



### APPEAL BY THE JUNTA OF THE MEXICAN LIBERAL PARTY

Comrades: For more than four months the red flag has flamed on the battle fields of Mexico, carried aloft by emancipated workers whose aspirations are epitomized in this sublime war cry: LAND AND LIBERTY!

#### The Real Revolution.

The people of Mexico are right now in open rebellion against their oppressors and taking part in the general insurrection are found the supporters of modern ideas, those convinced of the fallacy of political panaceas in the redemption of the proletariat from economic slavery, those who do not believe in the goodness of paternal governments, or in the impartiality of law fashioned by the bourgeoisie, those who know that the emancipation of the workers ought to be accomplished by the workers themselves, those convinced of DIRECT ACTION, those who deny the "sacred" right of property, those who do not take up for the purpose of raising any master to power, but to destroy the chains of wage slavery. Those revolutionists are represented by the organized Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party, (219 1/2 E. 4th St., Los Angeles Cal., U. S. A.) whose official organ, "Regeneracion", clearly explains its tendencies.

#### Mexican Liberal Party.

The Mexican Liberal Party is not fighting to destroy the Dictator Porfirio Diaz in order to put in his place a new tyrant. The Mexican Liberal Party is taking part in the actual insurrection with the deliberate and firm purpose of expropriating the land and

the means of production and handing them over to the people, that is, to each and every one of the inhabitants of Mexico, without distinction of sex. This act we consider essential to open the gates for the effective emancipation of the Mexican people.

#### Madero's Purpose.

There is also another party in arms; the Anti-Re-electionist Party, whose leader, Francisco I. Madero, is a millionaire who has seen his fabulous fortune grow with the sweat and the tears of the people of his haciendas. This party is fighting to make "effective" the right to vote, and to found, in short, a Bourgeois Republic like that of the United States. This purely political and capitalist party is, naturally, an enemy of the Mexican Liberal Party; because it sees in the activity of the Liberals a menace to the survival of the Bourgeois Republic, which guarantees to politicians, to seekers for jobs, to the rich, to all the ambitions, to those who would like to live at the cost of the suffering and the slavery of the proletariat, the continuance of social inequality, the capitalist system, the division of the human family into two classes; that of the exploiters and that of the exploited.

The Dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz is about to die; but the Revolution will not end by this act alone. Upon the tomb of this infamous dictatorship there will stand;

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### POICE FIRE ON STRIKERS

Riot Started By Citizens in Prince Rupert B. C.—Active I. W. W. Men Arrested.

Vancouver, B. C., April 19. Solidarity: Find herewith enclosed a copy of a letter which the I. W. W. locals in Vancouver have received from the Prince Rupert local of the International Longshoremen's Association. A total of the 50 men arrested are Montegomery and two have been committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder of members of the police. THOS. H. BAIRD, Sec'y. L. U. 45.

Prince Rupert, British Columbia, April 8. Dear Sir and Brother:

The Prince Rupert Industrial Association, an organization composed of all classes of workers except longshoremen, have been on strike for some time. A peaceful demonstration on the 10th inst. they were fired upon, with concussion, special police, and one or two citizens, resulting in several of the men being seriously wounded. After this, over 50 members were placed under arrest. A good many of the men arrested were not near the scene of the conflict, in fact, some of them were at work in another part of the city. The police, went to their hall and arrested everyone within their confiscated territory including several hundred dollars worth of groceries, after which they closed and boarded up the hall. The mayor was asked to reopen in, but this refused.

As the majority of the members cannot speak or write English, and all the leading English speaking members are in jail, we have taken hold of things for them and have secured legal advice to try to get them justice, as there seems to be a determined effort on the part of the police to crush labor organizations in general. The methods they used in Spokane are being duplicated here, and we want funds badly to combat them. Anything your members or friends can do in the way of voluntary contributions will be greatly appreciated, as we feel sure that it is a little less struggle for all organized labor in this city.

Yours fraternally,  
C. F. KELLSHER.

### SOLIDARITY GETS A GRIP!

It may interest the readers of Solidarity to know that No. 68 is making a list. The article on the Freeman's Union is posted on the bulletin boards of the 33-46 paper chapels in New York City. Fifty were also distributed among individual presens. The article on Post Office Economy was marked and copied sent to President Taft, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Senator La Follette, Congressman Berger, the president of the New York Retail Carriers' Association and the postmasters of Greater New York. One hundred copies of Solidarity containing the article were also distributed in the general postoffice in New York. Both articles are creating a discussion of value. More copies of a like character should be written and circulated in the same manner. It advertises both Solidarity and the principles for which it stands.

We may add that some 400 sample copies of No. 68 were sent out to secretaries of presens' unions and to allied printing trades councils; while several hundred copies were sent to the printer, get bundles of that number. Send us names and addresses of workers, and boost the sample fund.—Editor Solidarity.

### I. W. W. IN MAY DAY PARADE

Local 179, I. W. W., New York City, is represented in the May Day Conference, composed of labor and progressive organizations. It will be in the parade on May 1st, who banners flying.

Two hundred extra copies of Solidarity were ordered for the occasion; also 25 copies of the Polish Solidarity.

It is also supporting the mass meeting of Italian, Polish and English speaking workers, to be held in South Brooklyn, on Saturday May 6.

The local is going to meet hereafter in the new temple, East 43rd St., New York City.

Join the I. W. W. and FIGHT for better conditions.

### IN BEHALF OF BUCCAFORNI

Plea for the Defense of Our Fellow Worker Sentenced to Ten Years in Sing Sing Prison.

Fellow Workers: Having failed to obtain justice in a capitalist court, we now appeal our case to the high tribunal of our comrades and fellow workers in behalf of our fellow worker, Vincent Buccaforni, who has been sentenced to 10 years in Sing Sing prison. He dared to be man. He defended his honor and life from the insults and assaults of a map who, not satisfied with partially controlling our fellow worker's means of livelihood, sought even to control his actions outside of the workshop.

#### Story of the Case.

Vincent Buccaforni, a shoe worker of no mean ability, had worked in the shop of J. M. Dodd for a long time and was respected and loved by his shopmates. He was thought well of by Mr. Wilt (original name Vitelli), a fugitive from the prisons of Italy foreman of the shop, until he showed courage and manhood to join a union of his class working devotedly for the welfare of his shopmates and acting as shop delegate for them.

Buccaforni having done this, Wilt became more and more a mercenary driver, more so toward Buccaforni than toward the others who had dared to organize. This suddenly acquired enmity culminated when Wilt noticed Buccaforni collecting money for the union. With a threat, "Within a week upon my word you will be discharged," the foreman denied work to our fellow worker, and when asked the reason, replied, "To show you that you belong to the union."

The numerous outrages and insults heaped upon our fellow worker were climaxed on December 1, 1910, when he was insulted and then discharged. Buccaforni reported his case to the superintendent of the factory and was re-instated, much to the discomfiture of Mr. Wilt.

