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Steel Hells Of the Pittsburg District. . .

One Big Union the Only Hope of the Workers
By Observer.

A few months ago Mr. Gompers and the other leaders of craft unionism met in Pittsburg and decided for war on the steel trust. That is, they thought they were for war. But it was a war only in their much overheated imaginations. It was a war on the Don Juan, Sancho Panza type. This was not a little scrum after the manner of David and Goliath, wherein David threw stones to very good purpose. But this was an opera bouffe war, wherein the fibrates of the trust was to be bombarded with hot air, an empty treasury, and the still more empty bellies of the frazzled out, fagged end of the fakir ridden remnant of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

This strike, that was to be so warlike, mainly involved the tinplate workers; that is, a part of them. For while a part of the tinplate workers struck for 14 months, all other tinplate workers worked and scabbed. Which the same is usual in craft unionism.

On the part of at least some of the tin workers, this strike has been an heroic struggle against hopeless fate. A struggle, tragic and pathetic on one side, farcical and false on the other. A struggle marked by good faith, sacrifice and suffering on the part of the workers, and marked by bombastic assertions, bad faith, falsehood, and lack of support on the part of the Gompersite blood of labor fakirs.

At bottom, the main issue at stake was the open versus the closed shop. Now the strike is lost, and the steel trust has eliminated the last remnant of craft unionism from its entire system of works. And as the puddlers have withdrawn from the A. A. and organized the old Sons of Vulcan, that together with the loss of this strike, leaves the A. A. on the junk heap of craft union antiquities, and the fakirs' meat ticket stands to vanish.

However, as the Sons of Vulcan are also on strike at present, the Amalgamated Association leaders have handed the bosses a seab "sable" that has kept the Sons of Vulcan from winning for the last seven weeks. Truly, the ways of the craft unionist are a wonder, and the fakir has ways that are dark and tricks that are vain.

As a matter of fact, all these proceedings simply clear the ground for ONE BIG UNION. The little craft union, with its craft divisions and its crooked leaders, who know as much about political economy as a camel knows about an airship, are done; only enough remains to illustrate how illogical its position has always been. And as we now review its history, it is plain to every one that it has always contained the very spirit of disunion, and tended always to array craft against craft to the undoing of all.

However, let no capitalist labor sweater lay the deterring unction to his soul, that this is the end and grave of organized iron and steel workers. They will organize again; if for no other reason, than because, as a matter of self defence, they have to. It is no idle tale to state that the living and working conditions of the bulk of the iron and steel workers are rapidly becoming intolerable.

Intolerable Conditions.

To illustrate, the official investigation and report of conditions at Bethlehem is described by Commissioner Neill as "appalling," and Schwab declared on oath that other plants were as bad as his Bethlehem works. Both Neill and Schwab had the truth. Every steel works in the United States is a veritable slave pen, many of them worse than any penal institution now in America.

Inevitably, sooner or later the revolt

will come, whether the workers are organized or unorganized. An army of unorganized workers is little better than nothing, and can be defeated almost in a moment. An army of organized workers, organized upon CLASS lines, drilled in the principle of the class struggle, will be a vastly different proposition than the old style craft form of disunion.

Every steel worker is sore, and not without abundant reasons. Every steel plant is seething with discontent, and not without abundant reason. When the inevitable clash comes, will the steel workers allow themselves to be found an unorganized, helpless mob, or a drilled and organized body of intelligent class conscious workers? This is the immediate burning issue that now confronts the iron and steel workers, and they have to decide this question for themselves.

As for the bosses, their policy is already fixed. Their one purpose is more profits. How they are gotten is immaterial, except that they are always to be gotten at the expense of the workers. Seven days work per week, twelve hours per day, more intense application to their toil, ever lower wages, higher prices for the necessities of life, ever more oppressive conditions in the plant, brutal police surveillance until the steel worker pines constantly under the eyes of armed guards just as do the convicts in the penitentiary, the Russian spy system, and every meanness, oppression and insult that can be devised, is the present environment of the steel workers.

All this can have but one result, and that is revolt. The sooner it comes the better. The steel workers stand to gain nothing by delay but more oppression.

Some may be deterred from entering an organization by fear of discharge, or being victimized. Well, that depends largely upon the extent of the organization. As it is now, the workers are victimized anyway.

Purpose of the I. W. W.

In and around Pittsburg the Industrial Workers of the World are going into a campaign of organization of iron and steel workers. Already we have met with signal success. At present our main purpose is to stir up the spirit of revolt. This fact we do not wish to conceal. When all spirit and desire to revolt against these barbarous conditions is crushed out of the steel workers, then indeed will there be a hopeless existence.

The I. W. W. cares nothing about class, color, creed, or nationality. Any man, woman or child that works for wages ought to be in one big union. All logic, experience, and common sense prove this fact. The I. W. W. is a union upon class lines, whether every one who works is on an equal footing with every other worker, and if one is injured, it instantly becomes the concern of all.

Steel workers, how long will you submit to your present slavish conditions? And what do you expect to gain by delay? Consider the facts of your own conditions. If you want advice or information, write to Organizer Joseph I. Ettor, 843 Olivia St., McKees Rocks, Pa. All communications are private and confidential.

Meetings will be held as per future announcements. Meanwhile subscribe for Solidarity, Box 622, New Castle, Pa. This paper will bring you in touch with the organization and instruct you in the principles of industrial unionism.

Organize in ONE BIG UNION and learn your real power!

Louis Marshall, Banker Schiff's lawyer, is to be henceforth the autocrat of the new arbitration board for the cloakmakers in New York. In case of disagreement between the manufacturers and their slaves, Marshall is to "fill the vacancy." Look out for the next "victory" of the cloakmakers.

BIG MEETING IN PITTSBURG

A large and successful meeting was held by the I. W. W. in Old City Hall, Pittsburg, Sunday, Sept. 4. It was advertised thoroughly for three weeks by 20,000 circulars in four languages, and steel workers gathered from the different shops to the number of nearly 2,000.

The different steel companies, the Jones & Laughlin, Pressed Steel Car Company and others also had their paid spies on the job; and it was an interesting sight to see about 15 company "bulls" lined up on the sidewalk opposite the hall, watching the slaves pass in and out. The chief detective, the foreman of the construction department, and the employment agent of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, were seated in the meeting, and only left when Organizer Ettor handed them without gloves in his speech.

The vast crowd of slaves were eager for the message of industrial unionism, which was delivered to them by Fellow Workers Ettor, Goff and Williams in English, Klavier in Polish and Schmidt in Lithuanian.

Organizer Ettor explained the difficulties which the I. W. W. had experienced in being unable to secure halls for meeting places, especially on the South Side in Pittsburg, in having the workers spotted by countless spies and detectives; in police persecution and other methods made use of by the steel companies to prevent I. W. W. agitation from taking effect. In spite of these difficulties, however, the meetings would be held and the agitation continue until the slaves of the steel mills break out in universal revolt against the unbearable conditions which are their lot to-day.

