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EMANCIPATION

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LEATHER WORKERS STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS

One Thousand Trunk and Bag Workers Called Out By I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity)
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27.
At a mass meeting last night (26th) of several hundred trunk and bag makers, a general strike of the local industry was declared by a unanimous vote of the workers of Local 168, Leather Workers. This action puts for the first time this sleepy, reactionary hamlet "on the revolutionary map."

Among the demands of the workers the following are the most fundamental: An eight hour day; abolition of contract system; abolition of piece work; a minimum wage of \$10 per week for women, and a 40 cents per hour scale. Time and a half for overtime, and the recognition of a shop committee.

This "pernicious" I. W. W. has got the bosses' goat already. When the strike committee presented the workers' demands to Mr. Horn, of the Horn factory, he told them that he would "go back to the farm and plow," before he would recognize the I. W. W. Nevertheless, this morning he politely invited the pickets "to come in and get warm."

Under the leadership of John F. Leheny the situation has taken on an optimistic turn. A fine proletarian spirit of solidarity prevails. Most of the strikers are young, enthusiastic, and bent upon victory. The women are equally as good as the men.

The story of Lawrence is indeed pathetic, but when compared to the life-wrecking conditions of the St. Louis trunk industry, it fades into insignificance. Want of space forbids a recital. What's the use, anyway? It's the same heartrending story that is heard all over.

Men learning the "trades" received for a period of three years an average of about \$5 a week; a skilled mechanic from \$10 to \$14 per week. They worked 11 to 12 hours a day. Girls performed the work of a muscular giant. Their wage was \$5 and \$6. In addition to this, the boss practiced upon them every form of robbery that the "trade" could suggest. On one cut followed until the oppression became so great that the "spontaneous" revolt appeared. Now they are out. They are determined to stay out, too. They must surely win.

J. GABRIEL SOLTIS.

LIVE-WIRE ORGANIZER IS NEEDED

Cohak, Ontario, Feb. 25.
Solidarity:
Here in this north country are several large lumber companies, employing from two to three thousand lumber workers. These workers are unorganized, and as is always the case, the poorest paid. Then there is a large pulp mill in course of erection. At present they have three large concrete structures ready to install machinery. They figure on shipping raw material this coming summer and contemplate working somewhere in the neighborhood of one thousand men. Then there is another company 45 miles farther north which has acquired some nine thousand acres of pulpwood, and is also planning to build a pulp mill.

Undoubtedly if a live-wire organizer would pay this country a visit he would meet with every success. It is necessary to say these workers are mostly French.

R. J. CORNISH.

All communications for Local 384, should be addressed to the Webster Street, John B. Smith, 1517 Webster Street, Omaha, Neb.

Remember The Sample Copy

KANSAS CITY REBELS ARE STANDING FIRM

Fight For Free Speech Must Be Won. Men And Money Needed

From all appearances this fight bids fair to be one of the most strenuous that the I. W. W. has ever waged for the right of free speech. The length of time that it is taking up is owing, not only to the dogged stand of the city authorities, backed up by the lumber interests, but also to the unusual lack of men. Free speech fighters are coming in slow and, and in less number than in any previous struggle of this nature. This also applies to funds. This is, doubtless, partly owing to the industrial panic we are suffering from this winter, and partly to the number of fights we have in various parts of the country which are engaging the attention of the rebels. The Whelan affair, for instance, has certainly kept a number of members on the Pacific Coast who otherwise would have been headed this way.

The men at the Leeds Municipal Farm are doing their utmost to acquaint us with the rotten conditions at that institution, but communication is difficult. From what has been said, however, it seems that the "particular product of a benevolent, reformist" rule is about as bad as can be. Eighty-three men are sleeping on the second floor of the building; the beds are so close together that one has to climb over the intervening ones to reach one's own couch. Owing to a leaking toilet, for some time the dormitory was practically flooded, there being six inches of water on the concrete floor.

