

AWAKENING OF STEEL WORKERS

Conditions Ripe for a Big Movement Toward Industrial Unionism in That Industry. Elwood to the Front

(Special to Solidarity)

Elwood, Ind., May 1, 1915.

W. W. can become strong enough here to demand shop control, the work of organization in the other mill towns will proceed with enthusiasm. For there is one fact which cannot be denied—the steel workers everywhere want an organization. They have woken up to the fact that the speeding up process has almost reached the limit of human endurance. And their wages, instead of increasing, are all the time going down.

In 1897, under union control, a fund of \$250 pounds for 8 hours' work was established in the tin plate mills. More than this the crew was not allowed to turn out. This limit, the A. F. of L itself took off. Today, in Elwood, under the obnoxious double mill system, the average output is 32,500 for the same 8-hour day. Indeed, one crew recently turned out over 37,000 in the Elwood mills.

Wages have gone down tremendously. Under the 1897 system the total wage for a crew per gross ton amounted to \$10.25. Today, although the number of men in a crew is almost doubled, the total wage is only \$8.59—\$1.66 less than under the old system. This gives some idea of the tremendous amount of work which the slave must turn out, to get even a part of the wage which he received twenty years ago.

No wonder, then, that the steel worker is becoming restless. No wonder that he hates the A. F. of L. which he rightly blames for his present condition of helplessness. The one outstanding fact is obvious in all the steel towns that the hold of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers upon the men is gone forever. They are clamoring for a new unionism. They are ready to receive the I. W. W. with open arms. The time is ripe for the organization of the greatest National Industrial Union that the I. W. W. has ever had—the National Industrial Union of Iron and Steel Workers. And the advance guard of this union is the Tin Plate Workers union at Elwood.

We have been subjected this week to a particularly vile attack from the local press. It was delivered simultaneously. But the amusing thing about it was the crass ignorance displayed by the editors. All their data about the organization seemed to be gained from a perusal of last week's Solidarity. Quotations from that issue were solemnly given as if they were new and startling discoveries of the venality of the I. W. W. For instance, they devoted columns of space to our old friend, Jack Murray's remarks at the hobo convention in regard to sabotaging the restaurants. They doubted very much whether the workers of Elwood would be in sympathy with such an organization when they found out its real nature. Needless to say, these puerile attacks have had no effect on the local other than to strengthen the suspicion that all the cockroach business men of Elwood are ready to knifed if they get a chance.

The particular event which aroused their venom was the big street demonstration which was pulled off last Saturday evening. Fellow Worker H. L. Varney of St. Louis explained the tactics and ideals of the One Big Union to a crowd which ran into the hundreds. The greatest interest was manifested throughout. Perhaps the most interested listener was Tom O'Brien, superintendent of the mill, who followed the whole speech from his automobile. The next day he is quoted as saying that the Socialist Party is bad enough, but the I. W. W. is the bosses' worst enemy.

PRESS COMMITTEE

PRISON BARBARISM AT SAN QUENTIN, CALIF.

Oakland, Calif., April 29.

Solidarity: The conditions here have changed somewhat; this compels him to come to time along with the rest of the prisoners.

Tell all the boys through Solidarity. I am going from one end of California to the other calling the attention of its citizens to this great wrong done an innocent man under the hypocritical guise of prison discipline. I shall use whatever ability I possess along lines of public speaking, in an earnest endeavor to awaken the people to the true nature of the case and Fred Nile's possibility of helping others in San Quentin.

JOHN P. McDONALD.

Local 692, Sioux City, has moved into new quarters at 310 Fifth St., and a hearty welcome is extended to all rebels coming this way.—Edmond Stafford, Secy.

Wanted a good speaker in Des Moines, Iowa, who is not afraid to do something for the organization. Only those who will combine themselves exclusively to industrial unionism need apply. Prospects are good here for a full time speaker and work in sight here. For further particulars, write the Secretary of Local 692, at Box 26, E. P. Stearn, Des Moines.

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SERVILE SLAVES IN LOS ANGELES

Long Unemployment Has Made Them Hungry Only for Jobs, And Not For Revolt.

(Special to Solidarity)

The boss wanted none but men 5 feet 10 inches or over. There being quite a number of big men in the crowd, the street corner was crowded with people waiting for the boss to come. I answered the ad, thinking I might have a chance to make \$5.00 for that day. I was very much surprised on my arrival there the next morning. I expected to find some working men there, but they were far from that.