The meeting was an inspiration to the workers and a warning (which, of course, they will heed) to the masters of the district.

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT

(Translated from the "Bulletin International du Mouvement Syndicaliste," (Lampré-France, August 21.)

Union Movement in Finland.

The labor movement in Finland has developed on parallel lines with the slow progress of capitalist industry in that country. The first labor unions were founded in 1888. At the beginning, their adherents were mostly workers of different skilled trades, rather than of whole industries, and at that time the little capitalist politicians exercised considerable influence over the labor unions. Here as everywhere else, these politicians and "friends of the people" sought the emancipation of the working class in the combination of labor's interests with those of the capitalists, and it was only after ten years of experience that the Finnish workers finally freed themselves from the tutelage of their employers.

The building workers' strike in Helsinki (1895) and a whole series of conflicts which followed it, finally led to the rupture. Wages were increased considerably as a result of these conflicts. In 1896, followed the struggle against the 12-hour day, and in the following year the workers of the Capital city had already conquered the ten-hour day. Many cities of the province have since followed the example of Helsinki, and established local unions everywhere.

In 1897, the first national union was created, by the workers of the printing industry, followed by others—carpenters, tailors, painters, masons, etc. Toward the beginning of the 20th century, there were already national syndical unions in nearly all branches of industry.

But reaction, and persecution of the labor movement did not stop. From 1900, all attempts at unionism were rendered futile, for the reactionary domination of Governor General Bobrikow had completely oppressed the rights of assembly and of

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THE WORLD OF LABOR

There is a dull in domestic strikes now. Few occur, but more are threatened.

When business is depressed, strikes decrease, and vice versa.

Three hundred molders and coremakers employed at the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., are on a strike because the company is sending a large portion of the work to be done to other cities, necessitating the laying off of many of the employes at Schenectady. The men say they will not return to work until a satisfactory reason for the laying off of the others is given.

Motormen and conductors of the Albany Southern railroad, the third rail system operating 50 miles between Albany and Hudson, N. Y., deserted their cars, completely tying up the interurban lines between the two cities. The refusal of the company to demand for an increase from 28 1/2 to 30c an hour is the main issue.

Twenty carpenters, employed by R. H. Macy & Co., New York, are striking to enforce their demands for union wages and hours. The Macy firm pays \$3 for a nine-hour work-day. Union carpenters get \$5 for an eight-hour day.

"Macy's" is one of the many unorganized department stores in New York City. Its principal owner is Nathan Strauss, philanthropist, and associate of Sam Gompers in the Civic Federation.

Strikes among the plumbers of Queens county, New York, were threatened. Five dollars a day was demanded.

Philadelphia painters and decorators to the number of 1,700 threatened to strike for an increase of 5c an hour. Forty-four employers already pay the scale demanded.

The Clover Leaf railway is facing a unique strike, according to Toledo, Ohio, dispatches. A demand has been made upon the company by the agents, clerks and telegraphers for an increase in pay of 20 per cent, the claim being made by the men that they are paid less, by from 30 to 40 per cent, than men in the same positions on other roads. Every agent, clerk and telegraph operator from Maumee, O., to Edwardsville, Ill., is included in the list of those asking the demand. If the grievance committee fails to accomplish its aim after a conference with Supt. Westfall at Bloomington, Ill., the men claim they are going to take their case before Commissioner of Labor Neill.

Following an ineffectual attempt to settle their grievances with the railroad officials, the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen on the New York Central at Buffalo, N. Y., voted to call a strike unless President Brown agrees to a conference. Four thousand men are backed.

The A. F. of L.—Bucks Stove Co. fight is not settled yet. Charles W. Post, cereal manufacturer of Battle Creek, Mich., who has waged relentless war on organized labor for many years, filed suit in the Federal court at St. Louis, Mo., to enjoin the American Federation of Labor and the Bucks Stove and Range Co. from carrying out an agreement to make the St. Louis concern a "closed shop." In behalf of the Bucks Company, Post asks judgment for \$75,000, alleged to be treble the amount of damages suffered by union labor's boycott against the company.

Kessler, Young and Willner, joint managers of the Lyric theater, of Brooklyn, have reached an understanding with the United Hebrew Trades and signed an

agreement recognizing the theatrical unions, which they have opposed hitherto. The unions which have been recognized are those of the Musicians, Choristers, Theatrical Tailors and Dressers and the Ushers' and Billposters.

Harry De Veaux, of the Actors' National Protective Union, backed the Brooklyn managers in their fight against the unions. The reason De Veaux took a hand in the fight, it is said, is because the choristers refused to accept a wage reduction last spring and ignored his orders to work for the wages offered by the managers. When the union refused to accept the order of De Veaux their charter was revoked and they were expelled from his organization. It is reported that De Veaux is trying to organize an opposition union.

The "good union men" who were working during the strike were the actors, who are affiliated with De Veaux's organization, and some members of the Musicians' Union. While one body of members of the Musicians' Union was on strike the other members of the same union were taking their places and working their union men. The main fight was for recognition of the unions and granting of the wage scale demanded by the players at the theater.

LABOR ABROAD

Though domestic labor troubles show a lull, those in Europe grow more numerous and general.

In England, the shipping industry is affected by a gigantic lockout. Fifty-four thousand boilermakers were locked out on the 3d inst by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. It is expected that at least 100,000 workmen in allied trades will be thrown out of work temporarily by the lockout. Federation officials declare that the lockout will be rigidly enforced until the ironclad guarantees are given that the boilermakers will adhere to the 1909 agreement, the alleged breach of which brought on the lockout. The lockout is regarded as a heavy blow at labor unions and a striking illustration of the growing disinclination of union laborers to obey their leaders. The strike of the riveters at the Walker shipyard, which caused the lockout, was against the advice of the labor leaders, and a non-fulfillment of the terms of a national agreement for the prevention of strikes and lockouts. A conference between the employers and workers will be held on Saturday, Sept. 10. The men are willing to give the Federation the guar-

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STILL AT IT IN SAN DIEGO

San Diego Calif. Aug. 29, 1910. The I. W. W. is very active in this city and have got the cookwash business men and employment sharks after them. The Merchants have organized and will attempt to suppress street speaking in this city. These Merchants did not ask the working class whether they wanted to speak on the street or not, they simply took steps to compel the city authorities to stop it. But the I. W. W. will have something to say on the street speaking question. We will give them to understand that the workers are not yet subdued slaves. We have been holding street meetings every night up to date and have had some 200 or 300 people listen to us, that is the reason the merchants got scared, they also remembered that we were responsible for the strikes that have occurred here the past month. Gutierrez De Lara who went through Mexico with John Kenneth Turner in San Diego assisting organizing the Mexicans in the I. W. W. with great success.

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KENNEDY ON THE IRWIN STRIKE.

