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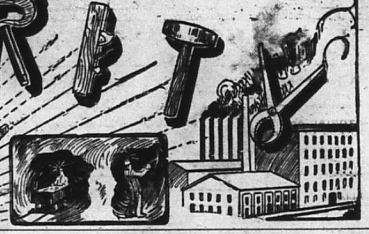
VOLUME FIVE

WHOLE No. 239

CLEVELAND, OHIO SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1914.

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EMANCIPATION



# THE I. W. W. AND POLICE AT ABERDEEN, S. D.

## No Free Speech Fight Intended, But Police Arrest Agitators. Business Men Urging Farmers To Pay Only \$2.50

The following account of the clash between the I. W. W. and the police of Aberdeen, South Dakota, is taken from the Sunday American of that city, date of July 19. Fellow Worker Geo. Carey informs us by letter from Rolla, N. D., that the outcome of the court cases was that all the prisoners were freed except himself, and the authorities appeared to wish to make him the goat. He was released under trial set for September. The Commercial Club of Aberdeen has issued a notice, asking farmers to hire help through the club, and not offer more than \$2.50 per day. Meanwhile efforts to line up the slaves to resist this move continue.

Despairing of the arrival of the South Milwaukee freight, which was supposed to be bringing 1,000 more to the city, the crowds of unemployed men and I. W. W. agitators dispersed about noon, and began making their way to the "jungles" to spend the night, promising to return this morning and renew their agitation for higher wages.

With over 12,000 unemployed men now in the city and rumors of many hundred more on the way, Aberdeen is confronted by a serious problem which will require unlimited tact and diplomacy to solve. Arrangements have been made, according to reports last night to call out the national guards if the police department should prove inadequate to cope with the situation.

**DISCONTENT AMONG WORKMEN**  
While there seems to be a great deal of discontent among the labor leaders, the trouble has been active, if started by members of the Industrial Workers of the World, whose radical socialist speeches lay upon the emotions of the peasantry inclined, until they are ready to do much violence at the bidding of their leaders.

**ARE CALLING FOR REINFORCEMENTS**  
The following telegram was reported to have been sent to I. W. W. leaders in Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis yesterday afternoon: "The fight is on in Aberdeen. Send 200 rebels at once. We need a King. This would indicate that a great deal of trouble is in store for Aberdeen, such as was experienced by Minot and Spokane last year."

**SPECIAL OFFICERS**  
The police department has been reinforced by a large number of special officers who were on duty last night. Over 300 arrests were made yesterday and the city jail is crowded to the limit of its capacity. The county jail is also being used for some of the prisoners.

**STREETS WERE PRACTICALLY CLEAR**  
Last night from 6 o'clock until 8, when men were noticed gathering in groups along the curb. About 9 o'clock, the crowd began to assemble at the corner of Main street and Railroad avenue and in a short time over a thousand men blocked the streets.

**TRY SPEAKING LAST NIGHT**  
As soon as the crowd gathered, several of the leaders attempted to speak. Arrests promptly followed, such as being arrested by the police as soon as he attempted to address the willing audience. Excitement ran high, and about 10 o'clock a body of men marched to the police station over 500 strong, where loud demands were made for the release of their fellows. A strong guard was posted about the police station and jail and every precaution was taken to check any act of violence.

**PRISONERS TALK FROM JAIL**  
In the meantime the prisoners in the city jail addressed the mob through the windows of their cell and their remarks were greeted by loud cheers. Members of the I. W. W. who were in the lock-up, spent the time in entertaining the mob by reciting the names of the prisoners and everyone within ear shot was taken from their hymnal. These songs are parodies on popular national airs.

# THE I. W. W. AND DURST OPPOSES SANITIZATION OF HOP FIELDS

(Special to Solidarity.)  
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27.

So much of interest to the radical movement has taken place in New York and vicinity during the current year, and so much misunderstanding has been arisen in the past played by the I. W. W. in this drama, that an exact statement of the action of the locals here during this excitement seems absolutely necessary; especially since the dynamic episode of July 4th, seems to have created a certain amount of friction even in the ranks of the I. W. W. itself.

The beginning of this quick succession of events was no doubt in the so-called "raid of the unemployed" upon the churches; and this unemployed movement was organized by the I. W. W. Something during the month of January, John Sangren, then local secretary of the Marine Workers' Union, conceived the idea of calling together all the local I. W. W. City for the purpose of pushing on the propaganda of the I. W. W. in this locality. Later on the plan was put into execution. Fellow Worker Filigno, secretary of the N. I. U. of M. T. W. was chairman of the first meeting, and your present correspondent was secretary. Organized two weeks ago, and your present correspondent was secretary. The discussion, besides the I. W. W. members several sympathizers attended these meetings. Frank Tannenbaum, who had shortly before been transferred from Local 119 to the Waters' I. U., brought forward the outline of a "plan of action" which was adopted. The women's suggestion a committee was elected, with Tannenbaum as chairman, and the matter was referred to the committee.

A few days later the public was electrified by the information that Tannenbaum with 5 or 6 other I. W. W. men and many sympathizers had led an orderly army of unemployed to one of the leading Episcopal churches, and there, gathered, and received food and lodging for his fellow workers. This continued for several nights. Great excitement prevailed through the city. Certain churches offered services for certain nights, fearing to be surprised. On Wednesday, March 4th, the army went to St. Alphonsus' Catholic church. The result is well known. The business meeting of Local 119 was in session that evening and adjourned about 10 o'clock. The rumor was also that Tannenbaum and about 100 others had been placed under arrest. The newly organized International Workers Defense League was then holding its first meeting, and, knowing that Haywood was a member, we hastened there. "Scouts" from the "army" were before us and confirmed the report. The cases were placed in the hands of the Defense League and Justice Jusztus Sheffield was engaged by telephone. We hastened with him to the night court where a scene was enacted that defies description. The low, cunning visages of the accusing priests, the sneering, vulgar countenances of the judge and his lackeys, the pale, refined streak of our astonished lawyer, and then that long stretch of dark hunger-stricken faces—all lighted by the ghastly gleam of the electric lights.

You all know the story of the faces known as trials, where bare hatred vied with class hatred and hatred of the I. W. W. overshadowed the other two. Last came the conviction of Tannenbaum and his keen, scorching speech to the judge, which doubled the term of imprisonment. I do not wonder the judge went wild under the scrutiny of those clean young eyes.

