

Year, 50 cents

Statement

Reported gain during week 1.50  
 this week 1.11  
 week 56  
 date 1280

urity \$2 Fund

worker has suggested that of Solidarity should at least TWO DOLLARS to a fund to help enlarge and improve this Publishing Bureau. The next all one time, if more convenient. However, are not limited each. Send in your now, and assist us in needed printing done for educational campaigns. The sums received on:

date: \$0.10  
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 W. W. Queensland, 23.22  
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W. W. of the United States donation from our worker in Queensland. They want a larger Solidarity. So they one donation, ONE-THIRD of the total amount. If you American, do better, by return all have to consider the of moving Solidarity to Queensland, we want THOUSAND DOLLARS. The date is near at in and dip up, this week, are worth.

of Cleveland Propaganda Agency notified that Fellow workers, we want applications for membership for dues, etc., in the Secretary. He may be at 226 Champion Ave. in the week—Rose, W. W.

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 The Socialist Party of U. S. A.  
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## GIRL TOBACCO WORKERS OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

**How They Work, and How They Can't Live on the Miserable Wages Paid Them.**

(Special to Solidarity)

St. Louis, Mo. Discontent is growing at the Liggett & Meyer Tobacco Co's factory, a girl worker from that place. The worker tells me that the firm employs 3,000 workers, girls and boys of school age. She says the girls are forced to work long hours in order to exist on, as it is all wages work, stripping tobacco. There is no ventilation in the place, as the fresh air dries out the tobacco and makes it hard to handle. Some of the girls would rather inhale the dust of the tobacco than to have fresh air, as the drying of this greedy bunch of slaves.

The men can earn \$1.40 per day, and the girls \$4.50 to \$7.05 per week. One girl asserted that they should all strike. Some one steeled, she was fired, and poor cats. She has said that anyone agitating on these premises would be discharged. This holds good, she says, and she added that the strippers had to strip one hundred thousand stems a day to produce one pack. They pay three dollars per week. It is a real hard building that they work in, and many girls actually cry when they know they can't touch the nice fruit and other things that are there to tantalize the workers. She has been many of them remark, "I will speed up, in order to make a few pennies so I can have a little fruit." Meals are 10, 15 and 25 cents, and many girls have walked from the office with a 50-cent envelope. Another case where the Taylor system is outdone.

She says the Polish workers are a free-thinking lot, and say, "Too long hours for such damned poor pay." The Italian are a quick-action bunch, and sometimes quit as many as 20 at one time. But the boss covers up quickly, with a mixture of new workers.

Now, I say to you soap-borers—your agitators ought not to give St. Louis such a wide berth. This is the best field for our organization in this country. You are as welcome as the flowers in spring time. Give us of this hand to help lift this fair sex out of this damned dive. Men, come on, for the sake of humanity, and especially for those girls who are being ground into profits for parasitic pleasure-givers who are as natural as a picture, clean and respectable, refined in character, going to work at 7 o'clock and hard at it at 6 in the evening, whose dress skirts are torn in the factory and who are sold off with an envelope whose meager contents drives them to the red light.

Men, we cannot stand for this, if we respect ourselves and the women of our class. Give it a thought. The company heads cover up this shame, by their activity in "Christian work."

FROM A REBEL.

## 116 TEXANS FACE COURT-MARTIAL

**Refuse to Respond to Call for Service Along Mexican Border.**

Washington, May 21.—One hundred and sixteen enlisted men of the Texas National Guard face court-martial today for refusing to respond to the call for service on the Mexican border.

The Dick militia law under which the guardsmen were called out, provides for such court-martial, but leaves it discretionary with the war department. If court-martial is decided upon it will be ordered as an object lesson to show the militia its duty to the federal government. Failure of the militia to meet the present emergency is the big problem the war department now has to deal with in the Mexican situation.

In addition to the apparent sympathy in the ranks of the Texas guard, two other instances may be cited, as an evidence of the militia's failure to rise to the emergency.

Two companies and the band of the New Mexico National Guard regiment asked that the regulations be set aside "because 25 per cent of their number cannot speak English."

## MESSINGER LUNCH ROOM STRIKE

**In Chicago, Wherein Craft Union Officials Pull Off Some of the Dirtiest Union Scabbing So Far Recorded.**

In Chicago, the 18 Messinger's lunch rooms are known to those who have been unfortunate to have worked in them, as "work houses." In these hell holes, porters, waiters, and cooks worked 12 hours a day for \$6, \$10 and \$11, per week, and no pay for overtime. They are ill-treated and abused, conditions were unbearable. Therefore it is not surprising that they became dissatisfied and sought to organize.

