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APPEAL TO THE HARVEST WORKER

Why You Should Be a Member of the I. W. W.

Fellow Workers:

To those workers who read these few lines, we wish to appeal to join the I. W. W., and will state a few reasons why. To start with, you know that the unemployed army is a menace to those workers who are employed at this time, as the boss is able to drive them harder and ever harder, at a pace that kills, to do the work quicker and with less men and women. Further, the presence of the unemployed gives the boss the power to fire any worker at will, as there are any number of men and women willing to work for almost anything in order to get the scant necessities of life. This is a truth, that cannot be denied.

We will now look into the matter and see what brings about this condition. You know that industries are developing into greater and ever greater establishments (workshops) from year to year, which means that more machinery is being put into them, in order to reduce the payroll (working force) for more profits or dividends. The more machines employed the less workers required. Result: more workers looking for work; the less chance of getting a job.

The machine also reduces the skilled worker to a semi-skilled, the machine being so perfected that in many instances it does better work than the human hand can do, and the skilled worker then becomes a machine tender. The common laborer, or unskilled worker on the other hand, with the aid of the machine, can easily be elevated to the rank of a semi-skilled worker, as it does not require a thorough mechanic, but only a machine hand and in many instances the workers are made to run the particular machine in a few hours or a few days. So you see, the unskilled worker (former helper) and the skilled worker come to a common level of semi-skilled workers. We find that this is taking place to an ever larger extent with every new invention in packing-houses, sawmills, planing-mills, machine shops, automobile works, car shops, on railroads, on board ships, in the construction of buildings, in farming, yes, everywhere.

Another reason: You know that most of the industries run only five to eight months good time, and the rest of the time they are running slack time or are shut down altogether. This makes it imperative that the worker find another job in another line of work in an entirely different industry. So we see, the worker may work here today—and somewhere else in a week or month from now, and in another industry—it may be from farm to mine; from railroad to farm; from woods to mine; from machine shop to farm, etc. Now, you may say, that's all true, but what remedy have you got?

In answer we say, the only solution we can see is organization of labor—organize the working class into one union and one union only, in order to protect ourselves.

I. W. W. organizes along industrial lines, that is, it organizes the workers in a given industry into One Big Union, so as to be able to function in unity.

As we have said above, the worker works here awhile and there awhile, in different industries, and in order to be a union man or union woman, must of necessity be a member of a union that recognizes no craft lines or independent industrial lines, but must organize the worker in such a way that the union card of an industry or job is recognized on any other job in any other industry, where he, the worker, happens to get work. In other words, the card must be transferable to any kind of work and to all industries. In that way you are always a union man or woman wherever you may work, as long as your dues are paid and your other union obligations fulfilled. The motto: "Once a union man, always a union man, so long as you keep your card in proper shape, and work in accord with the principles of unionism," will come true.

Now the I. W. W. (Industrial Workers of the World) wants to organize in just such a way, and there is no other organization that proposes to do so. The aforesaid reasons make it a necessity to organize the workers into One Big Union; and as soon as the workers organize that way, then we shall find that they will stick together for the first time, because they will be organized to stick.

When we look over past labor struggles, we find that the workers were organized into different unions, separate and apart from each other, and therefore were not able to put up a solid (united) front against their masters, and so, by their form of organization scabbed upon one another, helping the employers to defeat the workers on strike, etc. (Read "Union Scabs and Others" by Ameringer). Examples: Miners' strikes in Colorado, Calumet, West Virginia, Ohio; Railroad shopmen on the I. C., S. F., etc.; garment workers in Chicago; Teamsters in different parts of the country, and many others.

With these few facts in mind, we appeal to you to line up with us in the Industrial Workers of the World and avoid the mistakes of the past. Get into the One Big Union. Make the motto "United we stand, divided we fall" a reality.

Remember, organization is for the purpose of creating and expressing power, might and strength.

Organization creates a system, whereby we are better able to direct our strength into channels to be best able to accomplish the desired end.

Organization is the key to science and success.

Be a man; a union man; an I. W. W. Join us! Do it now!

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' ORGANIZATION
Local No. 400, I. W. W.
Address: 20 W. Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

HARVEST ABOUT TO BEGIN

Oklahoma and Kansas Nearly Ready to Gather the Grain. A. W. O. Arousing Interest Among Workers.

(Special to Solidarity) Kansas City Mo., May 24. The Oklahoma and Southern Kansas harvest will begin on or about the 8th of June, according to the various reports. Then is the time for us to get busy and try to line up the workers with our new organization and make it a power. All members are requested to concentrate as much as possible this year in the harvest fields, in order to protect ourselves, to get better working conditions, to work together and keep in touch with one another, this can be done. Line up and make the Agricultural Workers' Organization of the I. W. W. worth while for yourself.

At this writing there are 35 credentialed delegates out for this organization and in a few days we shall have reached the number of fifty, who will be active in lining up the workers in the harvest districts. The old time members seem to take especially to this new organization. They want to help make it a power for better conditions this summer, to make a winter's state and also to elect the One Big Union to the forefront. Many inquiries have been made the last few days by members as well as others regarding this A. W. O., which shows a decided interest for the One Big Union organization.

