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STRIKERS STANDING FIRMLY AS A ROCK

Police and Court Persecution Only Increases Silk Workers Determination To Win

(Special to Solidarity)

Paterson, N. J., May 19.

The general strike of the silk workers of Paterson enters the 18th week with no break in the ranks. Quinlan's second trial was a repetition of the same testimony from the same witnesses by the prosecution. The defense had nearly all new witnesses, and it was proven that Quinlan did not address the meeting on Feb. 25th. In spite of it all the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. It was the most outrageous frame-up ever perpetrated in this part of the country.

The intention of those back of the prosecution was of course to deal the strike a severe blow and cause a break in the ranks. But the deal was so raw that the people of Paterson, strikers and non-strikers, were so indignant and protested so vigorously that the persecutors felt they had gone a little too far, and Quinlan has not been sentenced yet and is practically a free man.

Monday protest meeting was held on last Thursday, the day after Quinlan's verdict had been brought in. I suppose the temper of the convicted Mr. Prosecutor that he better wait before moving for sentence. The verdict had the effect of closing the ranks of the strikers stronger than ever.

The mill owners are furious and have just about given up hope of ever

breaking the strike, and the small fellows are clamoring for a settlement. They have agreed to give an 8 hour day and all the other demands, but the strikers say, nothing doing, we all came out together and we all go back together.

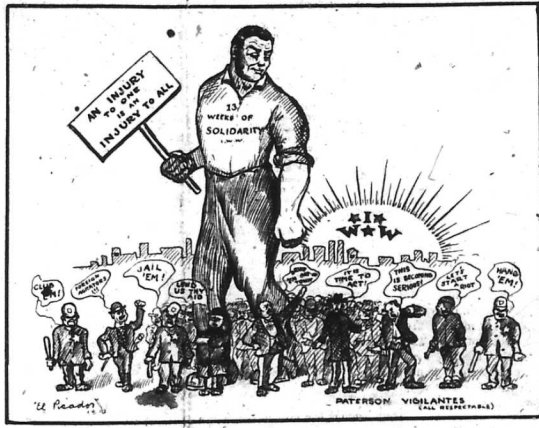
Powerful influences are at work compelling the mill owners to come to terms. Business men, bankers, real estate men, etc., are facing ruin and are bringing pressure to bear on the bosses. They have found out that all the powers of hell can't divide the workers, so they are trying their hand on the mill owners.

Prosecutor Mike Dunn acts like a crazy man; the bosses are pushing him to do something. He is dead willing, but the pesky strikers stick words in his mouth when he makes a move, and he's gotten on his nerves, poor Mickey.

This morning, Monday, a break was expected by the bosses, and the biggest picket line ever. Thousands were on the job bright and early, and the bosses kept the wires hot calling for the police. The bulls were on the job and arrested about 100, many of whom were young girls. All were sentenced to \$5.00 or ten days; they all took the 10 days and went to jail singing, with thousands following the patrol cheering for the I. W. W.

Mike Dunn started a new move (Continued On Page Four).

The Giant and the Pigmyes (Or Gulliver Up to Date)



ELECTRIC WORKERS WON'T AID PATERSON STRIKE

Efforts of the Industrial Workers of the World strike leaders to call out the employes of the Public Service Corporation, so that the city of Paterson and surrounding towns might be plunged "in darkness for two nights" in retaliation for the conviction of Patrick Quinlan, met with failure yesterday.

Authorized agents of the Industrial Workers of the World had several conferences with the electric light workers in the hope that the men might quit in sympathy for the silk strikers. The electric light employes refused to consider the proposition on

the main ground that they had no grievances and that the move if carried into execution would not only prove a hardship to the general public but cause needless friction with their employers.

The officers of the lighting and power corporation said yesterday that the self whether or not the I. W. W. of the World leaders would not receive the support of their employes, and that if the city of Paterson is to be plunged in darkness at any time this week it can only be done by tampering with the electric cables of that company, which extend to all parts of the State of New Jersey. All of these

Police Thug Goes Too Far

Philadelphia Cop Brutally Beats Up I. W. W. Organizer And Gets Arrested

(Phila. News-Post, May 17.)