Any signs of dissatisfaction on the part of the I. W. W. men are punished by the officers being condemned to the "hole." This dungeon has a concrete floor and is absolutely unheated; the windows are broken. The unhappy prisoners who are sent there receives a two-and-a-half inch slice of bread three times a day for food, with water. The pickets are already being condemned by the Prison Board, but are still incarcerated in it. The agitator, Brink, who is of very slight build and stature, and of delicate health, was forced to go to the hospital by the city doctor. At the expiration of this time he was smuggled out to the City Hospital by the other prisoners. The man who threatened him with the same punishment. This was endeavor to rid themselves of the men whose spirit they cannot break. With no actual ailment whatever, he is held incarcerated awaiting the will of the city bosses.

The treatment received upon the farm has necessitated two of our fellow workers to be taken away, entering the hospital to undergo operations. It must be remembered that this is supposed to be a feature of the reign of the "incorruptible, clean" reformists. Thus the rebels may the Lord preserve us from the tenacious mercies of the "incorruptible bunch."

Instead of the institution being one of "reform" and "rehabilitation" as its philanthropic proponents blandly assured us, it is a most degrading and brutalizing cruelty are the rule. Thus are realized the pompous empty promises of the Progressive representatives of "civilization."

The only way to put an end to these things is to fill the place up with rebels and to raise the use of the streets in order to expose its rottenness and thus give the city fathers any can hold their "salotage" and make them tremble for their neck ticks.

Moral ticks of the foregoing is that any rebel who is doing nothing in particular had better head tight away for Kansas City and let him bring his pet Sab Cat with him; we can give the little beast a chance for exercise.

Funds should be sent to P. R. PRES. COMMITTEE, c/o G. J. Bourj, 15 W. Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LUMBER CAMPS OF EASTERN CANADA

Past And Present Conditions Compared With Those Of The West

(Special to Solidarity).
Ottawa, Ontario, Feb. 22.
The enclosed clipping explain themselves. Anyone wishing better to understand the clipping from the Journal should obtain time tables of the C. P. and T. B., and look over the territory covered by those roads. He will get an idea of the logging area covered, or mentioned in the Journal article. The clipping from the citizen does not cover nearly all the abuses.

Here in this locality is a chance for good effective work by I. W. W. men. The John Concannon type. The camps only run in the winter time. The size of the logs and the topographical condition make it unprofitable to use the donkey engine, as in the West, and impossible to use wheeled vehicles. So it is necessary to get the logs out on sleds and slogs while the snow is on the ground; besides, labor can be got fifty per cent cheaper in the winter.

A large portion of the lumber jacks of these parts follow farming in the summer, and are hired hands, some on small farms of their own. Most of them are still imbued with the ideas of a past age. For instance, fifty years ago there was much government land here for settlement. Besides which 90 per cent of everything produced here was produced for local use; the larger part being used by the producer. The new comers had to clear off the land before raising a crop. As the timber was heavy it took some years to clear one hundred acres with the crude implements used at that time. The early settlers having their land cleared and consequently having some produce for sale, were able to hire for short periods of time for a very small wage (often paid in produce). This was an exchange of mutual advantage. Consequently at times when conditions prevented the new comers from proceeding with the clearing of his land, it was to his advantage to work by the day for the older settler, and he usually did so. At that time a local pro-verb was coined to the effect that "it is better to work for any price you can get than go idle."

This was economically sound in this locality at the time it was produced. But today, with modern development, this attitude is suicidal to the cause of the workers. Still, I find it hard making this plain to plain-speaking Canucks. The population is mostly British and French-Canadian. The clergy-men (Catholic and Protestant) visit the camps regularly and never fail to get a good-sized contribution "for the Lord."

This is virgin territory for any agitator who is looking for "derring do." The camps have been short-handed all winter, though there are thousands of idle men here in the streets at 35 to 45 below zero. That will give an idea of camp conditions.

