

SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE 112 HAMILTON AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO



Under the Ownership and Supervision of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

B. H. WILLIAMS

Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR \$1.00 THREE MONTHS .25 SIX MONTHS .50 CANADIAN AND FOREIGN 1.50 BUNDLE ORDERS, PER COPY ONE AND ONE-HALF CENTS CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS PAYABLE TO SOLIDARITY, OR THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, AT ABOVE ADDRESS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters—Room 307—104 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. GENERAL OFFICES: W. D. Haywood, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. J. J. Ector, Gen. Organizer GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: F. H. Little, M. J. Walsh, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly

The Masters Want War—Let Them Have It!

Under the title, "Methods of Law and Order" (reproduced in this issue of Solidarity from The New Republic) Martina Green writes a most forcible exposure of some of the court methods used against the workers in the Colorado mine war. These methods are, however, but variations of similar methods employed against the labor movement throughout the United States. We need only instance the Ranzel and Cline, the Ford and Subr and the Joe Hill cases, as proofs. In the first-named, the Texas authorities even went so far as to stage a moving picture in San Antonio just before the Cline trial, portraying him as a murderer and conspirator, with a view of course to influence an adverse verdict in his case. Cline's conviction was apparently too raw, and the decision has been reversed by a higher court. Such may be the outcome in the cases of Lawson and Zancanelli, in Colorado; but, on the other hand, they may meet the same fate as Joe Hill, whose conviction has just been affirmed by the Utah Supreme Court.

This case of our fellow worker, Joe Hill, well known among Western members as a desperate fighter for the I. W. W., as well as for his sons, which are sung among rebel workers throughout the English-speaking world, furnishes another illustration of "Law and Order Methods." Not a scrap of evidence, other than that concocted at the time and addressed to him by the murderer of the Salt Lake merchant. The only circumstance that might theoretically connect Hill with the affair was the fact that he summoned a doctor on the night of the murder, to give aid to the doctor. The fact that Hill was at that time active in I. W. W. organization work, which was regarded as a menace to the big employers of the Utah Construction and other corporations of that section would tend to place this case in the same category with the instances in which a conviction was convicted of a murder that occurred while he was 12 miles away. The particular setting in all of these cases differs somewhat, but the general principle is the same; the authorities everywhere are under the domination of the employers, and act with the understanding that "labor unions, organizers and agitators must be given no quarter." "Equality before the law" is seen to be a delusion and a snare.

From these facts and circumstances, we can only conclude that the time is fast arriving when no redress is to be expected by the working class through the ordinary channels of "law and order." War has been declared upon the labor movement by the employing class and the lackeys in the state county and municipal governments; and in opposition thereto, war measures must be adopted and perfected by the militant workers. This will prove not only to be the most effective means of staying the hand of the specter for the latest order which they have thrown to the winds in their attacks upon the workers. The adoption of war measures, like sabotage, for instance, will also do away with some of the enormous expense incurred by the labor movement in seeking "legal protection" which is never to be had except at the expense of the side the masters. Let us then be up and at them. The masters have declared war—let them get their wish, in plenty. While on the job, remember their victims.

Our Wonderful Working Class

A well-known American novelist, Owen Wister, in a bitter attack upon "The Quack-Novel," portrays what he considers the typical American attitude in part, thusly: "We were born at a season of phrase-making, and our birthday was celebrated by a phrase: All men are created equal . . . and thus phrases and falsehoods were made one of our bone and flesh of our flesh. They essayed to reconcile equality and slavery by explaining that negroes were not exactly men." "Our public oracles from Jefferson to Bryan have continued to build commonwealths with hot air." That is undoubtedly a one-sided view of the American spirit—such a view as a disillusioned novelist would logically take after some bitter experience with the American reading public. After observing the eagerness with which public devours the "mildewed pap" ladled out to it by the "moulders of public opinion," the self-respecting writer might well exclaim, as Owen Wister does regarding a certain type of novel he is denouncing, "State, district, a sham, a puddle of words—and Democracy's laureate literature."

But, on the other hand, there is another America, of a different sort, that comes to the view of a student of American industrial rather than literary development. While it is true that the birthday habit of phrase-mongering still persists in this country; while it is true that "the American public loves to be humbugged," as in the days of such "showmen" as Jefferson and Barnum; there is no such permanency or persistence in the matter of industrial or social development. The amazing mutations and the break-neck speed of American industrial and social development leaves little room for pessimism, such as Wister has acquired in his literary experiences. On this fourth of July, we may well rejoice up the flag-waving, and the "mildewed pap" about "American freedom," "equality," and "the blessings of peace"—and take a view rather of the marvelous transformation of a continent in 139 years of national existence. Given the wonderful resources of this great territory, and America's industrial and social development, has not failed in the individual and collective genius necessary to bring about these changes. We may have produced only a "sham literature," but we have produced railroads, steamships, automobiles, printing presses, farming machinery, and innumerable other agencies of material progress, and turned them to the account of our masters. And what American workers have not ourselves invented, we have quickly borrowed and made use of for the same purpose—to enrich our masters, who mean while

fed us on phrases about "the land of opportunity," etc. We have brought into being steel trusts, Standard Oil corporations, and other like combinations to enable our masters to own and control the country. We have sat up nights inventing machines to put ourselves out of employment. We have erected "no trespass" signs over highways and "private grounds" which our labor has transformed into gardens of Eden for our masters' enjoyment. We have learned how to make and to use clubs and guns whereas to hold in restraint our rebellious fellow workers. We have not neglected to train our minds to invent the necessary phrases, and to supply the required "pap" for the mental consumption of our "brothers in toil." In short, we, the American working class, have invented and perfected the most scientific system of labor-skinning ever imagined, and placed its control completely in the hands of our skinners. All that is an achievement worth noting, on the 139th anniversary of our national birthday. It suggests that the American working class is "there with the goods" when it comes to doing things—even if it hasn't done much of anything for its own benefit up to date.

