

VOLUME I. NUMBER 22

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1910.

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# OLOR PRINTING

#### The Litho 8-Hour Day.

The color printing industry was recently, and rather suddenly, too, made the center of general interest. On May 5 the New York Times announced that the National Association of Employing Lithographers, in caspention assembled at the Hotel Astor, had decided to grant their 30,000 employed. ployes an 8-hour day, unasked; that, too, er they had beaten the union attempts get the same four years ago. In addi-tion, the association also adopted a free in-

surance plan.

In-the-language of Post, the darling of all employers' associations, "there is a reason" for this step of the employing lithographers. Oviatt, their secretary, makes plain that policy rather than-generouty caused it. The Times' article states that "the step is expected to prevent for a table state of the step is expected to prevent for a long time any labor trouble in the lithograph trade." And it also adds that in all probability the same policy will be pursued "in many other trades which have found it difficult to deal with labor organi-

All this lets the cat out of the bagsarens. The employed lithographers
are to be given a dose, of "benevolent
feudalism," in the hope of paralyzing their
growing class feeling and interest. Bismarck tried the same idea on the German
working class, in the hope of killing Socialism, and failed. The railroads of this
country tried the same idea on their employes and failed; as the present clamor
for more wages too plainly demonstrates.
Will the employing lithographers succeed
where Bismarck and the railroad corporations failed. Or, to put the question another way, are the employed lithographers
so blind that they are unable to see even
with the aid of a microscope! Hardly!
It was intimated above that the cat was

with the aid of a microscope: Hardly!

It was intimated above that the cat was only partly out of the bag; let us now give the feline complete exposure. Why, when the unions are besten, should the employing give an eight-hour day and free insurance? Why? Again, 'there is a reason.''

is give an eight-hour day and free insurfance? Why? Again, 'there is a reason.'
Readers of Solidarity will recall the article on "The Color Indugry," which appeared in the issue of January 22. Therein was described the passage of a prohibitive tariff, which debars foreign color prints,
especially those of Germany, from this
country. The possible effects of the tariff
on the color industry here were also set
forth. It was shown that if koolid cause
the immigration of German spittal and labor to these shores. This has already beguin, but it is far from completion. At
present the tariff has given a boom to the
litho industry here. As a result, there is
a demand for labor, which has caused a
shifting of forces from association to "inlicendation" hops, where higher wages are
find the eight hour day and organiapproach to some extent. Again a
abor element is coming to this counfor the seasoned veterans of the Aun-German litho labor myement, and
apposed to cash unionism and capitalism
it is in favor of industrial unionism and capitalism
it is in favor of industrial unionism and capitalism
it is in favor of industrial unionism.

posed to craft unionism and capitalism is in favor of industrial unionism and alism. With two such tendencies at ork against it. the employers' asse put to the necessity of making a bluff to ave its face," i. e., turn the tide that is a submerging it. The result is its eight

ourse, the unemployed lithograph-not "taken in" by the "politie" ers. They can see through a pane s without the sid of an optical oper-They reason that "if the bosses throw us sops to head of labor organ-that is worth while?" And so inclined to underrate the gener

osity of their employers. They refuse to give up organization; and are pushing it forward, convinced that now is the time to act. If they wait until the "boom" dies out, as it is likely to do with the excessive production that is now going on, they will miss making hay while the sun shines It is now or never!

New York.

A Color Printer.

#### I. W. W. Doings.

The I. W. W. has chartered 66 locals since its convention of 1908. The number of charters issued in different industries is as follows: quarry workers 1; bakery workers, 1; metal and machinery workers, 3; mixed locals, 15: building workers, 8; hotel workers, 2; public gervice workers, 2; hotel workers, 2; packing house workers, 2; hotel workers, 2; packing house workers, 2; ers, 2; garment workers, 1; glass workers, 1; coal miners, 7; harbor workers, 1; steel workers, 5- car builders, 5; transportation workers, 1: wood workers, 1; textile work-

In addition, many of the locals previous ly in existence, report increased member-ship, especially is this the case with the

At the close of the 1908 convention, the L W. W. had but one organ, "The Industial Union Bulletin," which soon after expired. Now it has two English organs, "The Industrial Worker" and "Solidarity" one Spanish, "The Industrial Worker" and "Solidarity" one Japanese, "The Proletarian," and one Polish, "Solidardose", or five all told. In addition, it has the active, sympathetic support of a number of monthly magazines and weekly appares that previously opposed and weekly papers that previously opposed

The l. W. W. is a live and growing working class body. Join it! Now is the

## •• STRAY BULLETS

A .... The burgess of McKees Rocks, as well as the Přessed Steel Car Company, wants to suppress the I. W. W., and close the Union's Hall to its 2,000 members. Old King Canrite, of England, once sat on his throne by the seashore and commanded the incoming tide of the ocean to recede. The King moved back.