There is very little radical propaganda in this city. The Socialist Party of Canada meets every Sunday night, but they cannot sell literature or hand out literature, and the law is enforced. They are not allowed (when the weather permits) to hold a street meeting at any good corner, though the Salvation Army can hold street meetings anywhere. Personally the members seem to be earnest, honest fellows, but their speeches are so peevish that they don't catch the ear of the wage slave. I am sure that a good-sized local I. W. W. could be organized here, as an adjunct to the National Industrial Union of Timber Workers.

The clergy here are a foxy lot. Continued On Page Four.

GOING AFTER THE SLAVES IN REDDING

(Special to Solidarity) Redding, Calif., Feb. 26.

Industrial Union 313, situated where it commands the roads to a dozen big mines and four lumber camps, is in the field to win. In the mines the W. F. of M. has failed to secure job control, this for the reason that the camps are scattered, some of them small and some big, so that the open shop bosses have a constant supply of material for scabbing. In the lumber industry there has been no previous effort to organize the workers.

Industrial Union 313 was organized November 22, 1913. It now has 43 paid up members. These consist of men on the job. They are working on a system of camp and job organization, which promises results. Every day now the roll is increased by two to three men.

Headquarters in Redding are at 412 California street, on the main drag of the city district. There are one hundred yards from the South Park Hotel. There is a welcome for all card (whether floaters or job seekers); but the more floaters the better. Invitation either to settle down to a job and agitate or else blow. Heedless of other will not enjoy philosophy.

Arrangements have been made to the soap-boiling is made to serve job organizers. Other jobs to keep the soap-boiler alive.

All those who can read the plain words of this statement are invited to spend some time usefully in Redding and the surrounding camps. Others will not enjoy themselves.

By trying out a new intelligence system, which if it proves effective will be published later.

True to their policy of degrading those who demand a remedy for the present problem of unemployment as "calamity howlers" and as misrepresenters of the situation, a number of prominent men, including city officials, yesterday attacked the Industrial Union of Marine Workers, asserting that the "I. W. W. agitators" have grossly exaggerated the plight of the unemployed.

The men who thus howl down the unemployed are a whole, and are many lists. Persons attempting to estimate the actual number of unemployed cannot scrutinize these lists and eliminate duplications. They take the lists as a whole, add up the totals and arrive at a surprisingly large grand total, it is charged by Kingsbury and the others named in the foregoing.

In the opinion of Herman Robinson and others, the number of unemployed is a third or a half less than has been estimated because of the duplication of names. But the grand total is 1,600,000. The I. W. W. is trying to make trouble and is bent mostly on notoriety and profit for its leaders."

Daniel Harris, president of the State Federation, is wholly incorrect. It is true that at this season of the year the building trades are idle, and that thousands of capable men are out of work. But very many of these men can live on their savings or get assistance from their unions. The respectable laboring man out of work has no sympathy with the I. W. W. movement, and will not take part in the demonstration. The I. W. W. is trying to make trouble and is bent mostly on notoriety and profit for its leaders."

THE COLORADO COAL STRIKE

A Short Review, And Criticism of the Sectional Strike Method of The U. M. W. of A.

(Special to Solidarity)
Denver, Colo., Feb. 24.
The situation in the coal strike as we can see it today, has again proven the fallacy of sectional unionism, otherwise known as craft unionism, industrial in form only. In this struggle, which has extended over five months and is still going on, there is one thing discernible to all thinking men and women—namely, the lack of solidarity of supposedly organized labor.

The miners on strike here live under worse conditions than ever did the peon of darkest Mexico. Such vile abuses and indignations were these miners subjected to that as a last resort they organized under the banner of the U. M. W. A., and that organization declared a strike. This strike of the Colorado coal miners will soon be a forgotten episode in labor circles where class-conscious revolutionary tactics and direct action methods without sanction of the legalized robbers are concerned.

