

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 52

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1910.

SIX MONTHS, 60 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

# I. W. W. SHOE REVOLT

Still Making Headway Against Bosses and Tobin's Union in Brooklyn.

(Special to Solidarity)

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 4.  
The Shoeworkers' Industrial Union shows no signs of letting up its campaign for more wages and better conditions in this borough. The spirit of solidarity is in the air. All the trades are uniting. Meetings grow larger and larger, membership increases, friendly relations with other organizations extend, and success seems ever more certain. An old shoemaker declares that, in his 20 years of experience in this vicinity, he has never seen anything like it. The manufacturers are reported scared to death. They do not know how to grapple with the unusual situation. Tobin's union cannot make good in supplying scabs. They are up against it.

There are strikes on, with two more to come during the week, at Cousin's and Albert & Sons, the first against victimization, the second for more wages. The following circular has been issued; it speaks for itself:

SHOE WORKERS OF ALL TRADES!  
Pay Head!

Strike on in Brooklyn, N. Y. Men are striking for more bread in the following shops: Wichert & Gardiner, Chas. Straughback, John Lataman, Griffen & White, Kriegs, and others.

Stay away. Don't hire out. Don't hire out. Don't listen to any labor misleaders. Don't help the bosses. Be men. "An injury to one is an injury to all."

STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Shoe Workers' Union 168, I. W. W., 75 Troy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Will Shovel Snow Before They Surrender.

The strikers are all determined to remain firm. They say they will shovel snow before they surrender.

At Wichert & Gardiner, the department is closing down one after another. The prediction is made that, in a few days, there will be no smoke coming out of the Wichert & Gardiner smoking stack.

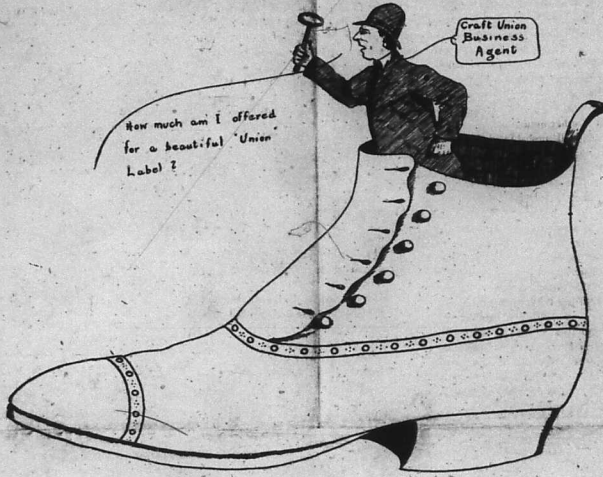
The firm cannot get sufficient scabs to take the strikers' places; 35 strikers left when told the real condition of affairs, and their fares were paid home ward. Some have come from Philadelphia, others from Boston, but the most of them from Pelligrini's employment agency in Mulberry St., the heart of the Italian colony. They are not shoe workers but street cleaners and laborers. Nevertheless, Tobin's union gives them union cards and makes of union shoeworkers' of them. They are useless and at loss to the

told a committee who that he receives \$3 with the Boot which provides it is to his men as possible; the better. He told them

From those could do everything being sent to Wichert of the I. W. W. in Of such a mercenary elements that are aiding the shoe workers of Brook-

Play For Bosses' Money. is not going to let the Zelli-

## Tobin's Agent On The Job!



THE ROLE OF CRAFT UNIONISM IN THE SHOE INDUSTRY.

## WORLD OF LABOR

of extorting money in labor troubles. In a letter to the Brooklyn shoe manufacturers he declares that he will spend \$100,000 to beat the shoeworkers in their campaign for more wages and better pay. This is taken to mean that he will act as strike-breaker if the bosses of Brooklyn furnish that amount. In other words, Tobin is pulling the leg of the Brooklyn shoe manufacturers; he is "blackbanding" them, for his treasury is overflowing. His organization has ceased its expensive policy of sending representatives to conventions for the purpose of looking "stamped shoes"; and the results in Brockton and elsewhere have been costly to the gentlemen whose headquarters are in Sumner St., Boston. They, too, are up against it.

Biggest I. W. W. Meeting Yet.