The following morning Buccaforni reported for work. The foreman came to him with the money due for the week's work and shouted at him, "Here is your money. Now go or I will throw you out the window." He demanded to know why he was again being discharged, and the foreman arrogantly replied: "You have acted as a spy in reporting me to the superintendent. I intend to show you who you belong to." Buccaforni replied, "You are the spy and ruffian; you want to take the bread from the mouths of my family." Wilt at once grabbed him and struck him a terrific blow in the nose, causing blood to flow freely. Workers intervened but Wilt ordered them all back to their benches, yelling: "I will attend to this man myself."

#### Buccaforni Kills Wilt.

With blood flowing from his mouth, the victim picked up his coat and hat and

started for the door saying to his shopmates that he would go and report the occurrence to the owner. But the foreman, determined that the story of the assault should not reach the office rabbed at him with a heavy shoe last in his hand. Reaching a position between the door and the worker, the angry foreman threatened the worker with the last. Finally, his very life being menaced, Buccaforni pulled his revolver and shot—first at the elevator door, then at the floor, and as the foreman still approached menacingly, he fired at the brute in human form, who died a few days later.

Buccaforni was arrested, indicted for murder, and after languishing in jail for five months was tried before a jury of petty capitalists who after a long deliberation brought in a verdict of "manslaughter in the first degree." All reference to the defendant's union activity and his bearing on the case was excluded as evidence by the judge. All the witnesses, including the superintendent, who sat prompting Prosecutor Martin, had to admit on the stand the unwarranted and brutal assault on Buccaforni, the excessive anger of the foreman and the general relevancy of Buccaforni as a peaceful worker.

Within a couple of weeks after the shooting a lockout of the organized shoe workers of ten shops was proclaimed by the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, in which the shop of J. M. Dodd was involved. To this lockout the workers replied with a strike. The workers were beaten only after 13 weeks of struggle in which the whip of hunger was used most effectively. They have returned to work to prepare themselves for another struggle at an opportune time. But they made the bosses pay dearly for the miseries and outrages of the past. It cost the shoe bosses nearly a million dollars in lost wages paid against the members of this organization. Fear, sore and revengeful the Association sought to rush matters so that the trial might be held in the midst of the strike; and who knows, had not the power and influence of the organization and its friends come to the rescue, our fellow would by now have been electrocuted. All the power and influence the money could buy were brought into play by the bosses to the end that a fair trial should not be had and that the fellow worker might be sentenced to a long term in prison, to teach the shoe workers of this district a "lesson" for daring to revolt and openly question the right of the masters to insult, injure, and rob their slaves without mercy.

Ten years in a city dungeon means death to Buccaforni. The electric chair would have been more merciful indeed. Ten years of prison life seems a slow, lingering, torturous death. Buccaforni was weak in the knees along with his fellow worker coupled with five months imprisonment have told on his physique. Thus

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### RAILROAD UNIONS' OFFICERS

Charges Made that They are in Control of Officials of the Railroad Companies.

(From the Cleveland "Plain Dealer.")

A. A. Roe, of Wichita, Kas., former national legislative agent of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engine-men, has come forth with an open charge that the brotherhood officials are in league with officials of the railroads to keep the 2,000,000 odd employes of the roads in the "letters of slavery." Roe is a member of Wichita lodge 356.

The grand officers of these organizations, Roe terms "Judases posing as leaders," who, he alleges, have "betrayed the railway employes." Roe produces letters purporting to show that such a conspiracy does exist. He alleges that he was removed from the office of legislative representative of the brotherhoods at Washington because he refused to become a party to the alleged conspiracy.

In an article circulated to railroad employes throughout the country, Roe makes the charges. He claims to show that an alarming situation exists today in labor circles, and that labor organizations, especially those which have members railroad employes, are about to pass through the greatest crisis in their existence.

#### Denies Roe's Accusations.

W. G. Lee, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, with offices in the American Trust building, replying to the charges set forth by Roe, has issued a pamphlet denying all the accusations. In his office yesterday he asserted that charges were the outbursts of a "disgruntled officer who had been blocked in his legislative efforts."

Lee has received numerous communications by members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who have read the article circulated by Roe. He was busy yesterday dictating letters to minor officials of the brotherhood scattered about the country; who desired further information concerning the charges.

"Roe's charges," said Lee, "are certain to be detrimental and to have an injurious effect upon the brotherhood, on which it is not for the near approach of the tenth biennial convention, action would be taken against Roe as provided for in our constitution. Roe is a member of the Wichita lodge of the B. of R. T., and is liable to expulsion for circulating the report.

"I do not believe the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are willing to change the policies on which the brotherhood has been so successful. Personally, I want to say most emphatically that the employer's welfare means the welfare, and that the employe of the will be further ahead in 5 or 10

lectured in Elizabeth, N. J., at Dahmen's Hall, Fourth and East Jersey streets.

#### The Minersville Strike.

Our fellow worker was also an active participant in the strike at the Knitting mill of the Great Company at Minersville, Pa., on Monday, April 10. Twenty-six girls struck there six weeks ago against a wage cut from 10 to 8 cents a day. They already suffered a cut of 2 cents. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn addressed a big meeting in the streets of the town, in order to win public sympathy and extend the strike. She succeeded—3,000 persons were present. A call for volunteers to aid the girls picked the girls brought forth 25 volunteers. Another meeting, held in the miners' hall, brought out three other departments in the mill, completely tying it up. Finally our individual fellow worker addressed a third meeting of the strikers only. All three meetings and five hours' work in one evening. How many of the wise philosophers and chair-warmers can beat that?

Miss Flynn addresses West Pressmen's Union No. 25 on Monday, April 17, and the Ferrer Center on Sunday, April 23. She reports a good meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., under the auspices of the I. W. W. N. D. Fellow Worker Flynn lectured on "New Unionism."

On Tuesday, April 11, at 8 p. m. Miss Flynn and J. J. McCarthy, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Machinists,

Fellow Worker Flynn is working in behalf of the I. W. W. for defensible considerable success. She is a very interesting and successful speaker and a very good organizer. She is a very good organizer. She is a very good organizer.

# SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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W. E. Trautmann, General Organizer

**GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
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**WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.**  
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance: 70. That means that your sub. expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER 71

**"LABOR LEADERS" AS SCAPEGOATS**  
The following bit of interesting information is found in the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" of April 15:

"Acts of the big labor organizations during the last few years, since the interstate commerce act took effect and the Sherman act was passed, have been enforced in earnest, are being investigated and, in the end, it is said, prosecution for conspiracy may be brought in the federal courts against the officials of some of the brotherhoods of railway employees, as well as against railroad officers, with whom they are said to act in conjunction. The smaller labor organizations have been commending and the government has heeded their cry. It has sent its agents into the field to ascertain if it be true that an understanding does exist between the men high up in the railway men's societies and the officials of the railroads, whereby they work together and bring about one common end, the ultimate object of which is to evade the interstate commerce law and, incidentally, the anti-trust act."

