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NEW YORK POLICE BOOT COPS EMPLOYED IN UNIONS

Cops Deliberately Charge Crowd That Is Trying To Leave Meeting Peaceably. O'Carroll And Others Badly Beaten Up

PROGRAM TO SUPPRESS UNEMPLOYED AGITATION

(Special to Solidarity)
New York, April 5.—The police here are intent on the forcible suppression of the I. W. W., regardless of any legality in the matter. Ever since the Tannenbaum episode they have arrested and clubbed the unemployed and I. W. W. without even a pretext for so doing. The climax of their inhumanity was reached last night, when they started unwarranted and evidently premeditated riots, as the following report from *The Tribune* of this morning will convince the careful reader.

Two riots, during which mounted police charged the crowds, while their comrades on foot made nine arrests and badly beat up one of the leaders, marked an I. W. W. gathering of unemployed in Union Square yesterday afternoon.

A mass meeting announced for 3 o'clock was called off when it was discovered that the Central Federated Union had obtained a prior permit. A crowd had assembled, however, and when "Wild Joe" O'Carroll undertook to lead them away, at about 4 o'clock, the most serious trouble occurred.

Joseph Cannon, of the Western Federation of Miners, was addressing the crowd on the striking copper workers in Michigan when O'Carroll, Becky, Adelson and Carlo Trebec started through the park and down Fourth avenue, followed by several hundred.

Red cards announcing the postponement of the meeting to next Saturday had been distributed by Alexander Berkman, "Kid" Griffio, a one-time pugilist, and others. These cards O'Carroll ordered his followers to stick in their hats.

Detectives Gildes and Geagan and a score of policemen trailed after the men. As the crowd neared 14th street it grew rapidly in size, and Lieutenant Gildes ordered the police to close in on the demonstrators. Then the police charged and the crowd fled pell-mell. The mounted men rode their horses into the gathering. The footmen waded in with drawn clubs and used them.

O'Carroll was arrested by Detectives Dawson and McCannan. He turned O'Carroll over to two policemen, who started up Fourth avenue with him. At 15th street the crowd surged in on the policemen, some crying "Kill the tools of the capitalists!" or "Kill the cops!"

The mounted police went to their rescue and in the battle which ensued O'Carroll received a terrible beating. Blood poured from his head, saturating his clothing. In this encounter five more men were arrested. All were more or less beaten up, one, Arthur Carron, receiving a blow that raised a large welt under his right eye.

Grifenhagen to the Rescue
The police turned into 16th street with their prisoners, and at Irving Place encountered Sheriff Grifenhagen with eight deputies. O'Carroll and Carron, who were in need of medical attention, were rushed to the East 22d street station in Grifenhagen's automobile, the others following. At the station house Carroll was attended by Dr. Meyers, of Bellevue Hospital, who took five stitches in his head. Carron refused medical attention.

O'Carroll was charged with leading a parade without a permit. He was released from prison last Tuesday, having tried two weeks ago to break up a Socialist meeting in Cooper Union. As he was being booked he turned to the reporters and said: "Treat me fair, boys. I was only trying to leave the meeting peaceably."

The charge against Carron was interfering with an officer in the performance of his duty. He said he was an engineer and had no home. Adolf Wolff, who was arrested and charged with threatening two detectives, has been prominent in the Industrial Workers of the World movement from the start. He is a native of Belgium, lives at No. 1937 Broadway and says he is a sculptor. He is an anarchist and the author of a book of poems entitled "Songs, Signs and Curses."

Philip Novik, a merchant of No. 16 East 105th street, was arrested at 18th street and Fourth avenue on a charge of interfering with a policeman. Joseph La Riccia, a shoemaker of No. 58 Kenmare street, and Vincenzo Minello, of No. 190 Christie street, were charged with disorderly conduct.

First Outbreak Sensational
The first of the outbreaks, which occurred at 3 o'clock, was wilder and more spectacular than the second, although only two arrests were made. Albert Turner and John J. Gans, Industrial Workers of the World workers, appeared, carrying two huge red banners, one bearing the words, "Tannenbaum Must Be Freed," and the other, "Unemployed Union, Local No. 1."