A warrant was sworn out today for the arrest of Thug, Sergt. Peoples, of the 26th district, who in company with another thug assaulted and brutally beat up J. J. McKelvey, national organizer of the I. W. W., last Thursday, without provocation, and then insolently refused to recognize a discharge issued by Magistrate Gorman in behalf of the police victim.

"Obstructing justice" is the technical charge against the giant thug. He will be arrested late today and arraigned on Monday morning before Governor.

The magistrate, highly indignant at the brazen defiance of law, justice and humanity on the part of the thug cop, in signing the warrant made a scathing denunciation of the cruelty and lawlessness of the police department of Philadelphia, which has rendered itself infamous from one end of the country to the other.

"The police department has got to learn that it is not above the law," he said. "It is about time that a stop was put to brutality on the part of Philadelphia know that they cannot do the same things for which their predecessors were condemned and shorn of power."

Not even in Cossack-ridden Russia could a more revolting story be heard than that which McKelvey related today of his experience in the "city of homes and brotherly love." But the indignation aroused by this tale of headlong cruelty, must have some place before the startling questions which the actions of the police brutes give rise to.

What Were His Motives?

What were the motives that inspired this gigantic thug in uniform to forget every instinct of humanity and justice, which would be resumed were

(Continued on Page Four)

Rush Funds To Paterson Strike! Delay is Dangerous! Get Busy

WILL THE WORKERS STAND FOR SUH RAW WORK?

Fellow Workers, Brothers and Comrades:

For the past twelve weeks the eyes of the workers of the world have been directed on the city of Paterson, N. J. For twelve weeks 25,000 silk workers have stood firmly against starvation, police brutality, newspaper misrepresentation, and all other powerful weapons of capitalism.

Now the latest move on the part of the master class has been the indictment and trial of our organizers and speakers. Our fellow workers, William D. Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Patrick Quinlan, Adolph Lessig, Alexander Scott, and about two hundred others are to be tried and if possible railroaded to jail on the old stock charges of "inciting to riot," "unlawful assemblage," etc.

The silk manufacturers believe that their conviction will break the spirit of the strikers. We who are on the ground and know the temper of these men and women, know that no such result would follow, but our fellow workers must not go to jail. We have tied up the silk industry to abolish the blacklists in the mills and we will keep it tied up if necessary, to abolish this legal blacklisting.

The working class cannot afford to have its most able and active members punished FOR THE SOLE CRIME OF LOYALTY TO THEIR CLASS.

These men and women are guilty of no crime but that of striving to better the conditions under which their fellow workers are forced to labor, but this is the most heinous crime possible in the eyes of the ruling class, and unless the workers come to their rescue it will go hard with them.

The workers of Paterson are doing and will do their share. They have voted unanimously that they will not go back to work in the silk mills and dye houses of Paterson while a single one of the fellow workers are in jail; but there is another form of aid for which we must appeal to our fellow workers and comrades in other fields to carry on the legal defense we must have money. We must have lots of it and we must have it quickly. It is up to you, fellow workers, shall William D. Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Patrick Quinlan, Adolph Lessig, Alexander Scott, and two hundred other fellow workers go to jail for long terms or shall they go free to help fight the battle of the oppressed workers of the nation in other fields? We have given our answer, we await yours.

Contributions for the defense fund should be addressed to PATERSON STRIKERS' DEFENSE COMMITTEE, MAX GILABOW, Sec'y, Helvetia Hall, 66 Van Houten St., Paterson,

AKRON STRIKE FUND REPORT

A detailed report of all receipts and disbursements of the Akron rubber workers' strike was printed and sent out from this office last week to all contributors to the strike and relief fund. There are also several hundred extra copies of the report in the hands of Sec'y G. A. Miller, of Local 470, 84 S. Howard St., Akron, Ohio, and in this office, which amount to sent to those A. F. of L. and S. P. papers who have been inquiring.

What became of the \$8,000?