Thomas F. Kennedy, Socialist Party organizer and agitator, contributes a second article on the coal miners' strike of Westmoreland county, Pa., for the current number of the *International Socialist Review*. In the main, his article is a terse and vigorous account of the situation and the leading events of the past month in the coal war in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kennedy, however, makes two statements (paraphrase which we consider worthy of editorial comment. He says: "The syndicalists on scuff at the war chest, but had it not been for the war chest of the miners' union, the strike would be but a memory."

Kennedy's second statement follows: "If trying up the industry and stopping the output is the test of a successful strike the Irwin strike is a success. Only 50 per cent of the normal output is being shipped, and it is costing so much that about a year of such operation would put the operators in the hands of the sheriff."

It is a mistake to assume, as Kennedy does, that "syndicalists," or industrial unionists as he means, "scuff at the war chest." They do nothing of the sort. On the contrary, every industrial union strike of any proportions, in this and in other countries, has been accompanied by an appeal for funds to help carry on the fight. And such appeals have never been in vain, but have met ready response from workers outside as well as inside the striking organization. Money is a recognized necessity in all strikes.

What the industrial unionist objects to is the idea so prevalent among craft union men that the "war chest" is the main thing; that by a big treasury alone a union can wage a successful battle against their more powerfully organized and more financially resourceful employers.

The strike that Kennedy is describing illustrates forcibly the soundness of the "syndicalists'" position. The Irwin strike is a part of the larger conflict involving at the present moment some 80,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America in different districts from Colorado to Pennsylvania. It differs from the others in that the men of Westmoreland county were organized at the time of the strike and broke out in spontaneous revolt against unworkable conditions. It differs also in the fact that workers followed the instinctive revolt of miners usually in craft union methods.

But all of these district unions of the U. M. W. of A. have maintained big "war chests." In Illinois, where 40,000 miners are still on strike, the treasury of the district union amounted to \$1,000,000 at the opening of the conflict last April. That treasury is now said to be exhausted, and

the recent special convention of the U. M. W. of A. at Indianapolis voted to assess each of its working members \$1.00 per week to support the Illinois strikers and those striking in other districts.

The anomaly of the whole situation consists in the fact that the "war chest" has been very much in evidence in the coal strike, while solidarity and unity of the workers in the industry are painfully absent. True, there is local solidarity, as Kennedy points out in the case of the Irwin strikers. But in this very Pittsburgh district, while the Irwin men are putting up the fight of their lives, union miners of the same organization, in adjoining counties, are working under contract supplying coal for the market.

If Mr. Kennedy wishes to do a signal service to the brave miners of the Irwin field, let him pass over into the working sections of the Pittsburgh district and comb out some of the socialist officials of the U. M. W. of A. unions. We have positive information that at least one of these officials has been calling for Socialist Party speakers recently. Let him tell them that they are scabbing on their fellow workers and fellow members in Westmoreland county. Tell them to break their contracts and stop the production of soft coal in Pennsylvania. Tell them that human lives are far more sacred than their paper "words of honor" with the opposing force in the class war. Tell them to carry their campaign farther, into the mining districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and elsewhere where union miners are scabbing on their fellows of the Irwin district.

Kennedy and others may say that cannot be done in the present circumstances. Perhaps not. But it is worthy trying, and it is the only thing that will conclusively answer the argument of the "war chest." The coal mining industry is one of the basic industries of the country. Stop the production of coal, and the entire industrial system will be demoralized in no time. The demoralization need not last long, however. So revolutionary would be the effect of such a general strike, that the capitalist class and its supporters would shake in their stolen boots. They would yield too soon for the miners to need a "war chest."

The capitalist "judges" and "law makers" might sputter about "restraint of trade" all they pleased, but they couldn't put 700,000 coal miners in jail nor under the sod, either. Neither could they "dispose by legal process" the organization capable of enforcing such solidarity.

The coal miners will continue to be robbed at the mine through short weight; beaten and murdered by cowardly thugs and Corsacs; "enjoined" from breathing by corporation tools on the bench; subjected to long drawn out strikes that empty their treasuries and wear out their men; victimized by a vicious and criminal form of labor organization that permits one district to work while another is striking—until they learn the lesson of industrial solidarity. Then the power is theirs to change these conditions. Then the work is theirs along with the rest of the working class.

Let Kennedy improve his opportunity.

FIGHTING THE INJECTION.

Injections against striking workmen are getting more common every day. Their number the past few months has become so great as to make it practically impossible to keep track of them all. That is not necessary, as all bear the same marks of the corporation judge aiding the employing class to smash unions and break strikes.

The attitude of the workers toward these injections is improving. There is an evident tendency on the part of organized and revolting workers to ignore the injection, to disobey it, to beat it out by mass movements.

The clockmakers of New York were enjoined by Judge Goff from striking for recognition of their union, or "for the closed shop." They persisted in spite of the injunction, and won nominal "recognition" from the boss. That such capitalists and workers ignored the "law" laid down by Judge Goff, the "law of the shop" proved stronger than the law of the state.

But no judge up to date has so clearly defined the issue involved in all these controversies as did Judge Richardson of Boston in "enjoining" the striking Photo Engravers' Union of that city. The strike started on July 28 and resulted in a com-

plete tie-up of 15 photo engraving shops in Boston. The demands of the men was that the firm of Fobon & Sunergen should employ none but union men. Referring to that demand, Judge Richardson said:

"It was admitted in the argument, that it was the desire and hope of the labor unions to have all workmen become members of such unions. If that could be accomplished and the rules of the union of those now in force over their members continue, it is plain that such unions could then control the labor market, both in respect to employers and employees, and have a complete monopoly or corner in the labor market inconsistent with the public policy and the right of the public to have as the court has stated, a reasonable free market. For a labor market full of such workmen bound by such rules of the unions, now existing, would not be in any sense a free market. It would be a condition not only obnoxious to the immediate parties concerned, but to all parties who are interested in the basic principles of freedom in such matters in this country."

In the foregoing opinion, Judge Richardson lays bare the true nature of the "open shop" and the "closed shop." The open shop means a "free labor market" for the employer to bargain with the worker as an individual, and with that advantage, bring all the employer's organized power to bear upon the worker to obtain his labor power at the least possible price and under the most unfavorable working conditions. The closed shop on the other hand implies a union of all the workers in the shop or industry, having a "corner on the labor market," and by its organized power forcing the employer to pay the highest possible price for labor power and provide the best possible working conditions.

Contrary to Judge Richardson's "legal" sophistry, there is no third party to the bargain. There is no "public" outside of workers and employers. The two classes compose the "people." The employing class is interested in a "free labor market" wherein the workers are always at a disadvantage in selling their labor power. The working class on the contrary is interested in getting a "corner" on its labor power and thereby forcing up its price.

Therein lies the very heart of the class struggle. On one side the capitalist class seeking to control the labor power of the workers without which wealth could not be produced at all. On the other side the working class seeking to control its own social labor power in industry. The struggle between the two economic classes is inevitable. It is inherent in the very nature of the capitalist system of industry. It takes place primarily in the shop—at the point of production—over this question of the "open shop" and the "closed" shop, as above defined.

