

THE "WAR ON UNIONISM" WILL RESULT IN CRUSHING ONLY THE CRAFT UNIONS. IT WILL DEVELOP THE REVOLUTIONAR.

VOLUME TWO, No. 20 WHOLE No. 78

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KREITLER CASE AND THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PRESSMEN'S UNION

(Special to Solidarity.)

The world do more, not as rapidly nor just exactly as we wish, yet with some signs of progress. This is not much, but then it is better than stagnation or re-act-

The readers of Solidarity, especially of No. 68, are familiar with the struggles of Albert Kreidler, chief vice president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, within his own organization. Kreidler objected to the Publishers' Association running the I. P. P. & A. U., with the aid of General President Berry. He issued a circular calling for a special convention to consider these matters. He went out. President Berry came to New York to oppose the convention. But, at a joint meeting of the four New York locals, he was beaten to a standstill. The special convention will be held at Rogerville, Tennessee, on June 15. It will be watched with interest.

The New York delegation, the biggest in the country, numbering almost one-quarter of the entire convention, go well instructed. Newspaper Webb Pressman's Union No. 25 unanimously instructed its delegates to use all its efforts to bring about an industrial form of unionism in the printing industry. No. 25 also upholds the delegation from the Allied Printing Trades of Denver, which is visiting all the conventions of the printing trades to urge the adoption of the industrial form of organization.

No. 25 further instructed its delegates to labor for the re-instatement of Kreidler and the impeachment of the three members of the executive board responsible for his suspension.

These official actions indicate that the pressmen's unions are waking up some. They realize that the printing trades have got to get together, or else the Publishers' Association, which is a solid unit, will take and defeat them one by one. This was done in Denver, it was done in Chicago; and now, unless all signs fail, it is also going to be tried in New York. But more interesting still, is the atti-

tude of the membership. The rank and file show correct instincts. This is evident from the way they endorse the industrial form of organization, uphold Kreidler and demand the ousting of the publishers' sides on the executive board. But they—generally. They oppose the stand of their officers and are manifesting a spirit of discontent against union leaders and officials generally. They oppose the stand of their official organ, "The American Pressman," which is edited by an old moss-back from Scranton, Pa., who has taken upon himself to lecture the miners for compelling Mitchell to quit the Civic Federation. The belief is growing that, as far as "The American Pressman" is concerned, there should be a change, either of principles or editors; if necessary, both.

There is also considerable dissatisfaction over the failure of the editor to publish affiliation. The Typographical Journal published the resolutions, with editorial comment.

"Contract" Being Regarded With Suspicion. And the "sacred contract" is also being regarded with suspicion. The present contract with the Publishers' Association was originally entered into in 1902, after the printers had voted to ratify it. It was "sacredly" renewed and jammed through in 1907 by the predecessors of the present executive board. Considering the high prices and increased speed since 1902 the "sacred contract" has been a good thing for the association. It ought to be abolished.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn addressed No. 25 during April, and made a strong impression in favor of industrial unionism. At a recent meeting, 40 copies of Haywood's "General Strike" were sold. More could have been disposed of, had more been available.

As said at the beginning, the world do move. It certainly shows signs of agitation, if nothing else.

A NEW YORKER.

PROTEST IN TACOMA

Tacoma, Wash., June 2.

Solidarity: Tacoma held a big protest meeting to condemn the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers, on May 27.

The meeting was indorsed by the building trades and other F. of L. organizations, by the S. P., S. L. P. and I. W. W. Each organization was represented by a speaker. J. P. Thompson spoke for the evening. He easily made the hit of the evening. His speech could be described as continuous jabs and thrusts. Ben Wilson spoke for the S. P.; A. Gillman for the S. L. P.; Burns for the A. F. of L.

The following resolution was passed: Whereas, Fellow Workers John J. and James McNamara have been kidnaped and wronged, in the case of these fellow workers the master class have seen fit to suspend all social rights, therefore be it resolved, that we, the wage workers of Tacoma in mass meeting assembled, indorse the idea of a general suspension of work on the day the trial starts, and be it

Resolved, that we call upon all wage workers to hold meetings and prepare to answer the challenge of the master class by a general strike on the day of the trial. About a thousand people were present. J. L. SIMCER.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The industrial depression still continues in force. Here are a few indications of the fact, supplementary of the report for May failures to be found elsewhere in this issue:

Chicago—A Springfield dispatch says 400 shoguns have been laid off by the Frisco on account of slack business.

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others are not much under normal, the output of the region as a whole is very materially below that of a year ago.

Buffalo—The output of the Buffalo region has been such general depression on the Great Lakes as at the present time," declared Capt. J. J. H. Brown of the firm of Brown & Co., vessel agents at this port. "Shipments are almost at a standstill at both ends of the lakes," he said, "and there are between 300 and 400 boats lying idle at the various ports between here and Duluth."

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 to make an extensive tour of the textile centers of the east in behalf of the National Industrial Union. The following provisional list of dates is furnished us by Secretary Wm. Yglesias:

June 6 to 12, Lawrence and Lowell, June 13 to 19, New Bedford and vicinity, June 20 to 26, All locals are urged to properly advertise the meetings, and make this agitation tour a big success for the I. W. W.

CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS IN DULUTH Local 68, I. W. W. of Duluth, Minn., has changed headquarters to a standstill at West Michigan St. Address all communications to the secretary at the above place. W. TH. NEF, Sec'y.

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA. Local 431, I. W. W., Eureka, Calif., announces change of financial secretary to: A. FISCHER, Box 409.

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.

M'NAMARA CONFERENCE

Of Greater New York Holds Interesting and Enthusiastic Session.

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, May 5. The McNamara Defense Conference of Greater New York, which meets on the first and third Saturday of each month, at Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., held a session at that place on May 5. Delegates from many organizations were present. That which is of chief interest was the discussion in what order the conference should take.

Delegate Schlesinger of the S. P., branch 7, opened the discussion. He was against the general strike for humane reasons. According to this delegate, a general strike would bloodshed and many other terrible things.

Fellow Worker Alice Cassidy punctured his view effectively. She was followed by Stanley of the Housewives and Bronze Workers' Union No. 52, giving his experience of a long struggle in the labor movement and which he fought against strikes and labor traitors, but he declared with his passion and reason combined that he was for the general strike at this stage of the movement. He was against the mere raising of funds to defend our brothers, as were nearly all the delegates present.