Last night the shoeworkers' industrial union held a rousing mass meeting in the large hall room of the Assembly Cafe, 308 Fulton St., Brooklyn. It was the biggest yet. Tobin had been invited to be present to give his side. Needless to say he failed to attend. The union's organizer, Joseph Maggio, reported on the situation. J. J. Etor, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, T. Giovanni, editor of "Il Proletario," and President Evers, Vice President Morris and Engels of the Goodyear Operators of New York and vicinity, made addresses. The latter dwelt mainly on the situation in Lattiman's shop, and pledged their personal efforts in aid of the strikers there. A new feature of the meeting was the presence of women. Miss Flynn in her speech, paid special attention to the necessity of organizing the women shoeworkers; besides touching on industrial

(Continued on Page Four.)

## HAYWOOD TO SPEAK

Wm. D. Haywood, who is just returning from Europe, will speak on "Industrialism; The Coming Victory of Labor" on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock, in the Yorkville Casino, E. 86th St., near Third Ave., New York City. Admission will be free; and it is expected that a big crowd will be on hand. Don't miss this meeting!

COMMITTEE,

Joint I. W. W. Locals.

The world of labor is facing an "industrial recession" again. J. J. Hill predicts it. President Mellan of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. predicts it, and the retiring president of the Boston Home Club urges it. Labor must be taught that high wages are not compatible with victorious world-competition and unlimited profit. Also that the political, as well as the economic supremacy of the capitalist class must remain undisturbed.

What will Labor do in this crisis? Can any one believe that following the turmoil attending the increase of prices there will be social peace amid industrial prostration? Panics, as well as prosperity, have their upheavals and disturbances. The "bread strike" takes the place of the wage strike; resistance is offered to downward tendencies. Organization is needed in both events.

The conditions of employment to-day are such that even the most conservative are compelled to rebel against them. In all the world to-day there is no labor organization as conservative as the Brotherhood of Engineers. Nevertheless, such is the intensification of labor, the dangers of employment, the trend of invention, that even it is compelled to talk strike for the first time in over twenty years.

Chief Stone, in a recent interview on the probabilities of a western strike, says: "The railroads get twice the work they formerly did."

"During the last 20 months 572 engineers were killed."

"We demand jurisdiction over every type of locomotive, including gasoline car."

The jurisdiction demand is made necessary, if the engineers wish to control com-

instead of the mileage basis day. Now, train service is based on 100 miles or less as a day's work. Some times the run is made in five hours. Notwithstanding, the railroads would enforce a ten-hour day, which would practically again give them twice as much work as they formerly got.

It stands to reason, that, if the hour basis day instead of the mileage basis day becomes the rule, deaths at the throttle will increase. This will mean an additional drain upon the beneficial features of the engineers' organization, as well as upon their own private resources. Death is an expensive incident in the worker's life.

The engineers' demand of 15 per cent in wages on a mileage basis day and jurisdiction over every type of locomotive is likely to be resisted. It will also likely go to arbitration for final settlement. But its effect, at present, is to break the shell of hide-bound conservatism. As Chief Stone says: "A strike vote is as bad for the men as a strike itself. It irritates them."

Capitalism works in mysterious ways its wonders to perform. It is digging its own grave in the most conservative of working class quarters. Its very progress makes such a course unavoidable. In this lies the hope and the opportunity of the I. W. W. With industrial evolution working for it, the I. W. W. can not fail. It is bound to win.

The wage increases demanded by the conductors, trainmen and engineers on the western railroads aggregate \$40,000,000 a year. How to pay these increases is said to constitute the biggest labor problems in the history of the roads.

Possibly they will never be paid. In many quarters, especially in those of the shippers, a more economical operation of the railroads is demanded. "The Wall Street Journal" retorts, in behalf of the railroads, by saying: "Railroad economies must come by reduction in labor costs."

(Continued on Page Four.)

## MESSENGER'S STRIKE

Boys Put Up a Good Fight Against Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies.

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, Dec. 1.  
More than 5,000 telegraph messengers are now on strike in New York and Brooklyn. And the numbers are growing daily. There are 5,000 messengers in Greater New York, and it is quite probable that if the strike continues another thousand will walk out soon.