After the arrest of the crowd, certain of us made a count and ourselves in effecting an organization of the unemployed, but I heard Haywood distinctly tell their comrades that this organization could not be a part of the I. W. W.; and I wondered at the time why he should assert so emphatically so self-evident fact. The men I saw did not belong to the I. W. W. A member of their committee came to Local 119 and received a number of blank applications for membership to give out among them; and, later on, some of them joined our local. Only the other day a man, in giving in his application.

(Continued on Page Four)

# A GREAT BOA-CONSTRUCTOR

Such Is the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association Around the Body of Labor in California

(Special to Solidarity.)  
114 Eye Street, Sacramento, Calif., July 28, 1914.

This local set to Stockton and had an investigation of the lock-out of craft unionists. After careful study of the ground the agent decided that there was only one course open for industrialists. It is this:

A. F. of L. craftsmen are engaged in a grapple with the boss. Under such circumstances I. W. W. men have only one path—interested watchfulness to aid the strikers. It has been decided that it would be rank sabber for the I. W. W. to criticize unfavorably any actions of the workers. If the unionists are incapable of mass organization of united effort, that is up to them to learn.

In the Stockton strike the Murderers, Malefactors and Encroachers Association has notified labor that it proposes to make Stockton an open shop town. They brazenly heralded their intention to lock out unionism. Their only step to do this was to lock out less than 100 mill men. The places of these have been taken by scabs. Since that action about a month ago, the M. M. and E. has proceeded slowly to lock out little bunches here and there. On Monday, July 27, the tramsters were the victims.

Jobs had been provided in advance for many of these men and they have left Stockton for Sacramento, San Francisco and other places to overstock an already crowded labor market. They do not yet understand that the locked-out or striking worker must stay with his job, to picket it, to protect it against sabbering. These poor devils are preaching one big union. They have not, however, sense enough to take the reins of their own unions into their own hands.

Leaders of the A. F. of L. have proclaimed that if the masters in Stockton undertake to foreclose mortgages upon the homes of any of the locked out workers that the big craft union treasuries of San Francisco will take up the mortgages and protect the workers, hold them harmless against the stealings of the bosses. It is useless now to expose such false economic actions. The poor devils whose homes are in danger can only see the helping hand, and are willing to forego their own power and direct control of their jobs for this sop of vicious economic.

At present the M. M. and E. might be likened to a great boa-constructor. It is coiled around the body of labor. About every ten days it gnaws off an arm or a foot, swallows it and then goes back to sleep until the mass is digested. While the digesting slumber goes on, labor waits the next mouthful.

Stockton was ninety per cent organized in the crafts. These crafts could still leave the exploiters in Stockton hungry. They could put the city in darkness. They could stop all traffic. They could paralyze the bosses. They prefer to wait piecemeal devouring. The M. M. and E. laughs and takes another bite.

Growth of industrialism minus rebellion is wonderful. Workers year by year for the One Big Union. They want the One Big Union handed to them from above. While pie counter men live and fatten this can not occur. It is useless to argue the matter.

Solidarity is the watchword of the I. W. W. We have offered to the workers all our tactics, our aid to organize mass picket lines, our courage to smash the boss in the pocket book. Ours all hovers the "leaders," hoping that the I. W. W. will give them some excuse for defeat. Such will be the position of the I. W. W. until the strike ends or until the workers begin direct action for themselves.

That this is coming may be seen by the fact that in one machine shop where a lockout was threatened the workers went to the bat. They left the shop last week, but when the boss brought in his scabs the machinery was on strike. He will have to send cast for parts and the scabs will be idle for six weeks. This helps.

In the matter of the hop pickers strike unusual solidarity is developing. Because this fight is on the right lines all labor is endorsing it. Federated Trade Councils, San Francisco and elsewhere are endorsing the One Big Union. The bosses have scared off the scissor-bills by a scarehead publication that wells would be poisoned and Wobblies with high powered rifles would pick off any people who attempted to enter the hop fields. This has done good work.

Three detectives have been fired from this hall. Cards of membership are being stolen. Care has been taken to publish these facts. Stools who try to use Wobblie cards will get a surprise.

# COME ACROSS FOR RANGEL AND CLINE

By D. Bobsba.  
"The mountains look on Marathon—  
And Marathon looks on the sea;  
And musing there an hour alone,  
I dreamed that Greece might still be free;  
For standing on the Persians' grave,  
I could not deem myself a slave."  
So Byron imagines a Greek patriot to exclaim when his country groined under Turkish rule.  
The mountains of the Pacific coast look out upon these days crossed by early adventurers on one side; and on the other side they face barren and dreary desert wastes crossed by yet other adventurers. These men were fighters. Are we?  
Ask Jesus M. Rangel and Charles Cline.  
(Continued on Page Two, Cols. 5 and 6.)

## GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL HOP PICKERS

Begins at Wheatland on August the 10th.  
All footloose Wobblies should be there  
ASSIST IN FREING RANGEL and SUHR!

SOLIDARITY

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The European War and "The German System"

For I dip into the future, far as human eye could see, Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be; Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails, Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales; Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue; Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm, With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunder storm; Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furled In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World. —Tennyson.

The nations of Europe are at war with one another. Brewing for many years, the hell-broth of a universal conflict has finally burst the cauldron and bids to flood the continent. Germany and Austria battle against Russia, France and England, with the probability that the rest of Europe will soon be involved in the maelstrom. A hundred years from Waterloo may witness another Waterloo on the same spot, with even greater consequences to the future of Europe and the world. If war continues to its logical end, this greatest of all wars will bring untold destruction of life and devastation of wealth. From a humane standpoint, its possible developments are sickening to contemplate. But modern civilization is anything but humane; and for that reason it is well to drop from the sentimental for the moment, and consider the great conflict from another standpoint.

As usual, its cause is fundamentally ECONOMIC. All considerations of racial differences, political maneuvers, or what not, center around that fact. National commercial lines are no fictions. They hamper or retard economic development under modern conditions. They lead to the creation of "systems" which, under economic pressure, more than anything else define national characteristics. England, a maritime nation, expanded her territory and her market outside of Europe. Through her logically developed genius for colonization, she became the most powerful empire in the world. Russia found ample room for territorial and economic expansion in Asia, with one serious defect—no ice-free ports; which she sought vainly on the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and finally turned to the eastern coast of Siberia. Her commercial development has been delayed by this want of water outlets, and "Darkest Russia" signifies a rural nation just emerging from feudalism. Yet she possesses in abundance all the materials for industrial expansion, and her need as a nation for free access to European commercial waterways is becoming more and more imperative. France "colonized" to some extent; but through her peculiar "conservation of population," which has remained almost stationary in numbers for many decades, economic pressure on France has not been so great. France has been rather on the defensive, as far as territory is concerned. Germany's position is unique among all these geographical divisions. With an expanding population and little colonization, she has been compelled to "expand" WITHIN other national boundaries, with rather indifferent success. Her attempt to Germanize Austria-Hungary has been only partially successful, as witness the struggles in Bohemia and other Slav subdivisions of the Austrian empire. Her attempt to gain land and industrial control in Russian Poland has been hampered and partially counteracted by the wealthy Slavs of Russia. As a result of this German "expansion," the Slav has been arrayed against the Teuton, and the "race question" enters seriously into the present imbroglio. As a logical result, also, of her unique position, Germany has developed that unique "system" of "discipline" by which she has conserved her territory and resources and developed a world-wide reputation for thoroughness of concentration. It must be remembered in this connection that none of these European countries, except Russia, is as large in area as the state of Texas. Modern capitalism, consciously or unconsciously, seeks to burst these national barriers. Its success may soon realize the vision of the English poet, Tennyson.

