

# LESSON FOR HARVESTERS

## I.W.W. Men Stick Together and Eat; Unorganized "Good Slaves" Set Police on Rebels, and Later Get Run Out of Town.

(Special to Solidarity) Enid, Okla., May 31. At 9:30 on the evening of May 30, some 15 I. W. W.'s arrived in Enid. After partaking of a night's sleep they went down to the south end of town, and began to discuss breakfast. After some consideration a committee was elected to interview the mayor. They did so and returned to our camp with enough grub to feed about 200 men. In a few minutes about five or six officers of "the law" were stationed on the railroad track, refusing to let any man go up town.

At this time some 200 or 300 men had gathered at our camp waiting for the gong to sound that would call them to dinner. As our men had done all the work, it was decided to feed all I. W. W. men first and see that they got enough to eat. When dinner was ready, all the I. W. W.'s lined up and got their feed. After they were fed it was found that there was not enough bread to go around. The others who were there, some of these men who had not even turned a hand to make it possible for any of us to eat, went and told the cops. The latter came over and wanted to know what became of all the bread. They were told that there was not enough to go around, but some of the good slaves said that the I. W. W. men got it all. The cops proceeded to arrest two of the committee that had gone to town and got the food, claiming they had misrepresented the number of I. W. W. men to be fed; that instead of 125 men there were only 60, but that we should have divided it among all those who were there, whether they were I. W. W. men or not.

Just think of feeding a lot of men who laugh at you when you tell them that by sticking together they can get anything they want; and after you get the goods they want you to cook it and serve it up to them. No I. W. W. on earth would do this; and so the bulls and the jail. After about 20 minutes the cops came back and picked out Jack Law and another fellow worker and took them to the can, saying they were only going to ask them some questions. We waited until the cops came back, and as there were no I. W. W.'s with them, we all got together and went to the head bull, telling him that not an I. W. W. should leave town until our men were turned loose. Twenty minutes found all four men once more out of jail, and we at once proceeded to the train a box car that was waiting for us at the station. The train stopped some time there and quite a crowd of the townspeople gathered to see the I. W. W.'s leave town.

One thing that makes the whole thing funny is the fact that only about 25 of the men were I. W. W.'s; the other 75 or so were members-to-be. This shows the sentiment for the I. W. W. in the Oklahoma harvest fields. All speakers should inform all men to keep away from here as there are thousands of men here waiting for harvest to start, which will not be for two or three weeks yet, as the rain has made it later than usual.

A soup-house was established here and they were feeding from 600 to 700 men a meal on bread and soup. But this evening about 2 o'clock a notice was tacked up to the effect that the soup-house would close with supper, and all men must leave town, but to come back in a week or two when John Farmer would use some of them.

When the sun shines, having will be on full blast in Southern Kansas. There are more men than needed, but good I. W. W. men should not forget to get on the job, as hundreds of men are ready to line up just as soon as they get the necessary work and money. Never has the I. W. W. been looked upon with more favor by the harvest hands, and if we do not take advantage of this sentiment we shall have no one to blame but ourselves.

All together now! One Big Union in the harvest fields is what we want. If we all work together, success is ours.

H. E. MCG.

# ROBBING GOOD IN RUSSIA

Stealing the product of the workers is profitable business in Russia. So "America," a magazine printed by the National City Bank of New York, tells us, in an article on "How Investments Pay in Russia." According to this article, in 1911 there were in Russia joint stock companies and joint adventures with a total capital of \$1,723,240,000. These companies showed for that year a profit of \$242,382,000, an average yield of 14.1 per cent on capital invested. The article gives a table showing the kinds of industries, number of companies, capital invested in each, profits, and per cent of profit. The lowest per cent of interest on investments is 0.8, for the mechanical working of timber, and the highest, 19.4, for the working up of mineral products, the average for all the industries being as stated, 14.1 per cent.

Now, fellow workers, the above facts show us how the workers of Russia are being robbed of the product of their labor. The capitalist 64 would like to have the different locals and propaganda leagues on this matter at the earliest possible moment so we can get it in working order. In fact it is the suggestion of the Omaha Propaganda League. Come on, fellow workers, take the ball a rolling and show the discontented slaves that this One Big Union is a reality which is here to stay.

# JOE HILL DEFENSE SCORES BEFORE THE HARVEST

## Judge Hilton Knocks Out Last Prop in Support of Prosecution, Before Supreme Court. Case Under Advisement.

(Special to Solidarity) Salt Lake City, June 1. May 28 was an eventful day for the I. W. W. in Salt Lake City. On that date the appeal for a new trial for Joe Hill was argued before the Supreme Court of Utah. Judge Hilton, of Denver, made a splendid plea, showing conclusively that the motive of the murder laid at the door of Hill was purely revenge, and not robbery as alleged. Inasmuch as the real assassins of the grocer, J. A. Morrison, had made no attempt at robbery, but had rushed into the store crying, "We've got you now," shot him down cold blooded, and away. Even the prosecution did not claim that Joe Hill had ever seen Morrison in his life.