On the basis of that conflict, the two classes must necessarily organize their economic power. The employing class is already organized to control the social labor power of the workers. So overwhelming is its economic power, that the employing class logically brings to its aid all the other forces and institutions of society. The church, the press, the educational institutions, the political state, are all under control of the employing class, and are used effectively to subdue the working class and maintain a "free labor market" for the employers.

Hence this injunction, and all others of a similar character. It is an application of the anti-trust law. But every law is but a reflection of an economic fact or institution already in existence before the law was made. The law against burglary is based upon the economic institution of private property. But, and here's the rub, a capitalist may burglarize a railroad with impunity through speculation on the stock exchange; a workman who burglarizes a dollar watch or a pocket knife is sent to the penitentiary for five years. The capitalists may organize a trust like that of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and all the power of the state will be brought into play to maintain and protect it. The workers, on the contrary, are "enjoined" against "striking for a closed shop." That is because our class rules through its economic power, while the other is ruled because it lacks that power.

That brings us to the question of fighting the injunction. That capitalist weapon cannot be successfully overcome by the individual worker or by the craft unions. Such a thing as a "closed shop" on a craft union basis is out of the question.

STORIES FROM REAL LIFE

BY LOUIS DUCHEZ.

"ONLY HUNKIES"

Hunkytown belonged to the Steel Trust. For years the slaves of its mills were quiet and submissive. Long, dreary hours of toil and starvation wages—that was their lot. The increasing power of the Steel Trust meant nothing to their miserable lives—nothing but fewer jobs and often lower wages.

But there was a limit to their endurance. Mass feeling grew; the spirit of revolt gripped the lives of the 3,000 slaves of that great concern. The sleeping giant—LABOR—awoke, rubbed its eyes, and arose.

One morning in early spring the entire scene changed. As usual, each of the 3,000 men and boys employed in the great mills went to work. At the gates of the plant they gathered. All was silent, save the whispering mumbling voices occasionally heard in the various groups of that vast assemblage.

Ten different tongues were represented, yet it seemed that every one knew the reason for this gathering; understood why on this particular morning each man and boy did not pass through the gate and punch the clock, which registered whether he was on time or not.

"What does all this mean?" thundered the superintendent of the mills in arrogant tones.

The committee representing the 3,000 men, standing at the main entrance, replied: "Two dollars a day; eight hours; or no work."

This stirred the ire of the head of the mill; he was dumfounded at such action. He said: "Are you men crazy?"

"Two dollars a day; eight hours; or no work." The committee knew they had the mass behind them and they did not argue with the superintendent. And in the face of his abuse they stood indifferent—determined.

Realizing they could not be bluffed, he rushed into the mill office, telephoned to the city police and the sheriff and ordered cops and deputies at once.

Three hours later they came, five hundred of them and armed to the teeth. Seeing this the mill men passed on in through the gate and took their places as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened. The Steel Trust bosses were relieved; the slaves have been bluffed out, they thought.

But the next morning the same thing

The modern shop is an industrial shop, where many crafts are working co-operatively producing the same commodity. To "close" that shop or to "corner the labor market," all the workers in that shop must fight together. So likewise to fight the injunction, the workers must be organized industrially, and strongly enough to enforce their shop conditions regardless of "laws" or "injunctions" to the contrary.

Meanwhile determined resistance should be shown by the organized workers against all such "restraints" of capitalist courts. The workers should refuse to obey the injunctions of corporation tools against "picketing," "striking for the closed shop," etc. They should go to jail instead, not by dozens, but by hundreds and thousands. No injunction can long withstand such tactics. Already that is evident in the cases now on hand. The clockmakers rendered Judge Goff's injunction ridiculous by ignoring it; the Los Angeles metal workers have practically smashed the injunction issued against them in their strike by similar methods.

The industrial union, strong enough to paralyze an industry with a mass movement, need have no fear of the injunction. Such a union can laugh at all corporation judges' attempts to hide their identity behind the "legal" fiction of "the public." Such a labor organization cannot be successfully interfered with in its direct attack upon the employer in the shop.

NOTICE, PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

Organizer Joseph J. Eiler of the I. W. W. District committee is available for speaking dates at present on any day of the week except Tuesday, within a radius of one hundred miles from Pittsburgh. Terms on application. Organizations wishing to aid in the propaganda of industrial unionism and who wish to hide their identity behind the exposition of the principles of the I. W. W., should write to Fellow Worker Eiler. His address is 343 Olivia Street, McKees Rocks, Pa.

happened. The men gathered at the same place—everyone of them. And the committee was in its place and made the same demands as the morning previous. This was something new to the superintendent. He became more arrogant than ever. The cops and deputies were again ordered. They came—and the men passed on as in they had done the morning before.

Three days in succession the mill men did the same thing. They stood at the gates en masse and made their demands. Company "bulls" tried to get them to talk, but the "bulls" were told that they had a committee to present their grievances and make demands for them.

The next morning the superintendent, realizing that he was up against something that he had never met before, asked the governor for the militia. They came during the night, and were in camp at the gates of the mill when the men arrived.

Without a word of instructions, apparently, each man passed into the mill without stopping as the gates. Work went on in the plant as it had gone on for years before. The hours were still long, and the wages poor.

For two weeks the militia stayed in Hunkytown and camped at the gates of the steel mills. And for two weeks the men in the mills went to work as usual.

"We have them bluffed for good this time," said the superintendent to his associates. "They needed this lesson. Damn them, if they open their mouths we'll shoot them down like dogs."

But it cost the Steel Trust \$5,000 a day to keep the militia and its own increased force of police at the mills. And appeals by the thousands were sent to the governor to take away the soldiers. Preachers howled that the soldiers were drunkards and that they were "ruining" the girls of the town.

The soldiers packed up and went. The next morning the 3,000 men again gathered at the gates of the mill, and again made the same demands.

And they won. The bosses of the Steel Trust learned that they had men to deal with that would stick together. They recognized power and solidarity.

And this is the way the "hunkies" beat the Steel Trust and won its "recognition" and respect.

BY WAY OF COMMENT

The injunction is beaten in Los Angeles: I. W. W. tactics win out. So will I. W. W. principles soon. Their logic and forms of organization are inevitable. Industrial evolution causes them; social discontent, born of increasing prices, will enforce them. Clear the deck! All workmen @ action!

With the lessons of Spokane and Los Angeles to precede it, the Denver attack of Roosevelt to the U. S. Supreme Court is without force to workmen. They have worked a revolution, by overthrowing the power of the courts, by refusing to submit to it. Hence, while the Colonel spouts, they smile.

President O'Connor, of the American Longshoremen's Union, and Andrew Fugesth, of the Seamen's Union, dining with Admiral de Richelieu, one of the largest employers of marine labor in Denmark, does not argue well for the success of the threatened international seamen's strike Nor do the craft principles of either of the two labor misleaders. Watch that strike!

