

VOLUME FOUR

No. 13

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1913.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS.

# SIXTH WEEK OF STRIKE

## Finds Akron Rubber Factories Paralyzed and Strikers More Determined Than Ever to Win.

general strike." Having a few rubber

workers in their ranks, the rubber barons supported them in this attempt to divide

the workers. The "general strike" of all other "trades" was to be called "provided

the rubber workers would place themselv under the domination of the A. F. of L. central union." But the Akron A. F of

L. 'ers had cold feet, like all others of the L. 'ers had cold feet, like all others of the same breed. They would not stand for a general strike, So then, Cal Wyatt, the paid fakir, got them to appoint a commit-tee to call on the rubber bosses to see if a

ed. The same old game of bluff pulled off in the same old way with the aid of

capitalist society.

But the strikers know the A. F. of L.

prepared for a test of atrength. The millions of dollars that are being lost will compel the trust to yield the palm of vic-tory to the I. W. W. tory to the l. W. W.

The strikers know this. They are the tested and true. Six weeks of fighting has weeded their mula of cowards and faint hearts; solidified their forces, made

er their determination to win.

But money must roll in to do it. The Citizens' Weltare League has had no

weakening effect on the strikers' ranks; police brutalities have only implanted in them a bitter batred of capitalist law and

ONLY ONE THING CAN LOSE THE STRIKE. THAT IS THE LACK OF

This battle can be won! This battle is

too well, and the bluff has been cailed Today the strikers and the trust are

ent could not be effect-

ial to Solidarity.)

Akron, Ohio, March 18. The sixth week finds the Akron strike g better than ever.

The pit men of the Goodyear Co. have The pit men of the Goodyear Co. have struck work. They say the conditions are worse than ever before. The same com-pany is trying to work two shifts which previously required 204 men, with 30 men. The Goodrich men working two shifts before the strike, with 382 men, is now

working one shift in that department with 72 men. The machinists at this rubber ndustry bave quit.

The Firestone Co. has 78 men to do the rk it previously required 2,800 to do.

At the Swinehart plant the mill men ad mixers are out. The plant is only opt running by using already mixed ook. A foreman in answer to an inspeccomplaint said, "Do not worry about itions or you will go crazy." This any suffered a \$10,000 loss through likely to have been counsed through the everproduction of hot air by the Citizens'

Welfare League, they became quiet.

Every plant of the rubber trust is so mpletely tied up that they are run reserve stock, frantically praying ng going to be won! ally praying that the strike will be settled before that is all

The B. F. Goodrich Co. is said to be resorting to sabotage by calling in second and third class tires and after fixing them selling them as first class.

The A. F. of L. has made its usual

spectacular appearance on the scene in the attempt to stampede the workers back into the shops. They first of all threatened a So get busy and forward contribute J. W. Boyd, Box 244, Akron, O.

## AKRON GIRLS IN NEW CASTLE

Came Here to Collect Funds for Their Strike and Leave With a Substantial Sum.

And Leave were a Sancharma John.

An Indique 'tag day' was held in New Castle last Saturday. It was no church or society affair, such as the workers in this town are used to seeing every little while. It was no less them a 'tag day' for that terrible revolutionary, labor organization known as the I. W. W., and was staged for the benefit of the Akron rubber strikers.

Stops Every Part of Silk Production in that City, and is Spreading to other Silk Centers.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Paterson, N. J., March 16.

The third week of the general strike of the W. W., and the workers answer of like workers of Paterson finds the strike of them by remaining on strike and joining strikers.

for the benefit of the Akron rubber strikers.

Accompanied by Fellow Worker Jack Whyte as the "chap along," five young girl strikers arrived from Akron Friday evening, and proceeded to organise for street collections the sext day. The names of the girls are: Claudia Eckard, Gertugde Eckard, Millie Harlier, Nora Luli and Mrs. Dorothy Halliday. Nora Luli and Mrs. Dorothy Halliday. No together with once of the collection receptacles, several of which were in use in different parts of the city. The girls also self tags labeled, "Akron Rubber Strikan" Relief Fund." From early morning until late Saturday night, these five young haldes were everywhere, holding up predestrians, "bumming" everybody, and exiting the coinming" everybody, and exiting the coinming" everybody, and exiting the coinming" everybody, and exiting the coinming "everybody, and exiting the coinming" everybody, and exiting the coinming "everybody, and exiting the coinming the coin of the coincidence in the way of the mills to New Castle, and as the alarse emerged from the basis, with their wage, they had to pass a gard collection lined up and blocking their passage-way. There was nothing to do but "dit up" and most of them did so cheerfully, being only too willing to help their fellow workers in the

of them did so cheerfully, being only too
willing to help their fellow workers in the
strike-bound city in Ohio. The result of
the long hard day's work was the neat little sum of \$162.60. Several street meetings were held during the day, with Jack Whyte and others on the box, at which the Akron strike situation was expla-and collections taken for the fund. Mayor Tyler and the socialist police

gave the collectors every possible privi-lege, even allowing the girls to block up the busiest street corner on the busiest day of the week; and even the afternoon papers came out with good writeups ex-plaining the purpose of the girls' visit and thereby assisting materially in the result of their efforts. The mayor told them city is yours," and everybody else seemed to agree that that was the prope thing. All together, it was a great day, and the tired girls felt happy at the close nous labors.

Other cities have shown similar results from these methods of co methods of collecting funds.

ad the girls cleared over \$450 the week before, and in Elyria, O., \$133.80 were collected. The proprietor of a moving picture show in Elyria donated the proceeds of an afternoon—\$60—to the girl collectors. This successful method ld be pursued everywhere, and the Akron strike committee would do well to keep the girls at work until the end of the

## LITTLE FALLS TRIAL

(Telegram to Solidarity.)

Utica, N. Y., March 15 The trial of Bocchini at Herkimer bas been on all the week, and is expected to last a week longer. There are 12 more cases besides this one. Witnesses for the prosecution are foremen, merchants, scabs and special detectives. Detectives admitted being instructed by Chief Long to testify before grand jury. They also testified to seeing a boy beaten us in a mill and carried on crutches to patrol wagon. Mill attorneys caught signalling their witnesses twice and exposed. Some aprecials not sworn in at all. Will take some time to finish trial.

Funds setting very low. Able counsel for defense, but we must have money at once. Everybody get busy before it is too late. Defense working day and night. KEEF FUNDS COMING so we can go abead, and we will win out or die struggling. special detectives. Detectives ad-

# GREAT PATERSON REVOLT

(Special to Solidarity.)

Paterson, N. J., March 16.

The third week of the general strike of silk workers of Paterson finds the strike still spreading, with the strikers standing from and no break in the ranks. Practically every silk mill and dye house in the city is, closed down and the houses are making frantic efforts to break the ranks. Stattrday, March 15, the workers in the

making frantic effects to break the ranks. Saturday, March 15, the workers in the mill supply factories declared a general strike in all the factories. This will mean about 2,000 more, and will complete the chain from the time the shike raches the city to the time the finished product leaves the city. The throwing plant workers, the broadslik, ribbon, dychouses and the mill supply workers, who turnish recoke. mill supply workers, who furnish reeds, harness shuttles, quills, etc., will make the tie-up complete.

tie-up complete.

The strike has already spread to Allentown, Pa., where all the workers in the dyehouses are out and in the f. W. W. The mill workers voted to come out on Monday, March 17. The writer was there for several days, and has sorted always was splendld. The strikers demand the same as the strikers of Platons and refuse. se as the strikers of Paten to settle until the workers of Paters

The silk workers of New York are also on the move and, in spite of the fact that the bosses were willing to give the 8-hour day and a substantial increase in wages, they refuse to settle until the workers of Paterson get what they want.

Summit, N. J., sent to Paterson for an organizer yesterday, as they also want to come out; also Astoria, L. I., College Point, etc .- in fact in the whole silk dustry the workers are anxious to take a hand in getting the 8-hour day.

Workers in the machine shops of Paterare also talking strike, and 200 from the McNabb have already struck, and others are expected to come out during next

The shirt factory workers declared a general strike to take effect on Monday, March 17, at 8 a. m, one mill having come out with the silk workers.