That's why we insist there is little room for pessimism; the fact that American labor has been quick to learn and to do, things pertaining to material progress, suggests that it may one of these days apply that faculty to its own affairs. It may, for instance, awake suddenly to the meaning of industrial organization in its up-to-date forms. It may develop the instinct for sabotage, as a weapon of defense and of aggression against its masters. It may learn to execute and to boycott the scab, the gunman, and the mental prostitute of press and pulpit. It may refuse to swallow the "mildewed pap" that now constitutes the "laureate literature" of "American democracy." In short, it may decide that this wonderful country, which its labor of hand and brain has brought to the present state, should be dominated completely by itself and for itself. That may be. Who knows to the contrary? At least, what revolutionist, viewing the other achievements of the American working class, should doubt this latter possibility? Marvelous things have been done for American capitalism by the American working class; why have we not the right to believe that equally marvelous things will be done by that class for itself—and in less time? Let us hope—and work.

Comical, Though Complimentary

A Western workman wants the I. W. W. to discontinue on grounds which, though comical, are complimentary to the I. W. W. He says the I. W. W. never did anything for labor; that the A. F. of L. is doing something for labor; that it is growing because all the best members of the I. W. W. are joining it, and he urges all of the rest of the I. W. W. to follow suit. He doesn't seem to realize that if the I. W. W. disbands by joining the A. F. of L. all the good that came to labor from the I. W. W. would be joining the enemy and will end. Were he a little more logical, and therefore not half so comical, he would realize that, since the I. W. W. is doing labor ALL the good by producing the men who cause the A. F. of L. to act in labor's interests, instead of wanting to destroy the I. W. W., he should want to cause it to grow in order that it may exert a still greater influence on the A. F. of L. and thereby do still more good for labor.

Now our friend's logic is not only comical but so are his assertions. "The I. W. W. never did anything for labor," the A. F. of L. is doing something for labor." Let us see!

For 28 years prior to 1912, a wage increase had not been won by the unions in the textile industry. In that year, the Lawrence strike was successfully waged by the I. W. W. It put an increase of wages, variously estimated by capitalist accountants at from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year, into the pay envelopes of the textile workers of the country, even the South felt the benefits of this big strike. Since then its influence has been felt and exerted in New England. The New York Journal of Commerce to the effect that New England textile mills would not reduce wages as they feared a repetition of Lawrence. In the early spring of the current year, notice of a reduction was posted in the Lawrence, Mass., mill. The I. W. W. circulation of a call in five languages for a meeting under I. W. W. auspices, caused the notice to be torn down; no wage reduction took place. On the contrary, certain improvements in conditions were granted, instead. If the I. W. W. never did anything more for labor than win the Lawrence strike, it has justified its existence.

But there is more to be said—considerable more—concerning those amiable, though slightly inaccurate, assertions: "The I. W. W. never did anything for labor; the A. F. of L. is doing something for labor."

At Paterson, in 1913, the I. W. W. waged a strike of the silk objectives were conceded, and resulted in much good for the workers involved; 85 per cent of the ribbon mills in the city increased wages from 5 to 20 per cent. The broad silk mills reduced hours from 10 to 9 a week; while the dye works slightly raised wages, also. The quilt industry in the I. W. W. influence in the winter. Thus the Paterson strike reduced hours, while also placing many tens of thousands of dollars annually into the pay envelopes of the workers. The Paterson strike also had a beneficial effect in the silk centers of Pennsylvania, where the I. W. W. influence led to strikes, increased wages, and improved conditions.

Who said "The I. W. W. never did anything for labor; the A. F. of L. is doing something for labor?" To proceed.

The A. F. of L. has never tried to organize the migratory workers, nor the unemployed. In 1913, at Wheatland, Calif., 2,000 migratory workers, led by Ford and Subr and a score or more I. W. W. men, rose in revolt. They were crushed; Ford and Subr are now imprisoned. But their leadership was not in vain. Wheatland caused the state of California to take after the improved conditions in hundreds of camps in California; and great prospects for the release of Ford and Subr for the good which they helped to initiate as I. W. W. men.

In the late winter of 1914, Frank Tannenbaum, of the I. W. W. organized the unemployed of New York City. They refused to scab, or work long hours. They wanted advanced wages and an eight hour day, when offered work. In addition, they refused to calmly lie down and starve. Well, the authorities jailed Tannenbaum; but they feared his I. W. W. influence in the winter. The unemployed situation in New York city, inaugurating employment bureaus, etc. Despite it all, the I. W. W. kept up another unemployed agitation, that prevented scabbing, and otherwise kept alive the self-reliance and unity of the working class.

"The I. W. W. never did anything for labor," eh? "The A. F. of L. is doing something for labor." Once more, let us see!

The A. F. of L., though a large organization, with a Cabinet member, two Industrial Relations Commissioners, 40 "union card" congressmen, state-labor commissioners and other political office holders galore in its membership, not to mention its connection with the Civic Federation, various employers' and operators' associations, of the Catholic and Protestant churches—the A. F. of L., notwithstanding all its influences and prestige, is by no means "doing things for labor." Witness the 33 defeats among the miners, its strongest constituent; defeats that include such places as Westmoreland, Pa., West Virginia, Calumet, and Ohio, and East Ohio. Witness also the failure of its shop federations on the Illinois Central and other railroads. Witness further its failure to organize the steel and other trusts; or to keep such organization as it had. Witness, still further, how it renounced the McNamara and leaves the Danbury haters to shift

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN LECTURES

Wednesday, July 14th, 8 P. M. Subject: "Small Families—A Proletarian Necessity."

Thursday, July 15th, 8 P. M. Subject: "Violence—And The Labor Movement."