The report shows the total contributions received from all sources from Feb. 20 to April 7 to have been \$6,491.80. Of this sum, the report shows in detail that \$5,200.17 was spent in relief to strikers and their families; \$257 was returned to those who had loaned that amount to the strike fund in the early days of the conflict; and \$574 represented the expense of the contribution committee. A balance of \$213.66 received from the sale of lumber to the relief committee, and over and above that the balance of \$268.09 on hand at the close of the strike, was turned over to Local 470 by the strike committee.

The list of contributors shows a great preponderance of W. W. men, Socialists Party locals, especially in Ohio and Pennsylvania contributed considerable amounts. For the most part the contention of A. F. of L. editors that "the I. W. W. was left on its own resources" is largely contradicted by the report. That the I. W. W. did so well with a strike that was scarcely advertised outside of the immediate locality, reflects credit upon the organization, while the evident purpose of the report is to abandon it, which they could not disrupt, they furnish them all the satisfaction they are able to get out of it.

It will be interesting to note in connection with the Akron report that the salaries of organizers, speakers, etc., were paid out of the relief fund. All these were provided for by the local

PEORIA WORKERS FALL IN LINE

(Special to Solidarity)

Peoria, Ill., May 18, 1913.

The One Big Union is in full swing with the long-delayed invasion of the Mississippi Valley. A strike of a small number of men in the plant of the Avery Implement Works here last Thursday afternoon has steadily gained momentum until today 600 of the 1,000 men employed are out and indications point to a tie-up Monday. Peoria is a notorious "open shop" town and this is the first time in years that the arrogant masters of the employers has been seriously opposed.

When Fellow Workers Moore, Watts and the writer hit the town three weeks ago we ran into a small meeting of Avery workers which had been called by the socialists. They listed the I. W. W. dope we gave them and a meeting was called for the next evening where a local metal and machinery workers was organized into a new union.

In a day of a week we had over a hundred members—and then we struck a snag. The only action left was to call a meeting. We carried them at that Thursday afternoon at two o'clock after careful preparation.

One of the men pulled the whistle, and before the bosses knew what was up, the strike was on. It looked bad at first, but aggressive and continuing picketing gradually started the tide over and it looks like a steady pace now. We caught them at their busy season, when they were behind in the order and working overtime, and Sunday to catch up. They are already winning because we didn't give them a chance.

The first week we were in town we told the A. F. of L. office that we were trying to organize the Avery plant. He threw up his hands and said, "It can't be done." That is what they have been saying for the past ten years and now they are looking on while it IS BEING DONE by an up-to-date organization that is always on the job. The I. W. W. is in full blast and there are over 300 members signed up.

The chief demand here as in all modern strikes is for the eight-hour day.

The Big Union is the talk of the town now and with the help of some good active job men, we will see Peoria on the map. It's only a short jump from Chicago. All rebels who come this way will be welcomed by a bunch of live ones.

JAMES P. CANNON.

LEGERE TRIAL

The trial of Ben Legere is going on at Herkimer, N. Y. As we saw in the local papers, it is being conducted in the same manner as that of Bochinski, who was convicted by the farmer jury on flimsy and inconclusive "evidence" of Chief Long and his assistants. The detectives who swore to the Long frame-up against the Little Falls strike leaders, are replacing their testimony in the Legere case. This testimony goes to show that Legere was turned into a martyr to the volume of outside protest, and the financial support to carry the case. The lawyers who were made to be not allowed to "take its course." It is to be expected that Legere will be sentenced to 15 months, or a year, in the Little Falls prison, at the best; and in the interest of the whole, Legere is reported to be in the hands of the jury.

Advices to Solidarity from different sections of the West indicate that a big revolt of lumber workers is brewing. A strike is now on various points around Coos Bay in Oregon, and all the Blackfoot Camps near Missoula, Montana, are now on strike. The Secretary of Local 40, Missoula, advises Eastern locals to send employment offices and prevent shipment of men to the strike bound sections.

If this paper pleases you, why not pass it along to some other able, who may never have seen it before? Get his name on our subscription list for three months, six months, or a year. It will help educate another rebel.