That the bosses are trembling with fear, putting it mildly. They are making antic efforts to cause a break, but so far they have utterly failed

The capitalist press, of course, is doing best in publishing lying statements of the strike. According to them, the strike was broken a week ago, but, strange to say, the mills are still closed tight. The bosses are publishing daily statements

Many facts are brought out by the strikers of which the public was ignorant. Little girls from the Bamford mill testistrikers of which the public was ignorant. Little girls from the Banford mill testified that they must sign a contract for one year. They are only paid half of what they carry, the other half is kept back, and if they ful to stay one year the firm refuses to give them what they kept back. Then they are fined for every little thing, even though they are not to biame; and one girl testified that the half to work to weeks, and at the end of that time was given five cents. To take these cases to court does no good, at was proven praterday, when one woman told of her sister owner when worked on the framilton Bilt Co. She was promised 80 per work. On paying the found only \$T\$ and, of course, the complained. She was told that if she did not like it she could quit, which the did. The boss ind input three days was a substantial the could not have it because the had failed to give three days notice before she quit. No agreement was made to that effect, She went to a lawyer, who told her it was not worth while, as he would chart feet, She went to a lawyer, who told her it was not worth while, as he would chart feet, She went to a lawyer, who told her it was not worth while, as he would chart feet, She went to a lawyer, who told her it was not worth while, as he would chart feet, She went to a lawyer, who told her it was not worth while, as he would chart feet, She went to a lawyer, who told her it was not worth while, as he would chart feet, She went to a lawyer, who told her it was not worth while, as he would chart feet, She went to a lawyer, who told her it was not worth while, as he would chart feet, She went to a lawyer, who told her it was not worth while, as he would chart feet, She went to a lawyer, who told her it he could do not like the she was not worth while, as he would chart feet, She went to a lawyer, who told her it was not worth while, as he would chart feet, She went to a lawyer, when and the she could not have it because the had failed to a feet and the she was not worth while, and the she was not work

TURRES LAW.

The bosses are rushed with orders and, everything having failed to break the strike, they have taken recourse to the last refuge of the scoundrel—patriotism. Monday, March 17, all the mills will be decorated with American flags, and the workers are asked to come back to work under the protection of the flag. A large flag has been spread across Market stre On Main street, the principal thoroughf in the city, the workers strung a large American flag and underneath a banner bearing the inscription: "We refuse to scab under this flag." Every striker will be furnished with a small flag by the I. W. W, to pin on their clothes, s Turn Hall, the present headquarters of the I. W. W., a large American flag was raised last night while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." A large placard was attached to the flag, reading: live under this flag; we flag; we fight under this flag, but we re-

## ON TO DENVER

(Special to Solidarity.)

Denver, Col., March 11.
Forward, march. you fighters, and come to the aid of Local 26. You must realize that a crime is being committed here in Denver. The police are breaking the law, crying: "To hell with the Constitulaw, crying: "To hell with the Constitu-tion of the United States." There has been going on for seren weeks a fight for free speech, and our men have not re-sponded as they did at Spokane, Fresno and San Diego. Are you going to desert us now in our need and let the I. W. W. go down in defeat from the purple guards of the capitalists.

Again Local 26 asks you to come and help the fellow workers who are behind the bars tawaiting your aid. You know what it means to lose this fight—Local 26 will be put out of existence, and not only this local, but many others who depend upon the street corners to reach a certain lass of slaves. Put Denver on the map. Give the pur

ple pups a lesson in direct action and what the I. W. W. really is. Let Cnief O'Neill know that we are an organization of many and not a few, and that an injury to one is an injury to all. If, on the other hand, there be those who cannot come, let them hold meetings and send ions of protest to Gov. Amnos and Mayor Arnold to put a stop to this out-rage. Every little protest will help us and give the mayor and Chief O'Neill ething to think about.

Yours for Industrial Fre EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL 26.

Joseph J. Ettor will speak at Lamson's hall, Phoenix, Aris., March SI and April 1 at 7:80 p. m.

## THE OUTCAST

They would not hear him. How they smiled
That he, who talked with courteans,
Who said: "Be led as by a child."
Who supped with low-browed publicans.
Should dare to preach! A hair-brained boor
A rattle in a city stew.!
They could not listen—that was sure—
They could not listen then; can you?

And when be turned to violence,
Amounting brokers—men of peace—
The priests themselves, in self-defense,
Surrendered him to the police—
A sweat-stained workingman to them, Surrendered him to the police— A sweat-stained workingman to them, They jeered him up the hillof death: This carpenter of Bethlehem, Jesus, this chap from Nazareth.

What has been shall be; so today In strict accordance with the law ot the jay and turn to slay: send our Christs to Golgotha We send our Carists to Colgotas; Where rotting hovels bring the rests, Where there is darkness and disgrace, Where there are "model tenements," We keep the rascals in their place.

We keep the rascals in their place.
And we, in children bleached by totl,
And we have been attracted to shame,
In far have been attracted to the soil,
In trades you select by the soil,
In trades you select been annee,
In shop and office, under along,
With bloody brow and riven side,
With bloody brow and riven side,
With hands that wrought your safety at
Writhes Labor, crowned and crumb.
D. W. Konfinsh in International S.

R. W. Kaufman in International So-

cialist Review.

"It took Lawrence months to unmask the L. W. W. It took Akron weeks to do it. But the Paterson "Press' showed up the true doctrines of this revolutionary borde in less than one week." So says the Paterson "Press' itself. Gee! That's a great feat of journalism, isn't it? But strikers who exhibites a description of L. W. artikers who the bounded of L. W. artikers who the bounded of the W. W. in Paterson?

The only worker finding "American itizenship" desirable is the satisfied slave.

## COLLECTING FUNDS FOR AKRON STRIKE



From left to right-Claudia Eckhard, August Walquet (Sondarity employe), Holliday, Jack Whyte, Gertrude Eckard, Nora Luli, Millie Hartley. Photo by Daw

## SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P O. Drawer 622 New Castle,Pe



Owned and Published Weekly by H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 298 B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 297.

B. H. Williams . . Managing Editor C. H. McCarty . . . Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION: Canada and Foreign

> Orders, per copy, ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS. Advertising Rates on Appli

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publica-tion in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor; all others, pertain-ing to financial matters, to the Business

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WO General Headquarters—307 Mortimer B 164-66 W. Washington St. Chicago Ills.

GENERAL OFFICERS Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas George Speed, General Organize

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD &
J. J. Ettor, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss,
Evald Koettgen, P. Bastman.

#### WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a numb opposite his name on the wrapper en closing SOLIDARITY. For instance 168. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER 169

#### **OUT OF THE ABYSS**

A Paterson correspondent to the New York Call last week intimated that the artment of that strike-bound city, en baffled in their efforts to stop the spread of the silk workers' revolt, now trying to batch a conspiracy of that in Lawrence last winter. Similar reports of actual and contemplated police vi-olence emanated from the Akron strike at the same time. These police conspirac have accompanied every revolt of unskilled or machine workers in the past few years. They furnish food for thought in more than

The "machine proletariat"—the "un-skilled workers"—the "people of the abyss" are stirring as they never stirred before. ECONOMIC NECESSITY is the ne force behind the insurgent mass, ose first cry is: "We cannot exist on the wages we are receiving, with the inin price of life's n must readjust wages to the increased cost of living." But "economic necessity" does not fully explain this awakening of tory forces almost equal in value to the primary force. These contributory forces bave been slowly gaining clearness, direct-ness and coherency in the past few years. They may be summed up under the general heading of EDUCATION, both through association of workers on the job and through outside propaganda. The workers around the machines are rapidly becoming con-scious of their commanding position in in dustry, and of the enormous power they wield when acting together in their own interest. Individual self-sufficiency vanishes in the presence of the many operations of specialized labor. The girl in a ox factory, helping to fashion cigaret boxes, which pass through a dozen differ ent hands before completion, learns to know readily how modern industry is carried on, and to recognize her exact position with relation to her fellow workers. Craft pride or fancied superiority of one class of slaves over another disappears amid the whir of machinery and the deadening monotony of piece work. All nationalities thrown together and driven to the limit of speed and endurance by the same merciless slave driver, develop a same mercites slave driver, develop a fellow feeling and a common batred of their exploiter. The knowledge that the real exploiter is an absence stockholder in a big corporation, who does no work bim-self, readily begets the idea that he is

18

only a blood-sucking parasite, whose removal from the throat of labor is desired and must somehow be brought about.

ontact with the theories and teachings of revolutionary unionism, which harmonize with the existing industrial conditions, they readily absorb those teachings and the rebellious spirit takes concrete form and a definite direction. That is the neaning" of these later rev killed workers throughout the w and it opens up to the student of the labor nt a vista of wonderful po

But what of the masters and their official blice and other retainers? When the machine proletariat begins to stir, "the whole superincumbent strata of official society are sprung into the air." The political and social effects of a great industrial strike are almost beyond calculation. And traightway we hear the voice of a Chief cong crying, "We have kept these people Long crying, in subjection in the past, and we are going to continue holding them in subjection."