The boys were unorganized when they struck. They were employed by the Postal and Western Union companies. The agitation which started the strike was started by myself, Nathan Hoffman and others a couple of weeks before the strike started. We prepared for it. At the mass meeting which we held last Monday nearly 1,000 attended. Joseph Etor and Dennis Breen of the I. W. W. were present at that meeting, and we there and then established the basis for the movement which has grown so large.

A couple of things, apparently hired by the companies to break up the meeting and prevent the strike, came in and we had to put them out almost bodily.

The committee, which was elected at that meeting, went with me to the head of the Western Union Company the next day at 11 o'clock. I acted as spokesman. We presented our demands in written form and gave the superintendent of the New York branch of the Western Union five hours in which to decide. He would not say anything when we first met him. When we returned at 5 o'clock in the evening he said: "I will speak to my boys individually." That was his ultimatum, he said. We had nothing to do but leave.

The next day at noon we called the strike. More than 500 responded at once. About 300 boys formed themselves into line and proceeded to march on one telegraph office to another urging every messenger to walk out. The cops interfered. The kids were scattered, but as far as we went we were successful.

The Seamen's Union gave us a headquarters, and we began business. While not a single messenger was organized then, we elected temporary officers and at once began picketing.

Grown men could not have carried on the strike any better than the boys did, with the aid of Fellow Worker Breen and others, besides myself. Etor addressed two of our meetings.

Three days later the committee representing the Postal messengers went to the boss of that firm. He told us that his "boys were perfectly satisfied." We should have presented the demands to both firms at the same time, as we planned to do, but the Postal committee did not show up. And it was almost impossible to hold the strike of the Western Union kids for a couple of days longer. Boys set quickly, if they set at all. So we called the strike. Now about 2,500 Western Union kids are out and about 800 Postal boys.

The Demands.

Their demands call for a half-cent increase on calls and deliveries, 15c an hour instead of 10c, a ten-hour work day instead of 12 and 14 and sometimes 16, 15c supper money when held after 8 o'clock at night, only 25c to be checked against their wages for uniform, and most important system to be abolished, and minor demands.

The conditions under which we

(Continued on Page



TRAUTMANN'S REPORT

As General Organizer, to Fifth Convention of the I. W. W.

(Continued From No. 50)

One more great object lesson could be drawn from the conflict against the gigantic capitalist combination, the steel trust. Time and again supporters of the fossilized union movement have asserted that the American Federation of Labor would gradually, step by step, develop into an industrial organization. This theory was so effectually exploded as a hollow bubble in the strike of workers against the U. S. Steel Corporation, that a knowledge of the facts alone will suffice to show [wage workers the shallowness of that contention. Another claim, that the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers will organize all workers in the mills on the lines of industrial unionism, was shattered to pieces as a result of their actions and the attitude of that organization during the strike of the steel workers in the plants of Schwab at South Bethlehem.

Bellevue Strike.

There again, in a criminal manner indeed, the workers were told, when the growing spirit of working class solidarity threatened to tear down the barriers of craft and race separation, that they could all go together into one organization embracing the 9,000 workers in that mill. But again, in spite of the frantic appeals of thousands not to be deserted and split asunder during this fierce combat against unscrupulous, murderous tyrants, the strikers were told that they had to allow themselves to be separated in a score of craft groups of different national unions; while the large bulk of 120-an-hour men were told that there was, no room for them in the craft union movement. The I. A. W. was contented with organizing the rolling mill workers so as not to infringe upon the jurisdiction of the machinists who had formed their own craft church, and the steel molders and the electricians, who also separated from the others and entered with the company for a return to work, while the large mass was still facing the guns and maces of the Cossacks of Pennsylvania.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at the command of all the National Civic Federation dignitaries, has proven by its action in the Bellevue strike that the proclamations in its plagiarized manifesto were intended only to blindfold the workers, to trap them, to strangle them in their craft-separation policy, and allow them to be defeated, as was ultimately the case with all the workers at Bellevue. For the time being, as was the case at New Castle, in South Shaon, in Martin's Ferry and other places, and in Bellevue, the workers were thus prevented from coming together in one organization that not only advocates solidarity of the workers as a class, but gives strength and weight to these proclamations by actions and support of the workers in their struggles that will ultimately make for the consolidation of all forces of labor for better conditions, and also for the final battle against the formidable forces of the common foe.

Other I. W. W. Strikes.