At about 3 o'clock Alexander Berkman arrived and began distributing cards bearing a black flag with the word "Hunger" on it. The cards were red or yellow, and read thus:

Extra! Because of our solidarity with the labor unions who have arranged a demonstration at Union Square for April 4, the mass meeting of the unemployed, advertised for the same day, was postponed till Saturday, April 11, 2 p. m., at Union Square.

Executive Committee, Conference of the Unemployed.
Seventeenth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue, at that time held about 5,000 persons, including those who came to attend the Central Federated Union meeting. Turner and Gans shouldered their banners and pushed through the crowd. The banners were conspicuous, and about 1,000 men followed them. At

(Continued on Page Four, Cols. 1 and 2.)

TOBACCO WORKERS WIN IN CHICAGO

Fight Under I. W. W. Banner For Nineteen Weeks And Gain All Demands

(Special to Solidarity)
Chicago, April 6.—After 19 weeks of splendid solidarity on the part of the members of Local 104 Tobacco Workers, Chicago, the fight has been won. Yesterday, the bosses, finding that it took cigar makers to make cigars, and that thugs and gunmen were useless, called for the committee and met all of the demands. This strike was called and demands were made 19 weeks ago. During the time of the strike the cigar makers received no support from the I. W. W. organization and another independent organization, but rather were hindered by them. In spite of this the strike was a clear victory and Spanish loafers of Toronto and Montreal, without any brass band or limelight effects raised sufficient funds during the time of the strike to pay each member who was on strike a benefit of one week's pay. Also provided funds to defend those who had been arrested.

The winning of this strike will have its effect on the other cigar and tobacco workers in this city and no doubt Local 104 will control the situation here.

For the past year the International (A. F. of L.) has lost strike after strike and this victory, conducted along revolutionary lines and with I. W. W. tactics, will serve to wake up the members of the other organization in the city to the beauties of organizing in the I. W. W.

This is the first strike they have had and it was a clear victory and will result in more will follow. Look out for the Chicago Cigar Makers' Local 104. I. W. W. K. KELLY.

California Strike

(Special to Solidarity)
Sacramento, Calif., April 1.—On March 23rd a strike was declared on the S. P. railroad tunnel at Coffax, Calif. (Matt. Manson contractor, under the Utah Construction Co.). The strike was called by Local Union 22 of the Utah Construction Workers, the principal demands being that the contractors work the lives of the men conforming to eight hours work underground. Other demands are as follows:

Machine men, \$3.50; chuck tenders, \$3.50; timber men, \$3.50; muckers, \$2.75; mule skinner, \$2.75; blacksmiths, \$4.00; blacksmiths' helpers, \$2.00.

No more than 12 men to sleep in one bunk house. Iron bedssteads, springs and mattresses in all bunk houses. Shower bath, with hot and cold water, free to all.

No poll tax to be collected by company. Eight hours to constitute a day's work. These demands were all refused. The strike was therefore declared, with the result that about 90 per cent of the men walked out. We have men on the picket line in Colfax, Sacramento and San Francisco to prevent the "sharks" from slipping in.

Fellow workers, to win this strike we must keep the men near the job and not allow them to scatter. To do this we must have money; to get this we must have funds to send to D. Scott Tapp, 114 Eye St., Sacramento, Calif.

New York Protest

A Big Tannenbaum Protest Meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall, 7th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. City, on Sunday, April 12, under the auspices of the International Workers' Defense Committee. Steffens, Pinchot, Ryland, Haywood and others will speak. The recent police outrages will also be condemned. Come one; come all.

Remember The Sample Copy Fund.

STREET CARMEN GET DOSE OF ARBITRATION

Lawyers And Politicians Make Matters Worse Than Ever For Indianapolis Workers

(Special to Solidarity)
Indianapolis, Ind., April 6.—The street car men are having their eyes opened to the methods of the craft leaders' "density of interests" through the strike through the workers' support, had the bosses on their knees ready to surrender, but all news of the politicians and lawyers to rob them of victory.

Arbitration talk was the method, and as yet talk all that has been accomplished. The men were induced by their officers to accept the Public Service Commission (company-owned committee) as arbitrators.