As you may all know, the initiation fee of all locals in the harvest is \$2.00 and the dues 50 cents a month.

Line up, fellow workers, to make this a big union to help ourselves. For more information write to Sec'y, Treasurer A. W. O., Local 400, 20 W. Missouri avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

BIG SHIPYARD FOR SOUTH

Edward W. Hyde, former President of the Bath (Me.) Iron Works, returning recently from a trip through the South, gave to a reporter for The World the first public information regarding plans, now completed, for one of the largest shipbuilding plants in the United States to be constructed at Mobile, Ala.

At present Norfolk and Newport News, Va., represents the furthest south point for shipyards. The idea of the new plant, according to Mr. Hyde, will be to watch and care for the development of Southern American trade and that passing through the Panama Canal. The yard capacity of the plant will be for vessels up to 600 feet; it will have a drydock with a capacity of 800 feet and a marine railroad with a capacity of 500 feet, the fine repairing business at Mobile prompting the railroads. The new organization will involve an initial employment of 4,500 to 5,000 men, 50 percent of whom will be skilled workmen. The capitalization will probably be \$4,600,000. Mr. Hyde will be general manager.

The reason the organizers select this time for their project is that shipbuilding in this country, in comparison with foreign countries, has been handicapped by the different costs of labor, materials being on an equal basis. At the conclusion of the war, Mr. Hyde figures, foreign labor, having seen depletion of the male population, will be at a premium and the wages of foreign labor will have to go up, thereby removing this handicap from American shipbuilding. As soon as the cost of labor is equalized ship construction here will start.

There are not many shipyards in this country compared with those in England, for instance, Mr. Hyde says. The main one in this country is the Bath Iron Works in Maine, the Fore River Yards at Quincy, Mass., some smaller yards in Boston, the New York Shipbuilding Company's plant at Camden, N. J., the Equinox Shipbuilding and Drydock Company on the Atlantic coast at the Union Iron Works of San Francisco and Moran Brothers of Seattle on the Pacific coast.

FORD AND SUHR

Help Along the Plea for Their Pardon, By Action On the Job.

(Special to Solidarity) Sacramento, Calif. Following is an extract from an article under the heading, "Ford and Suhr," in the Tri-City Labor Review, official organ of the Alameda County Labor Council:

"Why are they not pardoned and restored to their families? Ford and Suhr are still in prison, and their families the objects of charity. These men should be free. They were not fairly tried and it is the opinion of many that they were most unjustly convicted. Last fall, organizers for nearly its full number, made the fight for Governor Johnson. Every act done by the California legislature of 1913 and 1914 that in any way benefited labor, thus was promptly claimed to be the result of the governor's overpowering love for the union man and his fame for fair dealing was praised to the sky. "Governor Johnson was hailed as labor's saviour and was claimed to be the man of all men, the one and only man for the people. Organized labor, as said before, for his action and organized labor has unanimously asked for the pardon of Ford and Suhr.

"We claim that these men should be free, as they, in the opinion of thousands are not guilty. "What prevents the governor from pardoning these men? Doesn't he know that every day, every minute that they are rotting in jail is an unpardonable injury that can never be condoned?"

"Governor Johnson, pardon these two men. You have heard their story, and you with your legal knowledge of how men can be unjustly convicted, know that these two men are entitled to every doubt. The wives and families of these two men cry for their own. On what grounds are these sacred rights withheld? Give these men to their families and let them go. Why are you doing an act of simple justice. You will only be doing a right and simple thing, and that which no pleading should be allowed to have you do. PARDON FORD AND SUHR."

Workers on the job in California can make this plea effective by thinking of the plea of Ford and Suhr, and the good work they did in bettering conditions in the hop fields and camps in this state, by bringing to the attention of every doubt, the notice of the masters of the bread and butter fight, and their judgment dates. Out of every hour on the job, workers should give at least 15 minutes' attention to the case of Ford and Suhr.

The old story, "It was the last straw that broke the camel's back," can also be made to read, "It was the last lift that broke the camel's back." SHOE that did the work. Lots of workers will soon again be doing this plea effective by thinking of the hop fields, and it would be a good thing for every worker to carry goods, thereby not only helping this year. There will be no picket line, as the picket line is not only dangerous for practical purposes, but it is also a danger to the workers.

The workers must remember that it is not the job, but the thing as a whole, that is the thing as a whole. Justice in the realm of the human family, but there is such a thing as power, and those who can control it, can power control thought, action, and life of all others in the human family. The workers in the fight for the freedom of Ford and Suhr. G. L. LAMBERT, Secretary.

REMARKABLE ADVERTISEMENT

Of The Very Latest Device in the "Machinery of Murder." Below is a Reproduction of the Page of the "American Machinist" Containing the Adv. Read Carefully and Then Note Editorial Comment on Page Two.