The influence of industrial union propaganda, as stated before, is infinitely more far reaching than the strength its membership would indicate. Where workers once comprehend the true mission and function of the industrial organization they carry the message from shop to shop, from place to place, over waters and land, and their enthusiasm, though often not accompanied by sufficient experience to reap the fruits of a seed sown, is the greatest organizing force that the industrial union at the present possesses. Thus, the finest first powder like have gone to germ of discontent agitation that is flaming, Ind., best companies, by all city officers, was conducted by the workers of their

will force itself upon the workers. Then, fortified by more experience and supported by more education carried on incessantly in these districts, the workers will be ready to maintain organizations that no cunning, no underhand work and trickery will be able to tear to pieces again.

In one big independent steel mill at East Chicago, Ind., the Inland Steel and Iron Co., operated with 62 members of the A. A. as a so-called union shop, a strike of 462 common workers—Servians, Hungarians, Poles and Ruthenians—forced a complete shut down of the plant. They were on the verge of being divided by the agents of the employer, among others some saloonkeepers, and of being defeated, when I. W. W. organizers succeeded in consolidating the warring elements again, and in ultimately forcing an unconditional surrender of the company to the terms of the strikers.

The Republic Iron and Steel Co.'s mill at East Chicago, Ind., was also up a week after this success, and the company has already offered an increase of 10 per cent in wages.

While we cannot too much oppose the time contract system of the craft union movement, in this instance and others that cannot all be recounted, all of the enemies of the I. W. W. used the fact of our not having anything "black on white," as an entering wedge to pull the workers away from the organization through which they had been able to win the strike.

Church and Saloon in Partnership.

The clergy, commingling with grafting saloonkeepers, with whom the district is flooded, joined hands with the latter to intimidate the workers and make them desert the organization. The strike there was of too short a duration to give us a chance to bring home to the workers the lessons of industrial unionism, so that no power on earth would be able to pull them away from the organization.

The Catholic clergy has also been used in the plants of the Pressed Steel Car Co. at Hegewisch, Ill., to destroy all efforts at getting and holding the workers together. What that company (known in Hegewisch as the Western Car and Foundry Co.) could not accomplish by brute force of arms, of which a large assortment had been kept in store as soon as the workers showed signs of uneasiness and were organizing, was temporarily accomplished with the aid given by the agents of all institutions that have good cause to fear the I. W. W. because of the education and enlightenment that it is carrying into the hovels and shanties of hundreds of thousands.

The latest successful strike conducted by the I. W. W., in the Byers Tube Mills of South Pittsburgh, and also a victorious strike of automobile workers in Anderson, Ind., were again evidences of the superior methods of industrial unionism. All these combats proved that wherever one portion of workers in the start was able to influence all other workers in any one plant or industry and urge them on to concerted action, the employers could not operate the factories at all. They could not get strikebreakers to fill the places of workers on strike. They were compelled, it outside interference did not cheat the workers of the results of their fights, to make concessions and improve the working conditions of the employes. But all the achievements, gratifying as they may be, can only be made permanent by the existence and maintenance of an organization, which will also be the instrument to use the first gains as stepping stones to further achievements.

Lesson of the Spokane Fight.

Touching briefly on the free speech fight in Spokane, we should admit, after all, that the same will have a beneficial result, in spite of much adverse criticism. But this contest, with all due credit to those fellow workers who stood so valiantly by their guns, should convince all that more power on industrial lines and in the industrial arena must be created and developed through the formation of industrial unions and the securing of control over industrial conditions, so that, in the event of struggles on other than the economic field, the workers will be able to enforce their mandates with more force, pretness and effectiveness than in this fight in Spokane.

Conclusion.

Summing up all that was done, we can say that the Industrial Workers of the World has brought rays of hope into the miserable life conditions of hundreds of thousands. Workers so long oppressed, so long despised, so long ignored, so brutally treated and made beasts of burden, because they had nobody to advise them, nobody to make them protect their rights,

nobody to give them encouragement in their once hopeless struggles for better things and for liberation from the most appalling features of oppression that the indescribable system in these mills forced them to submit to—look now, and will in near future in still larger numbers look to the I. W. W. as the only organization that has opened its door, has spread its light, has implanted new hope in the hearts of wage workers whom others had regarded as easy marks for prey and oppressions. The future will crown the hard work of these days—a future still dependent upon the hard efforts, the self-sacrificing work, and the knowledge that the advocates of industrial unionism will be able to impart to these still suffering under the bondage of ignorance, the inheritance of millions from a dark past and backward posterity.

