

A BASTARD LEGAL CRIME

Such Is The Only Conclusion Possible From The Conviction of Suhr and Ford, After Reviewing The Evidence

SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE HAYMARKET

Telegram to Solidarity

Marysville, Calif., Feb. 5.
Ford and Suhr sentenced for life in Folsom. All other cases against Ford, Suhr, Malouf, Coakley and Nelson dismissed.
JOHN PANCNER

(Sent out by International Workers Defense League, Publicity Department, Room 12 Sherman Clay Bldg., Oakland, Calif., Feb. 5.)
Herman Suhr and Richard Ford, leaders of the strike on the Durst Hop Ranch at Wheatland, have been convicted of murder in the second degree, in this trial for the murder of District Attorney Manwell, killed in the raid of the sheriff's posse on a secret meeting of men, women and children strikers. William Beck and Harry Bagan, who stood trial with them, have been released "on account of insufficient evidence."

Ford and Suhr are convicted of murder, but they are not convicted of actually having murdered Manwell. THEY ARE CONVICTED OF CONSPIRING TO MURDER, OF BEING ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT.
The evidence of several eye witnesses proved that the district attorney was killed by a Porto Rican, who came to the rescue of the fellow strikers. But the Porto Rican was killed himself; Ford and Suhr were not killed. And, as Prosecuting Attorney says, "The blood of Ed. Manwell cries from the ground for their conviction." The employing class can for their conviction, Mr. Carlin might have added with less false sentiment and more truth. For these men, Ford and Suhr, were strike leaders, and their strike pronounced to be successful, had not the sheriff's posse acted as strikebreakers for the hop baron.

These are the reasons for the conviction of Ford and Suhr. The president of a conviction of a labor leader by conspiracy to murder, of being accessory before the fact to any violent felony, is through in time. The industrial trouble, is thrust down the throats of the working class in California. And the intention is to deal a staggering blow to the organization of the migratory workers, in whose ranks the army toward organization had just begun to take embryonic shape.
Immediately behind the four prisoners during the trial sat Mrs. Suhr and Mrs. Ford, each with her two children. Suhr's despairing broken by the tortures of the Burns detectives, and even wily, spirited, hopeful Ford shows the long imprisonment and the strain. But the man show the cruel hardly more than their wives. As they sat before the twelve men who were to decide their fate, it was difficult to imagine a situation where justice would be more bitterly impossible to secure than in this county of Yuba, from which change of venue had been denied the four prisoners. Not a man in the jury who would not consider (however faintly) that his financial interests would be more secure for the conviction of these men. Not a man there who knew them or had ever looked upon their faces before. Not a man there who did not sense at least by reputation, the dead

Oil Workers

(Special to Solidarity)
Tulsa, Okla., Feb. 7.
Local 586, I. W. W., is still on the job. The cold weather stopped street agitation, but the sun is shining, so the cold spell in this country is about over. Agitation on the job is still on in full blast and is bringing results.
We slipped one over on the boss here the other day that will make him sit up and take notice. On a ditching gang, a few miles from town, the workers were getting \$2.55 without board for nine hours' work. The boss came to town and hired a gang of Bulgarians to do the work for \$2 for ten hours and furnish their own camp and grub. But there happened to be a couple workers among the Bulgarians, so they investigated and found out how things stood. The result was that the Bulgarians refused to scab and "Will Shears" is still working for his \$2.25.
On all local aspects to have job control in the near future. We are establishing branches in all the camps and going after the slaves right on the spot where they are robbed. Fellow Worker James "Buffalo" Quinn, who has already done good work is out hustling and has a whole gang ready to do his bidding. The workers are also starting a strenuous campaign for an eight-hour day for all men working in the oil industry in this field and we expect to get it by the first of April.
Now fellow workers, don't you think it would be a good idea to start a nation-wide campaign for the eight-hour day, with millions of unemployed roaming the country in search of that elusive job? The fact that the man on the job is working too hard and too long ought to be easily demonstrated, and this is something we can all get together on. Let us set a day ahead and go to it both on the street corner and on the job and build up the one big union.

For information concerning the oil industry, write to the I. W. W., 686, General Delivery, Tulsa, Okla. PRESS COMMITTEE.

Hotel Workers Take Notice

Fellow Workers:
The time has now arrived when all hotel workers must get busy and do their share to improve the conditions in our industry. We in New York City have taken the first steps in that direction by organizing into Local No. 110 of the I. W. W., and we expect to follow our lead.
No industry is the time more opportune and more favorable than in the hotel industry just now.
The workers are discontented and ripe for organization into the I. W. W. and it is up to you to get busy and lead them into the One Big Union.
Organized industrially the power of the hotel workers is tremendous, and more humane treatment cannot be overestimated. Once we get the power in the hotel industry we become a mighty factor in the labor movement.
Very few industries can equal the hotel industry in its power to force the capitalist class into submission.
Get busy. Start hotel workers local in your neighborhood and we shall soon have a national Industrial Union of Hotel Workers.
If that is impossible, get into connection with us and we will keep each other informed about the doings in our industry.
Local No. 110 has opened a regular headquarters and reading room at 233 W. 26th St. which is open every day after 3 p. m. and all business meetings are held Mondays. All members and friends are invited to call.

