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CITY READY TO QUIT

(Special to Solidarity.)
Kansas City, Oct. 29.

I think the fight is practically won, and I believe the boys will all be released this afternoon or tomorrow. Halero is going out to the farm today and will be allowed to see the whole bunch in conference.

The police refuse to make any further arrests, even though the streets were blockaded by a crowd which I addressed at Twelfth and Grand avenue on Friday night. The boys started at Sixth and Main, holding a 5-minute meeting on each corner up to Twelfth and Grand, and asking the crowd to follow. The bunch blockaded the sidewalk all the way up, and sang all the songs in the book I could not keep off the box, and succeeded in increasing the blockade. No arrests. I enclose clippings to show something of the result of a conference with the chief, Tom and I simply went up to see if we could get permission to see the boys and the parole officers took us to see the chief. The rest of the board of public welfare was there (they tried to make it seem a mere co-incidence) and they asked for a conference. We put the matter up to them, stating that Kansas City would have several thousand extra persons to care for this winter if the 24 men were not released. The chief refused, apparently, but in reality he showed the entire affair on the welfare board to order to save his face.

The welfare board is scared stiff and can't handle the unemployed now existing in Kansas City. They state that the men will be released if they sign a parole agreeing to obey the law, and therefore further arrests of I. W. W. men will take place in Kansas City for speaking on the streets if the crowd is not as such to menace the life-limits of passersby. If the boys in jail—who alone can settle the fight—agree to these terms it means that the I. W. W. have another victory to their credit. The paroled men can speak at Sixth and Main, or at any other corner where traffic conditions make it possible—that is, on all corners except where cars run on both streets in the business section. No one would be fool enough to select such a corner, for the noise of cars would drown the speaker's voice. I will drop a line here I leave and let you know if the boys accept the terms. The very fact that the chief and other officials would spend three hours conferring with I. W. W. men, while their other work was piling up shows that we are building a new society within the old and compelling attention. And this on top of the fact that Halero and I stated we were there with no power to settle the affair, but simply to carry their terms to that extent.

WALKER C. SMITH.

WON'T ARREST I. W. W. MEN

The Police Face the Problem of Providing Jails for Flocks of Agitators and the Undertaking Looked Too Big.

(Kansas City Star, Oct. 29.)

The police have decided not to favor the Industrial Workers of the World any longer by arresting its members. That decision was reached yesterday afternoon at a conference between Chief Griffin, C. D. Mill, president of the board of public welfare; Wm. Volker and Walker C. Smith, national lecturer for the I. W. W.

In the last week or ten days more than two dozen of the I. W. W. champions have been dragged from soap box rostrums to street corners to the municipal prison, but some way the more among the police made the more orators there were to expound the gospel of free speech and snail

when they were sentenced to be the city's guests for the winter. Mr. Smith said the city would be overrun with members of his elastic organization, and the chief and other conferees were inclined to believe him. James Eds. How, millionaire bobo with a Vandylke beard, had sent word that he was coming with an army of citizen recruits to quarter at Leeds or wherever the city courts might wish to send them, and there was similar assurance from several other sources.

SPECIAL JAIL PLAN GIVEN UP.

Mr. Mill recently had said the board of public welfare would rent a special building some place for the imprisonment of the orators and that they would be given work on stone piles all by themselves, but that didn't strike the "citizens." It began to look as if there wouldn't be banners enough in Kansas City to equip the I. W. W. members for stone breaking and the prospect of finding a building big enough to hold them appeared hopeless. And, maybe, anyhow, the speeches weren't so loud.

But the mere decision not to make any more arrests was not enough to satisfy Mr. Smith. He feared the 24 brothers on the Leeds farm would not fancy being prisoners if they couldn't be martyrs at the same time, so he said the advance would be made on Kansas City by his forces unless the prisoners were released. Then the matter of paroling them came up.

NOT AN I. W. W. VICTORY.

If the members of the society at the farm are paroled it will be with the understanding that they will obey the law," Mr. Mill said. "They must sign something to that effect. If that should be done it must not be construed as a compliance with the wishes of the organization, but because we believe the best way to handle this situation is to ignore the society as such as possible. They want publicity and I do not believe that it should be given them." "I have made no promises whatever concerning the I. W. W.," Chief Griffin said. "If they obey the law they shall not be molested. But if they do things that the police would not allow any other organization to do its members will be put behind the bars."