The world must be conquered for the workers! And by the workers! This is the task! May the deliberations of this convention enable the workers to grapple with the problems and make the task easier, so that the glorious work of the past year may be redoubled in the near future, and the world gradually but surely be prepared for the social, the industrial revolution.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen. Organizer I. W. W.

Messengers' Strike.

(Continued From Page One.)

have been working are almost intolerable. Ages of the messengers range from 11 years to 65. The average wages for the Western Union are \$5.50 a week, and the Postal head told me personally that he pays his "boys" from \$4.50 to \$9 a week. The spirit of the boys is entrancing. They are not philistines, but have remarkable working class knowledge and are fighters. Their training as messengers has taught them the necessity of discipline.

At first the big papers laughed at the strike. Some of them said it was simply the "annual fever" of the messengers, for there had been during the last few years strikes galore among the messengers, in groups of ten or more. Systematic agitation and the employment of industrial union tactics and the spirit that goes with them have been the cause of our success so far.

A. F. of L. Steps In.

At this writing the highest enthusiasm and discipline prevails among the boys. But we were becoming too powerful. The basis for a revolutionary union was being formed in one of the most important industries in New York. Everything indicated that our chances for success were good. The companies are badly crippled—the Western Union, especially, is almost up to the neck.

So the A. F. of L., realizing what we were leading to, at once developed a great "sympathy" for the boys. A committee was appointed to assist the strikers. A little finance was furnished and a big promise made.

Monday this committee of ten, scared to death that we would organize a union of the I. W. W., called a meeting and started an organization with more than 500 to begin with, to be known as the International Messengers' Union of America. I attended the meeting and was asked to speak.

I did not oppose the formation of the union, but simply let them go ahead, for I saw it was the only thing to do and still retain the confidence of the boys. I had been from the beginning the official spokesman of the boys; I had been the chairman of all the meetings we held, and while I remained in the background as much as possible, the general conduct of the strike was a result of my suggestions and advice, so it is seen that I could have made a hole in that world I have heard. But it would have been crushing to the budding revolutionary spirit of the kids.

There was not a sufficient amount of theoretical knowledge of the revolutionary movement on the part of the leading boys though they are all unusually bright for their ages, which are between 16 to 20—for me to make a stand that would amount to anything for the I. W. W.

However, with all that, I am enthused with what has taken place so far. The boys have explicit confidence in me, and I

The I. W. W. here as yet has no meetings halls, and the kids must have both to carry on the fight. We did the best thing possible under the circumstances. The concern which the boys are fighting is a trust. The A. F. of L. may say what we have seen, but there is another side to the story. The

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper Represents the Spirit of the West

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day is coming when these little workers will be with us; they are learning fast. I am among them daily doing my best to teach them industrial union principles and action. I can not force it down their throats. To shout labor fair work, in view of the financial support which they are getting from the A. F. of L. organizations, be to place myself in their eyes as one with personal ambitions.

In a nutshell, our own organization was not in a position to take advantage of what the kids and myself did. **Fears Capitalist Influence Through A. F. of L.** What I fear now is that since the A. F. of L. men have interfered, the Civic Federation, arbitration boards, the mayor and other crushing influences will enter.

However, the written demands which we have placed before the companies call for a complete settlement before there is a settlement at all. If there is any crooked work being done on the kids' part, we will make a hell of a hell, at any rate.

I. W. W.—nor do I think we could have kept them with the opposition of the A. F. of L. if we had—the agitation and education given by the I. W. W. men has not been lost. The time is coming when we will reap what we have sown.

Conditions are forcing the employment of industrial union tactics; and the A. F. of L. leaders absolutely have not the ability to stay at the head of the current once the workers get wise.

LOUIS DUCHEZ.

DULUTH-I. W. W.

Local Union No. 68 of the Industrial Workers of the World maintains a headquarters and reading room at 907 Michigan Street, Duluth, Minn., for the free use of working men. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Industrial Worker, Solidarity and many other papers on file. Come and get wise. Educational and propaganda meetings every Tuesday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sundays at 5 p. m.

