reasons," I. W. W. literature is to be barred from the California state prison. Thus California caps the climax of infamies against rebel workers.

What are we going to do about it? Protest? By all means. Write to the warden at Folsom (his name is J. J. Smith) and to the "reform" governor of California (whose name is Johnson) and let them know what you think of this action of the prison authorities. Rain in your pockets by the thousands. Keep the "liutenants" in your eye. Show them that you are not a Progressive reformer; you cannot pull off that real deal without the fact being known to the workers at large. Try this for a starter, and if it doesn't work we'll figure out something else that will work.

Open the California penitentiary doors to I. W. W. literature.

## Spargo's Splutterings

John Spargo is much wrought up over the syndicalist view that the unions should control industry. Despite the fact that organized economic control is essentially a modern class necessity, resulting from the class struggle, Spargo is afraid that industrial control by the unions will mean social coercion, therefore he advocates social control, that is, state control, instead. This is precisely the same position taken by John Graham Brooks, a capitalist Progressive reformer; he too finds syndicalism anti-social, and to be condemned in the name of society. Of course, this is not a mere co-incidence, for Spargo is more of a Progressive reformer than that is, a state capitalist, than a Marxian Socialist, or one who believes that working class emancipation is the direct work of the working class itself. Besides it is characteristic of most men of the Spargo type that they only insist on their own social philosophy in order to repudiate it. When one considers that the syndicalist view of a union is synonymous with the entire working class, engaged in all the economic pursuits, and not merely those voting as citizens, when one considers further that the social philosophy of the Spargos holds that the working class and its progress is identical with society and its progress, one is compelled to marvel at the inconsistency of Spargo's splutterings and to wonder why some of the real Marxians do not muzzle him, as he is making a laughing stock of them.

One can appreciate the fact when Prof. Spargo denounces syndicalism as anti-social. With him the capitalist and the middle class are society. On them and their untrammeled right to exploit

labor and acquire property is society and the state based. Accordingly, any working class infringement upon those rights is anti-social and to be condemned. But for a socialist, and a Marxian Socialist, at that, to take essentially the same view, if not in theory, at least in its substantial results, its practical workings, is amazing. For, to the socialist, especially of the Marxian school, the state is a class institution, a governing committee of the ruling class, and as such is not representative of society, but of its dominant elements. To refer then to the state as the promoter of organized economic control, in the name of society, is to surrender the working class to reaction and oppression in their worst forms.

Of course, "Marxian Socialists" (God save the mark), like Spargo and Boudin, will argue that the state is sloughing off its distinctive class character; that it is growing, through control and ownership, more economic and social every day, and as such is becoming an institution to which the working class is turning for protection and progress every day. They argue further that this distinctive character will entirely disappear when the state is run by working class representatives, even though property may still be invested in the capitalist class. It need only be said that both of these contentions are not sustained by the facts. The South African and New Zealand, the new socialized socio-economic features of the state have proven strictly anti-proletarian; while the labor government of Australia has demonstrated, that given capitalist economic control and ownership, labor government is powerless and impotent. Schenquadt, N. Y.; Massachusetts; Milwaukee; Will organize, especially of the Marxian type, to conceive of a United States government bonded to the ultra-capitalist class run in the interest of any other than that class, even with working men in office. Basic economic conditions determine the governmental superstructure. Change those conditions and you change the state. This the syndicalist aims to do. He is the sapper and miner, who is working at the foundations; excavating, blasting and sinking caissons for the magnificent temple of labor communism, which this preparatory work will make possible. He will organize, erect the steel superstructure and close it in with marble facades, an enduring monument to Labor's ability to create, not only commodities, but a social existence worthy of man and the great Earth which he inhabits so briefly. Let Spargo splutter all he likes; Labor will continue to organize, and will not be deterred therefrom by any state capitalist who presumes to say it nay, in the name of either Socialism or Society.

J. E.

## New York City And The I. W. W.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 10. A few hundred members, and our hopes for a good live local of street car men were shattered.

As an answer to Fellow Worker J. E.'s query, "What's the matter with New York," the following is published in the last issue of Solidarity. It is worthy of comment. The one, purely negative, retorting fact can bring about better results than the same number of organizers on the street. Distribute I. W. W. papers and pamphlets, and you will have the I. W. W. can afford to disperse with the moved local and street agitator.

RICH. REESE.