"WHY STRIKES ARE LOST"

"Why Strikes Are Lost," the new pamphlet, is selling rapidly. Send your orders at once, with the cash. Price 5 cents per copy in quantities to Local Unions, 3 cents per copy.

MOVED IN SALT LAKE.

Local 69, I. W. W., has moved into larger headquarters, now situated at 32 Richards Street. Any soapboxes coming this way, please call, as we need them. N. JOHNSON, Fin. Sec'y, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ST. LOUIS I. W. W.

Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, Mo., open headquarters at 1214 Franklin Ave., Business meeting every Friday, 8 P. M. Soap boxes coming through please drop in. All slaves welcome.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local 179, I. W. W., has headquarters at 212 East 12th St. Business meeting every Wednesday evening. Lecture Sunday evenings. Sec'y.

LOGGERS AND LUMBER WORKERS' LOCAL UNION 432.

Business meeting Sunday at 1 o'clock, Secretary, J. H. Reynolds, office hours from 10 in the morning until 10 at night. Headquarters 217 Occidental Ave. (rear), Seattle, Wash.

THE CASE AGAINST THE AGITATOR

The arrest of Jay Fox, editor of "The Agitator," for an alleged violation of the law of the State of Washington, is the latest attempt to throttle free speech and a free press in this country.

"The Agitator" is in danger of being suppressed, and its editor is liable to a long term in jail. We must not let him go without proper defense. So the radicals of Pierce county, Wash., have organized a Free Speech League, and issue this call for financial assistance.

Editor Fox is charged with "publishing matter tending to encourage a disrespect for the law," and has been released on \$1,000 bonds, pending trial.

We need not remind the radical element of the country of the importance of fighting this issue tooth and nail.

This is every man's fight. The right to speak and print must be maintained at all hazards.

Today it is "The Agitator." Tomorrow it will be some other paper. One by one they will silence our press, unless we unite for defense.

Send all donations for this defense to NATHAN LEVIN, Seattle, Wash.

Secretary of the Pierce County Free Speech League.

ORGANIZER JAILED

Representative of the B. of T. W. Taken In By Lackeys of Lumber Trust.

Alexandria, La., Oct. 25.

Fellow Worker R. E. Pierson is in jail at Franklinton, La., simply because he was an organizer. His grip was searched, and the officers finding some organizers' supplies immediately threw him in. We are making preparations to go to his rescue.

JAY SMITH, Sec'y, Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

SUNDAY LECTURE PROGRAM

Meetings of L. U. 85, Branch 2, I. W. W., 183 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 5—"How to End the Wage System," Vincent St. John.

Nov. 12—"Events in the History of the Labor Movement," W. L. Hall.

Nov. 19—"Impossible on the Economic Field," E. Val Putnam, editor Chicago Daily Socialist.

Nov. 26—"On the Road to Freedom," W. E. Trautmann.

Free discussion after the lectures. Short talks on live questions, followed by business meetings every Friday night. All meetings start at 8 p. m. Everybody invited. Bring your friends.

EDITORS, TAKE NOTICE

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 26.

Solidarity: At the last business meeting held by this Local considerable discussion arose regarding the similarity of news that is published by both Solidarity and Industrial Workers of late. As most of the fellow workers here subscribe for both papers and, as is often the case, both papers are sold to the same individual, you will see that if a greater variety of news would be published by both papers it would be more advantageous to all.

I am instructed by this Local to write to both papers and see if it is not possible to change their program a little.

Trusting this will meet with your approval, I am Yours for Industrial Freedom, ED. VENABLES, Sec. L. U. 58.

TO R. R. WORKERS

Industrial organization cannot be perfected through the agency of combinations of our present craft movements. The attempt to federate the railway brotherhoods in both system and national federations were in the past dismal failures. Failures because there was no cohesion that could possibly cement the workers together where each craft or trade was permitted to retain its separate treasury and distinct officers, who were, and are, continually at variance with each other on matters of jurisdiction.