A meeting was held, and it was decided to send a committee to the Chicago Federation of Labor to seek aid in organizing. Here they met with a flat refusal, the C. F. of L. informed them that they were too busy organizing more important workers, also that there was no organization affiliated with the P. of L. that would accept porters, waiters, and cooks in the same union. And these workers understood that it was necessary to organize in this manner. They were disappointed but not beaten.

The committee was sent to the Industrial Workers of the World; here they met with a different kind of reception. They were welcomed as fellow workers, the I. W. W. halls were thrown open for their use, an organizer, and funds were furnished in a few days an industrial organization was perfected, demands were framed and submitted to Messinger but were ignored.

The strike was called Wednesday morning at seven o'clock, on May 10. At the present time, restaurants of the Messinger class are running short of help. In almost every restaurant the banner is out for a porter, a waiter, etc. Conditions are so rotten in these places that the workers are fighting shy of them. And it is certain that no one from the street would apply for these job jobs. Messinger has plainly beaten, the strike would have been won the same day if "Jelly Roll Ben" had not come to his aid. Now "Jelly Roll Ben," so named because of his RECORD at

## BIG I. W. W. PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA

**M. T. W. Has Three Thousand Men in Line Along waterfront. Local Growing in Port of Philadelphia.**

(Special to Solidarity)

Philadelphia, May 20. The M. T. W. of I. W. W. parade was a big success. Five bands of music and 3,000 men were in line, paraded along the waterfront, with the result that three non-union docks struck, one company giving in, two others still out.

We have the Harbor Boatmen's branch reorganized. The men expect to get control of the harbor boats. The Firemen and Sailors' branch are doing well.

The Spanish delegate, myself, and two bank artists of the International Seaman's Union had a debate on the Crowell and Thurlow ship, with the firemen and sailors for an audience. One of the labor states said he would not sign any "ratifiers" in his union, and that the I. W. W. is only a lot of foreigners. This fellow wears a No. 2 hat; if brains were radium, he would not bring the price of a cigarette. They were telling of the glories of the Seaman's Bill, which is compelling the sailors to scab on themselves, by having two scales of wages on deck, anyone with papers getting \$45, the fellow without papers getting what he can.

The Longshoremen's branch has 3,000 members. The propaganda league is organized, and holding successful street meetings. In Boston local is discussed. Five 200 members in the last month.

The port of Philadelphia is the map for industrial unionism. Hoping the M. T. W. of the I. W. W. will get a hold on the Pacific coast and Lakes, in an year for the One Big Union.

JOHN J. WALSH.

## AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ORGANIZATION

**Completes Enthusiastic Four Days' Session in Kansas City. Plans for Coming Harvest Campaign.**

(Special to Solidarity)

Kansas City, Mo., May 20. Business meeting of the Agricultural Workers Organization ended, after a four days' session and considerable discussion and plan.

Officers were elected as follows: W. T. Nef, re-elected secretary-treasurer, and James Gilday, G. J. Bour, Frank C. Hanley, Tom Wilson and Albert B. Prasher, for the summer's campaign.

All members and delegates will please take note that the six months' subscription to our papers is discontinued to new members, but the bundle order will be raised in accordance and the members closer to the organization. All members should write often to the secretary, to give all general information, so same can be published in weekly bulletins of the happenings in the A W O field especially.

The harvest meeting many members decided to carry credentials and supplies, who had not done so before, and we have about 800 delegates in the field at present.

The business meeting was also in favor of postponing the general convention from the 20th of September to the 20th of November. The harvest conference will receive ballots to vote on this within about two weeks.

A W O conference also went on record to carry on a clean agitation. All collections have already been discontinued in Kansas City and other branches of the A W O except for defense purposes or strikes, when necessary.

The sentiment for the A W O is strong in many sections, and a vigorous organization campaign will be carried on this spring and summer. We expect to get about 20,000 new members this season. The outlook is excellent for the summer.

The harvest conference also set the scale of wages at \$4. per day 10 hours for the state of Kansas and other fields will be announced later.

Members are enthusiastic and hundreds have already left for the harvest section of Northern Oklahoma and the 20th of Cedar Ave. Branch offices or stationary delegates will be placed in the heart of the harvest field as soon as advisable to get quicker service.

Yours for a powerful union-of-all workers.

W. T. NEF, Sec-Treas.

## HOW TO ORGANIZE

William D. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., has issued the following instructions to workers on how to organize in the I. W. W.

To secure a charter of the Industrial Workers of the World get the names of twenty actual wage workers. Those who make a living by working for wages.

All who sign the Charter Application Blank must pledge themselves to be in accord with the principles of the I. W. W. as outlined in the Preamble.

