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THE GOOD AND THE BEAUTIFUL

On Thursday night, June 22, the workers of New Castle were treated to a rather striking contrast between the old and conservative spirit of craft unionism and the new and revolutionary attitude of industrial unionism.

The occasion was an open air McNamara protest meeting, and the speakers were H. Williams for the I. W. W., and Tom L. Lewis, ex-president of the United Mine Workers of America, for the A. F. of L. Williams spoke first, for 30 minutes, all the time allowed him by the committee in charge of the affair. He emphasized the fact that this persecution was but an incident in the class war, and insisted that under no circumstances should the workers express doubt about the "innocence" or "guilt" of their kidnapped brothers. The fight must not only be considered as a fight between the ruling class and the working class, but Lewis must get off the defensive and learn to play the aggressor. He showed how the "court procedure" game could always be handled to the master's advantage; ridiculed the idea of a "fair and impartial trial" without FORCE on the side of the workers to compel it; and showed how that force could be applied through a general strike on the morning day of the trial. A crowd of some 500 workers listened with interest, and applauded at the close.

Lewis followed and spoke for an hour, without however, scarcely touching upon the subject of the meeting at all. It was perhaps the tarest exhibition of platitudinarian drizzle that has been heard in New Castle for many a day. The speaker insisted that he was first of all a "good American citizen" and has always tried to be "fair and do right" and who would not stand for wrong doing on the part of any citizen whether "free earner or employer." He denied the class struggle, and said there were always more than two parties to a contest between employers and workers. Pointing to the cock-

roach establishments around the square, Lewis said: "All these business men are likewise concerned in any contest between workers and employers." (He didn't need to tell the New Castle workers that they knew very well how the business men acted in the recent tin mill strike). After enumerating all the different "outside" elements to disprove the class war, Lewis then started to divide up the working class in the following manner: "The only wealth producers are miners and agricultural workers. Some people say these men in the steel and tin mills are producers. That is a mistake; they are only converters of the raw material from the mines; the men on the railroads are not producers—they are conveyors; the men in these stores are not producers—they are distributors." All these wonderful discoveries in economics to show that the workers must not be considered as a class—holly horrors, no! He then sprung this gem on the fast diminishing audience: "I have no quarrel with any employer or laborer who attends strictly to his business." According to Lewis' definition of the boss' "business," it was to obtain a "fair share of the wealth created by labor." (That may have been a slip on Lewis' part, but that was how he put it.)

Touching briefly at different times upon the McNamara case, Lewis repeated several times that "if these men are guilty they ought to be hanged." This constant refrain left a decided impression in the minds of the audience, that Lewis more than half believed McNamara guilty, and wasn't at all concerned about his fate. The crowd very early perceived that something was wrong with this "great labor leader," and began leaving in squads until at the close there was more than half the original number remained. "Employers of labor and business men" whom Lewis said he wished to talk to, were conspicuous by their absence in the hall.

Verily, the old salt of the labor fakir is losing its savor!

WHAT'S DOING IN CLEVELAND

The garment strike is still on the finish, however, in eight days. Two thousand of the strikers announce that they will return to work on Monday. These men and women are those operators who do work by contract. They take a small amount of work and hire one or two helpers to put the work through. They were, as all members of the middle class are, very enthusiastic over the welfare of the workers until it began to touch them in their weak spot, the pocketbook. Then they willed. It serves as a good illustration that the stand taken by the I. W. W. in excluding all those who are not actual wage workers from its ranks, is right. The workers must learn that they cannot and must not depend on anyone but themselves. The garment strike will soon be a part of the history of lost strikes of the A. F. of L. Requested in pace.

Another good example of craft unionism has been given the workers of Cleveland in the strike of moving picture operators during the last week. These men, who work in little copped up boxes about 5 by 6 feet, usually live about five years after they take up this occupation. They have been trying to better their conditions and so went out on strike. Of course, they used the old craft union method and gave the boss notice so when they went out he had scabs all ready. They did good work, however, in keeping people out of the theatres, so the bosses had to find some extra attractions.

In the Mall theatre on Superior street the employer hired an eight-piece band to play in a little balcony over the entrance. This band was a union band. They had their sign in front of the theatre which read, "Patronize This Union Theatre, Robertson's Union Eight-Piece Band Plays Here." The union moving picture operator walked up and down the street saying, "The Mall theatre is unfair to organized labor. It is a scab place." The theatre had a balcony yelling, "This is a union theatre; we have a union band." The crowd did not know what to make of the performance and went away feeling that if that was unionism it was poor material to win strikes on.

The men are being back to work and they have been promised an increase of wages to begin August 15.

G. H. PERRY.
Cleveland, Ohio, June 20.

ON THE CANADIAN BORDER

International Falls, Minn., June 20.

We have a new I. W. W. local here, chartered March 22, and are already making a good growth. Wages in this section are low compared to the high cost of living. There are about 400 Polish workers that want one union for all workers, but we need a Polish agitator to go among them and organize them on the job. We need all kinds of agitators. The wage workers are ready to join the union that can fight the boss. Write to the secretary of Local 528.

Our union is making the bosses look wise and they are trying to bluff us out. All members of other local place call at the hall and agitate on the job when in Northern Minnesota and Southern Ontario. The most of the lumber jacks and other wage workers are ready to listen to you, and all the time. They are bum now and getting worse all the time.

Let us hustle for all that is in us and we can soon have job control. Any Polish or other agitators please write for particulars or come to International Falls, Minn.

Yours for the eight-hour day for a starter,
A. A. RICE, Secretary 428

PROTEST IN MILES

An audience of some three or four hundred workers assembled at an open air protest meeting held in Niles, Ohio, Saturday evening, June 24. The speakers were George W. Niles and B. H. Williams of New Castle. E. S. Smith of Warren, Ohio, was chairman, and at the close of the meeting read a set of striking resolutions calling for the most effective kind of protest—a general strike of all workers on the day of the McNamara trial. The meeting was a success in every way.

What are YOU doing in preparation for the eight-hour day next year?

WORLD OF LABOR

Getting Together.

"The Get Together Club" is in perpetual session among the capitalists. Current news dispatches leave no doubt on that score. From Chicago we learn that the Quaker Oats Company has bought out two mills and several brands of the Great Western Cereal Company. In Cleveland the Carnegie Steel Company has taken possession of the warehouse and stock of the Bessemer Press Company. The Hudson Iron Works of San Francisco, which recently sold its site to the United States steel corporation for warehouse purposes, has sold its good will and uncompleted contracts to the Union Iron Works Company, controlled by the Bethlehem steel corporation. The Greater New York Brick Company, a combination of 90 brick yards on the Hudson River, has been incorporated at Albany with a capital of \$100,000. The company will control the brick business between New York and Albany. It is state in Ohio, dispatches that British syndicates are negotiating for the purchase of the big pulp and paper industries of the E. B. Eddy Company and J. R. Booth at Chaudiere Falls. The amount said to have been offered for the Booth property, including the mills, limits and a lumber industry at Burlington, Vt., is \$11,000,000.

The Struggle for Shop Control Again.

Labor unions and employers who acquiesce to the demands of labor organizations were criticized by John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, O., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, before a representative gathering of employers of labor at a dinner of the organization in Providence, R. I., on June 19. "This government," he said, "cannot afford to permit a defiant labor trust machine to ride roughshod over the rights of its citizens and dictate to the manufacturer who he shall produce, to the merchant what he shall buy and sell, and to the laborer 'you must wear your voice or starve.'"

Every time an employer of labor permits himself to be intimidated or coerced into signing a closed shop agreement he commits a crime against the Constitution of the United States and a sin against humanity.

The Full Crew Bill Signed.

