



# SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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UNDER THE OVERSIGHT AND SUPERVISION OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

B. H. WILLIAMS

Managing Editor

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### INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters—Room 307—164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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#### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

## Mr. Parker's "White Superiority"

On another page of this issue will be found a news item regarding the advent of the I. W. W. into the South Carolina cotton belt. It recounts an interview with Lewis W. Parker, head of a \$12,000,000 textile corporation, and a committee of strikers from a Greenville mill. Among other things, Mr. Parker is reported to have said to the strikers:

"Do you appreciate that you are allying yourselves with an organization which is preaching equality of race—a doctrine to which you are utterly opposed? And yet if you were true to the constitution of your own organization you must admit any colored man or woman into your union upon application."

Here is an old "rag" of employers generally in the South. On this rock the Knights of Labor was split and broken in many sections of the South in the early '80s. It would be well, then, before falling for this kind of stuff, for the South Carolina textile workers to consider a few things. They should first of all consider the source of that statement, and the motive behind the same. Mr. Parker professes concern that white workers might have to belong to the same union with colored workers. So far as our information goes, there are few if any negro workers in the southern cotton mills at present. White wage slaves are found exclusively in these hell holes, working under a system of child labor and general exploitation of workers more vicious and cruel than has been found elsewhere in the history of American industry. Mr. Parker, another corporation, among others, has grown rich and powerful under that system. Magazine writers by the score have brought tears to the eyes of their readers with their graphic descriptions of child slavery in the South Carolina textile mills. Photographers have furnished ample proof in the form of pictures. Artists have carried out the doctrine of "white superiority" by representing the throngs of underfed, stunted and disease-ridden WHITE children staggering, in the dark of the morning to their long grind in the cotton mill, and passing on their weary way numbers of healthy, shiny-faced negro children, seated fence-side devouring portions of juicy watermelons. In other words, the children of the whites are being destroyed in body and mind, by the very mill owners, who so loudly proclaim the doctrine of "white superiority."

All of which Mr. Parker does not deny! Why, then, does he profess concern over the advent of the I. W. W. to his dominion—the I. W. W., which says in its constitution: "No workman or woman shall be excluded from membership in local unions because of creed or color." Why? BECAUSE HE KNOWS THAT HE IS SIGHTED ENOUGH TO SEE A POSSIBLE FUTURE ADVANTAGE FOR HIMSELF and his class, in this continuation of race prejudice among his workers. His workers at present are all white. They are joining the I. W. W. Some of them have already revolted against the unbearable conditions under which they have been working. The revolt may spread, until it EMBRACES THE ENTIRE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF THE SOUTH. Will Mr. PARKER THEN BELIEVE IN WHITE SUPREMACY? Will he hesitate, in such an event, TO BREAK TO WORK TO BREAK THE STRIKE OF HIS WHITE WAGE SLAVES? And if the conditions warrant it, will not Mr. Parker even offer special inducements to colored strikebreakers, in the form of increased wages, etc.? No question about it, if we know the records of capitalists elsewhere. NO MORE TO BE HAD BY THE WHITE WORKERS, if they are not concerned over questions of "right" or "wrong," as the workers view those questions; they are not willing to admit the "superiority" of the white worker when the latter goes on strike; he is only "superior" if he shows that he can produce more wealth for the boss, than his colored brother can.

There you see the motive behind Mr. Parker's professed opposition to the alleged doctrine of "race equality." "White supremacy" means only the supremacy of Mr. Parker and other capitalists over all workers of both colors. AND MR. PARKER IS SHREWD ENOUGH TO SEE THAT THE I. W. W. AFFORDS THE ONLY MEANS TO BLOCK HIS SCHEME! He knows that if the Southern workers follow the advice of the I. W. W., to "unite, regardless of creed or color, in One Big Union" with the motto, "An injury to one worker is an injury to all workers," THERE WILL BE NO SCABS TO BREAK A POSSIBLE STRIKE! And knowing that, Mr. Parker is interested in keeping out of the I. W. W. and in KEEPING UP the race prejudice which he assumes exists among his textile slaves.

A word to the wise should be sufficient. Are the white workers in Mr. Parker's mills wise to his game? If not, they will have to learn by experience, that race prejudice on the job can only result in keeping the workers fighting each other, while the boss gets the benefit. They will learn that the I. W. W. takes the only position possible to protect the interests of ALL workers, when it says: "NO WORKINGMAN OR WOMAN SHALL BE EXCLUDED FROM MEMBERSHIP IN LOCAL UNIONS, BECAUSE OF CREED OR COLOR."

## An Old Trick Still Working

Here is an interesting confession of a capitalist "pillar," who holds office as a justice of the peace in Jefferson or Belmont county, Ohio. Our readers will remember the report of Joseph Kobylak's arrest for "treason" in connection with the miners' conflict in that section. Speaking of this arrest and the charge made against Kobylak, the *Steubenville Gazette* of July 21 says:

"Asked why he fixed Kobylak's bond so high (\$10,000), Justice of the Peace Lawler said: 'Well, to tell you the truth, we want to keep him where he cannot stir up any trouble. We think that

with this man safe behind the bars there is much more likely to be peace than with him at large and circulating among the men and inciting them to lawlessness.'"

"Someone should have put a gag in the mouth of this 'upholder of law and order' before he had a chance to make that statement. So it is not the "heinousness" of Kobylak's "crimes" already committed, that constitutes his "treason to the state of Ohio." It is what he MIGHT DO, if left at large, that necessitates a pretense to get him out of the way. If the workers could help, a big-sounding charge must be placed against a labor leader, who is particularly obnoxious to the bosses, so that he may be "legally" kept from assisting his fellow workers in their struggles. Kobylak might have been charged with "disobedience" if he could not help doing, of course, or with "disorderly conduct," or some other "misdemeanor" catalogued in the law books. But in that case the required bail could not have been excessive, and the prisoner would have been back on the job. So, as a Justice Lawler confesses, wanting to keep Kobylak out of the way, could not stir up any more trouble, the authorities prefer the charge of "treason" against Kobylak. This disposes of the "bail difficulty," and moreover is designed to strike terror into the hearts of other agitators.