## Hey, Polly!

(Tune, Yankee Doodle)  
By Ralph H. Chaplin

The politician prowls around.  
After he has finished his meeting;  
He claims to know the slickest way  
To give the boss a beating.

"CHORUS"  
Polly, we can't use you, dear,  
This fight is ours and as for you,  
Clean out or get run over.

He claims to be the bosses foe,  
But he's only a hired shill;  
He says, "Don't fight while we're  
at the job."

But he'll talk all by boys,  
Elect Me to the office, boys,  
Let all your rage pass over you;  
Don't bother with your countless wrongs.

"I'll do your fighting for you."  
And that without HIS mighty aid  
There is no use in striking.

He says that he can lead us all  
To some fair El Dorado,  
But he's of such a yellow hue  
He'd eat a golden shaver.

He begs and coaxes, threatens, yells,  
For he's a politician through and through;  
In fact he's just a bag of wind  
That's swollen up to bursting.

The smiling boss thinks he'd like  
To see the I. W. W. go to the wall,  
And as he never mentions STRIKE,  
They know there is no danger.

And all the while he spouts and  
spies,  
He must undetected,  
On what a lovely snap he'll have  
When once he is elected.

A despatch from Indianapolis a few days ago, stated that the United Brotherhood of Carriers of the City of Indianapolis had organized as opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World, by adopting the "open shop" constitution, prohibiting local unions donating to the I. W. W. The American Federation of Labor or its affiliated bodies. Van Bitter, of the Constitution Committee, explained that the purpose of the amendment was to prevent the I. W. W. from building up an organization that is doing all its work by disrupting the "open shop" movement of the "American Federation of Labor" or its affiliated bodies.

## WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 214. That means your sub. expires last week and you should renew at once. THIS IS NUMBER 215

## Welfare Work For Capitalists' Welfare

Score one more for Sam Gompers and his Civic Federation connections! Gompers is a co-worker with August Belmont, and the latter is a member of the federation. How well Belmont practices what he preaches, and how well the Civic Federation (by elevating association with him) is shown in the N. Y. American of Feb. 11. There we are told that the employees in Belmont's subway work 16 hours a day! And this is despite Manager J. W. Hedley's assertion that "no corporation could compel its men to work more than 16 hours a day." Great! Gompers' Great is its "welfare work"—for note how well it works in promoting the welfare of the capitalists!

Murder will out! According to Trenton, N. J., despatch, "as a result of charges that the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s voluntary relief fund is not really voluntary but that workmen were compelled to contribute to it and it is really a compulsory insurance organization which should be under State control, the fund will be thoroughly investigated by the State relief committee which will be appointed to go into the matter and \$5,000 has been appropriated to meet the expense of hearing it."

Everything in capitalism is compulsory, as far as the workers are concerned. And that is the reason why the severest strikes are called "welfare work" is most conspicuous.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. is just now undergoing a congressional investigation; so is the Victor-American Fuel Co. and its employees are charged with peonage, though they assert they only work for the company. In the case of the towns, camps and everything else but the air in the heavens above the workers had to be organized for them. It was all a part of their "welfare work" for the workers. They believe in it so much that they provoked a civil war in order to prevent their workers from getting out of it. In California was the same way. What I. W. W. troops of trained sociologists and gunmen have gone there to promote.

## Truth Versus The New York Call

In a recent issue of the New York Call appeared an article of a very libelous nature, an article which the Call should not have accepted in the first place. The following reply to said article was sent in a registered letter to the Call on February 9th by the Hotel, Restaurant and Club Workers' Industrial Union, I. W. W. Local No. 110, 213 W. 26th Street, New York, and when the secretary called up I. W. W. to politely insist that the reply be printed without unnecessary delay, he was told that there had not been space for the reply nor probably would not be for a long time to come and as the matter whether their members are Socialists or Anarchists (read words) it is impossible to tell when space may be found.

Now here is the reply which above union requested to be given space: "Editor New York Call:

The article signed John Salzer in your recent issue in which you said said party tries to injure the I. W. W. speakers who so gallantly fought for the International Hotel Workers' Union during the last strike, needs to be criticized. Salzer's statement is a malicious lie in every way. The facts are as follows and every I. W. W. member who took part in that strike can bear me witness: During the strike to the Executive Board forced the strike on the union and a week later the Board to save the situation requested the I. W. W. organizers to help them in an advisory capacity. Following this I. W. W. organizers and fearlessly Carlo Tresca, Elizabeth Garley Flynn and others, in their duty as a strike leader and that the I. W. W. organizers were discharged by two board members in an insulting manner without authorization just when victory was almost certain, is also a well-known fact. Since then none of the I. W. W.

organizers or agitators have cared to mix into the affairs of the International Hotel Workers' Union. The death of the union was brought about by Clara Salzer, among others, and the members of the union were expelled by said Clara. The idea was born to organize an I. W. W. union. New York City, Feb. 10, 1914.

