



TIME TWO. No. 5 - WHOLE No. 57 NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1911. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

SHOE BOSSES DON'T LIKE THE I. W. W. STRIKERS CALL FOR FUNDS

(Special to Solidarity)
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8.
I. W. W. shoeworkers' strike, now in its tenth week, shows no abating. On the contrary, the I. W. W. is waged with renewed vigor aggressiveness during the coming week at least one more shop, that is in Brooklyn, will be struck for good. The general strike committee of victory, Wichert & Gardiner Brooklyn, which is the hub of the situation, is making less than 2000 pairs of shoes a day, when 2,500 pairs are necessary for a profitable output. Scabs being turned away from this establishment with success. Garshles and Coustib, two other important shops, are also badly pled.

Tobin Concerns Desperate.
The Tobin union is desperate. It is facing the strike at Wichert & Gardiner's settled, with a new contract "with better wages and conditions therein stipulated for the workers at present employment." While this is complimentary to the I. W. W., as it shows that I. W. W. indirectly raise wages in antagonisms, nevertheless the I. W. W. is for Wichert & Gardiner's scabbing get it. The strike there is much so.

Manufacturers' Association declares as to increase wages and conditions under any other union those of the I. W. W. It is truly that it will have nothing better wages and conditions than the other kind of union course the reason is of a kind of union will be to the bosses only. The workers want a union for and for the workers alone, determined to get it; with that the manufacturers are now are straits and fighting frantically, of all kinds of devices, crooked ways; but without success.

Other Shoeworkers Aid.
The termination on the part of the I. being amply seconded by other organizations. J. J. Mulvey of the Shoeworkers' Union, with headquarters at Mass., was in the city during the strike and promised the organization, financially and otherwise. The Shoeworkers' Protective outgrowth of the Lesters' Union. It has a membership of 1,000, with branches in all the shoe centers of Massachusetts. The I. W. W. Union, at a cost of matter. When the fight moves had only \$15 in for treasuries are not the conflict with Mullin for the Massachusetts. He will am there for the purpose of the later on Organizer Joseph Joseph Garley Flynn will his purpose. The United on, Michael Tracy, general quarters at Lynn, Mass., coming with the I. W. W. of the Massachusetts shoe interests of the I. W. W. When a result of his agitation with it.

Threats Manifest.
The I. W. W. shoeworkers' organization, regardless of blabbed, or vicious form YETIM. At first, dividing

published in Solidarity. Up to date over \$1,000 have been received. The principal contributors are: Local 189, I. W. W., \$6.45; Ladies' Custom Shoe Workers' Union, New York City, \$100; Local 17, Brotherhood of Machinists, \$5; Section Kings County, Socialist Labor Party, \$5; Local Kings County, Socialist Party, \$25; Lecture Committee, S. P., Kings county, \$5; Branch 150, Workmen's Circle, \$5; Branch 156, W. C. C., \$5; Br. 206, W. C. C., \$1; John Petroff, Pittsburg, Pa., \$21; William English Walling, \$5; Branch 14, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, \$5; Br. 149, W. S., and D. B., \$2; Cigar-makers' International Union No. 39, \$10; Men's Custom Shoeworkers' Union, \$250; Ladies' Custom Shoeworkers' Union, \$200; Branch 50, W. C. C., \$3; Br. 132, W. C. C., \$1; Russian Social Democratic Society, \$5; Italian Socialist Federation, \$21; Br. 24, W. S. and D. B., \$5; Edgemakery Federation, Lynn, Mass., \$15; Brotherhood of Labor, \$10; Local 9, Brewery Workers, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; Snowball Miners' Union, W. F. M., Ariz., \$10; F. G. Moore, Hamtramck, Mich., \$3.40; State Executive Committee, S. L. P., Connecticut, \$5; Local 100, I. W. W., Philadelphia, \$10; Local 159, Detroit, Mich., \$2; Local 20, Lawrence, Mass., \$10.

Shop collections by the shoeworkers industrial union and individual contributions complete the grand total.

More funds are needed. The I. W. W. locals should act as agitating centers to secure them. Says Organizer Effort: "The members of the I. W. W. have a great work on hand. Instead of warming chairs in their headquarters and discussing the I. W. W. attitude toward politics and the general strike at a more than necessary length, let them get out and get this strike before the labor organizations, sick and death benefit societies, in brief, any working class body in their vicinity that will donate money to a good working class cause. With a few thousand dollars we can win this strike. And a victory for the I. W. W. will be of incalculable value in the future. Write to Strike Headquarters, 73 Troy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., for circulars fully setting forth the strike."

Benefit Concert a Success.
The Alpha Webster Powell concert at the Labor Lyceum was well attended, and a good sum was realized. Thanks are due Mrs. Powell and her friends for their splendid contribution to the cause of revolutionary unionism.

Another meeting of the Hebrew Fitters will be held in American Hall, Williamsburg, next Tuesday evening, Jan. 10. The Hebrew fitters are rallying to industrial unionism despite the misdeeds of labor of their own and other I. W. W. locals to act more lively. Get out before the labor organizations. Advertise the I. W. W. Raise funds! This strike can be won with but a little hustle all around. Once won, the I. W. W. will go forward in leaps and bounds hereabouts especially, and elsewhere generally. We will win!

BROOKLYNIAN.
AGITATION IN SHAMOKIN
Shamokin, Pa., Jan. 6.
Solidarity.
Last night I got a chance to talk to the carpenters' union on the shorter work day, and incidentally instigated a little industrial unionism. Advised them to co-operate with painters, plumbers and other building trade workers to take an eight hour day after April 1, when the contracts run out. Don't believe it will be done.

but started the ball rolling anyway. Carpenters work 9 hours at 35c; paper-hangers 9 hours at 28c. down; painters 25c. down. Printers work 9 hours for \$15 per week and less except one shop which has an eight hour day. No organization. Silk mill girls from 35c. to \$6.00 per week. C. H.

STEEL MILL GRAFT EXPOSED

Carnegie Official Arrested—McKees Rocks Strike Vindicated.

Thousands of men employed in the big steel mills of Pittsburgh and vicinity are milted of money and are the victims of a system of graft, according to the confession of Alex. Sanderky, a foreman of the Carnegie Steel Company, who pleaded guilty to conspiracy in Pittsburg on January 4. Men, whose wages do not exceed \$15 and \$10 a week, are compelled to pay from \$15 to \$25 to get jobs at laborers, and are then required to hand over a small percentage of their meagre earnings to the overseers to hold their jobs.