Lawler's confession may be something new, but this trick of the authorities is as old as the hills. The same trick has been in evidence in almost every important labor case which we can recall. Etor and Giovannitti were seized at midnight in Lawrence during the strike, taken to a trumped-up charge of murder and kept there for nine months, on the ground that the "charge" did not admit of bail. At the end of that period a jury decided the charge had no foundation. Those who caused their arrest knew that from the first. But they also knew how to operate the machinery of the law. Ford and Suhr were "convicted" on an equally groundless charge of "conspiracy to murder," which the bosses knew to be without foundation. Others, both in the remote past, as well as in the immediate present, have been similarly treated, having been made victims of this legal chicanery. So the trick, though old, still works, and must be "turned" by the working class.

The trick can be turned only by the workers learning how to make such cases TOO COSTLY FOR THE BOSSES. True enough, no individual leader is indispensable. But we must not think of sacrificing him, because of that fact. We want no martyrs, and we propose to bring about a state of affairs where working class martyrs are scarce. We must know how to operate weakly to meekly surrender any prisoner to the enemy. So we must fight for Kobylak against this "treason" fake. If Kobylak is a "traitor," so are all of us who fight capitalism with up-to-date weapons. What may happen to Kobylak, can happen to us. His defense is our defense, as well. "An injury to one is an injury to all."

## The Failure of "Welfare Work"

"The World's Work" for July contains an editorial on the failure of "welfare work" as illustrated in the case of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. and Ludlow massacre. The editorial finds that "welfare work" fails in general because it is paternalistic and deprives workmen of independence. This is, in a measure, true; but why is the wage-earner made dependent? On this question "The World's Work" is as quiet as the proverbial clam. Were it otherwise, the truth would out, to wit, the workers are robbed of independence so that they may be robbed of more of the products of their toil than they would be were they not "welfare'd" as they are.

"Welfare work" everywhere but as means to an intensified form of exploitation, it is mostly associated with a bitter opposition to union organization of any kind, no matter how conservative this organization may be. In New York city, for instance, the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit traction companies have used "welfare" as a means of keeping their workers from organizing. Both overwork their employees in defiance of the law, and both summarily discharge any employee even suspected of any interest in unionism or of writing letters to newspapers exposing the real condition of affairs. Discontent is rife and is apt to explode at any time, in the form of a big revolt.

"Welfare work" serves to rob the worker of independence, in order to impose a more outrageous kind of economic exploitation upon him than otherwise exists. It also serves to delude "an unsuspecting public." Is not the latter method of the latter method of exploitation and advertisement? If a corporation says its zeal in behalf of the men and women in its employ is so great that it is inaugurating a department intended to promote their welfare, doesn't the "unsuspecting public," like Barnum's sucker, swallow the bait? But, as even the conservative "World's Work" seems to realize, big strikes where "welfare work" is the rule, show the scheme is a failure all the way around. Anybody who is taken in by it now must live in the backwoods of the United States, and free from the civilizing influences of Ralph Early and his National Civic Federation, which does so much to push "welfare work." Nobody but a petrified mummy of one of the earliest Egyptian dynasties, is now taken in by the fraudulent methods of the latter organization, in its constant failure to perpetuate an infamous social system of which it is a most beautiful example. If such there be, we'd advise him, if he can, to read the July "World's Work" and then wake up to what's what in twentieth century civilization.

"Welfare work" has not worked and is not working to the welfare of capitalism. It is contributing to the downfall of the latter, its grafting promoters to the contrary notwithstanding. J. E.

## Great Strikes in Russia

London, Wednesday, July 22. The news reaching the outside world regarding the strike movement in St. Petersburg and other parts of the Czar's dominions, according to a Russian correspondent of the *Chronicle*, falls far short of a complete idea either of its dimensions or its true character. Those who have had an opportunity of following at more or less close quarters the developments of Russia within the recent year, know that the present huge strikes, attended as they are by street demonstrations under the red flag and by sanguinary conflicts with the police, are but the tip of the iceberg of the revolutionary movement.

The recrudescence has been noticeable since the assassination of Premier Stolypin, and is daily acquiring new force and momentum from the thoroughly reactionary policy of the government. Such a leader as Gratchkov, the leader of the Octoberists, men of such high political and social standing as Leon Rosen, former Russian Ambassador to Tokio and Peking, and such leaders of the commercial and industrial classes as Salazkin, chairman of the Association of Russian Chambers of Commerce, have all in turn been arrested last year or two lately worked the government to the verge of a complete breakdown. The present policy would lead to second and still more formidable revolutions; but the autocracy, inspired by Basmutin and men of the Purshikovich type, sees no further than its own preservation with the inevitable result that discontent is growing in all classes of society. The forcible suppression of strikes, the persecution of the workers, the disorganization of trades unions—all this and much more add to the exasperation of the workers, and the workers class with whom political strikes have therefore become the order of the day. Every year the number and extent of these strikes increase as the workers' demands for reform are purely political. In the present instance the movement is a result of the conditions of labor, coupled with the tyranny of the police and the military. It has brought about a general revolt of labor, which has now lasted for several weeks. Many other industrial cities have proclaimed a general strike, which has ministered to the success of those of 1906. The present movement may run into an immense scale, and these last, but the general lines of the working-class movement in Russia cannot be missed, and these last straight to a renewal of the national struggle against irresponsible government.

