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SIXTH WEEK OF STRIKE

Finds Akron Rubber Factories Paralyzed and Strikers More Determined Than Ever to Win.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Akron, Ohio, March 18. The sixth week finds the Akron strike looking better than ever. The pit men of the Goodrich Co. have struck work. They say the conditions are worse than ever before. The same company is trying to work two shifts which previously required 204 men, with 30 men. The Goodrich men working two shifts before the strike, with 332 men, is now working one shift in that department with 78 men. The machinists at this rubber hell of industry have quit.

The Firestone Co. has 78 men to do the work it previously required 2,800 to do. At the Sweeney plant the mill men and mixers are out. The plant is only kept running by using already mixed stock. A foreman in answer to an inspector's complaint said, "Do not worry about the conditions or you will go crazy." This company suffered a \$10,000 loss through the burning down of their oil room. Of course the local papers said it was "incendiary" in origin. But as it was much more likely to have been caused through the overproduction of hot air by the Citizens' Welfare League, they became quiet.

Every plant of the rubber trust is so completely tied up that they are running on reserve stock, frantically praying that the strike will be settled before that is all used up.

The B. F. Goodrich Co. is said to be resorting to sabotage by calling in second and third class tires and after fixing them selling them as first class.

The A. F. of L. has made its usual spectacular appearance on the scene in the attempt to stampede the workers back into the shops. They first of all threatened a

"general strike." Having a few rubber workers in their ranks, the rubber barons supported them in this attempt to divide the workers. The "general strike" of all other "trades" was to be called "provided the rubber workers would place themselves under the domination of the A. F. of L. central union." But the Akron A. F. of L.ers had sold out, like all others of the same breed. They would not stand for a general strike, so then, C. J. Whyte, a paid fakir, got them to appoint a committee to call on the rubber bosses to see if a compromise settlement could not be effected. The same old game of bluff pulled off in the same old way with the aid of capitalist society.

But the strikers know the A. F. of L. too well, and the bluff has been called.

Today the strikers and the trust are prepared for a test of strength. The millions of dollars that are being lost will compel the trust to yield the palm of victory to the I. W. W.

The strikers know this. They are the tested and true. Six weeks of fighting has welded their ranks of coward and faint heart; solidified their forces, made stronger their determination to win. This battle can be won! This battle is going to be won!

But money must roll in to do it. The Citizens' Welfare League has had no weakening effect on the strikers' ranks; police brutalities have only implanted in them a bitter hatred of capitalist law and order.

ONLY ONE THING CAN LOSE THE STRIKE. THAT IS THE LACK OF MONEY.

So get busy and forward contributions to J. W. Boyd, Box 244, Akron, O.

AKRON GIRLS IN NEW CASTLE

Come Here to Collect Funds for Their Strike and Leave With a Substantial Sum.

A unique "tag day" was held in New Castle last Saturday. It was no church or society affair, such as the workers in this town are used to seeing every little while. It was no less than a "tag day" for that terrible revolutionary labor organization known as the I. W. W., and was staged for the benefit of the Akron rubber strikers.

Accompanied by Fellow Worker Jack Whyte as the "chap along," five young girl strikers arrived from Akron Friday evening, and proceeded to organize for street collections the next day. The names of the girls, Millie Hartley, Nora Lali and Mrs. Dorothy Holliday, group is shown in the picture below, together with one of the collection receptacles, several of which were in use in different parts of the city. The girls also sold tags labeled, "Akron Rubber Strikers' Relief Fund."

From early morning until late Saturday night, these five young ladies were everywhere, holding up pedestrians, "bumming" everybody, and getting the coin in large and small quantities. Very few escaped their enticement. It was pay day for the mills in New Castle, and as the slaves emerged from the banks with their wages, they had to pass the girl collectors, placed up and blocking their passage-way. There was nothing to do but "dig up" and most of them did so cheerfully, being only too willing to help their fellow workers in the strike-bound city in Ohio. The result of the long hard day's work was the net little sum of \$102.60. Several street meetings were held during the day, with Jack Whyte and others on the box, at which the Akron strike situation was explained and collections taken for the fund.

Mayor Tyler and the socialist policemen gave the collectors every possible privilege, even allowing the girls to block up the busiest street corner on the busiest day of the week; and even the afternoon papers came out with good words explaining the purpose of the girls' visit and thereby assisting materially in the result of their efforts. The mayor told them "the city is yours," and everybody else seemed to agree that that was the proper thing. All together, it was a great day, and the tired girls felt happy at the close of their strenuous labors.

Other cities have shown similar results from these methods of collecting funds. In Cleveland the girls cleared over \$450 the week before, and in Elyria, O., \$138.80 were collected. The proprietor of a moving picture show in Elyria donated the proceeds of an afternoon—\$60—to the girl collectors. This successful method should be pursued everywhere, and the Akron strike committee would do well to keep the girls at work until the end of the strike.

GREAT PATERSON REVOLT

Stops Every Part of Silk Production in that City, and is Spreading to other Silk Centers.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Pateron, N. J., March 16. The third week of the general strike of silk workers of Pateron finds the strike still spreading, with the strikers standing firm and no break in the ranks. Practically every silk mill and dye house in the city is closed down and the bosses are making frantic efforts to break the ranks.

Saturday, March 15, the workers in the mill supply factories declared a general strike in all the factories. This will mean about 2,000 more, and will complete the chain from the time the silk reaches the city to the time the finished product leaves the city. The throwing plant workers, the broadly, ribbon, dyehouses and the mill supply workers, who furnish reeds, harness shuttles, quilts, etc., will make the tie-up complete.