From this, it appears that it has taken "our" government a long time to ascertain a fact well known to even superficial students of the labor movement—namely: that craft union officials, high up in the affairs of their respective organizations, are mere tools of the employers and trained to do the dirty work of their masters at all times. These government "investigators" are also apparently just stumbling onto another well known fact—that the big capitalists consider themselves immune from "anti-trust laws" and fully capable in the long run to take care of any possible interference with their business by the political state. And such indeed is the case, although the "Plain Dealer" speaks of a time when "the Sherman anti-trust law" began to be enforced in earnest. That time was spent in a month—on the second against the labor union. Although 21 years on the statute book, the anti-trust law has never been enforced only as a bluff against the ruling class of capitalists. Nor is there any reason to believe that it will be otherwise in the present instance. The above-quoted statement from this Cleveland capitalist daily, reveals clearly enough a well-known maneuver of the masters, by which they propose if necessary to sacrifice their craft union tools in order to "vindicate" themselves. It is "evident" that the government detect-

ing up the "union leaders" than they are with punishing the railroad companies for violation of the interstate commerce act and the anti-trust law.

In other words it appears that the "leaders" are to be made the scapegoats of this "investigation." If so, no sympathy is due them, any more than to the pimp or procurer who gets caught at his nefarious work. And it would be only a waste of words to condemn the masters for engineering this sort of work. They are simply acting in a shrewd manner to protect their economic interests. They could not be expected to do otherwise, no matter how distasteful their action may be to the rest of the people. "The people" are entitled to no sympathy unless they are able and willing to protect themselves. "Retrenchment" is throwing thousands of railroad workers on the street, while increasing the burden of those still at work. Wages are being reduced on the ground of "government intervention" in preventing increased railroad rates. And the railway union, instead of making a move for shorter hours, are simply allowing their officials to put in their time helping the bosses evade the law and petition the government in behalf of the employers. Under their present form and methods, the railway unions are worse than farces; they are the best possible instruments in the hands of the masters to still further enslave the workers.

The railway workers are now discussing the charges against their officials, referred to elsewhere. They will very likely make the usual mistake of trying to "vindicate" their officers from these charges, instead of squarely and intelligently facing the defects in their own organization, which make these acts of official treason and double dealing possible. They will probably in their discussions ignore the fact that their employers are industrially organized into a gigantic trust more powerful than any political state, while they (the workers) are divided into many contract-scaling craft unions and "coffin societies."

So the weary round must be pursued, until the railway slaves have been whipped into a realization of the fact that a LABOR TRUST is the thing they need—ONE BIG UNION OF RAILWAY WORKERS, itself a part of the ONE BIG UNION OF THE WORKING CLASS. Then the masters will wear a different look upon their faces, while their tools, the "labor leaders," will find poor grazing in the field of the labor movement.

**A PATRIOT'S LAMENT**  
At the Decay of Patriotism.

Often when my hours of toil are over  
And I have seen my work day's end,  
I take some money from my store,  
And then my weary steps I wend  
Beyond the portals, through the door,  
And up the winding stairs I go,  
That I may worship at the shrine  
Of "historic art," divine,  
Synonymous with "burlesque show."

Alas, it makes me sad, I ween,  
Since I intend to pass my way,  
To have to stave a martial scene,  
Wherein the boxer coveyphes,  
Whose hair has a peroxide sheen,  
Complexion pale from "poudre de riz,"  
Drape her two hundred pounds of mass,  
It's perhaps a little more than that—  
With the striped emblem of the free.

Then the band strikes a martial air,  
Which reminds me of Mr. Cohan,  
And the chorus fair  
Pops brilliantly, and one alone,  
Does a "pas secle" quite debonaire,  
While hearts responsive to the band  
Thrill with a patriotic pride  
With some insanity allied,  
And vow the finale's "simply grand."

Is this the end? Alas! Alas!  
Thus afterwards I sit and muse,  
As I quaff from the Bacchic glass,  
A good stiff drink of bourbon booze.  
Will the flag no more move the mass?  
To thrill the heart, to fire the brain,  
Unless around the contours cast  
Of some fat damsel with a past?  
My God! Our deeds are all in vain.

**LOCAL IN CLEVELAND.**  
Local 33, Cleveland, Ohio, is now holding meetings twice a month—on the second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m., standard time, corner Superior Avenue and Columbus Blvd., No. 4501. Entrance facing Superior street, up one flight second door to your right. All working men are invited to attend.

**SECRETARY:**  
**BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON.**  
The address of the newly elected secretary of Local 337 is Theo. Bethka, 1315 Railroad Ave., Bellingham, Wash. All mail should be addressed to him, or his care. Headquarters are in the place open day and night. Free reading room.

**AGITATE FOR THE 8-HOUR DAY!**

# SOLIDARITY

## PURPOSE OF A LABOR UNION

When you go to the boss, alone, and ask for better wages, better hours, or anything else that you want, and think you have a right to expect, the boss will begin to figure. First: Can he get some other man to do the work less than you ask? If he can, he will tell you so, or he may just give you your time as a punishment for expecting too much. Next, will the wages in your wages force him to raise the wages of some of his other slaves? If it will, he will probably give your job to another man, even if he gets poorer work by so doing.

But it is hardly necessary to tell you this; we have nearly all, at one time or another, got our time for asking better wages, or some other improvement in our conditions of labor. We know fairly well that the boss has everything his own way when we go after him one at a time.

The way for us to get what we want, is to ask for it all together, and stand by each other until we all get what we want after. But in order to do that we must have some kind of agreement with each other, and it is for this reason we need a union.

On the job there is a little chance for discussion. You are too busy, or there is too much noise, or the boss is looking down your collar; or there is something else to interrupt you. The boss does not want you to talk, he would rather have you deaf and dumb.

But if you organize in a union, and discuss the things you want, and what is more important than anything else, you will learn how far you may depend on each other. And when you meet in your own office to vote, and what is more important than anything else, you will learn how far you may depend on each other. And when you meet in your own office to vote, and what is more important than anything else, you will learn how far you may depend on each other.

Have I made the matter clear; you and the MEN YOU WORK WITH, need an union like a place where YOU AND THEY can discuss the business YOU HAVE IN COMMON. The purpose of a union is NOT to provide you with hired officials to DO YOUR WORK or CONTROL YOUR UNION.

**B. E. NILSSON.**  
**FROM A WEALTHY MANUFACTURER**  
To His Son Who is Superintendent of a Small Plant.

By G. H. Perry.  
No. 4.  
Factoryville, 1911.

Dear Son:  
I received your letter and was very much pleased to hear that your revival meetings were started and were meeting with success. I thought that Willy Sabbath would fetch them. He is a splendid binder that God must have fashioned for no other purpose than to succor us manufacturers in time of need. I had Willy hold a series of meetings here in Factoryville a few years ago when the employer began thinking too much of their own interests and too little of heaven. He declared the goods. He usually does. That is why he goes to the factory to lead a march to the tabernacle in a body under the banner, "The Employes of Workhard, Jr., for Christ!" is a good one. I worshiped it myself at the meetings Willy held here.

You have made another mistake, however. I allude to your discharging one of your employes for not taking part in the parade. You should have taken other means of bringing about the same result. You could have asked the men to pray for the welfare of his soul; this would have drawn nearer to you those employes who are hypnotized by Willy; and then to show the men that you held no ill will toward the unfortunates one you could have promoted him to a position that you were sure he could not hold down and then you would have a reasonable excuse to discharge him. You must learn to use diplomacy in your dealings with men.