Matt intended for Local No. 577 of the I. W. W. should be addressed to J. E. P. Clary, Secretary.

## Overalls and Snuff

Tune: "Wearing of the Green"

One day as I was walking along the railroad track. I met a man in Wheatland with his blankets on his back. He was an old-time hop picker, I'd seen his face before. I knew he was a wobbler, by the button that he wore. By the button that he wore, by the button that he wore I knew he was a wobbler, by the button that he wore.

He took his blankets off his back and sat down on the rail. And told us some sad stories 'bout the workers down in jail. He said the way they treat them here, he never saw the like. For they're putting men in prison just for going out on strike. For going out on strike, just for going out on strike.

They have sentenced Ford and Suhr, and they've got them in the pen. If they catch a wobbler in their burg, they vag him there and then.

There is one thing I can tell you, and it makes the bosses sore. As fast as they can capture us, we can always get some more. We can always get some more, we can always get some more. As fast as they can pinch us, we can always get some more.

Oh, Harst and Durst are mad as hell, they don't know what to do. And the rest of those hop barons are all feeling mighty blue. Oh, we've tied up all their hop fields, and the scabs refuse to come.

And we're going to keep on striking till we put them on the bum. Till we put them on the bum, till we put them on the bum. And we're going to keep on striking till we put them on the bum.

Now we've got to stick together, boys, and strive with all our might. We must free Ford and Suhr, boys, we've got to win this fight. From these scabbers till hop barons, we are taking no more bluff. We'll pick no more damned hops for them, for overalls and snuff.

For our overalls and snuff, for our overalls and snuff. We'll pick no more damned hops for them, for overalls and snuff.

## The Crimes Of Employers

There are some crimes for which the I. W. W. is not blamed. In fact, for instance, the State Compensation Commission declares large employers are discharging married men in order to evade the new workmen's compensation law. This is declared to be a blow at family life that the commission will resent. Here is a pretty telling bit of fish the employers at once defy the law and are the only criminals. But, as usual they are taken seriously, and their crime without hysteria and in a most blameless manner. How different were the men, who even remotely connected with their brazen crimes?

The President's threat to jail some of the New Haven's directors is not taken seriously. There are many a slip 'twixt cup and lip. There's many a court proceeding which is taken seriously, and in its vaporous denunciation and failure to convict. The cost of living, like Barnum's show, will not down. Everything from soap to nuts is on its way up. To expect otherwise is to expect capitalism—the present system—to produce indefinitely for use instead of profit. Where profits are taken in by speculation, and where the rule is "a farm expert says," to raise the highest price possible, the United States would mean the ruin of every farmer in it.

Russian labor is once more in revolution against autocracy and bad conditions generally. The present big strikes in Russian industry are believed to be a prelude of the revolutionary movement in the United States. Big strikes, with revolutionary aspects, are taking place everywhere.

Efforts are being made to get a strike for Ben Williams, editor of *Solidarity*, for his refusal to be a member of the I. W. W. Williams could make no deal with them that would prove helpful to our cause. This date will be dependent on the Eastern tour suggested for Williams in the *Chronicle*. It is highly likely to be secured. How about other cities elsewhere along the line? Will the I. W. W. be there? Will it be elsewhere. Are the Eastern labor and industry in any danger? Now is the time to speak up. J. E.

## News From A Country Town

Rochester, Minn., made famous by the Drs. Mayo, is now and has been for some time past, a fine recruiting center for the I. W. W. Early in April, Fellow Worker Joe Gordon, and a few other wobblers came to this prosperous hoosier town, and finding a healthy demand for labor and conditions propitious to the I. W. W. We the I. W. W. had carried on a lively propaganda for the One Big Union.

The new members, and about half a dozen strikers and educational agents, were very conspicuous around the boarding house and other convenient places; new members have been recruited into the organization very week since then. Though, for obvious reasons, no direct meetings have been held, the influence of the I. W. W. has come to the notice of the managers that the *Standard Oil Daily Bulletin* stated under glaring headlines that the I. W. W. We had invaded their fair city and were stewing up all kinds of trouble. A hint was given to the police to arrest all "undesirables" as vags, who were found loafing or out of work. Well, the police gave the hint; they raided the jungles on several occasions, arrested a few harmless drunks and sent them to the pen.

Any fellow workers coming this way will find a cordial and helpful host. R. REESE.

## The History Of Oil

*Solidarity* is preparing a series of articles on "The Standard Oil Company." These articles will contain a mass of interesting information of interest to oil and other workers and generally accessible to workingmen. With these articles in hand, workers of every description will have material for an income responsible for either general argument or guidance in organization. Few realize the scope of the Standard Oil in social development. These articles begin in the issue of August 15, No. 10. If you are interested you will appreciate the fact. Subscribe now. Send in bundles orders now.

A new edition of "The I. W. W. History" is now ready. This edition has been printed in a larger, clearer type, which makes it more easily readable. It is now ready for sale. Send in bundles orders now. THIS IS NUMBER 238

## Watch For Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the masthead of this issue. SOLIDARITY, For instance 237. That means your sub. expired last week, and you should be getting a new at once. THIS IS NUMBER 238

# DOES FARMING PAY?

"Does farming pay?" The bank manager to whom I propounded this query, leaned forward, his monocle from his eye, and gazed at me with a look of incredulous astonishment.

"Why do you ask me such a question?" he inquired. "I am in the banking business. 'Transacting business' and 'as you transact considerable business with the farmers, I thought you might be in a position to know."

