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VOLUME FIVE WHOLE No. 225

CLEVELAND, OHIO SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

# NEVADA WAR FOR THE UNFORTUNATE

# WAR! WHAT FOR?

# News Of The Textile Locals

## What "A War of Conquest" Means For Big Capitalists, And For Propertyless Slaves Who Will Do The Fighting

(From "The Day Book," Chicago)

The real purpose of the rich Americans who have been turning every trick possible to bring about a war with Mexico is made clear by the editorials in the newspapers of W. B. Hearst, the brazen mouth-piece of special privilege.

Hearst says: "The United States and the men enlisting and the ships on their way are going to war with a country, for the conquest of a country, and for the annexation and permanent pacification of that country."

"This war is real, it will be final, the men that have lost their lives and that will lose their lives will not be killed merely to put one Mexican brigand above another, but to give them their lives gladly, knowing that they are ending a rule of terror, and the terror, and at the same time adding to the greatness and territory of their country and to the permanent welfare and happiness of the land that is to be conquered."

I don't know how many men will give up their lives, gladly, although I don't believe a well man gives up his life gladly. Many will enlist gladly; they will go to war gladly. But only a few, if any, of them will expect to give up his life.

And those who go won't go for such purposes as Hearst dictates. The spirit of adventure in young blood—something of the spirit that men call patriotism in both young and old—can't desire to seize an opportunity to visit strange lands, to see the people—some here worship—the influence of ages of training of common minds to go to the front, the king calls—all these and other instincts, impulses and motives will fill the ranks with eager recruits.

Very few of them will know—perhaps they wouldn't care if they did know—that back of all this war of conquest is the money-madness, the cunning greed, the desperate striving of big gamblers who have invested millions in Mexico—men who have bought Mexican land for nothing and expect to reap an enormous harvest by having this government and its police "barbarous" Mexico, so that mineral wealth can be dug from the mines and agricultural wealth reaped from the soil.

Take Hearst, for illustration. He owns vast tracts of land in Mexico that were bought for a song. There couldn't be much profit in this settlement so long as the Mexicans were at war among themselves. There can and will be a great profit if this country annexes Mexico and keeps a big army in that country for many years to keep the peace, while Hearst and his pals continue to land.

Every American boy killed during an invasion of Mexico may mean several dollars in Hearst's pocket. He may mean like profit for Harrison Gray Otis of the Los Angeles Times.

Every American life sacrificed in pacifying and conquering Mexico may mean thousands of dollars in the pockets of the shrewd speculators and Rockefeller.

When Hearst says these American boys will give up their lives gladly to add to the "greatness and terror" of their country and to the "welfare and happiness of the land that is to be conquered," do YOU think Hearst is sincere, will YOU be the acres he himself owns?

Do YOU think he is thinking of the welfare and happiness of either the American or the Mexican people, or of the happiness of his own people over more millions jingling in his own pockets?

Are we going to make the Mexican people happy by killing them? And how will we make American soldiers happy by sending them into that country to be killed off by thousands by disease and Mexican bullets?

And suppose we do annex all of the millions of acres of land in Mexico, how many acres will YOU get? How many acres will YOU get in the country?

W. B. Hearst and Otis and Taff and Rockefeller and Guggenheim and all of the others who have got in on the ground, own all them that they owned before they brought on this war?

And suppose we do pacify the Mexican people, will we see that the land taken from them by the favored Mexicans and Americans is given back to them?

Hearst says: "It is an unpleasant duty, but it is a duty, and you that in a generation every Mexican will look back upon with gratitude as to

a great service rendered."

What great service are we going to render the common people of Mexico? Will we make them happier than we are making the coal miners of Colorado, and the copper miners of Michigan? Will we make their lot any happier than we can't get hundreds of thousands of landless men who want to work and can't get work?

Will we make their lot any better than we have made the lot of the millions who have driven into the jails, penitentiaries, insane asylums and other institutions for defectives in our own America?

If we are to be the great pacifiers of this continent, why not pacify Colorado, Michigan, Virginia and every other state in the union where the poor are dispossessed of the land and then held in industrial bondage?