Judge Hilton compelled the attorney general for the state to admit he had made a "mistake" in his brief for the prosecution. It was not much of a "mistake" of course, but it had cost Joe Hill his life if allowed to pass unchallenged before the Supreme Court. In the previous trial it will be recalled the prosecution introduced sworn testimony that one of the retreating assassins had cried out in pain outside the store, "Oh, Bob, I've shot you." And in order to make a strong case against Joe Hill, the prosecution had it printed in his brief that his gun was named Bob, and I shall expect the court to be shown, where there is any such person as Bob Applequist connected with this case. Very much crestfallen, the attorney general arose later, corrected the "mistake" by stating it was an inadvertent error.

To our mind, this shattered all the state's hopes to prevent a reversal, and their attempts to bolster up one of the weakest cases on record. The argument lasted all day, and at its conclusion the case was taken under advisement by the Supreme Court. We are anxiously awaiting the verdict, and we hope to be able to tell you the result of this case in our next Solidarity good news before long.

ED. ROWAN, 69.

# SUGGESTS CONTINUOUS LECTURE CIRCUIT NOTES ON THE HARVEST SITUATION

(Special to Solidarity) Minneapolis, Minn., June 4. A suggestion by the Omaha Propaganda League to have a lecture circuit in the harvest fields was discussed and given the endorsement of Local 64 at tonight's business meeting. We are also in favor of a continuous lecture circuit by prominent speakers of the I. W. W. the year around over the country. In this way it would give the speakers a better chance to get around without trouble, a change of scenes; and at all times keep the ideas of the One Big Union before the workers in different parts. It would also tend to keep all locally active at all times, which would mean bigger literature sales and an increased membership.

The middle west circuit could be started immediately between such towns as Chicago, Rockford, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Sioux City and Kansas City, a speaker to stop at each town a week and in this way each town would be well supplied with available speakers at all times. The fare between these towns is not very much and the expense would not be high. The only provision these different locals could make to the speakers, is that the speaker makes good and he does not it would be a paying proposition to both him and the local. With this circuit in running order things would certainly run in the middle west local in connection and operation with the A. W. O. We would in this manner be able to reach both the home guard and migrators quicker. We think it would bring big results if it could be kept up the year around and would set the unemployed thinking. The members of Local 64 would like to hear from the different locals and propaganda leagues on this matter at the earliest possible moment so we can get it in working order. In fact it is the suggestion of the Omaha Propaganda League.

Come on, fellow workers, take the ball a rolling and show the discontented slaves that this One Big Union is a reality which is here to stay.

PRESS COMMITTEE LOCAL 64.  
J. L. Hendrickson, J. Delaney, F. H. Hill, Fred Nelson, C. W. Anderson, Secy 64.

# AUTOMOBILE WORKERS PLEASE TAKE NOTE OF THIS

## You Got a Raise in Wages as a Result of These Leaflets—Do You Know What You Can Get Through One Big Union?

Fellow Workers: The I. W. W. is the most misunderstood and misrepresented organization in the labor world today. There are many workers who believe it is an organization which stands around with a bomb in one hand and a dagger in the other, simply because they believe the lying statements made by the capitalist daily papers and do not take the trouble to read the literature of the I. W. W. and find out for themselves. That is, they let the capitalist class do their thinking for them.

They will tell you the I. W. W. is an anarchist organization, because they are afraid you will join it, and in due time send them all to work, where they ought to be, instead of riding in their automobiles and going abroad, while you are sweating the lives out of yourselves to make profits for them, and getting nothing in turn but a cheap living. It is safe to say that nine out of every ten working in the automobile industry have not got one cent to rub against another after their bills are paid, and if they got laid off some day they would be out in the breadline inside of a week.

Now, fellow workers, some of you say, "The I. W. W. is looking for the money the same as all the other unions." But do you stop to think that the bosses are spending thousands of dollars every year in the Manufacturers' Association—that is, their One Big Union—to keep down to small wages and long hours. The I. W. W. does not want your money, only a very little of it, when you join the organization and pay your dues. The money taken in by us is used almost entirely for literature, to help educate the workers.

We do not keep a large sum of money in the treasury to support some walking delegate or some other labor fakir to live off of you and walk around having a good time. In the I. W. W. the workers learn to handle their own affairs directly through their own organization.

Now, fellow workers, do not let the capitalist class and their press fool you any longer. Don't get too enthusiastic over the war news or big headlines about the baseball score. Baseball is right, but let's get more money and shorter hours so we will have more time to see the ball game or any other kind of sports we may be interested in. And don't let the masters play you to sleep with a brass band, and keep your minds at ease while they skin you to the limit. Wake up; join the I. W. W. and you will have more time to amuse yourselves any way you wish. Let us state also that a good many men received an increase in wages recently due to the fact that the I. W. W. is getting active all along the line.

