



VOLUME TWO. No. 8 WHOLE No. 60 NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1911. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS SOLD OUT

WORLD OF LABOR

A. F. OF L. OFFICIALS, CHICAGO "DAILY SOCIALIST" AND "WORKING CLASS" POLITICIANS BETRAY THE SLAVES OF THE SWEAT SHOPS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Chicago, Jan. 28. After a struggle lasting 16 weeks the striking garment workers were finally betrayed into the hands of the garment manufacturers.

The various steps and agencies contributing to the betrayal of the garment workers furnish an interesting side light on the true character of the American Federation of Labor as a capitalist institution, and its influence on the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Daily Socialist as a Hand Maiden.

In the last weeks of the strike, when it began to look as if the strikers were going to win out—in a measure at least—over the open enemy and pretended friends, the masterful silence of the Chicago Daily Socialist proved that publication to be the hand-maiden of the Civic Federation's campaign—the A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor has become known to such an extent among the workers, particularly among the foreign speaking workers, that it cannot hoodwink them as easily as heretofore. But wherever the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class find that they have not sufficient influence to carry their point they can always rely on the aid and assistance of the Daily Socialist to use its standing as a socialist publication to assist in hoodwinking the workers.

It is not the policy of the Industrial Workers of the World to waste any time in criticizing the faults and shortcomings of any political party. But in the case of the ending of the garment workers' strike, to remain silent is to become a party to the injury inflicted upon the strikers.

Origin of the Strike.

Discontent over a reduction in wages in the shop of Hart, Schaffner & Marx resulted in a walk-out of the workers directly involved. The revolt spread. At the end of three weeks, due to the agitation and publicity given the strike by the socialist press the entire garment industry of Chicago was paralyzed. Naturally, this support on the part of the Daily Socialist resulted in that paper's gaining the confidence of the workers who were struggling for better conditions.

The closed shop was made the issue. The workers were urged to remain firm until the loss agreed to the closed shop contract. The closed shop once obtained, the strikers were told, would make it possible to enforce better conditions.

Rickert's Attempted Settlement.

On November 5, International President Thos. W. Rickert of the United Garment Workers showed up on the scene and entered into an agreement providing for the return of all strikers to work, and the arbitration of all grievances, and demands. This pact was arrived at with the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx without consulting strikers or the local labor "leaders." The consequence of not being in the settlement" the local leaders joined with strikers in opposing the "settlement." The less the Daily Socialist, following its cue, gave publicity to the rejection of the Rickert pact by meetings of the strikers, and columns urged the strikers to stand solidly for the closed shop.

The fry speeches of the strikers who indicted Rickert as a traitor were given wide space in the columns of the paper. The strikers were complimented for their stand because the Daily Socialist could take

this position and not come in conflict with the local leaders who were not "in" on the "settlement."

Another "Agreement."

The next development was the appointing of a committee by the Chicago City Council, to settle the strike. This committee with the representatives of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Women's Trade Union League, and the local leaders of the United Garment Workers met with the representative of the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx.

After a week's deliberation this committee announced that an agreement had been arrived at. That the same would be submitted to the strikers before being made public. The agreement was first presented to a meeting of a craft local of cutters (the artisans of the garment trade) and was adopted by them. This little move was to get some prestige for the agreement.

On being made public the agreement proved to be the Rickert agreement with some modifications. These were that 15 days time was to be given in which to take back all strikers not guilty of violence.

Daily Socialist Muzzled.

When the agreement was presented to the strikers, great stress was laid upon its being already adopted by the cutters' local. The strikers refused to be gulled, however, and in spite of the threats of the labor leaders, the cajoling of the society ladies of the Women's Trade Union League (local attachment of the Civic Federation), and the silence of the Daily Socialist, they refused to endorse the settlement. The Daily Socialist, which up to this time had been loud in encouragement and advice to the strikers was suddenly stricken dumb. The following editorial comment was the only attempt made to combat the impending betrayal of the workers:

"The Real Issue.—There is only one issue in the garment workers' strike—the closed shop vs. the open shop. If the strikers can gain the closed shop or an agreement that leads to the closed shop, they win. If they must go back without this they lose. For the garment workers to lose means the loss of an important, perhaps decisive, battle for labor unions."
—Daily Socialist, Monday, Dec. 5, 1910.

This slight evidence of the intention to stand with the workers was sufficient for the management to receive a call from the labor leaders, and being told that if they did not come out for the arbitration agreement they could keep out of the fight or else take the consequences of incurring the displeasure of the "leaders." This threat was all that was necessary to muzzle the paper that is continually howling about the being the only unmuzzled paper in Chicago.

Here was THE time that the starving strikers were in need of counsel and support. Here was the time that the strikers looked in vain to the paper that loudly proclaimed its fealty to the workers' cause, because then the strikers needed a press that would fearlessly point a press that would fearlessly point an impending betrayal of the garment workers and by that publicity rally to the strikers' support the balance of the workers of Chicago and the country.