Many arrests are threatened by officials of the company on account of the disclosures. These were brought about by the work of N. A. Bendell, chief detective for the steel company, whose investigations disclosed the indictment of Sanderky and James Rice, superintendent of the Merchants mill of the Duganese Steel Co., a subsidiary concern of the Carnegie Co.

It has been generally known for years among steel workers that foreigners in the mills got their jobs only by payment of graft, but none suspected the system was widespread as exposures show it to be.

Sanderky confessed his part in the system, and said it was universal in the steel making district.

A similar charge was made by men participating in the McKees Rocks strike, but the capitalist investigation then made produced few results of importance.

In an effort to get at the facts, it is reported that the company officials have been hampered by unwillingness of foreign workers to expose their foremen. Workmen say foremen will discharge them if they expose them, and they have little faith in the promise of higher officials to protect them.

Rice refused to plead guilty, and he went to trial.

LABOR ABROAD

All is not well on the English railroads. The London dispatches to a Wall street paper contain the following:

"Labor troubles on the British railways look like breaking out afresh. There is much discontent among the men in the matter of the conciliation scheme and the awards thereunder. They are evidently only too willing to back down from their bargains, and the trade union which has found its revenue and position suffering from the adoption of the conciliation proposals, is quite ready to foster further agitation. The immediate trouble is on the Great Northern, and it is quite indicative of the uncertainty and ill-feeling prevailing in the labor world. There is also trouble on the North Eastern, the more unfortunate seeing that if there is unrest here, it may again adversely affect the ship-building industry. The trouble is due to the unwillingness of union men to work alongside of non-unionists and this especially appeals to the trade unions of the North."

A strike is talked about. The North Eastern was the first railway to foster and encourage trade unionism, and it has paid dearly for it."

The I. W. W. at Missoula, Mont., is located in a first class hall at 211 Stevens St. The members invite all wage workers to call and get acquainted. Jas. B. Shea is the secretary.

WORLD OF LABOR

The new year is not conspicuous for new strikes.

At the present writing, the world of labor is mainly in the throes of old conflicts.

In Chicago the struggle of the garment workers still continues.

In Tampa, new infamias are being perpetrated by the capitalists against the brickmakers on strike there.

In Los Angeles, unionists have been indicted for the gas explosion that wrecked the Times.

In Fresno, the I. W. W. still wages vigorous warfare for the preservation of free speech.

In Greater New York, the I. W. W. is extending its strikes for better conditions and more wages in the shoe working industry.

It is in the shoe industry that new strikes are mainly occurring. In Lynn and in Chicago thousands of shoe workers have left the shops in order to secure more wages and more satisfactory working conditions.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio new strikes in the mining industry are also taking place.

The absence of new strikes in the new year is not inexplicable. The new year opened with unfavorable labor conditions prevailing.

The usual slack winter season is on; so also in the "industrial depression." Under the circumstances, new strikes are not to be expected. Nevertheless, such is the desperate condition of labor in many industries that strikes, or rather revolts, are the last resort against ever downward tendencies. Under the circumstances, there is also much discontent and much that is hopeful in the outlook. Labor is chafing under present conditions. It will resist despite them. The capitalists realize this. Never before have they been so active in the attempt to curb the revolutionary impulse. Their Civic Federations are conferring about means of legally depriving the workers of the right to strike. Their courts and Manufacturers' Associations issue decisions and formulate plans of warfare that serve only to add fuel to the flames.

There are no new strikes in the new year. But there is a new spirit in labor; the spirit of persistent and determined resistance, despite adverse conditions. This spirit is the hope of the age. It is the justification and life of the I. W. W.

IN AND AROUND PITTSBURG

The iron and steel industry has made many new records in 1910. Pig iron production amounted to fully 27,100,000 tons, or 1,900,000 over the record made in 1906. Production of steel ingots and castings was 25,000,005 tons, or 1,000,000 over the record in 1909.

The world's record for tin plate output for a single mill in eight hours was broken when a mill of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. at Woodlawn, Pa., turned out 21,555 lbs. A mill of the South Sharon plant of the Carnegie Steel Co. held the record for about a year, with a production of 90,170 pounds.

The steel plant and tin mill of Jones & Laughlin Co. at Woodlawn has closed down to permit repairs, throwing 3,000 men out

of work. The machinery will be overhauled. One thousand men will be kept busy making repairs. The mills will be idle for at least a month.

Improvements aggregating \$500,000 are under way at the various mills of the U. S. Steel Corporation at Sharon, Pa., including rebuilding a blast furnace and repairing another.

About 1,500 men have gone to work as the result of resumption of several departments of the Carnegie Steel Co. plant at Sharon.

In steel circles it is said that there are bright prospects for many of the mills running at full capacity within the next 60 days.

Production of blast furnaces of the U. S. Steel Corporation during the last week in December is estimated at 40 per cent of capacity. A number of furnaces were hanked, not blown out, so that resumption is in order. The output at present is not far from what it was in the depression of 1908.

Estimates of earnings for the first quarter of this year vary between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000, comparing with approximately \$28,000,000 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Delinquency of steel on a low price basis will cut deeply into earnings in the current quarter.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at New Castle, Pa., are working only about half of its freight horse force.

The Pittsburg division of the B. & O. R. R. are working a greatly reduced force of yard men and switchmen.

DOWN IN THE COAL MINE

Because the Bessemer Coal and Coke Co. placed new cars in its mines at Besco, near Washington, Pa., said to be of greater capacity than the old ones, 200 miners walked out. The men want a larger rate paid per car.

The joint scale committee of miners and operators of the Tuscarora-Sherrodsville, Ohio, district has given up the attempt to end the strike there. The operators refused to grant 5.55 per cent advance in wages. The strike, involving 8,200 men, has been in effect for eight months.

The sheriff of Westmoreland county, Pa., is reported to have made \$100,000 in the summer of 1910 furnishing deputies to the coal companies during the strike.

There will be an investigation by the Pennsylvania Legislature of the actual cause of the dispute and conditions existing between miners and operators of Westmoreland county, Pa.

Francis Feehan, district president of the U. M. W. of A., has been indicted on three charges of criminal libel at Pittsburgh.

ATTENTION, SAN DIEGO!

Propaganda meetings will be held in English every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All workers are invited. Hall at 834 Fourth street.

Business meetings are held every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. San Diego I. W. W. St. Du. c. year business to attend all parking me. Get literature! Ed

SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT UNION OF THE I. W. W.