The strike has already spread to Allentown, Pa., where all the workers in the dyehouses are out and in the I. W. W. The mill workers voted to come out on Monday, March 17. The writer was there for several days, and the spirit shown was splendid. The strikers demand the same as the strikers of Pateron and refuse to settle until the workers of Pateron settle.

The silk workers of New York are also on the move and, in spite of the fact that the bosses were willing to give the 8-hour day and a substantial increase in wages, they refuse to settle until the workers of Pateron get what they want.

Summit, N. J., sent to Pateron for an organizer yesterday, as they also want to come out; also Astoria, L. I., College Point, etc.—in fact in the whole silk industry the workers are anxious to take a hand in getting the 8-hour day. Workers in the machine shops of Pateron are also talking strike, and 200 from the McNabb have already struck, and others are expected to come out during next week.

The shirt factory workers declared a general strike to take effect on Monday, March 17, at 8 a. m., one mill having come out with the silk workers. That the bosses are trembling with fear, is putting it mildly. They are making frantic efforts to cause a break, but so far they have utterly failed.

The capitalist press, of course, is doing its best in publishing lying statements of the strike. According to them, the strike was broken a week ago, but, strange to say, the mills are still closed tight. The bosses are publishing daily statements

against the strikers, and especially against the I. W. W., and the workers answer them by remaining on strike and joining the I. W. W.

Many facts are brought out by the strikers of which the public was ignorant. Little girls from the Bamford mill testified that they must sign a contract for one year. They are only paid half of what they earn; the other half is kept back, and if they fail to stay one year the firm refuses to give them what they kept back. Then they are fined for every little thing, even though they are not to blame; and one girl testified that she had to work two weeks, and at the end of that time was given five cents. To take these cases to court does no good, as was proven yesterday, when one woman told her sister who worked for the Hamilton Silk Co. She was promised \$8 per week. On pay day she found only \$7 and, of course, she complained. Her sister told that if she did not like it she could quit, which she did. The boss had kept three days' wages, and when she demanded the wages she could not have it because she had failed to give three days' notice before she quit. No agreement was made to that effect. She went to a lawyer, who told her it was not worth while, as he would charge at least \$10, but that she could go to court and make a complaint. When she came to court the judge told her that he could do nothing, as that was THE MANUFACTURERS LAW.

The bosses are rushed with orders and, everything having failed to break the strike, they have taken recourse to the last refuge of the scoundrel—patriotism. Monday, March 17, all the mills will be decorated with American flags, and the workers are asked to come back to work under the protection of the flag. A large flag has been spread across Market street. On Main street, the principal thoroughfare in the city, the workers strung a large American flag and underneath a banner bearing the inscription: "We refuse to scab under this flag." Every striker will be furnished with a small flag by the I. W. W. to pin on their clothes, saying: "We will not scab under this flag." At Turn Hall, the present headquarters of the I. W. W., a large American flag was raised last night while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." A large placard was attached to the flag, reading: "We live under this flag; we work under this flag; we fight under this flag, but we refuse."

Continued on Page Four

ON TO DENVER

(Special to Solidarity.)

Denver, Col., March 11. Forward, march, you fighters, and come to the aid of Local 26. You must realize that a crime is being committed here in Denver. The police are breaking the law, crying: "To hell with the Constitution of the United States." There has been going on for seven weeks a fight for free speech, and our men have not responded as they did at Spokane, Fresno and San Diego. Are you going to desert us now in our need and let the I. W. W. go down in defeat from the purple glands of the capitalists.

Again Local 26 asks you to come and help the fellow workers who are behind the bars awaiting your aid. You know what it means to lose this fight—Local 26 will be put out of existence, and not only this local, but many others who depend upon the street corners to reach a certain class of slaves.

Put Denver on the map. Give the purple pups a lesson in direct action and what the I. W. W. really is. Let Chief O'Neill know that we are an organization of many and not a few, and that an injury to one is an injury to all. If, on the other hand, there be those who cannot come, let them hold meetings and send resolutions of protest to Gov. Amos and Mayor Arnold to put a stop to this outrage. Every little protest will help us and give the mayor and Chief O'Neill something to think about.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL 26.

Joseph J. Ector will speak at Lamo's hall, Phoenix, Ariz., March 31 and April 1 at 7:30 p. m.

THE OUTCAST

They would not hear him. How they smiled That he, who talked with courtesans, Who said: "Be led as by a child." Who sapped with low-browed publicans. Should dare to preach! A hair-brained boor A rascal in a city stew!

They could not listen—that was sure— They could not listen then; can you? And when he turned to violence, Assaulting brokers—men of peace— The priests themselves, in self-defense, Surrendered him to the police— A sweat-stained workman to them; They jeered him up the hill of death: This carpenter of Bethlehem, Jesus, this chap from Nazareth.

What has been shall be; so today In strict accordance with the law We hoist the jail and turn to clay; We send our Christs to Golgotha; Where rotting hovels bring the rents, Where there is darkness and disgrace, Where there are "model tenements," We keep the rascals in their place.

And so, in children bleached by toll, In working women starved to shame, In farm hands fettered to the soil, In trades you scarcely dare to name, In shop and office, mine and mill, With bloody brow and riven side, With hands that wrought your safety still Writes Labor, crowned and crucified— R. W. Kaufman in International Socialist Review.