Scandinavian Speaker.

Any club, union or society wishing a speaker on revolutionary industrial unionism or any subject dealing with the working class problem in the Scandinavian language, please notify me.

Yours for Industrial Unionism, HERMAN ALLARD. I. W. W. Hall, 62 1/2 N. Second St. Portland, Ore.

A PAGE FROM THE MESSENGER BOYS' STRIKE

"De strike is on." There were 3,000 earnest seekers after life and the pursuit of happiness, all of which great goods were embraced for the time being in their battle cry.

When I asked one of the boys who seemed to be quite a leader among them, he replied: "Sure, dey w'd 'under struck. De houses was t'under struck," he repeated.

He replied: "No, sir; I ain't talked much for de poopers. Yesir, I'd be willin' to tell youse 'bout it. Yer pooper is Solidarity, and talks—One Big Union, Dat's what we want, but youse can't get dem nuts in de Postal to 'link dat way."

He looked across the way and said: "T'ousands of messins is tied up in der. Every now 'n' den some bloke fires a bundle of 'em in de mail box; special deliveries. Dey're breakin' de comp'ny up wid de special postage stamps. Dey tried teleph'nic messages, but udder 'Ching's in town is doin' it. Dar' goes a seah! Cop him, Silver!! (His pal, Silver, did cop him in about a block. What happened, I can't say.)"

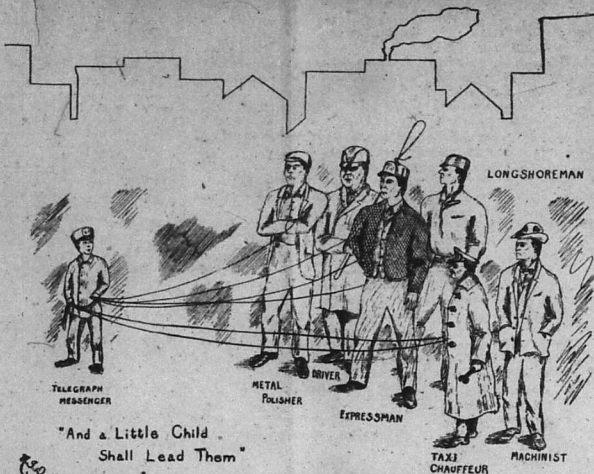
"Yesir, we walks out to de last kid yesterday in me station, an' goes to de meetin'." Red Green, he makes de speech of his life. Red is a theatre guy. He shifts scenery now, but he is a friend of us muts all right, all righty. 'Youse kids gutter be union men, he sez. 'Youse gutter git 10 plunks a week. Youse gutter git pay for overtime. Youse gutter git lots of other t'ings, and last of all, 'he sez, 'youse gutter stick to de union. Youse want more dough. De boss, though, he could gy us 'n' said to us, 'ter hell wid de union; an' 'youse said, 'is dat so, 'an' de boss wouldn't 'cough up, an' 'youse struck. 'Den he tells de kids dey gutter make de strike good."

When I asked him about the friendship of the police, and remarked how nice they are to the scab chauffeurs, he replied: "Yes, de wap on de corner sent us some fruit dis mornin'." He said he didn't mean dat ripe fruit fer us to eat, 'but 'twas too good to bat de cops wid. Yesir, de cops been lively 'round here today. Usually der's 'tree in sight; now de air's blue wid 'em. Most of 'em likes de kids—runs 'em in, maybe—'an' chases 'em away from de picket lines. Dar's a mean one—dey dare. De kids is layin' 'fer him; they say he'll get killed tonight. But they don't mean it. 'Cause Red says we must keep our buds on, 'n' not get wav. No; de kids is good kids; dey all mind dere biz pretty good."

"Yesir, de kids dey all fell in. 'Some of de kids said dey might wid de strike all right, but how was dey to square t'ings wid de old man 'n' old woman. One litte kid dis mornin' he set up a holler when we tore off his badge 'n' told 'im he belonged to the union. 'Me mudder'll lick me if I giv me job, he blubbers. 'An' we'll lick yer if yer don't," he says. Feeders, he's wid de gang. One of de kids he tried to hold his job; snaked out a winder 'rough de alley, an' was up by de bridge 'fore de kids spotted 'im fer a measly sock. Dey got on 'im 'n' tore his clothes of him; fer his messages. Dey was in his shoes. Take 'em back or we'll 'row ye in de river, dey say. De kid tied up his clothes, an' took 'em back."