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD J. J. Ector, Chas. Scribner, C. H. Azelton, Francis Miller, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER. Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance: 56. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 57

THE I. W. W. PLAN

It now looks like a winner. It will be an easy winner if every member and supporter of the I. W. W. does his duty. We have the cylinder press installed; and it does excellent press work on the paper at a speed of nearly 2,000 an hour. It will print 16 pages of a pamphlet at the same rate of speed. It will print 4 complete leaflets of one impression, or at the rate of 8,000 an hour. But we must have more type, to enable us to get out these leaflets and pamphlets without delay. Nearly all our type is tied up in the paper each week. As soon as we get this type for leaflets, we can print them in foreign languages also, as we have a large quantity of accented types, purchased by Fellow Worker Valentine Jacobs. A paper cutter is a first necessity. No use trying to run a print shop without a paper cutter. Can't cut or trim leaflets, pamphlets and other printed matter with the shears. The letter may be indispensable in the editorial office, but they won't substitute a paper cutter in the job room. Then there is a lot of work laid out for a job press. That, too, must be installed right away. We have a chance to get bargains on these two pieces of machinery. Remember, this printing plant will positively be owned by the I. W. W. So get busy, and help put it in shape at once. Raise money. Paste this article, along with a subscription list, on the wall of your meeting place. Talk about the I. W. W. printing plant and its possibilities. Send contributions and loans to EARL F. MOORE, Treasurer I. W. W. Press Fund, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

LAST ISSUE LATE

Last week's Solidarity was three days late in going to press, owing to unexpected delays in the arrival of necessary parts to the equipment of our new press. We expect to be on time this week and hereafter.

DEBS' PUZZLE

Attention is called to "The Commentator's" article elsewhere in this number, in which the I. W. W. is called upon to "join the revolt" against the capitalist courts. That revolt is supposed to be due on Lincoln's birthday, in response to a call from Eugene V. Debs in the Appeal to Reason.

"The Commentator" understands the revolt as intended simply to take the form of big protest meetings on Feb. 12 and afterwards, in behalf of Fred D. Warren, sentenced to six months in jail after a long battle with the courts. If that is all there is to it, well and good. Let the protest be strong; and let it include all other cases of capitalist "justice" meted out in recent times to workmen and their representatives.

But is "The Commentator's" interpretation the correct one? A careful reading of Debs' whole page call in the Appeal to Reason fails to reveal just what he is driving at. The call of Debs is subject to various interpretations. Like the celebrated Oracle of Delphi, it is so worded as to ring true to any possible outcome of events. Besides containing a forcible indictment of the courts for their subservience to the corporations and their outrageous decisions against the working class, Debs' article also contains the suggestion that such acts are unlawful and unconstitutional, and that consequently a revolt against the courts is perfectly lawful and constitutional. From this it would appear that something more than protest meetings is intended.

What has Debs up his sleeve in the way of a "revolt"? Does he contemplate armed resistance, a possibility suggested by him at the time of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone kidnaping? Such a proposition would be obviously nonsensical under present conditions. An attempt at armed resistance would be criminal folly, whose end must be disaster.

How, then, is the revolt to shape itself? Is it to take the form of direct resistance by the workers to court decrees, such as injunctions against picketing in strikes, against boycotts, etc.? Debs does not say. If so, however, that can only be done with success by an industrially organized working class. It is well for the workers to remember that "judges are the judicial despots in the service of trusts and corporations" (Debs), because the trusts and corporations rule the nation through their control of industry. The so-called "political power of judges et al." is but a secondary manifestation of the economic control or "industrial despotism" of the capitalist class. So long as the capitalist rules industry the judge must be his servant and bow to his will. All history, past and current, is behind that proposition.

To enjoin the judge, the workers must first be able to resist the lords of industry. This they can only do through working class organization in the workshops, able to apply direct action against the forces of capitalism. The master has no lasting reason to fear anything else. Neither has the judge. Let us not deceive ourselves. "Public opinion" is a powerful weapon only when it has behind it an organized people. Otherwise it may easily be run to ground by the organized tyranny against which it is directed.

For the I. W. W. to "join the revolt," it appears to us, we should first be made acquainted with the proposition in some definite form. Possibly this is only a scheme to increase the Appeal's subscription list, or to get Debs himself into jail to still further increase that list. If so, I. W. W. men are at liberty as individuals to do as they please about that. But even on that proposition Debs leaves us in the dark. So what's the use of trying to solve the puzzle? Let us await the development of events.

Meanwhile the I. W. W. is teaching some lesson on the revolt against the courts. In Fresno, Cal., 85 of our men are in jail for attempting to exercise their "constitutional rights of free speech and assembly." The court charged these men with vagrancy. Some of them traveled a thousand or more miles in box cars or on the bumpers in order to show their spirit of revolt against such courts and such other government officials. They were starved, beaten and given the water cure in jail. They were mobbed and their headquarters burned by "respectable citi-

zens." They were lied about by capitalist papers and by socialist politicians. Every weapon at the command of the masters was brought into play to break their spirit of solidarity. Why? Because these I. W. W. men were organized, and had resources behind them which the masters and their lackeys knew about and feared. Small as this Fresno demonstration may appear, it is an indication of future more widespread revolts of the organized workers against the masters and their subservient "public" tools.

Organization is a preliminary to successful revolt. Build up the one big union of the working class, and that will bring the corporation judge to naught. Anything else only leads to a Debs puzzle.

STOP THE GRAFT

The arrest and conviction of grafting foremen in the employ of the Carnegie and other steel companies, will not stop the graft. It will only result in "vindicating" the stockholders of these companies, while victimizing a few of their tools. Grafting on the workmen is only a part of the process whereby they are kept in subjection. The masters will not abolish that system of graft. Only an industrial union of steel workers can do that.

HELP THE FRESNO FIGHTERS

Fresno, Calif., Dec. 30. Fellow Workers: Again we appeal to you for assistance to carry on this fight in Fresno. Your fellow men are being starved and beaten. On Dec. 23 they were treated to the water cure, the fire department playing the water hose on them for over two hours, while they were cooped up in the bull pen. We had to walk around all night in nine inches of water. No bedding and wet to the skin. We jail men at once. The 85 men now in jail are putting up a great fight. Why don't you come and help them? We have been badly handled; men were scarce, money is scarce, and to crown all our troubles, I was arrested and charged with vagrancy. So we must have your assistance if we are going to come out victorious. Hold protest meetings in your city. Advertise the city of Fresno as a place where the workers are oppressed. Let us all work together and give Fresno such an amount of advertising that Chief Shaw will think it is the largest city on the map. Come on, you slaves, and start for Fresno at once. Call at Oakland for Fresno. If you can not do so, come straight to Fresno. Raise funds and send them to W. F. Little, Box 200, Fresno, Cal. Yours for Freedom. JACK WHYTE.