"It took Lawrence months to unmask the I. W. W. It took Akron weeks to do it. But the Pateron 'Press' showed up the true doctrine of this revolutionary horde in less than one week." So says the Pateron "Press" itself. Gee! That's a great feat of journalism, isn't it? But how about the thousands of I. W. W. strikers who refuse to be im(Press)ed, and those who are still flocking to the I. W. W. in Pateron?

The only worker finding "American citizenship" desirable is the satisfied slave.

LITTLE FALLS TRIAL

(Telegram to Solidarity.)

Utica, N. Y., March 15.

The trial of Bocchini at Herkimer has been on all the week, and is expected to last a week longer. There are 12 more cases besides this one. Witnesses for the prosecution are foremen, merchants, scabs and special detectives. Detectives admitted being instructed by Chief Long to testify before grand jury. They also testified to seeing a boy broken up in a mill and carried on crutches to patrol wagon. Mill attorneys caught signalling their witnesses twice and exposed. Some special not sworn in at all. Will take some time to finish trial.

Funds getting very low. Able counsel for defense, but we must have money at once. Everybody get busy before it is too late. Defense working day and night. KEEP FUNDS COMING so we can go ahead, and we will win out of die struggling. BISCAY.

COLLECTING FUNDS FOR AKRON STRIKE



From left to right—Claudia Eckardt, August Waquist (Solidarity employe), Dorothy Holliday, Jack Whyte, Gertrude Eckard, Nora Lali, Millie Hartley. Photo by Dawson.

SOLIDARITY

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Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 168. That means that your sub. expired last week, and you should renew.
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OUT OF THE ABYSS

A Paterson workman to the New York Call has estimated that the police department of that strike-bound city, having been baffled in their efforts to stop the spread of the silk workers' revolt, were now trying to hatch a conspiracy of violence, with a view to coercion akin to that in London last winter. Similar reports of actual and contemplated police violence emanated from the Akron strike at the same time. These police conspiracies have accompanied every revolt of unskilled or machine workers in the past few years. They furnish food for thought in more than one direction.

The "machine proletariat"—the "unskilled workers"—the "people of the abyss" are stirring as they never stirred before. ECONOMIC NECESSITY is the prime force behind the insurgent mass, whose first cry is: "We cannot exist on the wages we are receiving, with the increase in price of life's necessities. We must readjust wages to the increased cost of living." But "economic necessity" does not fully explain this awakening of the machine slaves. There are contributory forces almost equal in value to the primary force. These contributory forces have been slowly gaining distinctness, direction and coherency in the past few years. They may be summed up under the general heading of EDUCATION, both through association of workers on the job and through outside propaganda. The workers around the machines are rapidly becoming conscious of their commanding position in industry, and of the enormous power they wield when acting together in their own interest. Individual self-sufficiency vanishes in the presence of the more operations of specialized labor. The girl in a box factory, behind a common hat and a box, which pass through a dozen different hands before completion, learns to know readily how modern industry is carried on, and to recognize her exact position with relation to her fellow workers. Craft pride or fancied superiority of one class of slaves over another disappears amid the whirl of machinery and the deadening monotony of piece work. All nationalities thrown together and driven to the limit of speed and endurance by the same merciless slave driver, develop a fellow feeling and a common hatred of their exploiter. The knowledge that the real exploiter is an absentee stockholder in a big corporation, who does no work himself, readily begets the idea that he is

only a blood-sucking parasite, whose removal from the throat of labor is desired and most somehow be brought about.

When these machine workers come into contact with the theories and teachings of revolutionary unionism, which harmonize with the existing industrial conditions, they readily absorb those teachings and the rebellious spirit takes concrete form and a definite direction. That is the "new meaning" of these later revolts of unskilled workers throughout the world, and it opens up to the student of the labor movement a vista of wonderful possibilities.

But what of the masters and their official police and other retainers? When the machine proletariat begins to stir, "the whole superincumbent strata of official society are sprung into the air." The political and social effects of a great industrial strike are almost beyond calculation. And straightaway we hear the voice of a Chief Long crying, "We have kept these people in subjection in the past, and we are going to continue holding them in subjection." Crack! smashes the club of the police on the heads of helpless women, children and men strikers. Bosses clamor for the militia, and "citizens" organize a "league" to "defend the flag." Preachers and priests are set in motion to preach against this new labor organization that "seeks to break up the home, destroy religion and fill the minds of the toilers with class hatred." Lying newspapers set forth in flaming headlines awful tales of "outside agitators" who are "inciting the strikers to violence." As if the workers—creators of all useful things whose minds are constantly trained to dwell upon powerful points, could possibly develop in so sudden a manner the bloodthirsty propensities of their parasite masters and the irresponsible officials of the state who do their bidding! Nevertheless, riots are started (by the police); courts hold extra sessions to grind out "severe sentences"; "legal" picketing is stopped; scabs are protected while strikers get their heads broken, and the strike zone assumes the general appearance of a military camp close to the enemy's battle line. For weeks the fight goes on, with all these forces of society arrayed against the strikers. The masters declare they "will not meet or discuss matters with workers who have left their employ; they will only deal with their former employes as individuals." Probe committees and boards of arbitration get busy trying to discover if the "strike is justified"—while the strike is on. Craft union "leaders" and "central bodies" are brought into action, trying to settle the strike over the heads of the strikers. While police, soldiers and judges are working overtime in their sickening violence, numerous "peace-makers" are busy pouring oil on the troubled waters of the abyss. The only people who are really sane and calm in the midst of this social storm, are the strikers themselves.