The German Social Democracy, for 12 long years, broke the Bismarck Anti-Socialist laws. Now a New York Socialist newspaper praises "its adherence to the policy of legality." "History," said Napoleon, "is a fable agreed upon." And forgotten, when political purposes require it.

A few weeks ago we quoted the charges of the United Shoe Workers, according to which the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is a manufacturers' union, unionizing scab shops and furnishing strike-breakers in times of trouble, in order to dispose of union labels. We said, by way of comment, at the time: "There are others." And so there are. "There are others." (Continued on Page Three)

The Farm Laborer and the City Worker

By Edward McDonald

It is a well known fact that the United States is the greatest agricultural nation in the world. The farms of this country not only produce foods to supply our own people in abundance, but the export of farm products to foreign countries is greater than those of any other two nations.

In view of these facts, it seems strange that the labor of the men who produce all this wealth is so little appreciated and so poorly paid. But the reason for this is very simple. The farm workers are scattered over the country; in the past they have looked to the land owners and politicians to protect their rights, and they have received the usual treatment of those who depend on others to attend to what they should do themselves.

So we find to-day, the farm workers are scarcely able to understand the conditions that surround them; they are unable to meet the changes that are taking place in the farming industry. If this is not clear, just consider the following facts, and see if they do not agree with your own experience.

During the last six or eight years we have seen the greatest period of "prosperity," so-called, ever known in this country. The crops have generally been good. The prices of wheat, corn, oats, etc., have risen beyond the fondest hopes of the men who send these grains to the market. The prices of beef, cattle and hogs have broken all records, and everywhere throughout the country, taken as a whole, the prices of farm products have reached what may fairly be called a high water mark.

Now all this is very pleasant for the rich farmers who have plenty of land on which to raise these crops. But how is it for us, who own no land; and who hustle early and late over some other man's farm, and have nothing to show for it but a few paltry dollars per month in the busy season? It certainly is a good time to ask the question: Are we receiving any benefits from this "great prosperity?" Let us see.

In order to be sure in our conclusions, it will be well for us to investigate a little in our own locality. Conditions may vary some in different places, but the general results are about the same all over. It is true, that wages have risen a little along with other prices. Farm wages are never very high on an average, however, and the small raise that has taken place recently will not cover the increased cost of the necessities of life.

There is also another point that must not be lost sight of, if we are to gain any clear idea of what the present changes in farming life mean for us. The point is that wages were never the only object of the farm hand's labor, at least not in all cases. Farm workers as a rule are farmers' sons' and relatives, men who can turn their hand to any kind of work to be found in farming districts. Their numbers are always increased by many others of like training who come from other countries. Such men may be shy on college education, but when it comes to actual experience they average well up with any other trade or occupation. They are quick to see a point to their own advantage, and so it happens every year that large numbers of them are pushing farther west and north—taking up homesteads; renting farms; starting in business; and various kinds, and taking advantage of opportunities that formerly existed in all parts of the country.

The farm hand, as a rule, has no intention of leaving another man's land for all his life for over \$30 a month. Even the "big" wages in harvest time do not keep him contented. He is out to better himself when he can, and he has done so in thousands of cases by starting out for himself. So far as we can see, this has been the common idea of the men who hire out on the farms. To get hold of a piece of land, work for himself and pocket the proceeds of his own labor. This was at one time a very natural and practical way of getting along in the world. It was only better than drifting to the towns, swell the number of the city workers, and take chances at the scanty number of jobs to be found there. It was in such a life as this that our grandfathers developed their energy and ability. If the conditions were not the same now there would be no need of printing this article.

But conditions are not the same. They have changed and are still changing rapidly. Twenty-five years ago land was the real independence. Lumber, provisions and clothing were within easy reach of the worker's purse. In such times it only needed a pair of willing hands and a few months' savings to start any anything worth while on the road to independence.

To-day all these things are reversed. Land fit for farming is practically out of the market. Farm horses are selling like thoroughbreds; lumber has reached famine prices; and the prices of provisions and clothing are becoming a national problem.

In view of the present state of things, it is the merest mockery to talk of following the example of our daddies or to expect the same results. Not only are we deprived of the opportunities of former years, but we are left in the great army of workers, whose numbers are always growing with the increase of population, while the number of jobs grows less.

Now it is not only the fact that wages are governed by supply and demand. In harvest times, when work is most plentiful, wages reach their highest point. In winter, when work is scarce, wages fall to nothing. What will happen when jobless men become more plentiful in the summer than they are now in winter? Will not the same rule hold good then as now? Too many men—down go your wages.

When the population of the country has increased until the land is so scarce that the farmer and his children can do all the work, where then, let us ask, will the poor worker get off to? Some will say: "He can go to the cities." But in the cities the chances are just as poor. With the steady improvement of machinery, the wealth and power of the employers always increases, while the workers are obliged to struggle at greater and greater disadvantages for the few paltry dollars per week needed to keep life in them. All who have tried working in the city will agree that the chances there are very poor.

For the majority of the workers, it is a case of choosing in the country, or going to the cities. There are some, however, who have succeeded in keeping up their standard of living and improving it in spite of the power of the trusts. The bricklayers, structural iron workers and a few other workers, with well organized unions, may fairly be said to be as well off or better off than ever before. Let us see if we can not learn a lesson from them that we can apply to our own case.

In the first place, we see that wherever there are strong unions, embracing all the workers wages are high. Broadly speaking, labor unions are of two kinds—craft

unions and industrial unions. The craft union is the oldest form. A craft union is an organization of workers who have acquired skill in one line of work. In other words, they have "learned a trade" or craft. It is said these workers receive better wages than usual because of their superior intelligence and patience in learning the trade. This claim will not bear examination, because we see, for instance, as a rule bricklayers receive much better wages than carpenters, although the latter have just as much, if not more, skill than the bricklayer. Many trades could be mentioned, such as weavers, and packing house workers, who receive scarcely any benefits because of their skill. Still it can not be denied that in many occupations the workers get good pay on account of their trade unions. In order to understand this point—for it is a very important one, let us inquire a little into the causes that regulate the rise and fall of wages and other prices.

As we have already seen, wages are regulated by the law of supply and demand. This statement means very little unless we know exactly what is meant by the word supply and what is meant by demand. We know by experience, the farmer pays the highest wages in harvest time than he does at other times. This is because there is a greater demand for labor than at all other times. The farmer is able and willing to get help from the city as well as from the country. So it will be seen that the demand for harvest workers not only helps to raise wages on the farm, but it helps to raise wages in the city as well. Now it so happens that most of the building work in large cities is done in the summer months. Consequently, work is more plentiful and wages are higher during summer in the city as well as in the country. It is by understanding these facts that the skilled trades unions have been able to force up their wages in spite of the bosses. They organized and refused to work with any one outside of their union. This enabled them to control the available supply of that kind of labor and dictate terms to the boss. In other words, they form a little job trust.