Next to speak was his co-delegate, Larson, who showed up the bugaboo of the "great" Burds, pointing out that the wily fox behind the bush was Drew of the Executors' Association. Drew hatched the plot, laid the plans, and "sliced" his own coat on the job to make these great discoveries.

The conference requested the secretary to communicate with organizations throughout the land to get information as to what was being done for our brothers. Send all information in possession, and request all organizations to communicate their actions in this great movement.

I have notified I. W. W. headquarters to the same effect, also A. F. of L. headquarters. Up to the present, 150 locals of Greater New York have been notified. Send all communications to the above named committee, and address A. W. MCPHERSON, Sec'y, 157 Bay 14th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GOOD SIGN

A special correspondent of the New York Call writes as follows from Rochester, Pa., on June 7:

"There is a likelihood that the railroad on strike at Rochester against the men of the I. W. W. will be helped by a sympathetic strike of the men at Freedom, Pa., unless the efforts of the grand lodge officers to prevent it give a breach of contract" are successful.

For the last two or three days L. E. Sheppard, senior vice president, O. R. C.; H. A. Adams, department president, E. R. T.; and J. McNamara, vice president B. of L. F. & E., have been at Freedom attending joint meetings of the various brotherhoods.

Sentiment in Freedom has been growing in favor of definite action to help the Rochester men. The Freedom men say they are about through with playing the part of union scabs. Both by and the management with the management, and the officers above mentioned seem to put the keeping of the strike on the success of the strike.

On Friday the strikers held a meeting in Old Army Hall and invited their officers to attend. Instead of turning up, the officers sent a letter, of which the following is part:

"We stand ready to do everything we can to assist our brother shoguns, but we cannot assist our brother shoguns to the extent of violating our laws and obligations by participating in a sympathy strike. If we attempted, we would be necessary be compelled to advise our members to attend to their proper duties and refrain from taking sides in the strike under penalty of losing their membership in the organization we represent."

This letter has raised a storm, the men arguing that it would be better for them to be out of the shop than to be in sympathy with the men more determined than ever to win the strike, and have not lost a single man.

Order literature and sub cards.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY

(Special to Solidarity.)

The coal mining industry in this country is in bad shape. Very few camps are working full time. Some of the mines are shut down entirely while a majority are running half time or less.

The United Mine Workers' Journal is full of "stay away" notices. One would think the Journal would be engaged in an effort to remedy said conditions, but such is not the case. It is trying to plaster the definite object at all in it, trying to plaster over the gap between the "comrades" and the "brothers" caused by the Columbus convention.

"Brother" Mitchell never got that punch in the slats because he belonged to the Civic Federation, but because he failed to endorse socialism.

The officials of the union of course are not suffering themselves, but how they can travel around through the mining towns, as they must do in order to square themselves for the next election, without trying to do something to remedy the hard times, I am at a loss to understand. They must be worse than beasts to behold the poverty, misery and deplorable conditions in general without raising their voices against such things.

But of course the union's business never calls these fellows into the "home" of the real miner. That is the way the stunt is pulled off. The pit committee and the pit boss have trouble. After some wrangling and jangling and a special meeting or two of the local it is found that the grievance cannot be adjusted, so they will have to send for the district officials to take up the matter. You see, the superintendent to most too dignified to have any dealings with local plugs. He likes to deal with cultured folks—men that do things in a business way. Well, the district officers are all very busy, but one of them does take time to come and settle the matter. When he gets to the mining town he goes to see the president or secretary who generally has a company job or a good entry, and of course poverty don't stand out quite so boldly there as it does at the rest of the "homes."

From the local miners the district gets the case, then he goes to the manager's office to "reason" this thing out. Both he and the manager believe in the doctrine of "live and let live" and "give and take." They have a few hot words at first, but pretty soon they begin to understand each other, then it don't take long to "straighten" things out.

Then the district officer has very pressing business away off some place else, but he will stay over the meeting. The local buries through its business so the "brother" jawsmith can say a few words. After that a few yarns he proceeds to unburden himself in this manner:

"I am continually on the go, away from home nearly all the time. Why, the miners have made a race horse out of me. I wish someone else had my job. If any one wants my place they can have it, and he will have my sympathy and assistance." And a lot more of such rot.

SOUTH AFRICAN EDITOR IN THE WEST

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 1.

Solidarity: I am writing you in regard to a speaker who is now traveling in the west, on his way toward the eastern part of the country. He is Fellow Worker Archie Crawford, Editor of the "Voice of Labor" of Johannesburg, South Africa, is an industrialist of the first water, and a fine orator. His subjects are: "Industrial Development in South Africa," "The Failure of Palliative Legislation in New Zealand," and "How the Australian Labor Party Smashes Socialism."

All locals that he may visit and speak for will surely hear a man of experience and who is well posted. He spoke before some of the western locals, and also here in Salt Lake, and has made a hit.

He prefers to speak under auspices of the I. W. W. locals.

E. CERNY, Sec'y Local 69.

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

His old "stall" works and he is re-elected, and the lot of the miners continue to go from bad to worse.

The coal miners will have to quit depending upon labor leaders and politicians to save them. Take a working stiff out of a ditch 20 feet deep and stand him up in Congress on \$7,500 per year and a little allowance for incidental expenses besides his chance for tips, and he soon forgets the bunch down at the tie pile. A well paid labor bleeder seems to work the same way. So we will have to quit waiting for some great Moses, and proceed to save ourselves.

But before we can make any headway we will have to find out what is wrong. Only about one out of a hundred working-men can tell what is wrong. About half of the rest will tell the truth by saying they don't know, and the other half have a variety of excuses which run like this: "The worker don't say," "I saw much more tariff," "Too many daggers," and quite a few will say, "Oh, the mined men have just what you need on their cash." And their remedy is to wait.

The socialist is just about as much bewildered as any of them. He pieces together a lot of phrases about "the system" and "millionaires" and "most of them can outtalk a book agent," about that line.

What is wrong in this? There are not enough jobs. That is the trouble everywhere. That is why the Italian leaves his wife and baby in the old country and comes over here to work for \$1.50 a day. And what is to cause the shortage of jobs, it is the increase of population and the big machine. The machine does the work and the men look for a job.