It looks like Germany was caught in a net of her own weaving. More than any other thing—Russian despotism not excepted—the German bureaucratic system of "discipline" stands in the way of further progress. Russia is young and chaotic; but the matters for progress are in her midst; Germany is hidebound and is becoming ossified. The baneful influence of the "German system" on the world's labor movement, is well known and recognized by militant syndicalists. Germany's "Social Democracy" is a travesty on the socialism of the great German Marx, who got his materials and inspiration from England and France. Germany's trade unions are modeled on similar conservative lines. They act as a strong brake on the development of the revolutionary labor movement. In our judgment, the conquest of Germany by the other European powers would break the backbone of the German "system," and put the German working class along with that of the rest of Europe on the straight path toward emancipation. On the other hand, the conquest of France and Russia by Germany would mean, possibly, an indefinite continuation of that hidebound "system." All sentimental consideration aside, the war, if con-

tinued to its logical end, will decide this weighty question.

In spite of her wonderful military machine, Germany is in a bad position strategically. France's fleet dominates the Mediterranean; England's hoards in the North Sea while Russia occupies the Baltic. A blockade of German ports seems likely, with the problem of her food supply looming big. France is better prepared for war than in 1870, and Russia better equipped than in her war with Japan. It remains to be seen whether or not Germany's wonderful fighting instrument will stand the test. Its very "disciplinary" character may tend to its undoing in the end. In any event, the War is on, and its progress and outcome must absorb the world's attention to its end. It may obscure for the time being the WAR OF THE CLASSES, which will only rage more fiercely when the smoke of military warfare has finally cleared away.

A Suggestion For The Convention

It is a custom at congresses or conventions of European syndicalists to prepare beforehand an "agenda" or list of subjects to be discussed or decided upon at the convention. In this way, systematic discussion is possible and the delegates come to the conventions prepared to deal with definite and important issues. While it may be too late to decide upon such a procedure for the coming I. W. W. convention next month, the editor of Solidarity feels impelled to offer a suggestion regarding a subject that merits attention at the present time. That suggestion pertains to propaganda leagues and a logical "division of labor" between the educational and organizational activities of the I. W. W.

The "mixed local" is losing favor in many sections. As a substitute, the Propaganda League is coming into prominence. But our constitution has only "resolved" in favor of propaganda leagues, without defining their relations to the general organization. No general provisions are made regarding revenues, charters, dues, etc., of the propaganda leagues. A few necessary provisions along these lines will help to fix definitely the status of the propaganda league, and aid in its further development. What that development may lead to, can only be conjectured with reasonable probability. Its possibilities are immense. First of all it foreshadows a necessary "division of labor" between "propaganda" and "organization." It will tend to place individuals and elements in positions where they are best able to function for the upbuilding of the organization. It may or may not necessarily be an organizer; and vice versa. The attempts to make one into the other, have spoiled both, in many instances. SPECIALIZATION is the order of the day in all lines of modern activity. It should be applied here as elsewhere. The Propaganda League development, if carried out, and SPECIALIZING ON THE WORK OF EDUCATION, would result in broadening and deepening I. W. W. propaganda. It would develop trained speakers, able to present the various arguments for revolutionary industrial organization. It would develop orators and press to suit the requirements of diverse elements and different languages. It would support defense and aid committees by raising funds and promoting publicity. It would afford an outlet for the free play of ideas on various subjects, which might be harmful when presented in purely administrative bodies. It would promote a desire on the part of active propagandists to bring into being genuine industrial unions, in order that they may gain desirable and necessary experience in administrative work.

These are a few of the possibilities that await a thorough subdivision of labor between organization and education, or propaganda. In our opinion they merit attention on the part of the Ninth convention, which meets in Chicago next month. Let us have some consideration of this important subject.

The I. W. W. Shows The Way

By W. D. H.

The following clipping from the United Mine Workers Journal of July 23rd, 1914, admits treason of U. M. W. of A. officials against the working class and at the same time acknowledges the efficacy of I. W. W. methods. The Journal says: "The men who are leading the miners of Eastern Ohio, or, rather, a part of them, into impossible situations, are the only real enemies we have to fear. THESE DISRUPTORS ARE ONLY MAKE IT POSSIBLE THE JOHN BROWN MOVEMENT would once more throw us back into the condition of industrial anarchy that prevailed before the inception and recognition of the joint agreement movement."

"As soon as the situation is brought under control of the local authorities, it is anticipated that the movement will be renewed. BELIEVED THAT THE ACTION OF THE MINERS' UNION IN GIVING ITS COMPLETE SUPPORT TO THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE I. W. W. ELEMENT WILL HAVE ITS EFFECT. During the present week the district details of the agreement were settled in the local meetings, and the coal mines of five districts, representing more than half of the State, can be reopened after suspension of four months."

"WITH PUMPS AND ENGINES AT WORK in practically all of the Jefferson and Belmont county coal mines today according to a word received by State Mine Commissioner John Roan, the whole-district was quiet today. It was believed by officials here that the trouble is practically ended."

In the early part of June, in response to a telegram, Joseph J. Eitor, National Organizer I. W. W. went to Ohio and held a series of great mass meetings at Bellaire and vicinity. The coal miners had then been out on strike nearly three months. Since April and up to date the strikers have received but \$6.75 benefits. During this long period of slow starvation, the officials of the union were vigorously upholding the provisions of a past agreement.

"In case of either local or general suspension of work, either at the expiration of this contract or otherwise, the engineers, required by the company, shall not suspend work, but SHALL when mining is suspended, FULLY PROTECT THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY under the contract. The same shall apply to pump and lower and hoist such men or supplies as may be required to keep up steam at the Company's coal plant. It is understood and agreed that the operators will not ask them to hoist any coal produced by non-union labor for sale on the market."