Here was the opportunity for the Chicago Daily Socialist to prove that it was not muzzled by the endorsement of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and to com-

pel the officials of that organization to abandon their contemptible treachery. But no! The wishes of the official patriots of labor "leaders" who were working hand in glove with the garment bosses to defeat the strikers, outweighed the politicians' pretended interest in the welfare of the striking garment workers, and no note of warning or protest was allowed to creep into the columns of the only "unmuzzled" paper in Chicago.

The reporter of the Daily Socialist, R. Dvorak, who was covering the strike, was discharged simply because he refused to be a party to this treachery.

Strikers Refuse to be Cowed.

In spite of all the pressure the labor leaders could bring to bear, in spite of the desertion of the Daily Socialist, the strikers refused to be cowed or acknowledge defeat.

The Italian local of the United Garment Workers adopted a call for a general strike
(Continued on Page Four)

STRIKERS STILL FIRM

(Special to Solidarity.)

Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 29.

The strike and lockout situation in the shoe industry of this borough remains practically unchanged. The strikers and locked-out men remain firm and confident of victory. The bosses are reported in desperate mood. A special meeting of their association was held last Friday evening. It is rumored that they are willing to grant the demands of the men to any other organization than the Industrial Workers of the World. They find that Tobin's union has not made good. Now, so says rumor, they are planning the creation of another union, with alleged industrial union tendencies, and the present independent Cutters' and Goodyear operators' organizations as a nucleus.

It is hoped by these means to catch the weak-kneed and divert financial aid from the men now out. Another plan is aimed against General Organizer Joseph J. Ector. A Pittsburg detective has appeared on the scene. He is believed to be here for the purpose of crippling Ector's activities on some trumped up charge.

Despite this, the I. W. W. men are undismayed. Just to show that they are still in good fighting trim they have called a strike in Desjard's shop for more wages. Desjard is not affiliated with the Bosses' Association. They also called a little bluff that Cohen & Frank, members of the Employers' Association, attempted to carry out. This firm granted the demands of the men, only to repudiate the settlement when the latter returned to work. Thereupon every man in the shop again went out, thus paralyzing what was evidently an attempt to break the ranks of the strikers.

Went Work With Scabs.

In Henie's shop and Metrick's shop, both under I. W. W. control, operators working on part time who also worked in scab shops, were immediately discharged, when the I. W. W. men, learning the facts, gave their employers the alternative of choosing between them. The action was direct, brief and victorious.

Even Tobin's Union Members Contribute.

Financial aid continues to flow in. About \$120 is received daily. The following letter came from Brockton, Mass.: "Please find enclosed check for \$8.45 for your strike. This money was contributed by members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in Brockton, but we can not do anything officially."
—Another interesting communication reads as follows:

"A car coming from your union was read
(Continued on Page Four)

The American working class has sustained its official defeat.

To Irwin, Chicago and other cities fighting under A. F. of L. auspices, Tampa, Fla., must now be added.

After six months of heroic struggle, 5,000 tobacco workers go back to work without one single concession.

Thirty-five factories, organized in the Tampa Clear Havana Cigar Manufacturers' Association, were involved.

How long is the American working class going to stand this sort of thing? There are growing signs of disaffection with the A. F. of L. and renewed interest in the I. W. W. and its principles. These, together with the indomitable spirit of the working class, no matter how organized, give hope of final victory despite present defeat.

Trouble is evidently brewing in the New York building trades. The arbitration plan has failed. The Building Trades Employers' Association is wrought up, as a result. Its president, Benj. D. Traitel, voices its sentiments, as follows:

"We do not wish to treat with the men in any but a just and fair way, but we are determined that, COST WHAT IT MAY, there shall be peace."
"A statement like that by a labor representative would raise a howl of 'coercion,' 'anarchy,' etc., at once. It implies violence and bloodshed; everything but peace."

The contempt case of Gumpers, Mitchell and Morrison is now before the Supreme Court of the United States. How to dispose of it is said to be a problem for

the judges.

A general strike of the engineers on the New York Central Railroad is threatened unless Albert Seagratt, the engineer, who was discharged as the result of the explosion of Blitch gas in the company's railroad yards, is reinstated.

A statement issued by the committee which requested Seagratt's reinstatement follows:

"We find that Seagratt was not responsible for the explosion, having been given no notice of the leaking gas pipe. Seagratt has a clear record of 16 years, and a refusal to reinstate him will mean that a strike vote will be taken."

A strike committee of 15 appointed by the New York Paper Box Makers' Union has agreed on February 15 as the date to begin a general strike if the girl paper box makers were. Among the demands of the girls are wage increases of 20 and 25 per cent and a 32 hour working week.

After three years as head of the United Mine Workers of America, President Tom L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, O., will retire April 1.

Tellers who counted the vote last fall declared John W. Oakala, Iowa, elected per Lewis by 20,000 votes. Lew that he will go back to the mine.

A jury in the U. S. Circuit court at New Orleans returned a verdict against members of the New Orleans Dock and Cotton Council charged with conspiracy to interfere with foreign commerce. The convicted men are James Byrnes, ex-President of the Council and now State Labor Commissioner; Philip Pearsaw, ex-President of the local Coal Dealers' Union, and U. S. Swan, ex-President of the Lodge 368 of the I. W. W. Pearsaw and Swan are colored men.