Friday, July 16th, 7 P. M. Subject: "Sabotage."

I. W. W. Hall, 255 Grafton Ave. Admission Fifteen Cents

TOLEDO

Saturday Evening, July 17th, at Eight; Corner Summit and Jackson Streets. Subject: "Violence—And The Labor Movement."

CLEVELAND

Sunday, July 18th, 3 P. M. In Pythian Temple. Subject: "Sabotage."

Admission fifteen cents.



Solidarity's Exposure Noted

A New York correspondent sends us the following interesting clipping from the New York World, of July 3:

ACID BOMBS ARE NOT MADE IN CLEVELAND

Investigation Shows Concern Manufacturers Only Metal Drilling Machine

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Investigation by the Department of Commerce of an advertisement by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company of Cleveland, Ohio, of a machine for making acid bombs, has been brought to a close and Acting Secretary Sweet announced that no further action was contemplated by the department. Assistant Solicitor Edward T. Quigley, who conducted the inquiry, found, according to Mr. Sweet, that the Cleveland company manufactures no bombs or shells, but merely turns out machines which not only are being exported now, but which were sold before the war to European countries generally for use in the drilling of metals. Mr. Sweet said the report showed that the advertisement was furnished to a trade paper for publication by the regular advertising agent of the company and that the evidence was quite strong that no one interested in any foreign country had investigated the statements in the advertisement. It was explained that similar advertisements would not be published hereafter.

"So far as we know, Solidarity is the only paper that accused the Cleveland concern of manufacturing these poisoned shells. That accusation was based upon the statements in their own advertisement in the American Machinist, as to what kind of shells could be produced with the aid of their machines. The shells and their disastrous effects, even from a scratch wound, upon the bodily tissues of their victims, were described with a cold-blooded minuteness which left no doubt of the wickedness of this Cleveland Automatic Co. to turn wholesale murder into profit. The fact (Continued On Page Four Cols. 3 and 4.)

When corporat... to be acc... the anno... Co... listment... shows th... fact. H... has as... mills of... workers... In No... the pros... typogr... libers'... ly disci... presump... defeated... graphic... strike, t... forcing... a victo... industri... newspap... ers... Says... class s... since th... has bee... And... in, "No... she sho... that he... the off... working... Well... -especi... lands... "The... the wo... working... war in... their... more... "Dye... at War... Morgan... papers... light U... But as... unionis... else is... do not... econom... thro... "The... thought... after-e... ving S... World... awaken... ies. O... "The... its sec... militar... "Great... is to... on acc... and th... nor m... tions... the sa... "For... being... Schoon... vanced... life in... the I... muster... have... learn... "The... today... fold a... not fo... the of... "An... civiliz... retard... see, M... they a... natran... man b... release... could b... cratic... tel' s... indust... in no... Scher... and t... "In... man... torial... birch... on sh... liard... man... ially... but F... tually... sh... to... Owen... Mill... Stra... tribu... trust... ill-c...

A Newspaper Strike-- Other News And Views

When we speak of "the armies of corporation employees" we are apt to be accused of using rhetoric. Yet the announcement of the U. S. Rubber Co. that it favors militia enlistment among its 50,000 employees shows the phrase to be a plain fact. Here is one corporation that has as many employees as all the mills of Rhode Island have textile workers. An army, indeed!

In New York newspaper circles, the prospects of trouble between the typographical union and the publishers' association are being eagerly discussed. It is said that, having divided the labor forces in the pressmen's strike in Chicago, and defeated the international typographical union in the New Orleans strike, the publishers' association is forcing the fight and is confident of a victory. Such are the fruits of industrial disorganization among the newspaper printing industry workers.

Says the New York Times: "The class selfishness of English labor since the beginning of the war has been a disagreeable revelation." And the New York Globe chimes in, "Now Great Britain seems what she should have been years ago—that her national life depends upon the efficiency and devotion of her working classes."

Well, it is never too late to learn—especially for the workers in all lands.

The cry of the German socialists, "The masses want peace; they want the war to end," sounds good to us. It would indicate that the German workmen are getting a little wiser. In Germany, they are asserting their own class interests once more.

"Dynamic found in the capitol at Washington, D. C." and "J. P. Morgan shot"—both in the newspapers at one time—ought to enlighten the believers in the methods. But as for us, give us industrial unionism of the strongest kind; all else is a use of futile weapons, that do not make it possible to get at economic causes and thus overthrow capitalism.

The war continues to provoke thought and speculation as to its after-effects. A book by Edwin Davies Schoonmaker, entitled, "The World Storm and Beyond," has awakened much interest among critics. One writes thusly of it: "The author views the war from its social, rather than national or military aspects. He calls the 'Great Social War,' and believes it is to leave its permanent impress on society and human institutions, and that neither man nor woman, nor men and women of the present generation, will ever be quite the same hereafter."

"For example, far from socialism being set back by the war, Mr. Schoonmaker thinks it has advanced. For many men, he says, life in the trenches is preferable to the life they left when they were mustered into the war. Peace will have to go to school to war to learn the art of caring for men. The millions who in the trenches today see on every hand the manifold advantages of cooperation will never tolerate the lack of this fine thing in times of peace."

"And the Russian people, whose civilization has been so tragically retarded by being cut off from the sea, Mr. Schoonmaker thinks, find their natural outlet, democratic and in their brotherhood. It will also be released, since he says of the Russian that he is instinctively democratic, and finds in the Russian 'arist' system the working of a pure industrial democracy such as exists in no other country in the world. Mr. Schoonmaker is especially eloquent on the subject of democratic Russia and the open sea."