The remedy is just as simple as the cause. What is it? MAKE JOBS!

By abolishing the contract or piece work system that compels one man to do work enough for three in order to get a living for one.

Now, there are about 300,000 coal miners in this country working eight hours a day, when they work—and about 400,000 working 10 hours at the face, which means a 16 hour shift. Now, the organized miners can't think of a six hour day, until a general eight hour day has been passed for the entire 700,000 miners at least. This can be accomplished by calling a general strike of the coal miners in America. When this is accomplished, it will not require any labor bleeder to show us what we have gained. We can see it on our tails and on our children's feet.

District and sub-district strikers certainly have been tried out by the coal miners. Such strikers are no good. Any official who don't favor a general strike should be sent to the Civic Federation and told to stay there. The coal miners should get a new word. It should be, "All strike or no strike." It should be, TYLER WILLIAMS, Sheridan, Wyoming.

LATEST FROM JAMESTOWN

Since our last issue, Fellow Worker Jones reports that he and Harris returned to Jamestown after serving their five days' sentence in the county jail at Maryville, and attempted to hold a meeting on the street. The meeting was frequently interrupted, and finally broken up by the police and fire department, but no attempt was made to arrest the speakers. The chief of police told Jones that he could speak with a permit, but not otherwise, and that there was no intention to discriminate against the I. W. W. as an organization. The fact that our fellow workers were not again arrested shows that the authorities of the city are not opposed for an I. W. W. invasion. It is now up to the I. W. W. to make a move to restore the unrestricted right of speech, which was obtained in Jamestown prior to the arrest of Jones and Harris. Our fellow workers were obliged to leave the city for the time being, owing to financial resources, but are not yet returned to their homes. It will be necessary. The job remains unfinished, and should be taken up at the earliest opportunity.

Agitate for the 8-hour day!

SOLIDARITY

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GENERAL OFFICERS
Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas
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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance: 77. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 78

"REGULATION OF TRUSTS"

Elbert H. Gary, the head of the United States Steel Corporation, has announced himself as a patriot. The startling announcement of his and the steel trust's deference to the "powers that be" in the political state, was made on June 2 in Gary's testimony before the Congressional investigating committee at Washington. Judge Gary did not sing "America," or state in so many words that he "loved his country" more than he does the corporation whose official head he is; but to the superficial, that seemed to be implied in his testimony. Gary said in substance that "the government will have to take the price of their products." In other words, Gary and the steel trust appear to want to come under the protecting "wings" of "our government."

So, after all, our economic logic and matters how, to recognize the "superior power of the political state?" Thus all our fine spun theories about the priority of economic over political power, go to smash! But wait a minute: Judge Gary also admitted in his testimony before the committee on June 3, that there will be held in Brussels, Belgium, July 5 and 6, an international conference of steel manufacturers, with the avowed object of forging a world wide steel trust "to prevent destructive fluctuations of steel prices." What a strange contradiction, indeed, this is Gary's begging the U. S. government to take the steel trust under its protecting wings, to regulate prices, while at the same time planning an international association of steel manufacturers to regulate prices in defiance of all the governments of the world.

But after all, there is no contradiction. Gary understands perfectly the nature and present status of the political state. He understands that should the worst come to the worst, he and his associates—the big economic masters—can always control the state in their own interests. Gary also knows that the smaller fry of capitalists—the middle class—do not as yet comprehend the nature of the "government" as the secondary coercive power of the big capitalists.

The middle class is clamoring for "government regulation" of trusts, in the hope that the economic interests of the little capitalists may thereby be protected and fortified. The steel trust, along with the other big corporations, are facing an irritating and incessant agitation along this

line from the "lower class." Why not throw a bone to the middle class, especially since there is no movement on it? So the steel trust, to stop the kicking of the middle class dogs, buries into their midst the fleas of the "government regulation." The "government" is ours, says the steel trust; but the middle class thinks it belongs to or can be acquired by them; hence their constant clamor for the enforcement of the anti-trust law and their other irritating projects against us. So we will gain temporary peace by this ruse of "government regulation." Meanwhile we will go on to the acquisition of world wide power through the formation of an international trust. That once established, we can control all governments and defy the middle class of the world through our entrenched economic power.

Who will doubt that this is the significance of Gary's "patriotic" testimony? But there is one serious fault in the proposed plan of Judge Gary and the steel trust. It does not reckon with the revolutionary movement of the working class. Of course the middle class will be easily kept busy worrying the day bone of "political measures and projects for regulating the trusts." The "dissolving of trusts" at the "command" of the U. S. Supreme Court, and the "subordination of corporations to the law whose creators they are" will add the delusion in the minds of the small fry that they are the "people" and that the "play role the country." But such child's play would not satisfy for a moment the revolutionary workers, who, the world over, are organizing the only power the trusts have any reason to fear—namely, the POWER OF THE WORKERS THEMSELVES TO CONTROL THEIR OWN COLLECTIVE MOVEMENTS IN INDUSTRY. Here is where Gary and the steel trust will have to reckon with a force infinitely more progressive and revolutionary than the trust of capital itself.

The evidence that the steel trust has not properly reckoned with the revolutionary union movement is seen in the trust's wiping out craft union divisions from among its workers. Having thrown away its craft union shield against the workers, the trust would now take up the government shield against the middle class. This is the fulcrum forced upon the ruling class by social evolution, and pointing unmistakably to the near at hand doom of that class. The trust, in the course of social evolution, having brought about the conditions for social ownership and control of industry, seeks to avert the inevitable—and only hastens it. Every move it makes—progressive though it may be in contrast with a lower stage of economic development—only shows more clearly its limitations of historical development and points unerringly to the next phase of social evolution: industrial democracy—the rule of the people through industry. The middle class has already met its doom; the ultra capitalist class is about to meet its. The working class is organizing industrially the world over, to build the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. Judge Gary's double proposal, to fortify the trusts by national "government regulation" and at the same time to place them on an international footing, is but paving the way for the international supremacy of the working class. The revolutionary workers assist this process by agitation and organization of their fellow workers.

NEW LEAFLETS

Have you ordered any of the new leaflets of the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau? Don't make any excuses, but send in the money today, and get them out among the slaves. They don't look good lying around the office here. Besides, we can print a lot more of them if you want us to. Here are the three new ones:

"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 snappy attack on militarism. Timely, 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.