Employees, has been notified twice with the leading roles, the company insists on the findings and the commission, while the men want a labor commission to be chosen to act on any grievances.

The car men are tied with a three-year lock-out, replacing the strike because the company can drive them, and are rapidly thinning the ranks. The company has a force of 150 men, and is still recruiting.

One of these thugs was arrested for striking a blind boy and threatening to shoot him. He was fined \$150 for shooting at some boys who put a shrapnel on the track. The company furnished bond and lawyers, and have since put him in an institution. He will add that he was drunk. His name is Chandler. If one of the union men looks like he wanted beer, "John J. Thorge, first vice president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees, has been notified twice with the leading roles, the company insists on the findings and the commission, while the men want a labor commission to be chosen to act on any grievances."

He found many of these mills where weavers were running three, four, five or one mill running figure looms on mixed silk and cotton goods and some on the silk goods of the simple plain variety. All the product of all the mills were being sold in New York in a compact market district around 24th street and Fourth avenue.

He came to the conclusion that what could be done in the East and in Pennsylvania ought to be able to do in Paterson.

As the mills of Pawtucket and New Bedford are pleased to employ workers, he went to the Textile Workers of the World, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and entered into a compact with them that in consideration they put on every loom a union shop and joining the Master Weavers' Association, they would endeavor to furnish him with weavers who would run four looms in the same class of work as they were running in the East.

With that and in view Henry Doherty planned to build his new mill with every facility and convenience for the worker, automatic stop motions were put on every loom a great expense. When the new mill was ready to start up, he considered three plants that were consolidated in three locations into the new and modern mill. Everything went along smoothly as long as the A. F. of L. could supply the weavers, but before two-thirds of his plant was running the supply was exhausted and other weavers were needed and taken away who were not allied with any organization but who were taken later by the I. W. W. This produced friction among the workers and was the cause of the strike.

The cause of the strike was the beginning of the recent strike, which was begun some four weeks before the present big strike.

The question at issue was, the four looms to a weaver. In this mill as in all others we have grades of work in some of which the weavers are running only two or three four looms, according to skill required. The question arose with respect to the weavers who were members that if the three and four loom system was not abolished they would all have to run four looms soon on all grades of goods. In the opinion of this complaint let me say that although the two loom system has been in existence about thirty years, there are about 300 weavers in Paterson who are running only one loom, because with the quality of goods they are making they can not attend to more.

Silk, when it comes up to the looms is valued from \$25 to \$47.50 a pound, and it would be very poor policy for any manufacturer to put on a weaver more work than he can do well, as the loss sustained by putting on an expensive material and the loss of production would make it a loss instead of a gain.

In spite of the reasoning with them, the I. W. W. weavers on two looms clashed continually with the A. F. of L. weavers on four looms, who were satisfied and were making much more money than the two loom weavers. Some time in Jan-

A. F. of L. AND THE FOUR-LOOM SYSTEM

Proof That The Craft Organization Is Responsible For Attempt To Fasten That On Silk Workers

Once more John Golden and his United Textile Workers of the A. F. of L. stand convicted as being an organization for the benefit of the mill owners. It has been proven many times before that wherever the textile workers have been strong enough to affiliate with the John Golden outfit, wages are lowest and working conditions are of the poorest kind. The I. W. W. has always charged the A. F. of L. with being responsible for the introduction of the three and four loom system in Paterson, and in fact in the silk industry.

Now we are in possession of a letter to the New Jersey Bureau of Labor and Statistics written by Samuel McCollom of Paterson, N. J., President Broad Silk Manufacturers' Ass'n, in which it is stated point blank that a Paterson boss made an agreement with the United Textile Workers whereby he would let them organize the silk workers in his mills and in return the A. F. of L. would let him introduce the four loom system. This boss' name is the notorious Henry Doherty. Here is the letter:

