

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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A. H. WILLIAMS Managing Editor

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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PEORIA AND SAN DIEGO

Our special correspondence from Peoria this week bears the title, "Another San Diego." While that may be true as far as the methods of the bosses' official lackeys are concerned, the differences between the two sections are so marked as to warrant a clearer exposition. San Diego is in an isolated and obscure section of the country; without important industries and devoid of strategic advantage as is the W. W. center. No local sympathy or support was possible in that "winter resort for parasites" and no industrial warfare occasioned the free speech fight. In a sense, it might be said the I. W. W. was lured into a trap by the California M. & M. where the advantages were all on the side of the monopoly class and their vicious retainers. In spite of this handicap, the I. W. W. put up a fight in San Diego that will not soon be forgotten by the enemies of the working class.

Peoria is hardly to be compared with San Diego. The Illinois city is at the very center of an important industrial section, easily accessible from all directions. Next to Chicago it is the largest industrial town in Illinois. Great factories manufacture agricultural implements and other commodities circulating throughout the farming districts of the Middle West. Thousands of slaves have been herded in these great factories, all open shop and ten hours—where they are being "Taylorized," that is, speeded up under the slave-driving system of the Manufacturers' Association. Peoria is the gate-way leading into a rich territory for industrial organization. The time is ripe for the thorough cultivation of that territory.

Nor will the task of cultivation prove as difficult as some may think. Already the I. W. W. surrounds the middle west from all directions. In fact, the East and West are united by the One Big Union is being spread. The middle west should not and cannot be allowed to escape. Whether or not our I. W. W. militants realize the fact, the MIDDLE WEST WILL YET PROVE ITSELF TO BE THE STRATEGIC BATTLE GROUND OF THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION MOVEMENT. Left to itself, it will stand as a great center of reaction; whipped into line with the revolutionary movement, it will make reaction impossible or ineffective elsewhere. That is because the roots of the new society we are building within the shell of capitalism are deeply implanted within the AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY. Though still backward in development, that industry is now rapidly approaching a centralized form through the development of just such machinery as is being produced in the factories of Peoria. The small individual farms is being rapidly crowded out of the soil by the great AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY, with its complement, the PROLETARIAN FARM LABORER. The agricultural industry will thus assume greater and greater importance, until it will undoubtedly become of dominant strategic importance. To ignore these facts and tendencies even now, would be suicidal for the I. W. W. Hence the necessity of waging the Peoria fight to a successful finish.

That the M. & M. realizes fully the danger to its own domination and exploitation of the Middle West, is clearly apparent in its attitude toward the I. W. W. Peoria. The strike in the big Avery implement works must not only be broken, but the "I. W. W. must be suppressed before it gains a foothold." Hence the San Diego methods of the bosses' tools. Like the M. & M. of California looking forward with "moistened lips" to the prospect of cheap labor following the general strike for the opening of the Panama Canal, so the same M. & M. in the Middle West views with ill-concealed alarm the presence of the I. W. W. menace to its labor-skimming plans. Already the M. & M. has sent out letters from its state office warning the Illinois manufacturers to "be on their guard against the I. W. W. invasion of Illinois."

What more is needed to stir the I. W. W. militants to action? As our correspondent said last week: "Pull away from the jungles and into the centers where the slaves are thick as flies around the proverbial molasses barrel." INVADE PEORIA and Illinois; wake up Chicago and the mining sections now dormant; put fighting blood into the workers of the Middle West. Already Paterson has profoundly stirred New York City; why should not a general strike for the eighth hour day in Peoria set in motion the revolutionary spirit of the second city of the United States? The bosses are thoroughly organized. Show that their organization is a rope of sand in comparison with the solidarity of the working class under the banner of the I. W. W. can be done, and it will be done! Get busy, and put Peoria on the I. W. W. map!

WILL WE "BECOME RESPECTABLE"?

A reader in Detroit asks Solidarity to comment on the following editorial which appeared in a recent issue of the "Free Press" of that city:

"CAN SUCH TEACHINGS BECOME RESPECTABLE?"

"Report has it that in discharging from custody two members of the I. W. W. brought before him for speaking in a public place without a license, Police Justice Jeffries made the following comment:

"I used to speak on the streets myself and was driven off. But my ideas are now beginning to be respectable and your ideas will also become more respectable in the future."

"Let us see what things the I. W. W. represents:

"In a general way—Syndicalism, which is a species of anar-

chy. War on trades unionism. The general strike. "More specifically—Destruction of business. Destruction of property. Destruction of all established government. Denial of any common sense, good understanding, between employers and employes. Desecration of the American flag. Dynamiting. Sabotage. Arson. Murder. "Does Police Justice Jeffries really believe that these things will become respectable in the United States of America? "We cannot believe that when he made the remark we have quoted, he understood the character of the propaganda pressed by the men before him.

"The trades unionists of the city show a more intimate knowledge of the situation which they characterize the I. W. W. as the 'I. W. W. Work Movement.' "The I. W. W. is anti-American, and anti-social."