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There is indeed a reason for building up the I. W. W. press. Send in your bunch of subs today.

SOLIDARITY

A "SOCIALIST" FUNERAL

(Special Correspondence)

(A few months ago the funeral of Paul Singer, the well known socialist "democrat" leader, was made the occasion for the biggest demonstration Berlin has ever seen. In a private letter to Pierre Montate, editor of "La Vie Ouvriere" of Paris, I described this affair. Montate published the letter and, a few days later, also an indignant protest from a socialist who was "stuffed" at my criticism. The protest really came right from the top of the German labor movement. One can't criticize the German movement with impunity. Raising the risk of rousing the ire of the "Social Democratic Herald" or some other "revolutionary" American paper will give the Industrial Worker and Solidarity readers an idea of some of the principle features of this latest demonstration.—W. Z. Foster.)

Berlin, Germany, April 23.
Comrade Borgmann, a member of the Reichstag, died a week ago. He was buried today. Thousands of Socialists turned out to his funeral. I have no idea how many there were of them, but there must have been towards 20,000. To one who has been taught to consider the German movement as the very essence of revolutionary endeavor, the demonstration was a disappointment. In many respects it was even tamer than an A. F. of L. affair. The most striking feature of it was the costumes of the demonstrators, plug hats—the real stove pipes—and "Jesus Christ cuts"—you know the kind the "son of man" wears on Sunday—are the prevailing mode. I should judge that 90 per cent wore this "plunder" make-up. (Here was where my Parisian critic got sore.) I called the wearers "demonstrators," perhaps they were workers—I don't know—but one would never guess they to be so from their clothes or manner, and least of all would one guess them to be revolutionaries. They wore red ribbons, but these were aids or cor-porals or something of that nature and had charge of keeping order. I suppose the balance were mostly workers, as the S. D. systematically suppresses all demonstrations that tend to arouse the ill will of the "sleeping" bourgeois tier.

The tactics of these revolutionists seemed strange. The sidewalks were densely packed with people, so much so that they overflowed into the streets and streamed along abreast of the cortege. The spectators were mostly workers, I thought they would be invited to sit in line, as would have occurred in even an American Federation of Labor demonstration, but no; the S. D. was out in its glad rags. The "plunder" make-up of the workers would have ruined the revolutionary effect of the plug hats and "go to hell" coats. It might even have exposed the "honest" party of the proletariat. It is composed of the despised "lumpenproletariat." And as one of the ideals of the S. D. is to be "respectable," every effort was made to keep the spectacle clear of the contaminating poor dressed element. This task fell on the aids, or ribbon bedecked ones, as the S. D. in Berlin has such a peaceful reputation that the streets are full of them.

The well dressed Socialists in line poured broadsides of slurs and hints into the poorer dressed. Socialists (nearly everybody) in Berlin wear a "plunder" make-up. And so it went on during the two hours' march to the cemetery. Here occurred an incident or series of incidents that seemed to me to be entitled to the proverbial biograph. Five hundred yards from the entrance to the cemetery, we were met by a "helen" party of about 300 rebels (?) with "aid" badges on their arms, and we were all shoved over onto the off side of the aisle. I didn't want to get into the cemetery first, but as we came closer to the cemetery entrance it became clear. Our side of the street ran off into a sort of "cul de sac," while the other went on to the cemetery. At the strategic point where the "helen" party reached the cemetery entrance, there was stationed another large detachment of "aid" badge wearers. I saw only one uniformed policeman in the bunch.

Here, we stood while the inviolate socialist sanctity of the cemetery was threatened. After all the socialist archbishops, dukes, members of the Reichstag, General Commission, etc., had passed, I said to myself, I'll make a break, join the procession and thus get into the cemetery. Vain hope. As soon as all the tin gods had passed in, the gates were shut and the whole bunch, humpen and all, were left out in the point that we—the "helen" party—had entered. I cursed and then decided to get in and see the solemnities. I managed to get into the cemetery and was immediately grabbed by a "helen" party of about 300 rebels (?) (closed). This didn't look good to me and I started to argue the point (in my claysy German) and by showing my acquaintance I finally worked through them, to the barrier of the more obedient slaves. I pictured to myself what would have been the case if the socialist cops had had a little authority and clubs to back it up.

As the cemetery gates were shut, I started to break through and finally found a hole in the fence and got into the cemetery. Once inside, to penetrate to

the grave was about as difficult as breaking into the harem of the Shah of Persia. There were plug bat guards at every pathway, but by a "fair" fight I finally took up a position close to the newly opened grave. The ceremonies were simple and consisted chiefly in good music and singing. A few workers were fastidiously plugged but had no objection. The public was allowed to pass by the grave. The public was also admitted, but was kept above off in side paths in a manner that would do credit to the emigrant leaders in New York. By no means was it allowed to mingle with the procession. In all my experience I have never seen such a narrow blade boned as called working class demonstration. I saw every illustrative of the tactics which the S. D. would put into practice in the very unlikely event of its coming into power.

This humiliating spectacle of the social democrat—which is dictating the policy of the International revolutionary labor movement—voluntarily policing its own demonstrators, the Turgats and various barracks in Berlin were full of killing and strolling soldiers to whom the job properly belonged, may surprise Anglo-American socialists. It is a degree of the genuine proletarian hatred towards police and soldiers. It is only the inevitable result of socialist tactics, however. The German workers in the S. D. are imbued with the idea that they will win their emancipation by laws and other legal methods. Implicit obedience to laws of all kinds, therefore, is one of its cardinal principles. If laws are bad the must nevertheless obey them until they can make better ones. If they disobey the capitalist laws, the whole theory of law making will allow them to repeat and the good socialist laws of the future will have no prestige, etc., etc. From such puerile reasoning as this—which is a natural consequence of the socialist law making program—originates the great solicitude for the preservation of capitalist law and order, and the wholesale scabbing on the police force and army that accompanied this demonstration.

I look back with regret to some of the demonstrations I attended in Paris, where the revolutionists are filled with a proper hatred of police, soldiers, etc. No C. G. T. policeman to keep the slaves from walking on the capitalist grass. If the masters with their property protected or their sacred principles of law and order upheld, it up to them to take the necessary precautions. That's what they have their army and police force for. They can't shove the job off to the syndicalists. These outlaws know no other relations to capitalist institutions than those based on force and are able to go on a rampage at any time if their masters are foolish enough to allow them to bunch very—without giving them the usual generous soldier and police "protection."