Mr. George C. Low, Chief Bureauary, 1918, the fight broke out again, and the weavers went out on strike except the four-loom weavers. For some four days after they went out brought all the pressure to bear against the running of the four-loom. It would be pleased to submit nothing more could be done and the strike was about to be lost, the idea was conceived that if the weavers in the city should be called out in sympathy with the strikers against the system. This call was obeyed by some few mills, but among this number were many Italian and Hebrew workers. At once they set about to increase their numbers and began to intimidate and to threaten and abuse those at work, until great numbers were added to them. Then the idea of having the city helpers join them was proposed, and the strikers were called out in sympathy with the strikers. The idea was, joined them and when out about seven days presented demands for eight hours and a minimum wage of \$12 a week. Then the ribbon weavers were induced to go out, and after about five days after they went out a hard demand for eight hours and an increase of five per cent. Some of the strikers were induced to leave their work and demands were made for an increase.

As to the manner in which the strike has been conducted: On the part of the employers we have positively refused to meet or treat with the I. W. W., but we do say that we will treat with any organization as employees in our shops, and if there is any grievance we will try to adjust them within a reasonable time.

The I. W. W. has pursued a course of mass picketing, they surround the mills, also the homes of the workers, in great numbers, sometimes numbering thousands, they subject the workers to abuse and threaten them with violence if they persist in their work. Scores of cases of persecution have been reported, some of them have been severely injured, some have been partially destroyed with bombs, and some have been severely injured.

In the midst of this state of terrorism the mills of Henry Doherty on four looms had more weavers working on four looms than were working in all of the other mills of the city combined, and orders from strike headquarters that the mill be picketed, a mob of about three thousand men and women massed at the mill and personally assaulted the workers to such an extent that the mill was closed for the safety of the lives of his workers in the big strike.

What is true of Henry Doherty's mill is true of many mills; the I. W. W. has satisfied workers and remain out and because of fear of some of the more serious industries in this State, it is hard to predict.

Many of our English speaking workers are leaving us for other fields, whether they will return is doubtful.

As to the employers, many of them are planning removal and some will be successful in their removal. There is certain—New Jersey workers must permit their own workers to work plain, simple fabrics or four looms can be made elsewhere, where the conditions will be such that they can compete with conditions that exist.

As we lose this class of work in Paterson it will mean about eight thousand looms, and about three or four thousand workers. The wage loss and employers' losses, that is something I now want to figure out. I leave it to you to figure from your department statistics.

In spite of the reasoning with them, the I. W. W. weavers on two looms clashed continually with the A. F. of L. weavers on four looms, who were satisfied and were making much more money than the two loom weavers. Some time in Jan-

Samuel McCollom, President, Broad Silk Manufacturers' Association.

Everything would have been all right if there had not been any I. (Continued on Page Four)

IMPORTANT

Read the \$1,000 Fund column this week on page 4. This act once.

GRAND RAPIDS WORKERS, PLEASE NOTE

B. H. Williams, editor of Solidarity will lecture at Carnegie Laughray's Dancing Academy, Cherry, at 230 S. Main, Grand Rapids, April 12. Subject: "Industrial Unionism."

A splendid program of music will be rendered by the famous Florence Duo, 334 1/2 E. Michigan. Meeting under auspices of the Grand Rapids Workers' Local No. 202. I. W. W. Admission free.

Why The Mixed Local? Why A Lower Per Capita?

The purpose of this article is to advance what I sincerely believe to be for the best interests of the I. W. U., and in so doing I ask, Why the Mixed Local? And besides this, why the mixed local and propaganda league are identical. Both are for the purpose of recruiting members and propagating the ideas that we stand for. But there is this exception: The mixed local pays per capita to the general organization and has a voice in the matters of that organization, while the propaganda league pays no per capita and is purely what its name implies, a propaganda organization.

Past experiences show that the mixed local has been nothing more or less than a breeding place for all the dissension and dissatisfaction within our ranks. And how can it be otherwise? with so many different ideas, each and every one with an idea which he insists is correct, and the individual who is bestowed with the best gift of gab wins out in the long run. The result is that Local Skiddo wants to do away with the G. E. B.; another local wants to reduce the per capita; another insists on printing their own stamps, and so on down the line.