"The striking starving miners heard a different message when they listened to Eitor, he urged the necessity of making the strike general and advised that the strikers should not be satisfied in the courts, firemen and all must strike, it was the slogan of solidarity. Another eruption of Mount Sabotage, County Authorities, Mine Owners and Union Officials were horror stricken at this iconoclastic blow directed at the sacred altar of Contracts. Thus the I. W. W. shows the way. When the I. W. W. is crushed by the courts, the officials of U. M. W. of A. with the Mine Operators will rivet the chains of contract on the poor slaves of the mines for another term of years." Lead on kindly, light.

You will miss something of interest if you fail to read Solidarity each week. Tell your friends about it and secure their subscriptions. There is no reason for you to be selfish about it. New headquarters of Local 341, Construction Workers, are at 759 West Washington St., Chicago, O. F. M. Open all night Sunday; 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.—W. T. Nef, Sec'y.

Come Across For Rangel and Cline

(Continued From Page 1)

For months they and their companions have lain in dreary prisons while our enemies plotted to railroad them to the disgraceful scaffold.

Because they dared to take up our fight—the writer's fight as well as that of the readers'.

The Battle in Paris through long and weary centuries confined thousands of men and women unjustly. Came a day when the mob arose in just fury and madness and the Bastille fell stone from stone.

Take warning, you demons and parasites of the plutocratic scum of Texas. We the workers are becoming aroused.

We do not plead with you and your contemptible courts. We DEMAND justice. Take heed lest we cease to be patient and take by force that justice your courts of injustice refuse our comrades.

Say, you contented worker—existing on \$10 or \$12 a week (when you can beg work)—how are you spending your energy in these trying days of the revolution? Reading the SLIMES, the green and pink sheets, colored to hide their yellow?

Say, Mr. Socialist, are you wasting your energy taking a shot at the I. W. W. wing of your army of the revolution?

Say, Mr. I. W. W., are you wasting an ounce of energy taking a wallop at your Socialist comrades?

And you, oh poor simple minded critter who boast of no allegiance to these revolutionary groups, are you waiting for Sam Gompers or Johnnie Mitchell or Beau Brummel Morrison to have a talk with our Professor of Psychology at the White House to get Rangel, Cline and the other boys free? (God knows.) Will you reform and the ballot free Carl Pearson in his Illinois prison; Ford and Suhr in California and these lads in Texas?

Awake!

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

Remember this—there is nothing as Plunderbund in Texas. The cry which the men are charged is merely incidental. The powers that are are something you workers are not—alert. They know their enemies. They don't care how much your organizations pass resolutions and hold card parties. But here was a group of men who were DOING THE WORK. They were helping business. They knew the situation among the Mexican laborers and agriculturists. For this reason they were marked and on the first shadow of an excuse were seized.

Just mark that, will you. If you dare to really do anything you will be marked. Are you going to take the dare? Rangel and Cline didn't flunk. They fought on, undaunted for the rights of the proletariat.

While the lamb-like Dubbes were going meekly to the slaughter and a few heroes of the working movement were in the cautiousness on the edge of the fray, these men plunged into the real fight. It was our fight. Arnold von Winklerfeld, we are told, opened the Austrian phalanx to his Swiss fellow-patriots by receiving into his breast a sheaf of spears. Shall labor in the great days of its victories at the present time be men dangling in the free (?) air of Texas at the ends of official nooses? You can't do. If you—if we—permit these men to die we are losing ground which will have to be made up.

Some day the masters have to be put down. Do you think it is going to be any easier by letting them bluff you at this time? Call their hand.

Some one has to suffer, do you say? Do they?

Only because the majority are either ignorant or yellow.

If you will learn the meaning of solidarity you will none of you have to suffer in gaining your victories.

Now, come across and help these boys who in the name of liberty and the right to work are being marked by the modern prairie buccaneer spirit would hang all who oppose them.

Don't mind what the Gray Wolf of the Slimes, or Wee Willie Alosandorph or Arthur Letts may think of your actions. Be up and on the job out from your slender careers. They were hanging before it was too late in the freeing of men who are incarcerated behind prison bars for your sakes.

Speedy action is needed. The prosecution has openly boasted there is but one end to this farce trial they hope to hold.

Their song says:

"John Brown's soul goes marching on. Mighty right! And that majestic soul marched right beside these men on their peaceful and lawful trip to the Mexican border last September when the authorities saw them planning to free the world of gentle mannered readers, know the hoary soul of old John Brown?"

Getting down to brass tacks—just eliminate sentiment. In a prison in Texas are men whom nothing can save except the united protest of a solidly advancing labor host. Those men have the power to carry the leaven of the revolution of the throngs of Mexican laborers swamping the southern labor market. They are already prepared to do our work of organizing. No victory can come until the unorganized common laborers are cared for. The only way to get them organized is with the help of the I. W. W. revolutionize them. But how? Put Rangel, Cline and these men onto the job.

Begin to see why the enemy wants so much to "get" these men? They are the rank and file. But the "get" men. They know the language and the temperament of the men among whom they work. They know the needs and the right message to carry.

Will you stand for it? You won't go down to the border and do their work. Shall we let the hellish hounds of the Plunderbund wreak vengeance on them?

This is no time for fine rhetoric or fanciful theories. Human lives hang in the balance. The rights of labor have again been invaded. Dare to sit in judgment on the acts of working men.

Onward into the breach, comrades! Shell out the coin, little or much as the Plunderbund had prospered you. It's hard to spare any. We know this fact, but it wasn't easy for Cline and Rangel to perform the tasks they rendered to you men and to me. It won't be pleasant for them to hang. It will please our enemies, for if we haven't the nerve to save our fighters they can pluck the goose at their will, once the watchdogs are out of the way.

San Antonio, Texas! Don't forget that place! There is a jail there. Brave men confined there are asking you to open the doors. Will you do it? Show your colors. Neither democracy with its forgotten "safe and sane" erstwhile leader nor the professor from Princeton and the silver-tongued, dove-carrying Chataqua will open the prison doors; God knows what Professor Ponderosity of Harvard will do about it; Theodore Rex doesn't know whether he is at Armageddon or on the River of Doubt; even the ballot can't help at this juncture. It is just a plain case up to the workers. Be game! It's for your own interests. Come across.