Conference in Lawrence

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 25.

Two months ago there was formed in Lawrence an association called the "Alliance of Textile Workers' Unions of Lawrence." That association has for its avowed aim to co-ordinate the activities of the different affiliated unions, with a view to future popular movements, such as strikes, propaganda, etc. The following independent unions took the initiative in the move: Protective Association of Cloth Weavers, Loom Fixers' Union and Wool Sorters' Union, all of Lawrence.

In December, 1910, Local 20, I. W. W., received an invitation to affiliate with the Alliance, and to be present at the following meeting, Jan. 8, 1911. Our local in its regular meeting considered this request, and decided to send five delegates together with a statement to the delegates of the other unions adhering to the Alliance.

At the January 8th meeting the statement of Local 20, I. W. W., was read and discussed. It consisted of a declaration of principles of our union, clearly affirming our purpose not to deviate from the position we have chosen, which is that of the struggle of classes upon the PURELY ECONOMIC field, and which has for its final aim the abolition of the wage system and the suppression of classes by the Social Revolution.

This statement was discussed at length, but finally adopted. The secretary, Fellow Worker Christian, stated that he would oppose by all possible means the Alliance's occupying itself with politics. (Murmurs among the delegates of the Protective Association, which proves that we may expect a deviation on the part of that Association.)

Fellow Worker Detollere defended the statement of Local 20, I. W. W., and expressed the hope that in future strikes, should there be any, (for he argued that the Alliance should endeavor to avoid strikes if possible) the loom fixers would

not seal upon the weavers, and the latter, in turn, upon the spinners, the wool sorters and others. In a word, that if one body of workers is on strike the other bodies will refuse to act like scabs and break that strike. There was no argument against that idea.

Delegate Bernero was opposed to the admission of Local 20, I. W. W. I said it was impossible for the Alliance admit two unions of weavers. Fellow Worker Picavet replied that Local 20, I. W. W., is not a union of weavers, but a union of textile workers, embracing only the weavers, but the engineers, fixers, wool sorters, spinning masher, etc. all others. Otherwise the local would be admissible into the I. W. W. I explained the principles of that organization and expressed the hope that in the near future the unions affiliated with the Alliance would become part of the I. W. W. which the session adjourned.

A delegate from the Wool Sorters reviewed the history of the labor movement in America since the formation of the Knights of Labor.

After the discussion, which lasted altogether three hours, the question of our admission was put to a vote and carried without opposition.

The president then announced that it vitations had been sent to the Spinners and Dressers' unions, but that neither he replied. A motion was carried to another invitation.

A motion was carried to hold regular meetings of the Alliance on the second Sunday of each month at 2 p. m., after which the session adjourned.

We hope that we shall be equal to the difficult task before us, which is the spreading of the idea of social transformation among the workers who so largely compose the population of this industrial city of Lawrence.

This idea of meeting with the unions, even the conservatives, can only result in good, because through our contact with them we can lead them first of all more progressive direction, and finally the revolutionary conception.

Yours for Revolution,
LOUIS PIGA

SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS

C. H. McCarty, Business Manager; B. H. Williams, Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION: Yearly, \$1.00; Six Months, .50; Canada and Foreign, 1.50

All communications intended for publication in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1900, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas.; W. E. Troutman, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD J. J. Ector, Chas. Scourlock, C. H. Axelrod, Francis Miller, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER. Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance: 69, that means that your sub. expired last week, and you should renew.

The announcement of the EIGHT HOUR ACTION DAY as Monday, May 2, is an error. May 2, 1912 falls on a Thursday. For that reason, MAY DAY, Wednesday, May 1, 1912, should be set as the 8 hour action day.

"ECONOMY" IN THE POSTAL SYSTEM The head of the United States postal system is having his little troubles these days. (As announced last week, Postmaster General Hitchcock's attempt at "economy" for the purpose of reducing the deficit is producing great dissatisfaction among the railway mail clerks throughout the country.)

The above facts should furnish food for thought amid the question of "government ownership." From the workers' standpoint that does not appear to be a movement over private ownership. But the "economy" plan went into effect, relieving mail clerks working an average of eight hours daily, and laid off every few days to study their routes.

The present revolt of postal small as it is, indicates what may be expected under government ownership. A system, as with private employees, the workers are compelled to rebel against adverse wage and work conditions.

They are compelled to rebel against adverse wage and work conditions. In France two years ago, 15,000 postal, telegraph and telephone workers struck and tied up communication in that country for a week, until the government promised to grant their demands.

The road to freedom for the workers does not lie in the direction of government ownership. The only "ownership" that counts is SOCIAL OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL—that is, the administration of all industries by the workers and for the workers alone.

MAKING PROGRESS IN WORDS

The United Mine Workers of America has formally repudiated and condemned the National Civic Federation. After a long discussion on Friday and Saturday in the Columbus convention, the miners passed the following resolution by a vote of 496 to 469:

"The National Civic Federation, is an organization launched and financed by, and composed chiefly of men whose antagonism to organized labor is well known, and has as its alleged purpose the harmonizing of the interests of capital and labor, a position which is economically absurd.