"Well," said the banker, after re-adjusting his monocle, and settling back to a more comfortable position, "as far as the banking business is concerned, farming certainly pays handsomely. We allow the farmer three per cent on profits, and tax him seven per cent on loans. His security is always dependable. Nothing better than a double signed note with a mortgage on the side. The well-to-do farmers deposit considerable money with us, and the poorer ones borrow of us. In fact, we have two very pretty good pickings."

"Yes," he continued, "but I must pause, if the farmers were to cease doing business with us, our shareholders would have a very hard time with half the rate of dividends they now receive, which would be disastrous to our banking institution. More power to the elbows of the farmers."

society, since they make their living off other people's disagreements. If society could be organized so that its members could co-operate, instead of compete with each other, the business of the lawyer would be as fish as the mist before the rising sun."

The last person I interrogated was the farmer himself. I had previously found out that he received no pay for his work, but that his wife had worked like a slave, milking ten cows night and morning for nothing. His children were kept home from school to work, and could barely read and write and would have to be taught. As the farmer came to meet me, I saw a hunch on his back like the growth of a dromedary. His hand he extended for greeting looked all gnarled and twisted, from over-work.

"Does farming pay?" queried.

"Who are you and what is your business?" he asked.

"I want to know if you are satisfied with farming as a career?" I asked.

"Interesting in propagating the doctrines of Socialism," I answered.

"Here of late," he smiled excitedly, "my wife, 'is one of them blooming Socialist agitators, what wants the hell with me? She's been reading 'Where's the doc?' Here, Rover, huh, Sic 'em." C. P. Cullifer in Cotton's Weekly.

## The Happy Life Of A Harvest Hand

(Special to Solidarity)  
Redfield, South Dakota

From North, South, East and West the slaves are flocking to the wheat harvest in the golden grain country. THE HARVEST HANDS' DREAM. He arrives at his destination, greets the dirty and ugly white workers of the freight train, a delegation of business men and other leading citizens meet him and is shown every courtesy. A job is immediately provided for him and the next day he finds himself in clean clothes, and working short hours with linnene in the field and is allowed to get in the shade when the sun is too hot to be in the field. The best that can be raised or bought. Every night he sits in the parlor reading the magazine or paper, or he goes to a theater in town in the farmer's auto. Every night in the house he is given an opportunity to see the movie, and he retires to his dainty little bedroom. AND THEN HE WAKES UP.

For weeks and perhaps months, the hobo, the floater and the stiff have been waiting for work on the harvest fields. After all the hard, busy working on the road, here he expects to get a job, he is very likely to get a cold griping the hobo, the floater and the stiff down (the marshal), who gives him orders to hike up the track if he has any more to work for. Small wages and long hours. Some, separate from hungry and hard-working white workers, are even asking about conditions on the job.

The harvest hand is jerked from bed (a hay stack) next morning before the sun is up. He has milk cows, etc., until breakfast is ready, when he gets the first taste of what he has to eat. The breakfast consists of the four B's: Bacon, beans, bread and butter. The first meeting runs into seven or eight days, and on the 4th of July and on Christmas (when he is allowed the same privileges as the dog) he has a party. He has a party and rest for a few moments before he hits the hay. But even the dog has to get up to go to the house whenever he wants to, but the "hand" can only go in at meal time.

Unable to stand the rotten conditions, the moon is shining, and the drift here and there for two or three months, and when winter comes, the snow is piled up. The man that harvests the wheat in the summer is the first to get the winter water stake is nothing but a phantom, and the man that is talking about it now will realize it soon.

The sooner the slaves FIGHT for better conditions, instead of trying to stand the present rotten conditions, the sooner they will be free, and will become a reality.

There is no money in the job and on the street the agitation is being carried on and the slaves are responding as never before.

## "Congeniality" Prevails

"Congeniality" is still the order of the day in the West. In the area of East Pittsburg, according to the following item, from the Pittsburgh Courier, the men of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. at Westinghouse, Pa., elected a grievance committee to meet with the officials of the company. The Westinghouse grievance committee was chosen for each 200 workmen. The result of the voting will be known in a few days. The committee consists of three, chosen from the general committee, will shortly meet with the company. A SECRETARY, PROVIDED BY THE WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY, WILL ATTEND TO THE MINUTES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE. THE WESTINGHOUSE WORKERS' COMMITTEE."

Everyone knows the tunes. Get the words—from the new I. W. W. Song Book. Just out. Price 10 cents. Write to W. W. Publishing Bureau.

Butte Propaganda League has moved to 428 S. Arizona St. All rebels welcome.

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## SOLIDARITY

### IN AUSTRALASIA

(Special to Solidarity)  
Sydney, Australia, July 2

The American members of the I. W. W. are growing and kicking some at this time in the N. Z. Administration. The N. Z. Administration is temporarily under a cloud, owing to the thorough way in which the bosses'veeoted out the Industrialists, for their share in the big strike, which, according to the press, was entirely caused by the insidious influence of I. W. W. men. Two of the bosses got run in on charges in addition, but are now both at liberty again.

N. Z. is also on the verge of an election, and of course the labor politician can already picture himself on the floor of the Wooden Gallery in Wellington. The Social Democratic party, which was fathered and fostered by Milnes Mills, is identical to all intents and purposes, with the notorious Australian Hard Labor Party, and which is just about the finest scab agency the boss ever had.

The N. Z. miners have ever been militant fighters, and generous with their cash in endeavoring to educate the workers in the other industries. They shelled out some thousands to start a weekly paper, but are not militant, and industrialist in its early days, but of late the Maori and Shier can be classed as a fine example of what a labor paper ought not to be. Economics are disregarded, political and social order of the day, the ballot box is held up as an idol, and to make matters worse, the discredited leaders to slant one another in language more violent than the most virulent.