COME AND JOIN THE UNION

Tune—"Put on Your Old Gray Bennet." By Aug. Walkquist. Did you ever sit and wonder: Have you ever stopped to ponder Of the days that have gone by; Of the days that you've been slaving, And no money are you saving, And you ask yourself the reason why? But at last you are awaking, Different views you now are taking, And you find that there is some hope after all. But your job is lighter, Since you became a fighter, And to your fellow worker call: CHORUS. Come and join the union; The Industrial Workers! The Industrial Workers of the World. When the fight is over We will be in clover, On emancipation day. Many years I've been a worker, Making profits for the shirker; A poor wage slave all my life. But my energies are wasted; Bitter sorrows I have tasted; In this world of care and strife, And a new dawn now is breaking, And the master class is quaking. In great fear they wait the coming of their fall; For the workers are uniting; For their freedom they are fighting, And this message give to all: CHORUS. Come and join the union, etc. Subscribe for Solidarity.

THE STORY OF EUREKA A TALE OF A REDWOOD LUMBER WORKERS' STRIKE CALIFORNIA IN 1907

(Reprinted from the "Industrial Union Bulletin" of June 15, 1907.)

Eureka, Cal., June 3, 1907. Again, we of the Industrial Workers of the World, with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow, are called upon to record an incident in the history of the class struggle, that adds one more crew to the indictment against that scabby crew who are engineering the American Federation of Labor in their own country of America. With feelings of sorrow that the rank and file have so long been and still remain like a football in the hands of these labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. With feelings of joy that the Industrial Workers of the World is in the field, and here as elsewhere has shown itself capable of safeguarding the interests of the workers against their misleaders.

The incident to be recorded is a strike, called May 1, 1907, in Humboldt county, California, by the International Brotherhood of Woodmen and Sawmill Workers, an A. F. of L. organization. To make the incident clearer to the outside reader, a short sketch of the above named organization is necessary.

Genesis of the "Brotherhood." The I. B. of W. & S. M. W. was chartered by the A. F. of L. in the spring of 1905. Its most active promoters were Chas. Granbrath, a cigarmaker, and a member of the I. C. M. U.; Geo. Keeling of the International Typographical Union; Joseph Roberts, a retail clerk; and Wm. Owens, a member of the Pacific Coast Federation of Longshoremen.

The activity of these leaders in promoting an A. F. of L. organization among the lumber workers of Humboldt county at that time was occasioned by the presence of an American Labor Union organizer, one Gordon, who had been sent here to extend the A. L. U., which already had solidly organized the lumber industry in Del Norte county.

Shortly after his establishment, the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. called in as secretary-treasurer, E. G. Pape, a bankrupt business man, who readily fell in with the ideas of the founders. George Keeling, a Fabian socialist, succeeded in inculcating his associates with the idea that this was not to be a union of workers to fight the masters for better conditions, but a "business institution" in which the dues of the members were to be used to establish co-operative schemes, such as union hospitals, union cigar stores, and various other institutions through which in time the workers were to get control of the industries now in the hands of the capitalist class. Strikes were to be avoided. "We must not fight the capitalist directly," said the leaders.

As a preliminary step in the direction of their co-operative schemes, a union labor hospital was established and also a cigar store. Other projected enterprises failed to materialize, through the turn of events and because of the agitation of a little band of revolutionists scattered through the mills and logging camps of Humboldt county.

Fails to Improve Opportunities.

In the spring of 1905 the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. commenced recruiting its forces, and by the following spring had established some eight or nine locals of woodmen and sawmill workers in Humboldt county, with an estimated membership of 1,800. Then came the San Francisco earthquake, followed by an enormously increased demand for lumber and a rise in the prices of lumber. Here was an exceptional opportunity for the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. to make a move for better conditions. These conditions were admittedly worse at that time than those of ten years before. Woodmen were getting 12 hours of time per day, and millmen worked 10 hours per day. Prior to 1904, board had been free in the logging camps, and no charge for board was made when the men were inactive on account of sickness or bad weather. But in that year the companies adopted a plan by which the men were to pay board while inactive, thus reducing their wages. The opportunity afforded by the earthquake was not taken advantage of, as the rank and file had not been taught to watch for such occasions, and the leaders were afraid of jeopardizing their business enterprises.

Another opportunity a little later on was afforded when the sailors of the Pacific

went on strike, but that, too, was allowed to pass by. Then the rank and file, under the fire of the agitators, became dissatisfied and dropped out of the I. B. by hundreds.

I. W. W. Enters the Field.

In May, 1906, the Industrial Workers of the World formed an organization in Humboldt county with about 50 charter members. The previous agitation was now continued with increased vigor, and with the result that in a few months the membership of the I. W. W. had risen to nearly 300. This condition of affairs so alarmed the A. F. of L. leaders that in November of last year they secured the services of a organizer from San Francisco—T. E. Zant—whose training in the Building Trades Council of that city had made him a worthy disciple of P. H. McCarthy and other notorious leaders of the metropolis. Zant in his methods of organizing adopted the usual tactics of the labor fakery, which consist of false claims of efficiency, craft unionism and misrepresentation of the aims and objects of the I. W. W. In spite of such tactics, however, little or no success was achieved in restoring the lost membership of the "Brotherhood" until the promise was thrown out that demands would be made in the spring for increased wages and better conditions. All the while, the I. W. W. was steadily increasing its membership, perfecting its organization and carrying on its work of education.

A. F. of L. Demands.

In February, 1907, the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. held a convention at which the following demands were formulated:

- MILNER'S DIVISION. 1. The minimum wage shall be \$40 and board per month. 2. Those wishing to board at home or elsewhere to receive same as the company charges at the cook house. 3. The men working for \$50 and less to receive 15 per cent on their pay. Those receiving over board per month to receive increase per cent in their pay. These figures taken from the wages paid Dec. 1. All overtime to count as regular workmen's overtime. 4. The board system in vogue at present is to be abolished and board as in 1904. 5. Breakfast at 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. Saturdays at 6 a. m. and supper at 5 p. m. 6. Wage scale of 1904 to be reinstated.

"Considerate of Their Employers."

Commenting on the above demands, "Labor News," official organ of the I. B. of Humboldt county, gave attention to the following item in its issue of April 1: "In framing their demands that February, the millmen and woodmen usually considerate of their employers, there are few even outside of it who are not willing to admit that when men are asking is nothing more than a usual thing."