It is rumored that the American Sheet at its rumoreu that the American Sheet and Timplate Company, and the Business Men's Exchange of New Castle will join in the celebration of the Fourth of July. Pa-triotism (2) is the last refuge of corpora-tions and their lackeys.

Divided, "the workingmen have no country," united, "the world is theirs".

Let us get together.

The Bethlehem Steel Strikers put their case before President Taft, asking him to refuse government contracts to be fulfilled under such oppressive labor, conditions. "Our" chief executive stroked the broad expanse of his waistcoat and politely in-formed the striker's committee that gov-ernment contracts are let to whomsoever can deliven the goods, and that he had no concern with the squabble between Char-ley Schwab and his slaves. "Put not your trust in princes," oh ye workers, but in the strong right arm of your industrial union. "The ano other way in heaven or on earth who eby ye, may go

Look at the number on your wrapper. If it corresponds with the number of your paper your subscription has expired. Subscribers should renew two weeks in advance of expiration in order not to miss any numbers of the paper.

### THE CANTON STRIKE.

al Craft Union Methods in Vogue in Strike and Lockout at Stark Mill.

Editor Solidarity:

In submitting my report to Local 33 of Cleveland of my work in Canton I was or-dered to write it up for publication in Solidarity.
On April 20 Local SS received a letter

On April 20 Local 33 received a letter from General Headquarters enclosing a letter written by some one in Canton, O, stating that there was a chance of organ-ting the men in the Stark rolling mill. St. John asked that Local 33 attend to the

St. John asked that Local 3.3 attend to the matter, so 1. was selected to proceed to Canton as soon as possible and see what could be done. I left for there April 22. On my arrival 1 went to the Stark mill, hoping to find, some pickets, since a strike was in progress, but not a soul did I see. With some difficulty Ñ got in touch with some of the strikers, who took me to the Barnett Hotel to meet officials of the A. A. Barnett Hotel to meet officials of the A, A

Barnett Hotel to meet officials of the A, A.
who had the strike in charge and had already formed a local with part of the mill
men. The balance are not organized.

I proposed that a meeting be arranged
for all employes in the Berger plant and
Stark mill, since they are one and the
same, being- under control of the Berger
Manufacturing Commany, and submit a same, being- under control of the Berger Manufacturing Company, and submit a plan of action for acceptance or rejection; organize there for a fight myway, and not attempt to take them into either organiza-tion until the strike is settled, and, if suc-cessful, those tactics that bring success be the deciding factor as to which organiza-tion they should join.

This plan was rejected by the A. A. offi-cials, and I was told that they could win without the aid of the men in the Berger plant, as the Stark mill was now tied up.

plant, as the Stark mill was now tied up.
One of them stated that the A. A. men
could not work with the I. W. W. for the
reason that it (the I. W. W.) did not ask for a scale of prices, which resulted in my entering into a stiff argument on "agree-ments with employers" and "union scabs," making them admit that both were wrong.

I decided that I could do nothing but plant the seed of industrial unionism amofigst-those whom I came in contact with. It looked as though the Amalga-mated officials realized what it meant to have me talk revolutionary unions in to their members, for, when I went to their meeting Sunday, April 22, practically on invitation, I was compelled to leave the hall after the meeting was called to order. I went from there to the Berger plant and waited for the workers to come out, when I supplied them with leaflets on industrial-

tim.

The same day the employers held a meeting, at which they decided to start the mill on Tucsday, April 25, and with the number of men willing to go back and those brought in from the outside they will be able to operate the mill and break the strike. No tonly that, but break the organization, and by the slow process of starvation compel the men to realize the necessity of organizing industrially.

You may wonder why the men who came.

Necessity of organizing industrially.

You may wonder shy the men who came on the control of the strikers has been held since they came out. I saw told that by Fr. lent Smith of Victory Lodge, who say he would like to see such a meeting, a 'told him that such meetings should be held every Lodge, who say he would like to see such a meeting, 1 told him that such meetings should be held every Lodge in order to hold the men tegether and keep up interest. But you see he A. A. or officials are using the strike merely for the purpose of getting recruits for heir organization. Those who did not join were not given any consideration. Hence there are the given any consideration. Hence there is division and lack of control of the situation, which can spell mething else but defeat.

tion, which can spell nothing say that it is a waste of time to attempt to do caything with a strike of A. F. of L. men. Their officials will do all, they can to prevent you from getting in touch with the fren. Whenever we hear of any strike taking place we should be first on the ground, so that we cangle our own work without being hampered by fakirs.