Solidarity has frequently remarked that our masters, as they gaze with fear and trembling upon the terrible I. W. W., are the victims of a strange hallucination. What they see is not the I. W. W. at all, but a REFLECTION OF THEIR OWN CAPITALIST COUNTERTENANCE AND A VISION OF THEIR OWN VICIOUS DEEDS AND PURPOSES. The "Free Press" denies that "destruction of business" is one of the cornerstones of capitalist development? How else would we have the trusts and other great combinations of capital, except through the application of this law of "business destruction"—the ruthless elimination of the unfit and the inefficient among the employing class, and the substitution of the larger and more efficient "business" concerns? As a substitute for the capitalist trust, the I. W. W. proposes a LABOR TRUST to control all industry by and for the workers alone. Can it be that "big business" now in turn confesses its inferiority to the I. W. W. form of organization? Will the "Free Press" deny that "destruction of property" for every party except the big fellows, is another great achievement of the capitalist class? Why, otherwise, would the working class every-where be in open rebellion against a lowering standard of living, and using the I. W. W. as a means of restoring "prosperity" to their "Aginny" and "Free Press" deny that the established government of our fathers has been practically overthrown already by the capitalist class? What else does Paterson prove? Or Peoria? Or Merryville? Or San Diego? Or any other section where the workers are in revolt or have recently revolted—except the brutal and atrocious lawlessness of the capitalist class? All that the I. W. W. has done in any of these places is try to uphold the "law and the constitution" in their expressed applications. Can the "Free Press" prove that there is any common interest or possible good understanding between employes and employers in the light of the fact that the capitalist lengthening hours of toil, speed systems, blacklists, Manufacturers' Associations, and other evidences of capitalist power over the working class? At least the I. W. W. tells the truth when it proclaims that "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common." The "Free Press" defecated the "desecration of the American flag" by cowardly and murderous vigilantes in San Diego, Lawrence, Paterson and elsewhere, who while bearing the flag on their persons, ruthlessly trampled upon the most elementary rights supposed to be guaranteed under the flag of the nation. Let us not forget the Detroit strike being argued by the I. W. W. along these lines or any others: Will the "Free Press" mention any specific act of "dynamiting" perpetrated by the I. W. W., or anything akin to the celebrated "dynamic plant" by respectable Lawrence citizens against the I. W. W. strikers? Will the "Free Press" mention any specific act that perhaps the capitalists do not practice sabotage (because sabotage is a respectable working class term), we would like to see the "Free Press" enumerate the specific acts of deprecation committed by profit-hungry masters against the rest of the nation, such as poisoning the water supply, the dynamiting of unsanitary workshops and dwellings, and the ravages of "occupational" diseases. What is the sabotage of the I. W. W., that is designed to reduce profits, win better conditions for the slaves and save the workers' vitality, in comparison with the awful social ravages of the profit-takers? Finally, will the "Free Press" hunt up and publish a tabulated list of deeds of arson and murder. The old saying, "Murder will out," apparently does not affect the master class, as they go on murdering tens of thousands of workers every year in their factories, on their railroads and in street fights with their own manufacturers. In opposition to that, the I. W. W. sets up a form of social organization and a program that would put an end to arson and murder.

We are told by the "Free Press" that the I. W. W. "represents anarchy, which is a species of anarchy." But neither "anarchy" nor its "species" is defined by the Detroit editor, we are at a loss to know what he is driving at. We are also told that we represent "war on trades unionism." Since when, we would like to inquire, did these capitalist mouthpieces conceive such a burlesque idea of "war on trades unionism"? But must be something suspicious about a "trades unionism" that is so valiantly defended by the "Free Press." Perhaps the I. W. W. ought to make war on that kind of trades unionism? Generally speaking, "trades unionism" is out of date and a hindrance to the development of the working class. Let us be replaced by a higher form that will organize the workers according to up-to-date conditions. That is what the I. W. W. is trying to do. We plead guilty to being an advocate of the "general strike," which the I. W. W. proposes to use to get rid of the nuisance of capitalism in general.

Police Judge Jeffries was more far-seeing than the editor of the "Free Press," when he told the I. W. W. agitators in Detroit that "their ideas would also become respectable in the future." The capitalist class is a very small minority of the people, and their actions are fast alienating the rest of society and arraying the masses against them. It is our duty to stand in the field to crystallize that social sentiment and "outlaw" the present ruling class. The fear of our probable success in that undertaking, no doubt occasions the "stop their" cry of the Detroit "Free Press" and others of its kind. Yes, the I. W. W. will become respectable.

Want More Information

Vancouver, B. C., May 22. To all I. W. W. Locals and Members: In view of the fact that a great many strikers are in prison at present and that some strikers are appealing for funds through their various committees, we desire to request that these committees send all particulars regarding these strikes—the conditions which compelled these workers to strike, the various kinds of work, etc.

We men this advisable in view of the fact that the speaker who has appeared for funds on the platform may never have been in a mill town, in the life, and perhaps not the audience to whom he is appealing, and therefore does not know anything about the conditions existing in these mill towns, no longer able to sympathize and find the audience unresponsive.

One may read Solidarity or the Worker until he is blue in the face, but he can seldom find any information about the strike. About the only way one can find out what has been a strike, that such a speaker held such a meeting, how many were present, or who was the speaker, and the judge said or did.

