



## LOOKS LIKE VICTORY IN BROOKLYN SHOE STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 12. The Shoe Workers' Industrial Union No. 168 is on the eve of victory or defeat. The past week has been both a strenuous and critical one for it, with the manufacturers' association desperately fighting by means of trickery, bribery and violence to save itself. The coming week is likely to witness a still more savage onslaught on its part.

### Bosses Bribe a Few Workers.

At the beginning of the week just past, the Manufacturers' Association succeeded in bribing some of the workers at Garisides' to lead a stampede back to work. The men there fell to the trick; they returned to work, with the result that they are now suffering a cut of 25c a pair on certain classes of work; and a further restriction of shop liberties. Disaffection is rife among them, and they may come out again. The stampede was, however, limited to Garisides' only. This shop is out of the strike zone proper, being located on the west side of Manhattan, some six or eight miles distant. It is composed of raw recruits in labor organizations lacking self reliance and force, and was the weakest spot in the fight, requiring the constant surveillance and support of the organization to keep it in line.

The bosses tried the same game of bribery, with additions, on Cousin's men in this borough. Thirty-six policemen surrounded the meeting hall of these members, while an effort was being made on the inside at getting the men to send a committee to see Cousin, in order to settle the strike. But intimidation, as well as bribery, failed; not only once, but twice,

as the same proposition again came up, it was voted down at a succeeding meeting. It is believed that other and more desperate attempts are under way to secure better results for the bosses.

### Must Agree Not to "Abolish Wage System."

At Dodds' the men have turned down the following "agreement": "In consideration of receiving employment from Joseph M. Dodd, I assert that during the time of said employment I will obey and condescend to the rules of the factory. Moreover, I will not affiliate myself with any other organization or association that is in favor of anarchy, or in support of adverse principles to the just principles of the organization of labor or trade unions, that champions the doctrines of taking the earth and the machinery of production and the abolition of the wage system.

It is understood that this is one of the conditions under which I am employed, and, moreover, I renounce all sympathies and connections with said and such organized associations. Moreover, at the earliest opportunity after the reorganization, the company will submit the proposition that will refer to all the conditions of the workers that will prevail in the factory, same to be submitted to a board of arbitration for their very mutual advantage."

The "agreement" was translated into Italian; the above is a translation from the latter. The same "agreement" was imposed on the men at Garisides'.

### Center of the Fight.

At Wiebert & Gardiner's the fight continues with unabated zeal and enthusiasm.

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## THE PASSING SHOW

As Seen By a New Yorker.

Senator Roberson of Kansas is trying to protect Santa Claus by law. He wants him for future generations.

Jewels worth \$5,000 were recently stolen from the Harry Thax family. Wonder how the lawyers overlooked them?

Scientists have discovered copper in oysters. Now it is up to the Guggenheims and the Amalgamated (both the one) to prove an alibi.

"Sharp" Hitchcock, a churchman and Sunday school teacher, also a protector of strikebreakers, in Chicago, was arrested there for committing a series of robberies while dressed as a woman.

Owen Jones, a farmer of Edenburg, Pa., has grown "class conscious," having acquired the "economy in government" idea. He offers to take the \$4,000 job as county commissioner at half price.

While at work last week in a mill at Reedville, Ga., Mrs. J. D. Wilkes, her daughter and grand daughter, were killed. The daughter with her baby got caught in the shafting of a cotton gin. The grandmother tried to save the baby. All three were killed.

"It is all right in theory for a man whose father is worth \$2,000,000 to remain as a workman at the bench; but it does not live in real life," was the comment of T. L. Rhinehart when he resigned his job in Kenosha, Wis., to go to his home in Roanoke, Va.

Mr. Green, of Shenandoah, Pa., went on a pilgrimage to Paterson, N. J., looking for work. She had with her two daughters, aged 12 and 14 years respectively. The father had been killed in a mine accident at Shenandoah two years before. For two days in Paterson the home of these three "pilgrims of capitalism" was a vault in an old cemetery. They had had nothing to eat for two days, when the mother, returned from a foraging expedition with two hard crusts of bread and a raw potato, which last they were trying to cook, when found.

After an elaborate rehearsal on Feb. 6, the wedding of Miss Helen Vivian Gould, daughter of Geo. J. Gould, to Lord Dece, a no-account of Europe, took place the following day. It was the swiftest affair ever seen in New York. This city was ransacked as also Paris and London for lingerie. There had to be hats, shoes and stockings to match each gown, the trousseau containing 40 gowns and costing about \$50,000. The wedding gown was decked with silver roses and its train was eight yards long. Say, pard, does this remind you of your wedding?

## MITCHELL STILL HOPES FOR HARMONY

New York, Feb. 10.

For the first time since the recent action of the United Mine Workers, in condemning his membership in the National Civic Federation John Mitchell has made a public defense of his position.

In a speech before the Aldine association the former president of the miners' union spoke optimistically of the future relations between capital and labor and predicted that the day was coming when the right of organization among workmen and employers would be fully recognized by both sides.

"When these two forces come to adopt and practice the policy of collective bargaining," he said, "the day of the strike and the lockout, of the boycott and the blacklist will be relegated to the past.

"My judgment is that the interests of capital and labor, though divergent in some respects, are nevertheless reciprocal and interdependent."

I. W. W. COMMITTEE, Box 209, Fresno, Calif.

## HOBOS' CONVENTION

J. F. LEHENY, DELEGATE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Chicago, Feb. 8. The 1911 convention of the Brotherhood Welfare Association of the Unemployed held its sessions in America's first Socialist city, Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1 to Feb. 4, inclusive. The proceedings were opened with prayer by a sky pilot, and the convention closed with the singing of "The Red Flag."

Your delegate did not arrive in Milwaukee till the second morning's session, and consequently did not hear the "welcoming" address of Mayor Emil Seidel. Assistant City Attorney "Comrade" McIntyre addressed the morning session on the second day, and demonstrated not only his ignorance of the twentieth century world problem but his indifference to it. This excerpt from a local paper about sums up "Comrade" McIntyre's address and the reception accorded it by the unemployed:

"A tramp is good for two things," Mr. McIntyre told the men. "One is to give some work to the police, and the other to furnish material for comic newspapers. It pays no man to be continually moving about; he should remain in one city."

### Should Take Work Offered.

"How about our millionaire friends," asked Mr. How, to the apparent delight of the audience. "Aren't they ruining their character by continually moving and riding about the country?"

"The man who won't work when it is offered him is deserving of no sympathy," declared McIntyre. "He should take work even if he only received \$1 per day—if he can do no better."

As the delegates and speakers in the convention have been advocating refusing to work unless satisfactory wages were paid, this sentiment failed to meet with approbation. Practically every speaker took issue with his remarks.

Your delegate was invited to address the convention in the afternoon. The opportunity was taken advantage of to expound the principle upon which the Industrial Workers of the World is organized and to explain how such an organization alone was competent to deal with and solve the problem of unemployment. The remarks were well received by the hobs.

Your delegate refrained from participation in the deliberations of the convention when such pertained to the internal affairs of the Brotherhood Welfare Association.