The governor of Pennsylvania has signed the "full crew" bill of the Trainmen's Brotherhood. This means that train crews must be increased in number; the present crew is generally composed of only two men. Under the new law a crew will consist of three to six men, as the length of trains requires. The law if enforced, will mean an increased number of trainmen, which is likely to swell the trainmen's brotherhood, and make it even more powerful than at present. The fact that Governor Tener, who is a no-

VANCOUVER STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Vancouver, B. C. June 21. The strike situation in the building industry in Vancouver, B. C., remains unchanged. The bricklayers is the only craft working on the job. There are numerous than the open scabs. The structural iron workers have tied up completely their line of work; the same in most other lines. Much was looked for from the street car men and electricians and power men, but they are standing loyal with the bosses when it's in their power to win the strike in one hour, if they would only act. There is considerable feeling against the street car men who are working. Recently several Chinamen stopped on the street in the middle of the car tracks; a car came along and stopped; the motorman opened the strike vestibule window and called out for the Chinks to get out of the way. Go long, you damn scab, me union man," was the startling answer he got. It must be remembered that the Chinese carpenters are out with the others. That seems to be the sentiment.

In talking about the town, I noticed very little actual construction going on.

torious friend of the railroads, signed the bill, makes enforcement look rather doubtful. On the other hand, the trainmen's organization, being on the job, may make enforcement possible; unless, like the Illinois United Mine Workers, in the case of the Shot Fire law, they defeat their own legal enactments by agreement with the corporations. "There's more than one way of killing a cat," as the philosopher observed.

The California Eight Hour Law.

In California, not very long ago, the governor signed a bill making eight hours the legal workday for women. This caused much rejoicing in inexperienced circles. But the rejoicing has already given way to disappointment. First, low-priced male labor, mainly recently-arrived Greeks, was bred to replace the women; the Greeks' hours are unlimited. Second, it was found that the clause in the law restricting a woman from working more than eight consecutive hours in any 24-hour day was not enforced; the women were employed in hotels are concemed, and the law is "unconstitutional." From all of which it is safe to conclude that the women of California will not derive much benefit from their "legislative victory." The way to get the eight-hour workday is to take it by means of direct economic action. Join the I. W. W. eight-hour day movement.

Compensate Speechless Agitation.

Sam Gompers has put the kibosh on the McNamara agitation. Word has been sent out from the Washington A. F. of L. headquarters to collect money, but to hold no meetings. This department asked two weeks ago if Gompers feared that the working class will become agitated over the McNamara outrages? Now another question presents itself, is Gompers endeavoring to instill a sense of respect for the courts in the American working class? It looks that way. His course will lead the workers to believe that their rights and liberties are secured by the very institutions that make it safe to conclude a reactionary course; it helps the capitalists to deceive the workers.

A Painful Witticism.

The New York Call of June 21 contains this general witticism: "General Otis declares he is pleased to know that the McNamara case is being retried for the McNamaras, but he is quite pleased enough to contribute to it, like most 'friends of labor' of his particular type." Otis evidently knows how to drain the resources of labor and put it on the defensive; hence his pleasure. The Call's joke at this expense will not mitigate that pleasure any; something more effective is required.

The bluff is being put up by the employers that work is going ahead; but it's too thin to fool any one. Rumors are floating about of some of the smaller contractors being about ready to give in, which looks reasonable enough, as their loss must be enormous. A few scabs are being sent across the line from the "land of the free" with tools wrapped up in bundles of blankets, but these are few.

There are something like 23 crafts out in this strike; all still holding together. That is the marvelous part of the struggle, that so many different unions should be able to set together for any length of time. Some have even disregarded the advice from their boss bodies to stay at work. However, even the more intelligent of the craft union men are beginning to see that if this was an organization along industrial lines the bricklayers would not be working, nor the quite workers helping the boss. The strike would have been won long ago. But on the other hand, all still holding together, left but for all these crafts to hang together until the strike is won. So far as I am able to find out, there is nothing but fight on the part of the strikers, which we all hope will continue.

Many are beginning to see the necessity of a general strike.

Another "Riot" in G. R.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 15.

The most interesting incident in the furniture workers' strike since my last report was the so-called "riot" which occurred at the Widdicombs Furniture factories June 12. This outbreak was of a different character to that which took place a month ago. The managers of these factories had announced their intention to open the factories, and 106 "loyal" slaves reported for "duty." When they were released from the slave pen about 6 o'clock in the evening the coast appeared to be clear, the only crowd about the factories being a squad of cops who had rushed thither on receipt, it is stated, of a telephone message from Quaker Macfarlane who it is alleged, reported that he had been informed that the "word had been passed" that there was going to be "trouble." So they squad, in response to peaceful Mac's warning was on the job at the factories.

It so happens, however, that almost the entire district adjacent to these factories is populated by slaves who up to the time of the strike had been exploited by the Widdicombs. Many of these strikers own their homes, and they can assemble on their "own" property and jolly the loyal slaves who go and come "where duty calls them." It may be that these homes were sold on "generous" terms by the Widdicombs to the slaves now in revolt. 'Tis the irony of fate if this is so.

Some of the loyal slaves, as a further protection against "attacks" by their children met them and accompanied them from the pens, and the pen-pushing pinheads of the capitalist press played this up strong.

A squad of 30 scabs came out of the factories and marched down street in a body. They were unopposed, save for the jeers and cries of "scab" from the wives and children of strikers who stood in their own yards. When the "Harvard heroes" turned the corner, press, the scene was changed. The "air war" rent with loud-voiced imprecations and threats and thumps. The "loyal" party of 30 had been attacked by those who apparently wished to keep the factories "tied up" in accordance with craft union tactics.

Isn't that what craft union leaders loudly shout at all times in all craft strikes? "If we can keep the plant tied up we'll win." Well, I guess these lads who attacked the "heroes" thought that the best way to shut the great craft motto into effect. Then they are bawled out and dismissed by their "leaders" and everyone else for doing this. "This is a great" contradiction."

Well, according to reports, quite a number of the 30 "loyal" slaves were handled pretty roughly, though no deaths, what so far been reported. After the first 30 had gone safely away from the factories another batch of 30 was started out, and when these turned a corner they also, it is stated, "met theirs." By this time the coppers got hip, called off the "watch" on the factories and proceeded to reach the strikers. They were loudly jeered by men, women and children. When the coppers reached the scenes of the alleged attacks there was nothing doing; the person or persons responsible for same had not remained on the job. They had "flown," they had.

Tuesday the factories were open for work, but only 20 loyal slaves reported for "duty." They were permitted to leave the pen early in the afternoon, with a squad of cops, "prepared for trouble," as an escort. The following day the president of the company announced that the factory would be closed in answer to "the pleadings and prayers" of the wives and children of the "loyal" ones, so that the lives of their husbands and fathers might not be endangered. It was also stated that the Widdicombs company was paying these 106 loyal workers half their regular "earnings" and "would continue to do so as long as there was a cent left in the treasury." It is also stated that some of the men who were attacked were old men, some of them being over 70 years.

President Widdicombs stated that all the workers who had remained "loyal" had been employed by the firm for from 5 to 25 years.

The capitalist press played the sentimental strings hard in this affair "boiling" with indignation at the thought that these citizens exercising their constitutional privilege and "insalubrious rights of

(Continued On Page 4.)

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance—50. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER **81**
MIGHT IS RIGHT

During the month of May, since the last news arrived from that section, South Africa has been the scene of several severe conflicts on the industrial field. Strikes of tramwaymen in Johannesburg and of printers in Cape Town, have stirred up the two sides to the class war from one end to the other of the British possessions. All the usual manifestations of capitalist cunning and brutality have been in evidence; leaders have been arrested for "conspiracy" and sent to jail for considerable terms; mass meetings have been broken up by police; the blacklist has been brought into play; and a lying press has poured out its venom on these "enemies of society" slaves in rebellion against their masters.