STUBBORN FIGHT IN K. C.

(Special to Solidarity)
Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 5.
The fight for free speech in K. C. has been one of a stubborn nature, and the invisible powers here have set about in a most determined manner to break the organization by suppressing free speech.
The police have changed their tactics, and in spite of holding our meetings in the lighted district they continue to club with the object of sending to the hospital. Though the citizens have aided in organizing protest meetings, their work has been of little value, and as times before have shown, we can rely only on our own membership.
The men in jail, though separated, have maintained their solidarity, and repeated offerings of release have failed to move them.
Should we fall in this fight the revolutionary movement in the middle states will take on a dark look. Should we fail in K. C. we fall in Omaha, Des Moines and St. Louis, in both authorities and workers are watching closely his fight.

Too great a stake is at hand to lose. Men and money are needed to carry on this fight. Men to aid and money to finance.
On to K. C., you rebels!
COMMITTEE OF THREE.
Send all communications to J. P. Cannon, 1022 Garfield Ave.

New Life Cry of Labor

Here is another preacher who has actually got an up-to-date idea lodged in his thick tank. His name (with the title) is Rabbi Louis J. Kogod, and at the twentieth annual convention of the Jewish Chautauqua Society, recently held in Philadelphia, he said in part: "The social is awakening today to a new illuminating fact. He has come to the same conclusion that Gamba proclaimed in the last century, that throughout the ages the church has been in effect the enemy of the workingman; that it has encouraged a passive suffering of the ills of industrial inequality without complaint or protest; that it has always held out the promise of the future fighting of the wrongs of the workingman in this world or the next, and has thus kept him down, quiet and inactive. He has realized that an ounce of meat in this world is more practically valuable for his children than pounds of religious exhortations on the text. A new life-cry has been formulated, which reads, 'Working-men, fight, win.'"

A writer in the *Milwaukee Leader*, reviewing the Michigan copper strike situation, says: "Talk about syndicalism, direct action and sabotage. The predatory Calumet and Hecla combination has reduced the things to such an exact science that they can give Tom Mann and Bill Haywood cards and spades and then beat them hands down." Of course this writer is mistaken. Syndicalism, direct action and sabotage are life-SAVERS for the working class. The actions of the Calumet and Hecla corporation are, on the other hand, life-DESTROYERS for the working class. That difference should be kept in mind always.

Letters are on hand in the General Office at Chicago for the following fellow workers, who, if this notice meets with their attention, are urgently requested to write the General Secretary for the same: Wayne Walton, Chas. Clasen, Herman Morland, Arthur Boone, Odie Mitchell (2), Chas. Shank (2), C. R. Griffith, Stafford, A. V. Rockwell (package of letters returned from the dead-letter office).

Subscribe for Solidarity.

NEWS OF I. W. W. SILK WORKERS

That the control of industry by the working class is the most important factor in the labor movement is well known to all who have studied the question closely. The workers when organized properly will strike continuously or unconsciously for that aim. They will question and control the right of the boss at every turn of the road. They will enforce discipline among themselves and curb the selfish spirit of individuals of their own class. That the capitalists will try their utmost to maintain control of industry goes without saying. They fully realize that their regime will be over as soon as they lose this control.
Among the silk workers the I. W. W. is constantly called upon to battle for the maintenance of rights gained by the workers organized under its banner, and also to gain more and more rights. Direct action applied promptly gets the desired results. Last week we reported that the workers of the Grosbet Silk Co. of Paterson, N. J., had struck against a reduction of wages. The strike lasted only one day and was a complete success. Besides preventing the reduction of wages the workers established a rule that all weavers who work day work receive no less than \$18.00 per week and that none but I. W. W. members shall be employed.
In the Augusta Ribbon Co. of Paterson, N. J., the workers are on strike for the nine hour day. This is the beginning of the fight to establish the nine hour day throughout. Mr. Rosenheim who is the head of the Augusta Ribbon Co., in a statement in the public press, says in part as follows:

"Yesterday my superintendent intercepted the following official notice which was being circulated through the mill and was passed from hand to hand among the weavers: 'Paterson, N. J., Feb. 3d, 1914. 'All weavers and other workers of this mill, the Augusta Ribbon Co., are instructed to walk out today at 6 o'clock and work no longer than 9 hours per day.
'By order of the Board of Delegates of the I. W. W. I. W. W.'"
"We took no action in reference to it and when 5 o'clock came only four weavers left their looms and took their tools with them. We considered that they were not going in our employ, they are quit of their own desires. Later, as we understand it, an order was issued from the I. W. W. headquarters that all of the weavers were to go out, and then a demand was made that the fact that men be reinstated. The whole shop went out. As far as we are concerned we have no intention of reinstating these men as they quit themselves, we did not demand it. Our mill is a two-hour shop and we have simply closed our doors and will keep them closed until such time as the men want to come back, and work at their looms again. We will make any attempt to secure other weavers to take their places."