## Speed Up! Hurry Up!

Hurry up! Speed up! Is the roaring cry of the masters.

Submit to the ever increasing intensification of labor and hurry to your graves.

The harder we work the more we produce, and the more we produce the less we get and the sooner we get out of a job. We ought to remember that we are not merely living to work; we work to live. We should work slower, produce less, and live better and longer.

Have you ever seen a capitalist out of a job? No! Well you see, he's got a steady job working us.

Let's prepare ourselves for victory. Let's take it easy! Don't be a mule; be a man! Let's work at a moderate speed!

Thereby we'll reduce the army of the unemployed, and improve our own conditions, and then, when the 2nd of May—the day

When the resolutions embodied a scheme for the amelioration of the unemployed workers, the floor was taken to point out that any action taken to this end would be futile unless it was uprared on the solid foundation of industrial unionism along class lines.

### Politician Has "Eight Hour" Scheme.

A Democratic politician, Alexander Law, of New York, was industriously canvassing an endorsement of the "Eight Hour League of America." His "eight hour" scheme was a shibboleth to rally the workers to the Democratic standard in the 1912 Presidential campaign, and (presumably) to land a plum for Mr. Law. His resolution never came before the convention.

### "Co-Operator" To end Down.

The World Betterment League of Chicago (a co-operative concern) was so absurd and so evidently designed to benefit its promoters, that the convention would scarcely permit its delegate, one Haskins, to take the floor.

The Socialists had two resolutions, one calling for the adoption of the S. P. platform, another asking for the endorsement of all Socialist party candidates. A substitute was offered for both, recommending study of the principles of Socialism.

### Socialist and His "72.00 a Week" Resolution.

Delegate Crouch, a Socialist delegate from Chicago, introduced a resolution requesting all legislative bodies to enact a law making seven dollars (\$7) a minimum weekly wage. The reading of this resolution was received with shouts of "rotten," "scab," "throw him out." It was amended by making the minimum \$15 a week.

### I. W. W. Resolution Adopted.

A delegate named Arnold introduced a resolution that the Welfare Association organize on industrial lines. Your delegate consulted this, and knowing that a resolution had been filed by Delegate Ed P. Johnson of Chicago and Thomas P. Gerrity (Lake Seaman's Union), Cleveland, Ohio, moved its adoption. The amendment carried and the Johnson-Gerrity resolution was adopted. It follows:

"Realizing, as all men must, that there never will be anything but desolation, struggles and turmoil, as long as there is a privileged class who live on the products produced by another and subject class, but that we in our still unorganized and

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for action arrives—we will stand a better chance to win.

The Industrial Workers of the World is making you no promises. You must not expect to get eight hours handed down to you on a silver platter.

As an unorganized mass we cannot win. We must be systematically organized in conformity with the modern methods of production. The most practical and expedient way to organize is to join the I. W. W.

Whether we will get 8 hours on the 2nd of May, 1912, depends upon YOU also are not yet a member of this organization.

Industrial CLASS organization is the road to power, independence, and final emancipation.

Join the I. W. W. Read more about this important subject in the Industrial Worker, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash., or in Solidarity, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

I. W. W. General Headquarters, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill. E. S. NELSON.

## Hoboes on the Job

(Special to Solidarity.)

Fresno, Calif. Feb. 1.

The free speech fight is being pressed with stubborn determination. The masters show signs of uneasiness, but are waiting to see whether there are many more men like the bunch here, where they came from. We hope soon to have their complaint that subject dispelled.

Beyond all doubt this fight has now won the distinction of being the best and most classic example of solidarity ever demonstrated on this continent. And it is all the more creditable when it is remembered that it is fought by "those ignorant hoboes." When hoboes can fight like this for a principle, there are great hopes for the future. It will soon be an honor to be a hobo.

All hoboes are invited to try their mettle here. The only way the hobo can ever make a place for himself in the present system of society is to be ready to fight for his rights any old time and place at the drop of the hat.

Now, this fight will go on for some time yet, and there is no better time or place to make the start. This thing of merely submitting our necks to the yoke, is getting too old. Furthermore, if we use good judgment we don't have to submit. No matter how low we are, there are always certain margins between the present conditions and those better conditions, within which we can exercise our manhood to good advantage.

It is highly imperative that we become well versed in the science of fighting. The only way to become a good fighter is to welcome every opportunity of fighting for your rights. To fight is our historic mission, for it is the only way that we can become organized.

What is of the greatest importance to us is to build up a perfect fighting machine. In other words, it is of much

greater importance to know how to fight, than to merely fight. If our machine is highly organized, we can fight with little sacrifice to ourselves. If we confined our attention more to developing our fighting qualities and less to pork chops we would soon be getting the pork chops. Never mind about "immediate material benefits." You don't lose your appetite for them. Neither will you ever get any nearer to them by philosophically contemplating them on the capitalist shelves.

Free speech fights are NOT needless or useless fights. When we win this fight here in Fresno we will be in a better position to resist encroachments elsewhere. The benefits derived from a victory here (and they would be considerable) would accrue to the entire organization.

If I had a big enough stick and the power to wield it, I'd get out among some of the hot air fighters we have in our organization, and either drive them in here, or else—Why, don't you fellows know the first principles of the I. W. W.? Is an injury to one an injury to all? Yes? Then how do you reconcile your present indifferent attitude with your professed principles?

Everywhere we hear of men not coming here because they are broke. Ye gods! That the matter of bunning a few hand-outs should ever stop a revolutionist! How in the name of our horse sense can we ever hope to win anything that way? Three-fourths of us are broke all the time. Or in other words, there is never a time that three-fourths of us are not broke. Oh, jar loose!

We are standing firm here, but can't hold on forever. Don't worry about getting a job here. From now on you can manage to pick up some kind of a job in this section, to straighten you out.

Come on! Be men! You have nothing to lose, and much to gain. I. W. W. COMMITTEE, Box 209, Fresno, Calif.

# SOLIDARITY

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

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**WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.**  
 Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance: 61. That means that your sub. expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER **62**

## PLEASE PAY FOR BUNDLES

A number of bundle bills for January still remain unpaid. *Solidarity* is much in need of funds. Locals and agents will please take notice.

## RESTRAIN YOUR "IMPATIENCE"

Some weeks ago, a resolution was passed and published by a joint meeting of metal trades unions in Toledo, calling for the amalgamation and formation of one great union of metal workers throughout the country. The resolution even went so far as to insist that this should be done in spite of the American Federation of Labor, if necessary.

At once, however, was the machinery of A. F. of L. officials set in motion, and President Samuel Gompers himself went to Toledo to head off the proposed move. The "Union Leader" of that city reports Gompers' speech on the "amalgamation" idea, and incidentally, pays a glowing tribute to the ability of Gompers in handling a difficult situation. We quote from the Leader's report:

"The spirit of the proposed amalgamation was commended. 'You are no more impatient than I am,' declared the speaker, as he referred to the Knights of Labor, the Socialist Labor Alliance and the Industrial Workers. He insisted that we cannot move any faster than the individual intelligence of our members, and that the trade union system is the most scientific yet devised whereby men could work out their shop problems and at the same time develop mightier institutions on the industrial field that must come naturally and without artificial stimulus."