"It is well known that every achievement labor has made has not been as a grant from the employing class, but has been fought for and in altogether too many instances paid for at the price of the lives of our comrades of the working class army.

"The spirit of revolt against economic oppression has manifested itself in a degree that threatened the forts of capitalism, and has shown to the labor movement into a more submissive mood the National Civic Federation was conceived.

"We need not look for favors from the Belmonts, Carnegies, Tatts, etc., who are the moving spirits of the Civic Federation; their records as enemies of the interests of labor cannot be disputed.

"In the light of these facts, we, the United Mine Workers of America, in an annual convention assembled, condemn the National Civic Federation as an auxiliary to the capitalist class in the exploitation of the workers, and as an agency to further the fetters of wage bondage on the limbs of labor."

Good! Excellent! Hard to beat! Now let us have a practical recognition in deeds, and not merely in words, of the FACT that "the interests of capital and labor can not be harmonized."

Will the U. M. W. of A. carry out its resolution? We shall see.

ADVICE TO WRITERS

If you've got a thought that's happy, Boil it down; Make it short and crisp, and snappy. Boil it down; When your brain is in a whirl, and the page your pen has scribbled, If you want your effort printed, Boil it down.

When you're sure 'twould be a sin to cut another sentence in two, Send it on and we'll begin to Boil it down.

POSSIBILITIES OF EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT

By J. W. Johnston.

The eight hour workday in my estimation is the more that the working class of this country should make, not only because it would lessen the workday two hours, but because of other beneficial effects it would have, and the unlimited opportunities it leads to after it has been inaugurated.

Being a wage slave and not having the time and opportunity to delve into statistics (an opportunity that will be open to the workers when the workday is shortened), the figures used below are my own, and are therefore not necessarily accurate, but I believe conservative. We will say that there are 20,000,000 wage workers in this country, 15,000,000 of them being continually employed, leaving an army of 5,000,000 unemployed or working only part time.

A few of the workers are already on an eight hour basis, but the vast majority are working ten, twelve and fourteen hours per day, the average for the ten million at work being 10 hours per day.

Now, on May 1, 1912, when these workers, instead of working 10 hours, work just 8 hours, it will mean a total of 30,000,000 hours cut off the workday of those who are working. I don't think it requires much intelligence to see that if a workman cuts his working hours down one fifth that his output will be lessened by one-fifth.

And then, as now, the work of the world has got to be done; our class are the only ones who know how to do it; so the masters will have to get busy among the unemployed and hire enough of them to make up the thirty million hours' shortage of labor power caused by the workers taking the eight hour day without the masters' consent, if you please. That would mean that 3,750,000 unemployed would have to be put to work, lessening the unemployed army, by nearly two-thirds, which in turn would lessen the competition for jobs among the workers, caused at present by the large number of unemployed.

In lessening this competition for jobs, it seems that the worker would become less afraid of losing his job and consequently wouldn't work so hard, would cut down his speed from the present marinated rate to an easier gait. In doing so, the worker would turn out less product, thus forcing the boss one again to lessen the number of unemployed.

But this is not the only angle from which to look at it. By shortening the workday two hours, and just working as fast as formerly, it will mean that we won't be so tired when our day's work is over, and we will also have two hours more to spend with our family, more time and inclination to educate ourselves and to instruct our children, and more time for the studying of conditions as they are, which will help us in planning and in guiding us in our future battles with the master class for the betterment of our class.

In fact, we could go on indefinitely describing the benefits the man will derive from shortening the workday, and we Industrial Workers should bend all our energies toward making this movement a success. It should be international in scope, but must at least be national to insure success.

Everybody get in line! Remember the day, May 1, 1912. Portland, Oregon.

HOW TO AVOID STRIKES

According to President Lewis' report, the United-Mine Workers of America has paid out for strikes in the ten years from 1900 to 1910, the total sum of \$8,089,986.16. This is the best possible answer to Lewis' theory of "peaceful adjustments" and "mutual interests" between miner and mine owner.

The only thing that will make peace possible is a superior power THROUGH SUPERIOR ORGANIZATION on the side of the miners. Lewis hints at that when he says: "Sectional strikes of that magnitude have been a com-

plete failure in promoting the welfare of the United Mine Workers of America. This fact emphasizes again the necessity of changing our policy and adopting new methods that will be more effective in protecting our rights."

THE "POWER" OF TRADES COUNCILS

The following from the Grand Rapids "Evening Press" of Jan. 24, speaks for itself:

Editor of the Evening Press: In the report of the proceedings of the Trades and Labor Council published in the Press Jan. 14, the following statement appeared: "It was voted last night not to allow any member of the Industrial Workers of the World to become a member of trades and labor union."

Such is not the case, though apparently there are members of trades unions who are imbued with an exaggerated idea of the power of such delegate bodies. The "power" of such bodies is limited. They are composed of local unions whose national or international organizations are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

I wish to state that I am an active member of the Industrial Workers of the World and intend to so remain until the International Typographical union, of which I also am a member, takes some action in the matter. I am ready at any time to defend the principles of the I. W. W.