In the Masses for July Max Eastman devotes some space to a historical sketch of the movement for birth-control as it affects the working class. He shows that a leaflet on the subject was issued in England in 1823, addressed "To the Married of Both Sexes." It was signed, "A Sincere Well-Wisher to the Working Classes," and was generally attributed to Robert Owen; but Eastman believes it was actually written by Francis Place, another social radical of that time, with the approval and support of Owen. Next the two Mills, James Mill and his more famous son, John Stuart Mill, took up the subject and wrote in favor of it. It will interest the men and women who distribute handbills today against the ill-associated concept and distrust

of those whom they would help, to know that John Stuart Mill, "the greatest English mind of the nineteenth century," was one of themselves. He actually came under police notice for distributing a leaflet entitled "What is Love," and promoting "a scheme for artificially checking the increase of population." Others also took part in the agitation of that circulation of literature on short-lived and disappeared, until 1878-8, when Charles Bradlaugh, Mrs. Besant, and others, again took it up. In 1902 re-appeared in the United States when Dr. William Ruben began to publish the Critic and Guide, a medical journal, in which the repeal of the law forbidding the circulation of literature on birth-control was urged in articles showing the importance of the latter.

Eastman concludes his interesting article in these words: "It was the opinion of those earlier radicals, as I understand it, that birth-prevention would solve the problem of low wages by decreasing the number of workers and so increasing the demand for their labor over the supply. To their thinking birth-control WAS the revolution so far as they conceived revolution. And though we conceive a revolution more complete than the mere elevation of wages, and though the demand for labor, and the instincts of parenthood can be so far abrogated as to produce in a mechanical fashion, still we know that the connection in these men's minds and hearts of birth-control with social-revolutionary progress, was radically right and true.

"An unskilled worker is never free from the domination of a large family of half-starving children CANNOT EVEN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM." That for us is the connection between birth-control and the working-class struggle. Workingmen and women ought to be able to feed and rear the children they want—that is the end we are seeking. But what is that end, if it is a fight; a measure of working class independence is essential to that fight; and birth-control is a means to such independence."

This is certainly a world in which repetition plays an important part. Repetition means impression, and impression means conviction. You repeat a statement to a child often enough and it will believe it. So with adults; the capitalist presses statements until they are believed. And so we are compelled to take up subjects and go over them again and again, in order to demonstrate their falsity. Just now the capitalist press is printing items showing the increase of stockholders in corporations. Each increase is supposed to show an increase in the number of capitalists in our country. For instance, the Pennsylvania R. R. is now reported as showing big gains in its number of stockholders. We have exposed the fact that the number of stockholders is not increasing. We cited facts from current news reports to prove our contention. We are going to repeat the facts until they are believed, as long as the falsehood is repeated. Here are the latest facts, culled from the current news reports:

There recently died in Brooklyn, N. Y., at an advanced age, an executive of the New York Produce Exchange, A. E. Orr. Mr. Orr left a large estate, much larger than he believed to possess. An appraisal of his estate disclosed the fact that he was a stockholder in 15 domestic banks and 100 railroads, located in England, Mexico and the United States respectively. That is, this one individual, Mr. A. E. Orr was registered as 115 individuals in the records of stockholders kept by the 115 corporation in which he held stock. In England, Mr. Orr was one of a multitude of small stockholders who owned shares (to be able to go); in Mexico, he was a Mexican who was the same thing for Mexico; and in the United States he served the same useful purpose for his native country. Mr. Orr so officiated, not once only in each country, but 115 times in all three countries combined. It so happens that the Mr. Orrs are common among stockholders. For instance, Mr. Henry Frick, the biggest and most powerful owner of Penn. R. R. stock, is also a big and powerful stockholder in scores of other corporations. And so it goes; as said above stockholders are multiplied so often to ownership and control, that they may mean duplication, so that where there are many "stockholders of record" there may still be only a few. Numbers are not uncommon, though one person, as in Mr. Orr's case, makes many numbers. J. R.

WARP AND WOOF

A History of the Textile Industry in All Its Branches

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

CHAPTER ELEVEN WHAT MUST BE DONE

The textile workers' only hope lies in organization. There are two national organizations of textile workers in this country; the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, a part of the Industrial Workers of the World. The United Textile Workers represent the old passing out of the weavers, fixers, spinners, etc., are organized into autonomous unions of their craft. In centers like Fall River and New Bedford they have a Textile Council of delegates of the various unions. The weakness of this form of organization is apparent. The following from an article in *Solidarity* by "Cotton Weaver" shows the New Bedford "Council" at work:

"In 1907 the wages of the textile workers were reduced ten per cent. The usual protesting resolutions against the avaricious greed of the manufacturers, were passed by the unions connected with the A. F. of L., and the matter dropped at that point. In 1908 the Textile Council of Representatives, formed by the union, voting four of the craft unions, viz: Fixers, Spinners, Weavers and Card Room operatives, made a demand for the restoration of the 1907 cut. The demand was turned down by the manufacturers. The matter was then referred to the unions composing the National Industrial Council for action, with the following result:

"The Fixers stated that they were willing to accept a five per cent increase on the part of the Carders ditto. The Spinners were willing to have the ten per cent advance, but were not in favor of using any buldizing tactics to get it; the Carders ditto. The Weavers did not care about a ten per cent. But what they wanted was a Standard List. A standard list is what the officials of the Weavers' Protective Association want, a standard list that "will be advantageous to the manufacturers as well as the weavers." The lion is to lie down with the Goliath.

The United Textile Workers have lost every big strike they entered into. The great Fall River strike is always referred to proudly by John Golden, because not a single strike was arrested in the six months of strike! After six months of heroic battling on the part of the "leaders" and starvation on the part of the workers, the leaders succeeded in "forcing" a sliding scale of wages on the bosses. It was a great victory for the leaders and arbitration, with only one thing to be gained. When put into operation it cut the wages nearly 18 per cent.

The days of the "aristocrat," the skilled worker in the textile industry, is gone. The Mule Spinners Union, once the backbone of the organization, has no longer even a fighting chance, their supremacy is gone. All but the very fine "counts" are now spun on ring frames.

The following paragraph from "Fibre and Fabric," neatly sums up about the cost of domestic production, no great harm would result. Mule spun yarns can be imported for about the cost of domestic production, and if New England mule spinners are as wise as we believe them to be, they will stick to their mules, rather than add another nail to their own coffin.

The following incident throws a flashlight on the conservatism of the officialdom of the United Textile

Workers and explains why many manufacturers, especially those of Fall River, have no objection to dealing with union representatives: On November 20, 1913, the Textile Council of Fall River sent a letter to the Cotton Manufacturers Association asking for an increase of wages 12 1/2 per cent.

The foremen in the mills organized by the International Union of Stationary Firemen offered to make common cause with the Textile Council. This offer was rejected, which the Cotton and Fall River manufacturers. For, when after due deliberation, they found that they could not afford to give any increase in wages, they it is known conditions forced them to refuse said increase!

The United Textile Workers is slowly breaking up. The wool sorters have broken away and formed an independent organization. In 1908 the weavers seceded and formed a National Federation of Weavers. On January 6, 1914, the Fall River Loom Fixers Association, the largest union of its craft in the country, voted unanimously to discontinue its affiliation with the United Textile Workers. At this rate John Golden will soon be out of a job.

The National Industrial Union of Textile Workers launched in Paterson in 1908 is a sub-division of the Industrial Workers of the World. Article I of its Constitution provides for the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers shall be composed of Industrial Unions constituted of wage-workers of all branches of labor employed in the production, making and finishing of textile fabrics.

Each Industrial Union may be sub-divided as the particular case may require. Briefly stated, this is the form of organization. ALL the workers in a textile plant, from the floor sweepers to the firemen, form a branch. All the workers in a branch, in a given locality, form a local union of textile workers; with a central committee, consisting of delegates of each branch. All the local unions together form the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers. And, in every way possible, the National Industrial Union, affiliates with and promotes textile organization in foreign countries.

Contrast this form of organization with the organization of the United Textile Workers. Instead of being organized into branches, the New Bedford Textile Council, we would organize the textile workers of New Bedford into one big union, subdivided into the Dartmouth branch, the Wamsutta branch, the Whitman branch, etc. Notice that if the workers in any plant have a grievance, that all the workers in that plant belong to one branch and are therefore in a position to decide and take action in the shortest possible time. Or if it is a grievance that affects the textile workers in general, the Central Committee is on the job.

For educational purposes, and as a matter of expediency, the local unions of textile workers are often sub-divided into language branches. That is, the non-English speaking workers may have discussion meetings in their own language.

The power of this kind of organization has been demonstrated in the biggest strikes in the textile industry. The National Industrial Union of Textile Workers has fought the war more big strikes than all the other textile workers organizations past and present. Beside the

Continued on Page Four

CUT-THIS-BLANK-OUT-AND-MAIL

BUNDLE ORDER RATES

Big Special Number of Solidarity

Tenth Anniversary of the Industrial Workers of the World

Sixteen pages of the large magazine style; same as Collier's, etc. on fine book paper. Appropriate cover design, selected cartoons and photographs. A great big new issue especially prepared for the Industrial Unionism and other subjects which are now of great interest to The Labor Movement.

RATES			
Fifteen	\$.50	Two Hundred	\$ 5.00
Twenty-five	.75	Three Hundred	7.50
Fifty	1.50	Four Hundred	10.00
One Hundred	3.00	Five Hundred	12.50
One Hundred Fifty	4.50	One Thousand	20.00

Single copies of this issue will sell for Five Cents

All Orders Must Be Received Before July 20th.

(See order blank on reverse page)

Industrial Union Literature

THE following is a list of the literature we have in stock at this time in quantities sufficiently large enough to insure immediate delivery. This is the best of Industrial Union Literature with plenty of variety for selection. Prepare for the summer agitation by sending in your order now. All literature is sent carriage prepaid on receipt of CASH with order.

The Trial of A New Society

By Justus Ebert

IN this book Follow Worker Ebert gives the best exposition of the constructive and social status of the I. W. W., that has yet appeared in print. It is not a work of fiction nor of speculation, but a master-of-facts-practical treatment of recent phases of the industrial, social and political life, as revealed by the great textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., and the trials of Ector, Giovanni and Caruso growing out of same. Handsome, Full Cloth, Gold Stamped Binding, 160 Pages With 8 Page Illustrations. 50c Price Per Copy

The New Unionism

By Andre Tridon

A CLEAR statement of the philosophy and practice of Socialism. Its history and present status all over the world. Every member of the I. W. W. should have a copy of this book to read to the satisfaction of others as to the status of Industrial Unionism in the different foreign countries. Endorsed and recommended by Tom Mann and other authorities of their respective countries as being historically correct. 160 Pages. Postage Prepaid. 30c

Eleven Blind Leaders

By B. H. Williams

DEALS with "Legislators", "Dealers", "Bureaucrats" and "Reformers." 32 page pamphlet; 10c a copy; per hundred - \$3.50

The Advancing Proletariat

By Abner E. Woodruff

A STUDY of the movement of the working class from Wage Slavery to freedom. Price 10c a copy; per hundred . . . \$5.00

Mr. Block Cartoons

By Ernest Eiebe. 24 page pamphlet of the famous Block series that appeared in the Industrial Worker. Per hundred \$8.00; per copy . . . 15c

The Revolutionary I. W. W.