Let this true spirit of revolt once penetrate the conservative German movement and the long reign of the end of capitalism will have been reached. The world wide baneful influence of socialist politicians on the labor movement will be broken; the embargo against an international working class organization will be lifted and the world's working class will be permitted to organize. Owing to the highly subjugated nature of the German unions, the iron clad discipline and utter subordination to the political idea, unfortunately it will take little short of a social cataclysm to bring this change about. Meanwhile the best entertained by such exhibitions of socialist law and order, strike breaking and the general betraying of working class interests which are the nature of this socialist attempt to create a new society by patching up the old one.

OUTLINE OF ARGUMENT FOR DIRECT ACTION

1. The working class occupies in present day society the position of a slave class.
2. Its emancipation from wage-slavery is impossible and unthinkable except by a revolutionary change; the abolition of capitalism and the wage-system and the institution of a totally different industrial system.
3. This emancipation is so far as can be by the work of the working class itself.
4. Now, any political party functioning under capitalism must function under the forces of capitalism.
5. A political party functioning under the forces of capitalism is a REFORM party—it cannot attempt REVOLUTION.
6. Political parties are always the political expression of organized economic interests; they are effective only as they express class consciousness.
7. There can no more be a political party of the working class until the economic interests of that class are organized and it has become class conscious, than there can be a political expression of capitalist class interests until those interests are organized.
8. The only organization of working class economic interests is an all-inclusive unionism.
9. But craft unions, in alliance with the capitalist class, now divide the working class into mutually warring forces, completely disorganizing the whole proletariat.
10. The socialist political party of today, while professing neutrality respecting the economic organization of the working class, everywhere seeks the support of the craft unions and caters to their de-

mands for the sake of their support. It is a reflex of craft unionism.

11. The socialist political party of today is not, the political expression of the organized class of the working class; because these interests have not been organized.

12. By the policy of municipal reforms and by the very conditions of party membership, the political party is made to be the political expression of the petit bourgeoisie.

On the other hand, constructively, I offer the following propositions:

1. Socialism—or the working class organization of society—because it means the abolition of all exploitation and of all caste based on conflicting interests—is not a political, but an industrial, organization of society. We have a political organization of society today largely because we have capitalist exploitation.
2. The industrial organization of society by and for the workers can be the result neither of an accident nor of a miracle. It is the result of a conceivable political revolution. Political revolution has no power to create ability or capacity for industrial administration or control.
3. Any class which is ever to possess the powers of industrial leadership and administration must acquire ability therefor by actual experience.
4. The working class does not acquire such experience by remaining revolutionaries in wage slavery, by accepting dependence on bosses, nor by participation in our present representative political system.
5. The working class will acquire the experience which can fit it for the role it is to play, if it is ever to be free or administer society and industry, only by becoming conscious not only of its mission, but also of its powers of industry.
6. It can become conscious of its mission only as it accepts industrial responsibility or takes it, and it can become conscious of its powers only by doing things which exhibit that power.
7. Nowhere can the working class show its power so clearly or immediately as in the political sphere, by industrial unionism and the general strike, both within and outside the shop.
8. Industrial unionism and the general strike mark the beginning of the awakening of the working class to its mission and a consciousness of its power.
9. More than that, industrial unionism is the organization now and here of a new industrial society within the shell of the old. WM. THURSTON BROWN.

DANGER AHEAD FOR PRINTERS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Superficial observers in the printers' ranks are shouting victory for the recent "capitulation" of two of the most stubborn opponents of the International Typographical Union in its fight for the eight-hour day. They are led to such mistaken things are inclined to suspect sincerity of the move of these concerns in making peace with the union.

Since the late employing Printers' Congress the typothet has been making strenuous efforts to organize all the employing printers of North America into one great organization. The principal difficulty in the way is that many employers fear they would invite the hostility of the union by joining such an organization and therefore the typothet has been causing its most influential members to make peace with the union in paving the way for the complete organization of the master printers.

The new movement has nothing to say on the labor question and is supposed to be aimed at regulating prices and business intercourse among the members, but its silence is all too expressive, and no one who knows anything about the struggle can delude himself as to its attitude toward labor when organization shall have been perfected and completed.

The printers in the meantime, are being taken by the above mentioned "victories" and, chloroformed as they are by the identity of interests and sacredness of contract made handed out by the Printers' League in conjunction with their own leaders, they can hardly realize the importance of the present move of the master printers.

It is true a few locals out west are alive to the situation, but their efforts toward better organization of the workers in the printing industry to meet the bosses' organization are doomed to failure so long as the present leadership is in control of the affairs of the printers' union. These leaders whose business is to look after their own interest in the printers and not the interest of any ray of light in the eyes of the bosses, by opposing unity among their own men, will indirectly helping the bosses' effort to the same end, are consciously or unconsciously playing right into their hands.

It is up to the few live ones of the rank and file to point out where the danger lies so that the working men and women of the printing industry may be spared avoidable sorrows and unnecessary hardships.

LITTLE SIX.

New York.

LOCAL IN CLEVELAND.

Local 83, Cleveland, Ohio, is now holding meetings twice a month—on the second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m., standard time, corner Superior Avenue and Columbus Road, No. 1501. Entrance—Superior Viaduct on right, corner 1501 to your right. All working men invited to attend.

SECRP.

THE GRAPHIC INDUSTRIES

Photo Engraving, Wood Engraving and Lithography—Their Relations and Unions.

An interesting study in the causes that make and remake skill in labor processes is now to be had in the graphic industries. The invention of photo-engraving, a little more than a quarter of a century ago, almost drove wood engraving out of existence. Mechanical, cheaper and more adaptable to quick printing, it developed, in connection with typography, a new industry at the expense of the old. The result was that many wood engravers became photo engravers; while not a few, unable to conform to the new conditions, became unemployed and destitute, because they were deprived of skill and a means of livelihood, through no fault of their own.

Photo Engraving and Lithography.