A moment's review of this organization, the U. M. W. A., as to its education, its methods and tactics: We were told in speeches, by manifestos and daily papers, by organizers and officials of the U. M. W. A. that this organization was strictly an industrial union, taking in all workers, and those connected with the mine who work on top. The membership consists of 425,000 dues-paying members; a total financial rating \$14,000,000; all mines having agreements and obligations with the mine operators; district contracts ex-

isting at different times so as to prevent all the miners acting together. Education is mostly "propaganda" for property rights and obedience to laws" made by their task masters. The ballot is the first of all their many useless weapons. They are told to vote for the enactment of laws to protect miners' lives; and men to represent them in Congress and the state legislatures; and every nook and corner with politicians and shysters who vow before election to save the poor miner.

Finally, the miners go out on strike month after month, trying to enforce their demands in sections, like the coal strike here. Some of the miners of Colorado have been on strike for three years and all of that time have been trying to live on about \$4.00 or \$4.50 a week. The miners in Northern Colorado are getting damper tired of sectional unionism. But the machine of the U. M. W. A., as proven at the last convention, never tries any new tactics.

The 9,000 miners striking here are bound to meet defeat; for thousands of them have gone into other states where the union has agreements, and are flooding the blood-stained state legislatures with mountains of coal. One would never know there was a strike of coal miners in this vicinity, except he heard it mentioned by some miner who can't go elsewhere on account of his family, and must subsist on \$4 a week while waiting for the

Continued On Page Three

causing all employers and officials of oppression and allowances. Inquiry has shown also, they assert, that the number of unemployed in New York has been exaggerated because of duplications of the list and misemployment agencies keeps, as a matter of course, a list of men who are out of work and want jobs. But the same names are four; on many lists. Persons attempting to estimate the actual number of unemployed cannot scrutinize these lists and eliminate duplications. They take the lists as a whole, add up the totals and arrive at a surprisingly large grand total, it is charged by Kingsbury and the others named in the foregoing.

"There has never been a time this winter when the city was unable to furnish shelter or relief to every man who needed it. Last night there were 1,600 cars full at the Municipal Lodging House. We can take care of 2,700 there. But we have had no such jam lately." The coming of the snow actually cut down the number of investigations. "There is absolutely no need to use churches or armories for sheltering the unemployed and penniless. The despotic campaign of the I. W. W. in the city is due to the fact that Mayor Mitchell has accomplished a great deal already and will do more. If the churches should be thrown open, the I. W. W. agitators are demanding, no real good would be attained. Mendicants would be drawn to this city from other cities who should take care of their own needy people.

New York's Unemployed And The I. W. W.

Our Organization And Its Methods Get The Goat Of City Officials, Charity Associations, A. F. of L. Leaders And Other Spokesmen

(New York Call, March 2)
True to their policy of degrading those who demand a remedy for the present problem of unemployment as "calamity howlers" and as misrepresenters of the situation, a number of prominent men, including city officials, yesterday attacked the Industrial Union of Marine Workers, asserting that the "I. W. W. agitators" have grossly exaggerated the plight of the unemployed.

The men who thus howl down the unemployed are a whole, and are many lists. Persons attempting to estimate the actual number of unemployed cannot scrutinize these lists and eliminate duplications. They take the lists as a whole, add up the totals and arrive at a surprisingly large grand total, it is charged by Kingsbury and the others named in the foregoing.

In the opinion of Herman Robinson and others, the number of unemployed is a third or a half less than has been estimated because of the duplication of names. But the grand total is 1,600,000. The I. W. W. is trying to make trouble and is bent mostly on notoriety and profit for its leaders."

Daniel Harris, president of the State Federation, is wholly incorrect. It is true that at this season of the year the building trades are idle, and that thousands of capable men are out of work. But very many of these men can live on their savings or get assistance from their unions. The respectable laboring man out of work has no sympathy with the I. W. W. movement, and will not take part in the demonstration. The I. W. W. is trying to make trouble and is bent mostly on notoriety and profit for its leaders."

"In trying to lead you to the Fifth Avenue churches and in trying to stir you against the men and of cities, the I. W. W. is merely carrying on its propaganda of Frank Tannenbaum and other I. W. W. agitators are demanding, no real good would be attained. Mendicants would be drawn to this city from other cities who should take care of their own needy people.