The fact that you discharged showed a poor way to show his disregard for the revival services, however. I had a band of Hunkies who I led me in a great shape at the meeting held by Willy in this city. Some of these I. W. W. agitators had been among them and I was expecting trouble, but I took a chance. I thought that if they did not participate in the parade I would be able to spot out the radical ones by their refusal to go. Then I could discharge them later on after their first frenzy was over. But the I. W. W.'ers were very wise. They heard the time came for the parade every man was on the job. We marched down through the streets with the brass band playing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Some of the "Workhard's" employes for Christ" unfurled on the breeze. We marched in to the tabernacle amid thunderous applause. The next day on until Willy Sabbath was in the middle of one of his frenzied appeals for the men to give their hearts to God and their love change to him, when one of the I. W. W. agitators, who was not an employe of our concern, walked down the aisle where my men were and raised his hand, whereupon every man jack of them rose and walked out as they came in, in a body. On the outside they began to sing the "Red Flag." Perhaps I didn't feel cheap. And the worst of it was that I could not discharge

any of the men and I couldn't tell who the ring leader was, so some of my employes took any conspicuous part in the performance. This action did more to offset the effect of Willy's meetings than all of the refusals of individuals to parade. The movement of the mass always attracts attention.

I am telling you this so that you may take heart and realize there are worse things than one or two isolated men refusing to participate.

You seem to take some exceptions to Willy's efforts to put the town dry. You give as your reason that you will throw a lot of men out of employment. Well, what of that? That will make things better for us. Every man added to the army of unemployed helps us to put wages down, as there is more competition for jobs. The only ones it will really hurt are the workers themselves and the saloon keepers, who do not belong to our class, but to the middle class. The real men of money in the liquor business will not be affected, as they will sell as much liquor anyway, only they, by virtue of the capital they have invested, will be able to do it in a more economical way, with less waste and less labor. Anything that will hurt the workers will benefit us, so give Willy all the help that he needs in that direction.

It is becoming too optimistic because your employes seem to be swallowing the bait. Do not relax your vigilance for an instant or the I. W. W. men who are always on the watch will swoop down upon you like a hawk. You may think for the moment that they are vanquished, but you will find that they are mistaken. Men who have a program like they have may be forced to retreat, but they can never be defeated. They have taken their lesson from history and have kept abreast of the times. They do not hold fast to any one cut and dried program, but take any advantage that the opportunity offers. They do not claim to fight fair, as they realize that one cannot really fight and be fair. Their program is to retreat, but for all the workers, the utter disregard for the boss and his interests their wiping away of all lines of race, nationality, political or anti-political beliefs and their eternal fighting for a solidified front will attract the workers, and prove the workers really understand their aims and objects all the Willy Sabbaths this side of heaven will not help.

So keep your eyes open at all times and be sure and report to me at any time when you are at a loss to understand any of our employes might make.

Your father,  
J. D. WORKEMHARD.

**THE WOLF SNARE**  
(Dedicated to The Bugwag of Blainey and Bragadocho)

By Robert Saxmar.

Thou artant knave!  
Hast'n to some den,  
Else thine iniquities  
O'ercome thee!

Thou hast thou art!  
Ocular as a swine  
Rumbling in mire  
Exit, thou bore!

Rant, rave, orate,  
Oppositionist  
Captive!  
Satan's slave!  
Ere they awake  
Vengeful for the  
Enemic to purge  
Thou art Freedom's howle

To thy undoing!

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.**  
After April 1911, the number of the Cambridge building, will be changed to 160 North Fifth Ave. All locals take notice. Use new address if you are unable to get into delivery of mail.

518 Cambridge Building  
160 N. Fifth Ave.

Don't forget that we want the EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY, 1912. You must do some real hard work meantime. Keep busy.

# HELP WANTED!

SINCE the I. W. W. PRINTING PLANT is about ready to begin work on literature, we are asking all readers of this co-operative management here in New Castle to the end of getting satisfactory results as quickly as possible.

We want many different designs for stickers. Some of the subjects are: The Eight Hour Day, Militarism, Harvest Workers and Farm Laborers, Organization, I. W. W. and Craft Unions, The Press, etc. They should be as briefly and tersely put as possible. Anyone with ability to draw some suitable design to accompany the reading matter on the sticker, should send same in without delay.

We want good manuscript for leaflets. Using these various phases of industrial animosity—its methods and tactics. Limit them if possible to 1,000 or 1,200 words, so we can put them out in fairly large type and attractive form, and at as low a cost as possible.

We want suggestions from different active workers, as in the kind of pamphlet, let most in demand and most likely to be effective for propaganda. Also efforts to get same written and sent in here without delay.

We want all the donations and small big loans that can possibly be raised right away, to be used in equipping the plant with more type and with PAPER STOCK for leaflets, pamphlets, stickers, cards, and other material for literature. This last is especially important, if we are to have anything like quick work at this end of the line.

**WE ARE READY TO DO BUSINESS.** We do not wish to be kept in the ground, but we need the literature. It's up to you to get quick action. Help us to the desired end by getting busy at once, and keeping at it until together we get the desired results.

All hands on deck for the I. W. W. PRINTING PLANT!

# OBSERVATIONS IN GERMANY

Berlin, Germany.  
Saturday, March 18, 1911.  
The German revolution of 1848, was celebrated by the decoration of the graves of the fallen martyrs with several hundred red carnations, socialists, syndicalists, anarchists and patriots. The carnations are buried in "Friedrich Hain" Park—though why in a public park I have not been able to find out—and a few of us syndicalists wandered our way there brightly and early with our tribute. There was no demonstration. The bearers of wreaths carried them to a police censor stationed near the graves, he read the inscriptions and with a pair of scissors literally "cut out" those sentiments that were "against the government." It was amusing to watch this solemn censor cutting out the words "Patrie," "civilized," "democracy" and those sentiments that were "against the government." It was amusing to watch this solemn censor cutting out the words "Patrie," "civilized," "democracy" and those sentiments that were "against the government."

The following day the memorial celebration was conducted by a grand, intricate mass meeting. It was some different from our American affairs also. Again the tables with the beer on them and the glasses full of beer. Two policemen were seated on the platform to prevent speakers from "handing us" anything that might give us an enlargement of the program. The chief feature "reminded me of the German proposition. The last I was filled with tables and with chairs a we kept the excellent music and sing company by drinking beer and chug the rag, however, owing to linguistic facilities I was more competent to "cut on" the first part of this "accompaniment than on the last.

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SOLIDARITY

THE STREET WALKERS  
A TALE OF THE OVERWORLD

By The Commentator.

Joseph Everitt gazed on the avenue from his office window in the skyscraper on the corner. The skyscraper formed a section of the business invasion into a section of the city known as the "tenderloin." Where once many dwelling houses and tenements stood, big department stores, loft and office buildings were now climbing skyward. The streets reflected the transition most. On the avenue, crowds of shoppers, errand boys, drivers, business men, housewives and children, were interspersed with fakirs, street walkers, and all the elements that thrive on the proceeds of the latter's profession. It was upon above the street that the white steeple of the church was to be seen. With him, as with most of us, the abnormal made successful appeal; it was so different, and gave relief and understanding to the normal, as well. He watched the women on the street, impressed by their youth and precocity, their nationalities and types; in fact, he studied them closely. For, in addition to Everitt's general interest, there was a personal one, which gave the subject more poignancy.