Photo engraving also affected lithography severely. It developed, besides the half tone and line engraving, a new method of reproduction that is more effective and cheaper for commercial purposes than lithography, especially in small editions and book work. Competition ensuing reduced the prestige and field of lithography, driving the artist and often the pressman into photo engraving, and making lithography spasmodic at times as to cause unemployment and distress, because of other industries on the part of all the workers concerned.

Now, thanks to the invention of tools that add to the rapidity of the application of the ruling machine and the aid of photography, the making of wood cuts has been revolutionized. Tools are now used which cut 15 to 30 lines at a time; the old tool engraved every line singly. The ruling machine engraves all kinds of lines and tints with mathematical accuracy and great rapidity. Photography affords the object to be engraved on the wood block more quickly than the old method of tracing and drawing. Speed and greater output are attained.

Another factor in the cost-cutting process needed in photo engraving, this is expensive; it weighs much, which makes postage an additional item of expense in its use. Wood cuts can be printed on coarser and lighter paper, at a great saving. The result is a revival of wood engraving. Wood engravings are once more coming into vogue, especially in the catalogues of the large mail-order houses, where they are big factors in selling goods and where paper bills and postage are immense items of expenditure and threaten to grow more so owing to the increasing cost of raw paper stock and the tendency to increase post rates on printed matter.

The Offset Press.

In lithography, the offset press is effecting big changes in the printing end of the industry. The offset press is the most rapid and cheaper in a larger way than the old stone, flat press bed. It is expected to make the conquest of photo engraving easier for the lithographic capitalist. Such a conquest will rehabilitate the lithographic workman to a certain extent. It will once more call his skill into requisition. This is already the case with the litho engraver, to whose branch of lithography the offset press is reported to have given quite an impetus. The offset press is also becoming a part of the typographical plant in which photo engraving is produced; or which competes with such production. It is thus affecting changes in typography that are the subject of much technical and economic discussion.

Aspects of Changes on Workers.

In fact as the workers are concerned, it is questionable if this unmaking and remaking of skill is of real value. It is not likely to increase the total amount of employment and wages. It looks too much like the shuffling of a stage actor's first from one scene, then to another; now in one uniform, then in another. The workers pass from one trade to another, with some additions to their ranks, and quite some losses also. The transition and adjustment is full of unemployment and hardship.

Again, such are the tendencies of the graphic industries that the output is bound to be far greater than the demand. That is practically the case today, when capacity exceeds consumption. Nevertheless, still bigger editions are the growing rule; they must necessarily be in order to keep pace with the speed attained. With speed, editions are turned out in proportionately less time than formerly. The total amount of employment also becomes proportionately smaller. The consequence is more frequent periods of idleness and a decrease in yearly average wage.

Tendency Toward One Industry.

However, the technical revolutions above described are not entirely without some cheering aspects. They are bound to make the graphic industries more closely one. As shown above, wood engraving has always been allied to lithography. Lithography, on the other hand, is no longer drawing on and printing from stone, but is drawing on and printing from metal plates. Lithography is today a composite of photography, typography, photo engraving and various metallographs. The offset press will tend to make the strictly graphic plant more of a typographic plant; while a typographical capitalist has already warned his fellow capitalists in the same line that offset printing is a branch of lithography and must be

so treated, as he has found out by dearly bought experience.

Changes Pending in Graphic Unions.

Already, in the graphic unions, one hears evidence of the change. The types and the photo engravers are accused of containing at work in the establishment struck by litho workmen; while the Newspaper Webb Pressmen and the Litho Pressmen are fighting to determine who shall have control of the offset press.

In Germany, the composite character of the graphic industry is reflected in a composite of industrial form of unionism. These embrace every workman and woman employed in a graphic establishment. In this country, the United Litho Engravers and Designers, with headquarters at Chicago, are struggling to the same end.

A LITHOGRAPHER.

OLD AND NEW LABOR TACTICS

In all our struggles and strikes with the master class we wage workers as a class have nearly always acted only on the defensive. Most of the strikes have been forced upon us, and we in our ignorance of economic conditions have thrown down our tools and struck work just at a time when the masters were in the best position to fight us.

For instance, let us say trade has been good for a time, but is beginning to fall off. The masters are the first to know this and say among themselves, "Now is the time to reduce wages, and also work off a great deal of the surplus goods now in stock, at high prices. And they conclude that a strike of workers in their particular industry would be a bad thing; in fact it would be good business. So they quickly set to work to bring about the desired end, either by laying off a few well known unionists, saying at the same time through their well paid tools, the bosses, foremen or public press, that they are going to work to bring about the discharged men were loafers, schemers or something like that; or they use the oft repeated dodge of saying that trade is dull and that the workers must accept lower wages. So they suggest a reduction, which they well know no man with any spirit would accept.

Then, with that innate spirit of fairness that characterizes the wage workers as a whole, are aroused and excited and throw down our tools and come out in a body, shouting: "We'll let them see what we can do; we won't stand it any longer; we will stick together; we have got a lot of money saved up in our trades unions; we can stay out on strike for a long time." All the rest of it, poor fools.

Then the masters sit tight and smile, knowing full well that things are all right for them, and that there is no hurry; "we have only got to wait a little while," they say.

Meanwhile the poor workers are busy picketing, holding meetings, setting up committees, listening to speeches from blind trade union leaders, in fact, getting ready for the defeat that is sure to come. All this time prices are going up, and the masters' smile has become a broad grin. Then they think it is time to start pulling the strings that will bring about the victory for their side, so they make it known that they are willing to receive deputations, introduced as a rule by a smooth tongued scab of a labor politician, who knows full well on which side his bread is buttered, and how to sell the workers again without their knowing it.

The deputation, which is chiefly composed of wage slaves who think they are superior to those wage slaves who have lent them, listen very attentively to the proposals of the masters (who, by the way, are always the ones who make the proposals), which are as a rule concessions or privileges to sections of skilled craft union workers, with the gracious permission for the whole body of workers who are termed unskilled to return to work.

By this time the union treasury is empty and the workers are hungry and tired of doing nothing. So, when they hear the report of shaking hands with the masters and being called "Mister," and know that they will be all right, as regards the report, they are glad to go back to work under really worse conditions than before, and before the rule; for their exploiters, the master class.