Let us grant Gompers' contention that some of us are impatient; and that we cannot move faster than the individual intelligence of the mass of wage workers. Does it follow from this, that the chief business of a "labor leader" should be to prevent that intelligence of the rank and file from developing and asserting itself? Yet, has Gompers throughout his career done aught else?

In his youth and early manhood, the head of the A. F. of L. was a cigarmaker. He worked under a boss. He may with good reason be said to have acquired the psychology of a wage slave. Tradition has it that he was not an expert at his trade. If so, that might have had a tendency to

make him a rebel, due to possible frequent clashes with his boss. At least, Gompers was heralded as a "progressive leader" in 1881 at the time of his activity in forming what is now known as the American Federation of Labor. He was said to be "socialistically-inclined," and was known to be in correspondence with Frederick Engels, at that time the associate of Karl Marx in the revolutionary labor movement of Europe.

But about that time, a change came over the spirit of "our leader's" dream. At that period, the Knights of Labor held the field of the American labor movement. It was strong in numbers and stronger in influence. But the K. of L. was weak structurally and on account of the heterogeneous and indigestible "professional" and middle-class elements mingling in its councils. Nevertheless the K. of L. was in constant warfare with the employing class and was regarded as a menace to the latter's interests. It had to be destroyed, lest it might become the true embodiment of the awakening spirit and intelligence of the American working class.

What more logical than that the new and rival organization should be called into service as an aid to that purpose? The K. of L. idea of unity of the entire working class—though inadequately expressed through that organization—must be superseded by the idea of craft separation, on the principle of "trade unionism."

The new American Federation of Labor filled the bill for the employers. It was cornered on "trade unionism." It was designed to keep the workers effectually divided while the masters were emerging from small capitalists into trust magnates. Gompers, himself "impatient," as he would have us believe, fell in with the idea of craft unionism. He became the embodiment thereof. He developed a leadership for the new organization, in accord with its foundation principle. Every act of his official career of 30 years has squared with that "change of heart" (if there was any) following the foundation of the A. F. of L.

Instead of aiding the Knights of Labor to correct its weaknesses, he assisted the employing class to batter that organization to pieces. The "impatience" of the rank and file at all times must be restrained. So we find Gompers again, boasting of his part in putting the American Railway Union out of business, by withholding A. F. of L. support from the great strike of 1894. "We cannot move faster than the individual intelligence of our members." "Therefore," Gompers' logic follows, "we must suppress that intelligence. We must prevent the working class from experimenting in their own behalf. We must curb the free play of class spirit, that alone will develop intelligence, lead to solidarity, and broaden organization on the industrial field."

And then follows naturally his alliance with employers through the Civic Federation. Here, "our leader" has forgotten his little bench in the cigar factory of 40 years ago. He has completely lost the psychology of a wage slave, and acquired the sneaking diplomacy of his slave driving associates. At their banquet table it is more than pleasant to engage compliments with the "butcher of Homestead" or the "suppressor of South Bethlehem" workers.

Gompers, like Mitchell and other "labor leaders," is a "made over" man. He has been transformed or developed by his changed environment. His ear (if it ever was) is no longer attuned to the voice of awakening intelligence among the workers. He and his kind are acting as most effective barriers against the growing class spirit in labor's ranks. Let us hope that that awakening spirit will soon be strong enough to cast off such leaders and leadership. Meanwhile, we are restraining our "impatience."

## WE STAND CORRECTED

The American workman is the noblest work of God. The most highly skilled, best educated and most worthy worker in the world. Surpassing foreign labor as day surpasses night. "He works and lives like a human being, and not like a galley slave. He possesses a manhood of his own, and dictates himself the terms on which he will sell his labor, instead of allowing his boss to set a miserly price as between him and starvation. He won't have to starve, and he don't have to humble himself. God don't make a better man, and the whole world knows it." —Baltimore "Labor Leader."

Well, well! We're wrong again! We thought the "American workman" was

the longest cared ass on the "green football." We were under the impression that he worked harder and faster, produced more wealth, got less in proportion to his total product, and wore himself out quicker than any other slave in the world. We stand corrected, and humbly acknowledge our error!

## FINE ADVERTISING AGENCY

The American Federation of Labor will soon have the reputation of being the best advertising agency for soap products in the United States. On account of its war on the Bucks Stove and Range Company during the two or three years' boycott, the name of Bucks became known world over. Every trade union journal referred to it at least a dozen times in every issue. Since that concern "settled" with the A. F. of L. these same journals are now advertising "Bucks" as much as formerly, only now as "fair" products. The same thing applies to Post and his celebrated line of "predigested" breakfast foods. Only Post is not yet ready to "settle," probably because he knows workmen don't eat such stuff anyway, "fair" or "unfair," and he simply wants the advertising. The A. F. of L. should open up an advertising bureau, and put a regular business manager on the job attending to these matters. Possibly it has already done that!

## DON'T WANT DATE CHANGED

Portland, Oregon, Feb. 6. **Solidarity**, regarding changing of date for the eight hour action day. The Pacific coast locals decided on the 2nd of May, 1912. The International Socialist Review ditto, and others. The 2nd of May, 1912, has been written and painted on shop doors and along the railroads on posts and signs. It must not be changed. The reason it was decided that May 2, 1912 should be the national 8 hour action day is this: May 1st is the International Labor Day. If this movement grows, we shall be able to tell a month ahead at least whether or not we'll be able to call a layoff on the first. To work at all on the first of May is considered a disgrace by all rebels in Europe.

E. S. NELSON,  
 Pacific Coast District Sec'y.

## FRESNO FIGHTERS ENCOURAGED

(Special to *Solidarity*).  
 Fresno, Calif., Feb. 6. On Feb. 2nd, F. H. Little, whose trial was transferred to Salem on account of prejudiced local sentiment, was there acquitted by the jury of the charge of vagrancy. Little conducted his own case, and from all accounts had considerable the best of his argument with the deputy district attorney. It took the jury 4 minutes to decide.

During the last week, about 30 of our members have been released without trial. Over half of them have since taken the box and been re-arrested. The rest of the bunch will be out speaking tonight—unless the unexpected happens. Out of a total of 135 arrested to date since reopening the fight, Nov. 28, we now stand 91 strong or stronger.

"The boys feel happy and greatly encouraged by the attitude the organization is taking. The rock and blockade is in front of our prison windows, obstructing a view of the streets. Our little banners have not yet arrived, owing doubtless to delay in shipment of carload from the East. We held an extensively advertised meeting yesterday afternoon, just outside of restricted district. The crowd was waiting for us when we arrived.

Deputies and hoodlums tried to start something, but lacked leaders with the necessary courage. Newspaper reporters tried to be smart, but were frowled at by the audience, which was cool at first but gradually became interested in our talk. A good speech was made, *Workers and Solidarity* distributed, and some solid literature sold.

We don't know what's next on the program. It's up to the authorities.  
 J. W. W. COMMITTEE,  
 Box 309, Fresno, Calif.  
 Send all money orders to W. F. Little.