AN EASY MARK

A big clothing firm in Chicago, after a strike lasting for many weeks, has "retired" by agreeing "not to discriminate against union members in hiring help." Light on the heels of this announcement, the Chicago "Daily Socialist" published a sensational article revealing the existence and perfect working of a national system of blacklisting of active union men, by the Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

A. F. OF L. ADVERTISING AGENCY

The "union" garment workers of Chicago have started an advertising agency to boost the open shop products of Hart, Schaffner & Marx; in opposition to the open shop products of other firms against whom they were on strike.

TEXTILE WORKERS NOTICE

All communications for the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers should be sent to William Yates, Tarklin Hill Road, New Bedford, Mass.

SYSTEMATIC AGITATION AND ORGANIZATION

By E. S. Nelson.

That district organization is necessary is evident. If we expect to grow and gain industrial power we must systematize our agitation. We must learn to accomplish the greatest results with the least expenditure of energy.

The object of most importance at this time is the 8-hour day. Why? Because it appeals to the average worker. Effective agitation for 8 hours and class organization can be carried on through district organization.

The United States should be divided into six districts. The Northwest, the Southwest, Middle Northwest, Middle Southwest, Northeast, and the Southeast districts. Each of these should have a district secretary to act as a center of communication between the locals within the district, and also control and direct the organizers in a district circuit system.

In conformity with the I. W. W. constitution the organizers should be paid \$18 per week and transportation. No organizer should be allowed to remain more than two weeks in one locality, as a rule. To do really effective work, the organizers should specialize.

We'll take the Northwest district as an example. In nearly all mixed locals there are a number of men from each industry in the locality. If, for instance, there is a great number of sawmill workers in a mixed local in San Francisco, the secretary of that mixed local should notify the district secretary to send the organizer of the woodworkers down there.

KILL COMPETITION

The most vital phase of the labor movement is the solving of the unemployed problem; it must of necessity be solved by the working class, because it is beneficial to the capitalist class and its upholders, and harmful to the workers. A large and growing army of unemployed make it easy for the boss to gather seals in industrial disputes, and to replenish the ranks of the military, to kill workers at home or abroad and keep them in subjection.

CHARGE IN SAN DIEGO

Local 13, I. W. W., of San Diego, Cal., has removed its headquarters and printing room from 834 Fourth St. to 705-711 E. Broadway, San Diego, Cal.

JOHN MITCHELL GETS HIS

The special staff correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette Times, telegraphs to that paper from Columbus:

Columbus, O., Jan. 31.—After five hours of roll call the International Convention of the United Mine Workers this afternoon adopted an amendment to the constitution of that organization that expels John Mitchell from membership and disqualifies him from ever holding membership in the future, unless, by April 1, he resigns all connection with the National Civic Federation, including his salaried position and offices in New York. The vote was taken after a strenuous effort on the part of the anti-administration forces to line up their followers against it. Every form of delay was sought, but failed of its purpose.

The convention began its session today with an effort to debate the report of the Committee on Constitution, which had recommended the amendment favorably. This was headed off by a motion to close debate. A division was demanded and the supreme test showed that Mitchell was doomed, for the vote was 446 to close debate, and 343 against. Then a roll call was demanded by the required 100 delegates and was begun. Many of the delegates sought to evade voting and absented themselves. Others refused to vote, but the anti-administration leaders were forced to be in the hall and record their vote. As the roll call proceeded it was apparent that the Mitchell defeat was to be even more pronounced than at first suspected. Ohio went against him by a vote of 284 to 46.

Pittsburg Votes Against Mitchell.

Pittsburg district went against Mitchell by a vote of 166 to 140, in spite of the extraordinary efforts of President Feehan and his colleagues to prevent it. Western states went almost solidly against the one-time leader. The teller's official report showed that the amendment that disqualifies Mitchell passed 161, 215, with an opposition of 967 votes, leaving a majority of 246 votes in favor of disqualifying Mitchell.

There was great cheering and applause when this announcement was made. A few moments later Secretary Edwin Perry read a telegram from Mitchell, in which he declared that the convention had tried him and not the Civic Federation, and that while he recognized the right of the convention to legislate as it did, he was sure the rank and file would not be in sympathy with the movement. He closed by saying that he would resign from the convention, not explaining, however, what he would do regarding the question of retiring from the Civic Federation or the United Mine Workers.

The administration interference taken by the convention was that he would stick to the Civic Federation.

Every delegate has been placed on record on the resolution. The speakers as John Walker and Duncan McDonald of Illinois, and Vice President F. J. Hayes, voted to save Mitchell and in favor of the Civic Federation. William Green of Ohio, another leader in the administration ranks, voted for the Civic Federation, and also District President Feehan and his colleagues.

SHOE STRIKERS STILL FIRM

(Continued From Page One)

before our assembly at the last meeting and our members expressed themselves in sympathy with your movement in taking up the Industrial Workers of the World. We believe that in their movement we have the solution of the problem of the working class. I will request you to lead me subscription lists to prefer to the locals, and we will do all in our power financially and otherwise to assist you in your war against your enemies, the masters.