Again, fellow workers, the politicians will pat you on the back on election day and tell you what a good fellow you are to get your vote, and they will make you all kinds of promises as to what they will do for you when they get elected to some fat job or office. Don't pay any attention to that; it is only hot air. You can see that for yourselves by the way they butchered up all the labor bills that went before the House lately. If you want anything you will have to get it yourselves by organizing into One Big Union of Automobile Workers affiliated with the I. W. W. It is not necessary for you always to go out on strike and leave your job. Under the I. W. W. banner you can stay right on the job, use a little sabotage or some other tactics of the I. W. W., and you will soon make Mr. Boss come to time. That is, you can keep on working and drawing your pay and be on a strike at the same time, and you do not have to ask permission from some labor leader to do it, either. You simply take matters into your own hands when organized in sufficient numbers.

Now, fellow workers, do not wait for George to do it; get busy yourselves. Let's all pull together for One Big Union of Automobile Workers, and shake off this curse of wage slavery. Don't wait until your fellow workers in the shop refuse to work because you refuse to join, for that time is sure to come soon. If the bricklayer or some other worker can get 65 or 70 cents per hour, why can't you get it, too?

Hoping you will heed this call, we are  
Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, I. W. W.

# A NEW LEAFLET FOR HARVEST WORKERS IN ANSWER TO HARVEST INQUIRERS

The Agricultural Workers' Organization is having the article appearing in the last number of Solidarity entitled, "An Appeal to the Harvest Workers," issued in the form of a four-page leaflet. In addition to the article mentioned there will also be the well known piece of poetry, "St. Peter and the Scab," and the two "Mr. Block" cartoons that are reproduced in this issue. This combination will make this leaflet the most attractive and effective we have ever seen used, and should have a great circulation. Order direct from The New Sec'y's Office, 2 N. 2nd St., 20 W. Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 25 cents a hundred, \$2.00 a thousand.

If you are now situated in a town where there is no local union and want to get your cap paid up to the Agricultural Workers' Organization, 20 W. Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Dues are 50 cents per month. The idea this year is to have every worker in the harvest a member of the A. W. O., which is handling ALL the work of finance, organization and agitation in connection with the harvest. This is the year that John Farmer comes across to the I. W. W. They are getting a little proddy with the prospect already in some places.

Get you on the job!

**SOLIDARITY**  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE I. W. W. WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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**INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD**  
General Headquarters—Room 307—164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL OFFICERS: J. W. Hayward, Sec'y/Treas., W. J. Ector, Gen. Organizer  
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: F. H. Little, M. J. Walsh, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly

**The Harvest Hands' Opportunity**

That is an interesting clipping which Solidarity reproduces this week from the news columns of the *Kansas City Post*. Being full of mis-statements, it is interesting for what it suggests, rather than for its alleged portrayal of facts. For instance, it suggests the actual and potential strength of the I W W organization in this year's harvest. By contrast, it suggests the weakness of the bull-dozing farmers and their Commercial Club allies, when faced by an organized and determined body of harvest workers. Up to the present year, with a few individual exceptions, these allied labor-skinners have had the harvest "hands" practically at their mercy. The usual method of the farm bosses has been, to have the commercial clubs advertise for so many thousands of harvest hands—always many more than could be used—promising wages of from \$2 to \$3 per day. Many workers coming from long distances before the season opened, and finding the labor market overcrowded, would feel impelled to take a job at less than the advertised rate, and would always find the farmers only too willing to take advantage of the situation. The result has been that the harvest hand worked under conditions dictated by the farmer employer, without having any say as to wages, hours, food, sleeping quarters and other things that go with the job of harvesting. At the end of the season the migratory harvest hands would find their hoped-for winter's stake missing, and would drift back to another winter of misery in the big cities. Most of these harvest hands would decline to repeat this experience, and the next year would find a new batch of victims.

No criticism of this "milking" of harvest hands was ever seen in the daily papers, who on the contrary "viewed with pride" the many and increasing evidences of prosperity in the rural communities—a prosperity based upon the labor-skinning methods perpetrated in the aforementioned manner, upon unorganized harvest workers. Now comes the I W W, with proposals for organization, and with practical experience in the use of methods to counteract this "farm-flaming" of the "hands." Of course these prophecies of the farmers and their allied capitalists will now put up a howl about the "destruction" that the horrible I W W's propose to bring about in the harvest belt. There is no suggestion that the farmers "play fair" with their "hands," by offering them decent wages, hours and living conditions, and thereby avoid retaliatory measures on the part of the workers. Oh, no! The same old skin-game is to be worked this year, as hitherto, IF POSSIBLE! But the farmers are evidently a bit nervous. They fear something—and this should be noted by all harvest workers. They are afraid that the workers might unite in the I W W and HOLD UP THE HARVEST, if their demands for better conditions are not granted. That is the very best suggestion contained in the clipping from the *K. C. Post*. And why not? You harvest workers want that winter's stake: you are entitled to it, with what away up in price beyond previous years. You can't possibly get "too much" and the farmer will pay you according to your power. Organized in the I W W you can get some of this prosperity for yourselves. You can get higher wages, a shorter workday, better food to eat, and a bed to rest your weary bones in at night. Don't go about with the illusion that you "shouldn't be too hard on the poor farmer." There is no class of employers "harder" on their workers than the farmers. They have old-time American traditions about a long workday and low wages. They are going to take advantage of your greenness and softness, whenever possible. Get into the I W W and learn how to fight them successfully. That will mean for you "the best harvest" you ever knew, in point of results for yourselves. Join the One Big Union!