Detroit International Labor Picnic In Arbeiter Hall Gardens (Russell St.), between Catharine and Sherman Sts., on the 15th. Tickets 25 cents. Free doors open at 4 P. M. Good music, dancing, entertainment, and some talk. Pass the word and come. Free will contributions towards the promotion of industrial solidarity in Detroit. Watch For Your Number Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper of paper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 228. If you are not on the list, you should renew, and you should renew at once. THIS IS NUMBER 239

# MOBILEMENT SUPERGRATOR WORKERS IN CALIFORNIA

By Austin Lewis, in "The New Review."

The migratory laborer in California has come to the attention of the public in large measure by the Wheatland hop pickers' camps. The events at Wheatland, California, culminated in a revolt of the unskilled labor engaged in hop picking on the Durst Brothers' ranch and culminated in the killing of four men, among them the District Attorney, the county sheriff and a deputy sheriff. The other two men were unknown hop pickers—one a Porto Rican and the other an English boy of about eighteen years. A trial resulted in the conviction and sentence to the imprisonment of two leaders of the strike, Richard Ford and Hermal Subr. The whole matter has been much discussed and Dr. Carleton H. Parker, of the University of California, secretary of the state commission of immigration and housing, has issued reports on the matter to the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations as well as to the Governor of the State of California.

The people who constituted the crowd consisted of some twenty or thirty different nationalities, unskilled laborers, aliens and Americans. Of the latter Dr. Parker writes: "The Americans were in the main casual-hired migratory laborers, indifferent to cleanliness. They were recruited in part from the impoverished slums of near-by cities, in part from the poor of the country towns and in part from the immigrants of the mining and mining camps of the Sierra foothills. A small but essentially important fraction were American born."

Leaving aside the conditions on the Durst ranch, which were generally atrocious and which can be best learned from Dr. Parker's report to the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, we are brought to the question why organization was so immediately achieved. In fact, a number of migratory laborers made up of so many diverse elements that on Thursday evening and by Saturday morning the hop pickers had organized practically the entire working force of the ranch, amounting to some two thousand four hundred men, who were in open revolt. They had held a great mass meeting at which they listened to speeches in their own languages and had in accordance with the request of Ralph D. Durst, organized a committee to present their demands. These demands they made through their committee in French, Spanish and at five o'clock on Sunday evening occurred the collision with the sheriff's forces as stated.

This is the first instance in the State of California of any such spontaneous action on the part of the migratory-unskilled. In fact it would be very difficult to find a parallel case. It must be remembered that there was no rioting, that the whole affair was the testimony of the sheriff, was orderly when he arrived, that no shooting occurred, was subsequent to the coming of the posse, and that up to five o'clock on Sunday evening all was peaceful. A mass of strikers was an organized body capable of acting in unison.

The prosecution followed all this with due to the energy and organizing abilities of Subr and Ford, such a contention cannot be seriously regarded. Ford and Subr were Americans and did not speak any language other than English. Of the two, Ford was the speaker. It is impossible to conceive of a man being able to infuse into that crowd of mixed nationalities such a spirit of law-abiding solidarity and discipline as Ford and Subr were unquestionably leaders of the movement. It is probable that they could have brought it into being and could have controlled it when it occurred in any other face of it.

Dr. Parker finds the co-ordinating force in a body of about thirty men who constituted a camp local of the industrial Workers of the World. He says: "It is a deeply suggestive fact that these thirty men through their energy, technique and organization unified and dominated an un-homogeneous mass of two thousand eight hundred unskilled laborers in two days." He says that there were about seven or eight hundred workers of whom some four hundred were roughly the tenets of the I. W. W. and could sing songs, and that of these there was a hundred had been actual fighting members of that organization at one time and had served in the jails in free speech fights. When the fracas with the sheriff's posse occurred, the I. W. W. was a number one known. This knowledge must have been known. This knowledge of I. W. W. songs, says Dr. Parker, was widespread among the migratory laborers of the state and is a new phenomenon, certainly not more than that which California has known in the past.

We now arrive at a most satisfactory solution of the problem of the rapidity and power of the organization on the Durst ranch. It was not an isolated phenomenon but was part of a chain of events in the history of the migratory laborer in the State of California.

These migratory laborers are of tremendous, indeed, of surpassing importance in the history of the state. They are seasonal workers who, starting in the south, pick the fruit and reap the harvest. Without them California could not maintain its existence. They cannot be organized and construction camps; they build the roads, they perform that multiplicity of tasks by which California is being gradually transformed from the province of deserts into a rich and prosperous modern community filled with great cities. They are the same migratory laborers work under the most disadvantageous conditions. They are badly housed, they cannot be organized, they are ill and insecure. They are ill protected against

the law has recently improved conditions of the migratory workers and their distance from the state agencies are diminishing to their striking advantage of the law.

It is, as Dr. Parker says, about three years ago that the movement among these migratory laborers began. The first signs of such a movement were seen in the free speech fights which broke out at Fresno and later at Wheatland.

The San Diego free speech fight attracted general attention to the agitators of the unskilled. It is situated at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley and is the center of a rich farming country where there are the great vineyards which supply the largest part of the raisin crop of the state, and vineyards which supply typical working places of the seasonal migratory workers. The best vineyards here in the summer months, and the camp conditions have been and still are beyond the usual. The migratory workers began an agitation and used the streets for the propaganda of their doctrine. To this end, citizens objected and hence arose a support which the organization is actually engaged in conflict. An additional impetus in the same direction arose from the fact that the State Federation of Labor was itself endeavoring to organize, and while not practically successful had nevertheless done much to prove its faith to the mind of the average union member.

The results of the San Diego free speech fight were apparently entirely to the disadvantage of the migratory workers. The restriction on street speaking was maintained by the authorities; many men had been confined to jails for months; well-to-do supporters of the movement were arrested, tried and sent to prison for conspiracy to violate the ordinance. This conclusion, however, appears to be sustained when we come to consider the actual significance of these free speech fights. They were incidental to a much more important and broader campaign looking towards the organization of unskilled and migratory labor throughout the state. As such they cannot be regarded as so very problematical if an organization could have been formed in any city where they were, in all probability, a necessary precursor to the unskilled campaign.

At all events they had the effect of acquainting large bodies of men with the idea of the organization of the unskilled. They showed that the men had the grit to stand up against the worst and that they were willing to preserve an organization in face of the most terrible odds.

With the close of the San Diego free speech campaign that particular phase of the organization ceased. The California Federation of Labor on the job succeeded and henceforth organized every element of the petty unit of action and co-operation in the actual course of employment.

This action was by no means an easy task for the elements which were brought together in this fight were not accustomed to united action. To convert the migratory laborer into a fighting unit and still is a most arduous undertaking.