A Workshop Confab

By Max Appel

Bill: Yes, Bill, you're in the I. W. W., aren't you?
Mac: I was handed a leaflet the other day and noticed that the I. W. W. takes every nationality into it, even bohunks, dagones and polacks.

Mac: A patternmaker, of course.
Bill: Does a capitalist advertise for workers of a certain nationality, or because they operate a particular machine?
Mac: He advertises for hands for the particular machine. I saw a big ad today for all kinds of machine hands.

Bill: Exactly. When you buy a package of tea do you buy according to the color or the quality of the contents?
Mac: The quality of the contents of course, I don't care for the color of the package.
Bill: Same with the capitalist class. They hire workers irrespective of their nationality (and that is demonstrated in America more than anywhere else), and the workers hold their jobs not for their nationality, but their ability to produce profits for the capitalist class.

Mac: Yes, I've seen that many times.
Bill: A Scotch capitalist is no different from an American capitalist, and here is the proof. Here is the press, containing a report of a lockout of electrical workers in Scotland.
Mac: I read it in the papers.
Bill: That was a case of a Scotchman, showing that a Scotch boss will fire a Scotch worker—even his own nationality. It wasn't a case of merely Scotch against Scotch; it was capitalist against worker. Get me?

Mac: Yes, I know that.
Bill: Now to America. The cosmopolitan character of the working class of this country shows that they have the same economic interests. They are employed to operate machines, not to operate their nationalities. The hunky, dago or polack who can produce the most profit will hold his job over an American who cannot equal their output.

The Colorado Coal Strike

(Continued from Page One)

workers to unite so they can win. This is only one objection to this proceeding, and that comes from our old friend the petty trader, who wants the strike settled so he can get a Congressional investigation is now going on here. Of course the cockroaches are not interested whether or not the miners get their demands. But one thing is apparent to the most prejudiced commercial pirate—that is the exodus of the miners and families to Wyoming where union mines are working all the men procurable, and the consequent lack of the funds of these same miners which formerly were spent in Colorado trading dens.

It is quite true that Colorado's code of laws has many rules for better working conditions in mines and for protection of life in these hell holes. That is, those rules are on the statute books. It took years of parliamentary and direct action, through former strikes and political buncombe, to place them there. And now it would take centuries to enforce them by political revolt. So much for sectional action and sectional unionism. Why did the U. M. W. A. at the last convention refuse to donate to strikes or any other form of revolt against this system, no matter what phase it took? Why did the convention refuse to call a general strike of all the producers of fuel, when they passed resolutions to strike as an industry in case of war? If this present Colorado strike does not present a picture of war, what does? Not theoretic war, but actual warfare! Where high power rifles and high fed generals are in actual service; where bhakid-dogs, professional gunmen, and college pups rob, plunder, murder and revel in drunken debauchery, inflicting all the heinous crimes on defenseless miners' homes and families in the name of the sovereign state of Colorado, the U. S. A. and—the coal trust. You ask us to obey and respect that kind of law and order? We don't, and any real man or woman would not.

So miners, if in case of war you will call a general strike, for humanity's sake if not for your own, get busy and stop producing coal. Strike as an industry the country over, and the master class, as well as the rest of the working class, will recognize the power of the General Strike.

PAT. NOONAN.

Those in charge of publicity in connection with defense cases, free speech fights, strikes, and other events in the I. W. W. world, should not fail to send weekly reports of what is done. Clippings from capitalist or labor papers are not a substitute. Write the story yourselves, from the standpoint of the organization. Persistent publicity is what counts.

The few cloth copies of "Syndicalism and the Co-operative Movement," which we had in stock are also exhausted. We yet have quite a number of copies of this book in paper binding at 75c.

Five yearly subscriptions for \$4.00.

Complete Stenographic Report of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World Now Ready For Delivery Large Volume 164 pages 10x13 Price \$1.00 Per Copy I. W. W. Publishing Bureau

Red Song Books At Cost Price. Sixth edition of the original and best of I. W. W. songs. Order now so printer can be paid and the valuable property of Worker saved.