Another part of the statement reads: "No establishment can run without the proper discipline and this can not be obtained through the union of the I. W. W."
"Well, well, how nice of Mr. Rosenheim to keep his mill closed and not try to get scabs. The strikers will be glad they will not need to do picket duty. As to the statement that: 'we have no intention to reinstate these men,' we have heard that before."
"Our shop is a ten-hour shop. It is a good mill, and we are sure that it is a 'No hour shop,' and will be until it becomes a nine-hour shop."
"That this action of the I. W. W. in Paterson is a good thing in some quarters is shown by the fact that Taylor & Friedham Co., another Paterson concern, made the following proposition to its workers the day after action was taken in the Augusta mill: 'During February the mill will close at 5:45, during March at 5:30, during April at 5:15 and from May 1st at 5:00 p. m., that is, run on the nine-hour basis. Provided that if any of our competitors in Paterson grant

Continued On Page Two.

Conditions As They Are

Dunn's commercial agency reports 1,887 failures for January, with no less than \$39,374,347 in liabilities. In 1913 the number was 1,814 for \$22,972,769. "Both in number and amount January's manufacturing insolvencies were in excess of those of recent years, a total of 407 for \$16,780,939, comparing with 395 for \$8,762,357 in 1913. 374 for \$5,804,353 in 1912, 364 for \$9,245,390 in 1911, and but 325 in 1910, when the liabilities were \$5,579,458." These figures show that the trusts and corporations are surely being "busted" in manufacture, which is one of their main fields. When "the process of liquidation" is through no doubt the small manufacturer will be in command of the situation—as an employee—if he is fortunate enough to get a situation.
Supt. Hopkins of the Employment Bureau of the Society for Improving the Conditions of the Poor finds, after a survey made by his division, that there are 325,000 unemployed men in New York City. The greatest number—140,000—is to be found in the class of unskilled labor. The Mayor of New York has promised relief after investigation; the situation having been brought to his attention by the unemployed women of the city and other agencies. While "surveys" and "investigations" with promises of "relief," give the unemployed no jobs, they serve to show the real condition of affairs; and to demonstrate that the small manufacturer who tries to "bust" the trust and is forced into bankruptcy as a result is compelled to face a very unpleasant situation; viz., the task of seeking a job where there is none; in the ranks of the unemployed working class, whose size and whose danger to social stability ever grows, despite Ford's "philanthropy."

But then there is no use of getting blue over the outlook. In Wall St. there are spasmodic signs of "a return to prosperity." A run on a New York savings bank, in which \$5,500,000 was easily paid out to frightened depositors, together with lower rates of discount, show that "money is easy" and that business conditions are improving "a little." The railroads, if reports are true, are returning to a policy of greater resumption and are giving orders for steel rails and cars; the steel trust blast furnace capacity is now said to be 70 per cent, as against 40 at the beginning of the year. The end of March will see more building trade activity and conditions will appear considerably so—it is said by those who are presumed to know what they are talking about. In the meanwhile big capital shows no disposition to embark in new enterprises or operate the old to capacity limit. They still say "liquidation has still to run its course," "capital is still scarce to meet increasing obligations in the future," and "the policy of the Administration toward big business" is still uncertain. Under the circumstances what is the poor bankrupt "trust buster" and the unemployed workman to do: grin and bear it?

Another cause for not feeling blue is the new spirit shown in the I. W. W. press, especially in the columns of Solidarity. They show a rejuvenation of the I. W. W. determination to progress in spite of all obstacles; and to get down to real team work, instead of theoretical disruption. The I. W. W. may be reflecting the change in general conditions; it too may be taking a turn for the better with the big industry of which it is always a reflex. But, whatever the reason, it is worth noting; it is also a cause for congratulation. The movement that is lacking in enthusiasm and that is torn by bickering is a retrograde movement, with its sun setting. Only a movement such as the I. W. W., with its recurrent and strong vitality can overcome periods of depression, and look toward the rising sun, to ascend to the meridian of idealism with it; a free and emancipated working class. Join the I. W. W. J. E.

Wheatland Victims Strong Men

The editor of the *Marysville Evening Democrat* has recently been perusing the entire series of "Nick Carter" romances, in a supreme effort to describe the Wheatland hop victims who have just been railroaded to the penitentiary for life in that benighted burg, as well as the two fellowworkers who were acquitted. Notwithstanding the fact that the wives and children of Ford and Suhr were present in the court-room and gave visible evidence of their affection for husbands and fathers, this mental prostitute of the *Evening Democrat* discovers that these men are "of the type of humanity found lurking beneath the divas and dems of vice."