There was a time when Everitt would have condemned himself for such profligate consumption. Women, as well as men, are the architects of their own fortune—such was then the kernel of his philosophy. At that time, he would have given the sidewalk of the street scant consideration, convinced that they were leading a life of their own choice and desires. An episode in his own career had, however, caused a change of viewpoint.

This episode was not a brief nor intense one. It did not make a sudden phase in his life, but was a gradual development whose various stages could be understood in retrospect. The significance was more a matter of reflection than of immediate realization to him.

Thus it was, Everitt's recollection frequently traveled back to the tiny little village of his birth, on a branch of one of the main railroads in New York. The station, hotel, "business blocks" and main street, with the few onlying "fringe" buildings that composed the town, were ensconced in trees on one side of a narrow valley, down whose center there flowed a brook, mis-called a river and bearing an Indian name. Above the trees projected the white steeple of the principal church. How often had he come from the old homestead in the deep twilight to attend evening prayer, or to stand over the brook to gaze at the moonlight air? How peaceful, innocent was it all seemed!

The church was the center not only of all but social life as well. It was there that Everitt had come to know Edith Eridge. She lived over the valley, at another extreme of the town; and the rich social life that was at the only neighborhood acquaintance more of a small relation. This relation grew as it returned from the periodical "dings" that sent him out in search of one, found her almost more fascinating before. Edith was a brunette of pronounced beauty and charm. She was inclined to jolity and a taste for "spicy" ways, some thought; but her appearance was so good. Everitt fell in love with and accordingly pursued his suit with the steadfastness and diligence. She appeared pleased with his attentions, and longed for them with ardent impatience, only to treat him at other times with indifference. Thus it was that he at last considered himself the most scorned and damned of men.

There was in one of the latter moods that had parted from her, as he thought, temporarily. The parting was hastened to abruptly by a promising managerial offer from a corporation in the middle West; an offer so good that dismissal was impossible and acceptance a release from his prevailing emotional agony. There was no scene. Edith "saw" the station and saw him off with an apparent non-chalance that enraged his conceited self. He flung himself into his seat and decided he would forget her, but he kept her back on the board, as the train sped around the curve a slight distance beyond it, he saw Edith, standing on a knoll, waving a parting goodbye—alone.

Well, business absorbed Everitt, denying him both liberty and leisure. His corporation employer was a hard taskmaster, exacting enormous dividends out of all proportion to the salary which he paid him. But he heard of Edith frequently through his brother, Dan. In one postscript, Dan wrote:

"The Leveridges are leaving the country for the city. Too much mortgage; no prospect for the boys and girls, is the cause. Leveridge's brother is going to back him when he gets to New York. Everitt rejoiced, but business offers deflected a visit to New York City, while it prohibited a run to an out of the way village near the Pennsylvania line. Business, however, was not so accommodating. It drove him further westward and engaged all his time, in erecting new plants for the corporation. But Dan continued to be his faithful correspondent. He wrote again:

"Ran down to New York City a few days ago. Was walking along Broadway near Wall Street, when who should I run up against, but Edith Leveridge. I surprised as much at the change in her

as I was at our unexpected meeting. She is in the full flush of young womanhood and possesses all the grace of her city sisters. She is employed in some clerical capacity in one of the big downtown office buildings."

Some time afterwards Dan again wrote: "Davis was down to see the Leveridge's last week. They are prospering. Edith is making great progress as an accountant, and is receiving a good salary. She is very active, and is seen very much in the company of the only son of the president of the corporation employed on the street. Everitt wished Dan wouldn't write so stuff, and that there was some way by which distance could be annihilated telepathically. Then he would always be with Edith instead of thousands of miles away, under circumstances which the fortunes of each and the conventionalities of society prevented them from obeying."

But Dan was Everitt's only informant concerning Edith and her progress. An Eastern stockholder of his corporation, touring the West, dropped in on him one day with all the gossip current at the time. "The X. Y. Z. company's auditing department," said he, "is well equipped. It is headed nominally by the president's son, but actually by a brassy young woman and some boys from New York State. She has social aspirations that I fear will be doomed to failure. She's in love with old Grasmere's son, but the old man has something else cut for him. She's only a working girl, unable to bring millions and powerful connections to the Grasmere fortunes; so has no show at all."

Everitt could have choked the fool for his disparagement of Edith; when the other took up the thread of his discourse again.

"Well," he continued philosophically, "I suppose there's no preventative for the situation. It's human nature. But if I was her I'd keep my eye on every action of Young Grasmere. I have a strong suspicion that he is only using the girl's affection for his own and his father's interests."

Everitt warmly protested against such a possibility, pointing to Edith's character and reputation, as proof against it.

"That's all right, Everitt," responded the other. "You overlook the insidious methods of men of the young Grasmere type, who are more numerous than you may suspect. Think of a girl, fresh from the country, verdant and unsophisticated, thrown under the influence and in propinquity with these young bloods, who, aided by their brilliant business and social responsibility, are enabled to pursue the lecherous arts with greater surety than even the cadets of the underworld. 'Extreme language, unbecomingly!' say you. On the contrary. Think of the constant association, the small gifts, the slight personal liberties, a visit to the theatre or two, a drive and a supper at night, all under the most romantic conditions and apparently all for the romance involved. The girls often mistake ingratitude for love. They are certain of having their confidence honored and their trust staid. They deceive themselves into believing the opportunity a favorable one for social advancement, for a marriage of distinction and wealth. And so, often, too often in fact, an irreparable damage to character is done. Intimate business relations become the cloak for illicit relations. There are liaisons that divorce and murder. Or perhaps a woman with a broken self respect, maintained on a monthly allowance, and finally cast out into the street to drink the most horrible dregs from the cup of human existence. Bah, if I had my way, I'd wipe out the brood of Young Grasmere. They are breeders of vice more deadly than the pimps of prostitution."

The picture seemed overdrawn, especially so with Edith concerned. So Everitt protested vigorously against it, though without avail. His visitor had seen too much not to know what he was talking about. Everitt, too, had seen much. But Edith was exceptional. Why, only some few months ago his mother had visited her, to deplore his bachelorhood and to praise Edith Leveridge. "She is a good girl," his mother had said. "She helps Silas Owen's son to a position, and is aiding the Dunston's to give Cecilia a musical education. She is indeed a good girl. And so thought Everitt, despite his knowledge of her capricious and wayward nature, which he considered her minor self, not likely to be developed in any other than unusual circumstances.

The next letter from Dan, however, upset his rosate conclusions. It read: "Some thing wrong with Edith Leveridge. Her family is divided on her account. Leveridge and his wife have not spoken in months. He threatened to shoot Young Grasmere on sight."