After the elections are over, the slaves will lose the hypnotic effects which the spellbinders have woven around them, and seeing the futility of politics (for their chances are small) they will turn to the O. B. U. as their only hope.

The local at Auckland still exists, and the N. Z. propaganda is small, owing to the lack of speakers; the Christchurch local went out of existence after the strike, but there are indications that the Reds are going to start the agitation in the N. Z. Industrial Party is virtually an organization that propagates class unionism and no politics.

In Australia, however, the outlook is somewhat more active. Although we are in the midst of the worst time of the year, with unemployment rampant and money scarce, we have got one organizer out, a printing press installed, and are turning out paper direct to the I. W. W. monthly instead of monthly as before. The paper runs about 3,000, and the sales both in N. Z. and locally are on the up grade.

We ran off 5,000 copies of Frank C. Pease's "Revolution and the I. W. W." and are selling like hot cakes. We have also in view other pamphlets, as soon as funds are available. We are little work speakers that can deliver the goods, but there are already promising material in sight for the road-box.

F. W. Tom Glynn is the editor of the paper, and it is being published in Australasia giving the straight dope.

The Sydney local is about two years old now, and has on its books about 950 members. Its activities include the printing of the paper, it stocks and spreads literature through this continent, and has meetings run into seven or eight weeks. Rebels coming over to Sydney should always drop in at Castlereagh street, where they will find a good bunch of Reds.

There is also a very active local at Broken Hill, an extensive mining district about 2,000 miles from Sydney, and Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, there is another local that carries on sterling revolutionary work.

The last local formed, Port Pirie, is about only two months old, but already had its baptism of fire. F. W. Reeves, general organizer, held street meetings there and was arrested for causing an obstruction. The court sent him to jail for ten days. The local issued a call to the organization to fight the battle for the freedom of speech.

Rebels from the neighboring locals made for Pirie, and along with the boys on the spot they compelled the mayor and the authorities to allow them to carry on outdoor meetings without molestation or interference. About 18 of the rebels were placed in durambags and taken to the city, and now the lads are advocating a little wooden shoe shodding in the remaining few low-workers out of the "mush."

This fight has given the organization a great amount of publicity, and we are working night and day turning out papers and literature for the slaves who have been interested as a result of the struggle in Port Pirie.

Last Sunday we held a gigantic demonstration in the Sydney Domain and advertised the fight and its results, and we ended with five names being taken by the police for selling literature without a permit.

Ten different varieties of Socialists can sell literature any old time, but the Industrial Party (as Mr. Semple, of the N. Z. F. O. L. calls it) would not do it. We haven't got the monnaies yet, but if the Labour Party's John Hop D. can't do it, then we will be another fight on right here.

The dampfools can't see that they are turning out a crowd for us, but they aren't wise yet, just putting their wisdom on the shelf.

As soon as this island gets fixed up for systematic propaganda we will turn our backs on the N. Z. My time runs out in December next, and then I may have to return to the States, but I shall not be able to get the sum of \$7,500.

It is quite on the cards that F. King will get himself will go

## Industrial Union Literature

THE following is a list of the literature we have in stock at this time in quantities sufficiently large enough to insure immediate delivery. This is the best of Industrial Union Literature with plenty of variety for selection. Prepare for the summer agitation by sending in your order now. All literature is sent carriage prepaid on receipt of CASH with order.

### The Trial of A New Society

By Justus Ebert

IN this book Fellow Worker Ebert gives the best exposition of the constructive and social philosophy of the I. W. W., that has yet appeared in print. It is not a work of fiction nor speculation, but a matter-of-fact, practical treatment of recent phases of the industrial, social and political life, as revealed by the great strike at Lawrence, Mass., and the trials of Dtor, Giovannini and Caruso growing out of same. Full of interesting facts, Gold Stamped Binding, 100 Pages, 25 Illustrations. Price Per Copy 75c

### The New Unionism

By Andre Tridon

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### OBSERVATIONS IN FRANCE

(Special to Solidarity)  
Paris, France.

Much has been written about France and the revolutionary movement of that country, the C. G. T. in particular. I may as well say at once that much of that literature is nothing more than fiction. Turn on the radio, read the French revolution, the Paris commune, the anarchist movement, the railroad strike, the electricians' strike, but what is there to show for it? Ideas and ideals are fine, but they do not pay the necessities with nothing more substantial than words which are sold for money. The matter of fact is, that here in France we find the workers doing an overtime job for miserable wages. In Paris, the building trades men are fighting for a nine-hour day, and outside the city they are still working 11 and 12 hours. Stores are open every day, Sunday excepted, until 9 and 10 P. M. Waiters are working 16 and 18 hours a day, and the stranger is under the impression that the people are working night and day.

This is the state of routine and old traditions. Remnants of feudalism are to be seen on every side. The French military caste, and should you fail to do so, you will be reminded of it. The other day, going to see the police for a rest and finding all the benches occupied, I took one of the chairs along being occupied by the unassuming stranger, and was asked 4 sous by a woman. Along the sidewalks with ropes, so, water closets are built on the sidewalk. If you have a call of nature, you must go to the purpose then, but as you come out a woman will ask you: "Two sous, please." If you have a call of nature, you must go to the purpose then, but as you come out a woman will ask you: "Two sous, please." If you have a call of nature, you must go to the purpose then, but as you come out a woman will ask you: "Two sous, please."