May 6, 1914 Buying—AMERICAN MACHINIST—Section 27

WORTH KNOWING

On the opposite page we show two sizes of high explosive shells which can be produced from the bar on our 4 1/2-in. PEDISTAL BASE MACHINE (see cut on opposite page).

On this machine we can finish a 18-lb. shell all over as it appears from very tough material from which shells are made, in 24 minutes, and from ordinary machine steel in 17 minutes, in 24 minutes, and from regular machine steel in 22 minutes.

When you figure about \$1.00 per day for operating this machine, you can then arrive at the actual labor cost for producing the piece.

We are going to say a little more—something which might be interesting. The following is a description of the 13- and 18-lb. high explosive shells which are now being used so extensively in the war to replace common shrapnel.

The material is high in tensile strength and VERY SPECIAL and has a tendency to fracture into small pieces upon the explosion of the shell. The timing of the fuse for this shell is similar to the shrapnel shell, but it differs in that two explosive acids are used to explode the shell in the large cavity. The combination of these two acids causes terrific explosion, having more power than anything of its kind yet used. Fragments become coated with these acids in exploding and wounds caused by them mean death in terrible agony within four hours if not attended to immediately.

From what we are able to learn of conditions in the trenches, it is not possible to get medical assistance to anyone in time to prevent fatal results. It is necessary to immediately cauterize the wound if in the body or head, or to amputate if in the limbs, as there seems to be no antidote that will counteract the poison.

It can be seen from this that this shell is more effective than the regular shrapnel, since the wounds caused by shrapnel balls and fragments in the muscles are not as dangerous as they have no poisonous element making prompt attention necessary.

CLEVELAND AUTOMATIC MACHINE COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

ARGUMENT FOR A \$2.00 INITIATION FEE

To All Members and Locals of the I. W. W.:

I wish to make plain the idea of the Agricultural Workers' Organization, Local No. 400, and of the rest of the I. W. W. locals that raised their initiation fee to \$2.00 for the summer in the harvest belt throughout Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

Formerly we had the initiation fee down to \$1.00 in some places and 50 cents in others, while in some instances there was no initiation fee attached to joining the I. W. W. Still we found that only a few men joined the organization. Of course it is a very good thing to have a fee. Many of you will say it was because the workers did not understand their interest or the organization. That may be true to some extent, but the main reason was that the organization had nothing to offer them. There is also the fact that many workers took the initiation fee as too cheap; that is, also true, and is a reason why we were not able to raise the fee in the line organization in earnest.

If we look over the past, we also know that in many places where there were no initiation fees the organization was practically nothing, and whenever a local raised its initiation fee the workers joined just as fast and faster than when there was no fee required; and my explanation is that it was because the organization was better fixed financially, and therefore better able to get a good hall and other things as well.

How many times have we attempted to organize the workers on a "coffee and" basis, and having created a good sentiment for organization, as soon as we had to get busy in the field when there were calls for more power control, thought, action, then we had to lay down. We could send no organizer to the place, as we did not even have authority for a postage stamp, to say nothing of railroad fare and other expenses attached to the venture. Then the A. F. of L. came along, charged the workers \$1.00 more, and they joined in large numbers. The craft union

had nothing to offer, but still succeeded in its attempt to organize, because it had a few dollars with which to do it.

I have talked with many a worker in my travels and with many a worker who wishes to join a union, and means business is willing to pay a few dollars. Our initiation fee of \$2.00 should have no opposition whatever and should be heartily endorsed by every member and local of the I. W. W.

Follow members, we are trying our best to make this organization a success, and we want all the co-operation possible. So far the outlook is bright for the success of our new local, as many of the old members are taking an active part this summer for the A. W. O., to help make it a power.

We believe that this raising of the initiation fee to \$2.00 will set the other locals to do the same. We think this was one of the best moves that we have made. Our initiation fee of \$2.00 towards building it up to a powerful organization. Let's put the I. W. W. on a financial basis to make it possible to try and accomplish what we have set out to do. We have nothing to lose, and a whole lot to gain by trying to make the organization operative. And finances must be had. W. T. NEF, Sec'y A. W. O.

Secretary Bourg of Local 61, Kansas City, writes that that local, by unanimous vote raised its initiation fee to \$2.00 to make it a power. This local expresses the hope that all other locals in the harvest belt will do likewise so as not to conflict with the new A. W. O. and to get the organization on a better footing. Local 64, Minneapolis reports having done the same, and the probability is that all locals in the harvest belt will adopt the same fee, to conform with that of the A. W. O.

Any local wishing stickers of the type printed by the A. W. O. please communicate with W. T. Neff, Secretary of I. W. W. and state how many wanted. Will need another big supply soon.

SOLIDARITY
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF WORKERS OF THE I. W. W.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

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Managing Editor

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ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER APRIL 16, 1914, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters, Room 507-164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL OFFICERS: W. D. Haywood, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. J. A. Storer, Gen. Organizer
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: F. H. Little, M. J. Welsh, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly

"Worth Knowing," To Be Sure!