On the other hand, the propaganda league says nothing, but says wood. Their motto seems to be, "Get results," and they are getting results. Take Butte, Mont., for instance, with a propaganda league of nearly a thousand members all working hand in hand with but one idea, "Get results." In Wallace, Idaho, the propaganda league is but two weeks old and already shows a membership of 40. Every one of these members is a booster, and in the near future something will be heard from this neck of the woods.

Now a few words in regard to the per capita tax. The agitation for a reduced per capita tax comes mainly from the mixed locals. I say mainly because I don't want to lay the blame on the mixed locals. Now, let us see. According to the December report of Vincent St. John, the total received for per capita was \$630, of which \$150 was from national industrial unions. The I. F. of L. maintains a per capita of one and one-eighth cents per member, which for its 2,000,000 members would mean a monthly income of \$22,500 on per capita alone. Take the Western Federation of Miners, for instance; 25 cents a month goes to maintain the general office of that organization, less the per capita paid to the A. F. of L. And besides this, during the present strike at Calumet an assessment of \$2 per month has been levied, and here in Wallace the miners have paid a local assessment of one day's wages, \$3.50, for the past eight months, making a total of \$6.50 per month, including dues.

In Lawrence, the I. W. U., through donations from the working class, conducted a strike for ten weeks with \$78,000. In Colorado the U. M. W. A. has carried on a strike all winter, costing that organization to date in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

Take these figures into consideration, add to those of you who desire lower per capita, and in your mixed local charter and apply for a propaganda league charter; then you won't have to pay any per capita.

Now, don't mistake my argument. I am not against reducing the per capita. Here is my proposition: When the monthly report shows 50,000 paid-up members, 10 cents per capita; 100,000 members, 8 cents per capita; 150,000 members, 7 cents per capita; 200,000 members, 6 cents per capita; 250,000 members, 5 cents per capita; 300,000 members, 4 cents per capita; 400,000 members, 3 cents per capita; 500,000 members, 2 cents per capita; 1,000,000 members, 1 cent per capita; 2,000,000 or over members, 1 cent per capita and 1 cent N. I. U. But at the present time I can see no reason for reducing the per capita.

Whereas, There are always a number of silk workers who can not find steady employment because those who are working do not have anything for the others to do; and

Whereas, The mill-owners have failed to grant the shorter work-day when requested to do so by the workers thereby making it impossible for the workers to gain it without a fight, therefore

Resolved, That we, the Silk Workers of Paterson, N. J., in mass meeting assembled this 12th day of April, 1914, do on record as favoring that we take the nine-hour day by leaving the mills at 6 p. m. and be it further

Resolved, That we leave it to the Central Committee of the I. W. U. to set the date when the walk-out shall be made, and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to walk out at 5 o'clock whenever the Central Committee issues such a call and if on the following morning the mill-owners lock us out to stay until the nine-hour day is granted; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be given to the public press for publication.

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A. F. OF L. AND THE FOUR-LOOM SYSTEM THE RAILROADS AND THEIR MEN

(Continued From Page One) W. W. They spoiled the game. No wonder the press praises the A. F. of L. and hurls all kinds of invectives at the I. W. U. When the milk is poured into the I. W. U. there is a different story to tell. The workers themselves settle their affairs with the boss.

They use direct action and get the goods. Another strike was under the banner of the I. W. U. It lasted just two weeks and was a complete success. It was in the United Ribbon Co. of Paterson. A new form for the name of Jacob Haeffelinger, thought he could put himself in right with the workers by trying to spread up the makers and reduce their wages. But he backed against the wrong proposition when he tackled the I. W. U. The workers called a meeting for 1 o'clock p. m. on the 12th and discussed their grievances. Then they sent in their committee and presented them and were DISCHARGED. Also that one of the weavers would have to be discharged because he was known to have reported everything to the boss that had transpired at the meetings of the workers. There were 100 demands, including a minimum wage of \$16.50 per week.

Mr. Boss agreed to everything but balked very much at having his name in the paper.