One of the two "has a bold, insolent look, a cruel mouth, a crafty cunning," etc.; the other "is of the type wherein you find the real, daring hold-up man, the train robber, the thief that has no fear of death and will kill as surely and with as little remorse as the panther." A third prisoner is described as "a dope sned" and "an inveterate gambler." (One wonders what kind of a pipe the editor of the *Democrat* had been smoking before he wrote this.) Finally, "the boy Beck" is described as "the most interesting type of man." He is "not essentially vicious, but unusual—no thought of right or wrong ever troubles his perverted brain. He might live forever without doing a misdeed (sic!), but the psychologist would not be surprised to find him stand on the brink of eternity and jump off with a smile on his face and a wave of his hand."
Interesting "psychological" study indeed! But then it is one thing the *Democrat's* word artist forgot to put

U. S. Army Desertions

Army service in America continues to become more and more distasteful to many recruits. According to the latest report of the military authorities at Washington, the desertions have given up trying to account for the volume of desertions in the army. To the surprise of the War Department, the percentage of desertions each year far exceeded the rate which has prevailed since 1909. Desertions were reduced 2.28 per cent in 1911. They have dropped in the last year. Major General Carter of the U. S. Army, in a recent interview, declared that the army in this country is now for the first time just about up to the authorized strength of the authorized men. He further says the present heavy recruiting is due to sickness of work, even the superintended "patriotism" of the moving picture films and other jingoistic devices, being minor factors.
The day is past in America, when men who respond to the call to arms, felt that they were offering their lives and their brethren's. Now they join the army to get a job. "My country, 'tis of thee!"

SOLIDARITY

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ANOTHER JUDICIAL CRIME

Herman Suhr and Richard Ford, Wheatland hop strikers, have been sentenced to life imprisonment in the California penitentiary at Folsom, in the "arguments" leading to their conviction by an evidently hostile jury in a prejudiced community, will be found in substance elsewhere in this paper. The "conviction" is so obviously a judicial crime, one that wonders how any worker learning the facts could longer have respect for a judicial system that would tolerate such procedure. The case of Suhr and Ford had its counterpart in that of the Chicago Haymarket victims of 1887. The atmosphere surrounding the prosecution and defense was similar in both cases. Both grew out of industrial conflicts, which the employing class sought to stifle by force. Retaliation at Haymarket in 1886 resulted in the death of several policemen, self-defense of strikers at Wheatland in 1913 resulted in the death of a district attorney and a deputy sheriff. In both instances, tools of the employers were the aggressors; in neither instance was any attempt made to apprehend or punish those tools. On the other hand, in both cases, the prosecution admitted that none of their would-be victims had actually committed murder, or used any murderous weapon; they had only CONSPIRED to murder and therefore be punished with death or life imprisonment. But "conspiracy" was not even remotely proven in either instance. The victims were simply railroaded, to gratify the insatiable blood-lust of the employing class.

Nearly twenty-seven years have elapsed since the gallows struggled out the bodies of Palisades Spies, Eric S. Fischer. Still we have a repetition of the same thing in the life-sentences imposed upon Suhr and Ford at Marysville. During all those years we American patriots have been duly impressed with the fiction that "equal before the law" is one of the cornerstones of our free government. We have been told that "capitalists," presuming to question the sanctity of "our courts and our judges and our juries" were "seeking to undermine the foundations of law and order." After the release of Haywood in 1907 and of Ettor and Giovannitti in 1912, we were told that our accusations against courts as being "capitalist-controlled institutions" were proven to be unfounded; that all courts were simply mills for grinding out "equal and exact justice for all citizens." We answered that THE WORKING CLASS FREED HAYWOOD AND ETTOR, and insisted that otherwise their doom had been as the first, as in the case of the Haymarket victims and others who were the overthrown through the judicial hopper. Now again, with Ford who have in "behind the prison bars for life, we hurl the charge back in the first place, and insist that they are "equal before the law" as the first class own the EMPLOYING CLASS. You are the most dangerous class of men to deal with the lives and liberties of workingmen, and dangerous, because you feel NO RESPONSIBILITY toward those whom you are trying. You are responsible only to their employers and to those in sympathy with the employer. Put a row of brass buttons on a brute with intelligence and feeling slightly above that of a porilla only; make him understand that what he does to strikers or other workers in the name of "law and order," he does with the intent of making the record of police brutality against the working class since the beginning of the class struggle. Clothe a slyster lawyer in the "ermine of the judiciary," and keep his gaze directed toward the source of his emoluments of office; and he will twist the pure essence of the law to suit the material interests of the master class. Put an aspiring politician, no matter what he brands himself, in the legislature or the executive mansion, and he will religiously follow the game-rules laid down for him by the economic masters.