On another page of this issue will be found a reproduction of a most remarkable advertisement, which appeared, as noted, in the May 5, 1915, number of the American Machinist, a trade journal circulating among capitalists, and particularly among buyers and sellers of machinery. It is hoped that every reader of Solidarity will give that advertisement more than a passing notice. If so, you will be passing something by inference at least, notice. It is so worded as to contain two separate pictures of the capitalist, the clearest and most comprehensive picture of capitalist psychology so far revealed to the working class.

Of course this is by inference, and I doubt if the enterprising capitalist who concocted and paid for this advertisement had any intention of showing himself and their class up in this manner. But the writer of the ad was frank enough to state the simple facts, and that was sufficient. Here a manufacturer advertising shells of certain weights and dimensions, and superior qualities over others in the market, as instruments of torture and wholesale murder. As an additional quality recommending this man-maiming instrument to discerning buyers, this remarkable shell is said to contain "two explosive tatters, when it hits large enough parts of the body, but also injects, even with a scratch a deadly poison into the system "which has no known antidote" and "produces death in great agony within four hours." Certainly, if this thing were "artificial," it marks a very pinnacle of achievement in the line of death-dealing explosives. Once more let us patriotic Americans take off our hats to the inventive genius of one of "our countrymen."

The cheering having subsided, let us note the running comment likely to be heard regarding this latest, most interesting commodity in the market. "Shocking! Horrible!" cries the sentimental or "humanitarian," fond of descending upon the horrors of war, while firmly supporting the social system that not help begetting such horrors. "Rather indiscreet publicity," exclaims the rival seller of ammunition, who is at the same time filling large contracts for less "efficient" murder material. "Surely this firm is an exception among capitalists," exclaims a man who is imbued with the notion that our murders are a humane act, and could not possibly be induced to coin wholesale murder into profit in such a manner. "The government ought to put a stop to this," shouts the citizen, who believes that the political state is an effective instrument for promoting peace and justice, and "civilized" relationships among men.

Yes, horrible it no doubt is, possibly "indiscreet" as a matter of publicity, but by no means exceptional among capitalists. The capitalist will be happy to see state action. Neither is it one whit more horrible than the wholesale murder of hundreds of thousands of babies each year through poisoned milk and food; or the untold slaughter of mill, mine and factory slaves through capitalist greed; or the wholesale prostitution of thousands of young girls driven to prostitution by department store wages; or the physical and mental suffering of millions of unemployed—all by products of the capitalist system. It may be indiscreet publicity even in a technical sense, but it is a typical mind of the capitalist. All there abouts is chiefly what we set out to call your attention to. Du Dunning, a writer on Economics, whom we believe hailed from England, once remarked, on paper, something in this style:

"Capital (meaning the capitalist) eschews no profit, no matter how small, certain 5 per cent. will insure its employment anywhere; 10 per cent. will produce eagerness; a likelihood of 50 per cent. will cause positive audacity; while the probability of getting 300 per cent. return on an investment, will cause the possessor of capital to instigate or connive in the calendar, even to murder if necessary, to secure that profit."

And Dunning might have added: "Even to war, with its wholesale murder by poisoned shells, as advertised by this enterprising Cleveland capitalist." Taking Dunning's statement as a correct diagnosis of capitalist psychology, which it undoubtedly is, we find that there are only different degrees of "morality" or "humanity" among capitalists, according to the "rate of profit." There must be something more than 5 per cent. in this ammunition business just now, to inspire such a cold-blooded advertisement as the one of this Cleveland Automatic Machine Company. And, so we find this same outfit not only pointing out the superior killing qualities of this new shell, but also the fact that the company only "figures about \$1.00 per day for operating the machine" that makes it. In other words, this Cleveland concern pays some boy or girl only a dollar a day for spitting out those poisoned shells at the rate of one every 25 or 30 minutes. Another picture of American enterprise, for which every patriotic should lift his voice and praise the industrial lords of "our" country. The rate of profit on these instruments of murder must therefore be very high, and the moral or humane instincts of the capitalist correspondingly low—to apply the dictum of Dunning, with its striking confirmation in the advertisement: "There is no crime in the calendar" which these enterprising ammunition makers evidently would not commit just now in order to garner in the easy shekels on war orders. At least there is no greater crime that can be conceived of according to their own advertisement. Yet we venture the assertion that all or most of this company's members are "highly respected citizens" of this community; that they are good, Christian gentlemen "moving in the best circles" and not in the least danger of being "arrested and tried for murder." The State cannot "warrant" or "touch" them; because their God, Profit, presides over them, and in

the last analysis, has power to overrule its "points of order."

What then can be done? Since we now know, if some of us did not know before, the state of mind of the capitalist under the profit system, what possible door of escape from the clutches of such rulers presents itself to humanity—in general and in the working class in particular? None other than in the direction of the complete extinction of the profit system itself, and the substitution of a world-wide co-operation of producers under commodities for the direct use and enjoyment of producers only; and not, as now, for the profit of a few non-producers or parasitic stockholders. With the control of industry by the workers in industry—and with non-profit workingmen's exchange—conditions in society—the spirit of the wide co-operation to "make of this old earth a paradise" will logically supersede this present spirit of international competition for trade and commerce; and war between different peoples or sections will be inconceivable. There is no other way, except that of the elimination of the profit system that will save humanity from the direful consequences of the "profit-intoxication" of the master class. The beginning and the end of this achievement means the formation and perfection of One Big Industrial Union of the Working Class.