Our forefathers, or somebody's forefathers, fought to free this country from British rule. How free are we now?

We say the union army saved this glorious union—but for whom? Whose is it now? How much of it belongs to YOU?

There is no more to be fought, and there must be fighting; and somebody will have to do the fighting.

Henry Clay says: "I don't know how many men will give up their lives, gladly, although I don't believe a well man gives up his life gladly. Many will enlist gladly; they will go to war gladly. But only a few, if any, of them will expect to give up his life."

After we have pacified and policed Mexico, they'll take what they haven't already taken from YOU. You have any more of it than you have of this country. And the Mexican people won't have any of it at least no more than they have now.

## SPEECH FIGHT IN DENVER

(Special to Solidarity)

Denver, Feb. 27. A free speech fight opened up here tonight at 8 o'clock. We had 25 men arrested tonight for talking in the streets. Six of our men waited at the corner of 13th and Broadway, and the cops came up and took the speaker away, then another speaker got up. The cops were followed at every other corner. We then took the bulls by surprise, the first speaker talking for 15 minutes, the others for 1 minute. The crowd there with us, and the cops were arrested. It broke down and the cops had to use the ambulance.

Speech and rebels come here, and we shall get free speech once and for all on Denver's streets. Denver, Colo. We have moved from our old hall to 1421 Twentieth St.

(Signed by secretary and free speech committees of six members of Local 26, I. W. W.)

## NEWS FROM RENO, NEVADA

The flying squadron has started to work in earnest; we are circulating a charter application in this town and in the last few days have recruited members. In a few weeks Reno will again be topped by the flying squad, and we be unto any A. F. of I. fakir who tries to repeat the trick that was pulled off by the state of Nev.

All good rebels interested in this work, call on or communicate with S. J. Dooles, 60 Foster St., Reno, Nevada.

Keep your eye on the flying squadron. They are doing a fine job of it where they hope to start a local.

H. E. MCGUCKIN.

Hall for the following is at headquarters of the Butte Propaganda League, 115 Hamilton St.: John Murray, Paul Schneider, Kelly Block, Mike Donnell, Chas. Soderling, H. C. Baird, Walter Loew, J. A. Johnson, Lon Hamann, Tilden Collier, M. A. Jule, John Felle, Chas. M. Gotsch, Isidore Soto, C. B. Schneider, Harry McGuckin.

Floyd Parks has been elected secretary of Local 439, Brawley, Cal. All communications should be addressed to him.

A. G. Allen will please communicate with Box 78, Alexandria, La. Also write Covington Hall.



## Those Unfortunate Children of Unfortunate Parents

(Special to Solidarity)

Greenville, S. C., April 24.

Surprised and angered that the un-American rule of I. W. W. is getting a foothold in the "solid" and stolid South, among the textile workers, the mill owners through their kept newspapers, are hastening to affirm their solicitude and good intentions towards the men, women and children whom they have enslaved in their cotton mills.

At first there was a tendency to treat the advent of the I. W. W. into the cotton mill territory with indifference and contempt. Now all indifference is gone, and the mill owners are beginning to make preparations for their contempt, nor any other attitude towards them they may use, will dampen the ardor of the I. W. W. agitators, or stop organization. And so they are beginning to make preparations for the coming results of propaganda.

The first to speak is L. W. Parker, president of a merger committee, some twenty cotton mills in the South, and patron saint of the "welfare" work among the mill workers.

In an interview published in the Daily Piedmont of Greenville, S. C., he says:

All the mill operators are earnestly in favor of securing for the children of operatives every possible and reasonable opportunity for education. To advance the child labor age without making provision requiring the attendance of children upon their parents would be of no benefit either to the child or the community. There are a few states in the union in which there is no provision for compulsory education.

As a theory, therefore, the mill operators of this state would favor compulsory education as a necessary and proper accompaniment to the advancement of the child labor age, and when the child labor age is advanced, and when compulsory attendance upon schools is required, the child labor age should be advanced to the point upon whom disabled parents may be dependent for support.

If the state can afford to make provision for these unfortunate children, the compulsory education should follow with the advancement of the child labor age, and as an incentive to this advancement the child should follow a reasonable provision for the support of unfortunate children."

Mr. Parker states that personally he favored the advancement of the child labor age from 12 to 14 years,

if the state was prepared and willing to take the other two steps necessary in that connection. He added:

"It would be, however, a gross injustice to deprive a child of the opportunity of securing the support necessary for his own maintenance and the maintenance of unfortunate parents. The question is one, therefore, to be largely determined, as stated, by the desires and needs of the operatives themselves, and so far as I am concerned I shall continue to pursue the course of ascertaining intelligently the desires and necessities of my own employees and acting in accordance with these."

It is a great error, therefore, to state that the mill operators oppose the advancement of the child labor age from any benefit to themselves, or oppose the education of the mill children. On the contrary, earnest efforts are made to encourage the attendance of mill children upon the schools, and the records will show that the percentage of this attendance is about as great in the mill towns as in the other communities in the state."

How shrewdly Mr. Parker and his colleagues get around the problem of low wages and child labor!

"Take your children out of the mills, you cotton mill workers, if you wish, but we will pay you a child's wages, if you must get two dollars a day—an eleven or twelve hour day. Now, take your children out of the mills! You say you necessities of their well your family on a child's wage? Well, then you must send your children to the mills, wherever the mother blames for it."

This is the line of argument that the mill owners are giving the mill workers, when they "pursue the course of ascertaining intelligently the desires and necessities of their employees."

Of course there is always the necessity of the mill workers to send their young children into the mills. How can it be otherwise? Here is a loomfixer, who has worked in the mills fifteen years. He takes care of 116 looms, for which he gets two dollars a day—an eleven or twelve hour day. His wife works in the mill too, when ever the can, or must, get away from six children, the oldest only eleven years old. Whenever the mother works, the older child must leave school and take care of the younger ones.

This father, whom the writer knows personally, desires nothing else in the world but to see his children receive an education, but the necessity of even a bare existence will compel him

to send his children to the mill. Let it not be forgotten that this man is a loomfixer, who are the highest paid workers in the mill.

Here is another example: This woman is a widow with three children. When her husband died she sold her little mountain farm and moved to the mill town. The oldest child, a girl, went to work when she was twelve. She is now seventeen, but she can neither read nor write. What little she had learned in the country school has been forgotten. A younger boy, twelve years old, has been at work for ninety cents a day; the daughter gets the same; the boy gets seventy-five. The mother told me it nearly broke her heart to send her children to work, but she "just couldn't get along."

You see she said to me, "I had some chance. I learned to read and write. My children did not even get that."

One could go on citing such cases endlessly. It is so here in South Carolina; it is so everywhere throughout the South. And yet, J. A. McCulloch, chairman of the South Carolina Child Labor Committee, residing in Greenville, S. C., considers this section the best in the South, as regards conditions of labor.

These children grow old—about 10,000 children at work in the mills—about 20 per cent of the total number of mill workers. Ten thousand children sacrificed to the making of millions every year! Ten thousand children, waving their young lives, and playing and laughing into cotton clouds. Ten thousand children denied a chance to go to school! Ten thousands growing men and women crippled physically and mentally! And this only for one state. There there are Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, that together with South Carolina operate some 700 mills, with over 200,000 workers in them, 40,000 of them little children.

These children grow old—at least some of them—but their wages remain that of children. Their maximum is less than that of a day laborer. Their production limit is reached before manhood or womanhood is reached. Then after a few years in the mill they begin to decline in health as well as productivity. Then it is time to get the new crop of young children, and the exhausted, wrecked lives are thrown upon their parents for support or become paupers.

But the mill owners are constantly

## News Of The Textile Locals

### Evidences of Renewed Activity All Along The Line Of The National Industrial Union

Boston, Mass., April 21.

LAWRENCE, Mass., No. 20. Considerable activity is reported from this district in the way of organizing work, strikes and agitation.

About ninety-five unorganized dye house workers with knowledge of I. W. W. activities were able to close out of the largest plants in the city and at one time during the fight it appeared as if the Pacific mill, that is the name of the plant that was affected, would have to close its entire set of mills. It was a big surprise for the mill owners and as a result they are not looking for trouble at this time.

The local secretary reports that a monster parade will be held May 1st with thousands in line in celebration of the Labor Day of the working class.

TROOPING TO CONTEST THE BOSTON NEWS that a big strike is liable to break out at any time owing to the presence of the fight twenty-five active weavers and the other textile workers of that city. Even the conservative party unions are preparing for action.

BOSTON, MASS., No. 190. A bitterly contested strike was recently brought to a close by the above local with a complete victory for the strikers. The strikers were placed under arrest and given jail sentences or made excruciatingly long hours. Many of the cases were appealed to the higher court, among others being the case of Lawrence, Mass. One of the strikers was sentenced to six months by the judge in the lower court. At this writing the local secretary reports that the little above-mentioned but also the reactionary party unions are preparing for action. It is to be won. The strike mentioned above was in the St. Louis Raincoat

ROCHESTER, N. Y., No. 191. The local at Rochester has had many difficulties during the past few months. The last two months, owing to the tactics of certain business agents of the I. W. W. who were making an appeal to religion and the flag, but some same members were playing for so many suckers, least it back to the I. W. W. in a hurry to get the money out of the local. One of these fellows managed to lead some of the members away from the I. W. W. by making an appeal to religion and the flag, but some same members were playing for so many suckers, least it back to the I. W. W. in a hurry to get the money out of the local. One of these fellows managed to lead some of the members away from the I. W. W. by making an appeal to religion and the flag, but some same members were playing for so many suckers, least it back to the I. W. W. in a hurry to get the money out of the local.

FALL RIVER, MASS., No. 204. A free speech fight was conducted in this city during the summer months if the police continue their present attitude towards the I. W. W. members cannot even hire a hall in the city for an I. W. W. meeting. The patience of the active members is being tested to the limit. Plans are under way to have as many as possible of the members of Fall River during the summer, and make free speech possible and put the city on its feet.

Under this head it might be interesting to the members to know that the following letter was received from W. W. the Rt. Rev. James E. Casper, Bishop of the Diocese of Fall River in the textile industry. His statement is not higher than eight cents a week, and he is not high. His statement is as follows:

"The one who will have the most to be benefited and will mouthed in our midst, because honest labor has got to force dishonest capital to give what belongs to it."

In reference to wages paid he has the following to say:

"The average of the unskilled labor of this city is not higher than \$3.00 a week. Is that a sufficient wage for the good of any family? Is that a sufficient return for the work a man does that enables him to provide food and shelter and clothing of a proper

(Continued on Page Four)

# SOLIDARITY

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD  
SUPERVISOR OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

B. H. WILLIAMS

Managing Editor

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### INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters—Room 307—104 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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## Military Weapons Versus Economic Organization

LAST week, Solidarity commented on the "isolation of Colorado," referring to the want of national solidarity on the part of the organized miners, under the district contract system. Events of the past week have only emphasized the force of our contention that the responsibility for the Colorado situation falls upon the shoulders of the United Mine Workers of America and the rest of the working class. Not only have the horrors of the Ludlow massacre of innocent babies and women as well as striking miners, been depicted in the daily papers all over the country; but also the "isolation of Colorado" become more pronounced. So much so, that a number of labor officials in that state have issued the following statement (Denver Express, April 23), which emphasizes the point:

### "THE UNION CALL TO ARMS"

"Organize the men in your community in companies of volunteers to protect the people of Colorado against the murder and cremation of men, women and children by armed assassins in the employ of coal corporations, serving under the guise of state militiamen.

"Gather together for defensive purposes all arms and ammunition legally available. Send name of leader of your company and actual number of men enlisted at once by wire, phone or mail, to W. T. Hickey, secretary of State Federation of Labor.

"Hold all companies subject to order.

"People having arms to spare for these defensive measures are requested to furnish same to local companies, and where no company exists, send them to the State Federation of Labor.

"The state is furnishing us no protection and we must protect ourselves, or wives and children from these murderous assassins. We seek no quarrel with the state and we expect to break no law. We intend to exercise our lawful rights as citizens, to defend our homes and our constitutional rights.

"John R. Lawson, John McLennan, E. L. Doyle, John Ramsey, W. T. Hickey, E. R. Hoage, T. W. Taylor, Clarence Moorchoose, Ernest Mills.

This "call to arms" is the only available move in the circumstances. Men, women and children are in immediate danger of massacre at the hands of hired murderers of Sunday School John D.'s mining company. They cannot wait for the working class outside of Colorado to come to their rescue with a general move or strike against the enormous trust controlled by John D. They cannot wait until the next state election, or the long chance of changing governmental tools of the coal masters. They cannot wait for the "recall" of General Chase and his despicable subordinates who ordered the massacre and burning alive of women and children at Ludlow. What can they wait for all the militiamen to mutiny and refuse to move against them, as 300 soldiers did last week. IT IS VERY MUCH TO THEIR CREDIT THAT THE MINERS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS ON THE GROUND REFUSE TO WAIT FOR ANY OF THESE THINGS. It is more than regrettable that this determination to fight the gunmen with their own weapons, will tend to put a stop to further massacres. Their direct action meets the situation at once, in the only manner circumstances will permit it to be met.

Nevertheless, the resort to military weapons will not solve the problem involved in this Colorado struggle with John D. That problem is not military, but ECONOMIC. It involves conditions of labor in the mines. It demands for its solution a knowledge of the lineup of interests and forces on both sides, and the application of that knowledge by the working class. John D. is fortified through his control of many industries in many different states. The Colorado miners stand alone. They are ISOLATED through the want of solidarity of these fellow workers in those industries. John D.'s power all along the line rests upon that very fact that the working class is divided in the industries. There is no co-operation between transportation workers and miners; between oil workers and miners; between lumber workers and miners; between machine builders and miners; between metal miners and coal miners; between coal miners of other districts and those of Colorado. The Colorado struggle is isolated—localized. That does not bother John D. seriously, as he is thus in position to propose a local fight involving them, as John D. to consider INTERESTS, are not involved. The loss of a few million dollars in immediate profits, may be regained later after having "tamed" a few thousand coal miners. Anyway, the "taming" process, in its moral effect upon the rest of the working class, is considered worth the price. From John D.'s standpoint, who says he "will give up his investments in Colorado rather than yield to the miners' demands." BUT HOW ABOUT A GENERAL MOVE AGAINST THE STANDARD OIL AND ALLIED CORPORATIONS? There is too much involved there for John D. to consider so lightly. YET HE MUST, to such a move on the part of the working class. Even if only partially successful, such a move would have a tremendous moral effect upon the workers everywhere, as it would also have tremendous DETERMINING effects upon that and other corporations meditating similar operations on their slaves. What should be noted most of all, such a move would mean ATTACKING AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM WITH AN ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION AND ITS WEAPONS. The power of guns is as nothing compared with the power to paralyze industry and stop the flow of profits.

The United Mine Workers of America have "resolved" on a general strike in case the United States announces its purpose to subjugate Mexico in the interest of John D. Why not declare a

## SOLIDARITY

general strike against the subjugation of Colorado in the interest of the same master? The one is nearer home, as far as the coal miners are concerned. Why not extend the call for a general strike to other industries and other railroads? For instance, who are and have been hauling gunmen and coal into Colorado? The state of Colorado may surrender to the armed strikers, BUT THE STANDARD OIL, WHICH IS BIGGER THAN ANY STATE, WILL ONLY SURRENDER TO A UNITED WORKING CLASS! Let us unite!

## Where Is This Country Going To Land?

X-PRESIDENT Wm. H. Taft, addressing an anti-suffrage meeting in New York recently, said: "This country is in a chaotic condition and it could be a bold man, indeed who would attempt to prophesy where it will land." Herefore the destiny of this country has always been "manifest"; but now it seems this same destiny is clouded in obscurity. No man, however, needs a prophetic spirit to read the trend of the times. The very fact that the country is in a chaotic condition indicates the break-up of the capitalism that has reigned here since the civil war. This—giant, corporate capitalism—is losing its grip on the situation; though it has not let go by a long shot. The atrocious condition of the country is due to the rule of the most reactionary spirit. There its billions back the gunmen and the thugs, encouraging the development of both at a greater rate than the moral teachings of priest, minister and rabbi can prevent. That is why it is essential that we have a government, with a complete disregard of everything but its own power.

Giant, corporate capitalism, not content with civil war, has also fomented international war. It has created unemployment and caused a reputation of specious elections, thus bringing political pressure to bear against peace policies. It has million acre ranches, gold mine properties and oil fields of immense value in Mexico, where with to provoke Mexican insult and thus make a conflict inevitable. It is big with the desire for supremacy and conquest, both at home and abroad; and force is the means to this end, both here and there. This force, now exhibited simultaneously on both fields, makes a more profound impression than ever before. Calumet, Virginia, Paterson, Lawrence, McKees Beach and other industrial centers have known this force, this determination to conquer and rule; but not in such an iniquitous, vivid and complex manner as at present. Giant, corporate capitalism is fighting now as never before for its life. All the factors of the industrial revolution are working for its progressivism of the genuine type, woman and the workers are arrayed against it.

Thus far none of these factors have met with the ruthless opposition that labor encounters. True, giant, corporate capitalism, in the rise of the Standard Oil Company, exposed its competitors to mercy; it crushed them without remorse and with a great deal of success. The railroads and the trusts also met and defeated on many a political field and in many an economic encounter. The anti-monopolists, greenbackers, populists, free-trade democrats and trust busters and the progressive regulators of big capital in the interest of little capital, the new emancipators, so-called. All these have giant, corporate capital met, but none of these has disputed and contested its supremacy and domination with such dogged persistence as has been shown on so many diversified and bloody fields. Despite repeated defeat, despite treachery, division and chicanery; despite civic federations, arbitration, profit-sharing, etc., the struggle between capitalist and laborer rages more intensely today than ever before. But there is one factor that grows more portentous to the capitalist than ever before. The general strike rises to haunt him and his class. Its repeated use in the past few years, its persistent advocacy in the present, alarms him as did the previous class war. A general strike may mean the general prostration of capitalism—the overthrow of capitalist domination and the triumph of labor.

Ex-President Taft is right; conditions are chaotic; but modern tendencies are well defined. We have but to follow the trend of the logical conclusion to dispense with prophesy. They plainly indicate where this country will land—unless the earth collides with some planet and goes to smash, of which there is no astronomical indication just yet. The future will be one either of industrial despotism or industrial democracy. Evolution means the latter inevitable.

## The Massacre Of The Innocents

(Rocky Mountain News, Denver)  
The horror of the shambles at Ludlow, the overwhelming force when pitched and men wreaked vengeance upon outlying frontier towns and upon the women and children here, has been a lesson that has been a lesson to all who read of it.

The details of the massacre are horrible. Mexico offers no barbarity so base as that of the outside of Denver, where the soldiers' clothing, like the red and blue of the American civilization with this infamous thing at our very doors. The machine gunners of the Ludlow massacre did not shoot an innocent life, the lone woman, for her mother who lay ill. Villa is a barbarian, but in his maddest excess Villa has not turned machine guns upon women and children. Where the outlaw so far beyond the pale of human life as to hold the tent over the heads of nursing mothers and "helpless little babies"?

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## Away With The Ranters!

Resopine, La., April 23. Solidarity has been many moons since I craved the use of our own organ as a medium through which to say a few words to my fellow workers.

At the last general convention, the consensus of opinion among delegates as well as written resolutions read there—was almost unanimous, that loud-mouthed trouble makers in the guise of eloquent speakers, should be curbed, and their senseless abuse of religion, political brands, police in a chaotic condition and so forth, at least that they should be shown how foolish and nonsensical such trash is. Personally I have not had the very doubtful pleasure of listening to the fanatical "coffee and alms" of "free thought" trash on busy street corners, but have heard one of these grandstanders spout every day for months at Ludlow, where the Forest and Lumbers Workers were in a death struggle with the sawmill trust. This was enough for me—and too much for others. We active members of our own party, still working overtime trying to obliterate his foolish, scurrilous trash.