"Yesterday a bunch of blokies comes along (all stowed) and 'rows sun coppers 'n' nickels in de road, an' de kids made a scramble fer dem. One of de guys said dey was human monkeys; an' de kids replied dat was human monkeys wid de spits made, an' 'anyway dey wasn't seals. "One of de kids dis mornin' didn't have

The Rising Generation; Or The Boys' Revolt!



de price, an' he swiped a newspaper off a news stand on de corner. De kike put up a holler fer de cent. 'Don't holler,' says de kid, 'till I tears it up. No, I don't pay youse no cents; we needs 'em fer de strike. An' we needs de paper, too.' On de ad page was de following:

"BOYS wanted as messengers, 10 years of age and over; bring references and working papers. American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey."

"It's a dirty trick of de company, an' de cops chases us; won't let us picket de office. We hopes we wins; but de Postal will grab it sum as hell. I t'inks. Well, here comes me relief, an' I knows where dere's a box in de alley where I can get a snooze. Hello, Pug! Did you get your cats?"

"Yes," replied Pug; "I got a swell breakfast of red hot."

"Well, so long, mister; come down ter de meetin' dis afternoon or tonight. So long."

New York.

TOS FOLEY.

WORLD OF LABOR

Continued From Page One.

This suggestion has been seriously entertained by the ultra-capitalists. It has been made elastic enough to cover all industries in which "labor costs" are being continually forced up by the increase in prices. As a result, a vigorous onslaught upon all forms of labor unionism is urged and expected in the next few months. Watch for them.

Among the industries that are likely to be involved in union difficulties in the next few months is the newspaper printing industry of Greater New York. Negotiations have been going on between the pressmen and the publishers looking to the adjustment of certain grievances. It is rumored that the publishers show a disposition to make an aggressive fight; while the pressmen have already taken steps to fortify their position in the event of a rupture. In this respect they are seriously handicapped by the lack of industrial unionism existing in the newspaper printing industry. This condition is apparent to the most intelligent of New York pressmen, who urge its immediate remedy as the first step to complete victory.

POWER OF LABOR

The threatened Christmas strike of the New York expressmen has been averted.

A cold shiver went down the backs of the companies when it was announced.

Such a strike, besides exposing "the soul and message on earth to all men" the spirit of the season, would have revealed the strength of the men and the weakness of the companies.

It would have demonstrated that without the working class there can be no festival feasts; no transportation of goods, and no dividends for the capitalists. Without labor there can be no cheer, no civilization, no progress.

Labor does not recognize this fact as

yet. Or, if it does, it has not the courage of its conviction. It hesitates to strike at the season most favorable to itself, and aids in tightening its own chains. But labor is learning; it is moving; in this is the hope of the world.

IN THE PITTSBURG DISTRICT

The Demmler plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. resumed operations in full Nov. 27. Orders on the books are sufficient to keep it busy indefinitely. About 650 men have been at work at the mill, but the force was brought up to 800.

By a referendum vote members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union will be required to pay a 2 per cent assessment to the National organization. The present assessment is 1 per cent, but it has been found that this rate is too low to meet expenses.

The plant of the Kane Window Glass Co., at Kane, Pa., which has been shut down for six months, has resumed operations. It gives employment to 700 men.

At a banquet prepared by John W. Gates, at Youngstown, O., Gates said that the Republic Iron and Steel Co. will spend \$15,000,000 for extensions and improvements at its Youngstown plant in addition to the \$10,000,000 now being expended to prepare for the trade anticipated from the opening of the Panama Canal.

The Ohio plant of the Carnegie Steel Co. has discontinued the practice of banking its furnaces over Sunday and will now run them continuously. The loss of time in getting them started after banking as well as the danger from accident caused this action to be taken.

It is believed that none of the Ohio furnaces will be blown out on account of slack orders.

Plans are being prepared by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. for enlarging the Alliquippa plant by building new mills and furnaces. The cost will be near \$3,000,000. The additions will include six sheet and tin plate mills. Thirty-six sheet and tin plate mills were to be erected at Alliquippa, as well as a number of wire and nail mills. So far only 12 have been completed.