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Don't forget, fellow workers, the press is the best way to reach a man on the job, and I hope you will agree with me, that the job is in the proper place to agitate and the place where it does the most good. Job control is what we need. There also is the place where we can turn the sub-cat loose and do very effective work. I know (if you are) just now, but there will soon be more work than there is.

W.M. STOCKINGER

REBELS WANTED IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

(Special to Solidarity)

Brawley, Calif., April 25.

There is a splendid opportunity here for some good live rebels in the prosperous and famed Imperial Valley, California. Harvesting is on, cantaloupes will soon be on the market, and this fruit leave this valley every season, and there is a yearly influx of migratory labor during the season. This valley has been sadly neglected along organization lines, through no fault of our own, but from the fact that we have been too busy to outside the area. We feel safe to state that a few good active organizers could produce wonderful results at this time. We wish to strongly emphasize the fact that we must have outside the area, a lodging house. Harvesting is on, cantaloupes will soon be on the market, and this fruit leave this valley every season, and there is a yearly influx of migratory labor during the season. This valley has been sadly neglected along organization lines, through no fault of our own, but from the fact that we have been too busy to outside the area. We feel safe to state that a few good active organizers could produce wonderful results at this time. We wish to strongly emphasize the fact that we must have outside the area, a lodging house. Harvesting is on, cantaloupes will soon be on the market, and this fruit leave this valley every season, and there is a yearly influx of migratory labor during the season. This valley has been sadly neglected along organization lines, through no fault of our own, but from the fact that we have been too busy to outside the area. We feel safe to state that a few good active organizers could produce wonderful results at this time. We wish to strongly emphasize the fact that we must have outside the area, a lodging house.

MAY DAY ADDRESS AT DETROIT MEETING

"A Day of Action, and Not Mere Speechmaking," Shorter Workday The Slogan.

Following is in substance the address delivered on May Day in Detroit, by "Ignotus" at a joint meeting of labor organizations:

First of May above all things should be a day of action as it was intended by its originators. If this day is to be merely an occasion for rest, recreation and speech making, it differs only in degree and not in kind from our regular "labor day."

On the first of May the workers did at its inception and should now go out on strike for an eight hour day. If this is done with the understanding that such action is only an engagement with the enemy in order to weaken the labor-striking force of the bosses and strengthen our own forces to the end that we may pull the props from under the capitalist structure and erect in its place a free society, then the first of May is celebrating in the spirit of the 20th century proletarian. We are not that far, however, from the day of the working men there, but they were far from that.

While we cannot strike this day, nevertheless we can act in other directions. We must strike on the first of May next year. How can we act? First we can and should have a general strike. We must present with present conditions and lead in the right direction with intelligence and class consciousness as guides. We must preach class hatred, too, against a class that consciously and deliberately puts the heel upon the necks of the workers. The bosses must be treated and victims of this vicious system, but their actions run contrary to the "right to live" of the workers and therefore we can't have any love for them, any more than we have for an enlightened working class. The police have stopped our proposed parade this year—love or hate?

Finally, we must organize the workers, or rather assist the workers to organize themselves. The form and goal will suggest themselves. For, if class solidarity existed, the workers would be essential for the accomplishment of an immediate strike. The first of May advocates and celebrants had in mind, it will reflect itself in the working class. We must make concerted action not only possible but desirable as well as imperative. The goal will be strong, revolutionary, until first of May. We must have a day of celebrating the victory of class union over class exploitation.

To give a little local color, let us start tonight with the inauguration of a new parade. We will have 100 Leas hours of work. In line with the spirit of first of May, on the main road of progress, conducive to action, beneficial in its accomplishment, inspiring to all—let us work together in a union that bars no wage worker, for the realization of our hopes, our best aspirations: longer life, less work and more play.

Our literature agent reports \$5.90 worth of "good goods" sold at the May day meeting.

The Italian boys here their new hall fixed up and expect good results. With Fellow Workers' "Nicks" and "Gerrard's" "Cardinals" of the Italian workers, the Italian colony will be a stronger fighting force more daylight as well as more and longer spaghetti. DETROITER.

JACK WHYTE'S ASSASSIN ENDS HIS OWN LIFE

(Special to Solidarity)

Tonopah, Nevada, April 28.

R. T. Stegman, the man who shot Jack Whyte last December in this city, was found dead at 3:30 p.m. in a lodging house. His body was discovered by a chambermaid. He had committed suicide, shooting himself through the head. Whyte was seen, as he had been, breaking over a fence, he killed Whyte.