## CHANGE IN SAN DIEGO.

Local 13, I. W. W., of San Diego, Cal., has removed its headquarters and reading room from 814 Fourth St. We will be located in a new hall in a few days and will let you know the address. Meanwhile all communications for Local No. 13 (or for any members in care of the local) must be addressed to Stanley M. Gre or in care of him, Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

## PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE

(Special to *Solidarity*.)

Portland Oregon, Feb. 5. The Pacific Coast conference of the I. W. W. local unions came to a close Saturday, Feb. 4, at 1 P. M.

It was unanimously decided by the delegates as per instructions to take over the "Industrial Worker" and its liabilities. Spokane, Portland and Seattle will go on the ballot for the membership themselves to decide the place of publication, together with the names of those who accept the nomination for editor and assistant editor. The need of circuit agitation; the isolation of the locals; the lack of knowledge concerning the activities of the locals, financial condition and membership; the wasted efforts; the imperative necessity of establishing a system whereby the larger and stronger locals should assist the weaker locals to obtain the services of the best speakers at the regular intervals—were earnestly discussed, and resulted in the formation of the Pacific Coast Organization.

A district council as defined in the constitution would not govern the requirements. Pending amendment to the constitution at the next convention, the conference decided to call on the G. E. B. to grant the Pacific Coast Organization the same per capita tax as is accorded to national industrial unions.

A temporary executive committee and a secretary-treasurer were elected to carry out the work of the conference. Names of nominees accepting for secretary-treasurer and executive committee will appear on the ballot.

A copy of the minutes will be sent to all locals of the Pacific coast, so that those locals that were not represented will know what was done at the conference, and can express their will on the ballot, which will be sent also. It was found on the estimate of delegates present that some 2,000 members were represented on the coast and those not represented were estimated to have another 1,000 or more.

The conference decided in favor of establishing a press fund by means of contributions and loans both from locals and individuals, said fund to be used for no other purpose than the purchasing of said press. It is necessary that the loans should be time loans of considerable length. Two delegates alone have the information that \$150 in contributions and loans had already been promised.

The eight hour action day was taken up and plans laid for a vigorous campaign to carry on the agitation for the same. May 2, 1912 was decided upon as the eight hour action day. Stickers and leaflets will be gotten out dealing especially with this subject, and it is to be hoped that every member will get busy, agitate on the job and bring this to a successful conclusion.

THOS. WHITEHEAD,  
 J. W. JOHNSTON,  
 Committee.

## TWO VIEWS OF LEADERSHIP

(From the "Bulletin International.")

In the German syndicalist press discussions have recently been going on with reference to the functions and limitations of labor union officials. The underlying reason for this controversy is the fact that numerous conflicts have taken place between the workers and their officials during the recent great strikes and lockouts in Germany. In accord with the German idea of "discipline," these movements have often been terminated by the executive committees of the central unions, over the heads and contrary to the wishes of the membership—even of those striking workers directly involved. In Germany that is called "high labor strategy."

Some time ago discussions on this subject were even directed against the veteran Rebel, who had spoken of a certain "democratic distrust" which, according to his view, the workers ought always to feel toward their officials. While, on that occasion, certain high functionaries of central unions protested, making in turn an appeal to "democratic confidence," they dared not make a strong attack upon the venerable Rebel, as they would have done upon any one else.

Now they have found a suitable target in the person of Dr. Pannekoek of Bremen, professing to be an exponent of Marxian doctrines. In behalf of the Social Democratic party and the big labor unions Pannekoek wrote an article, published in the "Leipziger Volkszeitung," the "Bremer Befreiungstag" and other journals of the party, wherein he seeks, in the per-

sonalities of union officials and their capitalist or middle class environment, the cause of the controversies often taking place within the unions.

"The mass of workers, struggling on a lower plane," says he, "are revolutionary, wishing to fight capitalist society with all possible energy; but the majority of officials, on the contrary, are reformers. There is the underlying reason for distrust."

"The 'Correspondenzblatt,' organ of the great German unions, opens up a personal and violent attack upon Pannekoek, in its issue of Jan. 14. 'The choosing of officials is a necessary institution for the unions,'" says that journal, rightly enough. But instead of concluding therefrom that the membership should be more wide awake and see to it that such necessary institution does not degenerate, and that they (the members) should exercise a rigorous control over their officials, reserving their full confidence for those only who merit it, the "Correspondenzblatt" continues:

"The first condition for all administration is that the director or leader chosen—whether administrator or speaker, professor or editor—shall have the full confidence of the members."

The editor winds up his article with personalities and an irrelevant statement, which follows: "The unions have always been obliging and considerate toward those who work with them EFFECTIVELY for the education of the working class; but for disturbers of the peace there is no place in the German labor movement."

Let us contrast the above conception of the social role of union officials with that of Comrade Thullier of France, who, refusing to seek a re-nomination for his office as secretary of the "Union of Syndicats of the Seine," is about to take his place again in the ranks. He points out particularly the danger of labor organizations keeping for too long a time the same officials.

"A danger," says he, "because the officials end by imposing themselves, little by little, upon the mass; it is no longer the organized workers who control the union; it is the secretary or the executive committee. A danger again, because by reason of his being trusted by everybody, the militant official acustoms himself to the idea that he is indispensable; and so he stakes everything to preserve his popularity—even if he is not held to his position by personal interest."

"So speaks Comrade Thullier. As for us, we very well know that the question of labor officialdom is not to be settled by PRECONCEIVED THEORIES; but by the needs of practical experience. Nevertheless, Thullier's attitude pleases us more than the arrogance and authority of the leaders of conservative and centralist German unions."

## EIGHT HOURS AND THE UNEMPLOYED

The army of the unemployed is steadily increasing. Competition between the workers on the labor market is becoming keener and keener daily. Starvation, poverty, misery, and degradation, crime, suicide and divorce increase correspondingly.

What is the cause? The cause of unemployment and insecurity is the development of labor saving machinery plus a long workday.

Labor saving machinery is all right, because it saves much hard and disagreeable labor, but the long workday is no good because it produces an ever increasing army of unemployed. The workday must be shortened so that all may have a chance to work and live. There are more workers than jobs now; we workers want to shorten the hours so that there will be more jobs than workers.

We wage-workers have only one thing for sale—it's our labor power. There are too many on the labor market who offer their labor power for sale, and that's the reason wages are low. If, for example, the supply of potatoes on the market is greater than the demand, the price will have a tendency to fall, and vice versa. The only way to reduce the supply of labor power is to shorten the hours.

In order to be able to shorten the workday, we must organize as a class in one big union, and set a date for concerted action.

The Industrial Workers of the World is the only of the working class alone. The eight hour action day has been set by this organization for the 2nd of May 1912. If a general 8 hour day will not do away with the army of the unemployed, we will again set a date for action on the 7th hour day. Join the I. W. W. Headquarters, 518 Cambridge Building, Chicago. III. Read more about this question in *Solidarity*, Box 922, New Castle, Pa., or the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, W. S. NELSON.

**BERGER AND THE HOBOES**

By Rambler.