The result and the only natural sequence of such a system of federation was, and is, that when one craft was affected the others who should be interested would be persuaded by the ill-adviced counsel of its officers to delay action until the matter was fully discussed by "all concerned." The "all concerned" meaning of course the corporation as well as the men involved in a strike. The result, before any action would be taken our brothers in the struggle would go down to defeat.

The present fiasco on the Illinois Central is only a repetition of the history of the past; namely, wherever any attempt has been made to construct an industrial union or semi-industrial union of any character among the transportation workers, the crafts were always used to destroy these movements in their infancy—as in the case of the American Railway Union and the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Instead of taking root in the train service, as in the past, the industrial union in this case is gaining a foothold among the hourly basis men in the shop departments. Hence, to destroy this hold a strike was precipitated by nine craft organizations, all affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. None of which agree that the strike was legitimate from their "own organization standpoint," which makes it appear in the light of a strike of conspirators, and some of the organizations did not strike till several weeks had passed after the strike order had been given.

Other departments, also paying per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor, among which might be mentioned the freight handlers, telegraphers, (a portion of the clerks' union) are still at work. Then there is the Switchmen's Union, with the insignia of the American Federation of Labor in prominent display on the monthly buttons, holding no contract with the railroad company, such contract being held at present by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. The workers were led to believe that this "System Federation," composed of nine craft autonomous unions, is real "Industrial Unionism."

These beguiled workers are now having their eyes opened and are condemning in no uncertain language a system of organization calling itself a federation, which allows one portion to strike while the other departments continue in employment, especially where these departments, as in the case of those referred to, are contributing to the same common treasury. They are beginning to ask what means this "Real Industrial Unionism?" we hear talked of? How is it operated? Does it prevent the scabbing of one trade or department on the other? The answer is readily discernible in its motto: "An injury to one an injury to all." To make such a movement possible it is necessary to have one big transportation workers' union so arranged as not to become unwieldy in handling grievances pertaining to the various departments or trades, each department to be defined as follows:

- Department 1—Engineers, including all locomotive engineers, electric, steam or other motive power.
- Department 2—Firemen, include all firemen, hostlers, etc.
- Department 3—Conductors; all conductors.
- Department 4—Brakemen; all brakemen and baggagemen.
- Department 5—Switchmen; all switch engine foremen, switchmen, towermen and electro-pneumatic interlockers on railroads.
- Department 6—Clerks and stationmen; include agents, cashiers, general office clerks, ticket clerks and all other station men.
- Department 7—Freight Handlers; include checkers, truckers, weighers, weigh masters, pilers, pickers, deliverymen, storekeepers, car loaders, freight watchmen, yard clerks on station rolls and all other freight handlers in transportation service.
- Department 8—Shoppers; include machinists, boiler-makers, non molders, pattern-makers, tin-smiths, blacksmiths, copper-smiths, engine inspectors, wipers and all other shop employees engaged on railroads.
- Department 9—Car Men; include car builders, carpenters, painters, car inspectors and other employees in the car building department.
- Department 10—Bridgemen; include bridge watchmen, bridge and building carpenters, laborers and painters, and all other employees in the bridge and building service.
- Department 11—Trackmen; include surveyors, track walkers, section laborers, water service men and all other employees in the track department.

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It can be readily seen by carefully observing the management of the industrial workers, the magnitude of the Industrial Union of Railroad Transportation Workers and its effectiveness brought about by solidarity of action on the part of the eleven departments all unionized into a concrete union.

The strike on the railroads in the west is only represented on the Harriman line by five federated crafts or trades from department 8, and on the Illinois Central by nine crafts or trades from the same department. All other departments and sub-departments of eight scabbing by contract, and if not by contract by special privilege from the American Federation of Labor, while their affiliated brothers are going to ignominious defeat. Such a strike would not be permitted by the Industrial Workers of the World. The withdrawal of 1,670,000 men from the railway transportation industry in a body is vastly different from sacrificing 900 to 1,000 at a time, as is done in the Civic Federalized "American Federation of Labor."

Transportation workers, unite! You have a world to gain, and nothing but degradation, misery and loss to lose.

CHANGE IN DETROIT.

Local 16, Automobile Workers, have changed their meeting place from 273 Gratiot Ave. to 200 Russell Street.

Meetings first and third Wednesdays. Next meeting Nov. 15 at 8 p. m.