But the inside history of the last year or two shows that many of the migratory laborers had taken the lessons of organization to heart and were putting them into effect. Little groups of two and three organized for better conditions on the individual ranch. They began to complain of the food, to resent the uncleanliness of the surroundings and to make a catalogue of ways they felt it known that they were engaged in improving their conditions. This action by no means without its effects, which soon began to be manifest throughout the agricultural district.

The first bold attempt, however, to come into actual economic conflict was at the Big Creek, where one of the largest electric power plants in the West was being installed. The work was not well timed, being in the winter, and was lost after a struggle. It resulted, however, in considerable improvement in the camps of the Stone and Webster Company, the employing firm. This strike is notable from the fact that this was the first time the migratory laborers formulated their demands for a change in camp conditions, provoked much individual interest in their demands, was as follows:

part by them in the town got one of them went into a saloon, and the library at Marysville was had best be closed, and asking around for books to read.

It may be mentioned in passing that the Industrial Workers, in spite of the structure of Mr. Wainwright upon themselves, yet considered him so fair and impartial an investigator that they desired his appointment by the Governor to investigate the conditions occurring at the Durst ranch.

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- (1) The reinstatement without discrimination of all men discharged for partaking in expelling the cook from Camp No. 3.
- (2) Abolishment of employment office on works, men to have the right to handle their own jobs in any camp they may desire.
- (3) Strictly an eight hour day for all unskilled work.
- (4) Wash houses with bath included, supplied with hot and cold water every night.
- (5) Improvement of conditions of bunk houses, such as lights in front of bunks, no smoking, no over-crowding.
- (6) Blacksmiths and helpers can go home at 8 o'clock and be charged with drunkenness or a breach of the peace.
- (7) Reading rooms furnished with light and heat.
- (8) Change of cooks to be made when the majority of men so request five days' notice of such request to be given.
- (9) An increase of 25 cents a day for the skinner in the winter.
- (10) \$2.50 a day, same as muckers.
- (11) Each individual to be supplied with his own bed.
- (12) Strictly eight hours for all men working outside, no reduction in pay.
- (13) A general hospital at the Big Creek and Camp No. 3.
- (14) Actor in attendance at each ho-

(13) No discrimination to be made against men presenting these requests. From this time forward the campaign for better camp conditions has proceeded until at last the state authorities are awake to the importance of the matter. The Commission on Immigration and Housing has begun to issue its notices that the camps must be cleaned up.

Dr. Parker says in this respect: "It is essential that living conditions among their employees be improved not only the fulfillment of their obligations to society in general, but also to protect and promote their own welfare."

And with respect to the employees he writes: "On the other hand the migratory laborers must be shown that revolts accompanied by violence in scattered and isolated localities, not only involve breaches of the law and lead to crime, but also to the accomplishment of no lasting constructive results in advancing their cause."

Considering the foregoing, it is not surprising that when the people on the Durst ranch, and four themselves confronted by the conditions which there existed they rose in revolt. They were, as we have admitted, filthy in the extreme. There was an insufficiency of drinking water, the food was disgusting and few in number, dysentery had already made its appearance and the outbreak of typhoid was in the background, for this latter disease afterwards manifested itself in the families which had been on the Durst ranch. Yet the strike was orderly. There was no rioting until the first shot of the sheriff's posse precipitated trouble. The migratory laborers were orderly, the unskilled and their steady propaganda on behalf of decent camp conditions was maintained for a reasonable time. There is little doubt that their capacity for organization acquired through the years was also the main reason for a creditable behavior and discipline.

## "The Great Catastrophe"

Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, who, some years ago, was one of the most prominent workers with his book, "In His Steps," has written a striking parable under the title of "The Great Catastrophe." He has given the reins to his daring fancy. He presents all these improbable, impossible things in a very simple fact. He tells the story in a straightforward fashion with the precision of a first-rate historian.

The catastrophe began, according to the story, when a man who was who was moving out into a furnace for a machine shop in New York came to the attention of the people in his hands. It was not pain nor numbness, but an inability to open and shut his eyes. He went to his place of work the next morning but he found that he could not pick up his shovel. His medical aid was sought by the young physician in charge of the hospital. He found a case of temporary muscular paralysis.

Within a few hours every clinic, every infirmary, every hospital was besieged. Long lines of men and women were waiting treatment, all complaining of some inability to use the hands. In all cases symptoms were identical. It was a mysterious illness and no pain. Every other faculty of mind and body was sound. The trouble had ceased from their functions. They were as useless as if they had been cut off.

It was not so long as a few days that many of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of America were examining the cases, but they were unable to find a parallel to it in all the history of medicine. It baffled diagnosis. Apparent causes were beyond cure. The fingers simply refused to hold tools. The hands were dead.

Within a few days every newspaper had become hysterical over the epidemic. At the end of twenty-four hours more all the people of the city realized that the most stupendous catastrophe had befallen upon our civilization. Not a wheel was turning on the railways, not a train was running. Ocean steamers lay still at the docks. The ferriesboats in their slips or floating bridges were idle. Automobiles and carriages presented the same picture. The streets were empty. The men were standing perfectly still as car tracks; others were driven driven by men who bore on their faces marks of a white terror that before the week was over was the most vivid thing hanging out clear to the bewildered consciousness of the multitude.

The disease, for which no name was ever found, affected only the hands of men and women who were engaged in what may be called common labor—that is, labor for which day wages is paid, or labor which is done by men and women who live without using their hands as the first means of labor were experts in their own work.

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

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112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

## Scabbing On Their Own Strike

(Youngstown Telegram.)

The union miners in Belmont county are showing a spirit of fairness and regard for law that merits the praise of every patriotic citizen. For months the miners have been idle, the streets have been trying to cook their own meals and make their own clothes. The strikers, not a servant could be found who could use his hands to cook, drive, dress or care for these people. It was a tragedy. The city was driving down into literal ruin. There was no one to run the machinery that brought it light, heat or power. No one was left to provide for the carrying of the mail, the garbage, the sewage. The great hotels contained dozens of persons who were going mad for bread which they could not buy at any price.

pump men and engineers at the mines from the threatened assaults of the anarchistic I. W. W. This is the true spirit of unionism. It is the spirit of the law, the spirit of justice, the spirit of the majority. Every miner who wanted to work, who wanted to see the mines kept open, who wanted to be organized, who wanted to be kept in a manly spirit. The value of a strike to union labor is inestimable. It shows the power of democratic action, the power of constructive law-abiding unionism and the destructive, anarchistic I. W. W. in a way that will be appreciated and applauded by the public generally.