Still that does not explain why the membership of some unions are so much better off than others of equal skill. There are many reasons for the varying success of the craft unions. Let us take one two, for example.

In 1825, or about that time, shortly after the invention of the steam engine and locomotive, the railroads were beginning to take the place of the stage coach and canal boats. At the same time it was discovered that the coal fields of Pennsylvania and neighboring States was the best location in the world for the development of the iron and steel business. So Pennsylvania became the center of manufactures. As time went on the growth of the iron and steel industry exceeded all expectation. New inventions and improvements multiplied. Steam railroads and steel bridges took the place of the stage coach and the rolling mill supplanted the forge. Great cotton and woolen mills took the place of the hand loom and spinning wheel. Saw mills and flour mills increased their capacity a hundredfold. Iron ships and machinery for handling cargoes came to do away with the old system of hand labor. All these improvements, while they caused a great increase in the production of wealth, did nothing to improve the condition of the workers. On the contrary, the big ship took the place of the small ship, and the big mill took the place of the small mill, and the big factory took the place of the small shop, and the big employer took the place of the small employer. It is the same problem that we see on the farm when the harvest is over. Too many workers—down go your wages. Supply and demand operate against the workers because the ownership of the mills is concentrated in a few hands. To make matters worse, the improvement in farm machinery nowadays is such that it enables the farmer to work more land. This means that the work of the farm workers is out of a job with no option but hike for towns to swell the number of factory hands already crowding each other for jobs, while those who are left on the farm have to milk more cows, plow more acres, and pitch bigger loads than before. And this explains to a large extent why some of the unions are prospering while others are not. There is practically no difference in the rules and regulations of these unions. Nor is it the skill of their members that causes it. It is simply because in the early days of machinery when jobs were more plentiful, and the possibilities of machines were not so well known as now, the workers were able to come together in unions and gain some control over the owners. But with the coming of the big trust and corporations who combine the work of a dozen large shops in one, and which have expert superintendents who keep an exact account of what each man can do, the little unions are unable to stand out against such big odds, and every contest results disastrously for them.

The steel trust, the harvester trust, the flouring mill trust, and such corporations, care little for the craft unions. They can lay off a few thousand men for a few weeks during the slack season, and the workers are soon stirred into submission. And many of the workers who formerly enjoyed high wages are now tramping the country looking for odd jobs, anything to eat or a living.

On the other hand, we find there are some trades who have in spite of these facts improved their condition. The following bit of history will give an illustration. In 1873 a disastrous fire swept over the city of Chicago, which was built largely of wood. It was followed a couple of years later by a great fire in Boston. The result was that cities all over the United States and Canada adopted strict building ordinances which forbade the building of wooden buildings in the business districts of those cities. This made a great change in the building industry. It helped some corporations, but it helped the workers. It caused a great demand for fireproof buildings, which are chiefly made of brick. Bricklayers flocked to the cities from the country districts and from foreign countries. They banded together in their unions, and as the building trade was booming they look advantage of the situation. The building contractor resisted stubbornly; there were many strikes and lockouts, but the advantage of the law of supply and demand for once was on the side of the workers. The bricklayers stuck to their union, and as the skyscraper buildings rose higher each year, the trend of the bricklayers' wages was upward. To-day they receive from \$3 to \$10 for eight hours, instead of from \$2 to \$4 for 10 hours as formerly. On the other hand, the carpenters scattered throughout the small towns in farming districts. They find it very hard to come together under the same plan of organization. A great deal of their work is done by machinery in wood working shops, such as window sash moldings, etc. What can they expect to do in industry done for them? Their jobs are more uncertain, their tools are just as expensive, their condition is worse, if anything, than before. So we see, as the old saying goes: "Appearances are sometimes deceiving." It is true that the craft union contains the germ of a good idea. It is plain that we must unite to better our condition. But it is also true that the craft union must give place to a form of unionism common to all workers, and the changed industrial conditions and employ the forces of labor most advantageously.

(Continued next week)

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 trades 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 war. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the 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.

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NEW CASTLE, PA.

BY WAY OF COMMENT.

(Continued from Page Two)

Protective Union is backing Brooklyn theatrical managers in their fight against three other unions of theatrical employees. The latter refuse to accept reduced wages. This is A. F. of L. union. What then is Parley's strike-breaking organization? It looks like an organization of scabs that is being scabbed upon by scab organizations.

The shortage in the world's wheat crop for this year is estimated at present at 20,000,000 quarters. Carriage of acreage and unfavorable weather conditions, mainly the latter, are held to be responsible. Cotton is higher in price than at any time since 1874. Cotton producers are advised against rushing supplies to market, as the outlook for still higher prices is most favorable to them! Great system isn't it? Where nature's alleged deficiencies enable capitalists to thrive on the hunger and starvation of humanity.

What incentive is there under such a system to make provision against such deficiencies, or to attempt to overcome them, in a multi variety of ways known to human science and ingenuity? We see none; on the contrary, the incentive makes for the curbing of nature's generosity to the profit of the capitalist class. No real incentive to work for human welfare will be possible

until the inauguration of the social system outlined in the preamble of the I. W. W., to be found elsewhere in this issue.

Higher prices must be met by higher wages. How? The Democrats say by increasing purchasing power, through free trade. But prices increase in free trade England, and purchasing power declines there, too. The Republicans say, "Standstill pat." If prices were only "standstill" and would "stand pat" also, there would be some relief. But they don't belong to that party; for while it "stands pat," prices move, upwards like, upwards, ever upwards. The socialists of both parties say: "Vote for the co-operative commonwealth." Well, that has been done in Germany, Australia and Milwaukee, Wis. The effect is not evident; prices soar evermore, evermore, even in Milwaukee. The trades unions say, "by craft unions." Some success has been there. While prices have gone up from 40 to 90 per cent, wages have risen from 6 to 16 per cent. High prices can most effectively be met by industrial unionism, as exemplified in the I. W. W. By its thorough organization of the workers it will compel still higher wages than those secured by craft unionism. The increases granted the latter have been in the nature of sops to head off the more complete demands of more complete organization, viz., real industrial unionism. Need more be said?

THE COMMENTATOR.

WHAT THE NEW YORK CITY PRINTERS ARE DOING

(Special to Solidarity.)

"Big Six" of the International Typographical Union, "the most progressive labor organization," as it is being dubbed in some socialist papers, is now discussing a new scale of wages for its members employed in the book and job branch of the trade, as their contract expires October 1.

The scale for the newspaper branch was discussed some months ago, their contract expiring the first of May, and their demand was for four dollars more a week. They are a minority of the union, but by reason of their employment in large groups, they control the organization and can wield its whole strength to enforce their demands. The result of this is that under the scale just expiring they were getting \$10.00 a week more than their brethren in the book and job branches, and that the breach has a strong tendency to increase can be easily seen by comparing the demands of the two branches of the organization.