Here in Paris, the carpenters are just for an increase of wages and their chances of winning look slim America. France in general and Paris in particular, are not doing any better. One day, I saw 20,000 miners are "out" for a minor grievance which, as I am writing this, is about to be adjusted by a commission. This year has not been a very prosperous one for the C. G. T. Organizers are finding it harder and harder to get workmen to join. The industrial movement, probably thought that the revolution was near. Don't be afraid; nothing so good as the future to happen in a country where the middle class is actually more numerous than the workers. In N. Z. the capitalist regime at this time is out of the question. One day, I saw 20,000 miners are "out" for a minor grievance which, as I am writing this, is about to be adjusted by a commission. This year has not been a very prosperous one for the C. G. T. Organizers are finding it harder and harder to get workmen to join. The industrial movement, probably thought that the revolution was near. Don't be afraid; nothing so good as the future to happen in a country where the middle class is actually more numerous than the workers. In N. Z. the capitalist regime at this time is out of the question.

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### Appeal To Wage Workers

By E. S. Nelson. Swedish, Hungarian, and Slovak; each 20c 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

can get an idea about the revolutionary attitude of that bunch. All they know is to holler in Parliament: "Down with the three years." (French military caste, and should you fail to do so, you will be reminded of it. The other day, going to see the police for a rest and finding all the benches occupied, I took one of the chairs along being occupied by the unassuming stranger, and was asked 4 sous by a woman. Along the sidewalks with ropes, so, water closets are built on the sidewalk. If you have a call of nature, you must go to the purpose then, but as you come out a woman will ask you: "Two sous, please." If you have a call of nature, you must go to the purpose then, but as you come out a woman will ask you: "Two sous, please." If you have a call of nature, you must go to the purpose then, but as you come out a woman will ask you: "Two sous, please."

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# Southern Bosses Fear I. W. W.

## Head of Big Cotton Mill Corporation Brings Up "Race Question" Before His White Wage Slaves

(From the Chronicle, Augusta, Ga.)  
Spartanburg, July 17.—Cotton manufacturers here expressed deep concern today over the coming into South Carolina of organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World. Their advent has resulted in a strike at Monaghan Mill at Greenville, and it is feared there may be other strikes.  
Strikes in southern cotton mills have been rare heretofore. There never has been a general strike of textile workers in the South.

Joseph J. Etor, one of the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World movement, has come to South Carolina from New England to survey the situation. He delivered an address to the strikers at Monaghan Mill Thursday, and they seemed to be impressed by him.

Etor was a leader in the great textile strike in Massachusetts two years ago. A girl was killed in one of the strike riots. Etor and two of his associates were blamed for her death and tried on a murder charge, but found not guilty.

**PARKER TALKS TO OPERATIVES**  
Lewis W. Parker, head of the Parker Cotton Mill Company, a \$12,000,000 corporation, of which the Monaghan Mill is a unit, held a conference with a committee of the strikers. They came to him as representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World. Mr. Parker told them unequivocally that he would have no dealings of any kind with that organization.

"I will tell you why," said Mr. Parker, and produced a book concerning the Industrial Workers of the World, published by the Industrial Workers of the World Bureau, in which it is said: "The question of right or wrong does not concern us" (that is, the Industrial Workers of the World). Mr. Parker read this quotation and a number of others which, he said, made it impossible to deal with the organization. One of the rules of the order which he found most objectionable was as follows: "Failing to force the concessions from the employer by strike, work is resumed and sabotage is used to force employers to concede the demands of the workers."

**NEGROES ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP**  
In addressing the strikers' representatives Mr. Parker endeavored to show that the Industrial Workers of the World was not a suitable organization for southern white men because negroes were eligible for membership. He said:

"Article 1, section 1, of the by-laws of your organization is as follows: 'No workman or woman shall be excluded from membership in local unions because of creed or color.' Do you appreciate that you are racing yourselves with an organization which is preaching equality of race—a doctrine to which you are utterly opposed? And yet if you were true to the constitution of your own organization you must admit any colored man or woman into your union upon application."

Mr. Parker was formerly president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.  
It is feared that if the cotton mill workers of South Carolina should be organized into a strong Industrial Workers of the World body, and they should at any time engage in a general strike, it would be marked by great violence.

**MILL WORKERS EASILY INFLUENCED**  
There are 60 cotton mill workers in the state, many of whom have been recruited from the remote mountain districts of Tennessee and North Carolina. Some are rude, untutored men, easily swayed by demagogues and dangerous when aroused.

The textile industry has only been firmly established in South Carolina twenty years, and has only been one of the leading industries of the state for about fifteen years.  
Spartanburg is the textile center not only of South Carolina, but of the entire South. There are thirty mills in this county, employing approximately 10,000 hands. No other county in the South has so many spindles as Spartanburg, and the number is exceeded in only four New England counties.

If there should be extensive Industrial Workers of the World trouble there, this city would be the storm center.

## "Opening Gun" a Boomerang

(Special to Solidarity)

A meeting was held in City Hall Park, Seattle, Wash., July 22, under the auspices of the United Mine Workers, District No. 10, which was holding a convention here at the time. The meeting was called on request of the Seattle Central Labor Council, and its purpose was announced as being "to answer its opponents—the Employer's Association and a group of men known as I. W. W. organizers." It was entitled, "The Opening Gun of Seattle's Labor Forward Movement."

The meeting was well attended, including the miners of the convention and A. F. of L. members of this city. But it was turned into an I. W. W. meeting at the windup, as was shown by three cheers being given for the I. W. W. and international solidarity. The chairman was J. G. Browne, president of the "International" working against the I. W. W. in the lumber industry. He was hostile from beginning to end; sometimes trying to get funny, but the audience wouldn't laugh.