Crack! sounds the club of the police on the heads of helpless women, children and strikers. Bosses clamor for the milit and "citizens" organize a "league" defend the flag." Preachers and pr Preachers and priests are set in motion to preach against this new labor organization that "seeks to break up the home, destroy religion and fill the minds of the toilers with class batred." Lying newspapers set forth in flaming headlines awful tales of "outside agitators" who are "inciting the strikers to agrators was are inciting the strikers to violence." As if the workers—creators of all useful things—whose minds are con-stantly trained to dwell upon peaceful pursuits, could possibly develop in so sudder a manner the bloodthirsty propensities o their parasite masters and the irresponsible official tools of the state who do their bidthe police); courts hold extra sessions to ed; scabs are protect while strikers get their heads broken, and the strike zone assumes the general ap-pearance of a military camp close to the enemy's battle line For weeks the fight goes on, with all these forces of society ar-rayed against the strikers. The masters declare they "will not meet or discuss matters with workers who have left their employ; they will only deal with their for-mer employes as individuals." Probe committees and boards of arbitration get busy trying to discover if the "strike is d"—while the strike is on.
"leaders" and "central bodies brought into action, trying to settle the strike over the heads of the strikers. While police, soldiers and judges are working overtime inciting and provoking riolence, numerous "peacemakers" ousy pouring oil on the troubled waters The only people who are really sane and calm in the midst of this social storm, are the strikers themselves.

This calmness of the revolting slaves is puzzling to the masters and their tools. It is a calmness due to awakening consciousness; the consciousness of power, or mbers. of collective courage and itelligence, Individual cowardice and submission are transformed into mass courage and insight—new and puzzling forms of both—to the capitalist enemy. At the end of weeks of brutal attempts at repression, it remains unshaken—the mass is closely together; its educa tion promoted; while the ranks of unconquerable social rebels are swelled as a result of the struggle. The "Frankenof capitalism—the machine proletariat, looms up as an ever-greater menace to its creator Then the strike is won; it can never be lost in view of these individual and mass transformations; and the masters at once settle down to divers schemes to "turn the workers' victory to Many times they seem to sucdefeat. ceed; the old conditions crop out again apparently in the same or worse form; the "empty bouse" seems once more to be inhabited by "seven worse devils" than before. But while that used to be true to a great extent, the increasing scope of mass education is making it rapidly impos-The Lawrence be the same again; jection of Little Falls workers will result in more frequent revolts in future;" the "race question in the South is being solved by the bloody conflicts at Grabow, Merryville and elsewhere;" the bruised and beaten rebels of San Diego are carrying the message of industrial freedom to all parts of the country;" the "rubber strikers of Akron will never be reduced to the level of plantation peons of the Congo

and of Peru." All this is added experiworking class.

The "people of the abyss" are moving out of the abyss. They insurge by the thousands from the sweatshops and "loft" houses of the garment factories—young and tender and soft-spoken girls, un flinching before the clubs and guns of po-lice and private thugs—the "deadly felice and private thugs—the "deadly fe-male protecting her offspring." They emerge from the mines with muck on thei They lips; they come from everywhere, from all industries men, women and children. Their birthplaces are many of them far apart; they speak various strange lan-guages; their racial experiences are differin common—they have been and are slaves of the machines. That enables them to understand one another. Through that experience, on the anvil of atter social repression, they are being welded into industrial solidarity—the unassailable unity of the working c

"Out of the abyss" emerges the mess of unskilled workers. Like a new generstion of bees in the spring, the machine proletariat can no longer endure its old quarters. It is coming into the sunlight: arming to the footbills; i's ob int is the mountain top. It wil longer be satisfied with a few more crumbs thrown from the masters' abundant table. It wants the "table" and all that's on it; it would conquer the world of industry for itself Less work, more food, better clothing, sanitary and comfortable dwellings, leisure, education, physical and intellectud ure—a free association of workers in a classiess society—all these and more are within its grasp and em-bodied in its program. No blacklist, no jail, no policeman's club, no judge's in-junction, no soldier's bullet, can stay the onward and outward march of this toiling mass "We are many; we are resource ful; we are animated by the most glorior vision of the ages; we cannot be co ed and WE SHALL CONQUER THE WORLD FOR THE WORKING CLASS. We are coming out of the abyss.

"Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!
Arise, ye wretched of the earth!
For Justice thunders condemnation

mue, ye wretched of the earth!
For Justice thunders condemnation.
A better world's in birth.
No more tradition's chains shall bind us;
Arise, ve slaves! No more in thrail!
The earth shall stand on new foundations;
We have been NAUGHT—we shall be
ALL!

'Tis the final conflict!
Let each stand in his place.
The Industrial Union
Shall be the Human Race.''

#### THE REAL BREEDERS OF VIOLENCE

A writer in the Paterson Evening News of March 14, who signs himself, "Attor-ney, a Lover of Fair Play," says in part: What papers are trying to "break the ickbone of the strike" by turning aside from the main strack and the merits of the case to what they call the 'pernicious in-fluence of the I. W. W.?" Has any sen-timent so subversive of law and order been sed by the strike leaders of the I. their organs as what ap-Paterson "Press" a couple peared in the Paterson of nights ago, when that paper intimated that the leaders ought not to be given a bearing eyen, but tarred and feathered and with force and arms driven out of town? Were copies of that paper there upon confiscated by the authorities? Ye if I may state a personal opinion there has seldom been a more unjust, inhospitable and incendiary sentiment published.

There is no reason why any honest and fair-minded person should be incensed against the I W W. leaders. They fill a long-felt want. They have handled themselves and the strike in a manner that evidences etheir expert training. And the strikers who are surely the ones to find fault with their leaders, should not allow themselves to be led off the track by the concerted attack of the subsidized press upon Bill Haywood, Miss Flynn and others, to whom they should be everlastingly grateful. They have shown themselves to be able people, engaged in a worthy cause, enduring bardships, hard work and some of them going to jail under outrageous sentences, out of love for the cause. And inasmuch as some talk has been raised in re-gard to their salaries, it would be well for the subsidized press to cease stating these affected by the clamor, and the strikers themselves consider their salaries well earned, and less than they might get

Agitate for the real thing.

As Applied by Bosses to Slaves, Under the "Piece Work" System.

By B E Nilsson (and Halbert P. Gillettee)

The following quotations are taken from standard text book of scientific slave-riving, entitled, "Handbook of Cost by Halbert P. Gillette:

"The pleasure of a competitive game lies in conquering an opponent, and this follows logically from the fact that comfollow logically from the fact that com-petitive games are an evolution from the primitive chase or battle Work conduct-ed as a competition becomes a game, and thus stimulates those engaged not only to strive with. great energy, but to derive keen pleasure from the contest."
"By pitting one gang of workmen against another gang, the spirit of contest is easily aroused. But it is impossible to mainvain this spirit indefinitely without following the seventh law of management of m-m-

this spirit indennica, the seventh law of management of m namely, by making the reward proport namely, by making the reward proportion-ate to the performance. When, however, this seventh law of management is ob-served, an added spirit is given to men by pitting one gang against another. When this is done under a houns system of pay-ment, the output is astonishing."

Gillette explains the various "methods of payment in proportion to performance

as follows:

"PROFIT SHARING—According to
the method of profit sharing, each individual receives not only his wag-, but a
pro-rata of any profits of the business. Bither quarterly, seen-annually,
or annually, the profits of the business are
estimated and a certain percentage of
these profits is distributed to the workmen
and their managers."

"While this is an improvement over the
wage system (where only a straight wage
is paid) it violates the cirbth law of management—annuly—the law of prompt reworkman is not enough to monitanh bis inworkman is not enough to maintain bis in-

workman is not enough to maintain his in terest in his work at the high pitch neces sary to enable him to do his very best."