Therefore, the facts, we demand that all publications under the control of the General Organization give the proper information in regard to the different strikes, and that the various committees appealing for funds send us the names of outside workers. And we further request all locals when appealing for funds directly or through general headquarters to get the seal of the local, that those who receive this appeal may know that they are genuine and that without fear of being duped.

Signed: Wm. Horne, J. Campbell, Frank Brown, Committee of Local 322, I. W. W.

WHAT SUCCESS SUCCEEDS IN DOING

Did you notice that the I. W. W. had scored four victories recently, viz, the Denver free speech fight, the Philadelphia strike, and the barbers' strike in Brooklyn and New York? This may seem to be an insignificant attempt of the capitalist press to misrepresent I. W. W. aims and objectives. No doubt, success like success in arousing the ire of capitalism against the revolutionary union movement.

Keep your eye on Schenectady, N. Y. In this city is located the main works of the General Electric Co. The plant employs 12,000 men and women, organized according to craft in the A. F. of L. They also have a Socialist mayor, Linn, who did good work at Little Falls. The A. F. of L. threatens an industrial strike if the company is out for war. With such conditions prevailing, Schenectady looks like the next center of the class storm.

Did you ever hear so much anti-stand-pat talk as at present? The number of working men who strike more intense and prolonged labor struggles in the future is growing. The increasing "hard times" are being along the discontent and revolution. The capitalist class, in trying to down the reformers by curtailments, are doomed to be hoisted every-where by their own petard.

The I. W. W.'s eighth convention is a good thing for the prophets who predicted its death before it started. The I. W. W. is a greater social factor today than ever was before. The reason may be found in the radical revolution that has occurred within the I. W. W. itself during the past eight years. At the outset the I. W. W. was a new sort of water-skiing bottles. That is, it tried to create an industrial union movement out of the progressive and unskilled elements of craft unionism. It failed. These elements were unstable and nearly always got themselves blown down when in their reactionary attempts at contact with the unskilled and migrant workers as the dominant element did the I. W. W. succeed. There will be found a moral for "borers from within," alias, syndicalists, the "educational," ones especially. Will they profit by it?

Hey, there; did you read this New York article which if we refer to another I. W. W. convention, that of the Lunenburg workers, held at Alexandria, La. Twenty-seven delegates and petty officers, have threatened to go on strike against their organization because of a recent order of the (omptroller of the Treasury ordering them to produce a bond for the amount of their monthly salary for forfeiting part of their pay. Failure to produce citizenship papers, non-compliance with the law, and a grant by an act of Congress to each worker a certain amount since 1908 may be reclaimed.

If this order is carried out it will mean that a great number of men born abroad and unable to show naturalization papers must refund to the Government \$20 for each year. Many of these men are in the employ of the I. W. W. convention, that of the Lunenburg workers, held at Alexandria, La. Twenty-seven delegates and petty officers, have threatened to go on strike against their organization because of a recent order of the (omptroller of the Treasury ordering them to produce a bond for the amount of their monthly salary for forfeiting part of their pay. Failure to produce citizenship papers, non-compliance with the law, and a grant by an act of Congress to each worker a certain amount since 1908 may be reclaimed.

Electrical Workers Muddle

(Special to Solidarity) Grand Rapids, Mich., May 31. The linemen who compose the construction and repair force of the Commonwealth Power Co., which operates the power plants and transmission lines in Michigan, went on strike for an increase in wages May 24. The strike is in force in Grand Rapids, Jackson, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo and Muskegon, about 200 workers being out. This is the first time that the electrical power to city street railway systems, interurbans, street trolleys and house lighting, is being furnished by the state force for all kinds of industries in many places in Michigan.

The linemen have intimated that the operators in many of the power plants are working for them, not to date this has not happened, unless it has been at Muskegon, where it was reported that the operators were in darkness for a time. Even though the operators do go out it is said the linemen would not go to work then, and in the event of the power being shut off from the various great dams at Croton and other places, the company would be able to furnish power from its auxiliary steam plants. Also the Commonwealth Company denies that there is a strike and that if there is one it is in no way inconvenient to the company. Officials of the company claim that the appropriation for construction has been exhausted, therefore there was no work for the construction force and so the men went on strike.

The strikers include only the outside electrical workers. You see there are many different organizations in this craft. There are outside wiremen, insulators and shop men. If there are not enough workers of each division to form separate locals, then all members of each division are supposed to be organized in one local. Then there are the electrical engineers, who, I presume, are in a "group" by themselves, but are not really electrical workers. Then to add to this "separateness" is the fact that the electrical workers are organized in many different ways, which is known as the McNulty faction and the other as the Reed. The McNulty faction is not generally recognized by the overlords of the A. F. of L.; the Reed faction is called the "official" faction, it is not generally recognized by the overlords of the A. F. of L. The Reed faction is called the "official" faction, it is not generally recognized by the overlords of the A. F. of L.