Signed:

Marietta Trades and Labor Assembly, Marietta, Ohio, affiliated with the Ohio Federation of Labor.

Shoe Workers' Big Contributions.

Some 7,000 appeals in English and Italian have been sent to as many labor bodies and individuals throughout this country and Canada.

The Shoe Workers' Protective Union of Haverhill, Mass., continues its financial support, so do both the custom shoe workers' unions. The funds have sent \$20 to date; the Ladies' Union Shoe Workers has given \$4.50.

The Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters sent a check for \$25, Branch 72, of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, sent in \$22. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn collected \$18.75 at a shoe shop on 67th street. She also brought in the following amounts: From the Longshoremen's Union, Local 304, \$25; from Local 308, \$15; and from the Spanish Firemen, \$21. A Chicago local union sent in \$10; and Branch 74, W. S. and D. B. F., \$5. I. Feldman collected \$8.03 at the meeting of the Russian Social Democrats. The Washington Federation sent a \$100.

sent a check of \$25.
A United Mine Workers' local in Pennsylvania is also a generous contributor, sending in \$25. More funds are needed. Send them at once, to help win the strike.

Making the Organization Known.

The advertising that the I. W. W. is receiving through this strike and lockout is shown in the requests received for information, speakers and organizers. Organizer Etor expects to organize two groups of workers in the near future: with four others in absence, owing to their work. The projected mass meeting has been delayed, owing to the inability to secure a suitable hall and date.

The work of mailing appeals to all parts of the country will be continued. Send in names and addresses. Get before organizations in your locality and request financial assistance. This is a fight of workers for workers and should be supported by workers. Shirkers will not do it. Hustle in the coin!

Copies of Solidarity will be mailed to all those responding to the appeal for funds; so that our press will also be advertised. Go after the coin! Agitate, educate and organize.

BROOKLYNIAN.

RESOLUTION ON FUNDS

Adopted unanimously by the "Joint Conference Board of Clothing Workers," composed of delegates from all Bohemian, all Italian, all Polish, all Slavish, and part of the Jewish workers now on strike.

Whereas, The Chicago Federation of Labor and the Chicago Women's Trade Union League, and the officers of these organizations have collected considerable money for the support of 45,000 clothing workers during this strike, and

Whereas, The United Garment Workers of America, a craft union national organization, with headquarters at New York, N. Y., have also collected money for initiation fees and dues from more than 35,000 workers on strike, and have collected quite an amount of money on appeals for support of the strikers, of which, apparently, not one cent has been used for the purpose it had been collected for, and

Whereas, The national officers of the latter organization and their organizers, and the officers of the first named organization, namely, the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Chicago Women's Trade Union League, have failed to give account of the expenditures of considerable amounts of money, and

Whereas, We believe that the many contributors to these funds, mostly coming from Socialist organizations and progressive workmen's associations, should be entitled to know whether their contributions have been used for legitimate purposes and objects; therefore, be it Resolved, By a delegate conference representing the various nationalities of workers engaged in this conflict to call upon the said organizations that have contributed to this fund, for a complete report, and if such a report is not forthcoming to proceed, through the accredited officers of this conference board, with the prosecution against all the receivers of money for the support of the strikers; and be it further

Resolved, That the workers throughout the country and the organizations be requested to stop sending any more money to either the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Chicago Women's Trade Union League or the United Garment Workers of America until account of the receipts and expenditures are given to all contributors, and that all those who wish to support the strikers should send their contributions to the "International Socialist Review."

123 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill. through which also a complete account will be given by the "Joint Conference Board of clothing workers."

Signed:

- V. BALWIN,
- For all Bohemian Clothing Workers.
- A. KRAJEWSKI,
- For all Polish Workers.
- MARY DUNDELLIS,
- For all Lithuanian Workers.
- JOHN MARSHALLA,
- For all Slavish Workers.
- S. GRANDINETTI,
- For all Italian Workers.
- SAM HOROWITZ,
- For part of the Jewish Workers.

London, England, is the scene of a general strike for a 50-hour week in the job printing industry. A week of 52 hours has been offered and rejected. Over 20,000 compositors have notified their employers of their intention to quit on Feb. 3, unless the 50-hour week is granted.

SOLIDARITY

GARMENT WORKERS SOLD OUT

(Continued From Page One)

and requested its publication in the Daily Socialist. Nothing done. After a stormy session of the board of directors the request was refused upon the flimsy pretext that the Daily was a political paper and could not mix in the affairs of the unions.

General Strike Was the Move.

The call for a general tie-up of Chicago, issued by the Italian local, suggested a line of action that would have resulted in ending the strike with a victory for the workers. To prove to the business element of Chicago that a general tie-up would be put into effect would have been sufficient to have forced them to compel the garment bosses to come to terms. Why? Because a general tie-up just at that time—just before Christmas—would have caused millions of loss to the business men of the whole city and the whole State, for that matter. A good bluff would have been all that was needed under the circumstances.