**Call An American Labor Congress**

The capitalist class is making every effort to unite its North and South American interests. The working class in its opinion, should likewise get busy. An early and strong effort should be put forward by the I. W. W. to bring about the assembling of a labor congress, preferably in the city of New Orleans (not only great, but because the assembling of such an international labor congress here would tend, more than all else, to stir the workers of Dixie to action), to devise ways and means to unite the North and South American workers in a great offensive and defensive union, having for its purpose not only the protection of the pressing immediate interests of the workers; but the alignment of the forces struggling for industrial democracy on an inter-continental basis.

I believe this should be done at once and do not believe the cost of assembling the congress would be heavy—nothing, in fact, to the results that would certainly spring from it. Surely some Spanish-speaking fellow worker could be placed in General Headquarters as corresponding secretary to handle this Inter-American Labor Congress. Let's try to bring it to fruition, for too long Let's not lag behind the capitalist class in protection of class interests. Let's get busy.

COVINGTON HALL.

**Good News From Scandinavia**

Refreshing like a drink of water in the desert are the news that come to us from Norway and Sweden, while the rest of the European workers are performing their ghastly death-dance.

The last number of "Direkte Aktion," the official organ of the organized syndicalist opposition within the old trade union movement of Norway, reports a splendid achievement by direct action.

The capitalist class of that country, through its organ, the government, were determined to foist upon the Norwegian workers a law of compulsory arbitration which would have tied them hand and foot. A vigorous agitation for a general strike against the enactment of such a law was carried on by the radicals, with the result that the workers lined up solidly for the idea, carrying with them even the social democratic members of the "Storthing."

The situation became acute, but the workers stood firm, in unshaken solidarity, ready to use that terrible weapon, the general strike.

Why do you ask with what result? Don't we know by this time that the working class is all-powerful when united for action? The only course open for the government was a back-down—a complete back-down. They withdrew the measure.

What a splendid example of legislation by direct action! All hail our Norwegian fellow workers!

The Swedish general strike of 1909 would also have resulted in victory but for the fact that the workers had placed their fate in the hands of leaders who were traitorous. It fell on industrial indirect action or "trade union parliamentarism."

The syndicalist movement in Sweden which was started in 1910 by the radical elements has been progressing steadily ever since in spite of the most vicious opposition by both employers and social democrats and in spite of the army mobilizations which are constantly going on in preparation for eventual participation in the war. Their report for 1914, 67 pages strong, has just been issued. From "Syndikalisten," their organ, we note the following points in the report:

Number of members Jan. 1, 1914—3709 in 94 local unions. Dec. 31, 1914—4519 in 99 local unions, an increase of 810 members. About the time the war started the membership had increased to 4836 and had not the war come the membership would have been over the 5000 mark.

The paper "Syndikalisten" had from the beginning of the year increased its circulation from 7,000 to 8,600. As a result of the war this circulation fell to a little over 6,000, but is again on the increase. The paper had for the first seven months of 1914 left a profit of 1400 kronon, but this surplus was by the end of the year reduced to 150 kronon.

Without interruption, almost from the first start, the organization has been on the firing line, the number of conflicts being 27 in the year 1914.

Defeat in some of these struggles has been due to the treasonable conduct of the social democrats working side by side with the syndicalist, and the statistical figures would be misleading if all the conflicts were grouped together. For this reason the report separates the conflicts in which only syndicalists were engaged from those in which also social democrats were concerned.

The purely syndicalist conflicts were 23 in number. Of these 16 (69.6%) ended with victory for 722 workers; 4 (17.4%) with defeat for 109 workers, and 3 (13%) with compromise for 304 workers.

The conflicts in which social democrats took part were 7 in number. Victories—NONE! Defeat 6 (85.7%) for 911 workers; compromise 1 (14.3%) for 180 workers. Quite a difference in percentage as we see. But then the social democrats hate syndicalism as much as the A. F. of L. fakir hates the I W W. They will punish their own pocket in order to try to check its growth.

Here is success to our gallant fellow workers of Scandinavia! May the stars of hope light and brighten the thorny path of all those who seek the truth and are willing to give their lives in fighting for it. JOHN SANDGREN

**The Race Menace**

Since the outbreak of the war, drinking among English women has constantly increased, admittedly a menace to future generations.—News Item.

For their lords and masters working fools are letting each other's blood. And business men are prophesying from the war will come much good.

For years the noblest work of men has been on war machines. On Bushy Serbs the machines and subtle submarines.

Man's genius outdid itself on means to kill and blight; What a crying waste it would have been if there hadn't been a fight. Statesmen to whom we look with awe and crook the servile knee. Have guided a half-world's destinies to the present grand melee.