Machine Development and the Craft Unions

Included are two articles, one, "New One-Man Drill," taken from the Seattle Union Record of May 15, the other "New Electric Mill Complete," is from the Sunday Times of May 23. (Note reproductions of both articles elsewhere—Editor.)

The article on the one-man drill does not state how many human labor powers the new machine will displace, but it is safe to assert that when they are introduced generally, the miners, banks will be appreciative of the workers who are freed from "service" in the mines may then compete for jobs at "common" labor, as many miners in this vicinity are now doing as a result of the abandonment of mines at Franklin, because they could no longer be operated at a profit. These unskilled unemployed "skilled" miners, not only competed against "unskilled" workers for jobs at road building, but fought for them, claiming that they (the miners) had priority and should be given the preference in the community, many of them being property owners. We suppose these common or unskilled workers had a "craft" (that is, a union) and would not permit the unemployed skilled miner to work unless they joined and observed the rules and regulations, as the skilled miners do in their union—wouldn't it be hell on the skilled workers if the unskilled workers had a "craft" through the developing of new processes, new inventions or the closing down or consolidating of industries, then they go after the despised common labor. Moreover, when the skilled "organized" workers are organized, they are organized for a part of the loss from its profits by reducing the wages and intensifying the labor of the unorganized, unskilled workers.

If the craft unions are going to evolve into revolutionary industrial unions, they had better get moving now, for due to the industrial development that goes on apace, unless they hurry, they will have developed to such an extent that there won't be anything left to evolve.

By the way, I would like to have someone explain to me where the officials of the A. F. of O. derived the authority to issue a dictum to the workers that the effect that the workers must not and shall not organize only on lines laid down by said officials. Isn't it a little high-handed, to say the least, for a lot of time-serving pap-suckers like Gompers and his machine and all the organizers and agitators who are busy with their two-by-four editors of so-called labor papers to issue mandates and orders to a working class that they positively refuse to recognize, and who deny the existence of classes in society?

The I. W. W. does not say to the trade unions, "You SHALL NOT evolve into revolutionary industrial unions," but the I. W. W. thinks do contend, and they give logical reasons therefor, that the trade unions cannot and will not evolve into revolutionary industrial unions. All existing forms of labor unions will be ABSORBED by the developing revolutionary industrial unionism. Nothing was heard of revolutionary industrial unionism before the advent of the I. W. W., and if that organization, together with its ideas and ideals, its propaganda and propagandists, could be utterly obliterated, you would not hear a peep about these industrial unions, or the I. W. W. The diluted form of industrialism that these parasites mouth, is nothing but soothing syrup administered for the purpose of keeping the dues payers from waking up.

But the increasingly large number of unemployed members in all trade unions are beginning to think and to murmur, "It's a hell of an organization that can't secure equal benefits for all members." Large numbers of hitherto conservative unionists are not only talking favorably about the I. W. W., but are listening to its propagandists, reading its literature, and becoming familiar with its form of organization, principles, objects and methods, and a big surprise is in store for the self-appointed keepers of the thoughts and acts of the workers.

For A Bigger And Better Solidarity

(Special to Solidarity)

Kansas City, Mo., May 25

After reading the answer by the editor of Solidarity to the Minneapolis Press Committee and discussing the same at a mass meeting of the I. W. O., all the members are of the opinion that we want a bigger and better paper. But we all realize that we can't get it unless we all dig in to make it independent of its creditors and put it on a financial footing so it may go ahead and deliver the goods with no more worry as to how it will get paper stock and other necessities and pay for same; also how it will get the right dope which it can only get from the members who will take the time to send it in.

Therefore, we offer this as a solution to the problem, hoping it will meet with your approval and that you will make your business to see that it is a success, as you are responsible for all failures as well as taking the credit for all victories: First, set a date some time in the future for all members to send into the paper WITOUT FAIL one full ten-cent piece. If 10,000 members answer this call, the result will be that Solidarity has \$1,000 on hand with which to get on its feet, and probably, a larger paper in the near future.

Now, fellow workers and friends, this amount is so small that all of you can come through, and in the event that it does not come better, it is your future. On this same plan we, the members, could send in ten cents each month to the General office, and at the end of the year we would have \$12,000 with which to go into the principal industries and organize them thoroughly.

We are in hopes that all locals and members will act on this plan for a bigger and better Solidarity. If you do your part we are sure that Solidarity will do its share, as has been proven in the past year.

Sentiment of 64 members at Kansas City. Per J. A. LAW
(In accordance with this suggestion, Solidarity will set the date of July 1, as the limit on this ten-cent voluntary assessment. Let us have 10,000 dimes by that date.—Editor Solidarity)

"Industrial Democracy"

"The battle for industrial democracy is being fought on two fields—the field of politics and the field of force." The above is a quotation from an address on "Industrial Democracy" made by a minister before Occidental College of Los Angeles. Anyone who would make such a distinction has no conception of what industrial democracy means; has, personally, no aspirations toward industrial freedom; and no vision of what the exercise of it means when attained.