For, while the newspaper men can dare ask for \$4.00 an increase, the book and job men are to be satisfied with a \$1.00 raise (some one wanted to make it 50 cents raise; it was easier to get), even though they practically worked one hour a day more.

If the committee's report goes through, a contract for five years will be signed and in consideration of the guarantee to five, should the occasion arise during the five years, the employers will be asked for another dollar next year and one the year after. And everything will be lovely. The pressmen, the bookbinders and the rest of the printing class can go to blisses that for five years the printers will live up to their "sacred" contract and again whenever required. All this for an increase of a few cents a day.

The aim of the powers that be in the union is to make the demand of the job printers so mild that they will be granted without any friction. They will harmony in the trade—harmony with the bosses of course—and a strike is not to be thought of. A strike would mean heavy assessments on the newspaper men, and this they do not want.

A strike would likely mean more than that; it may mean a great reduction in the dues-paying, office-sustaining membership. The giant has feet of clay—the job trust can keep its ranks together so long as there are jobs for the men; with a strike condition there is no telling how many would drift away. So the strike is to be avoided by any and all means.

The job printers will have to take whatever the bosses choose to decide, and if they turn up their noses they will be made to vote on the bosses' proposition until they will accept it, as happened with the apprenticeship question, the bosses' plan having been turned down at two different meetings in succession, and then accepted at the third reconsideration.

Well, the socialists that look forward to some progressive action from the printers, are likely to be disappointed. Solidarity, when it means real sacrifices and not merely hot air effervescences, is out of the question.

It surely would be little short of miraculous to see the printers give a helping hand to the paper mill workers when they are on strike, but it ought not to be unreasonable to expect some unionism practiced in their own union itself. Instead the well-paid newspaper printer looks down on the paper mill workers who are on strike, but it ought not to be unreasonable to expect some unionism practiced in their own union itself. Instead the well-paid newspaper printer looks down on the paper mill workers who are on strike, but it ought not to be unreasonable to expect some unionism practiced in their own union itself.

The character of the union can be gleaned from the fact that the men controlling it, as well as most of the members who through workingmen at the present time, do not expect to remain forever; they have in view soft political jobs, or a business of their own. They have the constitution shaped so they can go in for themselves and, if not successful, even after six months they can go back to their old job as if they never left it. This is another reason why you hear so much about the poor small fellows, that you'd think the union was organized to keep these struggling middle class men from going to the wall.

But the process of capitalism goes on just the same, and the printers will have to face the music sometime. If the wave of industrialism which is gathering momentum every day will not reach the printers

anything, we may expect to see their union tumble down like a house of cards at the first real trial of strength, or to transform itself into a mutual admittance society with a sick and death benefit tail to it.

New York City.

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT.

(Continued From Page One.)

organization among the Finnish workers. Everywhere the police interfered with the strike movement, while the government forbade labor journals to publish information about strikes.

In 1905 the Finnish people rallied again in a general strike for the eight hour day, and thanks to the general enthusiasm, created everywhere by the Russian revolution, broke the formidable power of the reaction. The old Finland constitution was re-established, and the labor unions sprang into life again. On April 17, 1908, was founded the National Federation of Syndical Unions of Finland, to which were affiliated 18 unions with 25,419 members. Their numbers increased in 1909 to 30 unions with a total membership of 24,000.

Besides this national organization there also now the union of painters and that of railroad workers.

But the labor organizations have listed the capitalists also unite in employers' unions, while the Russian reaction, following the revolution, continues to threaten the existence of labor organizations, whose struggle, economic and political, is without doubt, most difficult.

Revolutionary Union Tactics Needed in Germany.

Strikes and lockouts which have broken out among the workers of the navy yards of North Germany have again emphasized the necessity of a complete revision of unionist tactics on the part of the big unions of that country.

First of all, there is the evident necessity of "sympathetic strikes" (greves de solidarite) in certain stages of the economic struggle, which it is well known "how many difficulties there are in the way of such strikes, on account of the long term contracts signed by the labor unions with their employers."

Then again, the impossibility of the workers with their pennies combatting the dollars of the employers, proves more clearly that defense funds are far from being infallible in the economic struggle.

When at Bremen and at Stettin, and then at Hamburg, Kiel and other cities, the employers wished to discharge 60 per cent of the navy yard workers, the remaining 40 per cent quit work with them, so that on Saturday, August 18, the strikers and locked out workers numbered 40,000.

These workers were not obliged to act as they did in joining forces with their fellow workers. That fact was noticeable, for example, in the case of the Germania ship yards (Krupp) where the employers tried to keep their employees in the construction shop at work, but the turners and machine builders understood that they also should quit work, as did likewise the electricians, molders, carpenters, joiners, etc. Whereupon, the employers, as strongly organized as the workers; now threaten to proclaim a lockout in several allied industries, and the Central Committee of the metal employers' union has already announced its intention to join forces with the big capitalists of the navy yards.

Numbers of unmarried workers of these yards, having left Hamburg and other cities of the North, the employers of the metal industry of Westphalia and of the Rhein provinces have decided not to hire these striking or locked out workers. So, inasmuch as the employing capitalists continue to respond to each strike with a lockout and generalize as much as possible each struggle in order to wear out the workers, it is not the necessity imposed upon the workers to resort to more revolutionary and effectual methods than those of the corporative and mutualist syndicalism of the big German unions.

STIRTON'S DATES

- Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9, 10 and 11.
- Camden, N. J., Sept. 12.
- Newark, N. J., Sept. 13.
- West Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 14.
- Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 15.
- New York, N. Y., Sept. 16 to 22.
- Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 23.
- Dunkirk, N. Y., Sept. 23.
- Cleveland, O., Sept. 27.
- Detroit, Mich., Sept. 28-29.
- Pontiac, Mich., Sept. 30.
- Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 1.
- Jackson, Mich., Oct. 2.
- Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3 to 5.
- Harbor Springs and vicinity, Oct. 10, 11 and 12.
- Boyne City, Mich., Oct. 15, 14 and 15.
- Harbor Springs, Mich., Oct. 16.
- Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17.

SOLIDARITY

CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE OVER

The cloakmakers' strike in New York City is settled. The result is said to be a victory for the workers involved. The termination of the strike came at the night of the 14th, when the leaders of the strikers and the executive committee of the manufacturers' association adopted an agreement. The agreement adopted is reported to have decided in advance near the one the bosses proposed for consideration a week previous, which was rejected.

The first agreement insisted that the question of hours and wages be submitted to arbitration. In the present agreement the question of hours and wages has been settled, as the union demanded.

The piece price will be agreed upon by a committee of the employes of each shop with their employer.

In the matter of the union shop, which was the crux of the entire situation, the following is stipulated:

"Each member of the manufacturers is to maintain a union shop; a union shop being understood to refer to a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor and rates of wages as herein stipulated prevail, and where, when hiring help, union men are preferred." It is recognized that, since there are differences in degrees of skill among those employed in the trade, employers shall have freedom of choice as to whom they employ, and another, and shall not be confined to any list, nor bound to follow any prescribed order whatever.