NEW YORKER

Dayton, Ohio, fellow workers have recently formed an I. W. W. local with temporary headquarters at 6 South Market St. All rebels coming that way to help clean up the flood city, are invited to call around.

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Editorial and Business Office 112 HAMILTON AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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DON'T LET PATERSON STARVE!

It would be a matter of lasting regret to the I. W. W. everywhere, should the Paterson strike, on-the eve of being won, be lost through the sheer starvation of the strikers. We do not think that will occur, BUT MILITANTS EVERYWHERE SHOULD SEE THAT IT DOESN'T OCCUR. You can do that by rushing funds to the strike committee at once. Make a quick pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. This struggle has been the most magnificent demonstration of labor ever witnessed in America. But by reason of the wonderful solidarity and fighting spirit of the silk strikers, it has aroused the most determined opposition of the manufacturers. The bosses are fighting, as hard as the workers, to check the I. W. W. in Paterson, by which they hope to stop its further growth in the East. The masters are fighting themselves on that point, but that does not make the fight any easier for the workers involved. So rush funds to Paterson, and make the masters feel that to extend the weight of national and international solidarity of the workers. Send all contributions for the strike fund to P. W. Kirschbaum, 52 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

A FAITHFUL COPY

After a considerable period of "industrial peace," Cincinnati was suddenly shaken by two violent eruptions—one in the building trades and the other on her street railways. Both were typical craft union strikes—partial only, with large groups of workers in the same industry helping the strikers on a good day, while their brothers were fighting for better conditions. Both were accompanied by plenty of violence. In fact, a street car strike especially seems always to arouse the "mob spirit" in a rather inexplicable manner. It would seem that the crowd of union sympathizers, at least, was the information on the spot, even the so-called "union" in each instance is unable to stop it. A moving street car, with a strike on, offends the eye of the working class. Hence the bricks through car windows and around the heads of scab motormen and conductors. But so far as we have observed, such missiles never yet won a street car strike.

Let us glance at a much more significant thing about this Cincinnati street car strike—namely, the attitude (also usual) of the craft union itself. That union did not and does not include all the slaves that are required to operate the street railway—it is simply a union of motormen and conductors. So there was no thought on the part of the power house men to shut off the juice and bank the fires; the construction gang, linemen, repairers, etc. did not seem to regard it as "any of their funeral," and so all the necessary construction of street car workers simply "chopped" their fellow conductors and motormen would win their demands, but at the same time helped the boss to resist those demands.

But what of the actual strikers themselves? How did they view this fight? The Cincinnati "Times-Star" of May 9, on the very eve of the strike, furnished us with the information on that point. That paper quotes Organizer Rinz Orr, of the A. F. of L., and in charge of the strike, as follows: "The men have been cautioned against any disorder. They have been told not to perpetrate any action that would inconvenience the public or the patrons of the street car lines. THE MEN WILL NOT LEAVE THEIR CARS ON THE STREET at nine o'clock. THEY WILL TAKE THEM TO THE BARNs, when they quit, either at once or at the end of their night's work."

It seems from later reports, that these instructions were obeyed to the letter—the cars were all returned to the barns and left there for scabs to take out over the line. Now, someone may inquire, whatever caused Organizer Orr to deny that the men would leave their cars wherever they happened to be when the strike tocsin sounded? Possibly some pesky I. W. agitator in the city suggested that the one essential thing in tactics, namely, to drop the cars all along the streets and make the boss take them back to the barns if he could. But no, says this "leader" of deluded crafters, we must not "inconvenience the public or the patrons of the street car lines." What the devil does this mean? Are "patrons" of a scab street car line to be considered first of all by strikers against that line? Since when should the "rights" of that kind of a "public" be considered? The actual PUBLIC consists only of the working class and the enemies of the working class. Are the striking workers to be more considerate of their enemies than of themselves? Ye gods, what a spectacle!