The term "political democracy" includes two ideas: "democracy"—freedom—the getting away from a tyrannical force; "political"—freedom to power politically—to the voice of the ballot—theoretically to majority rule—to the power behind numerical strength.

"Industrial democracy" presupposes freedom from tyranny—either the same tyranny or a different one, as one chooses to view it; and of the exercise of industrial rights—as of the voice, not of the Ballot, but of Labor—of the carrying out of the will, not of the citizen, but of the worker.

Whether it be now, in the days of his slavery—when the only "force"—brute force, murder, imprisonment, starvation, persecution—is on the side of the industrial masters who would rather kill him (if he weren't so numerous) than to let him assert his industrial rights; or whether it be later, in the day of his industrial freedom, the idea is the same—it is the exercise of industrial power.

When the speaker, referred to above, terms class "force"—a lawless, immoral thing, by which the working class seeks to establish peace through conflict, to found the brotherhood of man upon murder, to reach heaven via hell. And yet this same thing—industrial power—the right of the laborer, the right of the worker as a worker, which he culminates today idealized for tomorrow. Therefore, I say, he has no conception of "industrial democracy." His mind is still bent on the imaginary political freedom of yesterday. And like thousands of others, he expects to go forward while looking backward and is apt to curse when he unexpectedly stumbles on what he says he is looking for.

For instance, if the women of the canneries, working for 60c or 75c a week, with their broods of children at home or worse still in the filthy nurseries of the canneries—who have been clothed and fed during the winter months by the church and "benevolent" associations—thus letting Charity help pay the debt Greed owes to Poverty, (doing a kindness both ways)—if these women know anything of conditions that particularly interest them, do. The way to do is to wait and let the Legislature pass a law remedying these conditions, or look to the glorious initiative and referendum to make things right. These workers should bow their heads to the majority rule that particularly interests them in the hands of preachers, lawyers, doctors, politicians, college professors, business men, club women—the whole bourgeoisie, politics-directing class with their great herds of job-satisfied, or vote-blinded, patriotic working people, who neither care nor know anything of conditions that particularly interest them, a dog's life is sacrificed to science by a visionist only to prove in the end the fallacy of a pet theory.

In other words, industrial democracy means the democratic management of the industry—it means the management of the work itself by the worker themselves. To delegate this power to some political superstructure is to crush from the worker his idea of freedom. He acquires this power by exercising it. The baby moves before it is born. The I. W. W. movement today—in its churches, schools, etc., called Syndicalism, another, less familiar, and therefore more deceptive term—this movement is the glorifying promise, in the body of society, of industrial democracy. It is the quickening of the foetus of the Free Man in the hands of him who would advise against these things, and against these prenatal exertions lest he would have the child born dead.

Thus, as always, strikes the little hammer of the church against the mighty advance of the proletariat!

A WOMAN REBEL

The mill has two sorting tables, one outgoing and one incoming connected with live rollers. Each sorting table is 200 feet long and 50 feet wide. The 50-acre lumber yard is covered with piles of logs, totaling eighteen miles in length, exclusive of the railroad spurs. The lumber yard is divided into sections drawn by Baldwin storage battery electric locomotives, two 7-ton engines having been installed, and electric transfer cars, each carrying 2000 lbs. of lumber. The transfer cars, will transfer the train cars between the sorting table, the yard tracks and the mill. The mill building is a two-story structure, containing 3,000 horse power, to be generated by two Allis turbines, one of 2000 horse power and the other 1,200 horse power, together with the necessary equipment. The plant is designed to generate power not only for the main mill, but also for the cedar and hemlock mills. The plant will serve 800 motors ranging from 2 horse power to 300 horse power for the individual use of machines. The steel burner is said to be the largest in the world, 10 feet high and 56 feet in diameter. The concrete stack is 208 feet in height.

The mill is being built by 107 feet; the remanufacturing plant 320 by 160; the timber deck 245 by 145, and the saw mill 245 by 145. The 33, the planing mill, 300 by 125 and the live roller shed 635 by 170.—Seattle Times.

James Lardie, 436 E. Grand Ave., is the one who has become known here by his brother, Thomas E. Lardie, who was last heard of in St. Louis during the free speech fight.

J. F. Morgan is requested to appear before joint locals 150-174 in June 1st next, on an important business.—Ben Klein, Sec'y.

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Democracy And Garvey

Other News And Views

The growing agitation in favor of birth control proposed by Margaret Sanger's direct action has brought good results. It also proves that while individual initiative and the militant minority are invaluable, the much despised majority is also a factor that is essential to success. It takes many elements to make a movement. Don't despise any of them; unite them all.

"Sunday is a popular day for shooting and fishing. Some poor devils are afraid to take a shot at themselves on the boss' time." Detroit Journal. Wrong! It is on Sunday they realize the damn poor pay they stand for in their Saturday envelopes.