There is no use in talking or whining over these facts. To do so will not ease the bump on our cranium. What we of the working class must do is to recognize the judicial system, as well as the rest of the political paraphernalia, as parts of the repressive machinery of the master class, and act accordingly. We must bring to bear the full force of our own machinery against capitalist institutions. We must use the one all-powerful working class weapon—INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY. We must use all the weapons of defense and aggression, that go with that solidarity. FOR ONE THING WE MUST MAKE JUDICIAL CRIMES AGAINST WORKERS COSTLY COLLARS AND CHAINS TO THE MASTER CLASS. Up to the present, they have been costing us all the money and energy we could command. We must turn the bill in to the master, and see that he pays the same. We must recognize that this is the way and the only way to get the master class to stop. Above all, WE MUST BUILD UP THE ONE BIG UNION OF THE WORKING CLASS, which, by its organized power, will be able to stay the murderous hand of the enemy. The lives and liberty of Ford and Suhr, as well as thousands of other victims cry aloud for help, but the help must come from the working class of the world, from behind the cold walls of the Folsom penitentiary. They shall be heard!

A Detroit correspondent writes to Solidarity: "It was previously announced that the Ford pro-sharing would commence January 11. It now develops that no man will get his share until he has been investigated there are, of course, thousands who will have to work for the old rate of pay, and if this investigation finally gets around, these men may get fired as being the direct material for the Ford. This is a very serious situation." This is a very serious situation, as it is being reported by John A. Pritch, in The Worker of February 7.

SOLIDARITY

Suppressing The I. W. W. in New York

The denial of the use of the Brooklyn Manual Training School to "Bill" Haywood, who was to speak under the auspices of the People's Forum, illustrates the difficulties against which the I. W. W. must contend in its endeavors to secure a public hearing in Greater New York and vicinity. Some six weeks ago Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and I, similar to the one in New Jersey City, and more recently the Paterson Defense Conference was denied the use of Cooper Union. The press has also boycotted the I. W. W. The Socialist press especially refusing publication to numerous references to false statements regarding the I. W. W. And so it goes, the I. W. W. in New York and its environs is meeting with a concerted and determined effort at suppression. This effort involves a boomerang, as, for instance, in the incident in which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn figures. This opened up the whole question of free speech and the public use of public buildings for discussion, while industry giving the I. W. W. much free advertising. And the same with the other incidents, they too advanced the I. W. W. though they also served to convey the belief that the I. W. W. is something socially abhorrent and therefore fit for summary suppression.

The counter action against this effort at suppression is not as complete as it might be. The I. W. W. press in New York City where it is made up for the lack of kindly behavior toward the I. W. W. by the capitalist and the social press. And further, while the I. W. W. has outside of New York, it is boycotted in New York by those who are professional friends of the I. W. W. cannot get back at its opponents and thereby correct the vicious impression which is being conveyed to the detriment of the I. W. W. This situation, in which I. W. W. members are being used as a means to spite their face, will come later, as a method of fighting back, oversteering capitalism and the Homerite laughter of the gods, but not in the paraphrased words of Frank and Ernest, "Hang together, or you'll hang separately." Push your own strength, every item of your own resources, no matter how small, if you overtake the I. W. W. and the false, insidious impressions of your opponents.

Another thought presents itself in connection with public hearings, viz., why does general public agitation promote or affect organization in any industry? In other words, what does it do toward securing ship control in any industry, and in thus increasing the job? In general, public agitation as remote as possible, questions as political agitation? Or is it a positive detriment by giving the I. W. W. credit for activities which it should not possess?

These questions, like most questions, are easier asked than answered. At first glance, the inclination is to say that general public agitation is too wide spread to be any specific.

Regarding German Paper and Literature

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 1. Solidarity: Being a constant reader of Solidarity, I recently ran across an article, "The Ghost of Bebel," in your paper. For nearly five years I have made propaganda for the I. W. W. among German speaking workers in this country. I have always tried to get a clear-cut German industrial union paper, with no antagonism or adherence either to socialism or anarchism, for these two philosophies are the real causes for the slow growth in the I. W. W. as far as the industrial union (revolutionary) is concerned. Now, the headline in the appeal for a German I. W. W. paper, signed by the I. W. W. is, "We are not making a mistake. It shows from where the wind blows. It is not true that the ghost of Bebel keeps haunting German workers in mental bondage. For the simple reason that the majority of German-speaking workers are NOT Germans (Reichs-Deutsche). They come from countries (Austria, Russia, Poland, Switzerland, etc.) where German socialism has very little influence among the agricultural population, which represents the bulk of the German-speaking immigrants in America. In the German industrial packing-house workers local (I. W. W.) Chicago, in 1912, there were very few who were even then socialist.