Business will be transacted in a business-like manner. Afterwards a lecture and discussion takes place. Members and friends be present and help along in spreading the One Big Union idea in Detroit.

TACOMA I. W. W.

Our new hall is located at 110 S. 14th St. in the heart of the slave market. Business meetings every Wednesday at 8:00 p. m. Address all communications to Sec'y Ind. Union 380, I. W. W., 110 S. 14th St., Tacoma.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International.")

The Syndicalist Situation in Hungary.

In Hungary everybody is clamoring for the "great means of salvation" of humanly-universal suffrage. Social democrats, bourgeois democrats, radicals of '48, clericals, free masons—all are unanimous in desiring its introduction. In the meantime the working classes are losing all they have gained. The trades unions see their strikes fail one after the other, landlords increase rents to an unprecedented height, and if the workers can not pay these exorbitant they are put mercilessly out (just as in France with universal suffrage). It is not long ago that the subject of increased cost of living was the order of the day; at present everybody is only interested in universal suffrage. Bread, meat, vegetables are growing dearer every day, but the only question is democratic government, government by the people, as now discussed. Under these conditions the revolutionary workers, syndicalists and anarchists have started a vigorous propaganda for revolutionary syndicalism. A large meeting was held where the secretary of the French Confederation of Labor, Jouhaux, spoke. Since then the first Hungarian union, independent from the Social Democratic party, has been created. It is the union of engine drivers, and was organized by Ignace Beller.

Italian Charivari.

A perfect fever of patriotism seems to have seized the Italian people. We mentioned that some socialist deputies frankly declared themselves—in favor of the war. Now Felice, the deputy of Catania; a former revolutionist, has gone as a war patriot to the seat of war after having made a patriotic speech to his constituents. Cabrali, the deputy of Pescara, in an interview published in the Corriere della Sera, described in high language the departure of the Italian troops. To complete the trio, let us only mention Bonadati. And how many others! But not only parliamentar-

ism, also syndicalists, partisans of direct action, as Arturo Labriola, Paolo Orano and Olivetti have their sympathy with the war. This would be difficult to understand if one did not keep in mind that those "intellectuals" of the revolutionary syndicalist movement in Italy have always had a doubtful influence. The bourgeois press often calls them "leaders," but if they are, they are self-imposed leaders who, in the first serious crisis, separate from the workers.

The Irish Strike.

The strike in building materials, which brought about the great solidarity strike of the railwaymen, came to an end on Oct. 6. It lasted six weeks. The strikers, all members of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, demanded an increase in wages and recognition of their union. The first has not been gained, but will be settled later. All men have been taken back. The railway men's strike will cease now, too. The railway companies have taken back the engine personnel and nine-tenths of the other categories of strikers.

Miners Congress at Southport, and General Strike.

The congress of Southport of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, held on Oct. 5, a secret meeting to discuss the proposals of the Northumberland miners to support "if necessary by a national stoppage" of the three claims: 1, a minimum wage of 20 per cent above the tariff of 1875; 2, abolition of the three shifts; 3, reintroduction of the system of short shifts used in their region, before the introduction of the 8-hour day. The congress decided to support the two first claims. This seems to indicate a period of serious trouble in the English coal fields. Some local miners' federations, especially that of Northumberland and Scotland, have started an energetic campaign. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain numbers 60,000 members.

end with extinction."

Walling proceeds to show that "Already (in 1903) the unskilled constitute a heavy majority in industry." Taking the census of 1900 as a basis of calculation, he concludes:

"It is probably a safe estimate that less than one-third of the 11,358,000 male employes of industry can be classed as relatively skilled workers; that is to say, as men whose wages approach \$2.25 a day or \$18.50 a week in good times and when employed."

No doubt, since the above was written unskilled has increased. Not only from the introduction of machinery tending to the simplification of labor, but also from methods having the same results. At present, the skilled workman stands in fear, not only of invention, but of efficiency, the latter of which reduces his technical ability to an automatic performance within the power of the less able to carry out. And, vice versa; it tends correspondingly to exalt skill at the expense and degradation of unskill. The opposition of the skilled to efficiency is reflective of a condition of affairs pressuring their further extinction.

The Growth of New Unions.