The Reed faction is said to be composed mainly of outside workers, is dominant in this and the other cities mentioned and has charge of the strike. Coincidentally with the calling of the strike in Grand Rapids for the McNulty faction happened in this territory, came to this city and organized a house workers' strike. This was a gentleman and an official of the Reed faction are said to have exchanged a few "pleasantities" with the McNulty co-

United States sailors and marines are of foreign birth. "Good way of securing the full compliance of the masses' strike is to shatter it in Philadelphia, and the barbers' strike in Brooklyn and New York? This may seem to be an insignificant attempt of the capitalist press to misrepresent I. W. W. aims and objectives. No doubt, success like success in arousing the ire of capitalism against the revolutionary union movement.

In the last three months of 1912, according to a Bulletin No. 185, Interstate Commerce Commission, train accidents increased greatly. One hundred and thirty-five men were killed and 7,107 injured, compared with 100 deaths and 6,000 injured in 1911. Equipment damaged and defective equipment caused 71.6 per cent of the derailments. There were 493 more collisions and 215 more derailments. The total collisions were 1,659 and derailments 1,355. Besides the loss in life and injuries, there were financial damages aggregating \$3,408,953. In spite of this, no one has shouted "Violence," "Murder," "destruction of property," etc. But suppose all this were caused by the I. W. W.? Wow! what an uproar there would be! At the same time, however, the capitalists, who are the real perpetrators of violence and murder, the real destroyers of property, would continue with impunity. They have a economic power to do so.

Say, boys, here's an item that will make you and I. W. W. members feel wrong when he said "There's one of them born every minute." "Chicago—A Bloomington, Ill., dispatch says announcement has been made that Railroad Employees' Investment Association of the United States will disband July 1 through lack of funds. The investment association, which will become assistant to Vice President Bryan, of Burlington, N. C. This was a strike of the railroad employees' partners in the railroads of the country, and thus prove to be a strike of the poor railroads do. They'll have to come up with a scheme and get ready to provide more jobs for more Morrisseys.

The I. W. W. strike at Lawrence has put that city "on the bum," that is, it is a strike of the poor slave center. Here is a Boston dispatch which is an aftermath of the strike. "No bids were received for the Lawrence, Mass., \$50,000 a per cent will they profit by it?"

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The Automobile Industry and the I. W. W. in Detroit

BY MATILDA RABINOWITZ

Detroit, which has come into prominence as the largest center in manufacturing, automobile production in the past ten years, has at the same time become productive of the most deplorable and class conditions for the working masses, of which many cities with longer manufacturing pedigrees would be ashamed of.

A few years ago when automobile factories were opening up, Detroit very suddenly labor became scarce. The capitalists in control of the then empty industrial plant look for slaves to produce automobiles.

All through the East advertisements were scattered, and thousands of workers were daily reading of the wonderful opportunities awaiting them in Detroit. Every worker had a chance to hold the best job forever; to own his home; to have a car; to be mobile; to even become a stockholder in the factory!

The industry was new, the wages big, conditions were brilliant. Workers took the bait and came thousands to pour into Detroit every year. There was a steady flow from the industrial centers of the East and the farm districts of the Middle West. The capitalists were a veritable Mecca, and the automobile industry as a gold mine. They filled their factories with slaves to overflowing, and from a small city grew to a population of 1,000,000.

Having grown so rapidly, as rapidly as the industry and the millions it made, Detroit is now a city as the capitalists would have it known throughout the world as a city of opportunities—but a city of rooming houses, cheap lunch rooms, and still cheaper amusements.

It has a large floating population of men between the ages of 18 and 30, who cannot live on the wages being offered, and exist in overcrowded tenements, with nickel shows, saloons, and a general filth. The enormous rents exacted by the landlords shake the workers' pockets for the man with a family to find a dwelling place to correspond with his wages, and the workers are obliged to figure by the \$2 a day in Detroit.

Wages are low, the cost of living high, general conditions are those of any other congested city. The workers are not worse, but still Detroit is held up as a model city that other cities should follow, and fresh labor power keeps pouring in, only to be ground down to the

same level as the who come before. When the I. W. W. made its advent into Detroit, the workers were directly brain to see danger in it, and treated it accordingly. Speakers and agitators were arrested, the capitalist press howled about the black hand, the police department was kept busy; generally there was one great shake-up in the apparently peaceful "city of opportunity" and the "good understanding between capital and labor" was brought to light.

The exploited, Taylor-systemized automobile industry began to wake up to the horrible injustices of the wage system.

Noon-day agitation at the factories proved successful. In one of the largest factories, the workers stayed down the daily handball playing keep the slaves contented, and came out every noon waiting for the speaker.

In another the management threatened to cut down the nooning to thirty minutes, and in all of them workers are being fired for taking unionism at heart, and even for talking to the speakers.

The I. W. W. is filled with spies for the capitalist, and the workers are to dispense with the reading of applicants' names, and substituting names of thirty minutes, and in all of them workers are being fired for taking unionism at heart, and even for talking to the speakers.

The I. W. W. has cheerfully accepted this recognition by the M. & E. workers, and the workers are to dispense with the reading of applicants' names, and substituting names of thirty minutes, and in all of them workers are being fired for taking unionism at heart, and even for talking to the speakers.

The agitation at the factories is still going on, and it is hoped that before the summer the workers of Detroit will have a big organization and the power to demand a higher standard of life and more efficiency—thinks workers themselves for the final conflict which will end wage slavery.