Member of Local 38, Cleveland, O.

# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ THE FIELD OF

\*\*\*\*\*\* The fact that the eigarmakers in the A. of L. are forbidden to join the I. W. W. under/a penalty of \$100 is one of the reasons why so many eigarmakers are studying our principles. Every knock is a boost. What holds the cigarmakers together is their insurance benefit fand. The gener is their insurance benefit fund. The members of the organization whe want something before they go "belly up" have no love for the job trust in which they are forced to remain. The eigarmakers union is proof positive that the A. F. of L. can-not adout insurance. not adopt industrialis

The value of the general strike as a working class weapon may be somewhat speculative, but it is plainly to be noticed that those who denounce it the most are they who could not take part if one were called. As Post of Battle Creek might called. As rost with

Only when labor power ceases to be a commodity will there really be such a thing as "dignity of labor". So long as your muscle, your mind or your skill are bartered for on the labor market it is foolish to talk of "dignity." You might as well argue about the dignity of pig tron, ships, shoes or sealing wax. Any one who can see dignity in a pair of patched pants or a battered dinner bucket should be put in a padded cell. Think of the dignity of berging the boss for a job and the greater. in a padded cell. Think of the dignity of begging the boss for a job and the greater dignity of turning over four-fifths of what you produce to the class who have successfully sidestepped 'the dignity of labor.'' Labor will truly be dignified when the worker receives the full product of his toil and not before.

The by-product of any industry has now become an important factor in production. The first steps on the utilization of waste material were not considered seriously, but become an important factor in pronuction. The first steps on the utilization of waste material were not considered seriously, but so greatly has this feature been extended that we now find the by-products of more value than the original article. So it is with the laborer. We may compare the ikilled cardismap to the original article and the unkilled worker to the by-product. At one stage in production sight low as primer equisite, the cnief-factor. A worker commencing with the raw material worked out the finished product. Machinery then produced slight parts of the product by the aid of slightly skilled workers, but the skilled craftsmen assembled and completed the article. Gradually at first, and then by leaps and bounds the unskilled workers grew in numbers and in importance. The sub-division of labor and the further improvement of machinery have caused the unskilled workers become of more importance than the skilled craftscaused the unskilled workers to become of more importance than the skilled crafts-men. The revolution in industry has left the A. F. of L. high and dry upon the sandcoat of conservatism, still vainly struggling to conserve the interest of the few skilled craftsmen who remain. The I. W. W., born of the needs of the times,

"Cincinnati Pass, union, according to the press dispass." The steam shovelers are pressed at Taft because he attended a ball game on which they had placed a borrott and they take they mad placed a borrott and they take the means of showing their indignation. "Cincinnati Fatty" is to be fined by his this means of showing their indignation (and idiocy). They ought to take Bill's card away from him and not allow him to shovel steam any more. 'Injunction

Bill' is a member of the A. F. of L. just the same as are Sammy Gompers and John Mitchell. Why, even Billy Bryan belongs to the Typographical Union, but if he were to try to stick a line of type the proofread-er would go "nuts." Shut your eyes, Mr. Wage Slave, and try to imagine the king of Italy or the president of France in the Syndicistic movement. Then try to king of Italy or the president of France in the Syndicalist, movement. Then try to think of any of the above named gentry as members of the I. W. W. Nothing attiring, is there! Taff is too fat. There is no room for a workingman in the same organization with him. While in Denver Taft advised the workers not to join the wicked I. W. W., for it was a union that bred class hatred, and if it gained members it would sagn become stronger than the government itself, Bill savrys the situation, all right, but his advice to the workers should have been passed out with a pitchfork and not with a steam shovel.

Day by discharging 40 machinists for be-longing to a union at La Junta, Colo, About 50 men, comprising one-half of the force, joined the union, but ten of them turned in their cards when asked to choose between the union and their job. The Santa Fe is an ardent union hater, and the only way to bring that road to time is to form an organization which will take in all railway workers from the section hand to the engineer

workingmen have gone on strike during the past ten months, and have been par-tially successful. And all this time the workers "disorganized" in the eraft unions have been steadily losing ground. Craft scabbery has had its day and indus-trial unionism looms large upon the hori-

#### WALKER C. SMITH.

Resolutions of Support. Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, held in Brand's Hall, Chicago,

the World, held in Brand's Hall, Chicago, Ill., May 1st, 1910.