This calmness of the revolting slaves is puzzling to the masters and their tools. It is a calmness due to awakening consciousness; the consciousness of power, of unified numbers, of collective courage and intelligence. Individual cowardice and submission are transformed into mass courage and insight—new and puzzling forms of both—to the capitalist enemy. At the end of weeks of brutal attempts at repression, it remains unshaken—the mass is welded more closely together; its education promoted; while the ranks of unconquerable social rebels are swelled as a result of the struggle. The "Frankenstein" of capitalism—the machine proletariat, looms up as an ever-greater menace to its creator. Then the strike is won; it can never be lost in view of these individual and mass transformations; and the masters at once settle down to divers schemes to "turn the workers' victory to defeat." Many times they seem to succeed; the old conditions crop out again apparently in the same or worse form—the "empty house" seems once more to be inhabited by seven worse devils than before. But while that used to be true to a great extent, the increasing scope of mass education is making it rapidly impossible. "The Lawrence slaves will never be the same again;" the "continued subjection of Little Falls workers will result in more frequent revolts in future;" the "race question in the South is being solved by the bloody conflicts at Crawley, Merryville and elsewhere;" the bruised and broken rebels of San Diego are carrying the message of industrial freedom to all parts of the country;" the "rubber strikers of Akron will never be reduced to the level of plantation peons of the Congo

and of Peru." All this is added experience for the revolutionary movement of the working class.

The "people of the abyss" are moving out of the abyss. They insure by the thousands from the sweatshops and "loft" houses of the garment factories—young and tender and soft-spoken girls, unflinching before the clubs and guns of police and private thugs—the "deadly feeble protecting her offspring." They emerge from the mines with muck on their boots and the stench of freedom on their lips; they come from everywhere, from all industries—men, women and children. Their birthplaces are many of them far apart; they speak various strange languages; their racial experiences are different. But they have one long experience in common—they have been and are slaves of the machines. That enables them to understand one another. Through that experience, on the anvil of attempted social repression, they are being welded into industrial solidarity—the unassailable unity of the working class.

"Out of the abyss" emerges the mass of unskilled workers. Like a new generation of bees in the spring, the machine proletariat can no longer endure its old quarters. It is coming into the sunlight; it is swarming to the foothills; its objective point is the mountain top. It will no longer be satisfied with a few crumbs thrown from the masters' abundant table. It wants the "whole" and all that's on it; it would conquer the world of industry for itself. Less work, more food, better clothing, sanitary and comfortable dwellings, leisure, education, physical and intellectual culture—a free association of workers in a classless society—all these and more are within its grasp and embodied in its program. No blacklist, no jail, no policeman's club, no judge's injunction, no soldier's bullet, can stay the onward and outward march of this toiling mass. "We are many; we are resourceful; we are animated by the most glorious vision of the ages; we cannot be conquered, and WE SHALL CONQUER THE WORLD FOR THE WORKING CLASS. We are coming out of the abyss."

"Listen to our song:
"Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!
Arise, ye wretches of earth!
For justice thunders condemnation.
A better world's in a birth.
No more tradition's chains shall bind us;
Arise, ye slaves! No more in thrall!
The earth shall stand on new foundations;
We have been NAUGHT—we shall be ALL!
"Is the final conflict!
Let stand in his place.
The Industrial Union
Shall be the Human Race."

THE REAL BREEDERS OF VIOLENCE

A writer in the Paterson Evening News of March 14, who signs himself, "Attorney, a Lover of Fair Play," says in part: "What papers are trying to 'break the backbone of the strike' by turning aside from the main attack and the merits of the case to what they call the 'pernicious influence of the I. W. W.?' Has any sentiment so subversive of law and order been expressed by the strike leaders of the I. W. W. here on their own soil, as what appeared in the Paterson 'Press' a couple of nights ago, when that paper intimated that the leaders ought not to be given a hearing even, but tarred and feathered and with force and arms driven out of town? Were copies of that paper thereupon confiscated by the authorities? Yet if I may state a personal opinion there has seldom been a more unjust, inhospitable and incendiary sentiment published. There is no reason why any honest and fair-minded person should be incensed against the I. W. W. They fill a long-felt want. They have handled themselves and the strike in a manner that evidences their expert training. And the strikers who are surely the ones to find fault with their leaders, should not allow themselves to be led off the track by the concerted attack of the subsidized press upon Bill Haywood, Miss Flynn and others, to whom they should be everlastingly grateful. They have shown themselves to be able people, engaged in a worthy cause, enduring hardships, hard work and some of them going to jail under outrageous sentences, out of love for the cause. And inasmuch as some talk has been raised in regard to their salaries, it would be well for the subsidized press to cease stating these irrelevant matters, as the people at large are not affected by the clamor, and the strikers themselves consider their salaries well earned, and less than they might get in other fields of endeavor.
Agitate for the real thing."

THE LAW OF COMPETITION

As Applied by Bosses to Slaves, Under the "Piece Work" System.

By B. E. Nilsson (and Halbert P. Gillette)

The following quotations are taken from a standard text book of scientific speed-driving, entitled, "Handbook of Cost Data," by Halbert P. Gillette:

"The pleasure of a competitive game lies in conquering an opponent, and this follows logically from the fact that competitive games are a continuation from the primitive chase or battle. Work conducted as a competition becomes a game, and thus stimulates those engaged not only to strive with great energy, but to derive pleasure from the contest."