The Cincinnati street car strike muddle is a faithful copy of the craft union—its form, spirit and tactics, everywhere. First, the workers in the industry, who should act as a unit, are disorganized in craft groups, most of which remain apart while one or more are returned to the bossing group is trained to the notion that it must respect the "employer's property" and leave it in shape to be used always against the strikers and their undoing; and in the next place, the crafters are deluded with the notion that the "public" is something outside of themselves and the capitalists. It follows that the one essential thing—SOLIDARITY—that gives dignity and lends respect to the cause of labor, and enables the workers, even if temporarily de-

feated, to retire with the honors of war—is lacking. In its place is a weak, cringing and cowardly attitude of the strikers toward the boss and his retainers, who are obscured by a shower of bricks in the hands of sympathizers. When will craft unionists learn that the working class and the employing class are at WAR with each other, and EVERYTHING IS FAIR IN WAR?

Scientists and the Unskilled

Dr. Jacques Loeb, the foremost American scientist, blackballed in the exclusive and conservative Century Club of New York City. His prediction of the men who will be given as the reason. Dr. Loeb showed this prediction in a way that should commend itself to the hearty approval of every I. W. W. man and woman. When Ector and Giovanni were languishing in Lawrence jail, in danger of being electrocuted because of their loyalty to the working class, it was Dr. Loeb who, among all the scientists and prominent men, came to their aid. His appeal for their play in their behalf, published in the Century, was a masterpiece of literary worth and invaluable. The Century Club honored Loeb when it blackballed him. He is too big a man for them; his place is with the workers whom he has so ably assisted.

Another scientist has shied a lance for labor. In a recent letter to the New York Call, Moses Oppenheimer points out the fact that disfranchisement and the upbuilding of industrial unionism in this country. He refers to the military vote, and to the poll tax, and other qualifications which, owing to the majority of the employment, are not met with. He points out the fact that the industrial unionism is not met with. He points out the fact that the industrial unionism is not met with. He points out the fact that the industrial unionism is not met with.

Approval of the editorial on "Prof. Lee's doctrine of 'indirectness and efficiency,'" in a recent issue of Solidarity, is a rather peculiar matter. "Prof. Lee" opposes Communist doctrine. He favors political action directly by the workers themselves, instead of the indirect method of the Communist Party. He is in favor of the direct method of reasoning, there is some ground for the charge that "Prof. Lee" is in favor of the indirect method of reasoning, as that is an indirect way (very much so) of directly promoting strike.

Go To Haledon

To any one who is convinced of the existence of the class struggle and who desires to further the solidarity of the workers upon the economic field (as does every genuine socialist), a trip to Haledon, N. J., on the first five Sunday afternoons in May will prove a most inspiring experience. There will be seen the visible evidences of solidarity, the realization of the ideal of the I. W. W. and inspiring as it is, falls before the fact.

Imagine a squalid little street crossing the trolley line leading into Paterson, some two miles away, a narrow little street which after long blocks ends abruptly in a wooded slope. The trolley cars are stopped on the trolley and was just about to ask the conductor where the strikers were being held. He opened to look up this little street. The questions were necessary. The close-up of thousands of men, the short trip to Haledon and his reward will be a most inspiring experience.

There are many, many members of the Socialist Party who condemn the strike and its propaganda. The writer would say to everyone of these: "Go to Haledon, and see what you can do for the strikers. They will open eyes and open heart." No organization which can realize the marvelous solidarity of the workers now in evidence in the Paterson strike can be condemned by any individual face convinced the observer that it was not the calm of apathy, but the quiet beating which goes with the invincible determination to win, with firm courage in spite of gnawing hunger and sleepless nights. The faces showed traces left by hungry days and sleepless nights. They were hardly facing them when they showed the slightest sign of desperation.

Philadelphia in Revolt

(Special to Solidarity) Philadelphia, Pa., May 17. I am sure with this strike of 1500 strikers will give you a truthful account of our work here during the past few days. We have 1500 strikers out demanding 35 cents per hour, maximum day is ten hours, time on one-half overtime, and they are willing to give in to us, but we are not willing to accept the whole bunch while we are at it.