Here is a sample of the masters' doctrine and code of morals, which is quoted by the "Voice of Labour" (Johannesburg), from a Pretoria capitalist paper, name not given: "That section of the white coquetry which claims the name of workers must be taught that they will not be allowed to rule the country, to create chaos whenever it pleases them, and to back their smallest demands by a declaration of industrial war. THEY MUST BE BEATEN, and when beaten made to pay the penalty of those who lose."

It would be hard to find a better statement of the vital principle underlying the class war. POWER determines the issue one way or the other in a struggle between masters and slaves. No sentiment of "right," "justice," "humanity" and other beautiful abstractions, can possibly figure in the issue of the event. "The slaves must be beaten," say the masters; "and when beaten made to pay the penalty of those who lose." That is the relentless logic of history. South Africa has added her mite to the history of the class struggle.

This same principle has been evoked time and again in every capitalist country. Perhaps its best expression is in a work recently given at an employers' banquet in Seattle by the notorious General Otis, when he said: "In this discussion, I have not meant upon, particularly or at all, the question of wages. That is a minor question—CONTROL IS THE SUPREME QUESTION—CONTROL." (Applause from the employers present.) Absolute control by the owners, of their own affairs, of their own property." That's the word! It matters not, at all, whether that SUPREME CONTROL is obtained and maintained by cunning, diplomacy, force, or by

a combination of all of these and more. Control is the supreme question," therefore the slaves "must be beaten and when beaten made to pay the penalty of those who lose."

That's why the McNamara brothers were kidnapped; they, by their union activity, interfered with the control of the steel trust and the National Erectors' Association. That's why the officials of the Western Federation of Miners were kidnapped and their lives attempted in 1907 by the Mine Owners' Association. That's why convicts, thugs and police are always on hand to "preserve order" (for the masters) by clubbing and shooting strikers in times of industrial conflicts. The master class understands well enough that the POWER TO CONTROL THEIR SLAVES is the supreme thing to get and to hang on to.

So far only a small percentage of the slaves have acquired that understanding. Throughout the history of the class war, MERCY and CONSIDERATION have characterized the attitude of the workers towards their employers. In the face of the age-long trend of the ruling class, the oppressed toilers suffer and seldom retaliate. The working class is still blind to the principle of the class struggle.

Fortunately for the human race, when the workers as a class do awaken to the understanding of their power to control industry and society for themselves, they will not have to introduce a reign of terror over the present rulers and their supporters. In that day, close at hand if we understand the signs of the times, the present ruling class will be too insignificant in number and too lacking in courage, to merit more than the SUPREME CONTEMPT of a class freed by its OWN MIGHT. And that after all may be the worst possible fate that could befall our masters and their descendants. We fancy no capitalist's son would wish to be on hand when, in the presence of a free people the lid is lifted on the history of the class struggle.

ANTIQUATED CRAFT UNION

There was a time when the craft union was a powerful weapon in the hands of the artisan. That was during the age of hand production, long ago.

The carpenter in those days felled the tree, cut into board, planed and sanded, and fashioned the boards into the desired form to meet the requirements. In building a house, the carpenter did all the work, from the door, including ornamental work, carving and often furniture necessary in the house. All this work was done with a few hand tools.

The mechanic under each master organized into a craft union, taking in the jurisdiction of the job. As the boss stood all alone fighting all other master craftsmen in the competitive war, the little craft union could tie up this individual boss completely. He got no aid from other bosses—they were only too glad to get his business and hire his men. The additional work, while it was forced out of existence as a master. No master could long oppose the craft union under such conditions. One striking and the job was united, the bosses were fighting each other. That was long ago.

Soon steam power was applied to industry, the carpenter's skill began to become unnecessary as fast as part of his work was done better and cheaper by the machine driven by a tireless engine. The boards were cut by a power driven saw. By decreasing planing, grooving, moulding, jointing, mortising, fennoning and even fancy shaping and carving became the work of the machine; the carpenter not needing a high degree of skill was easily displaced or replaced according to the needs of the master. When at one time the carpenter practically controlled wood craft, today he is such a small part of the wood working industry as to be hardly worth mentioning. Rather we place him in the building industry which he forms a small portion, growing smaller as other means of building come into use.

The machine in its development has divided and sub-divided wood work, the workers in order to keep line with their antiquated way of organizing into crafts were forced to divide and sub-divide into smaller bodies. To unite, into industrial unions taking in the workers of many shops in the whole industry, never seems to enter the heads of some of our men, who constantly study how many crafts and divisions can be made in one factory and shop each acting independent of the others. One striking and the other 57 varieties existing at work helping the boss, working with seals, etc., to the sublime satisfaction of the boss, who praised such organization. Why shouldn't he? He is able to use one craft or many to break the strike, the workers like sheep signing contracts to stay at work and be loyal to the boss no matter who struck for better

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conditions or more wages. While the workers are being divided up into smaller craft unions, the boss is consolidating into greater bodies. As consolidation goes on the workers in their antiquated unions are ground down more and more. Their master instead of being an individual employer is now a Steel Trust, Beef Trust, Building Employers Association taking in not only the local community, but the nation, but the world.

What chance has a union of men who comprise only a part of one shop or building to win against a combination of such proportions? While the men are able to be able to whip a dikey employer standing alone it cannot think of whipping a combination of employers taking in a nation. Still many workers with antiquated ideas borrowed from the anti-divided period enter at the idea that we should have a combine of labor to oppose this gigantic combine of employers. So he points with pride to the organization of labor in the building industry, a small part of the building combine of bosses. The workers are divided, instead of being united, divided into: carpenter crafts, masons crafts, plasterers crafts, bricklayers crafts, singlers crafts, tinners crafts, cement workers crafts, paper hanging crafts, painters crafts, hod carriers crafts, structural iron crafts, stone cutters crafts, the setters crafts—glaziers crafts, building laborers crafts,—and what not—all may be working on one building with no agreement between them. The employer of all these various crafts is not an individual, but a corporation of many bosses. If one of these crafts should go on strike the rest stay at work being no unity among crafts. If it should happen that a sympathetic strike is undertaken by various crafts, it is almost impossible to tie up industry on account of the impossibility of getting all to get together while they are divided. This instance has shown itself in the building strike at Vancouver, B. C., where the bricklayers struck first and helped the scabs while the Chinese carpenters recognizing the necessity of class industrial action, came out. Had all these crafts been amalgamated into one building industrial union with no craft division, there would be no disagreement. The one building union would either decide to walk out or stay at work. One union can agree on what to do, while a score can never all agree on one plan of action. Hence, the necessity of industrial organization. All the workers in any industry should be in one union. All their individual claims should be incorporated into great industrial departments comprising different industries closely allied. All these departments should be amalgamated into a trust—union, ready to react to any emergency. When that local, nationally or internationally, in one shop, one industry or all industries, how would it be possible to have a strike?

Our political wrong seker with a spoonful of brains at the wrong end of the spinal column, will trembleingly point to the army, navy, and transportation workers refused to haul the assassins to the scene of carnage, the food department refuse them any thing to eat and another department denied them shelter; how far would the army get. Suppose the same was done with the navy; it would become as harmless as the humming of a dyspeptic mosquito. Our power is at the source of production, the distribution of goods. Organize there industrially and the world is ours.

MAJORITY RULE—A DELUSION

Majorities never rule. They only consent to be governed by a rule of action, which is made up of the will of a minority. At the outset this minority is made up of very few, perhaps only one or two men who commence to think things are wrong, or refuse to accept an object. Arrived at a conclusion, not necessarily final, others of their caliber are approached, with the object in view of interesting, consulting and enlisting them in their own power upon others, upon organization.