## The History Of Oil

Solidarity is preparing a series of articles on "The Standard Oil Companies." These articles will contain a mass of facts and figures of interest to oil and other workers and generally inaccessible to working men. With these articles in hand, the workers of every section will have material that is absolutely reliable for either general argument or for the purpose of exposing the realization of the scope and importance of the oil industry. These articles will begin in the issue of August 15, No. 240. Get them now. Send in duplicate orders now.

# Awakening of the Harvest Workers

I. W. W. Agitation Bearing Fruit in Minnesota As Well As in Other Sections

(Special to Solidarity.)

Dawson, Minn., July 31. The constant agitation among the harvest hands during the past two months, and the distribution of 50,000 harvest stickers by the Minneapolis locals of the I. W. W., seem to be at last bearing fruit.

When Fellow Worker Gabriel Soltis and myself arrived here in the sleepy burg of Dawson, we found the whole town plastered with the stickers, and the boys were in the jungles singing I. W. W. songs. They have refused to go out for anything less than \$3. It did not take us long to discover that the farmers, supported by the commercial clubs, had organized together, and were determined that they would not pay more than \$2.50 a day.

It did not take much agitation on our part to arouse the spirit of revolt among the slaves, when we explained the situation to them. They are all dead broke, but are showing a splendid spirit of solidarity, which ought to make many a so-called union man hang his head in shame. The boys have now issued a 10 hour clause in their demands, and already some of the farmers are sneaking into town and taking some of the boys out under cover, for they are greatly in fear of the bankers and real estate sharks who compose the commercial clubs.

This town received a severe jolt last night and gasped with amazement, when it beheld the unique and hitherto unheard of spectacle of an I. W. W. meeting on its main street. A crowd of 500 turned out and heard Fellow Worker Soltis talk on the One Big Union. It will be impossible to say what kind of impression we made on them, until they recover consciousness. After the meeting a hasty conference was held on the street by the mayor, newspaper editor, and a few members of the commercial club, but nothing came of it as they know there are enough sympathizers around to take charge of any necessary work.

If the boys had only a little money, we could line the whole lurch into the I. W. W. The slaves are ripe for organization, so get busy you foot loose rebels in the harvest fields; there is lots of work for you to do.

In two or three years, if the present agitation is kept up, John Farmer, despite the backing of the commercial clubs, will be completely at the mercy of the I. W. W.

C. G. Member Local 64.

## THE I. W. W. AND EVENTS IN THE NEW YORK

(Continued From Page One)

ation, announced proudly: "I marched with Tannenberg." He gained unemphatic hand together with more or less success until the warm weather dispersed them. In the meantime, with the arrest of Tannenberg, all sorts of forces sprang into action in New York vicinity. First came the meetings in Union Square, where we went with the police and made riots. Then the Upton Sinclair masquerade first in front of the office and later at the home of Rockefeller, and the attempt of Bonek White to revolutionize Rockefeller's church. Later came the persistent marches of the anarchists to Tarrytown, and the unprovoked brutality and disgraceful attacks of Tarrytown upon their too suggestive visitors.

The I. W. W. took no part in any of these demonstrations. A few very young members were interested in the Union Square meetings, one went with Sinclair, and one was mixed up in the Tarrytown affair. But it never occurred to the well-seasoned I. W. W. workers to take part in this revelry, not because they feared that "something would be done" by these agitators—far from it; but because that sort of thing is not the I. W. W. business. The whole series of demonstrations were inspired and carried out by middle class and quack-anthracite radicals, and no matter what their motives may be, they cannot lead the I. W. W. Their thoughts are not our thoughts, nor their ways our ways.

As to the young men who were killed by some explosive in the Lexington Avenue fire, one of them belonged to the I. W. W., and no application for membership from any of them was ever taken to Local 179, or to any local in this city. I met Caron once, the others I never saw. The man who did not think it would soothe his slumber if he knew that his death had been used by his friends to make occasion for the expression of personal rancor in the public press.

The truth of the matter is that the cool-headed members of the I. W. W. here think the propaganda has received quite enough publicity through falsely attributed eccentricities, and so they have taken pains to tell inquirers the plain facts in this case. On the other hand the anarchists, or connected with the I. W. W., are naturally shocked and distressed at the death of their comrades, and wish to do them every possible honor, thus the clash.

As to the statement that Caron was refused membership because he was unemployed, that is, of course, false. But a small initiation fee generally accompanies the application for membership in the I. W. W. In Local 179 it is 25 cents. No applicant has ever been asked to have this fee decreased or cancelled. But once they say, "I will wait until I get a job and then join," when the matter of the payments is brought up.

And now a word of explanation in regard to the charges brought against recruiting local 179. We are accused of having as members, doctors, lawyers and clergymen; also liable to get unemployed. The doctor in question is not a practicing physician but is employed by the city to come under the "Public Service Industry." His application was challenged but the objection did not hold. The lawyer's application states that he is a bookkeeper, and also is not registered on the books of the local. These two members never meddle with the affairs of the organization and seldom attend meetings, but in time of stress

## HAVING SOME FUN WITH A "KING"

(Special to Solidarity.)

Dear Lodge, Mont., July 27. We are now in the fifth week of our strike against the C. M. St. P. R., but the same solidarity prevails among the workers as on the day they walked out. Notwithstanding the summer weather and the prospects of going haywire, the strikers have refused all offers of John Farmer.

The city hall and the marshal recently paid a visit to our camp in the canyon and asked us to go back to go haywire. We laughed at them, replying that we were going to stay right where we were, until the strike was won. That settled it as far as they were concerned. It was not so with the head of the city fathers, the Right Honorable Carl F. E. Conley, who has the slaves' interests at heart. He is the keeper of the royal key of the order of penitentiaries, surrounded by his many vassals. He commanded one of his slaves to bear the royal message to that tribe below, the pesky I. W. W., to remove themselves from the presence of his royal majesty the king, and also from all lands governed by the said king. Which we very politely refused to do, and standing our own dignity and honor, the strength of the tribe we belong to, we sent one of our scouts, a fellow worker, to look the monster over and to hold speech with him. It seems that this is a free country and any man has a right to work with his betters, and to know the bums, who being too lazy to work themselves, try to stop honest men from doing it. He said, "Do you get me?" The fellow worker replied, "I've got you." He then took the king into a great race, and poured out a torrent of ungrammatical, unbridled and ignorant abuse, and spluttering against the god dam I. W. W., and avowing that he was the protector of that strike vassal domain would see to it that it was not polluted by the presence of those members, the "god dam I. W. W." The fellow worker took off his hat, showing his crown of gold, and explaining that it "slipped clean over," then left him to chew his words.