PATRICK L. QUINAN

The working class movement creates its own spokesman. It takes occasions to make men, but the men must be equal to the occasion.

Most people look upon the popular man as he is and rarely stop to reflect on the conditions that molded him. Let us do so in the case of Quinan.

Patrick L. Quinan was born in the town of Kilmallock, province of Munster, Ireland. That was about 1841 to 1842 years ago. When he was four years old, his parents followed in the train of Irish immigration which usually starts with one or two settling in America and writing back home for others to come along. They sold their farm and other property common to the Irish-middle class here and returned to the ocean.

After being here two years, he was sent back with some relatives, to enter a Catholic Seminary to study for the priesthood. His studies were almost completed and Pat was soon to be ordained, when he was ordered to the calling for the larger and broader activities of a nomad workman.

He wandered into England and Wales, working as a farm hand, miner and in the various departments of the steel industry, including the iron works, rolling mills and blast-furnaces. His class consciousness as to the rights of the workers of the U. S. Union, an organization that was the nearest approach to the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding workers of the world in this country then. He became a member of the Independent Labor Party.

His folks having remained in the United States during the years he spent in England and Ireland, Quinan came back to his own country. Here he worked as longshoreman working on the docks and in coming a member of the Longshoremen's Protective Union. He also did some railroad work. He took part in two of the dock strikes and in one strike of the machinists in New York.

Quinan joined the S. L. P., in which organization he was quite active. He was in the S. L. P. in 1907 and joined the Socialist Party, of which he is still a member.

He was quite active in the work of the recent workers' strike in New York prior to going to Patterson in the silk workers' strike.

He was also on the staff of reporters of the New York Call where he did work for four months. He was also on the staff of the Chicago and Gaic language before the Board of Education of New York City.

Quinan has numerous friends among socialists, industrial unionists and radicals of all types. They unite in vigorous denunciations of his conviction, which was secured by a picked jury and perjured evidence.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Revised List of Publications in Stock. Note the Reduced Prices on Literature Printed at New Castle

"WHY STRIKES ARE LOST;" H. W. E. Trautmann 24 page Pamphlet; 6c a copy; to Local Unions 2 1-2c.	"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS" B. H. Williams 32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 3 1-2c.	"PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER" Gustave Herve. 32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 3 1-2c.
"THE FARM LABORER & THE CITY WORKER" Edward McDonald 16 page Pamphlet; 5c a copy; to Local Unions 2 1-2c	"INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND THE I. W. W." By Vincent St. John 16 page Booklet, 2c a copy; to Local Unions 1c	

FOUR PAGE LEAFLETS

"IS THE I. W. W. ANTI-POLITICAL?" By Justus Ebert	"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS, Men and Women" By E. S. Nelson
"POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE I. W. W." By Vincent St. John	"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS" By Oscar Ameringer
"GETTING RECOGNITION" By A. M. Storton	"WAR AND THE WORKERS" By Walker C. Smith
"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM" By Edward Hammond	"THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY; What it Will Mean And How To Get It" By August Walquist

Above Leaflets Sent Prepaid Upon Receipt of Price. 15c per 100; \$1.25 per 1,000

"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS," By E. S. Nelson. 112 HAMILTON AVENUE, CLEVELAND, O.

THE SENTENCE OF EDITOR SCOTT

Evening are transpiring in Patterson, N. J., which even the more liberally disposed authorities of capitalism cannot countenance. Having attempted to stamp out the right of the police and the courts to interfere with the strikers, the authorities are now at work endeavoring to stamp out the right of free press.

been overdrawn and overhauled, but in few communities in this country have the judicial authorities ever been so profligate as to penalize it, even under a statute as vague and dubious as that which is now being used in New Jersey for the purpose of punishing what Mayor Gaynor loves to call "sedition," "ragging" or "inciting to riot."

The Curran report in their capacity labor who slipped past the gun men and unbeknown to the company. They are doing splendid work. There is a general unrest on both sides now and the mill workers have requested Floyd Hyde to speak tonight at Next Monday night at 8 o'clock. The time is beginning to realize that the best move they make will be like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

Chicago, Ill., May 28. Solidarity: Chicago is looming up quite bright for the I. W. W. as far as those on the outside look at the situation. We have a score of locals of different industries, a district council, and no doubt a number of others.

"The higher courts of New Jersey should do something to show their disapproval of the perversion of justice now being practiced in Patterson. If they do not check the infringement on the rights of free press and free speech now going on there Congress will properly step in and inquire whether citizens and residents of New Jersey are enjoying the full protection and guarantees of the federal Constitution."

The winning of this strike will mean much to organized labor. But if the strike is lost, which is unlikely, it will amount to this: Organized labor will get a setback which will take a few years to recover and a crushing blow to the rank and file workers who will sink down to the same level as the unorganized class of workers everywhere who have no will of their own, no principle, no courage, no confidence in themselves and no belief in organized labor.

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"The higher courts of New Jersey should do something to show their disapproval of the perversion of justice now being practiced in Patterson. If they do not check the infringement on the rights of free press and free speech now going on there Congress will properly step in and inquire whether citizens and residents of New Jersey are enjoying the full protection and guarantees of the federal Constitution."