We have also a strike of cordage workers in Philadelphia. The strikers who tried to get on the job. One of the strikers who believes in "political socialism," is acting as a ringleader for scabbing high-priced labor. BILL HIGGINS. SOLIDARITY \$1.00 PER YEAR, 50c SIX MONTHS

"THE BIG TREASURY"

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 15. Solidarity: Some time since the local furniture manufacturers' association (owners of factories) decided to give their "hands" a Saturday holiday. On and after May 17 the hands will work five days a week with a corresponding decrease in wages. This will remain in effect until the hands are "picked up." All furniture factories are to be placed on the five-day schedule, but the majority of them will.

Speaking of furniture factories and workers, calls to mind the big strike of a couple of years ago, when, it is claimed, 1400 workers were involved. Prior to the calling of the strike, the officials of the various unions involved loudly proclaimed the immense amount of money that would back up the strikers. Organizer MacFarlane and the others believed that the carpenters and joiners had a treasury big enough to support the strike indefinitely and that the strikers would be paid as they received in wages. Not only was there long graft about the treatment of the strikers, but the old bank about the A. F. of L. treasury and its "two million" members standing in the way back of the furniture workers was worked in as usual.

Well, if big treasuries count for so much, why didn't the furniture workers' treasury help them? They had everything in their favor—the mayor was with them (too much so); he was against the strike; the strikers seemed to be the head and front of the strike (though this "labor" mayor is said to be a stockholder in the factory that conceded no demands to be met); the strikers were well represented by all the daily newspapers; numerous sky pilots, a majority of whom were not even in the I. W. W., were warning of the intended strike, but "the strikers" were few and far between; the strikers did not believe worthy of notice, everything was favorable to the strikers. Why didn't they win? They remained out four months on the \$5 a week strike benefits. They were not international and not by the local, then when strike benefits were declared off the strikers and the workers went back to work under the same conditions.

The furniture big treasury at least for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—why was the strike lost? They spent more on chewing gum than the greatest menace to the labor movement. The strikers and their members in the matter of fees, dues, and appeals for help from our fellow strikers. The strikers are not class conscious; that is, they do not know that they belong to the wage working class and have nothing in common with the bourgeoisie. The things will change and not before. So the strikers are not class conscious. Then the will not be grade every cent paid into an organization like the A. F. of L. treasury and the other part of the "two million" were not heard from. In this city of Omaha, we have 340 strikers. A dozen theaters, a score of picture shows, hundreds of pool halls, and many of the workers in these crowds to the door, I am sorry to say, by my class, the working class. They spend more on chewing gum than they ever contribute to maintain their organizations and their well-being and hope depend. Fifty cents a month they call dues, and many of the workers in these trust unions, if they had their way, would actually prefer to go back to their former jobs than to save this trifling fifty cents.

LOS ANGELES APPEALS

To All Locals I. W. W.—"Fellow Workers: To some minds the Los Angeles strike seems to be "much ado about nothing." The arrest of the twenty-nine fellow workers who were arrested for their part in it is itself a trifling matter. If that was the extent of the trouble, the strikers are always to be heard of, except as a news item. But, for the sake of the strikers, let us see the matter that appears on the surface.

Los Angeles locals are purely pro-fascist bodies of collecting agencies for trouble zones. To give our friends and sympathizers an opportunity to see the extent of the trouble, we held meetings, dances and entertainments, where they can mingle freely with the membership of Los Angeles who are doing their part. The "Long Hair" administration of Los Angeles has hedged about such affairs in a network of ordinances to hamper the strikers in every possible way. When the occasion demands they dig one up and enforce it. April 26th an attempt was made to force the strikers to accept our carrying no permit. These ordinances are strictly enforced with regard to the I. W. W., but not with others. If we are compelled to submit to them, we must be sure that you fellows will find yourselves short of many dollars on your appeals. Of the Los Angeles Secretary, W. Sauter, and his brother, Oscar, have been held to trial July 24th on a charge of selling beer without a license. At the preliminary hearing the strikers were granted the right to the city convicts them no doubt. "Uncle Sam" will take a hand. We are in charge of the strike, and they are in no position to respond. There is an ordinance in Los Angeles which permits the city to collect a license fee of \$1000 for every person who is employed in any affair where admission is illegal. If we are beaten in this instance, no doubt the city will be enforced on the I. W. W., and then we have to begin packing their bags. We feel that the industrial conflict at other points going on, will not be wasted on our part not to invite conflict just at the present time. We will not require a permit to work for money. We will do the best they can. If you can spare only one dollar, send it. If you can spare twenty, send it. If you would like to see no local place them-