That may be all there is to the minority, except in cases where for physical reasons its numbers must be increased to meet the occasion. In that instance the first ones on the job enlist as many into their already cut and dried proposition as are required to make the majority come through. Thus we find the minority composed of two elements. First come men who can see a little farther than their noses reach; able to perceive the why and wherefore of things and act, once arrived at a conclusion. These are men of understanding, initiative and energy, men who improve their own power upon others. They make history. (True enough, history made history.)

Next come the men who comprehend each other are ready to render assistance to the former. These are men who follow a rule either by educating, hoodwinking or crumming it down the throat of the majority as conditions may warrant.

Mostly they are late to the rule to the detriment of the workers in the past. A change becomes imperative now. No longer shall labor skimmers be permitted to lay down the rule under what conditions the workers must work and live, nor broken? Obviously the masters had no option but to pledge their word of honor in the face of a successful strike of dis- contented wage slaves. Physical force was at that time out of the question. The strikers were criminals in power for the

intelligent, thinking, energetic and pushing minority gets busy enlisting more men in order to move the majority to adopt such rules of action as will make for the desired change.

Follow worker, slow us a question. Remember, but pertinent: How about getting on the moving van and help the minority of *Solidarity* sub hustlers move the majority of passive I. W. U. members, who are so well versed in literature, and other workers, to get big and so get a move on themselves to move still more men from the beaten track of capitalist reasoning to action?

There are many reasons why the sub list of *Solidarity* must increase at once. Of ways to accomplish this there are many. Choose your own means and methods, but don't stop short; give the plan of your own choice at least a trial. Should you fail in your first attempt try another way of getting results. Persistent effort is what counts in the long run.

The times are calling for more men who have it in them to become good actors in the cause of industrial unionism. Make history! Subscribe to *Solidarity* and the Industrial Worker, heralds of the One Big Union for all workers; clarion calls for an universal eight-hour workday on May 1, 1912.

Believe this message to your fellow workers. Get their subscriptions and your feat will be recorded at least in your memory as having done your part as one of the original minority.

PHYSICAL FORCE OR MORAL SUASION?

(Voice of Labour, Johannesburg, May 26.)

The white and black workers of South Africa have a lot to learn in regard to economics and the need for scientific organization of working class forces. It is to be hoped that the experience they have gained during the strike of tramwaymen on the Rand, and of printers in Capetown, will supply some much-needed lessons on these subjects, which are of vital importance to all of us. There is no scientific method in sentimentalism, in wallowing and gnashing of teeth. The strikes have not been in vain. They were an essential part of the education of South Africa, wage slaves, towards class consciousness. In order to understand the position properly we must try to look at it from the view-point of the property-owning, non-producing class. In the opinion of that class, workers have no rights whatsoever. Their only concern is to produce wealth and to obey implicitly the rules and regulations laid down by their masters. The idea of strike being one who is prepared to toil 24 hours per day, seven days per week, for nothing. Discontent is blasphemous, disobedience is high treason, and interference with the sacred rights of property is the most heinous of crimes. Property owners are, therefore, justified in using any and every means to suppress manifestations of working class discontent. A strike being an attempt to defy the right of capital to exploit labor for profit must be crushed without mercy. It must consequently be granted that Glynn was guilty of a fearful crime in calling upon his fellow slaves to assert their manhood—a quality which slaves are not supposed to possess. Glynn deserved hanging at the very least; but the fact he was let off with a mild sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labor is not to be looked upon as an act of mistaken leniency on the part of the government. They would have been quite within their rights in hanging Glynn, and in calling upon their formidable army of armed slaves to shoot down the unarmed slaves who had the amazing presumption to demonstrate in the streets of Johannesburg.

Probably the remarkable restraint exercised by the masters in both cases was a result of their fear lest the passions of the mob might be roused to a dangerous pitch. In discussing the relations between masters and slaves we must dismiss from our mind any idea of right and wrong. That only is right which has the power to exert itself. Expediency is the sole guide to conduct. If it were always expedient to shoot at sight the masters would dispense with the presence of a row. Force must be used, but always in a diplomatic way. Care must be taken to encourage slaves to believe that THEIR lives are protected, and that they are not being "ghastly brothers!" But it is dangerous to kill too openly on a wholesale scale. The sight of blood is apt to give rise to a dangerous spirit among slaves. Far better to kill rebels by imprisonment, or slow starvation. It is extremely dangerous for slaves to get into their heads the idea that organized physical force is used to control them. They are not only to submission. That idea brings about Revolution—baleful!

Some people have been accusing the masters of dishonorable conduct in regard with the settlement of the tramway dispute. They say that the masters have not kept their promise not to victimize any of the strikers. This is really childish. What are promises made for, if not to be broken? Obviously the masters had no option but to pledge their word of honor in the face of a successful strike of discontented wage slaves. Physical force was at that time out of the question. The strikers were criminals in power for the

time being, and everyone knows that; pending the recovery of their lost prestige, the masters were perfectly correct in temporizing. The morality of such conduct is quite in keeping with all the theory and practice of a master class. All is fair in love and war. Equally childish is the astonishment indignation expressed by many people who seem to be sound asleep. They cannot understand, for example, why the capitalist newspapers spontaneously sank all racial, religious and political differences, and unanimously denounced the printers and the tramwaymen. Nor can they grasp the significance of the fact that three totally different religious institutions came forward with a supply of scab labor immediately the printers' strike and lock-out was proclaimed. These people are really to be pitied, if they cannot understand such a simple thing. Racial, religious and political differences are very present helps to the capitalist class in time of trouble, and the masters would surely be fools if they made no use of the means at their disposal for keeping wage slaves divided one against another. We must give credit for a splendid solidarity when they are fighting the common foe of wage slaves. It is for the latter to learn the lesson and profit by example. When they are capable of practicing similar solidarity they will conquer the masters and the power of their might will be proved of their right. The attitude they will adopt will be somewhat as follows: They will pay no attention to the grounds of justice, humanity, truth or right, but merely pointing out the fact, tested throughout history, that truth never prevails until it has overcome an overwhelmingly display of physical force on its side. They will then tell the masters that the force which wages capitalist society is the force of wage slaves, and that they, the wage slaves, intend to withdraw that force from the service of the masters and to use it against them.

The masters will consider on moral grounds, but they will hardly be foolish enough to make a show of resistance. The masters, as a class, have never yet done their own fighting. Of course all this implies scientific working class organization; and no organization of workers can be scientific on a sectional, non-revolutionary basis. It will be a scientific and a patriotic which will see an enemy and a foreigner in every master. Inspired by that spirit of comradeship, brotherhood, solidarity, they will arise in the beauty of thought and conquer the universe.

A DISTINCTION

Editor *Solidarity*: Solidarity is doing more good for the movement here than anything we have ever struck. But you seem to be having trouble with the idea of political action. Now it is not that we do not have a confusion concerning politics may be eliminated by distinguishing between political action and political organization. I can very easily conceive of circumstances where political action would be advisable. But under no conditions could I approve of a political party separate from the class organization.

You are quite right when you say you do not believe in the "wing" theory of the labor movement. The industrial movement is not a wing of the working class, but includes every member of the working class.

To assume as some do that the political party is on an equality with the industrial organization is to assume that the party is equal to the whole. And that brings out the great objection to political organization. Only a minority of the workers have the privilege of the ballot. The industrial worker gets into a political organization with no real function on the political field. The answer is One Big Union with both room for every worker and use for him, too. Correct tactics follow from right organization. Correct organization is our whole theme.

Organized as a class we can vary the line of action to suit the occasion. Today sabotage, tomorrow the general strike. In one place the hunger strike, in another the political ballot. United as a class we can use any method that seems likely to advance our welfare. United as a political party we have but one weapon and that a doubtful one. Let us insist on One Big Union and no more.

Indanapolis, Ind. A. B. COBBS.