What master brains bulge out their hats, what wisdom in their ken; They have led a sheep-like continent to butcher a million men.

The mother reads the bulletins, proudly she scans them through; She gets the morning message that her boy was shot in two.

On the cradled flesh of her love and ope the puking vulture feasts; And girls and grandames are given over to the lust of war-made beasts.

Ah! Down the list is father's name—a shell took off his face, But Ladies! Funds for Wooden Legs may also this replace.

Paunched, pious savours, look at her, as she reads the morning's cheer; What wonder she's so glad and gay she goes and gets some beer.

But aghast the noble hero band, from king to minister of grace, With solemn, patriotic rage that Mother will hurt the race.

Polluted girls, torn flesh, war's rot—one thing our statesmen reckon; The future generations must be safeguarded.—By Heck!

The gentle lords and masters are slaves to the common good; They forsake their own mint juleps for the future cannon food.

Self-abnegating rulers kind, the nations need not fear; You are content to drink our blood if Mother will quit her beer.

Georgia Kojtsch

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**WOMAN LABOR IN STEEL MILLS**

Immigrant Male Labor Cut Off By European War. Women Must Be Put In Their Place, Says Magnate.

The American Iron and Steel Institute met in New York City recently. Much discussion took place. In discussing the industrial outlook, Joseph G. Butler, Jr., chairman of the Bessemer Pig Iron Association, said:

"One great problem that confronts the iron, steel and allied industries is a threatened shortage of labor. It would not be surprising to find thousands of women in the mills, blast furnaces, factories and mines doing the work of men before the close of the European war. This would be a new condition, for in the conditions in the United States, but in Europe female labor in the steel industries is common.

"Heretofore, we have employed a large percentage of the immigrants arriving in this country annually. This source of supply has been cut off. We cannot expect much of an increase in immigration until a long time after the war."

Here is something for workmen, especially steel and iron workers, to reflect on. It emphasizes the fact that the big capitalists are alert to possible conditions created by the war, and are intent on profiting from them, if they can. They have no regard for any ideals of womanhood. They may believe with Fourier that civilization is determined by the degree of woman's emancipation; and with Chairman Butler, they may feel that woman's employment in steel and iron mills will be a degradation of American standards; but they will not be deterred from raking in profits, despite such beliefs and feelings. They are in business to make all the dividends possible, no matter how much womanhood, in any standard of decency or living, may suffer. Here is an opportunity to advance their interests, and they are going to use it to the utmost. Will the workers do likewise?

It will not do to say that woman should not enter the steel and iron mill. It was formerly said that immigrant labor should not enter the steel and iron mill. But it was induced to do so, by the promise of big wages and the necessity for getting bread and butter wherewith to live. And because it did so much prejudice was created against it, on account of which many much womanhood was left unlearned? Will no steps be taken to organize prospective women steel and iron workers because of prejudice against their employment? Such action would be folly; it would be suicidal.

There is going on such agitation going on among the steel and iron workers. In many localities steps are being taken to build up a new organization. In Wheeling, W. Va., and other places, there have been secessions from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. More wages are wanted, and a greater employment in steel and iron mills is demanded. Conditions are improving in steel and iron centers. And they promise to get better. Already are the capitalists considering the outlook, as Chairman Butler so well indicates. It is up to labor to do likewise, and to do it now in a practical manner.

Organize ALL THE STEEL AND IRON WORKERS in one big union, on the lines of the I W W. Write to Wm. D. Hayward, Secretary-Treasurer, I W W, Room 307, 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., for further information. J. E.

**Capitalist Press Howls At I. W. W.**

(Kansas City Post, June 6)  
TOPEKA, June 5—Unless they hit upon some means of common defense, the wheat growers of Kansas will be completely at the mercy of the I W W's this summer. Profits, but no information reached Topeka ready to be obedient to a decree promulgated in Des Moines by I W W leaders six weeks ago, thousands of I W W's have gathered in central western Kansas to preempt the harvest jobs.

Farmers are sure that after it is too late for the farmers to hire an entirely new force, the I W W's will commit sabotage in an effort to obtain shorter hours and more pay.

**Have 30,000 Members**

There are more than 30,000 I W W's in the United States. When they conduct a campaign, they issue a call to every member and as many as can rush to the scene of the conflict. For instance, in April there was a free speech fight in Sioux City, Ia. Hundreds of I W W's from all over the country gathered there and gave battle to the police. One or two policemen were killed and several I W W's badly injured. More than sixty were imprisoned.

But the I W W men won the fight. Then they marched into a small town named Missouri Valley. Here they laid the town marshal out and forced the mayor to feed them at the city's expense. After they were fed they went to the jail where a council of war was held to decide on tactics for the harvest.

**Kansas City Men There**

Two Kansas City men, not members, were there. It was decided that thousands of I W W's should go to Kansas early and get all the good jobs. After those who had failed to get work in other states and the farmers and the farmers and to depend on their selection of hands, the I W W's were to strike, all together, for short hours and more money.