Note: Quite right, Mr. Gillette, excessive labor has a strong tendency to curb the imagination; we dislike to work ourselves to d ath for any imaginary profit sharing; PROFIT SHARING IS A THOROUGHLY DISCREDITED CON-FIDENCE GAME.

"PIECE RATE SYSTEM—According to the piece rate system, each workman is paid a certain stipulated amount per unit of work done if, all managers were fair in their dealings with workmen, and if all workmen were reasonable, the piece rate system would be almost ideal as a method of paying men wherever the work is of a character that admits of measuring indicates the system of the part of workmen, the piece rate system usually fails to accomplish the desired end."

Note: There is a fairly definite limit to 'PIECE RATE SYSTEM-According

Note: There is a fairly definite limit to the amount of work the average worker dangering his health and his life; workers will usually keep the speed of work safely within that limit. "The desired safely within that imit. end" of the piece rate system is to cause the workers to speed up the work beyond that limit in order to get a big pay day. The boss don't care how fast the workers -be can get others to take their place. The boggishness of managers is too well known to need much comment; they ce rate as fast as the workers can speed

"THE BONUS SYSTEM—This THE BONUS SYSTEM—IDES system involves paying each workman a daily wage plus a piece rate on each unit in excess of a stipulated minimum. This piece rate on excess product is called a piece rate on excess product is called a bonus. For example, a laborer receives \$1.50 a day for shoveling earth, and on each cubic yard in excess of 15 cubic yards showeled per day he receives a bonus of seven cents. If he showels \$25 cubic yards he receives \$1.50—0.07 x 10)—\$2.20."

"The bonus system is really a piece rate system with a guarantee of a certain minimum wage. Slight though the difference from the piece rate system is, it is generally viewed with more favor by the workmen."

Note: As will be seen, the harder the men work, the less will they get per cubic yard; if the laborer shovels 15 cubic yards per day he will be getting paid at the rate of 10 cents per cubic yard; if he does more it will be paid for at the rate of only seven cents; if he shovels only five cubic yards it will be paid for at the rate of 45 cents per cubic yard—until be gets fired. This system guarantees the workers something to live on while he is working, and is there-fore preferred to the piece rate system, though the object is the same to speed up the work.

up the work.

"THE DIFFERENTIAL PIECE RATE
SYSTEM—The principle of this system is
to pay a certain piece rate to a certain
output per man, and a higher piece rate
(but still a piece rate) above that output."

Note: This system offers the greatest ducements for speeding up beyond all

the supplication of the su

reason-for those who will stand for it "THE DIFFERENTIAL BONUS—
This is based on the same principle as
the differential piece rate, while guaranteeing to a man a fixed minimum wage." This is

Note: The guarantee of a fixed minum wage naturally renders this system

imum wage naturally renders this syste less stimulating than the preceding one "TASK WORK WITH A BONUS. The workmen under this system is pa-his regular day's wages in any event and certain lump bonus if he succeeds in a complishing the standard task."

mends this sys-Note: Gillette recon tem to be used during the transi from days wages to a piece rate or bonu

"THE PREMIUM PLAN-This system is based on the proposition of paying a bonus for achieving an estimated per-formance, the means to be employed and the methods being left to the ingenuity and initiative of the men, rather than the management."

Note: The central idea of this system is to induce the workers to use their brains as well as their skill and their strong backs in their employers' interest.

The purpose of all these profit sharing, piece rate and bonus schemes is to increase the profits of the employer by speeding up the work, and to render that profit more secure by intensifying the com-petition between the workers so as to prevent organized efforts to secure better w ing condition

They all tend to speed up the work so that only the strongest and most skillful of the workers can stand the pace—and even they will be worn out so much sooner. When the work performed by each of the workers is increased, it nat-urally follows that some of the workers will lose their jobs, and these will in time line up at the factory door and ask for work on almost any terms. This will give the employer a chance to reduce the piece rate to a point where it amounts to far less than the days wage was before the work was spreded up.

Filippo Bocchini is now on trial in Her-Filipop Bocchini is now on trial in Her-kimer, N Y. Officer Donovan, a police-man at the time of the alleged riot in Lat-tle Falls on October 30, testified that when arrested 'Bocchini waved his arms and shouted, 'Washington and liberty.'' For this he was accused of 'incting to riot,' beaten up by Chief Long and his assistants, and keptin a filthy just to date, along with 15 others. This is 'law and order' and 'flag worship' in America. To hell with the whole business. The cre-To hell with the whole business. The or send it there.

Every capitalist "scoundrel" whose methods of grinding the "free born mill or factory, mill or factory, are exposed by a revolt of these slaves, INVARIABLY seeks refuge for his crimes behind the cry, "The flag is in danger." It is "treason to the flag" to expose the skin game of department to expose the skin game of department atore owners, whose low wages drive thousands of girls below the "dead line" every year! It is "treason to the flag" lay bare the "un-American" conditions endured by American workers in the rubber factories of Akron! It is "treason to the flag" to interfere in any way with the "divine right" of parasite employers to hold in abject economic dependence and subjection the vast working population of America! Well, what of it? If this be "treason," then let the bosses make the most of it.

most of it.

The organ of the silk mill owners in Paterson, the 'Press,' suggests that 'Self respecting mill workers will drive out the I. W. W.' That opens up an interesting question: 'What is a self respecting mill worker in Paterson of the pater of

All I. W. W. locals and active unionists should send for a quantity of the new leafet, "Eight-Hour Workday; What It Will Mean, and How to Get It," by August Walgust. This is a good intraduction to the sigtation for a shorter workday, which must soon take shape through the I. W. W. Order now. Price through the I. W. W. Order now. Price thought and the shape of the sha

BREE Under chief fa State I

In on ing mac was ent

of gree boy dies the inju find tim many ci is good no expe the emp lar mill

he could

ery was

secident

the uni

the exp

me that

week; b

report to

That treatmen ingly vio was four were hus was stop

floors swe

After milt. I r pany and and auste not unde mplove replied. asked hu "Well, y

"Mr. Proman, the hope and and inju this coun of oppres stance, a

I aske

stand for it.

AL BONUS—
me principle as
r, while guaraninimam wage " of a fixed min-

lers this system receding one I A BONUS— system is paid any event and a succeeds in ac-sek."

nends this sys-ne transmission te rate or bonus

AN—This sys-sition of paying estimated per-e employed and to the ingenuity rather than the

of this system use their brains eir strong backs

emes is to in-employer by I to render that ifying the comers so as to pre-are better work-

up the work so performed by sed, it na ese will in time loor and ask for This will give duce the piece

on trial in Her-novan, a police-ged riot in Lat-testified that waved his arms and liberty.'' of 'inciting to of Long and his hy jail to date, his is 'law and '' in America. incess. The or-

ndrel" whose "free born to pieces in his d by a revolt of Y seeks refuge cry, "The flag on to the flag" of department to the flag" to in" conditions ers in the rub-is "treason to way with the employers to ependence and

owners in rat-state that "Self I drive out the an interesting respecting mill er in Paterson in trecognise e thousands of strike for the a worker be d desert the I. I d together all son and else-son and else-our day? How pecting" who poeting" who por important than to sneak er the smile of than to sneak er the smile of the side of the heir side; and ill workers are W. IS THE FEARED BY RS, because it bring the mill

of the new day; What It Get It," by a good intro-Get It," by a good intre-for a shorter take shape or now. Price dred; \$1.25 a W. Publishing e, Pa.