WHAT DO YOU CALL THIS?

The following incident is reported as taking place in Seattle. The strikers are on strike at the shop of the American Blower Co. in this city. While the strike was in progress, union timers put up a blower commencing the strike shop in the foundry of the E. E. F. Automobile shop. An I. W. U. man working there asked the timers if they belonged to the union. They answered yes, and offered no excuse, so he scolded them accordingly, except to say "they couldn't help it." The shop committee of E. E. F. molders were also told about that non-union molder being put up in the union men; but the committee remained silent. The I. W. U. man wanted to know if the "union label" is on that blower? O. J.

"GUARDING" THEMSELVES AGAINST THE INEVITABLE

California Socialist Politicians Afraid That I. W. W. May "Spill" Their Vote-Catching Campaign.

State Headquarters Socialist Party, 424 Heene Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Their statement is dated 18, 1911.

To Local Secretaries and Membership: Dear Comrades: Please read at local and branch meetings.

I am in receipt of a letter from the International Socialist Review advising me that it is circulating a number of leaflets in this state with a view of arranging a tour for William D. Haywood in its own behalf.

This is the third letter we have received in this matter. The first was a feeler, the second a request that we route its representative to the Executive Board referred to. The first two were admitted to the Executive Board at its meeting held on the 8th inst. After due consideration the following action was had: "Moved that the following be adopted: 'Disapprove of the routing of William Thurston Brown through the state because of his pronounced opposition to political action and his advocacy of direct action in lieu thereof, and that the secretary be instructed to notify locals to this effect. Motion carried unanimously.'

"It was moved and carried that the same action and for the same reasons exist regarding William Thurston Brown be taken in the matter of the routing of William D. Haywood in the interests of the International I. W. W."

You have received the notice ordered by the Board concerning William Thurston Brown, but it did not mention this matter, as we did not expect any effort to route him would be made, if at all, until after this office had replied to its application. This letter concerning Brown contained four resolutions from the Constitution of the I. W. W., that you might know its true attitude of uncompromising opposition to political action. They are also bitter enemies of the Labor Unions.

In contrast with the provisions of the Constitution of the I. W. W., so quoted, please compare the following from the National Socialist Party Constitution: "Any member of the Party who opposes political action as a weapon of the working class to aid in its emancipation shall be expelled from membership in the party." (Constitution, Sec. 6, Art. 6, Page 3.)

The impossibility of anyone being a consistent I. W. W. and at the same time a true Socialist is apparent. The Labor Unions of Los Angeles and the Socialist Party are working absolute harmony and accord—each in its special field—to capture this city for the workers, and the Labor Unions throughout the state are rapidly falling into line for the capture of the state in 1914, possibly 1912.

Hence you will readily see how demoralizing and suicidal would be the effect on the movement if the Executive Board made by one holding the VIEWS OF THE I. W. W. ON ASIATIC IMMIGRATION AND DIRECT ACTION, and who became widely known and popular through martyrdom imposed by electrolysis. But there are at this moment in this city other men suffering like martyrdom at the hands of the same plutocracy; they are hanging in the balance; their safety depends largely or wholly on a united and harmonious Labor movement, which finds its only expression in its common political organizations—the Labor Union and the Socialist Party—which are now in this state lined up solidly in the one common cause.

Even at this critical moment the I. W. W., the S. L. P., and a small number of impossibilists in our organization (See San Francisco) are engaged in an effort to disrupt the solidarity now existing here of the only active and efficient representatives of the labor movement—that solidarity on the perpetration of which hangs the lives of the McNamara brothers and the immediate welfare of organized labor in America.

We cannot believe that "Bill Haywood" or even the International Socialist Review would think of coming into the state of California and advocating their peculiar views—the open door to Asiatic immigration and the I. W. W. ideal of industrial unionism, imperceptibly forced ahead of its normal evolutionary development and anti-political action (or direct action)—if they understood or realized the true spirit and genius of the California movement and the injury to the movement and the cause which would result therefrom.

We, therefore, suggest that no arrangements be made in this matter until a definite understanding can be had with the International Socialist Review to the end that no injury may come to the helpless victims now incarcerated in the "Ochs Town" battle, or the splendid development and solidification of the economic and political branches of the labor movement now rapidly culminating.

fighters whose name and fame in the labor world far overshadows the petty mannikins who, admittedly are out for votes and for votes only. And yet, any reply to their action must be made on their position as politicians and not on their logic. Their logic is perfect. Their action is in perfect harmony with their function. In an interview with one of their officials, he stated flatly that the Socialist Party of California is not attempting to do any propaganda, but is "out for votes alone."

Their statement that the Socialist Party of California is inimical to the catching of votes, is absolutely correct. If it is imperative that they take any action against any organization, speaker or publication that seeks to educate the workers to an understanding of the class war and the proper methods of waging war on the boss and the institutions of the boss. And political action is an institution of the boss. Therefore, this article is not written with the aim of regarding the pseudo revolutionists, but only to advert their action and call attention to the proof of their position which they have so kindly furnished.

A mere attack on principles with which they are at variance would be passed with good comment but when this "choice collection" of "pure and simple" politicians and office-holding dominating spirits are jawing, petty business men, ad nauseam, deliberately and vindictively assailed the position and effectiveness of the men who have gone down the line in the battle of labor against capital, and one of whom has, by two years imprisonment, and at every opportunity demonstrated his capacity and loyalty to the workers, it is high time to declare that: "No longer now shall Slander's venomous spit Crawl like a snake across his perfect name, Or mar the lordly scutcheon of his fame."

And what is the crime committed by these men that are so damned? An advocacy of industrial unionism, as opposed to craft sabblerism of the conception that "an injury to one is an injury to all" in the labor movement; if the organization in the job where labor is all-powerful instead of at the ballot box where capital is master, having created the said box for its own use and in its own interests; of propagating the use of direct action against the pocket book of the employer, his weak spot, rather than "capturing" his government which the worker does not want and which is useless to him; And finally, of teaching the workers that the WORKERS must unite, not with lawyers without clients, priests without pulpits, petty traders with no trade, but with WORKERS, if they are to better their conditions and eventually wrest the world from the possession of their masters.

An awful indictment, truly! One which no one but its authors would have the face to perpetrate!

The above letter states that no one can consistently be a member of the I. W. W. and at the same time belong to the Socialist Party. True! Out of the mouths of liars and vote-grabbers! And it might be added that no man nor woman can consistently be a member of a revolutionary working class movement and at the same time stand for the machinations of the authors of the above letter.

Under the guise of a most unctuous concern for the safety of the imprisoned structural iron workers, and exercising a fear for the "continued" solidarity of the labor movement on behalf of the prisoners, these office-seeking gentlemen exude their slime onto the only organization (with the exception of the Butte miners) which has rallied unreservedly to the defense and has sent out a call for a general strike on the day that the McNamara brothers face the parody of Justice in the person of the capitalist court. With the lowers that be using every means at their command to send these workmen to the jails, law or no law, our friends, the politicians are leveling the fact that the mentioning of direct action is to shock the sensitive ear of the American wage slave!

With the clarion call of their great leader, "Gene Debs," still ringing in their ears, his call to arms for the protection of the same Bill Haywood in 1906, they bemoan the advocacy of direct action "and the injury to our brothers and the cause which would result therefrom." It might be mentioned in speaking of Debs that the state secretary refused to route "Our Gene" prior to the state campaign—for the same reason! (Note their linking their "cause" (political office, admittedly) with that of the iron workers.)

conclusively that the most bitter enemy and the heaviest millstone around the neck of revolutionary labor organizations is the so-called labor politician. The C. G. T. has progressed, not because of, but in spite of the politicians. It would seem to a plain workman that history is about to repeat itself in America.