The new unionism grows, not so much as a matter of evolution within the old-school unions, or of academic recognition; but as a matter of industrial pressure within the unskilled. Workmen are forced by unendurable general conditions to act in spontaneous revolts, which involve entire plants, and which succeed in proportion as they are free from the principles and influences controlling the old unionism. The revolt of the Pressed Steel Car workers at McKees Rocks, Pa., for instance, was a success. In it, the skilled workmen, some 350 in number, who sought to advance their own interests at the expense of the 5,050 unskilled, were dominated and held in line by the unskilled to the advantage of all concerned. In the South Bethlehem, Pa., steel works, a few months later, another spontaneous revolt, involving the entire plant, was led to defeat by the A. F. of L. organizers, who divided the workers into 19 crafts. The strike in the Otis Elevator Works at Yonkers, N. Y., still later, ended the same way: the A. F. of L. Machinists' union betraying the electrical and unorganized workers generally.

The A. F. of L. cannot live down its old principles; it is impregnated with them. It shuns new unionism only to end new union strikes in old union ways. It is being found out and repudiated, as it was, for instance, by the Pennsylvania R. R. shogunen who struck under its auspices last spring.

The effectiveness of the two varieties of unionism, the new and the old, is being found out and repudiated, as it was, for instance, by the Pennsylvania R. R. shogunen who struck under its auspices last spring. The new unionism, being primarily a unionism of the unskilled, suffers from the economic defects which beset them. These include low wages, unstable employment and economic oppression. All of them make permanent organization more or less impossible and give rise to the intermittent and spasmodic organization peculiar to the times. They also make spontaneous revolts more probable than organized strikes. An increase of spontaneous revolts is accordingly to be looked for, crystallizing, eventually, into a more efficient form of unionism than any at present prevailing. From sporadic to permanent forms, is the royal road of labor organization in the new world.

It is the function of the Industrial Workers of the World to aid in this development. The Industrial Workers organizes labor according to industry instead of craft. From the source of raw supplies to the markets of the world it would organize every worker employed by the trusts in order to resist the aggressions of the trusts. The ore miner, the lake seaman, the locomotive engineer, the foreign salesman—all the employes of the steel trust, for instance, as well as the puddlers and other steel and iron workers who are generally regarded as typifying the steel and iron industry—all would be members of the steel and iron workers' industrial union. And so with all the industries, a workman would be attached to the union of his industry first, and then to the union of all industries. Opposed to the class would be the more modern industrial unionism of the large working class. The lines of organization would be in strict accord with evolution in industry.

Like the old K. of L. the I. W. W. is an outgrowth of industrial development, and, as such a protest against the old unionism of skill. The I. W. W. recognizes the preeminence of the unskilled; it seeks to embrace not only all the branches of labor, but all the industries in which labor abounds. It is not an agglomeration of toilers irrespective of functions

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TO CANADIAN READERS
 By arrangement with the Industrial Worker, Solidarity is now pleased to announce a special COMBINATION RATE for the Worker and Solidarity of TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.
 In other words, the two papers are now offered to Canadian readers, in combination at the same rate as the regular subscription price in the United States. We pay the extra postage on combination subscriptions to Canadian addresses.
 Here is a chance to boost the Canadian sub list of both I. W. W. papers, that should not be missed by any active worker in that country. Roll up a big list for Canada. Do it now.

CHICAGO I. W. W.
 Local 88, branch 8 (English) meets every Friday night at 183 West Madison St., (near Fifth Ave., Chicago).
 Lecture every Sunday night.
 Wilbur M. Wolfe, Pres.; Karl Rathje, Sec.-Cor. Sec'y, 881 La Salle Ave.; Tillie Meyer, Fin. Sec'y, 618 N. State St.
LOS ANGELES I. W. W.
 The I. W. W. is now located in a new and up to date headquarters with a seating capacity of about 300, at 387 East 5th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Everybody welcome who comes this way.
FRED BERG, Sec'y.

PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W.
 Portland I. W. W. Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 309 Davis St. Business meeting, Sunday at 2 p. m. Stereographic views and lecture every Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

VICTORIA, B. C.
 The I. W. W. has two new locals here in Victoria, B. C. We have a hall at 1230-Langley St. Teamster's local meets first and third Fridays of each month; and Recruiting local meets every Monday at 8 p. m. Membership meeting this way invited to call and see us.
J. WEIR, Sec'y.