Another letter from Dan quickly followed. It read: "Edith Leveridge is under arrest. She is charged with defrauding the X. Y. Z. company by false accounting. It is alleged she is the mistress of Young Grasmere, under whose influence she seems to be. There have been rumors of crookedness in the corporation, for which, it is said, Edith is to be made a scapegoat."

This letter reached Everitt in the midst of the recent panic, which threatened the corporation by which he was employed. It was only saved by the unceasingly active labor of Everitt and his associates. In the midst of such happenings, it was unspoken in months. He threatened to shoot Young Grasmere on sight."

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To all of this, his brother sent prompt and favorable response.

His brother's next letter read: "Edith Leveridge has been sacrificed. She has been railroaded to prison on an indeterminate sentence. Grasmere and his son will retire from the corporation when the wind blows over. Other interests are now in control. The Grasmere's will fight to the death to have been deep in the meshes of an unscrupulous crew, who, having won her ability and affection, misused them for their own purposes, and are now throwing her out as one who, having been caught, is no longer useful."

Everitt was stunned at this news. It seemed impossible that one so dear to him should be so involved. He knew of worse than this, but nothing that came so near home. He kept track of Edith as best his affairs would allow, ministering to her in her plight through the medium of faithful Dan. One day he learned that she had been released. Where she had gone, no one could tell. It was said that, realizing her disgrace, she had disappeared. It was a few days later that the newspaper reported her way. It was about two years thereafter when Dan wrote:

"Leveridge has just returned from the South with the remains of Edith. A man and woman were found dead in a hotel in one of the cities in that section. The descriptions impressed Leveridge with the result stated. Edith is heart broken over Edith's sad end."

The shock of his deep bereavement was shared by Everitt.

It wasn't long thereafter that Everitt read the following in a great metropolitan daily:

The engagement of Miss Julia Hackerman, daughter of the wealthy mill owner, John Hackerman, to Ralph Grasmere, only son of George D. Grasmere, the prominent capitalist and bank director, was announced yesterday. Young Grasmere has just returned from a pleasure tour abroad, having two years ago, in the best of health and spirits. Co-incidental with the engagement announcement comes the information that George D. Grasmere is again in control of the X. Y. Z. company. He will receive the presidency, with his son as vice president and general manager. John Hackerman owns a large interest in the corporation and was always allied with the Grasmere's in its management and control, sharing, thereby, in its profitable returns. The wedding will be the crowning feature of a respectable, ideal and profitable alliance."

Everitt, who had the newspaper from him in disgust. "Ideal indeed!" he declared, "in the villainy in which it was conceived and perpetrated."

And so today Joseph Everitt looks out of his office window on the street walkers, not with contempt, but with compassion. There are some in the overworld, respected, honored and sung, who were even better than all products of a vicious environment.

POINTERS ON RACE SUICIDE, ETC.

1. The incarnation of capitalism in America, the terrible "man of the hour," the man who knows the ins and outs of all the sciences, the trust buster, the great statesman, hunter, fighter, philosopher, orator and philanthropist, the great "peace promoter" and "war maker" man, the man who is loved by all those who can love him, is a great advocate of anti-race suicide, or large families.

2. However, too many children increase competition between the workers, and tend to lower their standard of living.

3. The French workers practice sabotage in all branches of production to great advantage.

4. All intelligent wage workers are interested in a shorter work day. They consider the eight-hour action day the first and most important step to that end.

5. If we cannot gain the eight-hour day by our own efforts as a working class, we cannot gain it in any other way.

6. One big union for all workers is the cry of all thinking working men and women.

7. If we get together in one union we will soon be able to force the boss to hire his slaves from our local headquarters.

8. We who are able to shorten the hours so that there will be no unemployed looking for a boss.

9. When the demand for workers becomes greater than the supply, employment offices will disappear, because then there will be plenty of bosses on the streets, running around looking for workers. As the workers become independent, the bosses become dependent and vice versa.

10. A shorter working day means less hard work and more freedom and leisure for education and recreation.

11. And don't forget that there is a whole lot of difference between a small family and race extermination.

Yours for class solidarity,  
E. S. NELSON.

SALT LAKE, UTAH.  
Local 09, I. W. W., of Salt Lake City, Utah maintains headquarters and a free reading room at 125 West 2nd St. All workers welcome.

MIKE CARROLL, Fin. Sec'y.  
PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W.  
The new headquarters of the I. W. W. in Portland are at 309 Davis Street. Address all communications to that number.  
E. E. NILSSON, Sec'y.

Join the I. W. W. and FIGHT for better conditions.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

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JOHN M. FOSS, Sec.

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Prepare for the eight hour day by distributing literature and organizing.

Prepare for the eight hour day by distributing literature and organizing.

in this and plenty of young

# WOMEN WORKERS IN REVOLT

The labor news of the week is interesting, in that it contains many items regarding strikes by women. As pointed out last week, in the article from New York on the Triangle demonstration, there is a female Civic Federation in existence. The reason is to be found in the increasing economic influence of women. This is becoming a factor more positive than woman's political influence, for both the anti-suffragettes and the suffragettes want to muzzle and control it; and both have the support of the big capitalists, who, in most instances, are not very friendly to either suffragette movement, for practical reasons. The women are "making things hum," i. e., striking in piano factories, embroidery works, knitting mills and other places of employment and exploitation. They are also developing their own tactics and speakers. They are new in methods, and have good fighting qualities. Here's wishing them luck! Strike hard shoulder to shoulder, regardless of religion or craft; only conscious of your class interests.

**Girls Win Passive Resistance Strike.**  
The New York women missed a golden opportunity to improve conditions, following the Triangle disaster, is shown in the following incident:  
On Tuesday, April 4 (the day before the Triangle funeral demonstration) the Civil Embroidery Works, 250 5th Street, posted a notice at 11:40 a. m., notifying all the employees to come to work the next day. Notice was taken dismissal. At 120 p. m. the notice was withdrawn, and on the 5th inst., the 200 girls employed failed to appear. What had happened? The girls waged a new and passive resistance strike. At 1 p. m. they went to their machines, and the strike of labor. All hands, including finishers, drapers, operators, even the pressmen, who are colored girls, refused to do a tap or turn a stitch. The boss, accompanied by the police, removed the girls from the factory. Next day the girls marched in a body, conscious of their strength.

The shop is a contract one; the officials of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union offered critical objections to the conduct of the girls. But the girls are all at work, happy in the victory won in their passive strike.

With such a spirit as that, what could not have been possible in New York?

**Women's Conditions of Employment.**  
At a recent big fire in the Manhattan Soap Company factory, New York City, the 90 girls were saved through their own fire drill and the coolness of the forelady, Bertha Nolan.  
The factory was six stories high and filled with inflammable chemicals. It went up like tinder.  
As far back as March 27, two days after the Triangle fire, this same soap factory was complained of to the Women's Trade Union League. Yet, apparently, nothing was done to correct the conditions there.

The complaint expressly sets forth that the doors open inward; that the stair cases are of wood; that the way to the fire escape is obstructed, and that the stairs are very dark.  
This will give some idea of the conditions of employment for women. Also the negligence of the methods pursued by the Women's Trade Union League.

**Girls Tie Up Piano Factory.**  
The Chase & Bacher Piano Works, Boston, Mass., are seriously handicapped as a result of a strike among the women employees such as that they cannot be readily filled.