The McNamara MUST be liberated. It would be an awful indictment against the labor movement of America and the world if the energy which pulled Bill Haywood from the clutches of the Mine Owners' Association would not exert the same pressure on the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of the Pacific Coast. But not by the soft political pedal which he made free men! The fear of a terrible ostracism on the part of an outraged and MILITANT proletariat must be put in the hearts of the despotic power that hungers for the heart's blood of our brothers. ANY ANTI-REY MEANS AVAILABLE MUST BE USED! "Law is a rule of action," not words written on parchment.

LET THE WORLD OF LABOR ENFORCE THIS "RULE OF ACTION" THAT NO LONGER SHALL OUR FELLOW WORKERS BE STRANGLER AT THE THROAT OF CAPITAL! This is OUR LAW! Let us enforce it! HARTWELL S. SHIPPEY, Los Angeles, Calif.

CONVENTION OF FRENCH BRANCHES I. W. W.

The Fourth Convention held by the French branches in Lawrence, Mass., was a success in every way.

Seventeen I. W. W. delegates attended the session, representing New Bedford, Mass., Woonsocket, R. I., Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., New York, and Lawrence. The local Textile Alliance of Lawrence is a body composed of all textile unions in that city, sent a French speaking fraternal delegate, G. E. B. member Joseph Eitor, and William Yates, Sec'y of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers were also interested participants. The Convention opened Saturday, May 27th at 5 p. m.

August Dettolencere Secretary of the Executive opened the session with a short speech of welcome to the delegates. A credential committee of one member from each branch was elected. After a short recess the committee brought in its report that all I. W. W. delegates should be seated with one vote, the fraternal delegate to be given a voice but no vote. Report adopted.

The report of the Executive committee was read, and referred to the Auditing Committee, with instructions to bring in a report for the following session.

The next question, the Eight Hour Day was opened by a very interesting discussion, many delegates participating. A motion to appoint fellow workers Oscar Mae, Philadelphia, Michel Dumas of New York and August Dettolencere a committee to write up a pamphlet on the Eight Hour Day, carried and closed the debate. This pamphlet will be printed in a good sized edition, and will no doubt do a lot of good.

All Local No. 20 had arranged a Concert and Ball for the benefit of the delegates, it was voted to adjourn at 7:30 (unanimously) to Sunday, 28th inst.

The next morning in company with William Yates I attended a mass meeting at Italian Textile Workers with Joseph Eitor as speaker. The hall was packed full in spite of the fact that it was a church holiday, and a couple of brass bands playing right around the corner.

When I got back to the Convention Hall, the fifth question on their order of business was up for discussion, i. e. the Rational School; Oscar Mae, Louis Picavet and Michel Dumas and other delegates making it a very interesting discussion. A motion to bring the matter before the next convention of the National Union of Textile Workers, was amended to select some member who would be competent to give an exposition of the question and send him as fraternal delegate to the next Convention.

Fellow Worker Dettolencere who has made our French paper "L'Emancipation", a good clear cut paper was put back on the job again. It was decided to hold an other Convention in 1912. Time and place to be decided by referendum.

At five o'clock the union brass band, "Solidarity" all members of the French and Belgian Branches of Local 20 gave their first concert, and it was really a treat. Their main hall will seat five hundred but it was packed to the doors. If the boys in Lawrence keep up their work they will have one of the largest local unions in the I. W. W. The agitation carried on by Eitor and Miss Pihan should make things hum. F. MILLER.

(We have received a detailed report of the above conference from Fellow Worker Louis Picavet. It is written in the French language, and will be published as soon as we can translate it.—Editor Solidarity.)

WALL ST. AND LOWER CALIFORNIA

New York, June 24. Solidarity: Wall Street takes same view you do re Lower California situation.

"JOHN D." Prepare for the eight hour day by distributing literature and getting subs.

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 working class have 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.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER Published Weekly by the Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane, Washington. A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper Represents the Spirit of the West Subscription: Yearly, \$1.00; Six Months, 50 Cents; Canada, \$1.50 Per Year. Address INDUSTRIAL WORKER, P. O. BOX 2129, SPOKANE, WASH.

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU Under same management as Solidarity. Read the following: "THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER," By Edward McDonald 16 Page Pamphlet; 5 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 2-1-2 cents. "ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS," by B. H. Williams. 32-Page Pamphlet. Price 5 Cents "WHY THE A. F. OF L. CANNOT BECOME AN INDUSTRIAL UNION," By Vincent St. John. A Four-Page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000. "UNION SCABS AND OTHERS," by Oscar Ameringer Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000 "GETTING RECOGNITION," by A. M. Stirtan A Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000 ADDRESS SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

The Industrialist Official organ of the Industrial League, the British Section of the Industrial Workers of the World American Subscription Rates: Year, 50 cents; Six Months, 25c. Published Monthly Address all communications to Leslie Boyne, 1 Union St., Union Square, Islington, London N., Eng.

THE AGITATOR A Worker's Semi-Monthly Advocate of the Modern School, Industrial Unionism and Individual Freedom Yearly, \$1; Quarterly 25c; Single Free

La Union Industrial Published by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. PHOENIX, ARIZONA The only Spanish paper in the United States teaching Revolutionary Industrial Unionism. Address LA UNION INDUSTRIAL 512 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

"La Vie Ouvriere" Semi-Monthly Syndicalist Review Appearing 3th & 5th each month. Foreign Subscription Rates: One Year, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.25; Three Months, 75c. Address all correspondence to Pierre Monatte, Editor, 96 Quai Jemmapes, Paris, France.

TACOMA I. W. W. HALL Local No. 380, Tacoma, Wash., maintains a headquarters and reading room at 725 Commerce street. All members and other workers passing through Tacoma are invited to call and get acquainted. JOHN M. FOSS, Sec.

SALT LAKE, UTAH Local 09, I. W. W., of Salt Lake City, Utah maintains headquarters and a free reading room at 63 1-2 West and St. All workers welcome. E. CERNY, Fin. Sec'y.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International")

Class Struggle Congress

The International Congress of class workers will be held in September 13 in the Trade Hall (Gewerkschaftshaus) Engelder 15, Berlin.

French Seamen and the International Strikers. At a meeting on May 27, the delegates of the French Federation of Dockers and Seamen from various ports adopted the proposal for an international strike of seamen, in conjunction with England, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the United States (Atlantic coast).

Third Congress of the Confederazione dei Lavori

The third congress of the Italian Federation of Labor was opened on May 24, at Padua. Over 400 delegates were present. From the opening it was known that there would be a struggle between the reformists on the one side and the syndicalists with all revolutionary ideas on the other side.

Louis Crand, of the Railway Workers' Union, started the discussion by reproaching the present officials of the Confederation for not having shown enough solidarity in recent events such as the railwaymen's agitation, the Ferrer and Durand cases, the Car's visit to the King of Italy, etc.

Two whole days were given up to these discussions. On the second day, a resolution was adopted by the voting began; of the 102,000 members represented at the congress, 116,000 voted in favor of the official report and adopted the following

ANOTHER "RIOT" IN G. R.

(Continued From Page One)

life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" (a job) should be thus attacked in "free America; and it is cowardly that aged men should be so treated; and their aged were shed over the "tolivion wives and mothers and little children who went to plead that the factories be closed, that the lives of their dear ones be not endangered."

These same lackers of capitalism shed no tears over the fact that their wives and mothers are tollivion aged, because for so many 40 years their husbands have been opposed and rebuffed by owners of these factories; that for all these years these slaves, young and old, have been creating vast masses of wealth that enable the Widdicombs' et al. to live in luxury and ease, to enjoy life at the fullest, while the producers of these values receive but the pittance that will keep them in condition to produce more values and reproduce their kind so as to keep the labor power market well supplied, so that the price of labor will be kept well down.