"By pitting one gang of workmen against another gang, the spirit of contest is easily aroused. But it is impossible to maintain this spirit indefinitely without following the seventh law of management of management, by making the reward proportionate to the performance. When, however, this seventh law of management is observed, an added spirit is given to men by pitting one gang against another. When this is done under a bonus system of payment, the output is substantially increased."

Gillette explains the various "methods of payment in proportion to performance" as follows:

"PROFIT SHARING—According to the method of profit sharing, each individual receives not only his wage, but a pro rata of any profits that arise from the business. Either quarterly, annually or annually, the profits of the business are estimated and a certain percentage of these profits is distributed to the workmen and their managers."

"While this is an improvement over the wage system (where only a straight wage is paid) it violates the eighth law of management, the law of prompt reward. The imagination of the ordinary workman is not enough to maintain his interest in his work at the high pitch necessary to enable him to do his very best."

Note: Quite right, Mr. Gillette, excessive labor has a strong tendency to curdle the imagination; we dislike to work ourselves to death for any imaginary profit sharing; PROFIT SHARING IS A THOROUGHLY DISCREDITED CONFIDENCE GAME.

"PIECE RATE SYSTEM—According to the piece rate system, each workman is paid a certain stipulated amount per unit of work done. If all managers were fair in their dealings with workmen, and if all workmen were reasonable, the piece rate system would be almost ideal as a method of paying men wherever the work is of a character that admits of measuring individual performances. Due to dishonestness on the part of managers and unreasonable workmen, the piece rate system usually fails to accomplish the desired end."

Note: There is a fairly definite limit to the amount of work the average worker can perform in a day without seriously endangering his health and his life; and where only a straight wage is paid the workers will usually keep the speed of work safely within that limit. "The desired end" of the piece rate system is to cause the workers to speed up the work beyond that limit in order to get a big pay day. The boss don't care how fast their workers wear out—he can get others to take their place. The dishonestness of managers is too well known to need much comment; they can always be counted on to reduce the piece rate as fast as the workers can speed up.

"THE BONUS SYSTEM—This system involves paying each workman a daily wage plus a piece rate on each unit in excess of a stipulated minimum. This piece rate on excess product is called a bonus. For example, a laborer receives \$1.50 a day for shoveling earth, and on each cubic yard in excess of 15 cubic yards shovelled per day he receives a bonus of seven cents. If he shovels 25 cubic yards he receives \$1.50 + (10 CT. x 10) = \$2.00.

"The bonus system under a piece rate system with a guarantee of a certain minimum wage. Slight though the difference from the piece rate system is, it is the silk workers in Paterson and elsewhere, and train them in the war methods necessary to get the eight-hour day? How could a worker be 'self respecting' who fails to recognize that it is most important to win this strike for all, than to sneak back to his 10-hour job under the smile of his boss? Organization on the side of the workers means power on their side; and all self-respecting silk workers are recognizing that THE I. W. W. IS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION FEARED BY THE SILK MILL OWNERS, because it has the methods that will bring the mill owners to terms."

All I. W. W. locals and active unionists should send for a quantity of the new leaflet, "Eight Hour Workday; What It Will Mean, and How to Get It," by August Walquist. This is a good introduction to the agitation for a shorter workday, which must soon come through through the I. W. W. Order now. Price of leaflet, 15 cents per hundred; \$1.25 a thousand. Address I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

reason—for those who will stand for it. "THE DIFFERENTIAL BONUS—This is based on the same principle as the differential piece rate, while guaranteeing to a man a fixed minimum wage."

Note: The guarantee of a fixed minimum wage actually renders this system less stimulating than the preceding one. "TASK WORK WITH A BONUS—This is based on the same principle as the differential piece rate, while guaranteeing to a man a fixed minimum wage. Note: Gillette recommends this system to be used during the transmission from days wages to a piece rate or bonus system."

"THE PREMIUM PLAN—This system is based on the proposition of paying a bonus for achieving an estimated performance, the means to be employed and the methods being left to the ingenuity and initiative of the men, rather than the management."

Note: The central idea of this system is to induce the workers to use their brains as well as their skill and their strong backs in their employers' interest."

The purpose of all these profit sharing, piece rate and bonus schemes is to increase the profits of the employer by speeding up the work, and to render that profit more secure by intensifying the competition between the workers so as to prevent organized efforts to secure better working conditions.

They all tend to speed up the work so that only the strongest and most skillful of the workers can stand the pace—and even they will be worn out so much sooner. When the work performed by each of the workers is increased, it naturally follows that some of the workers will lose their jobs, and these will in time line up at the factory door and ask for work on almost any terms. This will give the employer a chance to reduce the piece rate to a point where it amounts to far less than the days wage before the work was speeded up.

Philipo Boechini is now on trial in Herkimer, N. Y. Officer Donovan, a policeman at the time of the alleged riot in Little Falls on October 30, testified that when arrested, Boechini cursed his arms and shouted, "Washington and liberty." For this he was accused of "inciting to riot," beaten up by Chief Long and his assistants, and kept in a filthy jail to date, along with 18 others. This is "law and order" and "flag worship" in America. To hell with the whole business. The organized might of the working class can send it there.