That failing, sabotage was to begin. Machinery was to be broken, accidentally, of course. Anything was to be resorted to, to cause delay and bring rest to tired workers.

**Seems Determined**

It was thought, when the Iowa decree was issued, that it was a wild-eyed plan. But it develops that most of the men applying for work in the wheat fields are I W W's, so it looks as though they intended to carry out their schemes.

In speculating on what the effect of sabotage would be, several farmers who "smelled a mouse" admit that it might bring great loss to the wheat crop. A few farmers' delay sometimes catches a cut crop in the rain and spoils it. Sabotage might mean the wrecking of thousands of dollars' worth of machinery.

**First Strike on Farmers**

In a recent strike of the bakers in Belgium, the dampers were removed from 5,000 ovens at one time.

The strike planned by the I W W's in Kansas is the first ever to be contemplated against the farmers of the country. Whether the local authorities could handle such a strike remains to be determined.

The thing a farmer would fear most in such a strike is the risk he runs of not getting his wheat threshed. The threshing machines have their schedules made out weeks in advance. If a farmer does not get a machine the week scheduled it may mean a wait of months, or it may mean that he won't get it threshed at all.

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# A Worthy Imitation— Other News And Views

The Chinese Republic must have followed the model American republic very closely when it got rid of royalty. Judging from the 69 millionaire chairmen of the Chinese Commercial Commission now visiting this country, it too becomes in rule by the for, and the leading plutocrats and financiers.

The Chinese Commercial Commission, in its efforts to bring about financial and transportation facilities between China and this country, proves that internationalism is still a necessity of capitalist development. Coming, as it does, on top of the South American financial and commercial conferences, and the fact that 12 nations are now arrayed against the Teuton-Turk alliance, it shows that nationalism is having a pretty hard row to hoe. As all the facts reveal, the war notwithstanding, the old isolated nationalism is giving way to a new, interdependent internationalism.

The fact that the National City Bank (Standard Oil) warmly approves one of Wm. Jennings Bryan's financial suggestions, is ground for suspecting that big interests are again grooming him for the Presidency. How the mighty have fallen!

"Merry England" is reported on the verge of internal revolution. The workers and the working class in general refuse to hurry munitions of war, at abasement wages. Women and child labor cannot be made to fill the "industrial concierges," that is, military compulsion, is threatened. The fact that it is "threatened" is significant. Were there no danger attached thereto, it would be inaugurated without any further ado. It does begin to look as if that long-tailed "working class revolution" is becoming something of a reality.

Karl Liebknecht, jr., is becoming a good socialist again; he hurled disgraceful epithets at him in the German Reichstag, where only 43 Socialists' interests that caused Germany to go to war. He, evidently, is not one of the Kaisers' socialists.

The New England letter of the First National Bank of Boston says: "In the cotton manufacturing industry, labor troubles have appeared, and may postpone in certain localities the earning of adequate dividends." Since this was written, 50 beamers have gone on strike in the Everett mills at Lawrence, Mass., according to press reports. The mills were shut down indefinitely. All of which goes to show that the textile pot is boiling some, once more.

Those harvester "riots" are a hopeful sign. They show that there is at least a small portion of the working class that is not content to be duped and starved without some resentment. May their number increase!

The New Review of June 1st, contains a translation from the New York "Volkzeitung" of an interview with H. H. Van Kol, chief secretary of the Holland. He passed through New York recently on his journey to Japan and gave much first-hand information on the European war of interest to the working-class in Europe. He said that "the wounds inflicted on Internationalism and the world-wide solidarity of the class-conscious proletariat during the first weeks of this terrible war are healing, and we in Europe are trying again to understand one another. But once we have this good will, the rest will follow as a matter of course." Van Kol is also reported as saying: "Is the International Labor dead? Not by any means. It is paralyzed by the war and weakened. But it is already beginning to stir itself to raise its head and to put out feelers as to whether the time for its revival has not arrived." Van Kol specifies the movements in this direction of all of them good and encouraging. The workers of the world are re-uniting once more.

The June International Socialist Review is a great number. The third article in the series, entitled, "Fixing the Pay of Bailiffs," contains in detail of the latest arbitration fiasco "put over" on the latter. It is a good expose, that ought to be circulated among railroad men all kinds, especially Brotherhood members. Another good article is by Fellow Worker E. F. Doves, entitled "Gathering the Grain." It is especially timely in view of the I. W. W. efforts to organize the harvest workers. The editorial, "When We Go to War," favors a general strike to prevent war. It declares: "Strong individual-organism and strong individual-spirit can kill any war." It also says, "We do not need pink tea society ladies and sisters to talk against war. We want MEN AND WOMEN who will

demoralize the wheels of industry so that there CAN BE NO WAR."