The verdict of guilty against Lawson is arousing wide-spread indignation. It should be made the occasion for a big labor protest, that is, the Editor-Governor's demonstrations in the shade. Let the slogan be: "Labor will not stand for that verdict! Free Lawson!"

The Rev. David H. Fouse, pastor of the First Reformed Church and one of the leading ministers in Denver, Col., upon his return to the latter city, from a trip to the East, made some comments regarding religious conditions.

"I feel sure," he said, "that if Jesus should come to New York city, see the churches of the wealthy, and hear of the large salaries paid to the ministers, He would forsake the religious temples of the millionaire and stay among the lowly of the East Side."

"Christ certainly would never understand modern conditions. If He came and heard one pastor was getting \$15,000 a year salary, another \$25,000, and the amount of money then expended for living expenses, I feel sure His meek spirit would be astounded. Only on the basis of modern conditions, demanding that preachers live in the same conditions as their parishioners, can I reconcile the princely salaries paid Fifteenth Avenue ministers to preach the doctrines of Christianity."

Christ's meek spirit would be astounded at the total absence of anything Christy in modern Christianity, because the latter has become one with the capitalist system. He'd drop dead if He got a good look at the lowly John D. praying to Him.

Says a news report: "Amunition and ordnance contracts given to the Bethlehem Steel Works by the British Government, have just been increased by orders for a great quantity of lyons shells, which makes the total of contracts received since the war began more than \$100,000,000. The output of the works has been raised to about \$5,000 shells a day."

"The Bethlehem Steel Company is now supplying to the Allies about 25,000 shrapnel shells a day, but the demand has been so urgent that it has been found desirable to substitute the remainder of the shrapnel order which has recently been cancelled. Seven million shells a day, is now being turned out by sub-contractors, the largest of which is the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia."

"Several successful tests of a new style bullet shell have been made here by Captain Scott of the British army, detailed for service. Seven shells were hurled a mile and a half from a testing cannon and all were killed by the explosion of a single shell."

So powerful is the new explosive that the steel shell does not burst into fragments, but breaks into bits which carry death 100 yards from the bursting point.

"Contracts for turning the shells have been given to every large machine shop in the East, including the Carpenter Steel Plant, at Reading, the Ingersoll, at Easton; the Carnegie, at Pittsburgh; and a number of plants in the West. After being machined they are shipped to Redington, where on its proving grounds, the Bethlehem company has established a 'fire factory.' There the shells are loaded with 1,000 grains of TNT, and men and boys are employed at the loading plant. The force will soon be increased to 2,000 men."

Talk about Christ's impressions if He came to New York, what would they be if He visited the war-like city named after His peaceful birth-place?

The foregoing references to Jesus Christ recall Christ's Hallelujah, did you mean of that name. We quote these verses: "Yea! they built You divers temples and they took You from the sod, And set You up in heaven as an Emperor and God, And they read a myrtle meaning in Your prayer and Your word, To the foolish workers dying on the battlefields of greed."

Superstition-blighted knowledge imprisonment upon prison piled, And the broken creed of profit—thus have master hands defiled, And the mighty words you fashioned in the ages long ago, When You led the hosts of labor and when labor loved You so."

"I Did Not Make My Boy to be a Soldier," is a popular song that is

more remarkable for its sentiment than its beauty. It is just now raising a ruction on that account in a Brooklyn public school. The pupils thereof sing it with great enthusiasm under the principal's direction, and every opportunity to teach the children the good work along with their education. We hope they "get it in the neck" again. They ought to. In the meanwhile, the military is growing. Everything the militants do tends to their own overthrow. Help them to sing anti-militaristic songs, also.

A cable from Manchester, England, says: "The war has caused all the elements of serious trouble in the Lancashire cotton trade. Card room workers at the large mills of Great Britain are yesterday as a consequence of a refusal to give them a bonus of 10 per cent on the cotton crop year below 90 shillings. The Master Cotton Spinners' Federation is threatening to close all mills until the operatives of the large mill or any other mill which in the meantime may be on strike return to work."

It is difficult to believe the dispute will be allowed to reach the lock-out stage. If it does, 140,000 operatives will be unemployed. Who says the war has put the class struggle out of the running?

The newspapers begin to reflect the intensification of the class struggle. Hardly a day passes without some news appearing dealing with strikes and lock-outs. The English situation especially attracts much attention. And well it may, for the war has created a new force for labor in Great Britain. It is increasing the demand here, too, for a more radical form of socialism, of which will soon happen here. It looks like the time has come when we are not only doing much news appearing but also so many editorials treating of labor matters that the Industrial Relations Commission hearings, the Danbury Hatters' case, Taft's speech to the National Association of Manufacturers, Lawson's conviction, Haywood's utterances, and similar topics have been discussed editorially; and the nation is threatening a new strike on the labor situation, especially in this country. Not for a long time have we had such consideration. All of which is significant and should be given the most serious consideration in behalf of the I. W. W.