TONOPAH PROPAGANDA LEAGUE. T. R. Wilson.

Join the One Big Union.

A MESSAGE TO HARVEST ORGANIZATION

"The Industrial Inn of The Inland Empire," and Some of Its Methods to Take Advantage of Unemployed, and Corral Labor Market

(Special to Solidarity) Spokane, Wash.

A new factor to be reckoned with this year in organizing the harvest workers in the fields of Washington's "Inland Empire," will be the "Industrial Inn of the Inland Empire," an institution religious and charitable. It is run by Warren Latham—grater par excellence—supported by all of the influential capitalists and leading lights of Spokane and vicinity and endorsed by practically every religious denomination in this city.

This institution, under the guise of religion, and with the euphonious name of the Christian Home for Homeless Men, has been grafting upon the sufferings and necessity of the unemployed of this vicinity for a number of years. Space does not permit going into details of the methods used by Warren Latham and his Christian Home, in fleecing the wool of the hungry lambs of Christ. Latham evidently misinterprets the Biblical injunction, "Feed my lambs," to "Shear my lambs," for he has succeeded in living very comfortably off the miseries of the unemployed.

He practically introduced a state of peonage in Spokane, with his system of all work and no pay. His wood camps, his sand and his quarries, and even the short jobs he sent men out to, were all run on the basis of "don't pay the men." Mr. Latham collecting all wages due on short jobs, and not paying any wages at all on jobs run by the Christian Home. The men were allowed credits for all work performed. The name to be taken out in meals, baths, beds and bill-ups. He even had a barber shop where for an hour's work you received a credit entitling you to a shave; also a cobbler's shop, where the men's shoes were repaired on this credit system. The men were never given any money for the work they performed. Men went in there broke and came out broke. There is a case mentioned—under oath—of one man, a carpenter, who undertook several small contracts for Mr. Latham, building several small houses. He piled up two or three hundred credits. (A credit, by the way, being one hour's work, equal to 25 cents) and when he had a chance for a job he went to Latham and asked him to redeem his credits in cash, so he might meet the cost of getting out on the job and, of transferring his tools. Latham refused to give him any cash for his credits, telling him he would have to take out his credits in meals, beds, baths, etc. The result was the man lost a chance of going to work and left the Home in a destitute condition.

If these methods do not savor of peonage, what does? These conditions were so relentlessly exposed by the I. W. W. and taken up by one of the Spokane papers, that Mr. Latham's Christian Home graft on the unemployed was given a rude shock. The handling of the unemployed was taken out of his hands by the city, which let the feeding of the unemployed by contract to private persons, who, while they did not feed the hungry men any better or give them better accommodations, at least did not exact any labor from them for the pittance doled out to them.

Mr. Latham, losing control of the unemployed, reorganized his Christian Home and extended it all through the Inland Empire. Now under the high sounding name of the Industrial Inn of the Inland Empire, he is prepared to supply cheap labor to one and all who wish to use it. Here is his scheme of operations in Spokane today. He is not bidding for small contracts. He will supply men for short jobs or for long time work, for 25 cents per hour, Latham's share to be deducted out of the 25 cents per hour collected by him. That is, he pays the men 17 1/2 cents per hour, thus making off each man 7 1/2 cents per hour, or 60 cents for 8 hours off each man. In addition to this rake-off he charges the men 20 cents per meal and 15 to 25 cents for a bed and 25 cents for a bath or a bill-up. These meals cost him about 7 cents per man, as he admitted himself. The beds are practically clear profit, as all the labor performed in making the beds and washing the blankets is done by the men. The same is true of the done gratis. In fact, without going into the exact ratio of profit (there is no loss) it is safe to say that Latham is clearing a nice little sum off each man he has working.

Now, here is where we are vitally concerned: All winter he has been sending men out to work for John Farmer for his board, and with the extension of his Industrial Inn to all parts of the Inland Empire, he will be in a position to supply the farmers with quite a number of men, who, while they may not work for their board, will work cheaper than the law average man. The farmers will keep these cheap men and will endeavor when harvest time comes to set the "going wages" by these cheap men of Latham's. Whatever additional men the farmers need, they will try to secure from Latham, who will do his damndest to get them.

Mr. Latham will of course exact his tribute. But just how he will get it remains to be seen. One way may be for John Farmer to withhold from the pay of the men sent out by Latham, a certain portion, which will be sent to Latham as a donation for their board, will work cheaper than the law average man. The farmers will keep these cheap men and will endeavor when harvest time comes to set the "going wages" by these cheap men of Latham's. Whatever additional men the farmers need, they will try to secure from Latham, who will do his damndest to get them.