"It is further understood that all existing agreements and obligations of the employer, including those to present employes, shall be respected; the manufacturers however, declare their policy on the union, and that all who desire its benefits should share in its burdens."

This stipulation does not deprive the manufacturers of the right to hire non-union men, but it declares that "when hiring help, union men are preferred." It provides also for the retention of all non-unionists hired during the strike. This stipulation, however, is held to mean that the employers believe in the union, and that they accordingly urge the employes not in the union to join the same. On what this belief is based, "dependent saith not."

In all future troubles Louis Marshall holds the deciding vote. He will make the decision as to the board of arbitration when the lawyers for both sides disagree on the man, whom they are empowered to select.

The electric strike was inaugurated on July 7 and involved 75,000 persons and \$10,000,000 of capital. Sixteen hundred shops were struck.

WORLD OF LABOR

(Continued From Page One.)

reties provided the Federation will not use the national agreement to force unjustifiable lockouts.

Not only is English shipping affected, but English trade is threatened by labor troubles on a huge scale. According to London dispatches: "The biggest capital and labor struggle England has ever had is brewing between the British railroads and their employes."

"The men have an organization including every branch of the railroad service, and the companies have recently attempted to break up the union, but failed. The crowd of over 2,000 sympathized with the I. W. U. and refused to be uncoordinated by the national agreement, and there was no clubbing. One member was arrested, charged with being drunk and disorderly; but was released, the prosecutor refusing to press the absurd charge."

A fellow worker in Los Angeles reports that I. W. U. agitation is influencing the general strike in Spokane. The anti-picketing ordinance is being defied by the strikers, who prefer to go to jail, rather than be bound by its capitalist requirements. They have taken up the fight in Spokane, and some of the strikers belong to the I. W. U., but remain in the A. F. of L. in order to retain their jobs. The Brewery in Spokane, La. Sept. 12, contributed financially to the Spokane fight.

Arrangements are well under way for success. Stirtion's stay in New York City and vicinity, Bloomingdale Turn Verein hall, at Eighth avenue and 54th Street, New York, will in all probability be general for Monday, Sept. 15. In Brooklyn, Hart's hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, has been hired for Sunday, Sept. 18, at 8 p. m., and the Socialist Educational Club rooms at Graham and Engert avenues, for the same date, at 8 p. m. A meeting will also be held at Yonkers on Saturday, Sept. 17. More meetings will be added to the above, until all the dates are filled. Plans for advertising these meetings have been considered and set afoot. The coming of Stirtion has already created some agitation among I. W. U. and labor circles in New York and vicinity, and good results are expected to flow from it.

The New York joint locals are hustling to make Stirtion's stay in the metropolis a huge success. They have engaged the large hall, seating near 600 persons, at Hagedorn's Turn Verein hall, 509 W. 54th St., cor. 9th Ave., for Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m. The hall is well lighted and can be reached by the 9th ave. "L" at 53d St. and 5th ave.; 6th ave. "L" at 53d St.; the Subway, at 30th St. and 6th ave.; the Eighth and Ninth avenue surface cars and 53d St.; the Broadway, Columbus & Amsterdam avenue cars at 8th, 9th, and 35th St. Transfers can also be secured from the E. 54th St. and E. 80th St. crosstown to the 6th ave. surface cars. Handbills and other mediums of advertising will be used to attract an audience to hear the new platform exponent of industrial unionism in the east. Stirtion will also speak at the Progressive Workingmen's Club House, 3209 Third ave., between 14th and 15th streets, Thursday night, Sept. 24, at 8 p. m.

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the building trades and threatens to spread to other trades. There is much excitement. Gardemars patrol the streets and troops are confined to barracks; ready for any emergency that may arise. The spreading to Saragossa has alarmed government officials. It is practically certain that the strike will include all of the industrial centers, especially those in Barcelona, where the revolutionary spirit is more active than elsewhere in Spain. Should the strike continue, entered with hope of the government being able to hold the strikers back. There are not enough loyal troops to protect all large industrial centers. Rather than invite a clash with the national government, the more conservative leaders want the government to at once open negotiations for a settlement of the difficulty.

"RESTRAINT OF TRADE"

What is considered a move to crush the miners' union from the Central Pennsylvania coal fields for all times, was begun in Pittsburgh recently, when attorneys, acting for six different coal companies, entered suit against Francis Feehan, president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, against all members of his cabinet, and against seventy-three additional persons, mainly leaders of strikes throughout the strike zones.

It is charged that Feehan and the others "conspired to cause a strike" in the Central Pennsylvania field. A capias has been issued for each man named in the suits, and all were served. The companies which have caused the suits to be entered are the National Fuel and Coal Co., the Manor Gas Coal Co., Keystone Coal & Coke Co., Latrobe-Connellsville Coal and Coke Co., Penn Gas Coal Co., Jamison Coal and Coke Co. and the Ocean Coal Co. Among the more prominent of those named in connection with Feehan are Vice President Van Bittner, of the miners' union, and Timothy Donovan, secretary and treasurer of the same union. Every organizer who has worked in the Irwin field during the continuance of or before the strike has been named as party to the suits entered.

I. W. U. ACTIVITY

I. W. U. agitation is proving effective and interesting, to judge from the police attempts to suppress meetings.

F. P. Little and two other members were arrested in Fresno, Cal. They were simply standing on the street, but are known for their activity.

Salt Lake City also had some lively times in connection with street meetings. Some soldiers, smarting from criticism, tried to break up the meeting, but failed. The crowd of over 2,000 sympathized with the I. W. U. and refused to be uncoordinated by the national agreement, and there was no clubbing. One member was arrested, charged with being drunk and disorderly; but was released, the prosecutor refusing to press the absurd charge.

A fellow worker in Los Angeles reports that I. W. U. agitation is influencing the general strike in Spokane. The anti-picketing ordinance is being defied by the strikers, who prefer to go to jail, rather than be bound by its capitalist requirements. They have taken up the fight in Spokane, and some of the strikers belong to the I. W. U., but remain in the A. F. of L. in order to retain their jobs. The Brewery in Spokane, La. Sept. 12, contributed financially to the Spokane fight.

Arrangements are well under way for success. Stirtion's stay in New York City and vicinity, Bloomingdale Turn Verein hall, at Eighth avenue and 54th Street, New York, will in all probability be general for Monday, Sept. 15. In Brooklyn, Hart's hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, has been hired for Sunday, Sept. 18, at 8 p. m., and the Socialist Educational Club rooms at Graham and Engert avenues, for the same date, at 8 p. m. A meeting will also be held at Yonkers on Saturday, Sept. 17. More meetings will be added to the above, until all the dates are filled. Plans for advertising these meetings have been considered and set afoot. The coming of Stirtion has already created some agitation among I. W. U. and labor circles in New York and vicinity, and good results are expected to flow from it.

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