The resistance we meet in propagating our ideas, is due to the fact that headed, fanatical, American manner of agitation among the German workers. Sanders says, "We must fight socialism by spreading OUR literature." Our literature? The I. W. W. has NO German literature. NOT ONE of the three dried pamphlets, "The Industrial Union," "The Industrial Union," and "The Industrial Union," both writers are well-known anarchists. Max Baginski is a "Pud" capitalist. "Syndicalist League" of America. The advertising pages try to make its readers acquainted with its nature and simple. So far I have criticized, not now give a little advice. It takes money, skill and good judgment to write a German paper. Let us do things in a German way, though. Each the German workers the A. B. C's of industrial unionism. Nelson's "Appeal to Wage Earners" is a masterpiece. It is a masterpiece. This leaflet, containing a simple advertisement for the new German paper, is being distributed by the millions in this country. E. Translate and publish a few I. W. W. pamphlets and articles, "Industrial Union Method," by Trautman, "One Big Union." The

organizational value. Yet general agitation most always precedes definite action and the question of shop control is frequently linked with it. For instance, the Paterson Defense Conference would be a very tremendous aid to shop control in the I. W. W. On the other hand, does not general public agitation confound the I. W. W. Firm and similar to the one in New Jersey City, and more recently the Paterson Defense Conference was denied the use of Cooper Union. The press has also boycotted the I. W. W. The Socialist press especially refusing publication to numerous references to false statements regarding the I. W. W. And so it goes, the I. W. W. in New York and its environs is meeting with a concerted and determined effort at suppression. This effort involves a boomerang, as, for instance, in the incident in which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn figures. This opened up the whole question of free speech and the public use of public buildings for discussion, while industry giving the I. W. W. much free advertising. And the same with the other incidents, they too advanced the I. W. W. though they also served to convey the belief that the I. W. W. is something socially abhorrent and therefore fit for summary suppression.

NEWS OF I. W. W. SILK WORKERS

(Continued From Page One)
the reduction in working hours shall go into effect in our mill immediately.

While we do not like the teaspoon at a time method, still it goes to show that the I. W. W. continues to be the nightmare of the silk plutocrats. In the United Ribbon Co., where the workers have established a minimum wage of \$15.00 per week for women, the foreman hired a girl and told her she would get \$14.00 per week. Before they could call a meeting and take action the boss found out that there would be trouble and he called in the committee and told them that she would be paid the \$15.00 and that thereafter none would be hired for less than \$15.00. It pays to belong to the I. W. W.

In Summit, N. J., the boss put in a lot of warps on print work. The silk was of a poor quality. The weavers had raised the price several times but they found that they were not getting enough yet and demanded still more. The boss would not pay and the only thing for him to do was to take the warps out of the looms, which he did. This is the only way, make the boss pay so much when he uses poor material that he finds it unprofitable to do so.

The workers will enforce discipline among themselves as shown last week in the same mill. One weaver stayed in the mill until 5:30 p. m., when he should have come out at 4:30. The union promptly held a meeting and fined him \$25.00 and compelled him to stay away from work for one day and he was told that if this ever occurred again he would be expelled from the union. No wonder Mr. Rosenheimer says: "No discipline can be had through the I. W. W. union." This is the kind of discipline that is good for the workers but is bad for the boss.

The strike in the Hagerstown Silk Co. of Hagerstown, Md., is still on. This mill had a day and night shift at the time the strike began, but the night shift would remain at work when he fired the committee from the day shift for trying to call a meeting and get the mill organized. They all struck together like one man. A strong union of the I. W. W. has been organized among them. Local 527 of New York City is busy organizing the silk workers of the mill of Brooklyn. There is a strong demand for the I. W. W. all over the silk industry. The workers are alive to the fact that this is the only union in which they can get the goods from the loom. Let all rebels of the I. W. W. lead in this. E. K.

Sent in \$3.00 for three yearly subs and secure a copy of "The Trial of a New Society" free.

Local 174, Oakland, Calif., has moved to 427 Eleventh street. Mr. Edwards is the secretary.

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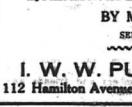
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HOW FORD'S SLAVES PRODUCE AUTOS

John A. Fitch in "The Survey."

It's all true—the story that you have read in the papers: the Ford Motor Company is going to split twenty million dollars, even, with its employees. The announced minimum wage of \$5 a day has gone into effect and it is being paid. The eight-hour day has been installed and the entire plant is working in three shifts. Fifteen thousand men in a single leap have caught up with that famous old sprinter, High Cost of Living, and within the next few months 4,000 more will have drawn up abreast of him. It is a situation that has left everybody dazed. There is no single or easy explanation of it, but if you will take the time to read what I did week before last, you will see some of the things that make it possible.