Socialist Senator Greets Cop.

Christmas day the Bohemians held a parade and mass meeting. The Socialist senator from Milwaukee, Winfield R. Gaylord, was on deck as a speaker. On the way to the hall the strikers were herded by the mounted police that had been clubbing them all during the strike. One of the cops made close to Gaylord, who waved his hand at the hired slinger of the capitalist class, saying: "Hello, Charlie, Dec. 27, 1910." (See Daily Socialist, Dec. 27, 1910.) As the work of all police is to assist in keeping the workers in subjection to the boss, the greeting of the Milwaukee politician was a frank admission of the part played by the alleged working class politicians in the garment workers' strike.

Revolt Takes Shape.

The strike dragged on until in desperation the Bohemian strikers (after one of the strikers, a young girl, the secretary of their organization, had been grossly insulted by the Chicago Federation of Labor officials) took the initiative and called a conference of Polish, Italian, Bohemian, Slovak and Lithuanian strikers. This conference formulated the following demand, which were unanimously adopted by 15,000 strikers of the above nationalities:

- "All former employes to be reinstated in their former places of employment.
- "All grievances of employes shall be presented to the representatives of the firms by committees representing the employes of each shop where such grievances exist. No strike shall be held until such grievances must be satisfied by the employes of such shops. Parties not interested in the controversies shall not interfere except by mutual consent of the employes and employers.
- "Fifty (50) hours shall constitute a week's work. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work except Saturday, when work shall be confined to five hours.
- "All workers, without exception, shall be granted an increase of 15 per cent in wages as compared to wages paid prior to the strike. Piece work shall be abolished wherever agreed upon between committees provided for in section 2 of these propositions.

No employe shall be compelled, under any pretext, whatever, to sign individual agreements waiving any rights to the price established by the wage scale."

Leaders "Pack" Strikers Meeting.

As soon as the "leaders" learned that the strikers were going to act for themselves every effort was made to prevent the adoption of the demands and plan for settlement. Failing to accomplish this the "leaders" were forced to trick the workers into the power of the bosses. Accordingly they called a meeting on Jan. 14 in Hodcarriers Hall, packed the meeting with 1,500 Jewish workers who were at work in the label shops and had been since the fourth week of the strike. With this meeting of NON-strikers the arbitration agreement was accepted by the A. F. of L. and the strike against Hart, Schaffner & Marx called off. The strikers were ordered to return to work.

The agreement adopted had but one change from the one rejected by the strikers, it had no reference to strikers guilty of violence.

Daily Socialist Proclaims "Victory."

In the face of these facts the Chicago Daily Socialist hailed this betrayal of the workers as a "victory" in the issue of Jan. 16, 1911, under the following caption: "Hart Firm Bow to strikers' demands." No mention is made of President Ricker's threat to fill the places of the strikers with United Garment Workers from the label shops, if the strikers do not bow to the action of the "leaders." No mention is made of Ricker's interview in the capitalist press: "We have called upon the police to protect all strikers who wish to return to work."

To ignore the appeal for the police protection made by the international president of the United Garment Workers, while at

the same time hailing the betrayal of the strikers as a victory, stamps this alleged working class paper as a servile tool of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. Here are some of the leading actors in the sell-out:

- John Fitzpatrick, President Chicago Federation of Labor.
- Thos. Bickert, President United Garment Workers of America.
- I. Haskins, organizer U. G. W. of A.
- S. Landers, ex-Salvation Army fakir and organizer U. G. W. of A.
- Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Women's Trade Union League.

Chicago Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Chicago Daily Socialist. Barney Berlin, Carl Stover, Geo. Koop, Alex Gustafson, directors.

Paste these in your hat, so you will know where to place them in the future. VINCENT ST. JOHN.

P. S.—Hart, Schaffner & Marx cut the wages of their employes on returning to work, 12 1/2 per cent, and the arbitration board is going to give them 12 1/2 per cent more; so the firm will come out nothing the worse. The arrangements between the arbiters are very evident.

JOIN THIS REVOLT!

Join the revolt! What revolt? Revolt against the courts for sending Fred D. Warren to prison! But let us reason a little first. How many wage slaves do you know who expect to edit a revolutionary paper and fear they may be imprisoned for doing so? If you know of one you may appeal to him to join the revolt.

No, the average slave does not fear that he will be imprisoned for editing a paper, nor is he worrying about a union official, nor for speaking on the street. He does not care what happens to the editor unless he is a very interested reader of that paper, nor is he worrying about the union officials unless he is interested in unionism; and unless he really knows what the street speakers are talking about he is quite apt to consider them a nuisance. Such have been our subjects for mass meetings, demonstrations, and special agitation up to the present time. The average slave has so many troubles of his own that he really should not be called on to revolt on account of somebody else's troubles.

Let us, for a change, call on the working class to revolt against an evil that confronts every slave every day he works.

Agitation for a shorter workday was suggested to the I. W. W. two years ago. "The reply was that it was a good idea, but that the I. W. W. was not ready to take it up." The Portland local has now taken up this agitation, but—the rest of the I. W. W. is not ready yet.