5c Single Copy \$3.00 per 100 Make Money Order payable to Industrial Worker. Cash must accompany all orders.

Address all orders to Industrial Worker Box 2129 | Spokane, Wash.

The Hobo

The sun hung low o'er the mountain, Tinting each rugged crest, And painting in golden glory The bending skies of the West;

With his blankets across his back, Came a worn and weary hobo Down the dusty railway track.

By the curve of the road at night-fall, Where the stars above glimmer and peep Through a curtain of leaves and grasses, He laid him down to sleep;

He hid thought as the song of the night bird Soothed his tired and troubled mind; There's room in the world, and plenty For all except me and my kind.

He slept, and lived in dreamland, Where love spread her splendid wings, And bore him from all surroundings To a better scheme of things.

He dwelt in a cozy cottage, With flowers blooming round the place, Where all was wealth and gladness— There were no tramps, no poor.

A sweetheart with beside him Made him of all men best, While he wore curly head on their darling Nestled close on his many breast;

And there were great things to be done, The best that was in him he gave To a world with no soldiers, no shackles, No prisons, no master or slave.

O woe! to a world whose workers Are cast like chaff to the wind— When the lords cannot use them with profit, Must go seeking, but cannot find, O cursed be the system forever! That robs human life of a home, And sends young and old to the highway In quest of a living to roam.

O brother, out there by the roadside, O sister, outstare, in despair, I am not fooled by false standards— I know very well why you're there. 'Tis the mill stones of life you have ground you.

'Neath the juggernaut, fainting you lie; Your blood turns the earth to crimson. They are leaving you there to die. But why will you die, ye toilers? They might have the power, and they might To wrest from the cravens who hold them— Your bread, your freedom, your right.

O rise! in your infinite numbers, Unite on the sea and the land; Let tyrants implore you for mercy; Take the reins of the world in your hand. LAURA FAYNE EMERSON.

LECTURES

To assist in educating the wage slaves, and as a means of helping to support SOLIDARITY and the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, we announce fellow workers

BEN. H. WILLIAMS Editor of Solidarity and GEO. W. SPANGLE of Solidarity

are available for lectures on Saturday and Sunday, any place in the east. Subjects cover every phase of Industrial Unionism.

TERMS No fee is charged by either speaker other than necessary expense. Both are desirous of advancing the revolutionary labor movement.

SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS can be held in any industrial town where a half-dozen workers can be secured to write for a date. Engage a hall. Secure one or two thousand handway cards and 500 admission tickets. Bureau, chairmen of committees announced and push the advance sale.

ADVERTISING & LITERATURE Get your advertising cards to the workers entering or leaving their place of work, and if possible have a banner or bulletin board at entrance to hall announcing the meeting. Secure a quantity of I. W. W. literature advanced in Solidarity, and order a bunch of prepaid cards.

PRINTING Throatway Cards, 3-1/2x5-1/2 printed on red card stock \$2.50 per 1,000, \$3.50 per 2,000. Admission Tickets, \$1.50 per 500. I. W. W. Publishing Bureau postage prepaid for above prices.

Local desiring one or both makes are urged to take the speaker up without delay FOR A LINO TYPE, FOLDER AND— EIGHT-PAGE SOLIDARITY

"Emancipation" The attention of the readers of Solidarity is again called to EMANCIPATION, the organ of the French branches of the I. W. W. We are not calling for monetary aid; but we do want the local unions who have members who read French, to subscribe. Let the readers of Solidarity who read French subscribe and we will make it a bigger paper.

Reports of activities in your locality or special articles. The paper is now in its third year, and is published monthly. Subscription price is 50 cents a year. Bundle orders 2 cents a copy. Send out money orders and checks to EMANCIPATION, Box 208, Onseyville, R. I.

There will be no appeals for funds. The paper will be financed by the French branches, if there is a demand for it. All French readers are asked to subscribe and contribute articles. FRANCIS MILLER.

An Omaha fellow worker offers to be one of one thousand to secure five new readers to Solidarity. Let us hear from the other 999.