"They don't just produce automobiles at Ford's," a man in another Detroit automobile factory remarked, "they sweat them out." Fifteen thousand men, working in gangs on the track system. Each gang, and each man in each gang, has just one small thing to do—and to do over and over again. It's push and bustle and go. The man behind may shove his work along to you at any moment—you must shove him back at any moment. The man in front may be ready for another piece to work on—he must not be kept waiting.

Up one line and down another goes a continual stream of motor parts in process of assembling. One man fits the parts together so that the bolt holes come right. The next man slips the bolts into place. The next has a pan of nuts before him and all day long he scoops them up and with his fingers starts them on the thread of the bolts. The next man has a wrench and he gives them the final twist that makes them tight.

Over in another part of the great factory there are four or five parallel tracks. On each track are a dozen automobiles in all stages of being put together. Each is slowly moving from one end to the other, and—like a snowball—each man will be gathering itself together as it travels, until with a snort and a whir it dashes out at the door on its own power.

The last of these tracks is formed by moving belts. Without a stop from start to finish the machine moves steadily forward on the belt, and either sitting on different parts of it or walking alongside for a moment, each man adds the bolt, or gives a turn to the screw for which he is responsible. One fellow has to lie on his back underneath and hammer away at something. He has a little platform on wheels to support him, and with both hands "hitches on" the front end of the motor shaft, and instantly he lets go and drops back to hitch on to the next machine.

Piled up along the way are the different parts, each to be added as the growing machine passes by. Each man does his part, and gives the shove. First, to a mere skeleton of a frame, two men attach the rear axle. They fasten it in haste and give it a push—someone else will tighten the bolts. Three men seize it and in a moment the front axle is in place and the four wheels put on. It's easier to move now; a touch sends it on to another gang of three, who put on the truss rods and tighten things up all around.

Another shove, and it goes where a motor is dangling from chains, directly over the track. A word from someone and down comes the motor to its place, the bolts go on and on goes the machine. Then comes the steering gear, and the control levers—on again, and from overhead a hose is pulled down and a gallon of gasoline squirted into the tank. One more shove and the rear wheels drop into a slot where there are rapidly revolving pulleys. The wheels begin to turn, the motor starts, the man seats himself on the tank, grasps the wheel and cuts loose, and with a snort and a cough, out the door they go. What, ten minutes ago, a pile of rods and gears and useless steel is now thrilling with power. A car came through that door every two seconds Saturday morning, January 22. One hundred and fifty cars were turned out between 8 and 9 o'clock that morning, 140 in the next hour, 163 in the next, and 152 between 11 and 12—605 completed automobiles in four hours.

In 1913, with 15,000 men operating the plant eighteen hours a day, there were produced 185,000 automobiles. In 1914, with 19,000 men working in three shifts 24 hours a day, it is proposed to turn out 300,000 cars. No other plant in America turns out half as many. Probably no other plant produces a third as many. The present hour of the Ford plant is the man seats himself on the tank, grasps the wheel and cuts loose, and with a snort and a cough, out the door they go. What, ten minutes ago, a pile of rods and gears and useless steel is now thrilling with power. A car came through that door every two seconds Saturday morning, January 22. One hundred and fifty cars were turned out between 8 and 9 o'clock that morning, 140 in the next hour, 163 in the next, and 152 between 11 and 12—605 completed automobiles in four hours.

Stand outside and watch the endless stream of them coming through—the stream seems endless. Three a minute they come and career around the yard just to prove that they can go. It is scarcely believable that a few minutes ago they were inanimate and still!

It would be a deadly thing to work ten hours straight, in so specialized a plant. Think of shoving bolts into holes and doing nothing else all day! It may be fine to see an automobile dashing through that door every 20 seconds—but you don't see them if your job is to start the nuts on the threads. What satisfactory answer is there in modern industry for a situation of such deadly monotony but a short workday and a chance for living in a rounded way after work hours? Henry Ford, with all his genius, has not found any other answer. But he has found that one, and put it into execution.

A Dastardly Legal Crime

Continued From Page One.

case involving an industrial question. man, his widow and orphan. Not a man who had not read the article in the local paper condemning these men to the gallows before they were even brought to trial. Not a man who had ever read a word favorable to them (the residue of the pamphlet sent into York county by this League having been declared by the Judge to disqualify a man from jury service.) Not a man in the jury probably who did not share the prejudice of the man with a home against the so-called hobo.