Fellow workers, this sort of thing has happened time and again in the past, and is still happening. But there are many of us who are thinking, and are teaching our fellows that we have failed because of our ignorance in clinging to old, out of date methods, and in the wrong belief taught us that our interests are common with those of the masters.

Come, let us cast off these beliefs and learn that between the working class and its employing class there is nothing in common. Henceforth, let us win, let us carry on the class struggle in a scientific manner, throwing aside the old, out of date methods of craft or trade organization, which do not unite, but keep us divided as a class, and so aid the master class to keep us in subjection.

We most recognize that changing economic conditions are making it possible, nay, compelling us, to organize ourselves into the great industrial organizations of wage workers, branches of one vast CLASS UNION whose underlying principle is, "An injury to one is an injury to all," and that the

greatest hurt that can be done any fellow worker is for him not to be able to obtain the means of life, in other words, be out of work; for we all must know that if he cannot obtain work both he and his children must accept cold charity or starvation.

W. A. GRIFFITHS,
Christchurch, New Zealand.

FRENCH TEACHERS ARE REBELS

No feature of the French labor movement is so interesting as the progress that, since the photo engravers' strike, has made among the school teachers (instituteurs). Much has been written lately about French syndicalism, but most writers seem to have overlooked this part of it. To me there is nothing more significant, nothing that holds more promise for the future than the fact that the French teachers in ever-increasing numbers are joining hands with the revolutionary workers, and this in spite of the vicious opposition of their employer, the State.

These few notes, from "Les Temps Nouveaux," and "La Guerre Sociale," may prove of interest to readers of Solidarity.

The Sixth convention of the National Federation of School Teachers, affiliated with the Confederation Generale du Travail, took place at Marseille, April 13 and 15. It was a great success and demonstrated that governmental persecution could not stay, let alone kill this movement of the men and women who are to "teach the young idea to shoot."

The following resolution adopted unanimously at the first sitting of the convention is characteristic: "The Federation affirms its sympathy with the militant workers, its firm purpose to collaborate fraternally with the Confederation Generale du Travail in its task of education and social reorganization."

Nothing could show more clearly the revolutionary sentiment of the delegates than the discussion and the resolution adopted on the subject of April 14 and 15. The Minister of Public Instruction to help out his colleague the Minister of Labor, issued a circular letter instructing the teachers to do all in their power to make the law popular, and even instructed the inspectors to organize public meetings for this purpose. The convention took notice of this insult, in the following resolution:

"The convention declares that its members cannot follow the instructions emanating from the minister, without violating the resolutions adopted by the Confederation Generale du Travail. It urges the syndicalist teachers to take advantage of the meetings organized by the inspectors to explain the reasons for the hostility of the Confederation to the present Old Age Pension Law."

This resolution was adopted by acclamation without a dissenting voice.

The main objection of the Confederation to the old age pension law is: First, that the workers are to be assessed, and second, that the pension is as they call it, a pension for the dead, the pension age being fixed at 65 years. From present indications it looks as if the law will be a dead letter.

Aside from questions of a purely pedagogical nature, the resolutions adopted by the teachers' convention show the dominant character of solidarity with the other workers, and opposition to the policy that is being pursued by the State.

Herve's propaganda has made a profound impression on the radical element among the teachers, and it is easy to believe a writer who says in his report of the convention, that the majority of the delegates seemed to be readers of "La Guerre Sociale."

"The convention closed with the delegates singing, "The International". The speed the day when there will be enough rebels among the teachers in this country to start a like organization.

F. MILLER.

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATE

By arrangement with the circulation manager of the International Socialist Review a special clubbing rate has been made with that magazine. Both the Review and Solidarity may now be had one year for the sum of \$1.25. The subscription price of each by itself is \$1 a year. Here is a chance to boost the circulation. The Review each month is crammed with good stuff for wage slaves to know about, and to treat as no other Socialist magazine does, of the subject of industrial unionism in its different phases. Its articles on the development of industry and the revolt of the slaves are particularly instructive. A specialty prepared course in economics by Mary E. Marcy forms one of the regular and valuable features. Boost both papers at \$1.25 per year.

Also don't forget the clubbing rate with the Industrial Worker. Both papers one year for \$1.50. Get busy, and fire in the subs.

NOTICE, PHILADELPHIA

All workers are urged to attend the open air meeting, Monday, August 1st at the City Hall Plaza in Philadelphia, every Sunday when weather permits. Will have good speakers.

All W. W. headquarters are at Room 10, 1305 Arch St.

I. W. W. COMMITTEE.

Send the subs.

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 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 employe class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another in wage wars. In the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that 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 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 overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

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

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Lake Bay, Washington

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Address all correspondence to Pierre Monatte, Editor, 96 Quai Jaurès, Paris, France.

TACOMA I. W. W. HALL

Local No. 580, Tacoma, Wash., maintains a headquarters and reading room at 723 Commerce street. All members and other workers passing through Tacoma are invited to call and get acquainted.

JOHN M. FOSS, Sec.

SALT LAKE, UTAH

Local 69, I. W. W., of Salt Lake City, Utah maintains headquarters and a free reading room at 63 1-2 West 2nd St. All workers welcome

E. CERNY, Fin. Sec'y.

(From the "Bulletin International.")

Revolutionary Union Growing in Sweden.

The Central Organization of Swedish Workers (Sverges Arbetars Centralorganisation) has issued a report of its activity during the first quarter of its existence...

gress of the General Labor Federation held at Padua, May 24 to 28, and to invite all syndicalist organizations to send delegates to the congress...

The War on Unionism. As early as last December, Solidarity reported, in this department, the capitalist intention to make war on unionism for the purpose of reducing wages and otherwise increasing the profits of the employing capitalist class.

suffered all kinds of hardships." Fehan said that 80 miners have been shot to death by deputies during the year of the strike and those who did the shooting, after being tried, received sentences of from three to six months only.