## **BREEDING SOCIAL DISCONTENT**

Under the above title, John J. Sullivan, chief factory inspector to the New York State Factory Commission, writes in the "Common Cause" for March:

"Common Cause" for March:

In one of the large woolen mills in the yielnity of Auburn, N. Y., the owner pointed out to the writer a certain spinning machine where the operator, a young man of it? years, was injured in the groin, while stooping over to catch up some broken strands. The owner declared it was entirely due to the carelessness of the by, but sámited that the same thing was liable to occur again and that nothing had been done to obviate the possibility of each scedents. It cout the owner nothing for the life that was sacrificed on the altar of greed. Human life is cheaper than safe machinery, and skilled labor comes high—he was only a careless boy, so why bother with such trifica? Although the boy died of blood poisoning, the owner assured me that his death was not due to the injury which he had received, but that it was the result of smoking too many eigarets. At least that was the peculiar verdict of the doctors—the company's doctors. Now fancy, if you can, how a boy, working from half peat six in the morning redicts of the doctors—the company's doc-tors. Now fancy, if you can, how a bor, working from half past six in the morning until half past six in the evening, could find time to indulge in the laxury of a sufficient number of eightest to produce death, and, even if he had the time, how death, and, even if he had the time, how many cigarite do you suppose be could buy out of a salary of five or six dollars a week? But any cause, however specious, is good enough to account for the death of an employe, so long as it entails little or no expense and cases the conflictne of the employer. The awner of this particu-lar mill appeared to be an anishle, man, lar mill appeared to be an amiable, man, and, his own word for it, intent on doing stableantial justice to his employes. Yet, he could not or would not see that his mill was a veritable fire trap, that the machinery was in such dangerous' proximity that accidents were inevitable, that the air in the univentiated and 'overheated work the univentiated and 'overheated work rooms was dangerously ritiated, and that the exploitation of women and children had no moral significance. A woman working in a bot, vile smelling place, known as the 'drawling-in' room, informed me that she had worked there for 10 years and was now receiving a wage of 84,50 a me that she had worked there for 10 years and was now receiving a wage of \$4.50 a week; but fearful, I suppose, that I might report to her employer what she had said, whe sought to justify the insignicance of her wage by remarking: "I suppose I am not worth any more, anyhow."

#### Intimidating the Workers

Intimidating the Workers

That brow-beating and intimidation of employes is a common practice in the mills, I have no doubt, judging from the treatment accorded the writer in some of them. In those mills which were knowingly violating the law, the inspector was frequently obliged to wait in the office three-quarters of an bour, until some one was found to show bins around. In the meatitime, the tilegally employed minors were huntled out of the back door, the operation of dangerous machines by children was stopped, machine guards that had been removed were hastily re-adjusted, was stopped, machine guards that had been removed were hastily re-adjusted, aisles were cleared, fire doors unlocked, floors swept and the stage set for the un-

After making my investigation in one mill, I returned to the office of the com-pany and met the president, a very cold and auster man, and, in the course of our conversation, he remarked, "We have so conversation, he remarked, "We have so much unrest among our employes; I cannot understand it!" I saked him why he employed such a large number of foreignborn men, women and children, and he replied, "Oh, well, I suppose it is because we can get them to work cheaper." I we can get them to work cheaper." I asked him how he accounted for the large number of married women in his employ. "Well, you see," be said, "all these foreigners work, the women as well as the men and children."

#### Low Wages and Discontent

Low Wages and Discontent

I asked him if he thought the low wages
paid might have something to do with the
restlessness of his employes. No, that had
overe occurred to him. "Now." I said,
"Mr. President, these people are only human, they have the same sense of fear, of
hope and of love that you and I have.
They left their homes, where oppression
and injustice was the rule, and came to
this country expecting to find it a land of
justice and fair dealing, but, instead, they
find it a land of disappointment, the yoke and injustice was the rule, and came to this country expecting to find it a land of justice and fair dealing, but, instead, they find it a land of disappointment, the yoke of oppression seems to be more firmly fixed about their necks than ever before. Suppose, Mr. President, that you, for instance, and yole wife and your children were obliged to toil together in that smill across the street, as many of W. W. papers, Solidarity, published in

your employes are now doing, and you found, at the end of the week, that your combined earning were barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, do you think that such conditions would be conducive to cheerfulness, happiness and content-

another word be arose and

## HAYWOOD'S RECALL

By John D.

All of the leading New York papers All of the leading New York papers have been writing editorials and news items regarding William D. Haywood's recall from the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party since the vote was announced last week. It is not necressary that any one should comment on them. They tell their controls the comment of the controls of the controls.

Here is what the Evening Mail, con-trolled by George W. Perkins and a Bull Moose sheet, had to say in an editorial on

#### Socialists and the L. W. W.

March 1:

Socialists and the L. W. W.

The separation of William D. Haywood from the executive committee of the Socialist of Socialist of the Socialist of the Socialist of the Socialist of So

day yoting for big armaments.

In the I. W. W. there is no patriotism, and cannot be until the organization becomes something quite different from what

The New York Times, a rat sheet, in its issue of Feb. 28 said:

its issue of Feb. 28 said;

The dues-paying members of the Socialist Party, 35, 500 in all, have voted to displace William D Haywood as a member of the Socialist National Executive Committee. Haywood has treated with contempt the last Socialist national platform, which repudiated sabotage and violence, and his continuance on the executive committee was, therefore, improper and illogical. As the Socialist Party is gaining rapidly in strength it is encouraging to know that those who control its action feel that they can dispense with aid from anarchistic agitators like Haywood.

The World, a middle class newspaper, said:

said:

#### "Haywood Disowned by Socialists

"Haywood Disowned by Socialists
"Its outsting "William D. Haywood from
its National Executive Committee the Socialist Party formally repudistes the dectrines of violence and destruction advocated by the leader of the Industrial Workerrs of the World. It must be borne in
mind that this result has been effected not
by the action of a few men high in the
organizatioa, but by a nation-wide vote of
the dese-paying members of the party.
"It was only a question of time when
the two elements would reach the parting
and revolutionary active there against
any agained in political strength they have
gained in sanity. Their eyes have been
opened to their responsibilities by the progress they have made and the prospect of
future opportunities.
"Henceforth the Socialist Party will
stand as a radical political party. It has
turned its back on the lasties faction led
shown its good sense by refusing to shelter
and lend its name to I teaders who were a
discredit to it. It can now honestly appeal to public opinion as a party that recought and the sense of the control of
5,000, and read by bankers, business
mee, college professors and middle class,
mee, college professors and middle class,

75,000, and read by bankers, business men, college professors and middle class, said in its issue of March 1:

New Castle, Pa., and the Industria Worker of Spokane, Wash. The self-startine inheelities of both the Industrial Worker and Solidarity are equaled only by the presistence with which shy pin-sist on it as a duty of the Socialist. Party unquestioningly to allow money to their strikes, space to their claims, sequiencence to their sassuits and crecience to their falsehoods."

quiescence to their assaults and credence to their fakeboods."

The repediation of Haywood by an over-whelming majority of his party will by no mean bring his public career to an end. It is not even probable that Haywood will sever his connection with the socialists. He is a man of exceptional fighting shilting, and the minority behind him is made up of the militant spirits in the party. Nevertheless, the party as a whole has clearly put itself on record in favor of reaccil agitation as against methods smacking of anarchism.

The Sun, an outspoken organ of Wall Street and a bitter enemy or organized labor, treated the recall of Haywood in its news column with great give, but has not as yet touched on it editorially. The Wall Street, Journal, which watches the I. W. W. and S. P. very closely, has not

Wall Street Journal, which watches the I. W. W. and S. P. very closely, has not commented on matter and if it should will send it on at once, since it is well that we should keep our readers and members posted on how the capitalist view the struggle now on between the political socialists and the Industrial Workers of the World.

## CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Special to Solidarity.)

Edimenton, Can., March 10.

Would you be kind enough to put the following few facts in your valuable paper, so that the public will be aware of the conditions men have to endure along the content of the state of the state of the content of the conditions of the supplyment offices of this city about three inouths ago. After arriving at the end of the steel I had to "hike" with my bed on my back to Camp 148. When I got there I worked as a common laborer on the "damp." My wages were the manifectation in thirty cents per hour, and I had to work ten hours per day, seren days per week. I was charged \$80 per month for mall tax, although I never received any; \$1 for hospital tax, and I may say that there are bospitals situated. at the following points; Miles 59, 118 and 180. I put \$1 per day for board which was simply unfit for human beings to est. for board which was simply unfit for bu-

I would like to know why the B. C. police do not enforce the Lord's Day Act in regard to working on Sunday. Does their work only consist of hunting out "blind pigs" and looking after houses of assignation there? Hare they looked up the laws in the eafer or thrown them in the river? I have seen posters in the camp stating that if you did not work on Sunday, one could "beat it" on Monday.