How comes it that the slaves who have, according to the testimony of their masters, toiled "faithfully" for 45 years and 70% in order to keep the wheels of these Affairs, in their old age are compelled to scab on their fellow workers? Is it because these slaves have spent their "substance" on riotous living, on drinking, on gambling, and women, on trips to Europe, yachting and the thousand and one "little things of like nature that absorb" "rewards of habitiveness"? Answer, ye villainous lackers of capitalism, ye lackers of conscience, ye lackers of humanity, ye lackers of justice, these old slaves (these human labor commodities who are compelled to sound the action block in the human labor power market) are sold to the lowest bidder; they are forced by their old age to scab?

Another Strike in G. R.

June 12 about 800 workers employed at the Pere Marquette railroad shops went on strike. Machinists, carpenters, millwrights, and other workers and their helpers

resolution of confidence: "The congress affirms that the officials at the head of the Confederation of Labor have followed in all cases the line of conduct laid down by the congress of Modena, and expresses its confidence, especially in Comrade Rigola for his devotion to the organization."

After that the revolutionists scored a good success on the question of altering the statutes of the Confederation. The committee wished to have its proposal at once put to a vote, in the well founded hope of obtaining a majority. After some hot discussions from both sides the revolutionists brought it about that the question was referred to a mixed commission which reported later to the congress. But the congress after hearing this report, decided not to make any change in the statutes for the present.

Co-operation was not long discussed, and a vague resolution was adopted. Concerning the congress, Alerte D'Ambrus says in "L'Avantgarde," the syndicalist daily paper of Paris, on May 31: "All that has passed gives much hope. It shows that in Italy the reformist illusions are losing ground. At the preceding congress at Modena, Sept. 1908, the revolutionary syndicalists could not even obtain a hearing. At Padua, however, they triumphed in the discussions by their criticism. When it came to voting, the syndicalists had over 53,000 votes; they would have had 75,000 if some organizations had not illegally been excluded at the examination of credentials (for instance the Labor Exchange of Parma)."

The revolutionary syndicalists have asserted that the reformist and syndicalist understand that fact. Now a persistent and fertile work of renovation will begin, ending in the emancipation of the Italian proletariat by nature revolutionary from their reformist shackles.

Japan Moving Forward

That the local assassination of Kotoku and his comrades has not been sufficient to stem the rising tide of social unrest in Japan is made manifest by the resolution which the working class is subjected, is proved by an account in a recent issue of the Japan Times, a subsidized government organ in Tokyo, of a strike of 500 workers employed by the Yokohama Dock Company for an increase of 20 per cent on their miserable pay. After a couple of days, the strike was settled by the men getting a raise of one per cent. On the same day that the dock strike was declared a number of operatives of the Yokohama Artificial Fertilizer Co., at Nishibirumai, also quit work, demanding more pay.

were included in the walkout. These workers, together with the clerks and switchmen, are affiliated all over the P. M. system in what is known as a federation and for some time a committee composed of representatives from the different crafts in the federation has been negotiating with the officials of the company for an increase in wages. The officials of the road station were willing to treat with each individual organization, but would not do business with the federation. The workers would not accede to this, but said they wanted to do business with one body and could not enter into separate agreements. Several conferences were had and a big row was had between arranged to take place at Detroit the day after tomorrow. They went out. On the Saturday preceding the walk-out 82 men were laid off at the shops here, the officials stating this was in line with the policy of the company that has been decided on, and there was no possibility of increasing wages.

The headquarters of the different crafts were informed immediately concerning the walkout and several national offices were rushed here. It was given out that the men had gone on strike without the sanction (honors) of their officers and in violation of all the rules of their various organizations. As soon as the leaders arrived they got busy. They "interviewed" Supt. Trump (good-name that), called meetings of "their" men and jawed them, and ordered them back to work. The strikers were told they were "unreasonable," "basty," they had been misled by a bunch of dissatisfied "boomers" and "boomers"; the company had been good to them, they were individual unions; this should be appreciated, and no doubt with business conducted on "proper" lines satisfactory settlement would be made.

So the men went back to the job, including the 82 who were laid off—but they will only work seven hours a day and five days a week and will receive pay for 26 hours. However, they make the company take 82 workers of the labor power market; and if they would organize on correct lines and dump their "bleeders," they'd have a seven hour day and get the price up. The switchmen did not go out, and possibly because it was a rainy day, neither did the clerks.

CHANGE IN DULUTH

Local 68, I. W. W., of Duluth, Minn., has again changed headquarters, having moved to 111 Second avenue, West. Free reading room; all slaves welcome. FRANK WATSON, Fin. Sec'y. Agitate for the 8-hour day!

PULLMAN, ILLINOIS

A Somewhat Pessimistic View of the Slaves of that Industrial Center.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Pullman, Illinois, June 22. I see in the last Solidarity an appeal to the secretaries of the locals to send in some news, and will try to give you what I can, and as often as possible. To begin with, there seems to be little hope for the immediate growth of our organization here. We have about 120 members in three branches of Local 500, the larger number being the Polish branch. But these last do not seem to have as clear an understanding of the principles of the I. W. W. as do the Italians. We in the English branch are doing and have always done our very best, and there are about a dozen energetic fellow workers who are always busy trying to stir up interest by agitating every day and every hour of the day.

But progress is slow, owing to the type of people we have to deal with. The workers in this neighborhood, mostly born and raised here, are about as their masters could wish for. I know first class mechanics who, since the Pullman Car Works became running slack, that is about three months ago, have not even worked regularly every morning, only to be told they could go home as there was nothing to do, yet these same men continue to present themselves every day, and do everything they can imagine to please the boss; they are willing to take any kind of treatment; they will work for the firm's candidates at the elections without being asked to do so.

One man boasted he had saved \$750 in nine months working the railroad tracks looking for the best work. He says that the night of the week, the seeds having been blown there from the patches of the market gardeners along the line; another one is heard to boast that he will have his cellar full of cabbage this winter if he is not caught. Some work days in the shops, and nights cleaning up in the down stores. Many are making payments on an acre lot in the surrounding country. They work their nights and Sundays, raising vegetables, chickens and even pigs.

One hears from all sides boasts like, "If you had the money that fellow has you'd not be talking I. W. W.; he is worth \$4,000 at least and saved it all in the last 20 years," and so on. "He" looks at 40 as if he had been buried a month and just come out, but he says he has forgotten something; but "he wouldn't feel right for a year if he lost a day," and "he would rather work than eat." And these are the people we are trying to organize to overthrow the capitalist class!

A man who has charge of a department in a plant belonging to a firm that claims to be the richest in the world, and who the United States gave me the opinion like this: "I never saw such a low class of people, and it is perfectly disgusting to be with them and work with them. Why, I would rather handle a bunch of rats." This man also tells me that there are crowds of men to work at every morning offering to work at 32 1/2 and even at 10 cents an hour. This plant is working only 8 1/2 hours per day at present, so you can see what these men make.

"Good" Bosses.

The Pullman works pay real wages, compared to other corporations around Chicago. Wages for mechanics are about 40 to 45 cents for piece work, and 25 to 30 cents for time work. The average is 25 to 35 cents; laborers from 17 cents up. The workers are also treated better than they are elsewhere, the managers being of a type of the "good" bosses, and this reflects on the department of rats, which with few exceptions, are far above the average American slave driver, and in some instances, real gentlemen.

As present our car shops are running with less than half the force they had a year ago, and other plants in this district are even lower. The Kennington Drop Forge is running three hammers out of 45; the Sherwin-Williams Paint Works has many departments shut down, and other plants are generally the same all along the line with nothing ahead in the way of betterment.

With all this, the boys are as determined as ever not to let go, and in the face of all the indifference on the part of the "good" bosses, they seem to be keeping everlastingly at it, hoping that in the near future something will turn up to turn things our way.