SUPERIOR, WIS.
 Until further notice, all communications to Local 847 should be addressed to Jas. L. Corbin, Fin. Sec'y, 1016 N. 5th St., Superior, Wis.

MODERN INDUSTRIALISM

(Continued From Page Three)

THE NEW UNIONISM

Having thus suggested the extent of specialization and concentration combined, let us now consider the new unionism which they give rise. The new unionism—the unionism of unskilled and industry—is, to a great extent, a revolt against the old unionism—the unionism of skill and unskilled eligible by two classes as follows:

1. The administration on a large scale was the Knights of Labor. The Knights of Labor sought to unite every branch of labor into one organization, regardless of skill. It was, in a very large measure, at war with the trade union tendency to labor aristocracy and was all inclusive; while the latter was exclusive. Following the K. of L. came the American Railway Union, the Western Federation of Miners, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and the American Labor Union. All these organizations were outgrowths of the pressing necessity for closer and more complete organization of labor in accordance with the industrial tendencies of the times, which the prevailing types of organizations refused to recognize to the extent demanded. The American Railway Union was, for instance, an attempt to destroy the craft isolation and injury practiced by the railroad brotherhoods. It was an advance upon them, in that it sought to unite all railway employes into one big union. In this respect, it was even ahead of the so-called system federations of which so much has been heard recently. The American Railway Union embraced all systems. If it did not confine its membership to shogunen. Thus it did not separate system from system or non-operating from operating forces. Such a division was not a part of the American Railway Union idea. Not was this conception of a house divided against itself cherished by the Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which was a Pacific coast reputation, a decade later, of the American this.

ed" is because of the failure of the hides of the workers' movement is withheld the rest of their worthless. of the inners of the nine are still busy sk principles slaves. None of them, with their experiences, can possibly feel ceasive towards union men in a case, ants this kind. All of them are likely to proven this. Otis and his "union,

industrialism, which is the acme of success, has come to us down a road beginning in obscurity and strewn with the corpses of pioneers and the wreckage of enterprises too numerous to even conceive of. It is passing out of existence amid a transition in which there is a fusion of the too vast to comprehend OPENLY, and with them, withe and measure. So from an embracing union idea. It is only to rise to confront capitalism more fully developed than ever before. Its failure has left its impress and made progress more certain, as a result of the experience gained. Its traditions inspire to renewed efforts. Conditions grow more favorable. Industrial development compels industrial unionism and makes it more possible. The old, A. F. of L. unionism is tried and found wanting. It declines in numbers as the working class population increases. It wanes in strength as the trust advances. Its failure to conform to the development of industry aids the spread of independent unionism and the revolt of the unorganized. Its imperiousness to the idea of working class emancipation from modern capitalism marks it as being essentially one with the financial plutocracy which dominates the land. The time is ripe for the new unionism; it grows despite historic failure.

The need of the new unionism has forced itself on the attention of many writers. Among these is William English Walling. Writing on "The New Unionism, The Problem of the Unskilled Worker," in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, September 1904, Walling says: "The key to the new unionism is the new importance of unskilled labor. The old unions, consisting of skilled men, demanded higher wages for themselves and left unskilled labor where it was. The economic basis of their demand was the 'skill' they possessed. Their monopoly or partial control of a certain grade of labor, their 'rent of skill,' was due either to dexterity, that is, to the greater difficulty and longer apprenticeship of their trades, or to its degree of separation from the next similar operation of some other class of workers. The introduction of new machinery and the further subdivision of labor both decrease the amount of dexterity required and place helpers at operations nearer to that of the 'skilled' worker. Both his skill and his monopoly are threat-

EXPULSED FOR SCABBING

San Francisco, Oct. 15.
 Local 178 has expelled M. M. Morris and Joe Heidermar for scabbing on the Federation shoppens in San Francisco, Calif. Please publish in Solidarity.
J. LEBON, Sec. 178.

NEW HEADQUARTERS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Until further notice the address of the Minneapolis locals will be St. Room 5, Webb Block, 10 Third St. B. All communications should be directed to the above address.
JEAN E. SPIELMAN, Sec'y.