I. W. W. Tries to Obtain Unity.

The foregoing demands were not known to the rank and file until they were published in the "Labor News" about a week before the strike. Early in the above schedule was shown by Organ Williams of the I. W. W. by a \$50 convention, and in a speech at one of the logging camps he urged the A. F. of L. men of work for a conference between W. and A. F. of L., so that they might be taken against the best of these men, through their representatives, No. 6, I. B. of W. & S. M. W. was the only local making the conference and the A. F. of L. men ignored their action. Two weeks before the strike was called, or on the following letter was sent to Secretary of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. in Eureka, Calif., April 6: "Dear Sir:—In view of the conflict may take place at a near future between the pretar millowners, Local No. 6, and the executive

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 have interests in common with the employers in the belief that the working class have interests in common with the 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 capitalism, 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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JAY FOX, Editor
Lake Bay, Washington

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

The office of Solidarity is now located in the Gilliland building at the rear of No. 8 Cronan avenue, having been moved from 10 1-2 South Mill street.

LOCALS TAKE NOTICE.

Local 173 of San Francisco wishes to discuss ways and means with other locals through the columns of Solidarity regarding the raising of funds for the sending of a delegate to the International Secretariat. Hoping we can hear from some other locals in regards to this matter, I am

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
BERNARD KALBER

"La Vie Ouvriere"

Semi-Monthly Syndicalist Review

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Address all correspondence to Pierre Monatte, Editor, 43 Rue Dauphine, Paris, France.

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.

I all nos. Box 209, (Free)

The I. W. W. protested against such silly procedure, and insisted that the strike was for enforcing the demands against all companies.

Second Attempt At Unity.

About this time, that is, May 14th, the I. W. W. made a second attempt to obtain united action, and the following letter was addressed to Secretary Pape:

"Eureka, Calif., May 14, 1907.
"Mr. Ernest Pape, Secy. Strike Com., I. B. of W. & S. M. W.

"Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the I. W. W. strike committee this afternoon I was instructed to communicate with you, secretary of the executive committee in charge of the present strike, and to ask for joint meetings hereabouts of the A. F. of L. and I. W. W. strike committees. The rank and file of the I. W. W. are suggesting such action on our part, and we sincerely hope you will lay aside all personal considerations, if you have any, and allow the two organizations to come together and confer as to the best means of conducting the woodmen's and millmen's strike. Awaiting a reply immediately, I am yours for the I. W. W. Strike Com., "B. H. Williams, Secy."

Pape replied as follows:
"Eureka, Calif., May 15, 1907.
"Mr. B. H. Williams, Secy.

"Dear Sir:—Yours from May the 14th instant on hand, and laid your letter before our executive board. It is beyond our power to meet with your committee in conducting the strike. The proposition would have to be turned over to the different locals for a referendum vote, and at present it would be nearly an impossibility to get an expression of our members on that subject. So far as personal feelings are concerned, there never were any, especially since the convening of our strike, as we have made use of some of your members, as well as ours, and found them faithful in every way. With best wishes for our success, and hoping that you will farther give us your best support, I remain,
"Yours fraternally,
"Ernest G. Pape, Sec.-Treas."

The Newberg Incident

The week following this second refusal of the A. F. of L. leaders to bring about united action, an incident occurred that marked the turning point in the strike, and forced the hand of the fakirs. As far as the larger companies were concerned, no indication of yielding to the demands were in evidence. However, one of the smaller companies, the El River Valley Lumber Co., with camp and mill at Newberg, was anxious to resume operations, and offered to concede all demands to the strikers, but without recognition of the union. Twice prior to May 30 the foreman at Newberg hired a crew of A. F. of L. men, and each time the leaders kept the men from going to work, saying that the company must meet a "committee from the union or the executive board" and give the men a "definite pledge" (contract). Speaking of this matter, the "Labor News" of May 21 it says:

"Newberg is enthusiastic for the men and the cause, and there is little prospect of any break occurring there for a long time to come, unless the committee from the Fortuna union or the executive board and gives their employer in a body the same offer they are making individuals, in which case the present difficulty can be ended in a few moments, for the company offers to concede every demand the men have made. All the men ask beyond this is a definite pledge that all employees shall be granted these conditions without discrimination against any men on strike, and that the offer be kept in good faith." Thus it was clear that the A. F. of L. leaders were holding out for recognition of themselves.

When the I. W. W. learned of this situation, we immediately called a special meeting of Local 350, discussed the situation in detail and sent a committee to Newberg to find out about it. Our committee returned next day and reported that all demands were promised by the foreman. The matter was again thoroughly discussed, and by a practically unanimous vote it was decided that inasmuch as our men struck simply to enforce the wage scale demanded by the A. F. of L. union and that scale had been offered at Newberg, our men should go to work there, and not cause the I. W. W. to commit suicide by holding out for recognition of the A. F. of L. executive board. So the Newberg foreman was given to understand that he could hire I. W. W. men to open his camp provided he paid the scale demanded by the A. F. of L. He was also given to understand that if he failed to keep his promise to the I. W. W. men, those men

would not stay there. So Foreman Spinyneck started to hire a crew, and had secured about twenty I. W. W. men, when he stopped, saying to several others who applied for work that he was full-handed. We suspected that some kind of a deal was on between the Newberg Superintendent and the A. F. of L. leaders, but our men went out next day anyway. When the I. W. W. men reached camp, they were told that the scale could not be paid. At once our men started to roll up their blankets again, preparing to return to town. The foreman, however, told them that if they would see the superintendent, and not he could adjust matters. Returning thoughtly, the foreman said everything was all right. The I. W. W. men made the mistake of not thoroughly investigating, and went to work, understanding that the scale was to be paid in every particular. The next day the "deal" came to light. Foreman Spinyneck stopped hiring I. W. W. men on the pretext that he was full-handed, he had just received a telephone message from Fortuna, presumably from Supt. Seffens, of the Newberg company, informing him that negotiations were on between the superintendent and the A. F. of L. leaders. Supt. Seffens, at that time met a "committee from the union" in the person of the foreman, member of the executive board of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W., and after "carefully going over the demands" with the superintendent, Shillington offered to compromise as follows:

Choppers wanted a minimum wage of \$75 and \$70 for first and seconds, Shillington conceded this demand, making a cut to \$70 and \$65, the same as they were getting before the strike. Again, common swampers wanted a minimum of \$60 per month. Shillington consented to reduce this to \$55, the same as they were getting before the strike. Finally, the Brotherhood had demanded free board, the system in vogue prior to 1904. Shillington compromised this to provide for free board only when the men worked steadily and on Sundays. If the men lay off on account of a breakdown, bad weather, they pay 50 cents a day each. Again, \$10 is practically the same board arrangement as that prevailing at Newberg before the strike. The terms of the "deal," as above, were published in the "Labor News" of May 25.