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The Paterson Mass Play

"The Pageant of the Paterson Strike" is now a part of the history of the great struggle between Capital and Labor that has raged in this city for the past four months in the silk industry of this country. A mass play born of mass actors it was written and staged for the purpose of raising money for the strike, a play with a purpose, that marks the beginning of a new epoch in play writing in America.

It had no plot, no heroes and heroines; yet it was as real, as significant, as any play ever acted, because it was a transcript from the page of our own life.

It was successful in the suggestion of the immense power and possibilities of solidarity that it conveyed to the audience of 15,000 persons assembled to see and hear it. Whatever may be its shortcomings, it was a masterpiece of dramatic technique, as at present conceived—and there were many who present possessed of genuine significance as the democratic beginning of the stage as a medium for the expression and solution of the social problem by those most directly concerned—the workers themselves.

The pageant was in six episodes, properly presented these, six different pieces of scenery were used, but their cost, owing to the immense size of the stage, was prohibitive, and only one scene was shown throughout—that of a giant mill. Of course, this lack of scenery was the only illusion from being perfect, for the mill scene was also the burial scene, for instance, of the workers who died in the strike.

But despite it all, the imagination of the audience was fired, and the vast amphitheater was surrounded with thunderous applause, or it was subdued with the intensity of the funeral scene, as the occasion required. In fact, it may be said, and this is worth noting, that the audience was frequently as much a part of the pageant as the strikers themselves.

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colors, and nationalities, poured out of the mills, filling the streets and rushing down the entire length of the city. The workers were shouting, "Strike! Strike!" while, at the same time, the mills ceased their activity. The workers were shouting, "Strike! Strike!" while, at the same time, the mills ceased their activity.

The impression was one of the onrush of a stupendous force, that, epoch in play writing in America. It had no plot, no heroes and heroines; yet it was as real, as significant, as any play ever acted, because it was a transcript from the page of our own life.

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APPEAL TO THE FLOATERS

Chicago, Ill., May 28. Solidarity: Chicago is looking up quite bright for the I. W. W. as far as those on the outside look at the situation. We have a score of locals of different industries, a district council, and no doubt a number of others.

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LUMBER STRIKE LOOKS GOOD

(Special to Solidarity) May 29. The status of the lumber workers' strike and the prospects as to its final outcome are bright and promising. In the first place public sentiment is strongly in our favor. Ranchers in this neighborhood have donated a ton and a half of vegetables and financial aid is freely given us at street meetings. At one time sixty men ate at the strikers' mess here. As usual

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Workers on Industrial Unionism are asked by Local 284, Omaha, Nebraska, to send a copy of "Solidarity" to P. M. Secy., 1120 Jackson St.

"Brethren Union" (Trautmann's "One Big Union") in Bohemia, may be obtained from "Volvo Listy," 217 E. 60th St., New York City. Price 10 cents.

I. W. W. Membership Book No. 54773 has been lost or stolen. Anyone finding same please return it to Daniel Kern, 865 25th St., Detroit, Mich.

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Jack Farley.

Jack Farley.

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I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU 112 Hamilton Avenue CLEVELAND, OHIO

Suggestions to Strikers

By Frank Pease

The following lines are not written in any spirit of authority on the subject of strikes and are only intended as suggestions. The writer has found a deplorable lack of ORGANIZATION in some strikes, and has witnessed the utmost confusion prevail where even a little understanding and practice of organization would have been of great assistance.

The theory on which the following suggestions are made is that of the military. The military machine is the most highly organized social mechanism men have devised. Its parts work together like the parts of a machine. Were this not so an army could not function following the shock and disruption of battle. That it can and does reform immediately thereafter is due to the structure of its organization; this being mechanical; that is, CERTAIN DUTIES ALWAYS DEVOLVE UPON SPECIFIC IC PARTS. It will be found that a strike ordered somewhat upon the following lines will tend to be more effective than one in which a great many minor details are left to the strike committee proper.

- I. Strike Committee to consist of members in good standing.
- II. Committee on General Demands to consist of members in good standing.
- III. Committee on Picketing to consist of members in good standing.
- IV. Committee on Publicity to consist of 3 workers.
- V. Committee on Halls and Meetings to consist of 5 members in good standing.
- VI. Committee on Arrests to consist of 5 members in good standing.
- VII. Committee on Homes to consist of 5 members in good standing.
- VIII. Committee on Finance to consist of 5 members in good standing.
- IX. Committee on Printing to consist of 3 members in good standing.
- X. Committee on Admissions to consist of 10 members in good standing.
- XI. Committee on Speakers to consist of 5 workers.
- XII. Committee of City Officials to consist of 5 workers.
- XIII. Committee on Retained Wages to consist of 3 members in good standing.
- XIV. Committee on Commissary to consist of 10 members in good standing.
- XV. Committee on Specific Demands to consist of 5 workers.