The president of District No. 10, U. M. W. A., led off in "calling the I. W. W. down" from officials to locals, including personal remarks about Hayward, St. John and others. In getting this wind off his chest he said nothing to effect and made no impression against the I. W. W. whatsoever, but admitted in the windup what the I. W. W. has always been saying about the United Mine Workers' regard to the policy of these organizations. He referred to the check-off, where the bosses do the collecting from union members of dues, assessments, fines, etc.; mentioned the district contracts, where one district remains at work while another is on strike, and admitted that the U. M. W. A. is not a perfect organization for the miners. He blamed the I. W. W. for the Butte revolt in the miners' union at that place, when as a matter of fact the same thing that caused the miners of Butte to revolt, will also cause the members of the U. M. W. A. to revolt some day, and that is, **HOBNOBBING WITH THE BOSSES, RUSTLING CARD SYSTEMS, TERMS, CONTRACTS, AND BOSSES' CONTROL OF THE WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS.** If you blame the I. W. W. for showing up these things, WE ARE GUILTY AND PROUD OF IT.

Other speakers stated that the I. W. W. attacks were unjustified, but the audience proved otherwise. The meeting lasted from 2 P. M. till 6 P. M., most of the time being taken up by the A. F. of L. speakers, with the idea of tiring out the audience. The crowd finally did get tired, and called for the I. W. W. to speak. The I. W. W. did speak, and to a purpose, by knocking into a cocked hat every lie and slur against the organization, and exposing the real purpose of the meeting—to make the I. W. W. look small in the eyes of the workers. Fellow Worker J. P. Thompson spoke for the I. W. W., and when he got through with his speech there was no room for argument.

The I. W. W. was well represented, and had plenty of members ready to take the platform in defense of the organization. This is another time where the A. F. of L. boosted the I. W. W. I think the "opening gun" will be the last gun. I hope so.  
**JOHN M. FOSS.**

# WHY CAPITALISTS HATE THE I. W. W.

## Writer in Newspaper Finds Anarchism and Socialism Harmless in Comparison.

The following letter in a New York newspaper is interesting. It explains, in its analysis of the various social movements, the reason for capitalist hatred against the I. W. W.; the latter hodes ill to capitalism:

**I. W. W. INTENTIONS**  
How the Movement Differs from Socialism, Anarchism, Trade Unionism

To the Editor of The Evening Sun-Sir: I note in your newspaper that occasionally when referring to the recent bomb episode and to the Tarjovton nuisance, the agitators are called interchangeably either anarchists or members of the I. W. W.

It is important that in the consideration of grave attacks upon our institutions the public be not misled into regarding as synonymous the names of these two types of organized discontent, differing widely in their methods and purposes.

The avowed purpose of the revolutionary anarchistic movement is the destruction of all government and the removal of all restraint upon individual action. Their philosophy for they have one—is strictly individualistic in its nature.

The members of the I. W. W., on the other hand, are not anarchists; they do not countenance sporadic attempts at violent action, whatever some of their members may do. The propaganda of this organization is based upon the principles of syndicalism or industrial unionism, i. e., the unionizing of workmen, both skilled and unskilled, by means of the organization of workmen into craft unions, of which the I. W. W. notion is the best type in this country.

The I. W. W. notion is fundamentally the same as those of the Socialist party, both seeking the control of the machinery of production and the means of distribution, through industrial unions eventually to take possession of them and when sufficiently organized bring about an economic revolution. Their organizers are everywhere where discontent exists, organizing workmen along these lines, commencing class consciousness, promoting strikes and doing more harm to our industrial progress than the present Socialist party, with its half-bent individualists with an anarchistic bent could do if they were tripled. And this movement is only six years old and numbers but a few thousand members.

Workers at the present time in this country. The gradual breaking down of craft unions due to the use of methods of machinery which are slowly but surely taking away the numbers of skilled workmen into the ranks of the unskilled adds continually to the strength of the Industrial Workers and tends consistently to the disintegration of the present conservative craft unions.

Anarchism because of its individualistic tendency, is a social movement which does ill for the future of the republic. The political Socialist party today, against which a movement has been organized is hardly worth the attention it is receiving; its members when elevated to office, instantly become conservatives, or reformers of a weak type. Compared with the I. W. W. it is comparatively innocuous.

E. D. CONDIT.  
Passaic, N. J., July 9.

## EFFECTIVE PICKETING IN MONTANA STRIKE

(Continued From Page One)  
So the foreman fired them. But Fellow Worker J. Cully, of Butte, and the Greek interpreter went to the chief engineer's clerk and explained the situation to him. He replied that the men were not officially ordered to unload poles; that the foreman took upon his own shoulders. He advised the Greeks to run the foreman off the job, but the Greeks are suing the foreman and refuse to do any more work. Then Fellow Worker Cully went after the county attorney, McCaffray of Butte, but the attorney could not do any thing. He took a lesson in the shipping of men from one state into another to be used as strike-breakers. But Cully went up to the real goods, he "fixed him with the law," which in Montana makes a mismanager for any employer or agency to ship men to a place where there is a strike without first informing them of the fact. The penalty provided by the Montana law is a fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$2,000 for each offense.

We have the line tied up tighter than hell on our side of the border. **STRIKE COMMITTEE.**  
P. S.—There was a mistake in last issue of Solidarity. The Workmen's Union gave \$50 per week, not \$5 cents.

The wider the circulation of our press, the greater the power of the organization and the less danger of active workers in the struggle being victimized by the bosses. Take a lesson from modern day publicity and get busy on the rust rustling line.

You will find something new and of importance in each issue of Solidarity.

# Bound Files Of Solidarity

—Four Years In One Volume—

During four years of the publication of Solidarity we have received many inquiries regarding complete files and of late these have become so numerous that we have decided to allow our readers and locals to secure a complete file at a nominal cost. Upon having a couple complete files bound for editorial work, we find that by having the few remaining ones bound at the same time the cost would be low enough to permit us to offer the whole four years of 208 issues bound heavily in one strong book for only \$10.00 carriage prepaid.