According to tradition, the compositor or typo is the most intelligent of workmen. This used to be true, in the days of Horace Greely, when the printer was also journalist, editor and statesman.

and it is to be benefited conducted with a rigor that will produce considerable turbulence between now and the next presidential election. A man, well known in the world of journalism as an interviewer and, as such, in close, intimate touch with the foremost financial interests of the country, declares, confidentially and in private, that the unions are to be bitterly fought in the coming year and that there will be hell raised by labor before the next president is inaugurated.

trial war not only because it is the only case necessary to society, but also because it has the necessary pucker. Here's a case in point: "Irwin, Pa., June 1.—Singing 'The Union Forever,' 12 wives and daughters of striking miners of Westmoreland City were returned to the county jail at Greensburg last night. Two of the women took their fanfare with them.

the knowledge which it is the main subject of typography to preserve. The modern typo is a non-progressive workman. Well-paid, skilled and much wanted, he is conservative and, consequently, indifferent to progress.

dealing with "local federations," and in 1910 another pamphlet was published by the organization committee in favor of the founding of a central organization.

ist and political tendencies of the General Confederation of Labor of Italy are finding less and less favor with the great masses of the workers, and it depends only on the courage and accord of the revolutionists to change entirely the direction of the Confederation.

But labor need have no fear of the outcome. The capitalists are inviting disaster. The class that attempts social revolution and repression has to deal with social revolution. The working class is so big today as to be society. Its revolt is a social revolt.

"They persisted in serenading" the non-union miners by beating on kettles and other kitchen utensils and by ringing bells, although they recently were released from jail on bail after being sentenced for the same offense.

"Out of the conditions in the industry were developed measures which soon became customs, which ossifying became the groove of subsequent progress."

the new central organization will gain adherents.

Lockout Averted in Denmark. The whole press of Copenhagen of May 16, was full with the union of typographers which had not come to an agreement with the employers, who in consequence, had declared a lockout of 40,000 workers.

The Reason for Industrial War. The reasons for the industrial war now being waged by the capitalist class against the working class in this country are high prices and high wages. The capitalist class says lower prices and lower wages are necessary if progress is to be possible.

Failures in May. The workman who doesn't want to join a union, but wants "to rise in the world," had better study his chances to do so.

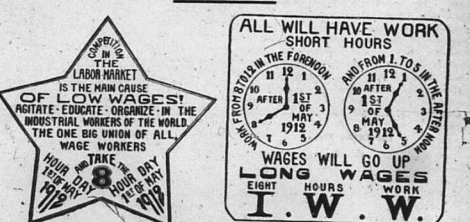
Yet it was not always thus. There have been times when the typos really displayed the intelligence with which tradition credits them. Stewart, in the monograph already quoted, gives in full the address issued by the national convention of 1850 to the journeymen printers of the United States.

Direct Action Finds Favor in Italy.

The Committee of Direct Action appointed by the revolutionary syndicalist conference at Bologna decided in its meeting of May 8 according to the vote of that conference—to take part in the con-

On May 15 the revolutionary syndicalists held a large meeting in Copenhagen at which over 1,000 workers were present. The revolutionary general strike was preached, and in this sense was adopted. A social democrat who spoke against it, had to retire before the threatening attitude of the rank and file.

EIGHT HOUR STICKERS



FIVE DESIGNS in above size. Space this week forbids showing all of them. All printed in red ink. Sold in assorted lots—75c. per thousand. LARGER SIZE, two designs, \$1.00 per thousand. Order from I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Progress is possible by the abolition of capitalism and the inauguration of a social system founded on social ownership with the working man as sole owner and dispenser of wealth.

On the Railroads. The Peasants strike continues to expand. The strikers of the Altoona, East Altoona and shops and yards have joined.

The Class Struggle.

"It is useless for us to disguise from ourselves the fact that, under the present arrangement of things there exists a perpetual antagonism between labor and capital. The toilers are involuntarily pitted against the employers: one side striving to sell their labor for as much, as they can, at the expense of interests, labor understands no chance. The power is all on the other side.

While the comps don't do anything as rational as that today, they still show some signs of progress. One of these is the vote cast for Kincaid, the socialist candidate, in the recent election of "Big Six," the New York Typographical Union.

Another prominent feature of the contract was the case well known to all. "Our cry must be 'Industrial Unionism no contracts.' That's the only thing will save us all in the scrape with the publishers' association that's coming."

"Labor Liquidation." This is the latest can't phrase in capitalist circles. Wages are to be cut 6 per cent in the steel and iron industry beginning July 1st.

On the adjustment. Here's Gann, wanting the government to regulate prices. Sounds good; say, even generous. But, as the capitalists are the government, they will practically regulate themselves.

But this is not to be the beginning and the end of the typographical unionism. On the contrary, the address continues thus: "Combination merely to fix and sustain a price, is of minor importance, compared to the combination which aims to the ultimate redemption of labor.

Another sign of progress is the existence of an occasional industrial unionist. He is a voice crying in the wilderness of ossified and petrified craft unionism.

They are going to take each trade group separately and beat its brains out. It is not a very distant future, but will be given an even more favorable description.

How the Industrial War is Waged.

At a hearing before the House Committee on Rules at Washington on May 31 on the resolution of Representative Wilson (Dem., Pa.), calling for an investigation of the strike conditions in the Westmoreland district, President Fehan of the Mine Workers' Union told of the extremely unfavorable conditions that prevailed in the field.

The owner of the property, Anna Baker, secured the injunction because, she said, she leased the property only for moral amusements, and that the persons who would attend the labor meetings are not satisfactory to her.

Early Sabotage. That address of 1850 certainly displays intelligence, all things considered. So does many another act of the typos, even of a later date.

Most Promising Outlook. The most promising outlook for industrial unionism at present, so to be found in other branches of the printing trades.

SALT LAKE WANTS SPEAKER.

Local 69, I. W. W., of Salt Lake City, is anxious to get in touch with a good speaker and organizer. Address: E. CERNY, P. O. Box 1432, Salt Lake, Utah.

"Fifteen thousand men went out on strike" and Fehan said it began. The company used the most oppressive means in attempting to subdue it and 10,000 of the men, evicted from the company's houses, were left the field.

Oh, You "I. W. W. Hoboes!" The newspapers are printing the following: Kansas City, Mo.—A call has been issued for 15,000 harvest hands for Kansas.

That address of 1850 certainly displays intelligence, all things considered. So does many another act of the typos, even of a later date. There is the famous case of sabotage, practiced on the "New York Herald" in 1877.

Another sign of progress is the existence of an occasional industrial unionist. He is a voice crying in the wilderness of ossified and petrified craft unionism.

Don't forget that we want the EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY, May 1, 1912. You must do some real hard work meeting it. Keep busy. Send in the subs.