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(Continued On Page Four, Columns 1 and 2)

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THE DREAMERS

It is the custom to ridicule dreamers. They are held to be of no earthly use; time wasters whose energies might be spent on something of practical value.

Are the days of the dreamers past? Have we no more Bellmays? The dreamers multiply every day. Every 24 hours add to their numbers.

One of the dreams of the day is that of the working class supermen; of toilers big enough in vision and brains to do for their own class what they now do for the capitalist class.

Scorn not the toilers who are dreamers! Be sure that it is not yourself who is living in a fool's paradise. Give the working class dreamers a helping hand!

Make An Issue Of The Boyd Case

The New Jersey Court of Pardons at Trenton on April 26 denied Frederick Boyd's petition for pardon, thus declaring that Boyd will have to serve his sentence of from two to seven years.

Thus the status quo is clearly maintained by the Jersey court; and the thanks of all rebels and saboteurs are due that body.

"Sex Hysteria" In War

The great war in Europe seems to be tearing up things in general, not alone such material and tangible objects as buildings, ships, forts and human beings, but also such abstract human qualities as "sex morality" for example.

A special census recently ordered by the government reveals the startling fact that there are 20,000 unmarried women in England alone who are to be led there.

It has often been contended by psychologists that "religious emotionalism" has its basis in the sexual instinct, and generally acts as a sort of safety valve for the latter.

Now comes war, with its intensified forms of expressing human instincts, and throws off the hideous mask of civilization.

The hideousness of "civilization" thus stands naked before every intelligent observer. Instead of intelligence and a dissemination of sound knowledge on matters of sex; instead of trying to beget a healthy, normal attitude towards sex relationships;

The Prowling Sawyer

His pink fingers are he pretty, And he has a bright and witty, Lofly brow!

When we speak it is with terror, Let an inadvertent error, Count the follies he demolished, And his language is SO polished

Down In Dixie

Old Dixie is beginning to boil. Letters from all over Louisiana and Oklahoma tell of steadily increasing restlessness among the wage workers and working farmers and the big revolt cannot be much longer delayed.

Just the other day a cold-blooded murder of a young Irish longshoreman by a policeman on the river front, the whole working class population mad with class-anger and today the city is seething with revolt.

I wish to thank J. E. and Solidarity for the fine and real review of the "Songs of Love and Rebellion" appearing in Number 277, only I would say that I meant no "concession" when I wrote "My Man's Son".

Things Doing In Australia

(Special to Solidarity) Sydney, N. S. W., Australia It will be hard to please the readers of Solidarity to hear that the One Big Union movement is making great headway in the propaganda of the land of the Southern Cross.

Today, the I. W. W. has eight prominent agitators in the States, via Adelaide, Sydney, Broken Hill, Port Pirie, Fremantle, Boulder, Brisbane and Melbourne.

Already the Northern Territory of Australia (which lies well within the torrid zone) is largely worked by Asiatic labor.

There is a new craze in Australia which consists of about 700 white unionists of the conservative, craft type.

Local Union Secretaries and individual readers of Solidarity will please note that the only one of Margaret Sanger's books now in print and available is "What Every Mother Should Know".

Watch Your Number

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY.

Rich Pickings For Capital—Other News And Views

"Laborers flock to Alaska. Government says warning that outsiders are not needed there"—Headline. Evidently prosperity has not struck either Alaska or those flocks of laborers, just yet.

The Chicago idea of "property day" is a celebration that ignores that one of the biggest lockouts in the city's history. This is typically capitalist: only by ignoring capitalism's worst evils is prosperity evident.

If Billy Sunday doesn't want to be judged by the company he keeps, he'd better get rid of the support of Chairman Gary of the Steel Trust, the Barabours, and many others prominent among Paterson's labor exploiters.

"Arbitration gives railroad workers 25 per cent of their demands." Which 25 per cent is not stated. Dollars to doughnuts it is the least important 25 per cent by far. The words, arbitration has film-fanned the railroad workers once more.

Dividends and interest to the amount of \$125,000,000 will be disbursed in May by the great corporations of the country, and most of these payments will be made in New York. The aggregate exceeds that of the corresponding month of last year by about \$10,000,000. The dividends will be about \$100,000,000. Interest of \$25,000,000, and the interest will be paid on bonds totaling \$3,891,626,840.

Some rich pickings for capital! When will labor organs be made to take this plunder into itself?