Austin Lewis' plea for the defense was brilliant, profoundly human and convincing. It took the evidence, as given by both sides and utterly demolished the case of the prosecution with the sword of cold reason, slashed the cowardly Stansford for his persecutions of helpless prisoners, and then flung itself upward in such appeal to the heroic traditions of the blood-kindred of all men inspirations for betterment and freedom, such as the attack on the Durst rain of murder. The Durst rain must have stirred the blood of every listener. But Lewis was a stranger to the jury-men, and their petty life in an agricultural community had rendered it impossible for them to judge in a

"he dragged out these arch-conspirators, the prisoners before you. "I am not sure that the evidence against Beck and Bagan is sufficient, and I do not ask you to convict them. But the cases of Ford and Suhr are plain. The blood of Ed. Maxwell cries to the ground to you for the punishment of these men. I do not ask for a death sentence, but I do ask you to bring in a conviction against them, that organized society may be protected from these scoundrels. A poor, shabby, cowardly speech, vulgar and dull. But it did not have to be very clever. All was well prepared without a clever plea. The judge read to the jury instructions from the law exactly covering a conviction for conspiracy in these cases, and hastily skipped over the instructions which would have freed the men by showing that Ford and Suhr did not aid and abet the Porto Rican who did the shooting.

The crooked, brutal case was about finished. The prophecy of gentlemen initially associated with the case, the clever Burns' detectives, to the effect that the verdict would be brought in at 1:30 p. m. on January 31, was correct. The five extra minutes were only sufficient to gather the sunmen who crowded into the court. Runners carrying news that the jury was ready with its verdict, brought up from the "jungle" the several score of sympathizers who, living in the voluntary discipline magnificent to see, had watched every hour of the trial. Society women and social workers who had come up from San Francisco, representatives of the press, and investigators from the new Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, townsmen and townswomen crowded the courtroom. And the impious mockery to lead out of the darkness of Egypt a helpless crowd of men, women and children—to convict men who used what talents were theirs to voice the will and aspirations of these people for clean and decent conditions and a wage sufficient to allow them to hold up their hands and not cringe as slaves.

Sentences will be pronounced on Ford and Suhr on the 9th of February at 10 a. m. Their cases will be appealed, and the storms of protest and wrath will not be drowned until they are free. The working class of California will not quietly accept to slavery them if in every industrial conflict, their leaders can be delivered over to hangmen or to long imprisonment by any man, be he boss, toll, or capitalist hireling, in their ranks who commits an act of violence.

(Extract from the plea for the defense by Austin Lewis will be published in next week's issue.)

All employees who "favor an eight hour day" for their slaves, admit as their reason that they can do any or laborious work care to do as much in eight hours as he can in twelve." That is not the I. W. W. argument for a shorter workday. We insist that WE DO NOT INTEND TO DO AS MUCH IN EIGHT HOURS AS WE HAVE BEEN DOING IN TWELVE. That is precisely the point in the I. W. W. movement for a shorter workday. Less hours, less spending up less unemployed, less profits for the boss; more leisure, more life, more wages for the workers.

Local 90, I. W. W. of Newark, N. J., meets every first and third Friday in each month at 175 Bruce street. All slaves coming to Newark are welcome to our meetings. Address communications to Jacob Israel, Sec'y, 363 Bergen street, Newark, N. J.

Secretary of Local 327-3, would like to hear from W. E. Clark, who was secretary of this local last summer. Anybody knowing his whereabouts would oblige by notifying Secretary L. U. 327-3, I. W. W., Box 368, Kamloops, B. C.

Forest Edwards has recently succeeded F. R. Scheils as secretary treasurer of Local Union 432, Seattle, and of the Western District of the Forest and Lumber Workers' National Industrial Union. His address is Box 886, Seattle, Wash.

Local 79, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, has moved to new headquarters at 431, Eighth avenue East. All letters, etc., should be addressed to the financial secretary, John Ferrill, at above address.

Suhr and Ford were convicted of "conspiracy" to murder the murderers of workingmen "postally" assembled to petition for a redress of grievances. That has become of "our Constitution!"

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TO ALL LOCALS!

Fellow-Worker John Olson, who on his way back from the 8th annual convention of the I. W. W., was run over by a car and lost his right leg, is with a cast below the knee, and is spending two months in the Lutheran Hospital at La Crosse, Wis.

In view of the fact that the expenses of his treatment run very high and only a few locals have responded to his appeal, we feel it incumbent on us to call once more the attention of our fellow-workers to this case. The locals of Minneapolis will try and get fellow-worker Olson an artificial leg, but we need the cooperation of all I. W. W. locals to make the expenses involved. This fellow-worker has been and still is one of the best fighters in the movement and we cannot afford to neglect him in his hour of need.

Send all contributions to John Olson, 282 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Ed. Reese, Morris Levine, Ed. Berg Committee.

CONVENTION REPORT READY

The stenographic report of the Eighth Convention of the I. W. W. is now ready for delivery. All orders on hand will be filled promptly. The book contains 164 pages, 10x13 inches, closely printed. It includes the discussions on the various convention matters, resolutions, reports, etc., in short, is a complete report of this interesting convention. We hope to review its contents a little more in detail later on. Meanwhile, order a copy today. Price \$1.00. Order from I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, has collected the former secretary for another six months. Headquarters at the same place. All foot loose rebels invited to visit us when coming through St. Louis. Otto Lingner, Sec'y, 1320 Franklin avenue.

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