We have a fine camp now, with plenty of running water. The water is not polluted by the presence of those members, the "god dam I. W. W." We have a bill of sale, and if that king of the law, the Lord, ever tries to trespass on our PRIVATE PROPERTY, we'll fix him with the LAW. We just got another bunch of men of the job who were sent down from Butte to break the strike. Some have word to the effect that they are going to send in a body of strike breakers from Chicago; so we wish the fellow workers back there would look into the matter.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

## AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

The following motion was made and seconded and carried by acclamation in the regular business meeting of Local Union No. 62, Fresno, Cal., on July 19, 1914, Sunday:

That the constitution be amended in the following manner: Article III, Sec. 6, the second paragraph of this section shall be entirely stricken out.

Article IV, Sec. 3, to be changed to read as follows: "Delegates to the annual convention shall be hereinafter provided for by the General Secretary and the General Organizer, and the other members of the General Executive Board shall be entitled to the floor of the convention and shall have a voice in the affairs of the I. W. W. They shall have no vote therein, and they shall not be accredited delegates nor carry the name of the I. W. W. organization. No delegate shall cast more than one vote when voting on seating a contested delegate or delegates."

Article III, Sec. 11, shall be amended as follows: "The constitution of Article X, Sec. 1, to be changed to read as follows: "Proposed amendments to the Constitution should be in the hands of the General Secretary and printed in the official publication at least thirty days before the assembling of the Convention."

Also the following motion was made: Seconded and carried by acclamation that a copy be sent to the General Secretary for publication in the official Publication as provided in the Constitution, under Article X, signed and sealed this twentieth day of July, 1914.

W. K. CROLEY, Rec. Secretary.  
J. H. LANE, President.  
E. S. KAREY, Fin. Secretary.  
LOCAL 62.

## APPEAL FOR OHIO MINERS

Rayland, Ohio, July 23. Vincent St. John  
Headquarters I. W. W.,  
Chicago, Ill.

This is an appeal in behalf of Local 246, whose members have been on strike since April 1st. All are members of the United Mine Workers, but are not being supported by the organization, having received but \$7.50 up to date.

Something should be done in this matter by the I. W. W., as it is due to activities along those lines that the officialdom of the I. W. W. refuse to help them. Whenever any of these officials come to this place they are driven out as disrupters.

The reason for appeal has been sent you before is due to the fact that the men did not know how to proceed until I saw them and myself came here and drew this up for them.  
W. L. GLOVER,  
LOCAL 246, Rush Run, in  
Joe Rabin, R. F. D., No. 63, Rayland, Ohio.

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Four Years In One Volume

During four years of the publication of Solidarity we have received many inquiries regarding complete files and late these have become so numerous that we have decided to issue our readers and locals to secure a complete file at a nominal cost.

Upon having a couple complete files bound lately 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 issue the whole lot of 200 issues bound heavily in one strong book for only \$10.00 carriage prepaid. Considering the duration of this is a very low price as it is only a little in excess of the price you would regularly pay for the paper. Many are the famous strikers, 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 the development of revolutionary ideas during this stirring period will be found in this remarkable book. You will want one of these, so send in your order early, as there will be only a few copies available. No orders without cash in advance will be considered.

Fellow Worker John Olson, member of Local 64, lost his right leg in the last week of his pay back from Chicago to Minneapolis, where he was a delegate representing Local 64. He had just returned to his home when an accident happened to him while he was out for a walk in the La Crosse yards. It is not necessary to relate that Fellow Worker Olson, unaided, sprang to his feet and courageous rebel, never shirking a call to action, but always responding most heartily to the call of his most destitute condition, chiefly because he is a man of noble character, he lost as a sacrifice to the cause of labor. The Minneapolis locals have done their best to make it possible for him an artificial limb, which will cost \$150. The locals find, however, that it is not possible to do this, owing to pressing financial matters. Therefore they present to the I. W. W. a plan to raise \$150.00 to help to get an artificial leg for this destitute fellow worker, who can save his own life.

We just got another bunch of men of the job who were sent down from Butte to break the strike. Some have word to the effect that they are going to send in a body of strike breakers from Chicago; so we wish the fellow workers back there would look into the matter.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

## AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

The following motion was made and seconded and carried by acclamation in the regular business meeting of Local Union No. 62, Fresno, Cal., on July 19, 1914, Sunday:

That the constitution be amended in the following manner: Article III, Sec. 6, the second paragraph of this section shall be entirely stricken out.

Article IV, Sec. 3, to be changed to read as follows: "Delegates to the annual convention shall be hereinafter provided for by the General Secretary and the General Organizer, and the other members of the General Executive Board shall be entitled to the floor of the convention and shall have a voice in the affairs of the I. W. W. They shall have no vote therein, and they shall not be accredited delegates nor carry the name of the I. W. W. organization. No delegate shall cast more than one vote when voting on seating a contested delegate or delegates."

Article III, Sec. 11, shall be amended as follows: "The constitution of Article X, Sec. 1, to be changed to read as follows: "Proposed amendments to the Constitution should be in the hands of the General Secretary and printed in the official publication at least thirty days before the assembling of the Convention."

Also the following motion was made: Seconded and carried by acclamation that a copy be sent to the General Secretary for publication in the official Publication as provided in the Constitution, under Article X, signed and sealed this twentieth day of July, 1914.

W. K. CROLEY, Rec. Secretary.  
J. H. LANE, President.  
E. S. KAREY, Fin. Secretary.  
LOCAL 62.

## APPEAL FOR OHIO MINERS

Rayland, Ohio, July 23. Vincent St. John  
Headquarters I. W. W.,  
Chicago, Ill.

This is an appeal in behalf of Local 246, whose members have been on strike since April 1st. All are members of the United Mine Workers, but are not being supported by the organization, having received but \$7.50 up to date.

Something should be done in this matter by the I. W. W., as it is due to activities along those lines that the officialdom of the I. W. W. refuse to help them. Whenever any of these officials come to this place they are driven out as disrupters.

The reason for appeal has been sent you before is due to the fact that the men did not know how to proceed until I saw them and myself came here and drew this up for them.  
W. L. GLOVER,  
LOCAL 246, Rush Run, in  
Joe Rabin, R. F. D., No. 63, Rayland, Ohio.

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Total July 14th \$476.68

Justus Ebert 1.00  
Ellen Eberthell 1.00  
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Justus Ebert 1.00  
Wm. Tyson .25  
G. J. Bourg 1.00

Total July 28th \$481.68

Local No. 2, M. T. W., wants a good Portuguese organizer to work on the water front in Boston. Wages \$15.00 a week to start. Communicate immediately with the secretary of Local No. 2, M. T. W., 284 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

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