Shillington laid this compromise arrangement before the Fortuna union, and they voted to accept the foregoing terms at the suggestion of Shillington. This was the reason Foreman Spinyneck stopped hiring I. W. W. men. By the "deal" A. F. of L. men had become cheaper.

Thus John Shillington, acting with full knowledge and consent of the executive board of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W., as we found out afterwards, deliberately threw down the strike of the woodmen and sawmill workers of Humboldt County. Knowing that the I. W. W. men had gone to work at Newberg, and fearing that they did not understand the "deal" between Shillington and Superintendent Seffens, our men hired as choppers or common swampers, the I. W. W. strike committee immediately sent three men to Newberg. When the situation was made clear to the I. W. W. men, with one or two exceptions they at once rolled their blankets and came back to town, refusing to be scabbed on by the A. F. of L. in an A. F. of L. strike. It should be noted that when the I. W. W. men were about to go to work at Newberg, A. F. of L. pickets used all powers of persuasion to keep them from doing so, and likewise when the I. W. W. men refused to remain at Newberg, the same pickets made strenuous efforts to keep them at work there, thus trying to make the I. W. W. a party to the deal whereby the A. F. of L. leaders broke their own strike.

That night on which the men returned from Newberg—Saturday, May 25—another special meeting of Local 350, I. W. W., was held. After again going over the situation in general and the Newberg incident in particular, the I. W. W. men decided with only one dissenting vote, on a secret ballot, that inasmuch as it was now clear that the executive board of the A. F. of L. had by their act at Newberg, thrown down the strike and the rank and file of their own organization for the sake of getting themselves recognized, the I. W. W. would be untrue to the working class if it should remain out on strike any longer. And therefore the I. W. W. decided the strike off in Humboldt County, as far as our members were concerned, and that our men are at liberty to go to work wherever they can.

At this writing, June 3, the A. F. of L. has not yet called the strike off, although a large number of A. F. of L. men have drifted back to work, and great dissatisfaction is shown by the rest towards their leaders, who have thus betrayed them. About a thousand strikers have left the county in search of work elsewhere.

B. H. WILLIAMS,
A. GILLHAUS.

On the afternoon of June 4, a meeting of the A. F. of L. union was held and held the following notice was made public:

"In consideration of the best interests of the county of ours, we, the executive board, after receiving the referendum vote of all the different locals, do hereby declare this strike of ours off.

"This fourth day of June, 1907.
"Yours respectfully,
"Ernest G. Pape, Secy.-Treas.
"By order of Executive Committee."

Let Us Make

this local, as such the most convenient purpose of securing of action in case trouble which we earnestly hope case. If you decide to meeting, our position shall be as to you.

Local 350.

"O. Wickman, Secy.
"P. S.—Please answer immediately!"
Eight days later a reply came as follows:
"Eureka, Calif., Apr. 29, 1907.
"Mr. O. Wickman,
"Secy. of Local 350, I. W. W.

"Dear Sir:—Laid your letter before the executive board, and as our time was very much occupied, you must excuse delay. We concluded and expected in all our plans and deliberations that your organization would approve and your membership take part in the conflict (if necessary) on the side of us wage earners against our employers, as in case of victory our gain would be also your advantage. What difference does it make to what organization the men belong so long as we gain our ends?

"So far as in regard to a conference, our executive board is of the opinion, as we are two separate bodies, working for the same purpose, the betterment of our conditions, and having full confidence in the members of your organization, we therefore deem it unnecessary at the present state of affairs. By all appearances, May the first is the date set for a walkout, which necessary.

"Yours respectfully,
"Ernest G. Pape, Sec.-Treas."

I. W. W. Strikes With A. F. of L.

May 1, the demands having been previously presented to the companies, and ignored by them, the men working for the Hammond Lumber Co., Pacific Lumber Co., El River Valley Lumber Co., Northern Redwood Lumber Co., Minor Lumber Co., Little River Lumber Co., and one or two others, about 2,500 men altogether, came out on strike.

Evidently the leaders of the A. F. of L. (as Secretary Pape himself admitted in I. W. W. headquarters, in the presence of half a dozen witnesses, May 22), as well as the officials of the lumber companies, expected the I. W. W. men to remain at work. But in this they were disappointed. The I. W. W. struck to the extent of the demands made by the A. F. of L. brothers, thus showing themselves true to the principle of class solidarity upon which our organization is based. Nevertheless the refusal of the A. F. of L. leaders to meet the I. W. W. in joint conference left the impression among the lumber owners that the workers were divided and therefore unable to put up the resistance they could have done by the two organizations coming together. And to the employers prepared for a determined fight.

"Good" Companies Left Alone.

Another fact must be noted: All the lumber companies were not affected by the strike, though none of them were meeting the conditions demanded by the union. For example, the men working for Deller & Carson were allowed to remain at work, although that company was only paying a minimum of \$50 per month for codgon swampers (the union scale calling for \$60), and did not grant the woodmen's hours three days after the strike was on. Another company, the Elk River Lumber Co., whose men were not called out on strike, was paying as low as \$45 a month for common swampers? The leaders of the union, unaffected that they were paying union scale. When this was shown to the I. W. W. men, the fakirs were silent, but investigation showed the real reason to be that these men were for the most part non-union, and the A. F. of L. felt itself unable to call them out.

Two days after the strike was called, then his services should have been most required, Organizer T. E. Zant left the scene of action, and for several days no one could find out where he had gone. After it developed that he had gone to San Francisco on some mission connected with the strike. Upon Zant's return, May 15, he made known the nature of that mission. At a public meeting of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. he said he was in San Francisco for the purpose of finding a market for the labor of the smaller companies (non-union) and securing a boycott through the "Committee of San Francisco" against the larger companies. Zant and the Brotherhood began to make up the lumbermen's union organization, and of one or two small unions were not organized. At first, they divide

FROM SOUTH AFRICA

S. AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' UNION.

Johannesburg, S. Africa, Dec. 12, 1910.

Solidarity:

My thanks are due to some comrades connected with Solidarity for several issues of your paper, which I recently received. The Industrial Workers' Union of South Africa is an organization which materialized shortly after a tour in this country by Tom Mann when on his way to England from Australia, some nine months ago...

The color question here is the most difficult obstacle in the way of progress. Race prejudice, created by the capitalist press, and fostered by the trade unions through their policy of excluding colored workers, is the great stumbling block to revolutionary propaganda.

Indications are not wanting, however, that the rank and file of the white workers are becoming alive to the fact that their real enemy is not the colored laborer, and that it is only by combining and co-operating irrespective of color that the standard of life of the whites can be maintained and improved.