By Grover H. Perry

A NEW pamphlet. Shows both destructive and constructive programs, also how to do it. Price 5c; per hundred - \$3.50

The I. W. W. Its History Structure And Methods

By Vincent St. John

NEW and enlarged edition. Tells like hot cakes at street and hall meetings. Order now. Price 5c; per hundred - \$3.50

One Big Union In The Textile Industry

By Ewald Koestgen

ATTRACTIVELY printed in two colors, with illustrations. Price 5c; per hundred - \$3.50

The Farm Laborer And The City Worker

By Edward McDonald

GOOD propaganda for harvest "stiffs" and city slaves. Price 5c; per hundred - \$2.50

Complete Stenographic Report

By Ewald Koestgen

OF THE Eighth Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World. Large volume, 164 pages, 10 x 13, Price \$1.00 a copy.

Bound Files Of Solidarity

By Ewald Koestgen

THE first four years of Solidarity, 208 issues in the form of bound volumes. A very few left at \$10.00, carriage prepaid.

New I. W. W. Song Books

By Ewald Koestgen

NOW Enlarged to 64 pages with all of the good old songs and many new ones. Eighth-Special Job Price of picture is 15c each; 2c for a Dollar Bill; \$5.00 a hundred; \$35.00 a thousand

One Big Union Banner

By Ewald Koestgen

A large I. W. W. Pennant, line quality of red felt with the working "One Big Union" and emblem done in three beautiful and attractive colors. Price 25c each.

Revolutionary Post Cards and Pictures

Four Subjects

- The Tree of Evil, Prohibition Dope,
- The Pyramid of Capitalism, The Last Strike.

THESE designs are lithographed at great expense in many beautiful and durable colors. The pictures or posters are 16x22 inches. Price of picture is 15c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per hundred. That of the post cards is 2c each, 15c per dozen; 70c per hundred. Either one design or four assorted.

Industrial Unionism And The I. W. W.

By Vincent St. John

A 16-page booklet full of convincing facts; price 2c; per hundred \$1.00

How To Overcome The High Cost of Living

By T. F. Dougherty

BY means of the "One Big Union" 16 pages; price 2c; per hundred \$1.00

Four Page Leaflets

ONE each of all the following leaflets may now be had in an attractively printed envelope. This "grab bag" is good for street meetings, etc., as they can be sold, giving a wider range of reading than is contained in most pamphlets. Price 5c a package; \$2.50 per hundred.

Quantity Price of Leaflets 15c per 100; \$1.25 per 1,000

Is The I. W. W. Anti-Political?

By Justus Ebert

War And The Workers
By Walker C. Smith

Getting Recognition
By A. M. Sturton

Lake Marine Workers
By E. S. Nelson

Union Scabs And Others
By Oscar Amstrong

Political Parties And The I. W. W.
By Vincent St. John

The Eight-Hour Workday
What It Will Mean: How To Get It
By August Waiglist

Why The A. F. of L. Cannot Become An Industrial Union
By Vincent St. John

Appeal To Wage Workers
By E. S. Nelson, Swedish, Hungarian, and Slovak; each 20c 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

Address All Orders And Remittances To
I. W. W. Publishing Bureau
112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

SPEAKING DATES FOR J. J. ETTOR

July 9—Porchester, N. Y.
July 10 and 11—Stafford Spring, Conn.
July 12—Fitchburg, Mass.
July 15 and 16—Holyoke, Mass.
July 16 and 16—Springfield, Mass.
July 17 and 18 (morning)—Torrington, Conn.
July 19 to 21, both inclusive, and morning of 25—Boston, Mass.
July 24—Bridgewater, Mass.
July 25, afternoon—North Plymouth, Mass.
July 27 and 28—New Bedford, Mass.
July 29 and 30—Fall River, Mass.

METHODS OF LAW AND ORDER

(Continued from Page One)
to state their opinions. When cross-examination accidentally revealed that one juror had an opinion favorable to Zanevelli, the court sustained the state's challenge. He overruled the defendant's challenge of a juror who admitted that his verdict would be influenced by his business relations with the coal companies. He refused to investigate the charge that this same juror, Steve Burkhardt, had a bet on the result of the verdict. An affidavit of the other alleged juror supported the charge that Burkhardt had made a small bet before being summoned as a juror; that he had afterwards offered greatly to increase the odds, and had said that the result would be either a "hung jury or a hung day." Judge Hillier refused even to question Burkhardt, alleging as his reason that the defendant if he failed to disqualify this juror might prejudice the juror against him.

played as a mine guard at Hastings, Colo., by the Victor American Fuel Company. Still another was The Sorensen, a man from Arizona. Lawson's attorney asked permission to prove that Sorensen was a fugitive from justice in Wyoming, charged with forgery, but permission was refused although the matter was made a part of the record. The only reputable material witnesses introduced by the prosecution gave testimony which supported the contention of the defense that Lawson was as law-abiding a citizen on the day of the battle preparation as he was on the day of the strike and not in the cut from which the strikers were shooting. The record shows that many of the comparative for the coal companies received their instructions from Judge Hillier in Northcutt, who, though not an attorney of record in the Lawson case, seems to have acted as a lawyer in securing testimony, with the assistance of Walter Belk, the Baldwin-Felts detective, in the murder of Gerald Lippitt. It took over a hand-picked jury thirty hours to find Lawson guilty on the testimony and then it did not return the death verdict earnestly asked for by the prosecuting attorney. It found the defendant guilty in the first degree and condemned him to hard labor for life in the State Penitentiary.

movement for shorter hours. The taking out of the two hours' pay out of the pay envelopes of the Lawrence strikers was a most organized move of the bosses to make all agitation for shorter hours unpopular. It does not seem certain that the plan would have worked were it not for the I. W. W. A shorter work day has been the cardinal point in the agitation and propaganda of this organization. Speakers have toured the textile centers agitating for a shorter work day, and thousands of eight-hours-a-day cards and leaflets have been distributed. In some instances, as made a deep impression. Textile workers should consider that the organization is financially weak as it was, able though it is to employ the most suitable tactics, to face the mill-owners of New England to add to the workers' and join common ranks that we can enforce an eight hour day, not some time in the dim future, but NOW. The quicker we unite the sooner shall we be in a position to benefit from the death verdict that comes from unity upon correct lines. Then we will be doing our part to usher in that day, when "Freedom hand-in-hand with Labor" will be a reality. On the forehead of his neighbor No man writes Slavery.