Whereas, it having been reported to this convention that she textile workers in New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, are in revolt against unjust and tyrannical conditions, cuts in wages, etc., and Whereas, Local No. 157 of the L.W. W. the cells included in this except. best it

is heavily involved in this revolt, be it therefore

Resolved, that this body in convention assembled, pledge our undivided support to these fellow workers, and be it further to these fellow workers, and be it intracer Resolved, that we request all local un-ions, friends and sympathizers of the I. W. W. to do their utmost to belp morally and financially, those engaged in this struggle. COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. Wm. Yates, Chairman.

## Wanted: Trade Union Journals.

Selidarity is anxious to exchange with every labor union journal in the inited States. Publishers of same seeing this no-States. Publishers of same sceing this no-tice are invited to put us on the exchange -list and receive Solidarity in return. Sub-scribers can help us greatly in enlarging our list of labor exchanges by sending us the names and addresses or, better, sam-ple copies of any labor papers they know of. These should be sent, for the present, arrect to A. M. Strom, vonny fan, New

ub cards to Solidarity and

The return to work of the molders, oremakers and cranemen broke a strike at the foundry of the American Locomotive Works in Schenectady, N. Y., on May 7.

# SOLIDARTY

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



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

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

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
T. J. Cole, J. J. Ettor, E. G. Flynn,
rancis Miller, George Speed.

#### THE LABOR PRESS IN DANGER.

Few may realize how serious is the case and of what vast importance to the labor movement is the prosecution of McCarty, Hartman, McKeever and White on the charge of seditious libel, of which we treated on first page of our last issue.

The name of Evan Evans was also in-cluded in the information, but afterwards withdrawn

These men are prosecuted on the charge of being responsible for the publication of a series of articles appearing in the New Castle Free Press from time to time, which, it is claimed in the information, are "scandagles, false, wicked, unilicious, inflamable and belitious," and whereof the Chiefe, Public, who appears a scomplaint Chief of Police, who appears as complain-ants, prays that they may be held to an-swer and punished for the same. The ams, prays that they may be held to answer and punished for the same. The men have been bound over awaiting the action of the grand jury, and in the event of a true bill the case will appear at the June terms of court.

The articles in question grew out of the strike in the New Castle tin mills, which is still on, and consist for the most part in advices to the strikers as to what tactics will bring them success. In no instance is advices to the strikers as to what taptics will bring them success. In no instance is violence advocated or the commission of any unlawful act, but rather the adoption of tactics which lead away from and not toward violence. In brief, the strikers are admonished that craft unionism has had its day and that they ought all to get into ONE BIG TUNION, call out the men in ONE BIG TUNION, call out the men in the so-called independent mills and paral-yze the whole tin industry. Also that they should meet the orders of the then sheriff forbidding strikers application on the streets near the struck mills by a policy of passive resistance and go to juil in numbers till the troublesome order was repealed. All of which are strictly lawful acts.

Sharp criticism is made of the city of cials on the ground that they have taken hostile attitude toward the strikers, a made of the city offialso of a law peculiar to Pennsylvania by which the costs of prosecution can be placed on a defendant, though found not guilty, and himself jailed in default of payment. Repeatedly this law was made se of to the great disadvantage of the use of to the great disastioning which is strikers and there were some of them in jail under its provisions at the time certain of the articles were written. Indeed it is probable that during the ten months in which the strike has been in progress half of the time one or more of the strikers has been held in jail after having been tried on flimsy charge and found not guilty Not multy, but pay the costs. unwilling to pay? striker inable or unwilling to pay? Off to jail with him. One striker spent 68 days in jail under these circumstances. The Free Press protested against nt 68 days

these abuses and pointed out to the work-ers that their lack of proper organization. On a charge of being responsible for the now being made to railroad from working-men to the penitentiary.

2 4 4

The best legal talent will undoubtedly

The best legal talent will undoubtedly be employed and no expense spared to accomplish this end.

It is impossible to over-estimate the gravity of the situation, not only for them under indictment, but for the whole labor movement. If covarietion can be secured—and no stong will be left unturned to land these men in the penitenitary—a precedent will be established by which it will be henceforth a criminal act punishable by a long term of imprisonment for any labor paper to criticise the acts of any public official in any locality where a strike is in progress. The age of the fron Heel in full rigor will be upon us. The foot of capital will be upon the neck of labor heavier and more relentless than ever before.

fore.

The Free Press is a Socialist party proper. But this fight is not a question of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. P. or l. W. W. or of any particular organization or section of the, labor movement. It is a distinct attempt to throttle the labor press and to silence the voice of protest. And unless the workers all over the country are aroused as never before this attempt will be, in a large measure, successful.