Every capitalist "second" whose methods of grinding the "free born American" wage workers to pieces in his mill or factory, are exposed by a revolt of these slaves, INVARIABLY seeks refuge for his crimes behind the cry, "The flag is in danger." It is "treason to the flag" to expose the skin game of department store owners, whose low wages drive thousands of girls below the "dead line" every year! It is "treason to the flag" to lay bare the "un-American" conditions endured by American workers in the rubber factories of Akron! It is "treason to the flag" to interfere in any way with the "divine right" of parasite employers to hold in abject economic dependence and subjection the vast working population of America! Well, what of it? If this be "treason," then let the bosses make the most of it.

The organ of the silk mill owners in Paterson, the "Press," suggests that "self respecting mill workers will drive out the I. W. W.!" That opens up an interesting question: "What is a self respecting mill worker?" How can a worker in Paterson be self respecting, who does not recognize his common interest with the thousands of self respecting American workers in the rubber factories of Akron! It is "treason to the flag" to interfere in any way with the "divine right" of parasite employers to hold in abject economic dependence and subjection the vast working population of America! Well, what of it? If this be "treason," then let the bosses make the most of it.

All I. W. W. locals and active unionists should send for a quantity of the new leaflet, "Eight Hour Workday; What It Will Mean, and How to Get It," by August Walquist. This is a good introduction to the agitation for a shorter workday, which must soon come through through the I. W. W. Order now. Price of leaflet, 15 cents per hundred; \$1.25 a thousand. Address I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

BREEDERS

Under chief of State. "Comm. on Poinsettia. Injuring man of while broken was enticed by, but liable to been such acc for the of green safe me high—both boy died. Sure man the injur it was the. Verdict to. Workmen until had find time sufficient death, a many of, out of a week? is good an exper the emp lar, mill and substant he could was a yery was accident. No rooms w the exp had no working. Know a me that and was week; report her sought her wog not wort. That employe mills, I treatment. A tingly vio frequent three-qu was four mounting. The were bus eration or was stop. been res aisles were floors vary insy After mill, I rpany and and suste conversat much un not due employed. born men replied. We can asked him number of "Well, y eigners men and I. I asked paid mig restlesse never occ "Mr. Pre man, the hope and Injuri this coun justice an find it a of all press about the pose, M stance, a were obli mill acro

BREEDING SOCIAL DISCONTENT

Under the above title, John J. Sullivan, chief factory inspector to the New York State Factory Commission, writes in the "Common Cause" for March:

In one of the large woolen mills in the vicinity of Auburn, N. Y., the owner pointed out to the writer a certain spinning machine where the operator, a young man of 17 years, was injured in the groin, while stooping over to catch up some broken strands. The owner declared it was entirely due to the carelessness of the boy, but admitted that the same thing was liable to occur again and that nothing had been done to obviate the possibility of such accidents. It cost the owner nothing for the life that was sacrificed on the altar of greed. Human life is cheaper than safe machinery, and skilled labor comes high—was only a careless boy, so why bother with such trifles? Although the boy died of blood poisoning, the owner assured me that his death was not due to the injury which he had received, but that it was the result of smoking too many cigars. At least that was the peculiar verdict of the doctors—the company's doctors. Now fancy, if you can, how a boy, working from half past six in the morning until half past six in the evening, could find time to indulge in the luxury of a sufficient number of cigars to produce death, and even if he had the time, how many cigars do you suppose he could buy out of a salary of five or six dollars a week? But even if he had the money, it is a good enough account for the death of an employe, so long as it entails little or no expense and does not shake the confidence of the employer. The owner of this particular mill appeared to be an amiable man, and his own word for it, intent on doing substantial justice to his employes. Yet, he could not or would not see that his mill was a veritable fire trap, that the machinery was in such dangerous proximity that accidents were inevitable, that the air in the ventilated and overheated work rooms was dangerously vitiated, that the exploitation of women and children had no moral significance. A woman working in a hot, vile smelling place, known as the "drawing-in" room, informed me that she had worked there for 16 years and that she now receiving a wage of \$4.50 a week; but fearful, I suppose, that I might report to her employer what she had said, she sought to justify the insignificance of her wage by remarking: "I suppose I am not worth any more, anyhow."

Intimidating the Workers

That brow-beating and intimidation of employes is a common practice in the mills, I have no doubt, judging from the treatment accorded the writer in some of them. In those mills which were lawfully violating the law, the inspector was frequently obliged to wait in the office three-quarters of an hour, until some one was found to show him around. In the meantime, the illegally employed minors were hustled out of the back door, the operation of dangerous machines by children was stopped, machine guards that had been removed were hastily re-adjusted, aisles were cleared, fire doors unlocked, floors swept and the stage set for the unwary inspector.

After making my investigation in one mill, I returned to the office of the company and met the president, a very cold and austere man, and, in the course of our conversation, he remarked, "We have so much unrest among our employes; I cannot understand it!" I asked him why he employed such a large number of foreign-born men, women and children, and he replied, "Oh, well, I suppose it is because we can get them to work cheaper." I asked him how he accounted for the large number of married women in his employ. "Well, you see," he said, "all these foreigners work, the women as well as the men and children."

Low Wages and Discontent

I asked him if he thought the low wages paid might have something to do with the restlessness of his employes. No, that had never occurred to him. "Now," I said, "Mr. President, these people are only humans, they have the same sense of fear, of hope and of love that you and I have. They left their homes, where oppression and injustice was the rule, and came to this country expecting to find it a land of justice and fair dealing, but, instead, they find it a land of disappointment, the yoke of oppression seems to be more firmly fixed about their necks than ever before. Suppose, Mr. President, that you, for instance, and your wife and your children were obliged to toil together in that mill across the street, as many of

your employes are now doing, and you found, at the end of the week, that your combined earnings were barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, do you think that such conditions would be conducive to cheerfulness, happiness and contentment in your home?" Without another word he arose and showed me the door.