Upon having a couple complete files bound for editorial work, we find that by having the few remaining ones bound at the same time the cost would be low enough to permit us to offer the whole four years of 208 issues bound heavily in one strong book for only \$10.00 carriage prepaid. This is a very low price as it is only a little in excess of the price you would normally pay for the papers. Many are the famous strikes, labor cases, free speech fights and countless other happenings in the labor world during this time which are followed each week and chronicled from the viewpoint of revolutionary industrial unionism in this single volume. A record of development of revolutionary ideas during this stirring period. Truly it makes a remarkable book. You will want one of these, send in your order early, as there will be a large demand for these orders without cash in advance will be considered.

Fellow Worker John Olson, member of Local 64, lost his right leg last fall when he was struck by a Chicago to Minneapolis, where he was a delegate representing Local 61 at the time. A fatality occurred in a train accident happened to him while he was waiting for a train in the La Crosse, Wis. station. It is not an essay to relate that Fellow Worker Olson was a far superior, intelligent and courageous rebel, never shrinking from a call to action, but always responding most heartily to the call of the most destitute condition, chiefly because he is without a leg which he lost as a sacrifice in the cause of labor. The Minneapolis locals have for him an affection which is not a cost \$150. The locals find, however, that it is not an artificial leg for a destitute fellow worker, who can then help himself. Send all orders to Peter Johnson, Sec'y, 232 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

A fellow worker writes to Solidarity, making the following suggestion: "I have a printed card which I can use if you can't take Solidarity into the shops for fear of losing your job, cut out some good stuff and show it to your fellow workers on the job as clippings. It will help them to see the light without fear of detection. I have to use this method at present, and it works. I have a bunch of cuttings and I would like to see if you would communicate with the fellow worker is O. K. or liable to squeal. Try it, boys."

Local 480, Rockford, Ill., has translated a printed card in SWEDISH. J. Etor's pamphlet, "Industrial Unionism Road to Freedom," the pamphlet sells at following prices: Single copies, 10 cents; 10 or more, 5 cents each. Local 480 will be glad to furnish sample copies to any locals writing for the same. All orders must be accompanied by money. Address all orders to Edward Warner, care of I. W. W. headquarters, 408 Seventh Street, Rockford, Ill.

Frank Hallatt writes from 21 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.: "I have been informed by a reliable party that one scandal-monger who calls himself a 'fellow worker' is spreading a lie to the effect that I abandoned from the city of Rochester with the local's funds in order to get away from them. He is more skeptical wishing further proof of the falsity of such allegation. I wish they would communicate with the local officials here."

Local 28, Denver, Colo., is in need of a first class speaker. Write to the secretary, D. Bransky, 1916 1/2 Franklin St., Denver, Colo., for particulars.

Mail for Geo. Fenton, Hugh A. Hanly, N. M. Boesinger, at I. W. W. headquarters, 729 W. Washington St., Chicago.

## I. W. W. PAMPHLET IN SWEDISH

The Scandinavian Branch of Local No. 522 has printed a pamphlet called "Loneliness Organization" written by S. G. Johnson. It is written for workmen in the camps. Price 10 cents. To locals 5 cents a copy. Send orders with cash to P. O. Box 511, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

## The Woman Rebel

Published Monthly. The first unveiled female head raised in America. Subscription \$1.00 a year. 24, Paul Avenue, Margaret H. Case, N. Y. City, N. Y.



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## The Live Ones

The following is a list of Local Unions receiving a Bundle Order of 100 copies or over of Solidarity each week. Locals whose account is not paid for current month will be discontinued from this list.

- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| Local No. 174th | \$476.98 |
| Justus Ebert    | 1.00     |
| Ellen Wetherell | 1.00     |
| F. L. Rhoda     | .30      |
| Justus Ebert    | 1.00     |
| Wm. Lyon        | .25      |
| G. J. Bourg     | 1.00     |
| Total July 28th | \$481.48 |
- Local No. 2, M. T. W., wants a good Portuguese organizer to work on the water front in Boston. Wages \$16.00 a week to start. Communicate immediately with the secretary of Local No. 2, M. T. W., 284 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

## The \$1,000 Fund

Local No. 2, M. T. W., wants a good Portuguese organizer to work on the water front in Boston. Wages \$16.00 a week to start. Communicate immediately with the secretary of Local No. 2, M. T. W., 284 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

Complete Stenographic Report of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World. Now Ready For Delivery. Large Volume 164 pages 10x13. Price \$1.00 Per Copy. I. W. W. Publishing Bureau

## ONE BIG UNION

Local 313's "copper properties" in Redding, Calif., are badly infested with "mice" and sab cats are sorely needed. Our "colonies" are suffering and one is almost extirpated. The ravages of the "varmints" will be within striking distance when the fun starts.—Dan Buckley, Sec'y 313, Redding, Calif.

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The opportunity is now offered you to own a REAL I. W. W. Flag. First of these pennants placed on to form a star making a pleasing and effective decoration for your hall.

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You will be proud to own one. They are new, unique and timely. These flags are 12x18 inches in size and made of the finest quality red felt. The emblem is colored in several beautiful and durable colors. There is an optional for leasing a care and low rate to give the whole a finished appearance.

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## For The Freedom of Ford and Suhr

SOLIDARITY—I agree to be one of your readers who will distribute 25 copies of SOLIDARITY each week to give publicity and insure the success of the General Strike of Hop Pickers on behalf of FORD and SUHR, who were unjustly sentenced to serve life terms for their activity in the Wheatland Hop Strike.  
Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_ for which send me 25 copies of SOLIDARITY each week for \_\_\_\_\_ weeks at the rate of 1c each.

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