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## Dr. Parker Hears His Master's Voice

(Special to Solidarity) Sacramento, Calif., April 21. Those who have been following the statements of Dr. Carlisle H. Parker, editor of the "Herald," regarding his opposition to immigration and housing, which have appeared in the press from time to time, may be surprised at the sudden change of heart that this saviour of the working class has lately undergone. A general strike is quite a factor to a man that is drawing down several thousand a month.

The following is part of an address delivered by him in Sacramento last Sunday:

"Among certain people throughout the country, an concerted move on foot to discredit the jury in the Ford and Sisk case, and to force the trial, has been started. Probably no other man in California, knows as much about the trial as I do, because it was part of my duty as secretary. And any duty as investigator required my constant attendance at the trial. These people further report and repeat in magazines and papers that the jury was tampered with, and that it influenced and affected the jury in this case. I would like to tell you that this as fair a trial as could be had, and that it was a very normal trial. I have not heard with any more or less of hatred or feeling than in any ordinary murder case, that the present attitude of the jury was tampered with. I consider that this was a fair trial."

Here is how the Los Angeles Times classifies the Mexican population of that city:

Estimates of the railway employment agencies show that there are about 20,000 able-bodied Mexicans in and about Los Angeles. They may be classed as seasonal laborers. Of this number, 15,000 are avowed I. W. W.'s, and the remainder are those who are the most casual of workers. They are about 2,000 are what employment men call El Paso Mexicans. They are steady workers and almost without exception are brought in here through labor agencies having offices in the Texas city.

"The El Paso Mexicans are not I. W. W.'s, and they make good Americans." The National Master of the Home Supply Company yesterday said he had talked to hundreds of them since his trouble and that everyone of them has said that he is with the United States.

"Our home-land is a different proposition. He is a won't work, a misfit, a parasite, a parasite, a parasite, a parasite. He should be watched.

A considerable movement of Mexicans northward has been in progress. They are nearly all El Paso Mexicans, many of the Standard Oil group, and about 2,500 during the flood trouble and are now out of work and are going North to the grain fields.

Hearst insists that the war against Mexico will not be put off until the extreme of conquest. (Parsons' Note) and the alleged \$150,000,000 in copper ore. The United States, suggesting that the action of the Hearst is to simply allow the constitutionalists to clean up the dictator sooner than would otherwise be the case. The action is allowed, we suggest that Hearst is certainly giving expression to the wishes and purposes of the Standard Oil group, and capitalists. Their eye is intently fixed upon the Standard Oil group, and they are now ready for direct conquest. An open break with Carranza will soon be in order.

## The Live Ones

The following is a list of Local Unions receiving a Bundle Order of 100 copies of our Solidarity paper. Local unions whose account is not paid for current month will be discontinued from this list.

- Isler, & Baist, Cleveland 900
- San Francisco Locals 400
- Seattle Locals 400
- Spokane Locals 300
- Bismarck, N. D. Local 61 300
- Sacramento, Cal., Local 71 200
- Local 322, Vancouver, B. C. 200
- Local 512, Greenville, S. Car 100
- Portland, Ore. Local 100
- Bull Workings Union 100
- Salt Lake City Locals 100
- Paterson, N. J., Local 152 100
- Philadelphia, Pa., Local 18 100
- Local 100, M. W. 100
- Local 341, Chicago 100
- Los Angeles Locals 100
- Minneapolis Locals 100
- Local 73, Stockton, Calif. 100

A special to Solidarity from Tucson, Arizona, April 18, states that a strike is being called in building and construction work (street paving) and a cut in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.00 per day. The United strikers are demanding \$2 for the eight-hour day. The Tucson strikers, sent by request of the strikers, was jailed and later the same day deported. The Tucson strikers are very hostile and say they will not allow the I. W. W. and its teachings to take root in Tucson. Tucson strikers are 90 per cent are Mexicans, are union favor of the big union and direct action. Assistants are being both financial and in the way of men to give the capitalists. Send all funds to Local 272, I. W. W., N. A. Schroff, Sec'y, 60 S. 3d St., Tucson, Ariz.