I know of a case of a workman who fell off a treatle bridge and was knocked unconscious. He was taken to a hospital at 100, still neconscious.

conscious. He was taken to a boughtal at 100, still unconscious. When he came to bimself he found he was relieved of \$100, and after he was better he was turned out broke. Another case: A man at Mile 148, got his leg badly burned, and laid in the bunk house several days. When his fands were exhausted for board the foreman told him to get out. He started for the hospital at Mile 100, but was unable to continue. bereich 150. He laid at 150 continue. bereich 150. He laid at 150 the hospital at Mile 160, but was unable to continue beyond 150. He laid at 150 for five days The men there fetched him a little to eat once in a while. After that time the superintendent was forced by the men to take the sick man to 160 in a sleigh. Another man was burned about the face by a carbon lamp and when he got to the hospital at 160 he was told that any man who could walk would not be allowed in there. The doctor (?) in charge gave him some talcum powder and told to go back to the camp at which he work-ed. He had to lay around 13 days, and ed. He had to lay around 13 days, and at the end of that time he was charged up \$13, for board for the time he did not work. A man got his fingers crushed at Mile 148 and laid off work several days. When his funds were exhausted he was told to get out by the foreman and had to go to Mile 114 to the hospital. The hospital would not take him in. Leaving 114 be walked to 152, during which time he be walked to 152, during which time he had only one meal to eat, which he begged. At Mile 152 he laid his case be-fore the officials of the company for whom he worked. They turned him down. He then went to Foley, Welch & Stewart's office, and they gave him a line to take to his original campso that he could get a soft

bis original camps of that he could get a soft job. The job was to take care of a sick mule. Oh, the irony of it.

The commissary is also a sore spot with the men. Shirts which cost \$1.75 and \$2 in Edmonton cost \$5 from these contractors. Socks in Edmonton at 40c.; the company's price \$1.7 Mitts at 40c in Ed-

## L. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Complete list of Publications in Stock

"THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER." By Edward McDeable 16 Page Pamphlet; 5 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 2 1-2 cents.
"Why Strikes Are Loct; Hoy to Win." By W. E. Trestmann.
24 page Pamphlet; 5 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.
"The I. W. W.; Its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John 24 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.
"Patriotism and the Worker." By Gastave Herve.
35 page Pamphet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions 5 cents a copy
"Eleven Blind Loaders." By B. H. Williams.

35 Page Famplet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions 5 cents a copy

32 Fage Famplet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions 5 cents a copy
"Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert.
Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; 81.25 per thousand.
"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John.
Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; 81.25 per thousand.
"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Stitres.
Four-page Leaflet, 15 cents a hundred; 81.25 per thousand.
"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammood.
Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; 81.25 per thousand.
"Appeal to Wage Workers, Mean and Women." By E. S. Nelson.
Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; 81.25 per thousand.
"Union Scabe and Others." By Ouear Amerings.
Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; 81.25 per thousand.
"War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith.
Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; 81.25 per thousand.

L. W. W. PUBLISHING SURFAIL Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

### Industrial Worker

Western Organ of the L W. W.

Published Weekly. Thoroughly Re-Breathes the Western Spiri Subscription same as Solidarity In Combination, Both Papers \$1.50 per Year

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, Box 2129, - - Spokane, Wash,

Send for some Three Months Sub Cards to Solidarity. Commission, 25c. on the Dollar.

#### Order literature as above advertised. Do it now!

monton; at company \$1. Underelothes at \$1.75 in Edmonton are \$5 at company.

Pants \$8.50 and \$5, respectively. Shoes \$4.50 and \$15, respectively. Bubbers \$2 and \$6, respectively. Bubbers \$3 and \$6, respectively. respectively, and so on. Will the govern-ment inspector, who is now making inves-tigations, deny this?

We have had several government in-spectors along this line during the last year which has not amounted to as much as the wind blowing from the south. There was one last month (Febrary). The first thing done when arriving at the end of the steel was to made arrangements for a team to convey him over the road with F., W. & S. officials, which I followed to Mile W. & S. officials, which I followed to Mile 148. He did not enter one bonk house, but alept in the offices with fine accommo-dation. Eating with the forenan and timekeeper, not with the men; and all these so-called inspections are the same. What have they amounted to? Nothing. Conditions are worse than eyer.

A WORKING MAN ON THE JOB.

#### STRIKE IN MALDEN, MASS.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Malden, Mass., March 15.

This quiet staid old Boston suburb has been awakened out of its slamber during the past week and is sitting up, rubbing its eyes and beginning to take notice of the events which are making history in the

On Saturday, March 8th, 850 children's On Saturday, march stn, 350 children's dressmakers, employed in five shops, walked out on strike, giving concrete, organized expression to their dissatisfac-

organized expression to their dissatisfac-tion with the miserable wages and condi-tions under which they had been working. These workers, who, with the excep-tion of about a dozen, are girls, whose ages range from 12 years up, have been working for an average of about \$4.50 per

week and on piece work at that.

Immediately after the strike started
they organized themselves into a branch
of Clothing Workers' Union No. 190, I.

W. W., and prepared to make their fight.

The picket line has been working morning and night at all shops and at this writing only one shop is working at all.

## L W. W. PREAMBLE

And the second s 

This shop has been the center of the activities of the pickets and, although these girls are going through their first experience as strikers, their work has been so aggressive as to compel the police force of Malden to devote their whole attention to the picket line.

whole attention to the picket line.

On Friday, March 14, about 300 of the
strikers were on daty at Fink's abop, and
it took the whole police force of Maidlen to
keep the pickets moring, and searct the
seabs to their homes, where they were followed by the whole crowd of pickets and
about 300 school children.

about 300 sehool children.

This morning Mr. Fink (some name) was on the job when the pickets were in action. A few of the girls attempted to talk to a scab when Fink struck one of them with his umbrella. One girl grabbed Fink by the nape of the neck and another took the umbrella. Sime him and broke it over his bead. He had the two girls arrested and they were taken to court and over his head. He had the two girls ar-rested and they were taken to court and had their cases continued until next Fri-day and were let out on their own recog-

The citizens of the town are with the strikers and their sympathy was well expressed at a big mass meeting Friday night, at which National Secre-Friday alght, at which National Secretary Yates, Organiser Cohen of Local 190 and Mrs. Eve Hoffman spoke.

It looks likes, a victory at this time, as the little cockroaches will have to cave in

or go into bankruptey.

The demands are as follows:

Forty-nine hours to constitute a week's

Garments formerly paid 50c a dozen or less an increase of 10c a dozen. Above 50c, an increase of 5c a dozen. Better sanitary conditions.
FRANK MORRIS.

#### I. J. FITTOR'S SPEAKING DATES

March 25—San Pedro, Cellf.

March 26, 27, 28—Los Angeles, Calif.

March 29—San Diego, Calif.

April 1—Phomis, Aris.

April 2—Miami, Aris.

April 6—Bisbee, Aris.

Subscribe for Solidarity and get in such with the L W. W.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Akron, March 15.

Havwood was greeted at the Union station by 1,500 strikers and 300 police. A he stepped from the car an officer beck ed to him. He walked over to the line of police and was met by Police Capt Guillett, who is a worthy successor Dusty Long of Little Falls, Chief Bims was met by Police Capte and othe

of Paterson, and others.

Guillett said to Haywood: "You are treading on thin ice. You can stop here, ou make any inflammatory sp eient force to back it up.

Bill asked him if he had a warrant. He said "No." "Then step aside, I am go-ing this way." He then walked away, leaving the police and deputies to stare a while he greeted his friends

Then Haywood and Speed led a parade of strikers through the streets to Reindeer hall, where Bill made a short but sweet

Closely watching him in the hall were policemen, but even they ended by aging "John Brown's Body Lies a ouldering in the Graye" until they were in immediate danger of being stricken with fits of apoplexy.

The special yellows were there, too;

the descendants of the vigilantes of San o. To disguise their yiciousness, degeneracy, their treachery to the working class, they go by the respectable name of the "Citizens' Welfare League," dubbed by the strikers, who see m in their true light with the eagle eye of an awakened class con-"Cut-throats' Warfare League."
aywood jolted the Times when he

Haywood jolted the Times when he id: "I picked up a copy of the Times is morning, and I never saw such an inting of violence as the statements they

"It is the rubber heads, their hen and the press of the rubber trust that

men and the press of the rubber trust that are trying to create trouble among you," shouted Haywood. Cheering and waving of hats followed this part of the speech.

Big Bill then reiterated his former advice when in the city in saying: "Viewing this strike situation I find no reason for changing my advice given on my former vite. I told you the way to win this strike was to put your hands in your pockets and keep them there."
"We've got them there."

We've got them there," shouted the

"Yes," retorted Haywood; "I know you have, and it is beginning to pinch the men who are fighting you. They are be-ginning to squeal and feel sick, and want you to go back to work."