Jeffrey Martin, foreman of the jury that convicted Frank Tannenbaum, is now a federal prisoner, charged with misleading the mail. I. W. W., with swindling. The way jurors in infamous labor convictions go wrong, would seem to justify a rebrief in a vengeful fate, or poetic retribution. However, the mills are grown from the steel structures to mammoth plants. The value of the products has grown from \$128,769,971 in 1890, to \$1,894,436,499 in 1910. The Abstract of the Thirteen Census gives the increase in the number of spindles and looms as follows:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, has issued a statement showing that the unemployment found in a systematic survey of fifteen representative cities of the United States, outside of New York City, is 11.5 per cent of all wage earners. The figures are for March and the first part of April.

This inquiry, conducted by employees of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, under the supervision of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, covered Boston, Bridgeport, Chicago, Cleveland, Duluth, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Springfield, Missouri, St. Paul, and Wichita, Kansas. Of all 399,881 families were canvassed. These included 64,358 wage earners. Of these were earners 73,800 were wholly unemployed, and in addition 100,000 were partially unemployed part of the time. The percentage of the part-time workers is given at 16.6 per cent.

Duluth led the list for the greatest amount of unemployment, the figures being 29.3 per cent of the wage earners out of work and 17.8 per cent working part time only. The lowest percentage of unemployment was in Bridgeport, Conn., where only 4.3 per cent were unemployed, but 19.9 per cent on part time.

Frank Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission accuses W. L. Mackenzie King, a Rockefeller Foundation director, of boasting that "the will of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., is now law in Colorado that all the public opinion in the United States." Thereupon Mr. King cries "distortion," and cites the following record as follows:

"Chairman Walsh—You think that the will and conscience of Mr. Rockefeller in bringing proper conditions for the workers in Colorado is more powerful than the will and conscience of all the balance of the people of the United States directed in that field?"

"Mr. King—No, Mr. Chairman, I don't put it that way at all." As we see it, Mr. King is in bad company. He has already mastered Rockefeller casuistry, which makes twofolded of twofolded.

A mass meeting of nearly 3,000 persons at the Denver Auditorium on May 30, passed resolutions protesting against the recent conviction of John Lawson, on the charge of murder.

James H. Brewster, professor of law at Colorado University, compared the court that convicted Lawson with the "Bloody Assize" of England and demanded the appointment of judges for special purposes. He demanded that the coal operators, "who bought machine guns and hired thugs to operate on the strike in Colorado." The so-called law and order now prevailing in Southern Colorado, he said, "is nothing but one-sided, top-sided injustice, controlled by the mine owners." These mass meetings should be held all over the country. The members of the working class need awakening to the dangers which threaten them, such as all widespread general agitation can bring.

According to a New York paper, the Tannenbaum jury foreman, Jeffrey Martin, whose arrest by the client use of the mails, is noted elsewhere, said the government "ought to let him go because he was instructed in convicting Tannenbaum.

# 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 SEVEN

#### ENORMOUS GROWTH AND PRODUCTION

The development of the American textile industry has been astounding. The mills have grown from the steel structures to mammoth plants. The value of the products has grown from \$128,769,971 in 1890, to \$1,894,436,499 in 1910. The Abstract of the Thirteen Census gives the increase in the number of spindles and looms as follows:

Spindles ..... 9,358,953  
Looms ..... 299,791  
1910 ..... 39,866,470 ..... 825,478

The percentage of the spindles and looms in the cotton, silk, wool and worsted branches is given for 1909 as follows:

Cotton Silk Worsted  
Spindles ..... 83.2 5.2 11.5  
Looms ..... 80.6 9.1 10.2

The wages paid in 1890 were \$109,422,853; in 1910, \$335,398,795. The value added by manufacture is given as follows: In 1890, \$314,084,765; in 1910, \$695,001,200.

The number of wage workers employed, the value of the product, and the value added by manufacture is given as follows for the different branches of the industry:

Cotton Goods—Wage earners, 378,880; value of product, \$628,302,000; value added by manufacture, \$257,383,000.  
Wool, Worsted and Felt Goods—Wage earners, 148,722; value of product, \$435,979,000; value added by manufacture, \$153,101,000.  
Hosiery and Knit Goods—Wage earners, 129,275; value of product, \$290,144,000; value added by manufacture, \$89,963,000.  
Silk and Silk Goods—Wage earners, 99,037; value of product, \$196,912,000; value added by manufacture, \$89,145,000.

Clothing, Men's—Wage earners, 239,696; value of product, \$568,077,000; value added by manufacture, \$270,962,000.  
Clothing, Women's—Wage earners, 153,743; value of product, \$384,752,000; value added by manufacture, \$175,964,000.  
Total of wage workers employed on average, 1,169,253.

The growth of the industry in this country has indeed been astounding. Prior to the year 1890 there were few factories in this country, today there are 1,154 devoted to cotton manufacture, 1,213 to wool, 1,079 to knit goods and 624 to silk. The rapid expansion of the industry, the springing up of those giant structures in New England and in the South is proof absolute of a high ratio of profit. Capitalism does not rush into industries if they are not highly remunerative.