Of course we have our share of labor reformers who have all sorts of fanciful schemes for the solution of the "color problem," as it is commonly called, and a section of the capitalist press is always ready to applaud when the vote-catching politician raises the cry of a "White South Africa," knowing, as it does, that while the working classes of this country are divided into two camps the economic interests of the capitalist class are secure, and that strikes, the nightmare of capitalist society, are inevitably doomed to failure.

Follow very closely the movement in our midst, and encourage the fight for the principles of unionism which the I. W. W. members are making. It will be our glorious task to imitate, however humbly, their example here, and carry on the struggle until the seeds of discontent and rebellion have been planted in the breasts of all classes of wage earners, and the workers of all countries clasp hands over the grave of capitalist exploitation.

I enclose money order of one pound for small pamphlets suitable for distribution at meetings. The selection is left to your discretion, but a few copies of "Blind Leaders" might be included.

We hope to be able to increase and continue such orders from time to time. Yours in the Cause, T. GLYNN, Gen. Secretary S. A. I. W. U.

JOIN THE REVOLT

In the January 7 issue of the "Appeal to Reason," Eugene A. Debs issues a call for a revolt against the lawless despotism of the capitalist courts. This call comes as a result of the imprisonment of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason. The revolt is to take the form of monster protest meetings on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12.

The I. W. W. should not be giving its regard favorably to Debs' call. More than any other organization has it felt the unjust attacks of the capitalist courts. Its members have been sentenced to jail by the empaneled puppets of capitalism because they dared to maintain their constitutional rights despite police efforts to deprive them of the same. Its press has been compelled to meet and defy judicial attack based on technical chicanery and in plain violation of the law, because it dared to point out to the workers how they can organize their own economic power to their own advantage and for their own emancipation. Moreover, such protest meetings bring all the tendencies of the labor movement into closer contact, and it will never do for industrial unionists to practice isolation or exclusiveness. Such a course will be at war with our principles of working-class unity, and detrimental to our own progress and welfare.

So, then, join the revolt! Swell the chorus of protest against the capitalist courts. Make them feel once more, as in the days of the attempt at the judicial murder of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, that the working class of the land is

solidly arrayed against them, and no longer content to acquiesce in the outrages which they perpetrate.

Join the revolt! Make it imposing and inspiring, in order that we may once more awaken a dormant nation to a partial realization of the dangers from capitalism which confront it, and thereby give another great impetus to the revolutionary working class movement of the land. Join the revolt! Join the revolt!

In the language of Debs: "The working class can no longer submit to the lawless despotism of the capitalist courts in the United States. The only alternative left to them is to revolt." Join the revolt!

THE COMMENTATOR.

THE 8-HOUR WORK-DAY

Portland, Dec. 27.

Solidarity: If the I. W. W. will take the initiative in starting an 8-hour agitation movement, with a definite date for national working class action, thousands of old timers in the I. W. W., who, for some time, have been inactive, will again become enthusiastic agitators.

The co-operative commonwealth, or industrial administration, of, by and for the workers, is certainly a grand goal to work for and fight for, but it is to-day so far out of the way in the mind of the average wage slave that it may take several generations before it can be realized.

But the average worker will agree with you if you tell him about the necessity of an 8-hour day as a way to abolish the unemployed army. He will also agree with you on the possibility of its realization through direct class unity of action.

If we can bring the national 8-hour action day—the 2d of May, 1912—forcibly enough to the workers' attention, we will have action, and then, if we don't gain 8 hours, we will lose nothing, because we have nothing to lose.

But if we are successful, as we will be if we only can get a self-reliant, determined, intelligent, fearless minority to take action in all industries, in all localities throughout the country, we will be able to swing the majority into line, or to persuade them to quit after they have worked eight hours.

Let us start something worth while. We ought to understand the relative importance of our aims as well as the psychology of the average worker. The greatest number of workers can be interested in this demand.

It is comparatively easy to organize a local of the I. W. W., but it is harder to keep it alive after it is organized. The main reason for this is that they are not presented with an aim or a goal which they consider to be within their reach. The 8-hour action day will not only keep, but it will even intensify their enthusiasm.

The workers who will be interested in the 8-hour movement will soon be interested in a still shorter work day and, finally, in their emancipation.

Yours for working class solidarity, E. S. NELSON. "Industrial Worker" and others please copy.

OLD FRIENDS COMPARING NOTES

Some time ago I had occasion to visit some friends of mine whom I had not seen since my boyhood days. Having heard that they were in the city and were staying in the same slave pen as myself, and having learned their address, I determined to pay them a visit. After exchanging greetings, the conversation drifted from one thing to another until one of the boys started to reproach me for the life I had been living, at the same time telling me what he had done since he had become a wage slave. He is about ten years younger than I am and was raised on a farm. The occupation he now holds is the second one he has had since leaving home. He receives about the best wages paid in the shop and has managed to lay aside quite a good amount of savings. At the same time he bewails the fact that some of the slaves were still making more than himself, saying that he was not right to get too large wages, as he thought it had the tendency to make the lower paid workers dissatisfied, and that he believed they should all receive the same pay regardless of their occupation.

I listened to what he had to say and then took the floor in my own defense. In the first place, I said, I am of a different disposition than you are. Next, my surroundings have been different. When I left home it was my fortune to receive a

job on a railroad construction gang. Wages paid were \$1.75 per day; board, \$5 per week, and the poorest kind of that. We had to sleep in bunk houses infested with vermin. The bosses were the worst of slave drivers, and it was impossible for a man, no matter how good he was, to stay longer than the limit, which was 10 days. So it was no wonder I became discouraged. I was ashamed to return home, not having much money, so I decided to go still further away, and finally landed in one of the large mining camps in the west, and it was there that I received my first lessons in the class struggle.

I found the conditions somewhat better there. The bosses were not such great slave drivers, but had a different way of getting around it. We were told to get through with our work as soon as possible, and the sooner we were through the sooner we could go home. So I, like the rest of the chumps, dug in as hard as I could, and did 8 hours a day. It wasn't long until we were told to do just twice as much work as previously, and if we couldn't do so we could roll our blankets and hike. And no matter where you went, or no matter what I have turned my hand to, it has always been the same; I have always found it a struggle for existence.

I did have great ideas of breaking into the capitalist class, when once I purchased stock in a mine in Arizona, but I found that a clique of stock brokers ruled the market, and it wasn't long till my small savings were swept away.