HAYWOOD'S RECALL

By John D.

All of the leading New York papers have been writing editorials and news items regarding William D. Haywood's recall from the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party since the vote was announced last week. It is not necessary that any one should comment on them. They tell their own tale.

Here is what the Evening Mail, controlled by George W. Perkins and a Bull Moose sheet, had to say in an editorial on March 10:

The separation of William D. Haywood from the executive committee of the Socialist Party was inevitable. HAYWOOD IS TOO RADICAL FOR THAT JOB. HE IS OPENLY A REVOLUTIONIST. He may not yet altogether repudiate the ideas that the purposes which he seeks may sometimes be gained through political action, but he is first of all a "direct actionist," which means that he advocates the METHODS OF REVOLUTION, NOT OF REFORM.

The theory of the industrial Workers of the World, of which organization Haywood is a shining light, is that there is no salvation for society until labor, organized as a whole, not by trades, takes over all the power that is exercised anywhere. Many times it avoids all the political parties.

The Socialist Party is a party like any other. The leaders the Socialists get to political control, the same like all other political organizations they become. As an example of this tendency, we find that when the socialists were a small political party in Great Britain and France, they were radically opposed to militarism and frowned on the very idea of war between the nations. They were intransigent about national self-defense as a secondary matter. But with some degree of political power in the parliaments of France, Britain and Germany, they became convinced of the necessity of a strenuous national defense. They are today voting for big armaments.

In the I. W. W. there is no patriotism, and cannot be until the organization becomes something quite different from what it is now.

The New York Times, a rat sheet, in its issue of Feb. 28 said:

The dues-paying members of the Socialist Party, 35,500 in all, have voted to discontinue William D. Haywood as a member of the Socialist National Executive Committee. Haywood has treated with contempt the last Socialist national platform, which repudiated sabotage and violence, and his continuance on the executive committee was, therefore, improper and illogical. As the Socialist Party is gaining rapidly in strength it is encouraging to know that those who are in political power feel that they can dispense with aid from anarchistic agitators like Haywood.

The World, a middle class newspaper, said: "Haywood Disowned by Socialists" "In ousting William D. Haywood from its National Executive Committee the Socialist Party formally repudiates the doctrines of violence and destruction advocated by the leader of the Industrial Workers of the World. It must be borne in mind that this result has been effected not by the action of a few men high in the organization, but by a nation-wide vote of the dues-paying members of the party. "It was only a question of time when the two elements would reach the parting of the ways. Between rational agitation and revolutionary tactics there was no ground for compromise. As the socialists have gained in political strength they have gained in sanity. Their eyes have been opened to their responsibilities by the progress they have made and the prospect of future opportunity."

Henceforth the Socialist Party will stand as a radical political party. It has turned its back on the lawless faction led by Haywood and bid it goodby. It has shown its good sense by refusing to bolster and lend its name to leaders who were a discredit to it. It can now honestly appeal to public opinion as a party that repudiates sabotage, violence and terrorism and rejects the theory that the lawless shall gain power by intimidation and terrorism." The Evening Post, with a circulation of 75,000, and read by bankers, business men, college professors and middle class, said in its issue of March 1: Despite its desire to speak for William D. Haywood, "I recalled" from office as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, the Call of this city finds it hard not to voice their disapproval which has been stirred up among old time socialists by the activities of the I. W. W. It says: "Much of the bitterest opposition socialism has received has come from two I. W. W. papers, Solidarity, published in

New Castle, Pa., and the Industrial Worker of Spokane, Wash. The self-starting imbecilities of both the Industrial Worker and Solidarity are equalled only by the persistence with which they insist on it as a duty of the Socialist Party unquestionably to give money to their strikers, spare to their claims, acquiescence to their assaults and credence to their falsehoods." The repudiation of Haywood by an overwhelming majority of his party will by no means bring his public career to an end. It is not even probable that Haywood will sever his connections with the socialists. He is a man of exceptional fighting ability, and the minority behind him is made up of the militant spirits in the party. Nevertheless, the party as a whole has clearly put itself on record in favor of peaceful agitation as against methods smacking of anarchism.

The Sun, an outspoken organ of Wall Street and a bitter enemy of organized labor, treated the recall of Haywood in its news column with great bias, but has not as yet touched on it editorially. The Wall Street Journal, which watches the I. W. W. and S. P. very closely, has not commented on matter and if it should will send it on at once, since it is well that we should keep our readers and members posted on how the capitalists view the struggle now on between the political socialists and the Industrial Workers of the World.

CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Special to Solidarity.)

Edmonton, Can., March 10. Would you be kind, enough to put the following few facts in your valuable paper, so that the public will be aware of the conditions men have to endure along the Canadian camps of the Grand Trunk Pacific. I shipped out on the G. T. P. through one of the employment offices of this city about three months ago. After arriving at the end of the steel I had to "hike" with my bed on my back to Camp 148. When I got there I worked as a common laborer on "green dump." My wages were the meager sum of thirty cents per hour, and I had to work ten hours per day, seven days per week. I was charged 25c per month for mail tax, although I never received any; \$1 for hospital tax, and I may say that there are hospitals situated at the following points: Miles 53, 114 and 160. I paid \$1 per day for board which was simply unfit for human beings to eat.