The Charter fee is ten dollars. This covers the cost of all books and supplies needed to fully equip a Union of twenty-five members.

Fees paid by the Union to the General Organization, are 15 cents per member per month.

If those who sign the Charter Application Blank are employed in the same industry, they will be Chartered as an Industrial Union with jurisdiction over all wage workers employed in that industry in that locality. If the signers of the Charter Application are employed in two or more industries they will be chartered as a Recruiting Union, or as an Industrial Union of the industry in which a majority of those who signed the Charter Application are employed, with the understanding that they are allowed to take in members of other industries until they have a sufficient number to be Chartered as an Industrial of the industry in which they are employed. Recruiting Unions are temporary organizations, formed for the purpose of having organizations to carry on the educational work necessary for the formation of Industrial Unions.

As soon as there are 20 members in a Recruiting Union who are employed in the same industry, they will be Chartered as an Industrial Union of that industry.

The methods used in getting a Union started depends upon the circumstances in the locality where the Union is to be formed. You can call a meeting, advertising the same. If there are any workers who are able to explain the principles of the I W W, have them do so to those who attend the meeting.

After the explanation has been made you can call upon all present, who are in accord with the principles of the Organization, to come forward, and sign the Charter Application. Or you can circulate the Charter Application among those who are Industrial Workers of the World to them individually. If they desire to organize have them sign their names and addresses on the Charter Application.

When you have twenty names, or more, you can notify them to attend the meeting, form a temporary organization by electing a temporary Secretary and Chairman. Collect the Charter fee from those who sign the Application, forward the same to this office, with the Application. The Charter and supplies will be sent you at once.

In forwarding the Charter Application be sure to specify in what industry those who sign the same are employed, so we will know how to make out the Charter.

WM. D. HAYWOOD,  
 Gen. Secy-Treas.,  
 Chicago, Ill.

100 W. Washington St.

## TEXTILE WORKERS WANT 8-HOUR DAY

"A LEX" Portuguese I. W. W. organ, contains, in its latest issue, a circular issued by the Lowell I. W. W., calling on the Portuguese textile workers to attend a meeting to consider the establishment of an 8-hour day. News also comes from Lawrence, Mass., that a movement for the 8-hour day there, also headed by the I. W. W. New Bedford, Mass., is discussing the 8-hour day. And now Providence has heard from The American Woolen Co. It is believed to be considering an 8-hour day. It led in the recent wage increase, and some think it will lead in this direction, too—it has to.

PAVING CUTTER.

## PAVING CUTTERS

In Yinalhaven, Maine, the Quarry Workers went on strike for better wages April 1. The Paving Cutters' scale of prices expired May 1, and while the former were out on strike, the Paving Cutters kept on with their work, thereby indirectly breaking the Quarry Workers' strike for five years. Now the Paving Cutters are striking for more wages and for a scale to run two years, while the Quarry Workers are working. The same company has a stone quarry at Alexander Bay, New York; where both unions are working full speed, while their fellow members are striking in Yinalhaven.

Four years ago twelve stonecutters went on strike in Lohrville, Wis., for better wages. They asked the Driller's Union for solidarity, which they got. Soon after, scale took their place and the stone was drilled and sent to Madison and Milwaukee, and cut there by union stone cutters.

In Sandusky, Minn., some years ago, the stonecutters asked the curbscutters for a sympathetic strike, and got it. When the stonecutters later settled, the curbscutters had their wages cut down. They asked the stonecutters to strike with them, but the latter answered, "Oh, no; we have our bill of prices; we have to stick to that."

In Red Granite, Wis., a strike of the paving cutters took place in the spring of 1913. The Wisconsin Granite Co., owned quarries also in Jasper, Minn., Yauquon, Wis., Granite Quarry, N. C., and there were unions in these places. As good A. F. of L. union men, these quarry workers supplied the material needed by the company. Paving cutters in these quarries, and scabs in Red Granite and Lohrville, had taken in harmony at full speed, making paving blocks to ship to Chicago, while the A. F. of L. men, Granite, Minn., Yauquon, Wis., Tibberon on the streets of Chicago hunting scabs.

Such are the conditions pertaining to the Paving Cutters' Union, International Union of International Union, and Stonecutters' Association of America and Canada. This condition is rotten, and it is inhuman, is abominable, and should be abolished by the workers now.

It has just learned that the workers in Lohrville, Wis., have a strong local, No. 364, Quarry, International Union of the I. W. W., with 275 members, good spirit and enthusiasm. Minn., Yauquon, Wis., keep it up, and keep on hammering at the old form of unions until it disappears, and give place to the One Big Union.