I. W. W. Press

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE Published weekly by the National Industrial Union of Food and Leather Workers, 150th Street, District, Address, 520 Peodras St., New Orleans, La.

THE WOODEN SHOE Published weekly by the Industrial Workers of the World of Los Angeles, Address, 781 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, California.

A BERMUNKAS The Wage Worker Published the 15th of each month by the Hungarian Speaking Locals of the I. W. W. Ad. 438 E. 72d St., New York.

LA HUELGA GENERAL Spanish. Published weekly by the Mexican Branch of the I. W. W., of Los Angeles, Ad. 430 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, California.

SOLIDARNOSC Polish. Published by the Polish Locals of Chicago, Ad. 4010 Clarendon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PRUMYSLOVY DELNIK Published by the Bohemian Locals of Cleveland, Ad. 4828 Dakota St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Subscription Price of all papers is the same, \$1.00 Per Year

Des Moines, Iowa, is a good field for I. W. W. organization, and this spring there will be a good opportunity for all wage slaves. The city officials are very lenient. They have a municipal lodging house for unemployed men. The law is good, and prospects are good here for a live agitator who can handle industrial workers. Send \$2.00 to the writer, and show signs of disinterest. See Local 877, 610 E. Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Send 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 425 Eleventh street. M. Edwards is the secretary.

An Eight Page Paper.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employer class have nothing in common. The struggle between the two is a struggle for life and death. The employer class is the enemy of the working class. The working class must organize itself into a union to fight against the employer class. The union must be based on the principle of solidarity. The union must be able to defend its members against the employer class. The union must be able to fight for the interests of the working class. The union must be able to fight for the interests of the working class. The union must be able to fight for the interests of the working class.

Advertisement for 'ONE BIG UNION' featuring 'BE A STANDARD BEARER' and 'CHEER FOR YOUR PRINCIPLES WITH A REAL I. W. W. BANNER'. Includes details about the banner and how to order it.

Advertisement for 'Complete Stenographic Report of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World'.

Advertisement for 'Red Song Books' available at cost price, including details about the books and how to order.

Advertisement for 'The Trial of a New Society' by Justus Ebert, published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

Advertisement for 'The New Unionism' by Andre Tridon, published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

Advertisement for 'The Revolutionary I. W. W.' by Grover H. Perry, published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

Advertisement for 'The I. W. W.' by Vincent St. John, published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

Advertisement for 'Mr. Block' by Ernest Riebe, published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

SENT PREPARED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU 112 HAMILTON AVENUE CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

Machine Production Versus Handicraft

By J. S. Biscay

Very few persons have any idea to what extent machine production has displaced labor and intensified the toil of those who remain at work.

In this table I am showing the number of workers required with machinery and the number that would be required under the older methods of manufacture.

Table with 3 columns: Manufactures or work, With Machinery, By Hand. Lists various goods like Agricultural implements, Carpets, Weaving cloth, etc.

Some of the above comparisons are made with the first machinery that was installed to supersede hand labor, which must be taken into account.

The modern chair machine turns out a complete chair every 40 minutes.

The Rabeth Spindle making 10,000 revolutions a minute, has cut of one hundred million dollars' worth of labor in the last 30 years.

One operator handling 12 machines turns out a million pins a day.

Canning food is all done by machinery requiring no hand labor.

The nail machine makes a nail every second.

The multiple spindle lathe, operating automatically requires no labor in making screws and small articles.

The magazine-fed, turret lathe rapidly machines and finishes castings and drop forgings entire by power.

The pneumatic airhammer strikes from 800 to 1,500 blows a minute with the force of a sledge or tack hammer.

Silk design weaving by the modern Szepieniak method; work that requires three months is now done in 15 minutes.

The button-hole machine for shoes, collars, cuffs, etc. makes 10,000 button-holes a day.

Window glass heretofore made by hand will soon be made by machinery.

An electrically operated floor-scrubbing machine, which scrubs and waxes the floor rapidly, was invented by a New York janitor in 1913.