He tried to get scabs but mass picketing was started. Then the police came to his aid and the strikers that they had orders not to do any more. The strikers told them that they would picket and the only thing the police could do was to take the strikers to jail. This called the bluff of the I. W. U. and the boss. The result was that the boss had to give in to all the demands, including the discharge of the foreman. In order to celebrate their victory the committee decided that the boss pay for a keg of beer. He kicked a little at that but finally paid for it so the workers could properly celebrate. The agitation for the nine-hour day is being pushed with vigor. A mass meeting was held last Thursday, March 26, and the resolution was passed to the door. The following resolution which explains itself was passed unanimously:

Whereas, The nine-hour day is a necessary one for the workers of the work is a terrible strain on the eyes and the nervous system and the lungs are getting larger day by day; and

Whereas, There are always a number of silk workers who can not find steady employment because those who are working do not have anything for the others to do; and

Whereas, The mill-owners have failed to grant the shorter work-day when requested to do so by the workers thereby making it impossible for the workers to gain it without a fight, therefore

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As common carriers and as employers of a very intelligent body of workmen, the railroads are doubly interested in a public interest. So sensational an event as the discharge of thousands of employes at the beginning of the open season by large corporations does not pass without heated discussion. The men, regarding this as an attack upon their unions, threaten reprisal. In Washington the matter is discussed as intended to affect the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of freight rates.

The gravity of the charge can not be over-stated. Playing politics with workers' bread and butter to bring pressure upon Washington would be a serious deed. It may be that a mere discussion of the matter in railroad offices that is not justified. Nearly all the lines are behindhand with preparations for the growth of business which the future may bring. There could be no more favorable time for reconstruction work than now, with labor abundant and the country's markets recovering from their slumber of 1913. Such reconstruction is far more important than a few dropped passenger trains which may easily be restored.

At the critical moment, Mr. Brandes, for the Interstate Commerce Commission, renews the attack on railroads that waste their stockholder's money.

He charges that it is still common to pay parate corporations such rentals for plant, to give them such free passes as the railroads can make, generous terminal or demurrage arrangements as amount to costly rebates.

It can be shown that the railroads really need higher rates to maintain efficiency and expand with the needs of the country, there will be less objection to the grant than there has been for years past. But they should come into court with clean hands. There should be no room for suspicion that they are held back by any selfish interest.

For such activities the present time is not opportune. — N. Y. World.

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WORKERS OF THE WORLD ONE BIG UNION BE A STANDARD BEARER CHEER FOR YOUR PRINCIPLES WITH A REAL I. W. U. BANNER

The opportunity is now offered you to own a REAL I. W. U. Flag. Five of these are placed upon a form a star making a pleasing and effective decoration for halls.

Decorate Your Home With The I. W. U. Colors You will be proud to own one. They are new, unique and timely. These are the finest in use and made of the finest quality cloth. The emblem is embossed in several beautiful and durable colors. There is an opening for insert name and two for address.

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N. Y. Police And Unemployed

(Continued From Page 1) Broadway Sergeant James J. Gegan held up the procession and said to Turner: "Where are you going?" "We are going to parade down Broadway," Turner replied. "Nothing doing," said Gegan. "You haven't got a permit."

"I don't care. We're going to do it, anyhow," answered Turner. Detective Gegan seized the Tannenbaum sign, which came down with a crash on Turner's head. Patrolman John Flynn grabbed the other sign and Gans at the same time. A half dozen mounted and other policemen plunged into the crowd, and there were loud yells as the policemen's clubs came down and the horses' heels reared up.

At least two men were trampled by the horses, but they escaped before their names or the extent of their injuries could be learned. In the confusion Turner broke away, but Gans was arrested.

Garibaldi La Polla, a teacher in DeWitt Clinton High School, was arrested during this demonstration. He gave his age as 26 and his address as No. 29 West 129th street. Both La Polla and Gans were charged with parading without a permit.

After the arrests of these men, the mounted police rode through 17th street and succeeded in clearing the street. Alexander Berkman then asked permission to address the gathering and announce the postponement of the meeting, but this was refused until Lincoln Steffens explained the circumstances. Berkman then announced the postponement of the meeting and incidentally paid his compliments to the capitalists. He was wildly cheered.

"We planned our meeting two weeks ago," said Berkman, "but now we find that the American Federation of Labor, represented by the Central Federal Union, is here ahead of us. We will postpone our meeting, because we want the people of New York and of the country to see our solidarity with labor, whether organized or unorganized."