"We are not accustomed to look upon the so-called hobo or casual laborer as a friend of the organized working class—whether economically or politically. He is always found sustaining the ruling class. He furnishes strikebreakers and deputy sheriffs in economic struggles and furnishes floating voters at different elections. The so-called casual laborers were always the best allies of Farley and the Pinkertons on one hand and Tammany Hall, Hinky Dink and Dave Rose on the other."—Victor Berger in New York Call, Feb. 4, 1911.

That he is not aware of the significance of the unemployed convention is evidenced by the above remark of Congressman-elect Victor Berger of Milwaukee. That those on whom the weight of capitalist oppression falls most heavily are endeavoring to discover a means through which they may presently alleviate their misery, and ultimately emancipate themselves conveys nothing to the Milwaukee politician. Engaged only in securely underpinning his political prestige, he had not time for more than a displaced look and a word of condemnation and insult—the "down and outs," with a hurried assurance to the housegoats that their interests were safe in the hands of the Socialist (?) administration.

The gathering of unfortunates, grappling with the problem that the working class must solve, won only the ostracism of Berger and his following.

But such bodies as that assembled last week in Milwaukee deal with live issues, and are in a position where they cannot afford to ignore facts in the manner that is customary with the aspiring, or successful politician.

The conventions of the unemployed are writing the death sentence of fake laborism and political hangers-on. The deliverances of these bodies will expose the pretensions of the states that champion labor to the fulfillment of their own ends, and learn to differentiate between the genuine and pseudo Socialist.

"Socialists in all countries have a prejudice against the submerged part of the proletariat," says Berger. Curiously enough, however, the Socialist party springs into existence as the political reflex of the needs of the class of which the unemployed is an integral part—the working class. The unemployed, as an evidence of the inability of the capitalist regime to safeguard the interests of the race, is the favorite and strongest argument of the Socialist party propagandist. As a means of amassing political capital the unemployed is exploited to the limit by the working (?) class politician. But when, as the case in Milwaukee, the politician is between the deep sea of working class opinion and the devil of petty bourgeois suspicion, we are forced to regard Victor L. Berger as a cheap party covered edition of Theodore Roosevelt.

Not a meeting was arranged by the S. O. Democrats for their (the unemployed's) enlightenment. Not a subscription was run up to provide a substantial meal for them. The administration officials who pressed them urged them to attempt the impossible—to maintain a residence—and to rely on a weapon of which capitalism had deprived them—the franchise. They were segregated from their class, though there is a constant interchange between the employed and unemployed divisions of the working class. The privations that the "hoboes" were experiencing is a condition into which any of the workers may be plunged. One which Berger stated he himself had narrowly escaped, and which City Attorney Hoo confessed to have undergone. Whether either of them would have been different, or appeared different to the delegates can be only a matter of conjecture, but, like the Scotchman, "I had no doots."

"We are not accustomed to look on the 'hobo' or so-called 'casual worker' as a friend of organized labor. They are always found to sustain the ruling class. They furnish the strike-breakers and deputy sheriffs, and floating voters for the different elections." Thus saith the shining light of A. F. of L. in the "Cream City" with the usual sang froid and effrontery of an officialdom that is comfortably entrenched in snug berths. In the first place the American Federation of Labor is not an organization of the working class, but a blockhouse of capitalism, from which are launched volleys that confuse and divide the workers, and leave them to pay prey to their capitalist masters in this aggression with prohibitive work fees and unfair technical tests in their doors in the faces of the vast ma-

majority of the working class; that ignores or is blind to the trend of industrial evolution, and the responsibility it imposes on the hosts of labor; that fails to recognize in the unemployed a force that will ultimately sweep from its path every impediment that bars them from the opportunity to create and enjoy wealth. "Self preservation is the first law of nature." When the migratory workers, together with the balance of their unskilled fellows, from an analysis of existing society become aware that they are the most important industrial factor, they will demonstrate that they are not, and never have been, the enemies of organized labor, but the victims of short sightedness of a job holding and job guarding bureaucracy that has usurped the right to speak for labor. Unemployed delegate bodies intelligently discussing their condition, like the writing on the wall at Belchazzar's feast, proclaim that the A. F. of L. has been weighed and found wanting.

When craft after craft has attempted to better their condition by striking, their associated craftsmen with union cards in their pockets, and union buttons on their lapels, have assisted the employers by aiding the scabs to operate the industry.

Fully cognizant of this, Victor Berger unblushingly charges the unemployed alone with assisting the ruling class. He knows that the A. F. of L. is pledged to such a system, nay more, guarantees it.

Who has not seen A. F. of L. organizations in cases of jurisdictional squabbles, wave their union cards aloft, and loudly quote some decision that invests them with the right to assist the boss, to scab? Yet Victor Berger with a politician's audacity dares to pin the label of scab on the unemployed. "They furnish strike breakers and deputy sheriffs." It is a lie! It is the home guards, the workers who never ramble far from the fire side that furnish the scabs and deputies. Very often it is the conservative wage-slaves with a home and a small bank account, if you please. It is they who fill the ranks of the militia; some of them, many of them with A. F. of L. cards in their pockets.

Who furnished strikebreakers at Tonopah, Goldfield, at Buffalo in the Garment Workers' strike, and many other places? Who is now furnishing them in the Brooklyn shoe workers' strike?

The A. F. of L. Who swung the police clubs against the "Resistencia" in Tampa, Florida?

A. F. of L. men under the leadership of an International officer of the Cigarmakers International Union.

Berger knew all this when he gave out his interview. How about honest exposure of opinion?

The floating voter would be won over by a genuine working class political appeal, but can not feel any interest in the bourgeois tax-sucking schemes that the Milwaukee Social Democratic party has lent itself to carry out.

The fact that reform party platforms were made to go in on and not to stand on, was never more clearly shown than in the defeat of the motion by Alderman Corcoran (Democrat) in the Milwaukee city council.

At Tonopah and Goldfield the A. F. L. signed a contract for a 12-hour day when the I. W. W. cooks and waiters had already won an 8-hour day. During the late garment workers' strike in Chicago, United-Garment Workers officials openly boasted that they had driven the I. W. W. striking garment workers out of Buffalo with the aid of the police. The Corcoran motion was to set aside \$168,000 in a cyphing fund to give work to the unemployed "by opening up public works as soon as possible." "That has a familiar sound. Maybe it was in a Social Democratic platform that I read it. And how Berger denounced it as "the cheapest kind of demagoguery." (See S. D. Herald, Feb. 4) Yet each of the instances cited had a bearing on the local unemployed situation, and in each of them the two organizations that Berger is identified with, and which he advocates, fell short of the standard that measures worth to the workers, or signifies consideration of, or friendship for them. "Verily the ass knoweth his master's crib."

The ruling class can generally be depended upon to take care of its sustainers, and were the unemployed to be depended upon by the ruling class there would have been no need for Victor Berger to feel embarrassed at his presence in Milwaukee. Nor would he.

Machinery under capitalist ownership is responsible for the presence of the large and growing army of unemployed. It dispenses not only with laborers, but with the skill formerly required in industry. A considerable portion of this unskilled division of the working class are compelled

to hold themselves at the beck and call of capitalist property. Temporarily they find employment in the harvest fields, logging camps, extra gangs, irrigation ditches, railroad construction, and public works generally. They drift from steel mill to steel mill, and from mining camp to mining camp, and so forth.

The A. F. L. has never made any serious attempt to organize them. In fact the basis of the A. F. L. (job monopoly) does not permit it to organize them, and therefore it is one of the main reasons for this condition of affairs.

To the Socialist parties, concerned only with a residing and voting population, they do not appeal.

What is needed is such education as will fit this element to intelligently appreciate the fact that their condition is due to the subject character of the class to which they belong. Make agitators out of all the available material, and there is lots of it in their ranks. This work the Industrial Workers of the World alone have undertaken. Out of the agitation in localities where the migratory worker is almost the sole occupant of the industrial field has crystallized the demand for an 8-hour day. "Agitate! Educate! Organize for the eight hour day," is the slogan of the slaves of the construction, logging and irrigation camps of the west. That cry is echoing in the east, and the organization that makes it possible is daily growing stronger.

Before the charge of the working class in ONE BIG UNION every hireling of reaction, every lickpittile and apologist will give way. That ONE BIG UNION is the dream of labor which the workers are preparing to realize. Its coming will sweep Howism, Bergerism, Gomperism and Capitalism into the dust bin of history. Educate agitators. Agitate for organization. Organize for freedom.

THE RAMBLER.

It will be remembered that it was Berger's Social Democratic Herald of Milwaukee that denied that the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case had anything to do with the class struggle, and characterized it as a border feud. In this respect also it Berger an imitation of the toothful one.

**HOW A SLAVE VIEWS IT**

Blaine, Wash., Feb. 1.

Solidarity: Regarding Debs' call for a revolt against the courts, I have these few words to say: If Debs has such a great desire to have Warren liberated, why will he not also work for the liberation of Preston and Smith, who are suffering injustice more than Warren. And, furthermore, if Debs believes in and is true to industrial unionism, why is he still sailing around in this old fake-ridden S. P. and A. F. of L. scabbing outfit. It is time for every true I. W. W. member to pay a little more attention to this matter.

Yours for True Industrial Freedom,  
JOHN PERZ.

**RESOLUTIONS ON PRESTON AND SMITH**

Adopted by the Conference of the Pacific Coast Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Whereas, Our fellow workers, Preston and Smith, are still confined in the penitentiary at Carson City, Nevada; and,

Whereas, The employing-class of this country know full well enough that our fellow workers are innocent; and,

Whereas, They are deprived of their liberty for no crime committed, but simply because they stood manfully by the organized workers of Nevada; be it

Resolved, That this conference hereby condemns the disgraceful actions of the authorities of the State of Nevada in railroad our fellow workers to jail; and, be it further

Resolved, That we will never miss an opportunity to bring before the workers the travesty of justice which resulted in the sentencing of our fellow workers to prison; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent for publication to the Industrial Worker and to Solidarity.

F. T. CHANE,  
F. R. ISLER,  
L. E. FREEMAN,  
Committee on Resolutions.

**NEW SPOKANE HEADQUARTERS.**

Kindly insert notice in Solidarity to notify members of the change of hall address and change of secretary. Our new address is rear 518 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash. The present location is in the heart of the slave market.

A. BENSON, Secretary,  
Spokane Joint Locals

**I. W. W. PREAMBLE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**INDUSTRIAL WORKER**

Published Weekly by the Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane, Washington.

**A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper**  
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Official organ of the Industrialist League, the British Section of the Industrial Workers of the World  
American Subscription Rates:  
Year, 50 cents; Six Months, 25c.  
Published Monthly

Address all communications to Leslie Boyne, 1 Union St., Union Square, Ilington, London N., Eng.

**CHANGE OF LOCATION.**

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

Now is the time to push the circulation of this paper, and spread the industrial union propaganda. Keep in action.

**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.

Send in the subs.

Join the I. W. W. and FIGHT for better conditions.

**THE AGITATOR**

A Worker's Semi-Monthly  
Advocate of the Modern School, Industrial Unionism and Individual Freedom  
Yearly, \$1; Quarterly 25c; Sample Free  
JAY FOX, Editor  
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One Year, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.25;  
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Address all correspondence to Pierre Monatte, Editor, 44 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.

WORD OF LABOR

The long threatened capitalist move to reduce wages is slowly getting under way. The employees of the Ashland Iron and Steel Furnaces, at Bessemer, Mich., have been compelled to accept a wage cut ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. Under threat to shut down, made by manufacturers, the officials of the National Window Glass Workers, with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio, have recommended the acceptance of a wage cut of 35 per cent. More industries will most likely follow. In the meanwhile, what is the A. F. of L. doing to oppose this move? Its claims of being the great wage cut preventer during panics are not sustained by its present "laying down."

Despite of A. F. of L. weakness and inactivity, the working class refuses the capitalist class undisturbed way in the matter of wages. The shop employees of the Chicago & Alton R. R. have united in a demand for an increase in pay, and threaten to strike if their request is not complied with. The New York paper box makers are out for an increase of 20 per cent. A wage demand in behalf of extras and trippers also agitates the employees of the Chicago city millways. This incessant striving for more of the product of its toil, despite adverse tendencies and defective organization, reflects the indomitable spirit of the workers. It is the hope of progress and emancipation.

Demands for an eight hour work day on all river and harbor improvement work on the lakes and the Atlantic coast, have been prepared by four unions of the marine workers and a big strike is threatened April 1 unless the demands are conceded. About 3,000 men are involved in the controversy and their representatives met in Detroit last Sunday. The men are employed on steam dredges, tugs, drills, barge and other crafts engaged in improvement work in the harbors.

We want the eight hour day. To shoo the out-of-work away.

The attempt to oust Mitchell from the Miners' Union unless he quits the Civic Federation, is raising a merry rumpus. The Civic Federation is rallying to his aid, so are Compton and his general organizers. An official of the C. F., most likely Mitchell himself, is quoted as saying: "Some years ago Joseph F. Valentine, president of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, was voted out of that organization in convention, because he was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation. Valentine asked for a referendum and he was vindicated by a vote of 7 to 1."

Mitchell is also going to ask for a referendum. He expects vindication, too. Will he get it? That depends on the education of the miners in general. Help to create a vote against Mitchell, by building up the circulation of the I. W. W. press amongst the toilers of the underground. All hands on the job!

The election of officers in the Cigar-makers' International Union was eguivocal by the issue of leadership, raised by the pro-

gressives. They argued that, with men of socialist ideals at the head, the organization would once more become strong and powerful. This, no doubt, is partly true. A Farragut could make better use of an old wooden war vessel in a fight with a modern Dreadnaught than could John Small, even with a Farragut in command. The old wooden war vessel would be sent to the bottom by the onslaughts of the modern Dreadnaught, such is the latter's superiority as a fighting machine. So with the cigarmakers and the entire working class. They need not only the best leadership but also modern war equipment in the form of industrial unionism. Craft unionism and pseudo-industrialism are old wooden war vessels carried by the trust's Dreadnaught. The I. W. W. must take their places.

Under the present industrial system, the workers are under the devil of overwork and the deep blue sea of unemployment. Just now they in the latter. Conditions in the steel industry are still bad, though said to be improving. Production has increased from 10 to 15 per cent since the first of the year, according to Pittsburgh dispatches. It is reported that the United States Steel Corporation is now operating about 58 per cent of its blast furnace capacity, an increase of approximately 13 per cent from the low level reached several weeks ago. Ten thousand men have been put to work in the past two weeks. In the textile industry, North Carolina cotton mills have curtailed production 35-42 per cent. In Fall River, Mass., the average number of looms of all kinds stopped is 15 per cent; at New Bedford it is 30 per cent. Wall Street says conditions are improving and from now on the tendencies will be upward. However, the working class had better not depend on Wall Street. Organize to improve present conditions, while at the same time preparing to abolish the system responsible for them. Join the I. W. W.

The workers refuse to be docile and humble. The New York Central is threatened with a telegraphers' and conductors' strike. The building trades at Gary, Ind., are "going to hit" for more wages on April 1. Pittsburgh street railroads are tied up over discrimination against union men. In New York City, bank clerks are on strike. So it goes all down the line; every kind of labor is involved in a continuous scrap with capital. Remedies galore are proposed. The latest is "scientific industrial management." This increases efficiency and output, and, so say its advocates, creates a bigger wage fund from which to increase the wages of labor. A study of the census figures would settle that fallacy. They show that as production increases wages grow proportionately smaller. The reason is plain. Increased efficiency means less workers and more competition for jobs, with the inevitable lowering of wages as a result. The one way to solve the problem of capitalism is to abolish the latter. Read the I. W. W. Preamble on another page, in order to know just how to do it.

American Federation of Labor, and one of their principal projects is to disrupt the entire trade union movement.

"The National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of America has maintained an organization in this city for many years, which local body has signed an agreement with the firm of Wichert & Gardiner for three years, stipulating a wage scale, which the firm has lived up to, and the men who struck in that shop succeeded from their national union, and no longer have any connection with the trade union movement.

"We are surprised to learn that several unions have donated money to this body, and we feel that the trade union movement in this city does not fully understand the situation, and it is for that reason that the Central Labor Union has directed that a letter be sent to its affiliated unions on the subject.

"You will appreciate the fact that when you donate funds to carry on a war of extermination against any organization attached to the A. F. of L. you are practically helping to carry on a war of extermination like a nature, for if the Industrial Workers of the World succeed in their present objective they will naturally have ambitions to own and control the trade which may be your own, and doubt they will again appeal to the trade union movement for funds to carry on a fight against your own or some other trade union.

"The Central Labor Union has indeed the stand-the-Boot and Shoe Workers had taken in the shop of Wichert & Gardiner, and recommends to its affiliated unions not

to donate funds to the Industrial Workers of the World, and we further recommend that in the future affiliated unions donate any money to any organization, unless they have the indorsement of and present credentials having the seal of the Central Labor Union on it."

Fraternally yours,  
"MAURICE DE YOUNG,  
President.

"OTTO NICOLLS,  
"Corresponding Secretary."

What Tobin's "Union" Stands For

"The Superintendent and Foreman," a shoe trade journal, devoted to the bosses' interests, in a recent issue republishes the statement of the Tobin Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal on the trouble in the Wichert & Gardiner. This statement is an assurance that the aim of the Tobin union is to keep workers in line for the bosses.

Brotherhood of Machinists to the Rescue. Another and different tale is told in the following letter from the Brotherhood of Machinists, which has been helping the strikers right along:

"Stickers' General Committee, Shoe Workers, I. W. W. "Fellow workers: The members of the Brotherhood of Machinists, who have watched the heroic battle which you are fighting against the shoe manufacturers and their labor lieutenants. Your appeal for financial assistance has been answered liberally by our members and local lodges and our general executive board has instructed me to express my sympathy and sincere hopes for success.

"Yours fraternally,  
"ROBERT M. LACKEY,  
Secretary." The Brotherhood is going to have a big lecture and ball at the Murray Hill Lyceum, E. 34th St. and Third Avenue, New York, on Washington's Birthday. Bill Hays will speak on "Industrialism;" the Coming Victory of the I. W. W. members and sympathizers should attend. "One good turn deserves another."

More Money Needed. Contributions continue coming in. More are needed. In the present crisis, they come in handy. In fact, with a little more money in hand, the funds' bribes would not succeed. The funds received hardly meet the expenses attending the arrests of pickets. Send in more money, and send it in at once.

The Shoe Workers' Industrial Union held a well attended meeting last night. Steps were taken to push the fight. The coming week will either bring victory or defeat.

The former is what the union determined to get. Help it to this end. BROOKLYNIAN.

LATER REPORT

The New York Call of Feb. 15 reports the situation as follows: The backbone of the shoe manufacturers' defense was broken yesterday when Cohen & Frank, 98 Stone Avenue, Brookville, granted all the demands of the strikers, and fifty men returned to work yesterday afternoon.

This firm had settled with the strikers once before, but when the men returned to work they found their wages cut, and they walked out again. Being pressed with orders and being unable to get scales, the firm finally gave in and granted the demands of the workers. The strikers are confident that all the other firms will now follow and grant their demands. The season has already started, and the employers are hard pressed by their customers to fill the orders, and scales are not to be had. Agents of the shoe bosses have been at work on Saturday and Sunday trying to get the men to return to work, but they failed to break the ranks of the men.

Seven men employed by J. & T. Cousin, Grand and DeKalb avenues, broke away but only three of them remained in the shop. The seven returned to work, the strikers say, at the instigation of one Vincenzo Slave, an ex-Italian Carbonaro, who is under contract to Cousin. The strikers say that the seven tried to get the other men to return to work, and failing, they went back guarded by cops.

Twenty cops were guarding the Cousin shop yesterday morning as the group expected to get at least fifty men back to work.

Tough Yankee Scales. One of the seven was induced by his wife to go out of the shop and stay out until the bosses granted the demands of all the men on strike. Three more were "done up" by the American scales who are in the shop and who do not want to have any "guinea" working alongside of them, and they, too, had to leave the shop. Luigi Minicucci, a striker, was arrested while on picket duty near the Cousin shop last night and charged with beating up a scab five weeks ago. Minicucci was bailed out by a strike sympathizer and arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court today. Vincenzo La Grègo, another striker, was arrested near the Wichert & Gardiner shop and charged with assaulting a scab. La Grègo was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court and held in \$1,000 bail for examination. While waiting to be bailed out the attorney for the firm, with cops, testified that the scab was not assisting and La Grègo was held without bail for trial today.

HOBOS' CONVENTION

(Continued From Page One)

chaotic condition cannot effectually even get our living from day to day, while struggling to get our feet on our own making. And realizing that separated we are almost worthless in the struggle for our inborn right to our living. "We're tired. That is the sense of this body. The signification is an ever-closer affiliation with any and all people who insist on the 'abolition of the wage system' and repudiate all ideas that tend toward the perpetuation thereof; and, be it further:

"Resolved, That we recommend the earnest investigation of the principles and structure of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Workers March to City Hall.

On the third morning of the convention the delegates and the unemployed, assembled at the hall, 142 Reed St., and marched to the City Hall over a circuitous route. The streets were lined with a sneering and contemptuously amused crowd. The parade seemed to have been arranged more with a view to entertaining the citizens than to entertaining them.

Poor Consolation From Socialist Politicians. Arrived at the City Hall, the delegates and the unemployed, together with a considerable gathering of citizens, were addressed by Chairman Eads How, City Attorney Hoan, Nicholas Klein and Congressman E. C. Tamm. The addresses were more or less an attempt at analyzing the causes of employment, and the advice offered was to maintain a residence and vote right and to familiarize themselves with the causes of unemployment.

For some unexplained reason, there was a hesitancy in according your delegate the floor, but it was finally conceded, and his time limited to five minutes, which the convention extended to ten minutes.

I. W. W. Delegate Explains Situation.

In the time at my disposal an attempt was made to show the members of the Welfare Association effecting anything for the workers; the impossibility of an organization of unemployed sustaining itself; the existence depends on the willingness of Millionaire How to extend it help; or its ability to beg support from the bourgeoisie, which the latter would only give if it were to the benefit of his Welfare Association would be of value to the pretensions of Attorney Hoan and Victor Berger that in political (parliamentary) action by the sole hope of the unemployed, who are exposed to an emergency matter to point out to the unemployed how the ballot, as far as they were concerned, was a 'will-to-the-wisp,' and that it is a will-o'-the-wisp, and to impudently urge them to the use of a weapon of which capitalism had deprived them. It was pointed out how the worker might be enfranchised by the use of his own hand, through the use of his own hand, through the use of his own hand, through the use of his own hand.

In the afternoon session, advantage was taken of the Crouch and other resolutions to make the crowd of filled Erie General Hall more fully acquainted with the organization, purposes and program of the organization. Attention was called to our press and literature during the discussion on the advisability of publishing the newspaper "The man on the job" column of the Industrial Worker, was cheered by the crowd. Your delegate assumed the responsibility of assuring the convention that if it instructed the national secretary of the Welfare Association to send in a list of their local headquarters, that copies of Solidarity and the Industrial Worker would be sent there regularly. Mr. O'Neal was so instructed.

Socialist Administration Embarrassed. The position of the 'socialist' administration is tactfully expressed by Victor Berger as one of embarrassment. One of the chief effects of completely ignoring the content of the program of the socialist party throughout the country, and on the other to expose the cause of the unemployed workers and to do anything for their relief, has been to uphold the hand that 'pointed the finger of accusation at the city hall.' So the unctuous politicians followed the diplomatic course of permitting the unemployed to meet in the council chamber, and Victor to take a resolution to request Uncle Sam to divert the stream of currency expended in maintaining an army and navy for murder and deception to industrial uses and the establishment of free national employment bureaus. He is going to politely ask the burglar to disperse with his gun, jimmy and blackjacks.

"Brotherhood" At Sea. Of the Brotherhood Welfare Association itself, it seemed to me that they do not know where they are at, where they want to go, or how to get there. The attitude of some of the delegates is exemplified in the impatience of the Kansas City delegate, "Hobos," who is carrying back here, while the socialists and the I. W. W. are

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talking of emancipation." Capitalist Press Laughs. The tone of the capitalist press was one of humorous ridicule. The master class laughs while--volcano boils beneath their feet. The attitude of the Social Democratic party was one of indifference, not a meeting having been arranged by the party for the enlightenment of the down and out according to the S. D. standard.

The Remedy For Unemployment.

Your delegate, by invitation, spoke a parting word to the convention, in which he urged them while in search of employment to visit the I. W. W. halls and to digest what they might read and hear there. He urged them to familiarize themselves with its doctrines and when in employment to align themselves with their fellow workers within it. They were shown how they were duped and how they were the grade party was one of indifference, not a meeting that rightly organized would dominate industry and write its laws. They were reminded that they owed a duty to themselves and their class to unite with one another in one big union at the earliest opportunity. They were urged to take out membership and build up an organization and a press that will advance and advocate their cause. They were reminded of the fact that had assembled them in Milwaukee for unemployment.

Yours for Industrial Unionism, J. F. LEHENEY, Delegate.

HELP DEFEND THIS WORK.

(Special to Solidarity.) Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 13. The case of Frank Buccaffari, a member of Shoe Workers' Industrial Union No. 166, came up in court last Monday and was adjourned until the following week, in order to give him time to get into line with their fellows in the organization that was capable of solving their problem--the I. W. W. The time limit prevented full presentation of the case for the I. W. W. In the afternoon session, advantage was taken of the Crouch and other resolutions to make the crowd of filled Erie General Hall more fully acquainted with the organization, purposes and program of the organization. Attention was called to our press and literature during the discussion on the advisability of publishing the newspaper "The man on the job" column of the Industrial Worker, was cheered by the crowd. Your delegate assumed the responsibility of assuring the convention that if it instructed the national secretary of the Welfare Association to send in a list of their local headquarters, that copies of Solidarity and the Industrial Worker would be sent there regularly. Mr. O'Neal was so instructed.

FELLOW WORKER BORDET DEAD

Word comes from Local 437, Holtville, Calif., that Fellow Worker Henry Bordet, whose condition as a result of his terrible experience with the brutal police thugs in the Spokane free speech fight, was described in Solidarity two weeks ago, died on Feb. 7.

Let us never forget the case of this martyr, along with that of other victims of the unspcakable barbarism of a bunch of hyenas, masquerading in the garb of 'law and order' in Spokane. A list of names that no more funds will be sent for Fellow Worker Bordet.

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON.

The address of the newly elected secretary of Local 357 is Thelo, Bethka, 1315 Bellows Ave., Bellingham, Wash. All mail should be addressed to him, or his care. Headquarters at same place open day and night. Free reading room.

SALT LAKE, UTAH.

Local 69, I. W. W. of Salt Lake City, Utah, maintains headquarters and a free reading room at 62 1-2 West 2nd St. All workers welcome.

MIKE CARROLL, Fin. Sec'y.

LOS ANGELES I. W. W.

Los Angeles Local 19, 609, 1- and reading room at 355 Tower Ave. members and others coming please call. All workers ALBERT TIBDALE, Join

LOOKS LIKE VICTORY

(Continued From Page One)

Here over 70 pickets have been arrested, and only one convicted. Four hundred seals have been turned away. These strikers are veterans. They suffered defeat under the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union six years ago; and they know from bitter experience what followed. They are, therefore, determined to wage the struggle to the end. As Wichert & Gardiner's is the key to the situation, a victory there will be felt elsewhere.

A. F. of L. Tries to Stop Aid.

Of course the A. F. of L. machine continues to line up with the bosses. The Brooklyn Central Labor Union has sent out the following communication to all their affiliated bodies:

"Greetings: A group of people, calling themselves Industrial Workers of the World, have for some time past been organizing in the shoe industry in this city, and having succeeded in securing a number of members, they proceed to call strikes in several shops, among them the firm of Wichert & Gardiner, and as usual in such cases, after being on strike for a few weeks, they are now appealing to the trades union movement for funds to carry on the fight.

"The Industrial Workers of the World have absolutely no connection with the