An envelope sealing machine handles 100 envelopes a minute.

Glenn's California Reaper will cut, thresh, winnow and put in bags the wheat of 60 acres in 24 hours.

The Michigan Hercules Ditcher moves 750 cubic yards, or 700 tons of clay per hour.

A machine for loading coal on wagons and cars is being put into use, entirely doing away with hand shoveling.

A scrap iron baler was successfully tested in Germany in 1913.

A typewriter operated by the voice was tested in Brooklyn in 1913.

Agricultural labor to the value of seven-hundred billion dollars has been displaced by machinery up to 1902.

One man today gives an ordinary engine a drink of water and a mouthful of food and it does the work of 125 men.

The utility in locomotion in 1903 was estimated to exceed older times by from 400% to 600%.

In 1890 it took 3 hours of labor to raise a bushel of wheat and in 1896 but 10 minutes.

In 1850 it took four and one-half hours of labor to produce a bushel of corn in 1894 only 45 minutes.

In 1860 it took 35.5 hours to bail a ton of hay and in 1894 only 11.5 hours.

In 1860 it took 11 hours to cut a ton of hay by hand and in 1896 it took 1.3 hours.

In shelling corn by machinery one person does what required 120.

The \$1,000 Fund

Table listing names and amounts for the \$1,000 fund, including A. J. Foard, Harold Rose, Tom Halero, etc.

A Donation With A Kick

A fellow worker sending in a donation to the fund this week would send more if it were not for two objections he has to the paper.

We will agree with him that both of his objections are more or less well taken. This brings us to the reason for these and many other objectionable features which we are aware of.

In the first place regarding the mining news, the only news Solidarity has of obtaining news is from the members who are sufficiently interested to report the activity in their particular industry or in that of other industries which comes under their observation.

As to the advertising, it would be impossible to run this plant without the returns from literature sales. It is for this reason partly that the space is taken up to advertise our literature and occasionally that of some outside revolutionary literature on an exchange basis to our mutual advantage.

CONVENTION REPORTS

Whether or not we will be able to have the proceedings of future I. W. W. conventions held here from now published will depend largely on how near the sales of the last report come to covering the cost of publishing.

However, so far the venture has resulted in nothing more than a drain on the always strained resources. We have the reports lying on the shelves, but no dollars coming in to meet this large expense.

Song Books

In preparing to get out a new edition of The I. W. W. Songs we

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Revised List of Publications in Stock. Note the Reduced Prices on Literature Printed at New Castle

Table listing various pamphlets and leaflets for sale, such as 'ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS', 'PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER', etc.

FOUR PAGE LEAFLETS

Table listing four-page leaflets for sale, such as 'IS THE I. W. W. ANTI-POLITICAL?', 'APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS', etc.

Lumber Camps of Eastern Canada

(Continued From Page One) They play on the credulity of the mass and in the name of the "Prince of Peace" keep the workers fighting over such issues as "The Battle of Bozoye," "Home Rule for Ireland," "Bilingualism for Ontario," "Imperial Defense," etc.

While nothing that had a smaller diameter than 12 inches, was touched by the saws with a diameter of over eight inches was taken. This is why people often say that the lumber is not what it used to be in the old days.

The squared timber of the old days which came down the Ottawa river in rafts, has nearly all disappeared. The old method of handling wood was lost years ago.

I. W. W. ORGANIZERS

All credentials issued by the General Executive Board to voluntary or national organizers bearing the date prior to July 1st are hereby revoked on order of the General Executive Board.

WHERE CAMPS ARE TO BE HELD. The distribution of this army of men is as follows: In the Madam River there are six camps.

ECONOMICAL CUTTING

Enquiries at the local lumber firms reveal the fact that the log cutting now-a-days is very much more economical than it used to be.

CONVENTION REPORT READY

The stenographic report of the Eighth Convention of the I. W. W. is now ready for delivery. All orders in hand will be filled promptly.

EXCHANGE LIBRARY NEW YORK CITY N.Y.

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