Chicago reports the formation of a \$25,000,000 cement corporation. Trent Hauve sends word of the merger of 114 coal companies, with a capital of \$30,000,000. Intercast associates with the Armours are going into the production of potash on a large scale. Other and similar items indicate that large corporate enterprise promises to become the order of the day once more, despite anti-trust agitation.

There is much discontent among the workers.

Many small strikes are going on indicative of the spirit of unrest. The Fall River weavers are requesting a general increase in wages. The Chicago labor situation is aggravated by the demands of 14,000 traction employees who have struck at various Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio points are being "adjusted." Labor is stirring, though only slightly still, enough to give an indication of what is likely to happen under improved conditions.

The best way to advance the interests of the I. W. W. is being discussed in many quarters. An A. F. of L. member writes: "Permit me to make a suggestion. The I. W. W. is an economic organization. It should do something economic for its members. Every propaganda league and local should have an employment bureau to help members get jobs on which they can organize. This is one of the big cards played by most fraternal societies. It is a big means of recruiting the A. F. of L. and keeping it together. Why not follow their example to be changed into an end and purpose?" We pass the suggestion along.

A New York city newspaper reports that "Dock Commissioner Smith is considering the use of oil for the municipal ferry boats. The Bay Ridge is to be changed into an oil burner, it is said, and if the plan succeeds, all the city's ferry boats will be converted.

"The change, it was claimed, would effect an economy in operation of more than 50 per cent. It would do away with three shifts of firemen on every boat, and the use of carting in the trucks. There are ten boats in the Staten Island and South Brooklyn lines."

Here are 30 shifts of firemen that are likely to be affected by the use of oil in place of coal. Also some teamsters. In addition, coal fueling will suffer a loss. Oil as a fuel is a labor displacer and revolutionizer.

Bishop Freer, addressing the New York Friends' Peace meeting, said: "In this which seems to be a civilized war, civilized codes and pacts have been tossed in the air to shreds up and to be blown away. It is savage war made worse by modern civilized inventions and practices. We may not be able to do much to stop this war, for it is a conflagration which is burning. To burn itself out, but it is how to prevent a greater and more calamitous war that wise and thoughtful men are giving thought."

This is certainly a commentary

on civilization! But how about the indication of the Bishop that in the matter of war, it still has worse in store? Why doesn't the Bishop advocate working class organization against war? Why doesn't he favor a general strike against war? Is he afraid that the workers will thus gain power and end this beautiful civilization and the capitalism underlying it?

Militarism is denounced by all peace societies. Navalism, however, is not so condemned. The control of the sea is, or soon will be, a greater cause for war than is the demand for greater territory. Without free access to marine highways, national capitalism is repressed and war ensues in the necessity for outlets and commercial expansion. Navalism is growing in the United States at an astonishing rate. A leading newspaper is authority for the statement that the United States now has the greatest and most efficient navy that it ever had. A leading newspaper is authority for the statement that the United States now has the greatest and most efficient navy that it ever had.

The appropriation bill by the 63rd Congress were the largest ever made for naval purposes. In a recent letter, Secretary Daniels showed that there are now thirty-four more ships in commission than when he took office, with seventy-seven vessels, including nine dreadnoughts and thirty-eight submarines. Under construction or authorized. The personnel of the navy has been increased by 5,824, the total now being 4,355 officers and 53,171 enlisted men. The number of mines have been increased 244 per cent in two years. The number of torpedoes has been increased 90 per cent.

As against 12 submarines, costing \$1,200,000, authorized under the Taft administration, 28 submarines, costing \$16,200,000, have been authorized under the first half of the Wilson administration. In addition, \$1,000,000 was appropriated for similar purposes. All of which it would appear as if the United States is forced by capitalism to develop the agencies of war, despite its protestations in favor of peace. The agencies of war, however, are being developed by capitalism. Workingmen of intelligence will support neither the one nor the other, but they will strenuously labor for the end of both.

Detroit Notes

Ford Motor Car Co. is the place to go to for the latest news. Last week the first victim was a Ford worker. He died.

To prove to Ford a man's worth, the worker is transferred from one job to another until he lands in the foundry. That's a hard enough job, but the worker is then sent to Ford's—pew! Many quit before they get there. If one takes into consideration that the \$5 per cent doesn't get into the pay envelope until after the man has worked hard, steady and willingly for six months, further comment is unnecessary. Of course, this system does not apply to all workers.