Now, we will turn to yourself, I continued. Suppressing the bank "busts," or suppose some serious illness overtakes you and you see your savings dwindling away. Suppressing your illness saps some of your strength, and you are not able to hold up your end at the shop. Do you suppose your master will take pity on you and still pay you as good wages as you say you are getting? No; most assuredly no; you will be lucky if he lets you work at all. And you would perhaps be forced to accept the same conditions as it has been my fortune to accept.

And suppose the boss should decide to install a uniform scale of wages, who would suffer? It's a cinch he wouldn't raise everybody to the highest rate of pay, as his profits would then decrease. Who, then, would suffer? The highest paid worker, of course. And you say you average \$4.35 per day. It's a 10 to 1 bet you wouldn't submit to having your wages reduced to \$3, or perhaps less.

No, my friend, there is only one way, and that is to organize. Organize. Right. Reduce your hours of toil and better your working conditions. Join the union that says: "The full product for the workers"—the Industrial Workers of the World. Then when we grow, in our might we will eliminate the problem of the unemployed. Conditions will become ideal. Instead of aक्टrodden class, we will substitute a world for the workers and a hell for the shirkers.

Yours for the I. W. W. AUGUST-WALQUIST. Chicago, Ill.

EIGHT HOURS AND LONG ARTICLES.

Portland, Oregon, Jan. 5.

Solidarity: You will find enclosed money order for bundles of Nos. 54, 55 and 56, of 100 each. We will always try to keep square with our papers as they are the most effective weapon we have today.

The Portland locals are starting an eight hour agitation and it seems to take with the workers. We are going to push this movement as fast as we can, as there must be something done to get the slaves lined up at the shop, where their fight is. The I. W. W. is the only organization that can handle it, so we have got to get busy and lose no time in getting the eight-hour movement before the workers. I hope that Solidarity will push this movement, as it will build up the paper and put it on a paying basis. The workers will read our papers when there is something in them that is of interest to them.

The workers are not interested in these long articles that cover one or two pages of the paper every week, but they like short and sweet dope. By some of the articles that have come out in "Solidarity," you would think you were reading Fatty Ted's message to congress. If some of those long winded fellows would try to give some one else a chance, the paper and the organization might grow. That is all that I am concerned about, to build up an organization, then we will be able to do the rest. We should keep our papers full of eight hour dope and see what effect it will have on the papers. We are too long on philosophy and do

not get to the bizness where the workers are interested. Shorter hours is what the workers want, and right now.

We can never get the workers organized by telling them about the industrial republic we are going to have maybe 100 years from now. But get better conditions now, and we will be able to get more radical dope into them. We have got to MOVE; if we don't, we will die and damn quick at that.

Hoping something will be done to get the eight hour agitation going, I remain yours for the union in the shop and not in name only.

G. W. REESE, Sec'y Portland Locals.

BIG MINERS' STRIKE PLANNED

Dispatches from Berlin, Germany, of Jan. 2 state that unless the mine owners of Germany recede from their stubborn attitude a strike of miners throughout the German empire is a certainty. It is also certain that such a strike, if precipitated, will be the greatest labor struggle that the world has seen in recent years.

Never before in the history of the German empire has the condition of miners been so wretched. In the last three years wages have been steadily forced downward, while cost of living has been rising by leaps and bounds. And not only wages but conditions of work have become worse. Mine owners have become more careless about the safety and lives of workers. They crush them still more with a system of fines which reduce the meagre wages of every miner by one or more marks weekly.

Disaffection among the miners has long been brewing, but it was not until the holiday season that this disaffection assumed a definite and clear cut form. Then the officers of the four miners' unions in Germany issued a call to the miners in every province to hold mass meetings and decide upon a course of action. In response to this call, meetings were held and demands framed.

The unrest of the miners is at its highest pitch in the Ruhr mining district, in Westphalia. There are something like 350,000 miners in that district. Last Sunday this army of toilers held 100 mass meetings throughout the province, at which they aired their grievances. At all of these meetings a proposed draft of the demands to be put up to the mine owners was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Some of the demands incorporated in this proposed draft are:

- A 15 per cent increase in wages. Abolition of the system of fines. Better safety devices and more safety inspectors for the mines.

Pay for all construction work within the mines done by miners. This last item has been a source of constant annoyance to the miners. The mine owners have compelled their workers to do the construction work in the mines necessary to make the mines safe and durable. But the miners are not paid for the time they expend in doing this work, which is entirely outside of their line and which takes up much of the time they could use in digging coal.

The one feature in this agitation among miners upon which the coal barons depend to prevent a general strike is the fact that beside the main miners' union there are three other unions. The mine owners hope that these organizations might somehow be kept from uniting into one army at the final moment. So far, however, there is every indication that whatever difference of tactics there may be among the different unions they will stand together in case a strike is forced upon them by the arrogance of the employers.

LOS ANGELES I. W. W.

Los Angeles Locals 12, 69, 1, and 18 have opened large new quarters and free reading room at 335 Towne Ave. All members and others coming this way please call. All wage workers welcome.

ALBERT TISDALE, Joint Sec'y.

TACOMA I. W. W. HALL

Local No. 380, Tacoma, Wash., maintains a headquarters and reading room at 723 Commerce street. All members and other workers passing through Tacoma are invited to call and get acquainted.

JOHN M. FOSSEL, Sec'y.

CHANGE OF SECRETARY IN SEATTLE

Loggers' L. U. No. 432, Seattle, Wash., announces a change of secretary beginning with Jan. 1, 1911. E. M. Clyde is succeeded by A. SNIDER, whom all communications should be addressed at 211 Occidental Ave.

Join the I. W. W.

SOLIDARNO Official Organ of the POLISH MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W. Published by L. U. NO. 317, I. W. W. First Polish Industrial Union Paper Ever Published.

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La Union Industrial Published by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. at PHOENIX, ARIZ. The only Spanish paper in the United States teaching Revolutionary Unionism. F. VELARDE, 94 E Van Buren St., PHOENIX, ARIZ.

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.

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. If that union should not have proper plans containing the Preamble to the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must answer in full affirmative. The questions are: "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 cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from 50c to 1.00. If there is no Local Union of the I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may become a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, whose address is given below. You will be required to answer affirmatively the two above questions, and pay an initiation fee of \$2.00. The monthly dues are \$1.00 for Members-at-Large. 3. Better still, write to the General Secretary for a Charter Application Blank. Get no less than TWENTY signatures thereon, of bona fide wage workers in any one industry (for a Local Industrial Union) or in several industries (for a Local Recruiting-Unit Union) and send by registered application with the \$10.00 for Charter Supplies, constitutions and list of Secretaries, to the General Secretary. The address of the Gen. Sec'y. is VINCH I. W. W., in view of the fact that we may take place at the secret...