The Central Federal Union meeting was without other incident, although a young girl climbed to the stage and tried to harangue the crowd about the arrest of O'Carroll. She was suppressed.

The ninth arrest occurred at the close of the meeting, when Samuel Rapoport, of No. 159 Stanton street, was taken into custody for using threatening language to a policeman.

Three hundred policemen in uniform were on hand and 120 in plain clothes mingled with the crowd. They were in charge of Inspector Cornelius F. Coahlane, Police Commissioner McKay was present at the first riot, and Sheriff Griffenhagen during the latter part of the afternoon.

Oklahoma Oil Workers

(Special to Solidarity) Tulsa, Okla., April 12 The Industrial Workers of the World, through the conscientious and untiring efforts of its local organizers, has succeeded in securing the cooperation of its new members, has made rapid strides in this district.

There are today enlisted within our organization 300 members in good standing in the Oklahoma district. The outlook is excellent for an enforcement of our policies, and before many months have passed we sincerely believe that the eight hour day will be an established fact, and that it is necessary to clinch this issue is for the oil workers to harmoniously affiliate with the ONE BIG UNION—the I. W. U.

If you desire further information on this subject write to the General Delivery, Tulsa, Okla. Our hall is 117 North Main street. It is open from 8 in the morning until 10 at night, and all workers are welcome.

PRESS COMMITTEE LOCAL 586

All fellow workers of Louisville, Ky.; New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., are requested to communicate with the local office at Fulton, Jeffersonville, Ind., in order to get together to organize a local in either of these cities.

Watch For Your Number

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name in the paper or on the back of this SOLIDARITY. For instance 221. That means four full expiring last week, and you should get 222 this at once.

THIS IS NUMBER

San Francisco Locals 600 Los Angeles Locals 500 Seattle Locals 350 Spokane Locals 200 Portland, Ore. Locals 100 Butte Workingmen Union 100 Salt Lake City Locals 100 Kansas City, Local 61 150 Paterson, N. J. Local 152 100 Philadelphia, Local 8, Br. 100 I. N. I. U. M. T. H. 100 Sacramento, Cal., Local 71 150

Agitation In Cleveland

Fellow Workers: Fred Isler, Karl Bailey and John Osgrove have started the ball a rolling for the holding street meetings every night the weather permits. Several new speakers have been broken up. These boys report good literature sales and a growing demand for Solidarity.

An intended meeting for unemployed was prevented by a sharp drop in temperature Sunday afternoon. However, Songmaster Osgrove started a meeting and a fair-sized crowd was attracted by the (Caruso-like?) notes reverberating across the city.

Isler acted as chairman and pumped \$5.25 worth of "Spinel" on Solidarity and "Grab Package" of I. W. U. mail to Spangler, Glover and Bailey spoke.

A mass meeting will be held on the Public Square every Sunday afternoon and will address the crowd. The meeting for next Sunday will be held on the outskirts of capitalism's hired hellions, on both counts. All Cleveland rebels and all workers are urged to spread the news of these meetings and be on the job to help out.

All members of Cleveland Propaganda League are urged to be present at the next meeting which will be held in Memorial Hall, 521 W. Superior Ave., Tuesday, April 21.

WANTED 10 Speakers

trained to outdoor service, for propaganda work in New York UNEMPLOYED UNION, 313 Grand Street, New York, N. Y. Albert J. Wilkes, Chairman Executive Com.

Ford And Suhr Protest Meeting In Philadelphia

(Special to Solidarity) Philadelphia, April 1. Last Sunday afternoon a rousing protest meeting well attended was held at Grandiose Theatre, in behalf of Ford and Suhr, who were recently sentenced to life imprisonment in California. The speakers were: Fred E. Estor, Mr. McKeely, himself recently spared from the penitentiary because of Labor's victory over Edmond Rossom, an associate editor of "Il Proletario." All three speakers covered the subject thoroughly and made stirring addresses.

A good-sized collection was taken up for the appeal now being sought for Ford and Suhr, also resolutions were adopted demanding that the governor of California take action in