Time and again we have asked for I. W. W. men to come to Detroit to go to work and so help build up a strong I. W. W. in Detroit, but without results. Perhaps it's time to change the job that keeps them away.

Last week a convention of some 200 manufacturers of Michigan took place in Detroit. The great majority were in favor of the open shop, which is tantamount to the open shop. It is the same as the shop where "Iznab" works, rumor has it that only time and a quarter instead of time and a half will be paid for over time. Men for a raise are canned or told the limit has been reached. Grumbling is heard on all sides against speed, hours and pay. The scrap pile is growing. In some shops the boys are carrying spoiled pieces in their hands. In other shops affords itself to throw them into the scrap.

The Master Carbuilder Co. has taken a new claim, besides the one which was opened two months ago. Good mechanics can get work at \$77 a week. The new claim is for a large number of the Lousier Motor Company. The date resulted in promises of an immediate increase in output. Samuel J. Frank, general manager, said that material coming in and already in hand would be sufficient for distribution among the workers in and around harvest time.

The following motion was made and passed at a recent meeting of the Portland locals: "Resolved, that the members be instructed to write to Haywood and request him to insert an article in Solidarity in which he would state that the members of the Portland locals are acquainted with the conditions of work on farms and ranches up and down the coast. General Office that would be superior to anything that could be distributed among the workers in and around harvest time."

Harvest time. Harvest workers are asked to comply with the above request. Send your letters to Wm. A. Haywood, 867-7th St., Washington St. Chicago, with your ideas of what should be done to organize the harvest workers and what can be made into a leaflet for general distribution.

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 TWO

MEDIAEVAL TEXTILES AND GUILDS

There is little recorded of the wool industry until toward the end of the Dark Ages. French history records that the wool industry flourished under Clovis (481-511), and that in the eighth century the markets of Frise were famed for the blue woolsens sold there. At the close of the 13th century the fulling and dyeing of wool was an important industry in Rouen.

In England, during the reign of William the Conqueror, Flemish weavers settled at Carlisle, under the protection of the Queen. And during the reign of Henry II (1133-1189) the first guilds of weavers were established in London.

The city of London had the exclusive privilege of exporting woolen cloth. Linen and woolens formed the only material for dresses during the Dark Ages; their manufacture being carried to great perfection in Germany, Flanders, Brabant and France, and in the Netherlands.

The last Crusades, about the middle of the 13th century, spread the weaving of silks in Europe, the noble crusaders catching the habit from the infidel.

Silk weaving was carried on in the South of Spain and in Sicily from the 10th century; the cities of Malaga, Grenada, Palermo, Florence, Milan and Genoa being famed for their fine silks and tapestries.

By the middle of the 13th century, silk garments were generally worn by the higher classes of England. A thousand knights appeared in silk at the marriage of the daughter of Henry the Third.

Norfolk was at that time the seat of woolen manufactures. It is well known that Engard had virtually the monopoly of the wool trade from the sacred records till at least the middle of the seventeenth century. Norfolk and the West of England were the seat of the woolen industry from the 14th century to the 17th century.

The rolls of Parliament for the town of Colchester, in the year 1305, shows the distribution of woolen cloth in an estimated population of 2,000 as follows: A wool comber, a comb, five fullers and four tailors.

There is no clear evidence of the manufacturing of cotton in England previous to 1620. A history of cotton was known to the Romans, and frequently mentioned by the poets of the Augustan age, though there is no trace of the cultivation of cotton in Europe before the 9th century, when the Moors in Spain introduced and spun cotton. By the middle of the 13th century, the manufacture of cotton in Spain, in the next century the industry had spread from Valencia to Milan.

The Netherlands next assumed the leadership in this branch of the textile industry. It is surmised that cotton manufacture was carried from the Netherlands to England by refugees, during the Spanish persecution in the last half of the 16th century. Up to that time there was no cotton in England, and the fundamental change in the process of preparing and weaving in the 16th century. The use of the distaff and spindle began as so very remote a time that it is impossible to fix it. There is little difference between the spindle and whorl found in the graves of Persia of an era of thousands of years ago that archaeologists cannot accurately date, and the spinning used in Europe up to the 14th century. The introduction of looms in old Chinese prints, of Egyptian looms in old wood cuts, show that they did not differ materially from the loom then used in Europe.