In conclusion I request Mr. Salzer, who is an unknown quantity by that name among the Hotel workers in New York, to come out into the open if he dares; he will be swamped with suits for libel and get what he deserves.

SPENCER LOCAL 110, I. W. W.

One of the Los Angeles "rioters" sentenced to jail by Police Judge O. M. Ojeda. Speaking before the court he said: "I admitted when on the stand that I was a member of the I. W. W. The prosecutor told me that the I. W. W. started the riot and were responsible for it. My admission would convict me with a jury of only 20 men on that matter. But I have always held out that instruction, and not violence. I was not a member of the Executive Board. I am innocent." The Los Angeles jury reporting the trial, says: "Judge White was impressed by his talk and frankly confessed it when he gave Ojeda ONE YEAR in jail."

An Omaha fellow worker offers to be one of one thousand to secure five new readers to Solidarity. Let us hear from them in an insulting manner near the other 999.

Local 174 Oakland, Calif. was moved to 427 Eleventh street, E. D.

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## ....Cockroach "Revolutionists"....

It is a common practice for the capitalist and the middle class to put the working class to the front of their struggles.

When the capitalist class makes war it claims that it is in the interest of the workers.

The different elements of the capitalist class tinkering with the tariff claim it is in the interest of the workers.

It is the ambition of lawmakers, religion makers, profit makers and charity makers to have the workers believe the former are expending their energy in the interests of the workers.

In every great struggle the workers are used as a broodwork for working class enemies to fight behind.

There is a class of cock-roaches who have nothing in common with us and claim that they are ready for the revolution and the overthrow of capitalism. This group consists of small merchants, real estate dealers, publishers, doctors and others on the ragged edge of the capitalist class. These people claim they are ready for the revolution and carry on propaganda for that purpose by paper and speakers.

Yes, they are ready for the revolution, they are ready for the cooperative commonwealth any time that the workers will establish it. The same are also ready to maintain themselves as cockroach capitalists until that time comes. These people have nothing in common with us and can help us in no way to gain concessions on the job. It is for this reason that cockroach revolutionists do not favor working class organization or solidarity on the job. These revolutionists can always point out the failure and futility of strikes and struggles with the employers, for it is the same strike and struggle that will cancel their cockroach class from society. It is not the interest of this type of revolutionist to see strikes win. It is no accident that these revolutionists want "propaganda for revolution only." Wage workers should beware of revolutionists that are not wage workers themselves. Any advice, information or idea that does not come direct from the workers themselves cannot be a correct expression of working class interests.

Out here in the West we have an element within the I. W. W. that favors "revolutionary propaganda" and ignores job organization, job agitation and other activity on the job. It is no accident that this element is more closely identified with the cockroach "revolutionists" than with us. The reason is plain. These fellow members, a good part of them, make their living by begging, rust-

ling, etc.; the other part are intermittent workers who do not stay on the job a bit longer than is necessary. In true scabstyle they quit a job they don't like. I have yet to see any results obtained by being a quitter. What have quitters accomplished toward raising the pay, shortening the hours, getting sanitary shops and accommodations, and toward safety appliances on the job? The intermittent workers have lowered their standard of living so that they can get a job. They will keep them quite a while when out of work. It does not take much to keep a man in overalls and a "coffee and."

This element is going to beat the bosses by starving and depriving themselves of the necessities of life. This element is also "ready for the revolution," and is quite willing to remain as at present, until the co-operative commonwealth is established by the workers on the job. Our form of organization and methods are not endorsed by the cockroach "revolutionists" or the element just mentioned. Both want "revolutionary propaganda"; both want "mass action" or mob action; both see no need of G. E. B.'s, conventions, or other administrative bodies of the workers on the job. The propaganda of the cockroach revolutionist is of words only. A great many people have an idea that the workers can be educated by wading through printed paper and listening to speakers. The high-brow cockroach cannot conceive of any other education.

In my opinion our papers and speakers are a very small factor in the education of the workers. The strike itself is the best educator we have, and is the best propaganda we have. We attract more attention, arouse greater interest in industrial unionism, open the eyes of wage workers and give them more hope for doing a strike with the capitalist class than at any other time.