How long will we keep on appealing to the working class to protest our officials, our street speakers, and editors in general? How soon can we agitate in behalf of the working class? What we should do is to organize the workers to protect themselves, rather than protect editors and union officials; and the way to do it is by agitating for something that will directly benefit all workers. Let us have mass meetings and demonstrations for a shorter workday. Let us point out the long train of evils that result from too much work, and teach them to do less.

Join the revolt against long hours!
Yours for a shorter workday,
B. E. NILSSON.
Portland, Oregon.

HELP THIS FELLOW WORKER

Solidarity: A short time ago Local 437, at Holtville, Cal., sent an appeal through the Industrial Worker and Solidarity to all the working class for funds to aid in sending Fellow Worker Henry Bordet to a hospital.

The funds are not coming in fast enough: Fellow Worker Bordet was almost murdered legally in the bull pen in Spokane during the fight for free speech that was on in that city last winter. Fellow Worker Bordet served 30 days on bread and water—about 6 ounces a day. And they let him him in jail 21 days without a bowl, plating, which is enough to kill any human being.

Not only that, but while incarcerated in that terrible unclean hell hole Fellow Worker Bordet contracted tuberculosis, which will soon claim him if we don't do something quick.

He also contracted appendicitis, for which he was operated on in the Portland hospital. The wound never healed up. It is a running sore.

During his incarceration he was kicked in the testicles by one of those "brutes in black" that represent "law and order," and consequently one had to be removed from him.

In this condition he had to leave the hospital in Portland.

"Emancipation"
Official Organ of the France-Belgium Federation I. W. W. 3 months 15c, 6 months 30c, one year 60c.
Make remittances payable to
AUG. DETOLLENAERE, Secretary,
9 Mason St., LAWRENCE, MASS.

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tered jail he weighed 145 pounds. Now he weighs 80 pounds.
Now wake up, member or not. It is your duty to help Fellow Worker Bordet. He was ruined in your fight. He gave his health and happiness for you. He fought in one of the noblest battles ever fought for the freedom of the working class.
Are you going to help him after he has done this for you? Are you going to stand by and see him droop and fade away?
Fellow workers, let us do all we can for Fellow Worker Bordet.
Just in case you could do for the brave fighter if every wage slave would give just a little!
Send all contributions to
Sec. Local 437, I. W. W.,
Box 391, Holtville, Cal.

NEW YORK VS. FRESNO
Longshoremen's Union Protests Against Brutality of California Authorities.
New York City, Jan. 17, 1911.

Solidarity: We, of the International Longshoremen's Association, Local Union No. 791, of New York, enter our protest against the I. W. W., an American and non-constituted at meeting held to the member of the I. W. W. of the city government of Fresno, California.

We protest against the curtailing of free speech to one body of men who same right is accorded freely to all when the proscribed body of men simply to discuss industrial matters, make known their views on industrial conditions, and to express their opinions. We protest against the methods used to suppress such meetings and discussions and insist that the right of free assembly be granted to all lawful meetings, whether of an industrial, social or religious character.

We protest that the treatment of the proscribed I. W. W. members was brutal and unchristian. By such treatment, municipal government or obedience, the right of public respect or preference, and to such degree were faithful to your oath of duty and were a direct incentive to the anarchy you made excuse for of official lawlessness.

We further protest that the treatment of any men—no matter what their defense by means of the official fire department (a public servant, not a public executioner) dressing and battering men under a water pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch, was not only lawless, but was a type of callous brutality that almost discredits belief.

We finally protest that these acts—and concomitant ones—tend to anarchy, rob the citizen of his rights, cast a blot upon the city of Fresno and the state of California, and make the citizens of other cities blush for the disgrace of their fallen sin.

JOHN REILLY, Pres. of I. W. W. JOHN WALSH, V. Pres. E. J. MORRISON, Sec. L. A. No. 791, New York.

Los Angeles I. W. W. HALL.
Local No. 380, Tacoma, Wash., maintains 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. FOSS, Sec.
LOS ANGELES I. W. W.
Los Angeles Local 15, 69, 1, and have opened large headquarters, and a reading room at 353 Towne Ave. members and others coming there please call. All wage workers welcome.
ALBERT TISDALE, Joint Sec.

Shakespeare uses the word "band five times, and each time it is by five with a knave—Freedom, San Francisco.
All official mail for Local 437, Holtville, Calif., should be addressed to "Sec'y, Local 437, Holtville, Calif."

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TO
Fellow ground strict attention have one share of the hard labor! Not greater pay! I am appealed to endure. Here we from year. For what? how often hardly me back. The M gets out of him a little the end of the Jones the fortune, and undergrowth our employ Now, understand this week and tempt any! A wake-up to be coming year many past ourselves we examine think time hers her ker. "I'll the strike es on lamps, e mine. I specifically on plug comb and need w than he past. Come, my think-one's not be forev Cherry) I You'd like out my right. I've a mile. Fellow w shorter work include i We want have more. We want have more. By reduction confinement known as we. The less h all optio in my life. No damn! solutely hours a all mit ans