I would like to know why the B. C. police do not enforce the Lord's Day Act in regard to working on Sunday. Does their work only consist of hunting out "blind pigs" and looking after houses of prostitution there? Have they looked up the laws in the safe or thrown them in the river? I have seen posters in the camp stating that if you did not work on Sunday one could "beat it" on Monday.

I know of a case of a workman who fell off a trestle bridge and was knocked unconscious. He was taken to a hospital at 180, still unconscious. When he came to himself he found he was relieved of \$100, and after that was turned out broke. Another case: A man, Mile 148, got his leg badly burned, and laid in the bunk house several days. When his funds were exhausted for board the foreman told him to get out. He started for the hospital at Mile 160, but was unable to continue beyond 150. He laid at 150 for five days. The men there fetched him a little to eat once in a while. After that time the superintendent was forced by the men to take the sick man to 160 in a sleigh. Another man was burned about the face by a carbon lamp and when he got to the hospital at 160 he was told that any man who could walk would not be allowed in there. The doctor (?) in charge gave him some talcum powder and told to go back to the camp at which he worked. He had to lay around 18 days, and at the end of that time he was charged up \$18 for board for the time he did not work. A man got his fingers crushed at Mile 148 and laid off several days. When his funds were exhausted he was told to get out by the foreman and had to go to Mile 114 to the hospital. He had to walk to 152, during which time he had only one meal to eat, which he begged. At Mile 152 he laid his case before the officials of the company for whom he worked. They turned him down. He then went to Foley, Welch & Stewart's office, and they gave him a line to take to his original camp so that he could get a soft job. The job was to take care of a sick mule. Oh, the irony of it.

The shirtmakers is also a sore spot with the men. Shirts which cost \$1.75 and \$2 in Edmonton cost \$1 from these contractors. Socks in Edmonton at 40c, in the company's price \$1. Mitts at 40c in Ed-

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mon; at company \$1. Underclothes at \$1.75 in Edmonton are \$5 at company. Pants \$5.50 and \$5, respectively. Shoes \$4.50 and \$15, respectively. Blankets \$9 and \$7, respectively, and so on. Will the government inspector, who is now making investigations, deny this?

We have had several government inspectors along this line during the last year which has not amounted to as much as the wind blowing from the south. There was one last month (February). The first thing done when arriving at the end of the steel was to make arrangements for a team to convey him over the road with F. W. & S. officials, which I followed to Mile 148. He did not enter one bank house, but slept in the office with the accommodation. Eating with the foreman and timekeeper, not with the men; and all these so-called inspectors are the same. What have they amounted to? Nothing. Conditions are worse than ever.

A WORKING MAN ON THE JOB.

STRIKE IN MALDEN, MASS.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Malden, Mass., March 15. This quiet staid old Boston suburb has been awakened out of its slumber during the past week and is sitting up, rubbing its eyes and beginning to take notice of the events which are making history in the class war.

On Saturday, March 8th, 450 children's dressmakers, employed in five shops, walked out on strike, giving concrete, organized expression to their dissatisfaction with the miserable wages and conditions under which they had been working. These workers, who, with the exception of about a dozen, are girls, whose ages range from 12 years up, have been working for an average of about \$4.50 per week and on piece work at that.

Immediately after the strike started they organized themselves into a branch of Clothing Workers' Union No. 190, I. W. W., and prepared to make their fight. The picket line has been working morning and night at all shops and at this writing only one shop is working at all.

I. W. W. PICKETS

The working class has the right to demand that the government should have nothing to do with the courts. There are no such persons as judges or magistrates, who are not the tools of the ruling class, who take on the side of the ruling class and the ruling class against the working class. The working class has the right to demand that the government should have nothing to do with the courts. There are no such persons as judges or magistrates, who are not the tools of the ruling class, who take on the side of the ruling class and the ruling class against the working class. There are no such persons as judges or magistrates, who are not the tools of the ruling class, who take on the side of the ruling class and the ruling class against the working class.

This shop has been the center of the activities of the pickets and, although these girls are going through their first experience as strikers, their work has been so aggressive as to compel the police force of Malden to devote their whole attention to the picket line.

On Friday, March 14, about 300 of the strikers were on duty at Field's shop, and it took the whole police force of Malden to keep the pickets moving and escort the scabs to their homes, where they were followed by the whole crowd of pickets and about 300 school children.

This morning Mr. Fink (same name) was on the job when the pickets were in action. A few of the girls attempted to talk to a scab when Fink struck one of them with his umbrella. One girl grabbed Fink by the nose of the neck and another took the umbrella from him and broke it over his head. He had the two girls arrested and they were taken to court and had their cases continued until next Friday and were let out on their own recognizance.

The citizens of the town are with the strikers and their sympathy was well expressed at a big mass meeting Friday night, at which National Secretary Yates, Organizer Cohen of Local 190 and Mrs. Eve Hoffman spoke.

It looks like a victory at this time, as the little cockroaches will have to cave in or go into bankruptcy.

The demands are as follows: Forty-nine hours to constitute a week's work. Garments formerly paid 50c a dozen or less an increase of 10c a dozen. Above 50c, an increase of 5c a dozen. Better sanitary conditions.

FRANK MORRIS.

J. J. ETOR'S SPEAKING DATES

- March 25—San Pedro, Calif. March 26, 27, 28—Los Angeles, Calif. March 29—San Diego, Calif. April 1—Phoenix, Ariz. April 2—Miami, Fla. April 6—Bibbs, Ariz.

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