The girls are organized solidly and through their leader they have declared there will be no compromise in the present conflict with the company.

The girls are striking for 50 instead of 60 hours a week and receive the same pay.  
Treasurer Heyl of the company admits that routine progress is greatly impaired. The company is doing everything possible to keep on going. The organizers of the workers tell they should join the male strike. It used to be said that the women defeated the men; now it is vice versa, in many instances.

**The New South.**  
H. Lindenber, shoe manufacturer, now at 926 Royal street, has built a new factory erected at 2556 North Claiborne avenue, New Orleans, La. It will be ready for occupancy September 1.  
A. H. Seward, manager of the company, said that the new factory is the largest of its kind in the world. The company manufactures but one kind of shoe.

The new South will soon be like the old North—a picture of wage, instead of chattel, slavery.  
**Win General Strike in Peru.**  
A general strike of workers in Lima, Peru, in sympathy with the employees of a factory who are out in consequence of a grievance against the management.  
The authorities promptly ordered all the saloons of the city closed, and the usual police on the streets were re-organized.  
The men paraded through the city, as no danger of disturbances.

# WOMEN WORKERS IN REVOLT

The general strike was settled on April 11, following the adjustment of the dispute between the management and the employees of the Vitarte factory, where the trouble began.

**The Government Army.**  
There are 40,000 government clerks in Washington. In 1908 the total of government employees was 286,902; of these 12,821 were women. These figures did not include the diplomatic and diplomatic service—84,000. In 1909 there were approximately 370,065 Federal employees; the Census Bureau added about 3,000 to these. Treasury Department employs most—6,990.

**The International Seamen's Strike.**  
According to a cablegram received from J. Havelock Wilson, general president of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, all the arrangements for the proposed international seamen's strike are completed and it will be called at a scheduled time. The cablegram reads: "Ready for strike at scheduled times. J. Havelock Wilson, general president of the Seamen's Union said that a strike may take place, but would not state when it would be called. The German Seamen's Union through their official journal, Der Seemann, has come out with an editorial opposing the strike, and stated that the entire strike was being brought by the British seamen, who have the strongest organization."  
Victor A. Olander, vice president of the International Seamen's Union, arrived in Chicago from an extended tour along the Atlantic Coast. He says everything is in readiness for an international strike of fresh and salt water seamen involving 250,000 men. No compromise is said to be possible, as all the international unions of seamen have decided that the Shipping Federation must be broken up if the unions are to exist. The main grievance of the seamen is a so-called "welfare plan" instituted by the Shipping Federation which the sailors say amounts virtually to a system of slavery. The adoption of the same rules by the Lake Carriers' association caused the strike of lake seamen two years ago, which is still in force and is to be pushed with renewed vigor on the opening of navigation. Olander declares that the union had no idea of giving up the fight on the lakes, which will be prosecuted independently of the larger conflict on ocean going vessels.

A strike of 10,000 seamen on the Great Lakes has been ordered by officials of the Lake Seamen's Union.  
**A Study in Tendencies.**  
The war on unionism waged by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., reveals conflicting tendencies toward federation. Both of these tendencies are held, by a well informed observer, in the Brotherhood of Carmen, in conversation with the writer, to be a long way from genuine industrial unionism; though he claims that they are steps that will perform lead in the right direction. The conflicting tendencies referred to are first, the tendency to federation on the part of the operating forces; this includes the locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen organizations. These organizations act together when and wherever possible. Second, the tendency to federation on the part of the shompen, clerks, and trainmen organizations. These organizations act together when and wherever possible. This includes machinists, boiler makers, car builders, painters, locomotive builders, clerks, section hands, telegraphers, etc. These are to be organized by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., and to which is due the lamentable late-coming of the New Era in which will exist the universal country of the free and of human brotherhood. Now you have the Workers and Solidarity in view in Mexico. What do you wait for in order to begin your work? Are you waiting for this noble movement to be crushed that you may fill all space with your protest, which will be impotent to bring back life to your better brothers or to drive away from the breasts of those who survive the despair which this fracas will bring? Do you wait for your counsels have ceased to your indifference?  
Meditate, comrades, and go ahead and work, without loss of time, before your aid is needed. See to it that you are not deceived. Understand the danger under which we face all the governments of the world, who see in the Mexican movement the opportunity of the Social Revolution, the only one which the powerful ones of the world fear.  
Comrades: comply with you duty.  
Signed by the Organized Unity of the Mexican Labor Party of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A., on April 3, 1911.  
(Signed: Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio De P. Arango, Leandro Flores Magon, L. Figueroa, Enrique Flores Magon.)

**MEXICAN JUNTA APPEAL**  
(Continued From Page One)  
face to face, with arms in the hand, two social classes; that the first upholding that of the hungry, the first upholding the interests of its caste, and the second, the abolition of these privileges by means of the installation of a system which guarantees to every human being bread, land and liberty.  
The formidable fight of the two social classes in Mexico is the first act of the great universal tragedy which will soon have for its stage the surface of the whole of earth; whose final act will be the triumph of the noble formula, Liberty,

**I. W. W. CHANGE IN DULUTH.**  
The Duluth, Minn., I. W. W. local No. 48, with Finnish branch, has moved to new headquarters at 121 1/2 W. 4th Street, Superior Street. Good reading room, open all the time. W. T. NEF, Sec'y.  
Just as we go to press, a telegram arrives from Grand Rapids, Mich., stating that the furniture manufacturers have turned down the unions' demands, and the strike is on. Full particulars in coming issues of Solidarity.

**WOMEN WORKERS IN REVOLT**  
The labor news of the week is interesting, in that it contains many items regarding strikes by women. As pointed out last week, in the article from New York on the Triangle demonstration, there is a female Civic Federation in existence. The reason is to be found in the increasing economic influence of women. This is becoming a factor more positive than woman's political influence, for both the anti-suffragettes and the suffragettes want to muzzle and control it; and both have the support of the big capitalists, who, in most instances, are not very friendly to either suffragette movement, for practical reasons. The women are "making things hum," i. e., striking in piano factories, embroidery works, knitting mills and other places of employment and exploitation. They are also developing their own tactics and speakers. They are new in methods, and have good fighting qualities. Here's wishing them luck! Strike hard shoulder to shoulder, regardless of religion or craft; only conscious of your class interests.

# CONVENTION POSTPONED

Official notification has been sent by the General Secretary to all the local unions of the I. W. W., that the Sixth annual convention has been postponed from May 1 to some future date not yet determined upon. This action is based on the request of more than 20 of the larger locals of the I. W. W., and the date for holding the convention will be submitted to the locals in the near future.