selves in a strain by sending any larger amount than the amount mentioned. Set at once, and send all contributions to E. C. Cook, 1224 Broadway, Room 2, Los Angeles, Calif. MALLEY, SIEGEL, COOKE, Committee.

WOOD ON TRIAL

By the Associated Press Boston, May 19.—William W. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, has been indicted for international reputation; Frederick E. Atteus and Dennis J. Collins were placed on trial today charged with conspiring to "plant" dynamite at Lawrence during the textile strike in that city in January, 1912.

The trial has been awaited with special interest because of the prominence of Wood, and also because it is the first time in Massachusetts that a person has been indicted for international reputation; Frederick E. Atteus and Dennis J. Collins were placed on trial today charged with conspiring to "plant" dynamite at Lawrence during the textile strike in that city in January, 1912.

The police discovered the dynamite and arrested several strike operatives who lived in the house. All subsequent charges were dropped. The members of the Lawrence School Board, who built the Wood mill of the American Woolen Company, committed an act of grand larceny by the grand jury began an investigation of the alleged conspiracy.

STINGINESS KILLS UNIONS

During my twenty-five years of practical experience in the labor movement, I have seen many things that the greatest menace to the labor movement is the stinginess of the members in the matter of fees, dues, and appeals for help from our fellow strikers. The strikers are not class conscious; that is, they do not know that they belong to the wage working class and have nothing in common with the bourgeoisie. The things will change and not before. So the strikers are not class conscious. Then the will not be grade every cent paid into an organization like the A. F. of L. treasury and the other part of the "two million" were not heard from.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 176. If you are not listed on our part last week, and you should renew at once.

LOS ANGELES APPEALS

To All Locals I. W. W.—"Fellow Workers: To some minds the Los Angeles strike seems to be "much ado about nothing." The arrest of the twenty-nine fellow workers who were arrested for their part in it is itself a trifling matter. If that was the extent of the trouble, the strikers are always to be heard of, except as a news item. But, for the sake of the strikers, let us see the matter that appears on the surface.

Los Angeles locals are purely pro-fascist bodies of collecting agencies for trouble zones. To give our friends and sympathizers an opportunity to see the extent of the trouble, we held meetings, dances and entertainments, where they can mingle freely with the membership of Los Angeles who are doing their part. The "Long Hair" administration of Los Angeles has hedged about such affairs in a network of ordinances to hamper the strikers in every possible way. When the occasion demands they dig one up and enforce it. April 26th an attempt was made to force the strikers to accept our carrying no permit. These ordinances are strictly enforced with regard to the I. W. W., but not with others. If we are compelled to submit to them, we must be sure that you fellows will find yourselves short of many dollars on your appeals. Of the Los Angeles Secretary, W. Sauter, and his brother, Oscar, have been held to trial July 24th on a charge of selling beer without a license. At the preliminary hearing the strikers were granted the right to the city convicts them no doubt. "Uncle Sam" will take a hand. We are in charge of the strike, and they are in no position to respond. There is an ordinance in Los Angeles which permits the city to collect a license fee of \$1000 for every person who is employed in any affair where admission is illegal. If we are beaten in this instance, no doubt the city will be enforced on the I. W. W., and then we have to begin packing their bags. We feel that the industrial conflict at other points going on, will not be wasted on our part not to invite conflict just at the present time. We will not require a permit to work for money. We will do the best they can. If you can spare only one dollar, send it. If you can spare twenty, send it. If you would like to see no local place them-

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