"Not on your life," cried the strikers. Haywood smiled. "No, I don't be-lieve I would just yet," he said. "You have the cow by the tail on a down hill pull. Police come first, then come the soldiers, and some of the ministers. They carry clubs in one hand and hibles in the Then there's the Citizens' that's advising you to hustle back

He continued by saving: "But I wan to appeal to you strikers to conduct the strike along the peaceful line you have strike along the peaceful line you have been doing. You built this city and the rubber barons are realizing that you are necessary to its prosperity. They are realizing that until you are getting pay and better hours their profits will not in-

Haywood appealed to every striker to be present at a meeting to be held in the shadow of John Brown's grave, saying: There, under the shadow of the me ment to John Brown, the martyr who died to free the black slave, we will preach class consciousness and solidarity. so that the white slave and the wage slave

#### "ARISTOCRATS" LEARNING

It is gratifying to read in your issue of March 8 that 'Artists Favor Industrialism. is high time that artists who receive their early education on the basis that ar is for art's sake and not for the market should realize that the struggle for a living does not arise between the skillful artists and the less skillful ones, but between themselves and the men that commercialize their talents and exploit them

In 1906 I applied for work at a big lith-ograph plant in Buffalo. It was the Niag-ara Lithograph Co., I think. The boss looked at my drawings; liked them, and said be could use me, but that I would have to see the union. The union—a braich of the A. F. of L.—did not want one because, in its' opinion. I was too old to start as an apprentice. I suppose that there were already a number of young fellows who were doing better work for \$8 ek than men who were looking wise and drawing \$35.

Recently I worked in a photo shop where three-color work was being done in New York. The boss said to me, pointing to a young fellow who was highly skilled and possessed a real color sense ekilled and pos "That boy over there is the best man I have, and he is only getting \$7, just be

and the is only getting \$7, just be-cause he is not shaving yet."

I have since learned that the only union worth while is the "One Big Union."

Yours for industrial freedom, JOSEPH GAYLBURD, Sec. Local 57, I. W. W. Philadelphia, Pa.

## "PEACEFUL" SOCIALISTS

Editor Los Angeles Tribune; I am more than surprised to see in air-minded a paper as the Tribune usually fair-minded a paper as the Iribune usually is some of the statements made in the editorial on the recall of Haywood. The most claring violence to facts is: "The most glaring violence to facts is: "The Industrial Workers of the World would deroy civilization and obliterate society brough the employment of violence."
The I. W. W. Preamble, printed over

nd over in its literature, and which most ny I. W. W. member can recite to you ff-hand, says: "The army of protection off-hand, says: must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with the capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organing industrially we are forming the str re at the new society within the shell of

Where was the violence of the I. W. W. in its struggle at San Diego? Where was its violence at Lawrence? At Little Falls? Was it destroying civilization at when it organized and directed the struggle by which those starving workers got a little more pay and the self respect which comes with united effort? There is no organization in this country which stands out more clean of violen than the I. W. W., and none which has been so sorely tested.

Socialism is an appeal to reason. The one force is constructive"—granted that it is so in intention, but that "the other is destructive" is an error, proven so by its history and its literature rith capitalism and the wage So does socialism—though it is is not saying much about it in these days of its seeking after middle class votes. If one is constructive and the other destructive why do the socialists always go to the aid of the I. W. W. after it has a strike on its bands? They do and they must and will continue to do so, It is necess to their life as an organisation, how-ever a few of them may bluster about it Mayor Lunn, socialist, of Schenectady, was arrested for participating in the strike activities at Little Falls. So far from being opposed to direct action, the socialists of Europe recently declared for a general

strike in case war was declared.
You say socialist principles are opposed to the use of force Push any well-informed socialist to his ultimate expectation as to the overthrow of capitalism and you will find it to be a bloody revolution gain in reality what they have oretically by the majority vote.

Talking with a prominent socialist speak

er and worker a few weeks ago, he sabotage has always been practiced in strikes, but it is a mistake to advocate itthat a dog that barks will not get a chance to bite I said, "Just so much wear and tear on the dog's teeth sayed. It is much to bite better if he don't have to bite." The I W. W. has a plan by which it believes it can prevent a bloody revolution.

can prevent a bloody revolution.

The socialist tactic is to rain a political majority which will give them the control of the army.

They do not mean to use its—not unless it is necessary, but do you think that in the event that it is necessary to back up their political victory that they will not use it. Vicing Berger a few. sary to back up their political victory that they will not use it. Victor Berger a few years ago advised socialists to provide themselves with guns. In the issue of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald of July 6th last he says: "There is a possibility of a peaceful solution of the so-cial question in Germany. There is none In a letter, Frederick Heath, edhere. In a letter, Frederick Freath, eq-itor of the same paper, says: "Very few Social Democrats are at all familiar with affairs of the present and the past have affairs of the present and the past nave much hope that the capitalist system will take its departure tamely." Myris Hil-quitt, speaking of capitalism disputing the capital of elected socialists, said, "We seating of elected socialists, said, "We will mount the barricades and fight like

I could tell you the underlying reasons for the recall of Haywood if I had the space. GEORGIA KOTSCH.

## **GREAT PATERSON REVOLT**

(Continued From Page One)

fuse to scab under this flag." The very same bosses who always dis barged any worker who tried to organiz are bowling now that they are willing to help the workers organize if they only leave the wicked I. W. W. They are willing to furnish them any hall in town free of charge, and the boss of Pelgram & Meyer told his committee that he was willing to give \$10,000 to help them form form an organization outside of the I. W. W. The bosses promise to abolish the blacklist and give them all they want if they only leave the I. W. W. Many firms have agreed to comply with

all the demands of the strikers, including the eight-hour day, but the workers say that they are not going to settle until all settle. They say we all struck together; we will all go back to work together. This spirit of solidarity is what gets the goat of ners. They never saw any-They sneered and laughed the mill owners thing like it. when Local 152 called the strike, thinking that the workers would not respond, but now the laugh is on the other side of the face.

John Golden, the notorious A. F. of I. Joan Golden, the notorious A. F. of L. strike breaker, is in town, no doubt sent for by the bosses. Carlo Treaca has been locked up again on two charges, disorderly conduct and inciting to riot. On the first charge he was given 60 days; appeals he have been sent to the control of the contro peal has been taken and he is expected to be out by the 17th—50,000 bail for the latter charge. This makes two charges latter charge. This makes two cagainst Tresca for "inciting to riot"

The workers are keeping perfect order and all attempts by the police to invite them to start something have failed. Vicup this question of getting the eightof Paterson and elsewhere and if we will make one big effort we will get the eight-bour day for all the textile workers and have the One Big Union in control of the

EWALD KOETTGEN.

## WHO ARE THE VIOLENT?

Rubber Workers of Akron:

On Tuesday last the police without provocation clubbed and beat strikers who were in the picket line and parade. Mary Bryan, a 17-year-old girl, was clubbed out the head and shoulders while she was entering the socialist hall. How bad her injuries were has not been determined at this writing. Shots were also fired by the police, thereby endangering the liv all who might pass by on the street.

of all who might pass of on the street.

All these crimes were committed in the name of law and order.

The police in Akron have thrown discretion to the winds, capitalism is running amuck and the workers who have made Akron the city it is have their heads clubbed for their naw.

The workers in Akron are on strike. The strike is a lawless one in the eyes of the rubber interests because they refuse to be slaves to the Taylor system any longer. Machinery is speeded up to the point where human endurance ends. Wages are cut to the point where mere existence is all that is offered. Then comes the revolt. The rubber workers who are supposed to be free assert their freedom by refusing to work under the unbearable conditions. They strike. In common with strikers every-where they picket. Then Akron Law and Order steps in and tries to settle an economic question with a club.

economic question with a club.

The cry is heard, "The strikers are ruining Akron." Who made Akron the city it is, may we ask? Every building, every industrial plant in Akron is the product of the workers of Akron You the workers of Akron have not only made Akron the city it is, but you have also made thousands of dollars in dividends to support people in luxury who perhaps have never seen Akron.

never seen Akron.