The textile workers of this period generally formed craft guilds, at least in the larger towns of England. France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands to England, by refugees, during the Spanish persecution in the last half of the 16th century. Up to that time there was no cotton in England, and the fundamental change in the process of preparing and weaving in the 16th century. The use of the distaff and spindle began as so very remote a time that it is impossible to fix it. There is little difference between the spindle and whorl found in the graves of Persia of an era of thousands of years ago that archaeologists cannot accurately date, and the spinning used in Europe up to the 14th century. The introduction of looms in old Chinese prints, of Egyptian looms in old wood cuts, show that they did not differ materially from the loom then used in Europe.

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WENACE-THE HARVEST ORGANIZATION

(Continued From Page 1) who is very much interested in cheap labor. Also ex-Governor Marion E. Hay, a multi-millionaire and large land owner in the Big Bend country, who is certainly interested in the question of cheap harvest hands to gather the crops on his many thousands of acres of land... Hay also owns land in Mexico, where his peons bring him a lucrative income.

How to offset this menace will be one of the problems of harvest organization in the Washington harvest fields this year. Certain it is, that those who indulge in the time-honored custom of sitting "neath the bough" in the jungle waiting for John Farmer to come and take them out, will be sadly disappointed, because this year the slaves will be as thick as "leaves in Wallambrook," and it's the Industrial Inn people who know it, too. They are going to make strenuous efforts to steer the slaves to John Farmer's harvest fields via the Industrial Inn route.

THINGS DOING IN AUSTRALIA

Continued From Page 1. The workers in Australia are going through a stiff experience, but the militancy of the membership has brought them through victorious. We have to admit that the free speech in Newcastle, and the local goal at Matilda was a good thing.

In Sydney, also, the authorities have raided a few Socialists, and two I. W. W. for distributing and singing that celebrated classic, "Mr. Black." But just what "Direct Action" and singing processions are on the police "axe," the authorities and our nice old Hard Labor Party cried enough.

In Melbourne two fellow workers, Rastus and Johnson, got a month each for selling our paper, "Direct Action," and copies of the "Advancing Proletariat." You see in spite of our "socialist" Labor Party in power on the Federal benches, and our revolutionary "cost of living annihilating," Labor Parties on the State benches, liberty of speech and free assemblage have been bludgeoned by the authorities and then maintained by the I. W. W. All our sentimentals, hero-worshipping, half-bred revolutionaries, and "courages" should shove this fact into their middle-class respectable heads: That in "democratic" Australia with Labour Parties (so like our dear comrades) in power, over 31 members of the peace guard of the One Big Union have been jailed for standing for a month. They were supposed to have been obtained for us by the rebellious miners of Eureka in the year '04.

And twenty years ago, our Labor politicians were waving their arms on Socialist stumps, and talking of the impending doom of capitalism by means of an "imperialist" class that cross upon a piece of paper. And today, when they are in power they say that public works interfere with the passage of motor cars, and therefore they must be put down. Anyway they have the power to admit now, that they can't do nothing, but obey the whims of the international financiers. Mr. Holman, the premier of New South Wales, at the lecturing of the New South Wales public meeting that the squabble between Germany and the Empire had nothing to do with Australia, but the string was pulled and now he's making patriotic speeches about the rest of them. In spite of all the sweet stuff about "democracy" child labor is a glaring feature, and wages are right down on the standard of subsistence. Thousands of unemployed are tramping the interior, and asking for a feed they are told by the wealthy squabblers and the fight for their country in the sands of Egypt.

The Taylor system has made its appearance in the Steel Trust owned steel mills of New South Wales, and other day a large number of drivers and straw-bosses arrived from Pittsburgh to initiate the unsophisticated Australian into the mystic of "speeding up."

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN LECTURES

FRESNO, CALIF. Tuesday, May 10th at 8 P. M. In Woodmen's Hall - K and Touleuse Street. Subject: "SOLIDARITY - Labor's Road to Freedom." Doors open 7:30 P. M. Admision 25 cents

TACOMA WASH. Saturday, May 22nd at 8 P. M. In Building Trades Hall - 949 South D Street. Subject: "Unemployment - A Menace to Society." Admision 25 cents

OAKLAND, CALIF. Friday, May 14th. Subject: "Small Families - A Working Class Necessity." PORTLAND, OREG. Thursday, May 20th. Friday, May 21st. I. W. W. HALL.

BOYD DENIED PARDON HARVEST DELEGATES A PAMPHLET BY M. R. PRESTON

(Trenton N. J., Times, April 27) The Court of Pardons yesterday refused to parole Frederick S. Boyd, the I. W. W. agitator of Paterson, recently committed to State Prison for advocating sabotage in the sugar term of from one to seven years. His petition for parole was signed by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Lincoln Steffens, Finley Dunne and a number of other men prominent in New York. In a petition Boyd claimed to have undergone a complete change of heart.