After all, we learn by experience. We get our education on the job and in the strike. Again, I would warn wage workers to beware of revolutionists who are not bona fide wage workers themselves.

Local Union 419, Industrial Workers of the World, meets every Tuesday evening in I. W. W. Hall, 211 Fifth street, Redlands, Cal. Agricultural workers and rebels of the Southwest, pay us a visit. Large, commodious and comfortable reading room maintained. A large line of historical and scientific literature on hand for the student of working class conditions and lighter literature for the man whose time is limited.

Remember The Sample Copy Fund.

Sergts: Ahnes, Raymond and Mark Baker led a squad of 30 patrolmen who attacked them. A brick, flying through the air, struck Patrolman O'Connell in the chest and he went to the pavement for a moment. He was not badly hurt and rejoined the assault.

A man in a gray overcoat with long hair almost covering his eyes, was the particular object of several patrolmen. It was said he had raised the sign. In the first rush he was felled by a night stick and before he could get up and make off, he received several raps more. But for half a block he was the center of a fighting, yelling crowd.

Alfred Avenish, 27 years old, of 312 Lafayette east, one of the unemployed, and believed to be the man that threw the brick at O'Connell, was struck on the head and his scalp was torn. He was taken to St. Mary's hospital.

DRIVEN DOWN STREETS  
Slowly the police pushed the rioters along Bagley avenue across Cass to State and down State to Washington boulevard. Then another leader got out a red flag and a sign reading, one side:

WE WANT WORK,  
and, on the other letters:

I. W. W.  
For an instant these served to rally the retreating army, but the sign was soon smashed, the flag disappeared and the ranks were broken.

The mass broke up and dwindled away in four directions. But, an hour later the same crowd, augmented by the hundreds of others, was again forming at Bagley and Grand River avenues.

Inspector Fenton summoned the mounted police, which he had held in reserve at headquarters all morning, and stationed them in small squads up and down the two avenues.

Leo Castiglione, 35, 299 Division street; Carmilo Castiglione, 30, 206 Division street, and Sam Averro, 42, 124 Watson street, tried to organize a parade on Cadillac square and were arrested because they were noisy about it. The men were singing wildly in a foreign tongue and one of them carried a large red flag. Nearly 100 men joined them before the police took them away.

Local Union 419, Industrial Workers of the World, meets every Tuesday evening in I. W. W. Hall, 211 Fifth street, Redlands, Cal. Agricultural workers and rebels of the Southwest, pay us a visit. Large, commodious and comfortable reading room maintained. A large line of historical and scientific literature on hand for the student of working class conditions and lighter literature for the man whose time is limited.

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By Vincent St. John  
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112 HAMILTON AVENUE  
**CLEVELAND, O.**

## I. W. W. AND THE HOTEL WORKERS

Continued From Page One.  
might have done so, with probable success.

7. The strike over, both the funds and membership of the I. H. W. U. having greatly increased, our services were discarded, without a "thank you," and a number of suggestions as to how to build up the union, were unceremoniously rejected. This was last February.

8. In the interval we had neither the time nor the inclination to interfere further, nor to carry on any agitation, believing it wiser to give the I. H. W. U. sufficient time to "make good" out of their rich experiences.

9. The I. H. W. U. had a membership meeting in December attended by about 30 members, when going over to the I. W. W. was discussed. The reason the I. W. W. entered the field eleven months after their withdrawal, was that the International was virtually defunct, yet the handful left on the joint board decreed that the members could membership in no other organization. This was not only the I. W. W. men but cooks and waiters belonging to employment associations. It was at their request we began work.

10. In conclusion, the I. H. W. U. has failed to make good to the hotel workers and the I. W. W. feels justified in trying to gather these scattered, hopeless and exploited men and women together into a non-"incorporated" union, that may let their lives and strengthen their spirit.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

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 welcome to our meetings. Address communications to Jacob Israel, Sec'y, 363 Bergen street, Newark, N. J.

Forest Edwards has recently succeeded F. R. Schleiss as secretary of Local Union 432, Seattle, and of the Western District of the Forest and Lumber Workers' National Industrial Union. His address is Box 886, Seattle, Wash.

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Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, has re-elected the former secretary for another six months. Headquarters at the same place. All foot loose rebels invited to visit us when coming through St. Louis. Otto Lingner, Sec'y, 1920 Franklin avenue.

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