Circulation Statement

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Previously reported loss', 'Subs received during week', 'Subs expiring this week', 'Gain for the week', and 'Total loss to date'.

Another record broken! This is the greatest number of subscribers going on the list any week since this table of circulation was started. This is fine and gratifying success for the campaign for ONE THOUSAND new yearly subscriptions as announced in last week's issue.

In addition to the inducement of \$2.00 per literature to a given each reader who sends in \$6.00 worth of subscriptions during July, we are able to offer another inviting offer to stimulate activity in this direction.

We have just received from Fellow Worker Richard Brazier, secretary of the Spokane Local, a \$5.00 Gillette Safety Razor, which they have donated to Solidarity to be used to boost subscription getting. The razor is triple silver plated in a durable leather case with 12 double edge blades.

This razor will be given the reader who sends in the greatest number of subscriptions during July and the last of August. Remember to mention when sending in your first subscription that you are taking this valuable premium.

Look over the announcement elsewhere in this issue of the articles that will appear in the Big Social Science Year Book, 1913, that are worth the price of a year's subscription alone and will give you a subscription for you, and in time you will be able to collect on till the end of the month to get the book for only \$1.00 for Solidarity. Remember that with four subs from each of the Little Social Science Year Books, each reader will more than do his share.

WARNS AGAINST DISRUPTERS

From Local No. 480, I. W. W., Rockford, Ill. An official communication to locals of I. W. W., Socialists, local, Communist, and other groups, that belong to the working class to look out for imposters and traitors.

A. E. B. took part in organizing a local of I. W. W. in this city on the 10th of April, 1912. He was also a member of the Swedish branch of the I. W. W. and was intended to be one of the pillars. Mortenson tried also to make himself powerful in the Detroit market. He left the positions he occupied in I. W. W. Some of the fellow-workers are of the opinion that Mortenson to be an economical border to his fellow workers.

He was employed as organizer for the Scandinavian Socialist Federation during the last year. At this time he wrote to the I. W. W. local wishing to make a speech or lecture when he got back home. The price for same was set at \$3.00. The local decided in accordance with his wishes.

The first ten months we were affiliated with the Detroit market. Mortenson became so radical that he made a motion that the local would be transferred to Chicago. In his introduction to the motion he showed that we could get more on the Chicago market. He made a motion that the local would be transferred to Chicago. In his introduction to the motion he showed that we could get more on the Chicago market.

Politics, said Mortenson, can give nothing but "soup bones." He did not believe in politics. He said this he wasn't talking about the Chicago market. He also to make friends with some of the members in order to get a better hearing but was not discussed; or he was being watched by others. Now he began to realize that there was nothing for him to gain in the I. W. W. local. Then he was ready to work with us in our efforts by giving out charges against the I. W. W., telling how it was acting on all occasions. All this Mortenson had read in the papers. Charges against Mortenson were read before the I. W. W. local, and as a result he was expelled from the I. W. W. on the 26th of April this year. It was the opinion of the local that no member has a motion to believe in politics, or to misrepresent his organization and its principles, and to make friends with some of the members in order to get a better hearing but was not discussed; or he was being watched by others.

Big-Sub Offer: Have you read Covington Hall's "Secrets of the Love Revolution"? Or his Magazine, "Rebellion"? If not you have missed something worth while. Send us \$1.50 and we will send you a volume of The Songs, and SOLIDARITY and REBELLION, all for One Year.

Watch Your Number: Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper of each issue of SOLIDARITY. For instance 286. If this number you do not see on the wrapper, you should renew week, and you should receive THIS NUMBER 287.

A. W. O. EXPLAINED BY SECRETARY

(Continued From Page 1)
All members who are working at agricultural work are requested to transfer to the A. W. O., wherever they may be, to make this a strong organization. According to the constitution, it is mandatory for all members who are following farming, etc., to transfer to the A. W. O.

The A. W. O. has no branches at this time, and acts as a national union all over the country, with one office. The A. W. O. will form branches whenever it is necessary and advisable, and we have assurances that the branch can maintain a secretary and an office and keep the same in the proper manner.

The reason we voted against starting branches at once, is, we want to get a powerful union started and get a large membership, which will give us also sufficient finances to go ahead and build the organization wherever we are able to do so, as many together can do more than if we were all split up. There is no need of a branch in the middle western states at this time or this summer, as a branch would only last a couple of weeks in a given place, and would require a secretary every place and an office for the time being. This would divert the finances into the channel of paying various secretaries, instead of using them in trying to organize the workers and get literature into their hands to get results.

In any district, in our opinion, a bunch of delegates can handle the situation better than a branch, and avoid the district squabbles as in the past. Ten or 20 more delegates in Montana could make a fine showing, and likewise in Washington, if the workers or members at this time in that vicinity wish to do so. It is up to them.

The A. W. O. does not hold any business meetings in the city. All matter of importance is submitted to all the delegates and they in turn are requested to get the members together wherever they are located, and act upon the proposition. In this way the members on the job will have the voice in all matters that can possibly be committed to them through the office or the delegates. Members of the A. W. O. who may be in the city, have the same voice and vote as any others, but no more.

As soon as the A. W. O. reaches a membership of 5,000 or more, it can apply for a charter as a national industrial union of the I. W. W., and have the same privileges as any other N. I. U. of the I. W. W.