The pension system to be established by the United States Steel Corporation will provide for the voluntary retirement of employees at the age of 60, who have been in the service of the corporation for 20 years. After 20 years of service, retirement will be compulsory at the age of 70. The new system will go into effect January 1.

Ten more hot mills are to be added to the Shenango tin plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. at New Castle, Pa., increasing the hot mill capacity by one-third. This will make it one of the largest in the world. The output of the South Sharon plant of the same company is also to be increased largely. The machinery of the plant at Niles, O., recently dismantled, is to be taken to the Shenango plant.

MEETING IN DULUTH

(Duluth News-Tribune, Dec. 5.)

"Open Shop or Closed Shop," was the topic of discussion at the meeting of the Duluth local of the Industrial Workers of the World at their hall at 907 W. Michigan street last evening. The discussion was led by Otto Justh, while several other members participated in the arguments on the question.

This was the second meeting the local has held for discussion and debate. It appears that interest in the work of the Industrial Workers is increasing, as the hall was well filled last evening. It is planned, as soon as it is found possible and convenient, to occupy larger quarters and to broaden the work of the Duluth members. While the debate last evening did not result in either side winning the discussion of the proposition, it was interesting and educational to the workers. It is their idea to have a "closed shop," and an open union; that is to have employers secure only union workers, but keep the unions open to the men at work.

It is their plan to ultimately have all the workers of the world combined in one strong organization and, thereby, secure for the workman what constituted his rights, according to this theory. Another meeting will be held next Sunday evening at which "Free Speech" will be the subject for discussion, dealing with the recent events at Fresno, Cal. The use of school buildings for civic meetings and other gatherings will also be talked over.

A SHORT PRIMER

What's a worker?

A number registered by a clock when it goes to work; a check; a human being with labor power that is used for the profit of his boss.

Why does a worker work for a boss? Because he has no land, machinery, or capital of his own; and believes he would lose his identity and incentive if he had them in common with other workers.

Then a worker is only another name for a "shump?"

Not exactly. "Chumps" never learn; the worker does. He is trying to get rid of his delusions. He strikes; gets enjoined; and otherwise gives indications of progress. He is even telling Sam Gompers to go to the place from whence the Civic Federation emerged. And finally he is joining the I. W. W.

The worker is all right.

I. W. W. SHOE REVOLT.

(Continued From Page One)

unionism in general. Representatives of the present such is the situation that it is even attracting their attention, after eight weeks of development! Who says the newspapers haven't got a "nose for news?"

Another meeting will be held at the Assembly Cafe, 308 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, Dec. 10. Shoeworkers of all trades and both sexes are invited to attend. Rally to the cause of the workers. Deal with low wages and bad conditions; and all the "unions" that make them possible. BROOKLYNIAN.

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WARNING TO WAGE WORKERS Beware of Frauds and Fakirs claiming to represent the Industrial Workers of the World. There is but one organization that has any claim to the name of Industrial Workers of the World. The general office of that organization is located in Chicago, Illinois. All organizations and individuals claiming to represent the Industrial Workers of the World that do not have proper credentials from the above organization or some of its local unions are frauds and impostors. Pay no money to them. All organizations using the name of the Industrial Workers of the World that are not affiliated with the general headquarters at Chicago, Ill., are fakes. INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec.-Treas. 518-56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W. Any wage worker, wishing to become a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, may proceed in the following manner: 1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (recruiting) union already in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union. He will furnish you with an application blank containing the Preamble to the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The questions are as follows: "Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization?" "Will you diligently study its principles and make yourself acquainted with its purposes?" The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually \$1.00 or less. The monthly dues are \$1.00 and are in most local unions paid in advance. If there is no local I. W. W. in your community, you can become a Member-Initiator to the G. Application blank in addition to the G. Application blank is given inquired to any wage workers above questions. (for a Local I. W. W. for Members at \$2.00. The Secretary for a \$10.00 charge. Get no less than \$10.00 in one industry (for \$5.00 in no or in several industries) or mixed Industrial SE application with \$1000 III. Supplies, constitutions, and will then be sent you, and need to organize the local. Join the I. W. W. Do it! The address of the general office of the I. W. W. is 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago.