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44 FOLLOWS COURT INJUNCTION IN GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE WORKERS' STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 17.

The "injunction" stage in the furniture workers' strike has been reached. On Wednesday, May 17, 34 manufacturers, representing the furniture manufacturers' association, "prayed" for an injunction against the various unions directly engaged in the strike, the Trades and Labor Council and various individuals named and unnamed. Judge McDonald granted a temporary injunction restraining all the various unions and individuals from picketing for the purpose of "intimidating, coercing or persuading" persons who desire to and are anxious and willing to exercise their "right" of "freedom of contract" to go to work for whom and when and where they (the intimidated, coerced, or persuaded) "please."

The "prayers" also relate that the "pickets and others are a menace to their property and cite 40 cases of overt acts of violence with this capitalist instrument. They will endeavor to cause the injunction to be modified so that picketing will not be entirely prohibited, but the pickets will not be allowed to place their hands or hands upon any person, nor persist in speaking to those who object to being spoken to. Possibly they will only be allowed to go within a certain distance of the factories in short picketing, may be admitted in a very much circumscribed

form. Anyway, the form of picketing practiced by craft unions doesn't amount to much. Then again, the leaders in this strike set up the claims that picketing should not be prohibited entirely because the pickets are placed around factories, not for the purpose of intimidating workers who desire and are anxious to exercise their "freedom," but almost solely for the purpose of protecting the bosses' property and maintaining "law and order," to see that the strikers and sympathizers obey and keep inviolate the laws of the state and city.

There is only one way to do with an injunction. If all the workers on strike and all other craft unions who are not on strike would, by mass action, violate this injunction, what a help of a time the city of G. R. would have on its hands. By the "city" of course I mean the masters by the reduced output of the burg, and the petty traders who think they own it.

Oh, my, how the cockroach taxpayers would weep and moan at the cost of taking care of from 5,000 to 12,000 workers who were willing to stand at the expense of the patriots. Where would they put us? Let the authorities worry about that.

But they needn't worry; I won't have to resort to any such happening. The craft unions are running this strike; not the I. W. U. Let the crafters run it without interference; then they will not be able to use the I. W. U. for a hook to hang the inevitable craft defect or setback on.

The injunction proceedings were brought

(Continued On Page Four)

THINGS DOING IN DETROIT

(Special to Solidarity.)

Detroit, Mich., May 15.

The I. W. U. certainly, waking the slaves up here in this town. Detroit has always been a Jonah for any kind of an organization to get started in, but we seem to be doing something now that is making them all sit up and take notice. General Organizer Troutman and myself have been around to several of the shops and held meetings in front of them at the noon hour. One of the shops, the Farland Organ Co., had 50 men walk out last week because they were not satisfied with their jobs. These men were unorganized, and we are trying to get them into line.

The I. W. U. is also going to hold a McNamara protest meeting next Sunday, with Troutman as the principal speaker. All the rebels are very anxious to go because they all realize the necessity for action if we are to get the eight hour day May 1, 1912. I want to tell you that there certainly are some hustlers here too, and if there is any more of these kind of a show day next year, we are certainly going to be right up in the front row, with bells on, to grab it.

Practically all the big shops here, and the automobile shops especially, use the Taylor system of "scientific management" on their employees; and if you saw the men on the street at night you could easily see that they are running this strike; not the I. W. U. Let the crafters run it without interference; then they will not be able to use the I. W. U. for a hook to hang the inevitable craft defect or setback on.

The injunction proceedings were brought

(Continued On Page Four)

Blessings in Digston.

The capitalist class ought to suppress General Ots of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Association. They are arrogant, blundering fools. Devoid of finesse and diplomacy, they are stirring up a hornet's nest by accentuating the conflict of interests between capitalist and labor, and by undoing the subtle work of Ralph Easley and the Civic Federation. The latter prattler, by prating about the "mutual interests" of capital and labor, are able to betray labor, much after the manner of King Richard III, who murdered while he smiled his victims into a belief in his friendliness. Ots and his M. & M. make no such pretense, but insist on undisturbed industrial control in a manner that admits of naught but servile submission to capital on the part of labor.

How much better it would be (for the capitalists) if Ots and the M. & M., like Easley and the C. F., would recognize the "value of organized labor" and make Gompers a friend, instead of a foe. "Organized labor" and Gompers stand for craft division, sacred trusts, non-sympathetic strikes and capitalism. If they are overthrown, a united, sympathetic working class, compelled to persevere to overthrow capitalism and inaugurate an industrial democracy, will ensue. Ots does not appreciate the fact. He believes, in the face of labor history, that the destruction of craft organization is a capitalist victory; whereas, it only clears the way for more effective working class action.

Ots and the M. & M. are a menace to capitalism; they are aiding in the development of the very conditions which they aim to prevent, to wit: The organization of the labor force, the overthrow of the industrial supremacy of the capitalist class. And when they hurry to New York, the leading city of the country, and there occupy the center of the Socialists' parade, they make the judgmental capitalists weep. Their folly is then most pronounced and most conspicuous.

They are strant, blundering fools! But they are a blessing to the working class, though they know it not!

Judicial Impartiality.

"Judicial impartiality," what an exhibition it makes of itself in the oil trust and Gompers' contempt decisions! The oil trust is "dissolved" in a manner that aggraves the Sherman anti-trust law; while Gompers' fees, and in some spells the A. F. of L. treasury may be drained by damage suits, the exact nature of which is to be determined by an "impartial" commission consisting of three lawyers in the employ of the Manufacturers' Association and the Buck Stove and Range Company. In both decisions, capitalism wins, as it will in the future suits against the A. F. of L.

Courts are class institutions. They are devised for the protection of the interests of the dominant class. At present the capitalist class is such a class. But the working class has the necessary superior strength to overthrow the domination. This was evident in the way it compelled justice in the Moyer-Haywood affair. And it is evident in the capitalist's fear of a general strike in the McNamara case.

What is Gompers' Next Move?

Now that Gompers' treasury is in danger of being melted for a couple of hundred thousands of so, it is interesting to speculate on his probable future moves. Of course, Gompers will start about as bombastically, as grandiloquently and as impudently as ever, "by due process of law." He will resist attack on his "war chest." But he will get swatted by the courts in a manner that will recall the Taft Vale decisions, which gave rise to the English Independent Labor Party. Will the Gompers' Independent Labor Party take on a logical and analogous result? Time will tell, but it looks as if Gompers is getting ready to lead the "working class" into the blind alley of capitalist politics, instead of fighting for the right to support it by boycotting. If the members of the A. F. of L. are "strong," would prefer just to the loss of the right to boycott, who would perform their labor; who would pay for their prison maintenance, if sentenced?

Another Cut for Steel Workers.

The workers of the country will recall

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Gompers' "war on the steel trust." They will also recall how subsequently the Amalgamated Association scrubbed on the Sons of Vulcan by peddling at a lower scale; and how, since then, a second wage cut has been enforced. Now comes this dispatch:

"Pickets employed in the iron mills of the country will receive a reduction of 12 1/2 cents a ton in their wages for May and June.

"The new rate was determined at the bi-monthly examination of the sales sheets of the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Western Iron Association in Pittsburgh.

"One wonders how the steel trust managers to withstand the terrific onslaughts of such 'war'?" A few more such victories by Gompers and it will sure go busted.

A Financial Forecast.

The workman who keeps his nose glued to the pages of a labor paper ought to look away occasionally, more in bankers' circles and read a banker's organ for a change. There's "Financial America," mouthpiece of Morgan, for instance. It can tell workmen a few things of interest to them. On May 13, it had an interview with "one of the shrewdest financiers in the country"; that is noteworthy for its forecast of future conditions. According to this worthy gentleman, "the country will have to go through further extensive economic readjustment in the direction of lower labor and lower prices before upward progress can be resumed." Quite an idea, isn't it; this of progressing by degradation? But it's typical of capitalism and is now being brought about by capitalist control of the natural and social resources—the land and machinery. When the working class own the latter, they, too, can make forecasts of progress with a genuine uplift for all, instead of a labor degradation for the profit of a few.

How Readjustment Readjusts.

The extensive economic readjustment that capitalism is now undergoing in this country is accompanied by some big strikes. These strikes are not receiving due recognition. All told they involve over 100,000 men. Quite an idea, isn't it; considering the extremely "dull times" and the big army of unemployed now roaming the country. Over 30,000 of these strikers are railroad men—30,000 being out on the Pennsylvania and the B. & O., 10,000 on roads with Chicago as a terminal point. Chicago has also 20,000 building trades employes out. New York City can boast of a machinists' eight-hour strike involving 10,000 employes, with promises of more to be added. Grand Rapids, Mich., has 6,000 furniture workers out. Smaller strikes are being reported for instance, as that of 700 mill hands at Buffalo, N. Y., for an increase of five cents an hour and a reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 a day. Other strikes are never heard of, except by those most directly interested. One hundred thousand strikers is a very conservative estimate.

The Future, especially on the North-western railroads, promises further troubles and additions

The "Coming" Social Revolution.

There are a good many wise workmen who are long on theory, but short on fact. They talk of the coming Social Revolution as though we were not in the midst of one. There is no "coming" about the social revolution; it is right here, now. It is evident in the financial upheavals of capitalism, as exemplified in the increase of failures, which for the first two weeks in May this year, involved liabilities of \$1,100,000 as compared to \$1,800,000 in the same period last year. It is further more forcefully and tragically exemplified in the McNamara case and the big Penna. Railroad strike, wherein capital and labor have locked horns in an emphatic manner—a manner that is a struggle of many decisions, like the Penna.'s "penner" system, for instance, that has bound the labor Prometheus to the necks of wage slavery. The social revolution is not more forcefully and tragically of vagrancy and unemployment. In March 18,000 homeless men applied to the New York charity organization for shelter, as compared to 12,000 in 1910. Make no mistake; the Social Revolution is not "coming"; it has arrived long ago.

Eight Hour Resolution

Hundreds of thousands, yes millions of workers in the United States of America are walking the streets, in vain search for work, which they need to secure for themselves their families the necessities of life and the means of subsistence.

The ever more improved machines and appliances of production have discarded thousands and thousands; the productivity of those employed is constantly increasing with the introduction of new devices; the struggle for jobs and employment grows keener and fiercer; those at work submit to all impositions, for fear of being displaced by the offer of the unemployed to work for cheaper pay, and under conditions growing more unbearable, in the hope of being able to sustain their life, and of those dependent upon them for their living.

Against the tendency of throwing these many thousands and hundreds of thousands out of employment, and making conditions more severe for those who remain, in all industrial pursuits, have been only temporary remedies; only one immediate solution as an ameliorating force in the never ending struggle for the possession of all the wealth they alone create.

As mechanical skill is rendered superfluous, and the life conditions of the workers are being equalized by the pressure and laws of economic development, so must the wage workers equalize their claims for more of the results of their labor, and make general and uniform their demands for redress against the evils they suffer.

American Workers were the first to realize that only by the reduction of the hours of work can immediate, and finally lasting results be obtained. And therefore they proclaimed many years ago, in concert with millions of wage workers the world over, that the struggle for the eight hour day is the most necessary step towards the attainment of all wage workers, for the enforcement of immediate interests, and in preparation for the final solution of the labor problem.

Conscious of the high significance of this struggle for the eight hour work day, we, the wage workers of Detroit, Mich., in conference assembled, declare that all tied and made uniform, in our determination to secure the eight hour day. We all workers in all industries and occupations, regardless of mechanical skill, sex, color, faith or political belief.

The eight hour day will reduce the number of unemployed on the market. The results of concentrated management of industries, and of the incessant lusting of labor-saving devices will be minimized. Competition for jobs will

be less keen; workers will be more secure in the jobs they occupy; and encouraged by the reduced competition, the wage earners will be able to demand and get better wages in the shops, and better, happier life conditions in their homes and families.

But the eight hour day cannot be achieved without a combat and a fight. As the economic power of the owners of the means of production will inevitably clash with the industrial, collective and political power of the wage workers, organs must be provided to equip the workers with the necessary instrument to make the contest for a proper and uniform effective.

Only by a united understanding of the relations of one group of workers to all other groups can harmony and concerted action be assured, and the forces of labor be brought and cemented together for the enforcement of the demands herein enumerated.

Organization of all the workers on the industrial field will be the inevitable logical result of their understanding of their place and position in the social system; and of the historic role they were playing, and do perform now, in their conquest for more bread and more light.

To the end of promoting such education, enlightenment, and also of preparing the workers for organization on the economic field, we wage workers of Detroit, in conference assembled, appeal to all wage workers to make common cause with us, and prepare themselves for the enforcement of a EIGHT HOUR WORKDAY IN ALL INDUSTRIES, on May 1, 1912 by coming together in the economic organizations in the various industries, and enlightening themselves on the subject of the eight hour day, so that by concerted efforts and harmonious co-operation of all, the results here proclaimed can be attained.

We call upon all wage workers of all tongues to attend all meetings called by the conference for the furtherance of the aims and objects here outlined, and we appeal to them to prepare themselves for any action that this combined body of wage workers may deem advisable to take in the furtherance of the universal demand for an eight hour day on May 1, 1912.

A. BOVIN,
EDW. L. GREER,
ANTON STABLE,
M. NEIDHART,
H. HELSKIN,
ANTONIO BUSCEMI,
Committee.

(A complete report of the proceedings of the Detroit Eight-Hour Conference will be published in the next issue.—Editor Solidarity.)

Y. ORGANIZER BUSY

(Special to Solidarity.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 21.

Organizer Joseph J. Editor is at his desk again in the office of the Showworkers' Industrial Union No. 108, 10 Troy Avenue, this city. He returned a few days ago from a successful agitation trip to Rochester, N. Y., where he addressed the meetings of clothing workers. Yesterday the organizer addressed the big McNamara defense meeting in Union Square, New York City, organized and held under I. W. U. auspices. On May 24, Editor addressed the Socialist Industrial Club of Greenport, N. Y., on "Industrial Unionism." A big crowd is expected.

At present the organizer is pushing organization work among the tailors of Greater New York and is also writing a series of articles on the history of the American labor movement for "The Proletarian," the Socialist I. W. U. organ. Much interest is being displayed in the I. W. U. by Italian workmen. B. Fazio and C. Giuvinetti, the editor of "The Proletarian" are going to Philadelphia today for the purpose of organizing the Italian tailors of the city of Brotherly Love. The outlook for success is good.

The Bucaforti defense, another one of Editor's activities, is meeting with hearty response. Money is coming in encouragingly and the demand for Haywood's pamphlet, "The General Strike," is increasing; 15,000 were purchased. They sell at 5 cents per copy; \$3.00 per hundred. It is desired to get out another 15,000 edition, so all workers are urged to push the sale of those already on hand. The pamphlet sells like hot cakes, according to those who have had trial of it. The subject and the lecturer both make a strong appeal. Haywood is going West soon; and every Western laborer should get the pamphlet and dispose of it at his meetings. Act now. Send all orders to Chas. Linfaute, 10 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGITATORS ARRESTED IN JAMESTOWN

Just as we go to press, a telegram comes from Jamestown, New York, stating that Fellow Workers A. James and Harris, who recently held agitation meetings in New Castle, Youngstown, Sharon and other sections of the Pittsburgh district, were arrested for attempting to hold a street meeting in that city. Participants are wanted; but it may be necessary to give Jamestown a hit. I. W. U. jolt in the shape of a free speech fight.

SOLIDARITY "THE EIGHT HOUR FALLACY"

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER. Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY.

"SNEERING CYNICS"

Jacob A. His, in talking to college men about the profession of journalism, makes the following observation in the Yale News: "The newspaper profession today needs young men that will put the general above the material."

There is need for college men in journalism if they will bring their ideals to it and refuse to part with them at the cashier's desk, for in newspaper counting rooms nowadays they reckon mostly with convictions that are convertible into cash on demand and the way to the editorial room lies directly through the counting room.

Refusing to hand over may mean starvation for awhile. The young man may not be afraid of going without his dinner now and then. Three square meals a day will sit all the better on his stomach when he has earned them by a little exercise of his moral faculties."

Sounds fine, don't it, this ideal conception of a journalist? But such moralizing will be utterly wasted on the thousands of mental prostitutes who are being ground out yearly from our colleges as so much grit to the mill of capitalist journalism.

The job will finally be on the capitalist class, when its at present well-paid cynical supporters turn up among its grave diggers.

The McNamara brothers are being ably defended in words that is well, and necessary. But let us take our chances on that line of defense alone. Let the working class join ACTION to words, by a GENERAL STRIKE on trial day.

The above is the title of a sub heading of a leaflet which a fellow worker sends to Solidarity from Philadelphia. The author's name does not appear on the document, but the claim is made that the leaflet is issued "by the I. W. W." That claim is of course false and ridiculous, and will appear later on. The leaflet in question is a product of a little bunch of sectarians wedded "for life and eternity" to the decadent Socialist Labor Party, the original "political party" of that name in this country. This little bunch received a severe cull at the Fourth annual convention of the I. W. W., from which they have never recovered, and which has naturally filled with rancor toward the I. W. W., which their "party" abandoned after the Fourth convention. Since then, the chief stock in trade of these sectarians has consisted in attempts to discredit the I. W. W. by a mad battery of choice phrases, such as "slammarhs," "dynamites," "hums," "slammarhs," etc., too many to enumerate. This leaflet, issued by them in the name of the I. W. W., is their latest attempt along the lines of the same purpose.

In order to give our readers a sample of their "scientific" brand of reasoning, we quote from the "Eight Hour Fallacy" as follows: "One of the oldest, and yet one of the latest, delusions of trader unionism, pure and simple, is the hope for an eight hour day in capitalist society. However extensive this hope may have been in the childhood of the labor movement, he who asks the workers of today to rally around such a proposition, claiming that it could take general root, is insensible to the machine age in which he is living, or he is a disheveled person. On the other hand, if he is content with such a half-borne achievement as an eight-hour day for the work of drilling and disciplining of the great army of labor, such a person is silly."

Aside from the fact that all reform movements are attempts to make slavery more palatable for the workers, it should be plain to all that the same organized power that could establish a general eight-hour day could establish a general four-hour day. This being so, there can be but two motives in the eight hour talk: either to deceive the working class or to deceive the capitalist class. He who tries to deceive the workers is a crook; and he who tries to deceive the capitalists is a fool. All reform movements must necessarily progress in a shorter workday or higher wages stimulates the introduction of more labor-displacing machinery."

The author, with great simplicity, then proceeds to support his last statement by the following quotation from Karl Marx' "Capital": "It would be possible to write quite a history of the inventions made since 1830 for the sole purpose of supplying capital with weapons against the revolts of the working class."

This last quotation from Marx, as we shall presently show, not only overthrows the previous conclusion of our simple S. L. P. friend, but also suggests very strongly that he himself is one guilty of "trying to deceive the workers."

In order to get at the meat of this Philadelphia author's fallacy let us quote further from the great economist, whose authority our friend invokes in aid of his brilliant contentions: Says Marx, "Capital," page 250: "The capitalist maintains his rights as a purchaser when he tries to make the workday as long as possible, and to make, whenever possible, two working days out of one. On the other hand, the peculiar nature of the commodity sold [labor power] implies a limit to its consumption by the purchaser, and the laborer maintains his right as seller when he wishes to reduce the working day to one of definite normal duration. There is here, therefore, an antinomy, right against right, both equally bearing the seal of the law of exchanges. Between equal rights force decides. Hence it is that in the history of capitalist production, the determination of what is a working day, a struggle between collective capital, that is, the class of capitalists, and collective labor, that is, the working class."

Marx' entire chapter on "The Working Day" bears out this conclusion which we have emphasized, namely, that the struggle for a shorter workday within the capitalist system, is a vital and necessary part of the class struggle. Marx further emphasizes the point later on in the same chapter (page 327) when he says: "The crea-

tion of a normal working day is, therefore, the product of a protracted civil war, more or less dissembled, between the capitalist class and the working class."

Returning then, to the original quotation from Marx, which our Philadelphia theorist makes use of to support his conclusion that the eight hour movement is a "fallacy," what do we find? That the employing class has made use of inventions and improvements in the system of production as "weapons against the revolts of the working class." Note that word REVOLTS. Our S. L. P. leader wouldn't have the workers revolt, because all such "reform movements" "must necessarily wind up shortly because whenever progress is made for a shorter working day or higher wages stimulates the introduction of more labor-displacing machinery."

Therefore, let the workers remain quiet and take their medicine in whatever doses the employing class chooses to administer it, until they (the workers) have all got wise and "joined the church" to which this freak belongs, when they may begin the task of "overthrowing capitalism." Nice, easy way of avoiding the intervening struggle, isn't it? Later on, under the same sub-heading, our brilliant Philadelphia scribbler dishes up this gem: "When the workers accept the wage system they accept the shop rules of the employers."

For a long time we have thought the class struggle was a mere phrase with most of these fellows; now we know it. All the vast history of strikes to change the shop rules of the employers, often with success, is utterly lost on this S. L. P. genius. Even his quotation from Marx whereby we label the capitalist is compelled to resort to labor-displacing machines as weapons against these shop revolts of the working class, turns against his conclusion. The point of Marx' contention is, that in the struggle between the two classes over wages and wages, employers and workers are striving to gain advantages over each other. A rise in wages or a reduction of the workday gives an advantage to the workers and a corresponding loss to the employers. The latter seek to recoup that loss by introducing labor-displacing machinery in the shop. The employer thereby again gets the whip hand, which only shows that the workers held it previously. What follows? The instinct of the workers teaches them to proceed still further along the same line of raising wages and shortening the workday; and every new and revolutionary invention makes possible a still shorter workday; until today, productive processes have become so prolific that a FOUR hour workday could easily supply all the needs of the people, though such was impossible in 1867 when Marx published "Capital."

Hence we find that the working class struggle for a shorter workday is a vital part of the evolutionary process, inasmuch as:

- 1. It promotes the development of industry to a more and more concentrated and highly perfected form.
2. It develops the power, fighting spirit and solidarity of the working class; in other words, "drills and disciplines the great army of labor" for its future task of organizing and establishing the new society of industrial democracy.
3. It results in immediate benefit to the working class by relieving the pressure in the labor market, that is, reducing the army of unemployed, and raising wages as a logical result of two things—less unemployed, and more fighting spirit on the part of the workers thus relieved.

The I. W. W. is not responsible for such bunk as this Philadelphia writer is handing out in its name. The I. W. W. has inaugurated a move for a UNIVERSAL EIGHT HOUR WORKDAY, beginning May 1, 1912, and is now hot on the trail of that project. The bosses of the Pacific coast have also formed a union to fight it. Perhaps our friend will say we have "deceived the capitalists." But oh no, he insists that that cannot be done. Anyway, the workers are taking to the movement like ducks to water, and the I. W. W. proposes to give the boss a run for their money. Nor will the I. W. W. stop if it should fail to get the eight hour day one year from the present; but will keep right on going until it does get it, and afterwards, until it has placed capitalism in its coffin. "The eight hour movement is a vital part of the revolutionary union movement. Get in line, all ye workers, for the eight hour workday in 1912!"

Build up the I. W. W. Press. Send in your bunch of sub. today.

"FREEDOM" IN WALL STREET

BY JOHN D.

The average Wall Street broker is always shouting that America is a free country and that patriotism is one of the biggest assets in the possession of its citizens. This beautiful dream moved Jules S. Bache & Co., members of the Stock Exchange, with offices at No. 42 Broadway, to send out to the press on May 15 advance copies of their weekly review, dated the 13th, in which the following appeared: "The people of the United States have been waiting with the utmost respect and with the greatest patience for the Supreme Court to render its opinion in the cases of the American Tobacco Company and of the Standard Oil Company. It is hoped that this ruling will be final and will settle forever the construction of the Sherman anti-trust law as it appears in the questions involved."

The business of the whole country is at a standstill. There is no matter before the Government of such vital importance as this. And the welfare of every citizen is concerned. If this were a question for that body to sit continuously, without vacation, until the business were completed. The people of the United States are looking to the Supreme Court, as they have before in great numbers, for the country to act for them. And they now most earnestly request and pray that if it should happen that conclusions cannot be reached by this time set for the adjournment of the court, the session of the court be graciously extended in the interests of the whole people until the matter is concluded."

On the following morning the government of the Stock Exchange, it is understood, forbade the firm sending out the letter to its customers throughout the country holding the opinion that it was a criticism of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The firm, which is very wealthy and conducts a big brokerage business, with James A. Bache, the "Cotton King," as one of its customers, obeyed the governors, for fear of being either suspended or expelled from the Exchange. Wall Street today it does not matter, whether you have \$2.00 or \$2,000,000, you cannot offend the capitalistic United States Supreme court and remain down town to do business. Morgan controls the Stock Exchange, and he will not let that not one of them would have without getting J. P.'s permission; hence the action on their part against the Bache firm.

JUST A SUGGESTION

What the I. W. W. press needs is a lot of good agitators who can devote all their time to selling I. W. W. literature and hustling subscriptions for the papers. None of the I. W. W. papers can afford at the present time to pay sufficient commission to keep full hustlers on the road. But by the I. W. W. cooperation on the part of the readers of Solidarity we could keep several on the road, boost our papers and literature and send our circulation clear up to the top. Here is a working plan that could be tried. Both Solidarity and the Industrial Worker give 25 per cent commission on subscriptions. Let the fellow workers who do not care or are unable to get on their own paper, sell for us many sub cards in their home town as they can and remit to us with the request to turn over the commission to some agitator who is devoting all of his time to the I. W. W. cause. We have one or two such agitators on the road now, and this plan, if developed in the right manner, would be of great help to them as well as to the papers. Think it over and let us know what you think of the plan.

A LIVE AGITATOR

Aberdeen, Wash., May 16. Solidarity. Enclosed find \$1.00 for which please send me 100 each of the five leaflets advertised on the paper.

I came here several days ago from Seattle with a small amount of literature and was no time in selling it. We have no local in Aberdeen, but several of us are working hard to start something here. This is one of the largest lumber ports in the state, and the slaves are working 14 hours per day. We must organize them right away in order to do so, we need literature which is sharp and to the point. To give you some idea of how literature sells here I will state I sold 100 copies of Haywood's "General Strike" in about as many minutes. I would give a month's hard work if Big Bill could hold some meetings here.

The socialists have a local here, but it is dominated by a few exploiters of labor. There are not many workingmen in it, I am glad to say. They are evidently without a "what's going on." Hoping that this reaches you all right and that it will be able to do more literature in the future, I remain your friend, Yours for One Big Union, FRID. H. ALLISON, Member L. O. 432.

Three new Leaflets have been issued from the press of the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau. Order them now, so we will have to print more right away.

A VISIT TO MEXICO

(Special to Solidarity.)

San Diego, Calif., May 17. Yesterday I visited Tijuana, Mex., a town recently captured and now held by the rebels. It is a border town and on a short distance from San Diego. It mediated after the battle tourists all others from that city, mostly Y. M. C. Y. boys, poured into the town and looked over stores and private houses, taking everything of value they could carry away. The course, the capitalist press at first bawled screech headlines about the awful murders and how they looted even private homes, etc. As soon as the last federal soldier had disappeared across the line and the dead and wounded had received attention, the rebels began to reconstruct things in the old town of Tijuana. The first thing they did was to open the jail and let all the prisoners go free. Only the walls of the old bastle stand to remind the passerby of the awful days of the past.

The wonder of the whole thing was that the United States soldiers and officers on the border is that in little town today, although an army is encamped there, no jail guard house is needed. Many of the rebels are Americans. Many of them I had seen on other fields of battle, the economic field, and as I shook hands with them, while carrying out the business of the day, I saw a conspicuous feature of their apparel, I think it was an old battle belt, in a different form than old.

General Fryce is the commanding officer. I visited his headquarters and found on talking with him that he is just one of the boys. They have put him in command, and should he not come up to the expectations of his men, they will send him back to the ranks and get another man in his place. He was dressed not in gold lined uniform, but in a plain khaki suit with a red handkerchief about his neck, and he fares like the other.

This is unlike any war of history. The class war carried on with guns in the hands of both sides, instead of as it is in this and other countries where the side of the strike, and only the side of the master class is allowed to use arms.

The literature of the revolutionaries is distributed and read by them when they can get it. I hail the Mexican revolution with joy. I believe it is the beginning of the end of economic slavery.

Laura Emberson

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES

It is evident that something must be done to make times better. There is no use waiting for Congress to make conditions better—a congressman don't know times are hard; he is doing his work, he knows, and the workers will have to apply the remedy.

Hard times means lots of workers out of jobs, and a big army of jobless men whom means low wages for the ones who have jobs. It also means that you will speed up there is a hungry man who will starve.

So the important thing to do is to make jobs. How? Will tariff revision do it? No. Will changing the banking laws do it? No. Will we have the government take over the railroads? make more jobs. No. Will sleek well fed labor leaders do it? No. Will unions that charge big initiation fees and eat on one another in strikes do it? No. But there is a way. Here is the simple how: There are about 20 million workers in the United States working 10 and 12 hour shifts. If they were all on 8 hour basis it would leave hours enough to make 8 hour jobs for 5 or 6 million of the unemployed.

But you say you would not mind the 8 hour shifts, only the pay. But you would get more pay, as there would not be so many hungry unemployed men.

Don't you know that the 8 hour workers get more pay than the 10 and 12 hour workers? Now there is an organization that has started this eight hour movement. It is the Industrial Workers of the World. Its day set for united action is May 1, 1912. We will have to hurry. So get in line, fellow workers. If you are not with us you are against us. If you want to read more about this 8 hour workday and the progress it is making send me for a three months subscription to Solidarity, as I. W. W. paper, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Yours for the revolution, TYLER WILLIAMS, Sheridan, Wyo. BIG PROTEST MEETING

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, containing various words and fragments of text.

WOMAN UNIONS

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

From the socialist viewpoint there is certainly much to criticize in the labor organizations as exemplified in the various craft internationals. They have their shortcomings, of so pronounced a character that many thoughtful but pessimistic workers despair of progress...

Unity of Craft Unions

Unions constructed on a craft plan in the midst of a highly concentrated system of production; their arbitrary divisions into SKILLED crafts, many of which are now banished from industry; their sacred contracts binding ironstrapped labor to the wheel of production, "crushing its striking brothers in allied crafts" by "union scabbing" and driving them back to work defeated, contracts which rob labor of its right to rebel for long periods or even at the expiration of the interval except formally through arbitration committees and labor leaders...

The Principal Field of Battle

Yet, in spite of these hostile criticisms, certain facts must be admitted. Our criticisms affect the form, the tactics, the conscious aims of the union movement. But they do not affect its real, its fundamental value in the workshop, its capitalist strikes its roots in human lives the workers are organizing...

The Source of the Workers' Power

Another reason why the union movement must not be called into question is that it is organizing where there are tremendous POWER, though potential, unconscious power, as yet. Economic power, labor power, that which supplies the world with food, raw materials, shelter? Police, army, political forces are buried against workers in strikes, but it is from the shops that the food, the clothing, the ammunition comes, that the enemy is fighting from. Public opinion is molded through the medium of the press to brutal hostility against the I. W. U. in Fresno, Cal., and the McNary brothers of Indianapolis, but the papers are printed, distributed and purchased by workers. Yet that same power to feed, clothe, house, transport, amuse and preserve the foe of labor could be withheld or withdrawn from service. A union can be constructed, is being constructed by the I. W. U. with you as the power of struggling workers...

ideal, to carry our revolutionary principles into the shops, every day of the year; not to the ballot box one day a week.

Two Forms of Woman's Dependence

Now as to woman's relationships to the old and new unions. In the final analysis, women's sufferings and inequalities, at least in the working class which is our only concern, are the result of either wage slavery directly or personal dependence upon a wage worker. Let us grant at the very outset of this phase of the discussion, therefore, all of the contentions that the most ardent and bitter advocates of woman's rights can possibly adduce against the present status of woman; more than that, since of late the expression "woman's rights" has come to convey the limited meaning of woman's suffrage; let us assume as just and fundamental the multitude of criticisms that Socialism and Socialists have to offer on woman's condition. Women to the number of seven million have been driven forth from the home, by direct necessity, into the industrial arena to be even more fiercely exploited than the fellow workers; they are constantly seeking relief and release from the labor market or the marriage mart which marks a woman the wage worker a transitory being; and the social or co-operative spirit engendered in the factory is usually neutralized by the struggle for husbands (living) outside. Multitudes of wives and mothers are virtually sex-slaves through their direct and degrading dependence upon an individual man for their existence, and motherhood is all too often unwellcome and enforced, while the struggle for existence even in the homes where love and affectionate understanding cast their illuminating rays is usually so fierce that life degenerates to a mere animal existence, a struggle for creature comforts, no more, and it is impossible for love to transcend the physical. The mental health of the average housekeeper is exceedingly limited, because of the primitive form of labor in the household, the cooking, cleaning, sewing, scrubbing, etc., for an individual family. How can one have dependent or mental scope when one's life is spent exclusively within the four walls of one's individual, composite, home-and-workshop, performing personal services continually for the same small group, laboring alone and on the primitive plan, doing work that could be better done by socialization and machinery, were not woman cheaper than machines today?

Votes Will Not Free Woman

We are driven to the conclusion, after the admission of all these facts, that much more than the abstract right of the ballot is needed to free woman; nothing short of a social revolution can shatter the cramping and stultifying spheres of her today. Yet I have a firm and abiding conviction that much can be done to alleviate the lot of the working class women today. I have never been one of those who cry for freedom and the right of suffrage to face a crowd of hungry strikers and console them with the hope that the next November they could vote the Socialist ticket and thereby strike a blow for freedom. There has been "EVEN VOTING for the right is DOING nothing for it." It is only expressing to men feebly your desire that it should prevail. Like this I feel that I have said that many other Socialist women must, through our appreciation of these sad conditions and our deep sympathy for our sister women, of extending to them nothing more than the hope of an ultimate social revolution. I am impatient for it, but I can wait. I have my hopes, but the truth of its effectiveness, the inevitability of its realization, but I want to catch that hope find a point of contact with the daily lives of the working women, and I believe it can through the union movement.

The "Union Label" Delusion

The only appeal that craft unions make to the wives of their memberships on the matter of the label. But the small number of women shoppers who trouble to inquire about the label of the union affiliation of the clerks, testify to the ineffectiveness of this appeal. Men unionists are not themselves stirred to great enthusiasm over the label on shoes, hats, overalls, cigars, etc. The reason is not far to seek, namely, that men steeped in craft interests and craft selfishness cannot be suddenly lifted to the plane of class interests and solidarity. How much less can we expect the women in the homes, many of whom know nothing of the significance of the label to demand it on the spur of the moment. Storekeepers, on the other hand, are not so easily won over. They will not purchase the two hundred odd labels that mark union made goods if the point of view of personal comfort as an actual strike is usually means boycotting all the trades people for miles around and it stands to reason that women who are not vital and intensely interested are not going to trudge miles searching for the union label. But if one is willing to make a sacrifice

for the sake of the union movement, one's ardor is dampened by a realization that demanding the union label usually means simply increasing the demands for some manufacturer's product to the exclusion of another. All too often the union label does not represent improved conditions as witness the wage scale and price lists in the Sackett and Gardner Shoe Factory in Brockton, before the war, lower than in the non-union shops which struck. And even where higher wages are paid for the production of union made products, they are paid simply to one craft, not to all crafts in the course of the course of production and the union dues of this craft are utilized to advertise the goods of the company. In short, the union label is open to suspicion and is a very weak weapon at best. Certainly not clean enough to appeal to women with as yet.

Woman's Influence in Strikes

But more important than the label is the relative of the women to strikes. Many a smooth-tongued agent of the Mine Workers has been famous for the exceptional courage and fortitude displayed by the women folks. Strikes of foreigners in the mines of Pennsylvania have been the scene of wonderful bravery among the women. Yet all strikes are not thus fortunately aided. Many a smooth-tongued agent of the employers has discovered on exposing the wives of strikers that he can induce them to influence their husbands. Many a strike has been tainted by his wife, who has been an eager listener to the emissary, that he is lazy, doesn't care about his family and that "Mr. Smith always treated you all right; will take you back to work" and so forth, and so forth. The meeting of the union may be enthusiastic, the speakers eloquent, convincing and capable of stirring all that is staunch and courageous in man, but if when he trudges home he finds a desolate, poverty-stricken household, sees hardships visited on his family, and worst of all, finds that his life is alienated through her lack of understanding and a mere animal existence. No influence is more powerful, more subtle than the voices of his dear ones; the speakers, the union, the enthusiasm that was as wine in his blood fades before it. Yet the women cannot be blamed, even if she helps drive her husband to cowardice and treason to his fellows. All her instincts of maternity are aroused to protect her little ones, and she is in the grasp of a force that "calls for something more than brawn or muscle to overcome"—namely, ignorance. Women are among the most of the strongest in the world, though they receive scant credit of influence. But it must be made an educative influence and used to help on the battle that is for her and hers, if she but realized it. Every gain made by the union means more of the necessities and some of the luxuries, for the family depending on him. There is the best of reason for the view of enlightened self-interest, why women should endorse and support the unions in their strikes.

Industrial Union is Woman's Need

Little need be said of the seven million wage earning women. That unionism is their one great weapon, hardly admits of argument. Even more than their brother workers do they need and deserve and owe work-union co-operative effort for their own benefit. Yet many of their experiences with the old unions have been neither pleasant nor encouraging. Strike after strike of cloakmakers, shirtwaist makers, dressmakers, etc., on the East Side of New York has been exploited by the fast-foods for woman's suffrage, etc., until the point of social defeat is sighted in the glare of automobile horns attendant on their coming and going. A band of earnest, striking workers made the "East Side" in the hands of the very class driving the girls to lives of misery or shame, women who could have inspired the strike to a truly successful conclusion were they seriously suspected and used a deplorable sight. But the final settlement of the many widely advertised strikes left much to be desired. A spontaneous revolt, alight with glowing enthusiasm and thinly clad girls on the picket line should be productive of more than a "contract." Contracts binding dressmakers in one union, cloakmakers in another, shirtwaist makers in another, and so on through the list of clothing workers—contracts arranging separate wage scales, hours, dates of expiration, etc.—mean to more spontaneous rebellion on the East Side of New York. Now union leaders arbitrate so that you may go back to your old job without discrimination, the new concept of "victory" and if you dare to strike under the contract you will be freed from both shop and union for violation of it.

Such a "victory" as this occurred in Chicago last winter in reality was a betrayal of workers because they refused to accept contracts agreed upon by the "Women's Trades Union League." It is the only revolutionary industrial union movement in spirit, must organize the women workers to fight for themselves on the same lines they are organized to produce for the employers, must be willing to fight for their interests 365 days in the year. Women are in industry to stay. They cannot be driven to the home. Their work left the home of the women. They are part of the army of labor and must be organized and disciplined as such. Unorganized they drift the standard of wages down to the level of subsistence,

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system. We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another; set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all. Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system." It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalism, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

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 Represents the Spirit of the West Subscription: Yearly, \$1.00; Six Months, 50 Cents; Canada, \$1.50 Per Year. Address P. O. BOX 2129, SPOKANE, WASH.

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The Industrialist Official organ of the Industrial 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, Islington, London N., Eng.

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 Lake Bay, Washington

La Union Industrial Published by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. PHOENIX, ARIZONA. The only Spanish paper in the United States (excluding revolutionary Industrial Unionism). Address LA UNION INDUSTRIAL, 312 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

"La Vie Ouvriere" Semi-Monthly Syndicalist Review Appearing 5th & 20th each month. Foreign Subscription Rates: One Year, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.25; Three Months, 75c. Address all correspondence to Pierre Mouille, Editor, 96 Quai Jemmapes, Paris, France.

organized they are tenacious and true fighters. And the union factory girl of today is the helpful and encouraging wife of the union man of tomorrow. Mutual respect, sympathy and distrust in the home and the benefit of mutual effort between women and men workers and husbands and wives should not be underestimated. (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

Syndicalist Daily Paper in Paris.
On April 27, the new Parisian daily paper, "La Bataille," the organ of the French unions, made its appearance. The substance of the movement in its first number runs: "For a long time the working class has declared that it is in favor of the expropriation of capitalists and of the taking possession of all the instruments of production and exchange by the workers organized on an international basis. This is also the aim of our paper. But this socialism of the workers is syndicalism. As our labor congresses have repeatedly expressed, we consider the most appropriate weapon in the class struggle, whether the latter aims at minor ameliorations in the conditions of labor or whether by extending more and more its attempts to gain in general strike leading to a proletarian revolution. "We need not assure our readers that we are deeply convinced that direct action by the workers themselves is far superior to parliamentary action of the best intentioned deputies. This direct action will by its tender more and more daring and conscious of its purpose."
We wish the paper all success.

International Congress.
The International Miners' Committee, sitting at Dover, England, decided to hold the next international miners' congress in London, beginning with June 4. But at the request of the Austrian miners it has been postponed to July 24, as the Austrian parliamentary elections take place on the former date.

The second international conference of Hairdressers will be held at Zurich, Switzerland, from August 22 to 24. The question of salary (cotemporary feeding and lodging with the employer, the system of bonuses and penalties on contracts, etc.) is the most interesting of the questions put on the program. Affiliated with the international are the German, French, Austrian, Hungarian, English, Bulgarian and Swiss organizations. The unions of barbers and hairdressers of other countries are also invited to take part in the international congress.

Seamen's Movement.
In connection with the international seamen's strike in preparation at the ports of western Europe and of the Atlantic coast of America, the international seamen's congress was held in London on the 1st and 2d of May, at which delegates from Germany, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Denmark were present. The decision arrived at has been kept secret.

Peace in Denmark.
The struggle which threatened to break out between employers and employees in many industries in Denmark will not take place. The employers everywhere demanded contracts for five years without any increase of wages or diminution of hours of labor. In a majority of cases the employers succeeded in obtaining contracts for five years, an exception being the masses of provincial towns and the cabinet makers who, made contracts for

three years only. For contracts of long duration the employers had to cede a small increase in wages and in some cases a slight reduction of the hours of labor. But generally those ameliorations are so unimportant that the workers would not have accepted the conditions if the industrial situation had been better. Besides, the lack of revolutionary spirit in Denmark aggravates still more the bad position of the workers in their relation to the employers.

Membership of Transport Federation.
The International Transport Federation announces in its last number of its Weekly Report that the membership of the unions adhering to the Federation number over 500,000. At present 83 unions are affiliated to the international federation.

Federating of Industries in England.
The fusion of trades unions into federations of industries is proceeding apace in England. A further proposed conference of the representatives of the British Steel Workers Society, the Iron and Steel workers of Scotland, and the Amalgamated Society of Carmen, Boltsmen, Firemen, and Electrical Workers was held in London the first week in May with a view to the amalgamation of these three trade unions. A scheme has been agreed upon which is to be submitted to the executives of the three societies for approval or amendment. Afterwards a ballot of all the members will be taken.

Labor Movement in Russia.
Political strikes which were so frequent in Russia during the revolution have now nearly disappeared to make place for economic strikes continually increasing in number in the empire of the khaos. This is a good sign, and yet extremely difficult conditions the working class is foregoing the indispensable weapon for the present economic struggle. In all large towns trade unions are being organized, and though their existence is always threatened and often put an end to, they start again. The Russian labor movement has undoubtedly entered a new period of development.

An important strike is taking place in the Ural, in the mining district of Nyne Taghik. This is a district well-known in Russia, belonging to all its mines, smelting works and steel works. The Communist Demidoff. A correspondent writes us from Russia that in one of these works, at Nyne Taghik, the workers have struck for higher wages and in protest against the brutality of the manager of the works. "The tenacity and admirable solidarity of the strikers have made deep impressions on the employers around. A few days ago as an extreme measure the manager closed down the Nyne Taghik works, which in fact was a lock-out. The bosses who own the works are enormous, and from St. Petersburg they have ordered the manager to give in. If the workers gain their cause, which is quite probable, the labor movement will undoubtedly spread in the immediate district, and perhaps throughout the whole Ural."

Their "patriotism" and "evric pride." The crowd cheered the mayor, but remained on the job. As far as can be learned, four men were beaten up in the police; three policemen by stones, but up to date not one death has occurred as a result of the "riot," notwithstanding the lying statements of Herald's Chicago American "social union" sheet. Of course the "riot" was played up by the local capitalist interests, but the interests of "our" city must not be quite obliterated by distorting the "truth" in some of our papers. It occurred in some other city the accounts printed here would not have been nearly so conservative. Any person, especially a wage slave, who scolds while what capitalist papers publish, particularly in regard to labor troubles, is one-way sucker. Say, slave, build up your own press and let the capitalist press.

Several workers were placed under arrest charged with assault with intent to do great bodily harm less than the crime of murder. The report has been set for the latter part of the month and are placed at \$1,000. Whether the unions have come to the aid of these fellow workers I do not know. Another fellow worker "riot" is the swarming in of the "red" men, and on the advice of the capitalist papers and the labor leaders, with a few exceptions, they are to be reserved. These strikers will extra cops are strikers, and place under arrest any of their fellow workers who "violate the law." They are in "orders of the police department" and not "his" leaders. Some of the craft unions seem to think this is a "master strike" strategy. It might be under certain conditions. For instance, under arrest, but never a fellow worker. This riot was the result of craft tactics. "Wait and starve!" The one idea of the leaders apparently found this into the strikers. "If we can keep the plant tied up we will win"; that is heard on all sides. Well, these "rioters" saw men going to work and from work, and they reasoned that that sort of business was not keeping the plant "tied up." The pickets did not

seem able to do the job. These women and children saw after they pass and no headway seemed to be gained. They saw these men working and their husbands and fathers idle. So they proceeded, in their way, to get the great principle of the crafters into effect, that is, keep the plant tied up."

The "riot" and its results are due to craft union tactics, notwithstanding the loud wailing by the "great" labor leaders whose high salaries are paid them, win or lose. Two factories have made terms since my last letter. They are the Fritz Manufacturing Co., which grants the nine hour day and a ten cent increase over present wages. The Nocturnal Manufacturing Co. gives the nine hour day with "ten hours" pay. In both cases signed agreements have been waived by the unions. The reason the sacred contract has not been held into in these cases is not because the crafters are going back on the holy instrument; not because they are beginning to realize that if they have the contract, they do not get any of the benefits. Not at all. The reason why the crafters waived the agreement was because these two concerns positively declined to enter into other "social" agreements and they also made their own arrangements. Evidently the employers in this instance exercised the most power. It is also apparent that the leaders are willing to accept any old terms in order to get the strikers back on the job. In fact, MacFarlane is reported as saying, more than once that any "reasonable concessions" would be made.

The Grand Rapids Show Case Co. placed an advertisement in all capitalist papers that there was work for 150 of their old employees, or any other competent workers, but they preferred the old wages. There was no work for all the old men, as the company had sublet all the contracts on hand to outside parties; had done this to great advantage in every way and been relieved of the responsibility in getting out the work. How many other concerns have done this is not known, but others may be interested in themselves in like manner. And who knows but that these very contracts are being put out by good union men in other parts of the country who at the same time may be contributing financially and morally through their local unions toward winning this strike.

Who composes a "socialist" who composes a laborer, "labor problem," might say: "It is a complex situation." Indeed, "it is. Craft tactics are "grate." O. L. WAKEUP.

SIN, CRIME, AND THE SOCIAL EVIL

How to stop sin, crime and the social evil is a problem that preachers and the so-called Christian associations dare not tell the truth about for fear of losing their sources of income, which is from the bosses. Why don't the missions and Salvation Army people try to convert the rich instead of preaching to the down and outs, and just as long as the rich who control the tools of production, are in control will have tramps, drunkards and reldight districts. When the workers organize and get their rights, we will then have no sin, drunkards or reldight districts. We will have no further use for soldiers or police, unless to give them a job "carrying the load."

The Bible says, "The poor ye have always with you." But if the working class keep on getting wise, as they have for the last few years, it will get long before we shall have any more of them. Why don't the missions and Salvation Army people try to convert the rich instead of preaching to the down and outs, and just as long as the rich who control the tools of production, are in control will have tramps, drunkards and reldight districts. When the workers organize and get their rights, we will then have no sin, drunkards or reldight districts. We will have no further use for soldiers or police, unless to give them a job "carrying the load."

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Portland, Oregon. E. GUNTHER.

NEW LEAFLETS

Owing to a slip on our part, the price of the below leaflets was advertised in Number 73 at \$1.25 per hundred. The exception is "War and the Workers," which is fixed at \$1.50 per hundred, 20 cents per hundred. Others are as advertised in the past. Leaflets are now ready for delivery; send in the orders.

"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond. A clear and forcible statement of the essential differences between craft and industrial unionism. Excellent for general propaganda.

"War and the Workers," by Walker C. Smith. Short and sharp attack on militarism. Immediately on account of the Mexican situation and the general "war" talk throughout the country.

"Appeal to Wage Workers," by E. S. Nelson. Brief and clear statement of I. W. W. principles and methods. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

WAR AND THE WORKERS

General Sherman said, "War is Hell!" Don't go to Hell in Order to Give the Capitalists a Bigger Slice of Heaven.

YOUNG MAN. When you are asked to enlist in the army or navy to be used as food for cannon, be sure to look before you leap.

Remember: The Spanish-American War, with its vile and unpeppering record of Embalmed Beef, Shoddy Uniforms, Bum-fitting Brogans, Leaky Tents, Rotten Ships and a Rotfester Bureaucracy, Blow Hole Army Plate at the Carnegie, Insufficient and Inedible Food, Venereal Diseases and Malarial Fever.

Remember: That the sugar and tobacco trusts got the goods and the workers got the malarial fever.

Remember: That the officers got the honor and the glory, and the men got shot at.

Remember: That the officers got three squares each day, while the rank and file were starving on three mouldy hardtacks.

Remember: That these arrogant and overbearing officers were commissioned because they hadn't energy enough to work; brains enough to beg; or courage enough to steal.

Remember: That the American Workers had no quarrel with the Spanish Workers, anyway.

Remember: That the acquisition of Cuba and the Philippines never raised your wages, shortened your hours, or otherwise bettered your conditions.

Remember: The pensions the men didn't get.

Remember: Those who were maimed, mutilated and disgraced for life.

Remember: The boys who never came back. Think of the Widows. Think of the Orphans. Think of Yourself.

LET US KNOW WHO OWNS THE COUNTRY, DO THE FIGHTING!

Put the wealthiest in the front ranks; the middle class next; follow these with judges, lawyers, preachers and politicians. Let the workers remain at home and enjoy what they produce in every way.

Remember: Make the slogan: "Rebellion Sooner Than War." Don't make yourself a target in order to fatten Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie, the Rothschilds, Guggenheim, and the other industrial pirates. Don't be fooled by jingoism.

The workers have no quarrel with Mexico nor Japan. American capitalists own most of the Mexican industries and operate them with peon or slave labor. The revolutionary insurgents threaten to give these slaves a taste of freedom. Both Taft and Diaz are important tools of the interests, and U. S. troops are being used to keep the Mexican workers in subjection.

American capitalists want war with Japan in order to seize the rich Manchurian lands; gain railway, mining and other concessions; unload their surplus stock of shoddy goods upon the government; secure investment for their money in interest-bearing bonds; and to kill off the surplus of unemployed workers which are threatening to overthrow the capitalist system. Japanese capitalists want war for just the same reasons. Even if they lose they win.

Workers of the World, Unite!
Don't become hired murderers.
Don't join the Army or Navy.

WALKER C. SMITH.

Order the above leaflet from the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa. Price, 20 cents per hundred; \$1.50 per dozen.

FRESNO FLASHLIGHTS

Real Estate Sharks Waiting for Eastern Suckers, and Malarial Fever and Starvation Wages for the Slaves.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Fresno, Calif., May 20.
No more can we hear the voice of the old shell game artist, inviting suckers to come up and be robbed. He is gone. But in his place we have the real estate shark with a legalized shell game in which the suckers have no chance to win. The shark net saturates the market with dollars you may have in your pocket. Oh, no. To get into this game you put up a deposit varying from \$10 to \$2,000, then and turn the proceeds of your toll over to this bunco man. He then allows you to build a shack on a piece of land.

This game is being played in Fresno. At every third door in the business district is to be found one of these bunco men. The fleeing of suckers is the principal industry in Fresno. The fruit and raisin industry is merely a "code" on it for the real estate shark.

All over the United States, Fresno is being advertised as a manufacturing city. It isn't. They are manufacturing skin goods, graters and doughnut makers and tramps at the rate of hundreds per day. The Chamber of Commerce and the Boosters' Club are spending thousands of dollars to convince the eastern people that this is God's own country. Again I advise it. God and poverty always walk hand in hand. The prayer of the slaves in this country is: "Give us today a piece of bread."

They advise you to sell out in the east and come to Fresno. Come on. Misery loves company. We can all starve together. You can live here on \$2.00 per day, provided you cut out all luxuries, such as meat and clothes.

The crops this year will be a failure; the frost has done its work well. Only 500,000 bushels of wheat are expected to be raised. Fresno must have cheap labor. So bundle up and start at once. Don't let a man think of like eating stop. We must sell this real estate. After you get here, this malaria will get in its deadly work. If

you cannot come here, boost our cause. Our speeches are the only ones that skinned with lice. Consumptive! Monthly employed in the packing house. Our raisins are guaranteed to be two year old.

Boost for Fresno and eat raisins. For further information in regard to real estate, wages or loafing, write to JACK' WHITE, Fresno Wage Boosters' Club, Box 209.

AGITATION AMONG TEXTILE WORKERS

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn to Work Under Direction of the National Textile Union of the I. W. W.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, is about making an extensive tour of the eastern centers of the east in behalf of the National Textile Union. The following provisional list of dates is furnished with Secretary Wm. Yates: Philadelphia, May 25 to 28 inclusive. Paterson, N. J., May 30 to June 4. Providence and Woonsocket, R. I., June 6 to 12. Lawrence and Lowell, June 13 to 19. New Bedford and vicinity, June 20 to 26. The meetings are urged to properly advertise the meetings, and make this agitation to be a big success for the I. W. W.

Prepare for the eight hour day by distributing literature and getting busy.

"Emancipation"

Officially intended railroading Franco-Beige Structural Iron Works 3 months to be held on May 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1918. Make remittance, \$100. AUG. DETOLLENE, this 9 Mason St. COMMITTEE LAWRENCE.