Steel Trust Chairman Gary's statement that the war will see the triumph of democracy, sounds out of place. When Oliver's talks of democracy, it is time to beware. We have no doubt that the war will see the Chairman Garys, who are much like them in another world sense, namely, the capitalist. One of the capitalists who found fault with the "appointed of God." Beware; beware!

Wm. D. Haywood told the Industrial Relations Commission that "the workers of this country have no voice in their affairs." Whereupon many newspaper editors and "big" was wrong, for didn't the workers vote, elect officials, etc.?" and said "Bill" was wrong, for didn't the workers vote, elect officials, etc.?" Passengers refused to get out and take next car. They howled down the inspectors and the police. "You can howl all you like, but the company owns the car," said the conductor. "We gave orders to sidetrack the car, and kept it there until the passengers were all out." "You can howl all you like, but the company owns the car," said the conductor. "We gave orders to sidetrack the car, and kept it there until the passengers were all out."

A new type of powerful coil drill recently developed has been placed on the market. The mechanism proper are mounted on trunnions in a carriage, which may be raised or lowered by means of a 3/4-inch steel rope. The motor on the top of the frame and the other end to a drum on a pulley on the side of the frame. A handle, to wind up the rope and to raise the carriage. A ratchet at the end of the rope is used to prevent the carriage from dropping when it is raised.

New One-Man Drill

When it is desired to move the drill from one place to another, the device is lowered to the bottom of the frame and the roller on the motor is raised on the bottom cross-yoke, in a manner similar to an ordinary hand-operated drill. The motor on the top of the frame is raised at 3 horse power. The total weight of the drill is approximately 50 pounds, while it is made sufficiently rugged and powerful to dig through any material which the auger will stand up.

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WARP AN' WOOF

A History of the Textile Industry in All Its Branches

Written From a Workman's Standpoint By FRANCIS MILLER, Woolen Weaver

CHAPTER SIX

THE TEXTILE SOUTH

The cotton plant was mainly raised as a garden flower in the South, until the early part of the nineteenth century. Cotton, as a staple crop, dates from about 1770. The invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney, by making it easy to separate the fibre from the seed, enormously increased the production of cotton. Previous to his invention, the work was done by hand, it often taking a day's work to get a pound of clean cotton. A few years after his invention, one man could clean 50,000 pounds a day. In 1790 the cotton crop was 1,500,000 pounds; in 1810, 80,000,000 and in 1820, 160,000,000. In the crop year 1909, the cotton production of the United States is given as 10,649,268 bales, of 500 pounds each. Cotton is extensively grown in 12 states, from 29,000,000 to 36,000,000 acres being under cultivation. The average value of cotton per acre which was \$33.96 in 1899, was \$66.07 in 1909, an advance of nearly 95 per cent. The Cotton and Wool Report gives the estimated value of the 1911 and 1912 crops, including the seed as \$1,000,000,000 each year.

While cotton mills were started in the South about the beginning of the nineteenth century, the South was not a factor in cotton manufacture until a comparatively recent period. In 1880, the Southern mills were using only 12 per cent of the total amount of cotton consumed in this country. In 1910 the Southern mills consumed 45 per cent of the cotton used in this country.

In 1890 Southern mills operated 12 per cent and in 1910 37 per cent of the total number of spindles in the United States.

The following table from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle gives a very comprehensive idea of the development in the last three decades:

Georgia—Establishments, 1880, 40; 1890, 139; Spindles, 1880, 190,000; 1890, 1,850,000; Looms, 1880, 4,300; 1910, 25,069.

North Carolina—Establishments, 1880, 49; 1910, 292; Spindles, 1880, 62,000; 1910, 3,174,000; Looms, 1880, 1,800; 1910, 50,979.

South Carolina—Establishments, 1880, 14; 1910, 145; Spindles, 1880, 82,000; 1910, 6,019,000; Looms, 1880, 1,700; 1910, 88,427.

That this development continues at an ever increasing rate is shown by all reports, thus the Official American Textile Directory for 1914 gives the number of cotton mills in Georgia as 145; North Carolina, 326; South Carolina, 163.

The Official American Textile Directory for 1914 gives the increase in number of spindles and looms from 1911 to 1913 as:

Georgia—Spindles, 1911, 6,733,721; 1913, 2,200,469; Looms, 1911, 41,991; 1913, 43,204.

North Carolina—Spindles, 1911, 3,404,343; 1913, 8,307,759; Looms, 1911, 18,879; 1913, 65,294.

South Carolina—Spindles, 1911, 4,316,204; 1913, 4,649,504; Looms, 1911, 104,928; 1913, 113,882.

The increase in the size of the establishments is no less remarkable. The following table shows the average number of spindles and looms per factory in 1880 and 1905:

North Carolina—Spindles, 1880, 1,900; 1905, 6,260; Looms, 1880, 367; 1905, 176.

Georgia—Spindles, 1880, 5,000; 1905, 12,500; Looms, 1880, 112; 1905, 235.

South Carolina—Spindles, 1880, 5,900; 1905, 24,600; Looms, 1880, 1,291; 1905, 520.

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