BUNO HEIDKE, Secretary Local 500.

MEXICAN REBELS

Chicago, June 27, 1911.

Following telegram sent to State Department. All locals requested to take action: P. C. Knox, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.; The Industrial Workers of the World, New York; the National Council of the United States government allowing extradition of Rys Price, J. R. Moaby, J. B. Laffin, R. F. Magus and all others now held for extradition to Mexico. Extradition of these men is an act of barbarism as black as ever disgraced the history of the Russian or Turkish empires. INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. Vincent St. John, Secretary.

CIRCULATION DEAD-END

Circulation is a matter of hustle and active interest.

A little more hustle and active interest in Solidarity would increase its circulation greatly.

Sometimes they are absent because our fellow workers do not know just how Solidarity will be received. They need have no fear on that score; Solidarity is well-liked and praised by its subscribers.

T. N. Fall, secretary of the People's Forum of Brooklyn, N. Y., and one of the best known workmen of that city, in advance, and we should like to establish for which I had asked, thanking you very kindly. Paper is getting almost indispensable to me, as it contains a wealth of information.

Another well known New Yorker, who is noted for his financial articles, sends us these encouraging words: "Solidarity of June 17 is splendid. The answer regarding Haywood's 'General Strike' is first rate."

A young woman worker, who has just sent in her subscription, remarks that she has done so because she wants to know more about the economics of Solidarity, which, she has noticed, are criticized by

PROTEST IN PULLMAN

(Special to Solidarity.)

On Saturday afternoon June 17, the workers of Pullman gathered in great force at Mullbauer's Park to voice their indignation and enter a vigorous protest against the manner in which the lives of the workers have been imperiled by American Capitalism upon the working class.

Vincent St. John, General Secretary of the I. W. W. was the chief speaker and vigorously denounced the language outlined the nature of the accomplished crime and attempted murder now being consummated before our very eyes. The McNamara story was a repetition of the Moyer and Haywood case. Obviously the blows directed against these individuals were calculated to injure the working class and it was their duty to resist. The fight must be kept up at once. They are not interested in the details of the case. It was a class war. Whatever the decision of the capitalist courts might be, the injury to the class would always remain. All was just and moral that helped the working class and all else was evil and had to be fought.

St. John proceeding, pointed out that had the workers been properly organized McNamara should never have been taken from Indianapolis. He exhorted his listeners to stir each his fellow workers into a sense of these great injuries to their class. They had the night and a momentary realization of it would suffice to terrify capitalism and secure the liberty of innocent men who otherwise will enlarge the already over large roll of martyrs whose blood has been shed for our common cause.

E. Grandinetti followed with an eloquent appeal in the Italian language and Chas. Rothbacher, speaking in Hungarian roused his fellow countrymen to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

A collection taken up at the conclusion of the meeting was surprisingly large and has been shored for our common cause. It was decided to hand the surplus over to the Baccaroff Defense Fund.

The resolution put to the meeting and unanimously carried was as follows: Whereas, the Merchants and Manufacturers Assn. of the state of California, aided and abetted by the employers association of the United States have kidnapped J. M. McNamara (alias Abe) and other members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers from their legal residence and spirited them across the country to Los Angeles, Calif., and

Whereas, this action has been accomplished in defiance of all due process of law and procedure as laid down by the states of Indiana and Illinois and the United States, and

Whereas, this invasion of the rights of citizenship of these members of the working class is solely to further the interests of the employing class in their efforts to destroy the last vestige of organization in the steel industry, and to reduce the workers of that industry to a condition of penance, and

Whereas, two other members of the working class, Joe Smith and M. R. Preston are still deprived of their liberty, having been released to the Penitentiary of the state of Nevada by the employing class of that state in their efforts to destroy unionism in the state of Nevada, and

Whereas, Vincent Baccaroff a shoe worker of Brooklyn, N. Y. has been sentenced to serve ten years in prison because he had the manhood to defend his life from a murderous assault by a brutal felon, therefore be it resolved that we, the workers of the Calumet District of Pullman, Ill. in mass meeting assembled this 17th day of June 1911, that we pledge our fellow workers in the state of California, Nevada and New York our support and assistance in retaining their freedom, and be it further resolved, that we demand of the authorities of Los Angeles, Calif. the return of the McNamara brothers to their legal

hostile papers.

Thus it goes: Solidarity has only to be made known to the workers to receive their support and arouse their interest.

The locals of New York win such support and arouse their interest by increasing their bundle orders on special occasions. The same is true of some Western locals. Los Angeles has just ordered its bundle of 100 to be increased to 250 for Numbers 81 and 82, on occasion of the visit of Organizer Thompson. Seattle keeps a bundle of 800 coming every week, and pays for them in advance, too. A few other locals pay for theirs in advance, and we should like to establish that system generally. Pay up your bundle to date and keep it paid up; that will help both us and the local!

Solidarity also wants to be read by an advertising fund. This fund will be used to get out advertising matter for free distribution at local meetings and elsewhere; also to secure advertising space in papers and magazines read by the working class. Will you contribute to this fund? If so, do it now.

More details next week. In the meantime, hustle in subscriptions and bundle orders.

THE CIRCULATION BOOSTER.

residence, and be it further Resolved, that we demand the liberation of Preston and Smith and Vincent Baccaroff; and be it further

Resolved, that we go on record as serving not one upon the employing class of the United States that we will hold them responsible as a class for the safety and well being of their intended victims, and be it further

Resolved, that we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to take any and all steps necessary to insure our fellow workers regaining their liberty, and be it further

Resolved, that we call upon the working class of the United States to organize on class lines and be prepared to do their part in making these resolutions effective in safeguarding the lives of the McNamara brothers and restoring Preston and Smith to liberty; to stoppage once and for all the kidnapping of any member of our class, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these be sent to the county authorities of Los Angeles Calif.; the Governor of the States of Indiana, California, Illinois, New York and Nevada, and that the labor press of the country be requested to publish the resolutions as widely as possible.

J. SIMMONS, Chairman, PETER DENNE, Secretary.

VANCOUVER STRIKE

(Continued From Page One)

inity of unionism in this strike and are deploring the fact that the other workers in kindred industries do not help when it's most needed. That is making the strike so much longer. I have confidence in the future and in the successful issue of this strike for the workers. As the sentiment is now, it would not be profitable for the bosses in future if this strike is lost, as the sentiment for industrial unionism will unite all these separate crafts into one big union, which will shake things up to the workers' satisfaction.

The different craft unions have meetings daily to unite all these separate crafts; often one of our speakers is allowed, even asked, to make a short talk. I wish that instead of the talk it was more what we could do, but we must await the intelligent action of the men themselves. In the meantime the struggle goes on and only a coward would call quits. I hope the word will not be called by the workers on strike here. From the outlook at the present writing, I do not expect the workers to quit until the demands are granted.

J. S. BISCAV

K. C. ON THE MOVE

Kansas City, Mo., June 25.

Solidarity: The K. C. Propaganda League of the I. W. W. has moved from 1333 Walnut street to 211 East Missouri avenue. We now have a larger and better headquarters and are doing in the real working stiff district. All slaves welcome. DON D. SCOTT, Secretary.

THOMPSON IN CALIFORNIA

Organizer James F. Thompson, of the I. W. W. is now on a tour of California. Speaking dates have been announced as follows: Los Angeles—June 30 to July 4, inclusive. San Pedro—July 5. Fresno—July 8, 9 and 10. Other dates will be announced later.

STOCKTON, CALIF.

Local 75, I. W. W. of Stockton, Calif., is in a flourishing condition, and wants to become more so. Our hall is at 220 1/2 Weber avenue. All members and others are cordially invited to visit us. R. R. SMITH, Fin. Sec'y