# IN BEHALF OF BUCCAFORNI

(Continued From Page One)  
his very life is at stake.  
Workers of America, men and women of all the members of our class. He occupied no lofty position, drew no salary or emoluments from the movement.  
**Appeal to Workers.**  
A few years ago, when Haywood and his companions were arrested on trumped up charges and the masters with their agents rallied around the cry, "They will never leave Idaho alive," the men and women of labor from one end of the country to the other, set up a storm of indignation that was sufficient in the end to force the hand of the employers, and they were given their liberty. Liberty is as precious to Fellow Worker Buccaforni as to anyone else in the labor movement.  
Let it not be said that a member of the rank and file was neglected and left to rot in a capitalist's bastle. Let it not be said that the thousands of men and women who have done yeoman service to the cause of labor in the past, on this occasion failed to do their duty.  
We are content that all the progressive workers and their organizations and all those in sympathy with the aspirations of the working class will rush to the aid of this brave fellow workman that he may not be a higher cost. Let the workers remember Buccaforni, who is paying with his life and liberty for his place in labor's army, and who is there not aware of his generous offer and example, will now refuse to make the small monetary sacrifice that our fellow worker may be restored to his family and to the active ranks of labor. If there be any such, they are not worthy to number themselves among the great army of progressive men and women of this land.  
An injury to one is an injury to all. It is Buccaforni today. Who knows, it may be YOU tomorrow?  
Send for subscription lists to pass among your fellow workers in the shops and in your meeting rooms.  
Send all remittances and address all communications to CHARLES LINFANTE, Treasurer of the Buccaforni Defense Committee, Show Workers' Industrial Union No. 108, I. W. W., 10 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Sincerely yours for the cause of a persecuted fellow worker,  
JOSEPH J. EITOR,  
Chairman of the Committee.

**ON HIS WAY TO NEW YORK**  
A. V. Roe, "Bicycle Agitator," Tells of Crossing California Mountains.  
Enroute Frisco to New York,  
Remo, Nev., April 12.  
Solidarity:  
I left Sacramento last Friday, April 7th at noon and rode to Auburn, stopped there all night, and the next day I hustled around town till noon, then to the Workers and Solidarity. Left Auburn after dinner and rode to Colfax where a grating camp with a bunch of good fellows who nearly all seemed to be in favor of the I. W. W. Met Fellow Worker Thorne, Local 92, in the camp, and gave him a bunch of literature to distribute around the camp.  
I stayed in Colfax on Saturday night and the next day rode in the rain, sleet and snow all day to Cisco. That town is near the top of the mountains and there was 17 feet of snow and still snowing and blowing a blizzard. Leaving Cisco next day I walked all day through the snow and sleet with wet clothes and feet and nearly frozen. Monday I hiked to Truckee. It was still snowing and cold as the north pole.  
Yesterday I rode over to Reno and although it is still pretty cold, I guess I am over the worst part. I was nearly played out by the hardships of the last few days and my wheel shows the effects of the trip too. Have been hustling around all day today selling papers and agitating, with fairly decent results. There are quite a few people here who are prejudiced against the I. W. W. on account of the Gliffeld affair, but that don't worry us, as we can answer any argument they give us, and they will be glad to admit that the I. W. W. nearly always gets what it goes after, whether in Goldfield, Fresno, Spokane, or any other place.  
I will leave here on the 13th on my eastward trip. I make enough from my literature sales to pay for the repairs on my wheel and a few other incidentals, but have to burn my legs on the fire in Battle Mountain, Nevada in a few days and in Salt Lake City in about a week or ten days.  
ALBERT V. ROE.

# BUCCAFORNI DEFENSE

## Arousing Increasing Interest and Support—Aid Coming In.

(Special to Solidarity.)  
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 17.  
The Buccaforni Defense is arousing increasing interest and meeting with increasing support on all sides. Money and orders for Haywood's pamphlet, "The General Strike," are coming in in an encouraging manner. Among the contributors to the fund are the New York Workers' Circle, the Detroit local, 99 I. W. W., the Detroit Ladies Tailors' Union No. 2, the Hoboken Lodge, Brotherhood of Machinists, United Mine Workers' locals of Hudson, Wyo., and Roanoke, Wash., Judith Mountain Miners Union W. F. of M., Gilt Edge, Mont., Milwaukee Glass Blowers' Association, Carpenters Union 309, organizations in Trenton, N. J., Hudson, Mass., and other localities, besides a few individual lists and contributions.  
**Haywood's Lecture.**  
Haywood's Lecture, "The General Strike," is now in the hands of the printer. Haywood has revised his extempore talk, and it is the opinion of those who have read the manuscript, that the pamphlet will be an epoch maker in the literature of the American labor movement. In it, is condensed a lifetime of experience, and study of an able fighter for the working class, and one, who in the present instance, generously responds to a call for assistance to a fellow worker in need of justice. Get that pamphlet; 10 cents a copy, \$3.00 a hundred.

**A Great Entertainment.**  
The entertainment to be given in aid of the defense under the auspices of the Irish Socialist Federation, at the Labor Temple, East 84th St., Manhattan, next Saturday evening, April 22, promises to be a great success. Tickets are selling good. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn sold \$25 worth at a recent meeting of the Jewelry Chainers League, which she was permitted to address. Other organizations thought as enthusiastically.  
The program of the entertainment will be a hummer. Alma Webster Powell will render ballads and oratorical selections; Bina Flynn will recite revolutionary poetry; and Great Fitzgibbon will give his famous Haywood specialty; and other numbers are also to be presented.  
The accompanying letter should be acted on by all the locals.  
Arrange Buccaforni protest-meeting is a good one.

Spokane, April 11, 1911.  
Mr. Chas. Linfante,  
100 Troy Ave.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Fellow Worker:  
Please find inclosed herewith which appropriation as follows: \$2.25 for Haywood Worker Buccaforni's Defense and \$1.00 for Haywood's pamphlet on the G. Strike. I have also inclosed \$1.00 for their business meeting last night, a committee, to draw up a circular to all the Trade Unions in town as to the S. P. and S. L. P. asking them to operate with us in our efforts to arrest protest meeting, to protest against the routing of our fellow worker to the territory because he obeyed the first self preservation. My articles on asking them for funds, and we may be able to collect a little. Any you can send upon us to do our best to do for our fellow worker.  
Yours for One Big Union,  
RICHARD BRAZIER,  
Sec. Joint Locals, Spokane.

# SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES

By arrangement with the circulation manager of the International Socialist Review a special clubbing rate has been made with that magazine. Both the Review and Solidarity may now be had one year for the sum of \$1.25. The subscription price of each by itself is \$1 a year. Here is a chance to get the circulation. The Review each month is crammed with good stuff for wage slaves to know about, and treats as no other Socialist magazine in its class. Leaving the Review at different places. Its articles on the development of industry and the revolt of the slaves are particularly instructive. A specially prepared lesson in economics by Mary E. Marx, forms one of our regular and valuable features. Boost both papers at \$1.25 per year.  
Also don't forget the clubbing rate with the Industrial Worker. Both papers one year for \$1.50. Get busy, and fire in the subs.

# Send in the subs.

**"Emancipation"**  
Official Organ of the Franco-Belgium Federation I. W. W.  
3 months 75c, 6 months 20c, one year 60c.  
Make remittances payable to AUG. DETOLENNAERE, Secretary, 9 Mason St., LAWRENCE, Mass.

# LETTERS

In the held in was for NATIONAL But the chance of years can the Eight So little about the mediate American of the birth. The st the most tory of the suit of tions have been innumerate

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