Now, fellow workers, we the members of the A. W. O. at this time, think that all workers who are going to take in the harvest or work at any kind of farming should get into the A. W. O., no matter where they happen to be working, to make this an organization with a large membership. That is, whether in Kansas, Colorado, California, Washington, or in the eastern states.

Any members endorsed by a group of known members, and in good standing, for the position of delegate, will be considered at once. Delegates must be in good standing, as all other officials of the organization. All members should make it a point to be in good standing at all times in order to have a voice in the affairs of the organization. Buckle down to business now and get busy to build the I. W. W.—the One Big Union of the workers of this country.

If there is any proposition you wish to bring before the membership, notify this office in due time, and same will be considered at once, if it needs immediate action. If of lesser importance it will be acted upon at the earliest convenience in relation to other matters.

All charges against members must be made in writing, and sent to this office at once, then the same can be looked after. Assertions without proof should not be made against members of the A. W. O., and if you have the proof, then it is your duty to send the same to the office of the A. W. O., at once, for immediate action.

Hoping the above will help to make matters clear regarding the A. W. O. for all members who are concerned or interested in the same. I am yours for a powerful union of all agricultural workers. W. T. NEFF, Sec'y-Treas., A. W. O., Local 400, I. W. W.

AN URGENT CALL

Necessity compels the Solidarity management to make another insistent call for funds. Locals owing us money must raise the amount due us at once. There must be no misunderstanding that call for money; the case is serious, and it is up to our supporters to come to our aid. Take up a collection among your members, to meet overdue literary bills; or get the money some way, and send it in without a moment's delay. Otherwise, some of our creditors will be starting legal proceedings against us; one or two have already threatened the same. The chief trouble here is poor collections from those who owe us. We advance literature and bundles to locals in good faith; what are you going to do about it?

Another thing: We want at least a thousand readers of Solidarity to immediately send us whatever money they can spare in the form of donations. If you can make it a dollar or more, all right; but don't hesitate if you only have a dime. The situation is desperate, and we must have the money. There is no likelihood of any thousand dollars windfalls coming our way in the near future, and the I. W. W. membership must show its mettle this time without fail. A word to the wise is sufficient.

WARP AND WOOF

(Continued From Page One)
epoch making victory of Lawrence, involving from 400 to 15,000 workers have been won at Waltham South Bend, Hudson, Webster, Lowell, Mass.; Patsum and Willimantic, Conn., and Little Falls, N. J. And this is only a partial list. Increases of from 10 to 15 per cent were gained in most places, often with a bonus in the hours of labor.

The Lawrence strike denotes the first conscious deliberate effort on the part of the workers to strike to raise the least paid workers to a higher level. It was I. W. W. men were the only ones who were not given 25 and 21 per cent to the lowest paid, down to 5 per cent to the highest paid workers. Just the reverse of the "devil take the hindmost" policy of the craft unionist.

The biggest achievement in the history of the textile workers is the shattering of the reactionary move of the textile barons to stop the movement for shorter hours. The taking out of the two hours' pay out of the pay envelopes of the Lawrence strikers was a most organized move of the bosses to make all agitation for shorter hours unpopular. It does not seem certain that the plan would have worked were it not for the I. W. W.

SOLIDARITY'S EXPOSURE NOTED

(Continued From Page 2)
that Solidarity's exposure was brought to the attention of the U. S. government, is quite evident in this clipping from the New York World. Solidarity is on file at the Congressional Library and in the Department of Labor, and we know it followed with more than passing interest by the authorities.

In our comment on the Cleveland advertisement, we made the suggestion of its "indecisiveness." Evidently that was the prevailing opinion among the "investigators," who succeeded in extracting a promise from the branches concerned, that it will not be repeated. But the governmental whitewash of the manufacturer of "machines only" for the production of "poisoned shells" does not in the least impair Solidarity's indictment of capitalists who are willing to "commit any crime in the calendar to realize big enough profits."

BUNDLE ORDER BLANK

The Big Special Souvenir Number of Solidarity Saturday July 31st. Enclosed find \$ for which send me copies of Solidarity issue No. 290. Mail Without Delay—Not Later Than July 29th. If to be mailed from this office—accompany with names and addresses.

Name _____ St. _____ City _____ State _____

Send us \$1.50 and we will send you a volume of The Songs, and SOLIDARITY and REBELLION, all for One Year. I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

IMPORTANT MEETING OF A.W.O.

Kansas City, July 1. All members of A. W. O., Local 400, I. W. W., are hereby notified that there will be a general business meeting on Sunday, July 25, at 10 A. M., here in Kansas City, to take up all matters of importance. There will also be an election of officers for the ensuing six months for whatever term the meeting sees fit.

The experiences of the Kansas hearing had been discussed; the advantages and the shortcomings. All those wishing to have a voice and vote at this meeting may transfer to this organization and must be in good standing—not over 60 days in arrears. The old one will have expired a few days later.

Anyone who is a member of the A. W. O. and cannot come to the meeting, is hereby notified if he wishes to bring certain matters before the body to forward them to one of the secretaries of the A. W. O. Plans for a North Dakota harvest will be discussed in that meeting.

Respectfully submitted, W. T. NEFF, Sec'y A. W. O. Mrs. Bella Reilly, 2421 W. Fifth St., Philadelphia, would like to hear from her son, James Reilly, believed to be in the Oklahoma oil fields. Important.

BIG-SUB OFFER

Have you read Covington Hall's "Secrets of the Love Revolution"? Or his Magazine, "Rebellion"? If not you have missed something worth while. Send us \$1.50 and we will send you a volume of The Songs, and SOLIDARITY and REBELLION, all for One Year.

Watch Your Number: Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper of each issue of SOLIDARITY. For instance 286. If this number you do not see on the wrapper, you should renew week, and you should receive THIS NUMBER 287.