The increase in productivity of the textile worker has been no less phenomenal. Jonathan Thayer, author in his monograph, "The Factory," estimates that a modern weave room, containing two hundred looms operated by twenty-five weavers, is equivalent to the labor of a community of sixty thousand craftsmen and their wives and children. So that to produce by hand the work now turned out by the Fall River factories alone would require a population of thirty million.

John S. Lawrence, a man prominent in the textile industry, is quoted as saying that the productiveness of the individual spinner and weaver as compared with the old handcraft worker has been increased over a thousand times.

It is practically impossible to arrive at an exact estimate of the profits in the textile industry. The stockholders of the woolen mills are usually a small group, often a family, and the shares are not for sale, and in most cases figures as to gross and net earnings, expenses, and the dividend rate are not available. In the cotton industry, statements of conditions and the dividend rates of most corporations can be obtained. As most mills are over-capitalized, this does not help much.

The listed prices of the textile mills stocks gives some indication of their value. "The Textile World" records of November, 1914, shows mill stock of a par value of \$100, listed as high as \$290. In the case of one state of Maine corporation, Standard Oil questions are put to shame by a listed price of \$1002.4.

lized at \$3,000,000, gave in ten years a total return to investors of 148 per cent in dividends. Of this he says: "In ten years the share holders of the Pacific Mills not only ate their cake more abundantly than they made it, but they also have it now more abundantly than ever before."

In January, 1913, the Pacific Mills were "reorganized," and this meant a "melon cutting" for the stockholders aggregating \$1,800,000. Of all the luscious financial melons served to stockholders of textile corporations, this was the finest. The operation can be explained as follows: The Pacific Mills had a capital stock of \$3,000,000 divided into 3,000 shares of a par value of \$1,000 each. Owing to the amount of surplus value extracted from the workers in this plant the shares were actually worth \$4,000 in the market. Now in this "reorganization" for every share of a par value of \$1,000 the stockholders received 10 shares of par value of \$100, but which had a market value of \$140, a share already, this is worth \$1,400. Next he gets a 25 per cent cash dividend of \$250. This is present of 20 shares of new stock at a market value of \$2,800. This makes \$4,200 at market value, so far. Next he is entitled to the dividends of the new shares at par, in other words worth shares at \$100 that he can sell for \$140. And on top of all this came the report that a 6 per cent cash dividend would be paid January 1st. While before the "reorganization" this would have meant \$60 on the one share of a par value of \$1,000, our friend the capitalist now holds 30 shares at a par value of \$100, and instead of \$60, he receives \$180. All this in spite of the fact that the Pacific Mills struck an increase along with the other "struck" mills in the big Lawrence strike of 1912.

In the light of this knowledge the statement of Treasurer Greene, of the Pacific Mills, made exactly a year before Jan. 1, 1912, at the beginning of the Lawrence strike, makes interesting reading. The "Boston American" quoted him as follows: "To meet the demands of the strikers as we understood them, would require us to add over \$3,000 a week to our present pay roll for the mill workers alone. This increase was not justified, in view of the condition of business. Under the 54 hour law we are compelled to distribute the same general expenses in maintaining a factory as we were under the 56 hour schedule. I am free to say that I think the mill workers have been paid too little wages; but the general business conditions, together with the increased cost of production in this State, rendered the mill owners powerless to accede to any increase in wages. Perhaps the three chief reasons why we felt unable to grant an increase in wages may be summed up as follows: Lack of business, high cost of production and the enactment of the 54 hour law."

So here this Christian gentleman and pillar of society solemnly telling us that the demands of the strikers could not be met, for it meant \$3,000 a week added to the cost of production in this State. Then after the Industrial Workers of the World forced the Pacific Mills to pay the increase, lo and behold a miracle! Instead of going into bankruptcy, a "melon" is cut worth \$1,800,000, according to the Boston American. This one loan "melon" alone would have sufficed to pay the increase in wages for 12 years. But this is not the only melon in the patch! The company is "reorganized" in such a manner that hereafter the stockholders of the Pacific Mills, on a 6 per cent dividend, will receive \$450,000 instead of \$180,000.

The following examples are gleaned from annual lists of dividends paid to the stockholders of the Fall River Cotton Corporation, issued by the office of G. M. Haffards & Co., of Fall River, Mass., also from Annual Statements of "Conditions of Fall River Cotton Corporation," issued by George N. Durfee. The cash dividends distributed among the stockholders are given as:

1910, \$1,827,662; 1911, \$1,367,936; 1912, \$711,626; 1913, \$2,076,482. The Troy Cotton and Woolen Mfg. Co. paid in 1908 a cash dividend of 21 per cent; in 1909 a cash dividend of 13 per cent, and a bond issue of \$1,000,000, amounting to \$300,000; in 1912 and 1913, 8 per cent dividends. This company also owns central real estate valued at \$300,000, which is not included in the mill statement. Its shares of a par value of \$500 are quoted at \$1,100.

The Lutter Mills in 1913 declared cash dividends of 24 1/2 per cent, and in addition a stock dividend of 50 per cent. Continued On Page Four.

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