Duties of these committees shall be: I. THE STRIKE COMMITTEE shall consist only of such members as have proven through their ACTIONS that they are loyal and true members of their class and their union. They shall be men of the best intelligence. They shall have no other occupations which may interfere with their intentions to serve on this committee faithfully, irrespective of the hours involved. No person should be chosen for a member of this committee who is not a member of the cause necessitating the strike as well as in agreement with its aims. All sub-committees shall be organized in accordance with this committee; shall render immediate accounts to it and take orders from it. In the event of a strike each department should be represented on this committee by at least one member. It is the duty of each member in this committee to see that the character of the work to properly represent his fellow workers in his department. This committee should be familiar with the work of the industrial union and who will work in conjunction with the Committee on Specific Demands on a strike for the following reasons: II. THE COMMITTEE ON GENERAL DEMANDS should be familiar with the aims of an industrial union and who will work in conjunction with the Committee on Specific Demands on a strike for the following reasons: III. COMMITTEE ON PICKETING shall form squads with "captains" in each squad whose duty shall be to see that volunteers for picketing shall be "on the job". Committee members shall personally attend picketing; post or made known to picketers such places and the time as they are to be picketed; and the numbers required, and shall instruct squad captains as to the duties to be used. Squad captains shall make immediate reports to the Committee on Arrests of all picketers arrested.

IV. COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY shall work in conjunction with Committee on Halls and Meetings, Printing, Speakers and City Officials. Their duty shall be to secure the widest publicity for the strike as is necessitated; to officially represent the strikers to the press.

V. COMMITTEE ON HALLS AND MEETINGS shall arrange for meeting halls for all meetings; posting signs of time and place of such meetings; working in conjunction with the Committee on Halls and Meetings to determine who shall be admitted to such meetings (in case they are for members only); they shall also work in conjunction with the Committee on Speakers to determine who shall be admitted to the platform during meetings; they shall attend to the securing of permits for all meetings, parades, etc. They shall attend to the appointment of a sergeant-at-arms and arrange for it.

VI. COMMITTEE ON ARRESTS shall secure names and addresses of all strikers or sympathizers arrested and turn such information over to the Committee on Homes. They shall visit those under arrest and attend to their wants so far as possible; attend to the securing of bail if necessitated, and in all cases where counter-charges can be made against an assaulting party they shall secure information to that end, presenting it to the Strike Committee for their action.

VII. COMMITTEE ON HOMES shall work in conjunction with the Committee on Arrests; visit all homes of members under arrest or absent and make the families comfortable. They shall work in conjunction with the Committee on Publicity where a landlord threatens eviction of a striker or his family. They shall also visit members who may be ill, and endeavor to keep in general touch with home conditions of all strikers; report to the Committee on Commissary all cases requiring its attention.

VIII. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE shall pass upon all bills independently to the amount of five dollars or under. They shall be men selected for their known integrity, honesty and intelligence; such bills may meet their approval to be paid by the Financial Secretary or such person as may be in charge of regular or strike finances. All minor bills should be submitted to them and thus save work for the Financial Secretary. They shall attend to all collections at meetings.

IX. COMMITTEE ON PRINTING shall attend to all printing arising from the strike, such as circulars, special letters, posters, etc. They shall work in conjunction with the Committee on Halls and Meetings, Speakers, City Officials, and Publicity.

X. COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS shall work in conjunction with the Halls Committee. In such cases where only members are allowed at meetings they shall attend and inspect the card of all admitted.

XI. COMMITTEE ON SPEAKERS shall arrange for speakers of ability. They shall work in conjunction with the Halls and Admissions Committee, and see that no persons be allowed upon the platform except they shall have business connected with the meeting.

XII. COMMITTEE ON CITY OFFICIALS shall work in conjunction with the Strike Committee for the purpose of presenting grievances, special communications to city or other officials, and such business as may be connected with the heads of any municipal or state departments.

XIII. COMMITTEE ON RETAINED WAGES will not be required in all strikes but there are some in which such a committee can be of great service to their fellow workers in bringing legal pressure to bear upon employers who refuse to bear up as they should. The general commissary shall have charge of all foods, clothing, fuels or other supplies as needed by the strikers; they shall attend to the purchasing of such supplies as may be demanded by the strikers. They shall have charge of all kitchens and food stations, seeing that none but the proper use is made of commissaries. They shall work in conjunction with the Committee on Homes, and see that the requirements of strikers under arrest or at home, as such warrants are issued, are met. They shall issue all mail-tickets or daily rations.

XIV. COMMITTEE ON SPECIFIC DEMANDS shall work with the Committee on Admissions to see that the rank and file of various shops. As conditions in different shops greatly vary, the committee should be organized on the basis of the nature of the work or product this committee shall consist of persons thoroughly familiar with the conditions in the shop they represent. As shop delegates this committee should be familiar with the state-wide demands covering their shops than others. Such work should be done at the beginning of the strike and not left to the confusion which sometimes results from a late start in setting up the shop.

With the great increase of work done in each office of a union in time of strike a systematic administration of the strike is absolutely necessary to the best conduct of a strike. Without organization, work is left to the scattered and uncoordinated efforts of well-intentioned but unorganized workers, little work gets done and the general public is likely to see the best results. Furthermore, such a division of responsibility is a necessary condition for the perfecting of administrative ability among the rank and file. Out of such committee-work the HABIT OF DOING THINGS FOR THEMSELVES is inculcated in the rank and file, a matter the necessity for which, no one can be found to disagree.