FARM HANDS STRIKE Something new in the way of labor troubles is a farm labor strike now in operation in Massachusetts. In a certain rural district 100 Polish farm hands recently united in a demand for shorter hours, and, this not being granted, they refused to go back to work.

"SUIT CASE STIFFS" AND "SECTION SIX" Springfield, Mo., April 29 Solidarity: The "suit case" stiff of the scissor-thrift tribe here who went to the "S. P." for the past summer say they were "treated just like home folks." The "S. P." gets the best of the farmers "won't take in men who look dirty and lousy." So it may be true that the rebels who have the harvest will have to carry along a milk case as a "propaganda" reason. Those who "heat it" will have to express their indignation in the town where they expect to light.

The Socialist Local here is about this event is in fact a reactionary feeling continues to meet such Sunday afternoon. When a live wire drops into the water, it would put some life and push into the S. P. and send it to the west part in the S. P. and render it as reactionary as the old parties. The capitalist says that it is no good to work on that clause in their party constitution in the S. P. Section 6, bars out the live rebels who would put life and vim into the S. P. and send it to the west part in the S. P. and render it as reactionary as the old parties. The capitalist says that it is no good to work on that clause in their party constitution in the S. P. Section 6, bars out the live rebels who would put life and vim into the S. P. and send it to the west part in the S. P. and render it as reactionary as the old parties.

Let us make this the biggest of all years for I. W. W. agitation and organization.

Circulation Statement

Previously reported loss 69 Source received during week 91 Sub's expiring this week 65 Loss for the week 5 Total loss to date 74

TWO STRIKES IN BROOKLYN

The Brooklyn Industrial League is now holding open meetings every Saturday and Sunday evening, at Grand and Robelling streets. Speeches are made in Lithuanian and English. Jewish speakers are needed, too. Good and attentive crowds are in attendance. Meetings are also held indoors at Columbia hall, 3rd ave. apt. 24th st., and at 27 Hudson ave. Good audiences at both places, also. The League meets every Monday at Lithuanian hall, 101 Grand st.; first and third Mondays are outside meetings. The others are discussion meetings.

KEEP AWAY FROM ALASKA

Reports of an impending stampede of labor to Seward, Alaska, in search of work on the government railroad, from Seward to the interior, have elicited a warning from the Alaska Engineering Commission that no large numbers of men would be needed there this year. "It is much to be regretted that large numbers of laboring men are flocking toward seeking work on the proposed government railroad," said the committee's chairman, E. C. Not construction work is going on at present nor is there any possibility of work that started for several weeks. Most of the work will be left until next year and who will require a little capital to begin with. Chas. Moore, than few hired men will be needed this season, and it is probable that there are sufficient numbers there now. "No man should go to Alaska until he has enough to return to the States in case he does not find work. At present the opportunities for employment in Alaska are very few."

A PAMPHLET BY M. R. PRESTON

Fellow Worker M. R. Preston who was railroaded to Los Angeles, California, by a conspiracy between the attorney-men and mine operators of the Nevada strike, is now making an effort to secure a pardon. Some time ago the board of pardons granted Fellow Worker Preston a conditional parole. Since that time he has diligently worked to uncover the mass of corruption and perjury that was responsible for his conviction and sentence.

Some time ago the board of pardons granted Fellow Worker Preston a conditional parole. Since that time he has diligently worked to uncover the mass of corruption and perjury that was responsible for his conviction and sentence. Preston and attorneys have succeeded in securing absolute proof of the conspiracy and have compiled the same into a pamphlet which will be published and circulated for the purpose of raising the funds necessary to defray the cost of securing a pardon.

The membership book of Michael Brennan, laborer, Victoria, B. C., Canada, has been forwarded to General Headquarters and will be published in the near future. Live ones should get on the job at once wherever needed. The membership book of Michael Brennan, laborer, Victoria, B. C., Canada, has been forwarded to General Headquarters and will be published in the near future. Live ones should get on the job at once wherever needed.

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I. W. W. Preamble

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. All that stands between them is the wage system. They are divided by the interests of the wage slave and the capitalist. They will continue to remain divided so long as they are separated by the wage system. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world have destroyed this wage system, and have replaced it by the ownership of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution by the workers themselves.

"I. W. W. Press" SOLIDARITY (The Wage Worker) English. Weekly \$1.00 per year. Published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue Cleveland, Ohio.

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