The rubber workers have decided that
more of what they produce should remain
with themselves. They have grown tired
of supporting wealthy vagrants. They decided to use a weapon that would win
them their best best of the second of the them their battle. They chose the only weapon that could win their battle. That weapon was industrial organization

They do not need to resort to clubs and guns. They have a more powerful weapon than that—their organized labor power. Without you strikers the mills cannot be operated. The bosses realize that you are

ry to them. You have discover through their hirelings, the uniformed sluggers of Akron, club you and beat you. They may arrest you. They have arrested others. Well, what of that? The jails others. Well, what of that? Luc jams will not hold all of you. They will have to feed you. They will have to shelter to feed you."

Clubs or prison bars will not make rub ber tires. It requires you to do that, Rubber workers of Akron, close your ranks. Persuade those in the mills to come out with you. Maintain your picket ines. Stand pat and win.

### CLEVELAND STRIKE CALL OFF

(Special to Solidarity.)

Cleveland, O., March 16. The capitalist press of Cleveland are overjoyed to hear that the strike of rubber workers in Cleveland has been officially called off. But he laughs best who laughs

The company against whom the strike was called is the Mechanical Rubber Co-For years the United States Rubber Corration has gazed with longing eves on the possessions of the Mechanical Co. But the possessions of the mechanical co. School through various causes they have never been able by the exercise of their most successful methods of piracy to gobble up the smaller concern.

When the strike broke out the rubber

barons could bardly contain themselves for joy. Here was the chance at last. Let the strike be supported by the Trust, meanwhile hammering down stocks until they could be bought for a song. So the spies, the jackals of capitalism, got busy. couraged the strikers with the most valiant words and binted that if they needed money to continue the strike it could be gotten. A most delightful scheme, if only the I. W. W. were asleep. Which of course they were not-Organizer Glover, seeing that the strike

war premature, and much more could be done on the inside at present, made use of the opportunity to put one over on the Rubber Trust by suggesting that the strike be called off. Not of course to make fect goods, but to demonstrate to the Me-chanical Rubber Co. that an I. W. W. strike can never be lost, even though the workers enter once more the houses of

#### SOME COMBINATIONS

Readers of Solidarity should remember that the I. W. W. now has three papers in English, covering different sections of the country, and in order to keep thoroughly posted every live rebel should subscribe for all of them. They are: Industrial Worker, Spokane, Wash. Lumber Jack, Alexandria, La.

Lumber Jack, means Solidarity. In combination with Solidarity, either of may be obtained for In combination with Solidarity, either of the other two papers may be obtained for \$1.50, or both for \$2.25 Subscription price of each paper is \$1. Send your combination sub in today. Solidarity also has the same combination rate with "Il Proletario," an Italian organ in New York. Both papers, \$1.50 per

George W. Spangle, who took active pat in the Akron strike, will speak in Pittaburg Sanday, March 28, 2 p. m., for the benefit of the Akron strikers. The meeting will be held in Lyceum Theatre, meeting will be held in Lyceum Theatre, see secure, new Fixth street, under the Park State Street, which was the street of the str

The "flag worshiping" stunt aterson mill owners fell flat. Ev Paterson mill owners test uses merchants, doubtless apprised of the of affairs in Lawrence following Coluday last year, failed to respond, and disappointing. Only sed of the day last year, failed to respond, and the display was dissponnting. Only the workers themselves wore flage, with the statement attached: "We wont's each under this flag." The national emblem in the hands of bosses, stool pigeons and seahs is poor bait for revolting slaves. Come again.

Come again.

The I. W. W press is constantly demonstrating its worth to the movement. At the very outbreak of the Akron strike Solidarity sent out an urgent appeal for im mediate action toward raising funds, even before the strike committee itself had time to get into action. The response came at a critical time in the strike, when funds were badly needed for reisef. We are not beauting, as this was only a duty owed to the strikers by every I. W. W. sgency But we want to call the attention of the new recruits to the necessity of extending the scope and power, by increasing the scope and power, by increasing the Dut we want to the necessity of extending the scope and power, by increasing the circulation of the I. W. papers. Keep them posted on what is doing, and enable them to reach all parts of the country with the message of your revolt. Their power as propagnalists of industrial power as propagnatist of industrial outliness and as aiders and abettors of the workers' struggles will increase in proportion to your support.

Haywood, the intended martyr for the wage slaves' sake, spoke under the monument to John Brown, the martyr for the black slave. They have both been regarded by Ohio as "undesirable etitisens."

SCENE AT AKRON, OHIO. By a Traveling Man

By a Traveling Man

When a crowd of us stepped off the
train at Akron, O., Thursday morning,
March 1s, we saw about 200 men and boys
to the control of the control of the control of the control
ow ribbons. The control of the control
ow ribbons. The control of the control
ow ribbons and being compelled to carry clubs to protect themselves from the fury of the prople for giving them a bum show. But we
learned differently as soon as we inquised.
This gang that looked so despriate was not
a gang of "no accounts," but supposed to
be the "best least" of eitems of the town
to the "best least" of eitems of the town
the control of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the control
of the train. There they stood—bankers, lawyers, business men, thuss, strong arms,
school boys and even reporters of the paper that is ansisting the robber rubber
barons—armed with wagon spokes, chair
rungs, pick bandles, small baseball bats
and police maces, waiting for the train to
come in with the terrible Haywood on it,
come in with the terrible Haywood on it,
the come in telling the others what he would
like to a telling the others what he would
like to a telling the others what he tell
like to the telling the other what he
I W. W. A whistle sounded, and then
the cry went up. "There about 1,200
men and women standing along the sidewalk Each bad on the red ribbon of the
I W. W. A whistle sounded, and then
the cry went up. "There above comes," as
the train swept into the depot. The
mighty police force, headed by the brave
and noble Capitan Guillett, rushed to the
side of the train where Bill got off.
Conversation between Bill and the
mighty capitain, as the brave force stood
into the control of the story of the control
than the control of the control of the control
than the control
t

around and trembled for fear that he might start something:

Captain: "Mr. Haywood, the Citizens' Welfare League has decided that we do not want you to speak here and we are here to give you a ticket to wherever you want to go."

to go."
: "Have you got a warrant for

me?"
Captain: "No."
Bill: "Then get out of my road."
And Haywood stalked through the
line of police, who fell back out
of the way. Then the signal was given,
and the 1,500 strikers started to cheer.
Police orders were to stop all parading,
but the strikers marched with Haywood
down the sidewalk, while the mighty host
of "cittiens" and the cops, led by the
Rew Atwater, bible in one hand and a

but the strikers marched with Haywood but the strikers marched with Haywood of "citizens" and the cops, led by boat of the cops of the

STRIKE IN CANADA.

Calgary, Alberta, March 8.

Calgary, Alberta, March 8.

Solidarity:

We had a successful Haywood meeting here on February 28. He dropped off here on his way eatsboad. Sentiment for the One Big Union is growing not only among blanket and shovel stiffs, but also among the A. F. of L. element, especially expenters. The Builder's Exchange at the superstance of the control of the c

F. Marion Crawford makes one of the characters in Dr. Claudius say in effect that the difference between the United States and Russia is that in Russia you either get justice or you don't in the United States you don't.—Uties Saturday Globa.

That is because Russia is less developed ndustrially than the United States; parasites are not so blood hirsty and filled with powerlust as are those of this country. After awhile Russia may be dis-pensing the same brand of "justice" to the slaves, as our masters are handing our us in the United States.

Hand this paper to a slave.

False Cry

VOLUME FO

ONE BIG

Pat The big strike ters its fifth wee ing more solid th tism was th Old Glory, mos They had never flage, their patric pocketbook. Th

pocketbook. The could fool the work and scab us. With the flags out in gala garb, Paterson reopens back 35,000 men. The ending of the beautifully also as the country of th back 95,000 men.
The ending of the beautifully planns were going to for man. Mayor Mothe end of the The ministers wh to return understa were to be obeyed full end of the str hing—none of the Newark Star.
Many workers

t on strike cam that they refused The strikers were scription; "We scription; "We flag." It was flu flag? When did gun and defend t ced our wager out them in the we dyed the flag; and shorter bours certainly refuse to So this flag racket have practically al

JUDGE TU

Bast Liv Pottery girls to are on strike here. The Pottery Wor craft organization whelming mass of ized, while boasti capitalists' bank, fense Fund."

Well, the girls a the fact that the Billy Sunday have meetings in the po banding the religi and A. F. of L. arned the girls p

Matilda Rabinos last Friday and wer of the striking girls her and another gi fused. The tool ca came in and told wits to get out, Sofficer said he wou She defied him to warrant. The offi went and swore o