These committees should sit at a specific time and place which are made known to all the rank and file. Such actions of these committees will be of interest to the general body and will make them more interested in them by posting in conspicuous places. In this way the membership is kept informed of the progress of the general strike, where, on the other hand, if only a limited number, say the Strike Committee, are in touch with the general situation, such a "cornering" of information is the perpetuation of the HABIT OF DOING THINGS FOR THEMSELVES in the rank and file.

A notable instance of this "cornering" of information was the recent Garment Workers' Strike in New York City. Here the rank and file were kept in touch by surprise on opening their morning papers, that an "agreement" by Protocol had been reached by their officials. It so happened that the "agreement" was a "back-swing" from accomplishing the aims of the strike or satisfying the strikers. But such is the nature of the "agreement" with the policy of allowing none but officials to know what was going on. There is nothing arbitrary in the foregoing suggestions. They can be modified to fit the conditions of most as above suggested will prove beneficial to the strikers. The fact that all collective enterprises derive their responsibilities and functions. Organized labor is the foundation of the order of the times. Let us avail ourselves of every practical method which get the Goods.

Fast Nearing The Spot Where The Boss Gets Off



L. W. W. PREAMBLE

THE SAWYER CASE

Boston, Mass., June 7.

Solidarity: Your issue of June 7 contains a special article in reference to the expulsion of Roland D. Sawyer. Whatever opinions one may have relative to the radicalism of the personnel of the state committee of the socialist party of Massachusetts, the facts are these:

Roland D. Sawyer accepted a nomination from the Democratic and Republican caucuses in the town of Ware, Mass. He was backed up by the local there. Therefore, according to the state constitution of the party, the state committee was in duty bound to revoke the charter of Local Ware, which it did. The general consensus of opinion throughout the state is, that, notwithstanding Sawyer's marked sympathy for the I. W. W., there should be no flirting with capitalist parties.

Please convey through your paper that the Massachusetts socialist party is being taken pretty big parts in the various strikes now going on around here.

Fraternally,
HENRY BERCOVICH.

Assorted Leaflets

We have added to our list of literature a "grab package" of such articles of these general body which we publish. These are placed in an attractively printed envelope 5-1/2x7-1/2. By this means you can get so often a free copy of the "grab package" and a wider range of reading than is contained in most pamphlets.

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HISTORIC HEADQUARTERS FOR L. W. W. STRIKERS

Paterson, N. J., June 1.—The Old Doremus mansion and grounds at 143 River Street, Paterson, are now the headquarters of the L. W. W. This old mansion is noted in local history as the headquarters of George Washington, when he was President and in this section of the country. Washington and his associates often visited Hamilton. Paterson is also famous for its association with Alexander Hamilton, who was one of a corporation to utilize the water-power of the Passaic Falls, which is the basis of the city's industrial greatness. His statue adorns the public place at the city hall.

The Doremus mansion is an old colonial residence, built of big brown stone blocks, with low white eaves, spacious rooms, a hall running through the centre, and plenty of light and air. It has been given a thorough renovation and is regarded with pride by its many visitors.

The rooms once occupied by the greatest American patriot of political freedom are now the meeting place of the strike committee, the forerunners of industrial freedom. On the large grounds adjoining the mansion, the daily general meetings of the strikers are held. Here, from a small wooden platform, the assemblage is addressed by Haywood, Flynn, Trecca, Lessig, Koettgen, Lotta, and others.

The mansion and grounds were leased by the I. W. W. from the present owners. They are known as "The Workers' City Hall." The strike was secured because the Elison St. meeting ground was dangerous to life; too many persons clamoring on and over-weighing the surrounding porches. The I. W. W. is supported in this campaign to the extent of conducting affairs regardless of the workers' life or limb.

The opposition exerted against the Paterson strikers is manifested in many brutal and insidious ways. Egidio Colanachi, 212 Edmond St., a striker, was compelled to send his wife to the General Hospital for treatment. She was admitted to the public ward. When the superintendent of Colanachi's wife, a striker, he told him he would have to pay \$1 a day for her treatment or else remove her. When he informed the superintendent that he could not afford such a sum, he was told to "Go to Haywood and get the money."

The Italian workers of Paterson supported this hospital to the extent of \$3,000 a year, in individual organizations giving as high as \$500 at a time for the collection. They were made. All these, of course, will now stop.

We win! Wood was acquitted.

Subscribe for Solidarity

PICNIC IN CLEVELAND

All members and sympathizers of the L. W. W. in Cleveland and vicinity will please note that Butchers and Packing House Workers Industrial Union, No. 145, will hold their first grand picnic in Bohemian Turners Garden, 4314 Clark Ave., S. W., Sunday, June 29, beginning at 2 P. M. Good union bands, furnished by V. Charvat. A parade will proceed from the Local's hall on the corner of 52nd and Clark Ave. All members should be there at 1 o'clock, and sympathizers are invited to take part. There will be singing, dancing, speaking, tableaux, etc. Admission to Gardens 25 cents a person.

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