It is thoroughly believed in New Castle that back of the prosecution are not only the Steel Trust but their tools, the Business Men's Exchange of New Castle, which recently passed drastic resolutions condemning the strike and upholding the acts of the officials ensured the Free Press. Members of the Business Men's Exchange are said to have openly made their brags that within a year all forms of labor unionsim would be suppressed in New Castle and all labor agitators driven out. Some of them are credited with bayout. Some of them are credited with hav-ing openly boasted that some one from among the groupe of labor radicals must go to the penitentiary.

go to the penitentiary.
Will they make kood?
That is for the working class to decide.
Let it sink into the hearts of the workers everywhere, let it be burned into their conscionceness as with white hot steel:
The labor Press of the United States is now on trial for its life in New Castle.
This is a nation-wide Issue. In its bearing on the whole labor morement of the United States it transcends in importance even the celebrated case against Moyer, Haywood and Petthone. od and Pettibon

wood and Petithone.

Think it over till your brain gliws with it, till your blood is all atingle with it. If these working men can be railroaded to the penitentiary for criticising the attitude of the public officials foward the men on strike and recommending that the workers meet tyrannically orders with passive restatance, forming themselves into one' big union strong enough to enforce their demands, then the whole machinery of the law will at once be set in motion to crush law will at once be set in motion to crush

law will at once be set in motion to crush out any voicing of the spirit of resistance to the extortions of capitalism.

Thinkit over till your brain is all on fire with it. It if true and the issues of battles are before us here and now.

Then act.

Act decisively and at once. There is to loose

no time to loose.

Protest meetings should be held all over
the country. Money is needed for the defense find and needed at once and it
must be raised. Make all remittances for
the Free Press Defense Fund payable to
Joe Booth, Box 644, New Costle, Pa.

\$4.4 M. STIRTON.

Political democracy is not as good as In-

Men cannot be politically free so long as trict, they are economically bound.

The world for the workers and not for the parasites who live off of the workers. That is the aim of Industrial Unionism.

The bosses will pat you on the back as long as you are a willing slave. Rebel, and you are an undestrable citizen.

. Feudal lords and barons are to-day in the dime nuseum of the past. Join the I. W. W. and we will put the steel kings and coal barons of the present day in the same place.

Labor critics in San Francisco are divided as to the result of the reinstatement of Former Mayor Eugene Schmitz by the Mu-

Sam Gompers says Philadelpma is decadent: Well, what if it it? There is where earth unions are thick. Sammy is also decadent:

NOTICE.

The Illinois Supreme Court holds the 10-hour law to be constitutional. This is an illustration showing that that body has been asleep near as long as Rip Van Winkle was supposed to have been asleep.

#### More A. F. of L. Antics.

From Columbus, O., comes news of an-other street ear strike run on craft union lines. The employees of the Columbus Railway and Light Co., that is those of Railway and Light Co., that is those of the employees who were running cars or collecting fares, went out on strike de-nianding recognition of the union and an increase from \$2 to 27 cents per hour. Of course they forgot to bring out those work-ers employed at the power house and after a week of rag ehewing on the part of the labor fakirs the strike was compromised by the employes.

But the commany was alive to the fact

oy in employes. But the company was alive to the fact that as long as only part of the workers were organized they were in no great danger and so thought it timely to administer a lesson to the rebellious slave. Accordingly, they been to have

were organized they were in no great danger and so thought it timely to administer a lesson to the rebellious slave. Accordingly they began to haras and provoke the men in every way possible and on April 29, a second strike was declared. The men, this time, demianded that four of their fellow workers, who had been discharged, be reinstated. On May 4th a conference was held by officials of the union, company and city. Labor fakir McKingy was also on the iob. A comprosise was reached by the Mayor of Columbias with the company promising that they would not discriminate against union until after the strike was all over and all differences were adjusted. Now then, we have the organizers of the A. F. of L. loudly prateing about their wonderful victory. One of these leaders is named Heston, and he poses as a Socialist, Lord help us. He was asked if he would advise a man to join the A. F. of L. io the I. W. W. and he amswered, "Join the A. F. of L." We can convole ourselves with the

join the A. F. of L. or the I. W. W. and he answered, "Join the A. F. of L."
We can comoole conselves with the knowledge that this party is not typical of Socialists however. If the men engaged in this strike had organized on Industrial lines and carried on the battle in a practical way inited of kneeling to the city officials, who are mere representatives of Capitalism, there might have been a different story to tell. Still we may hope that a few more of those kind of victories (2) will help to open the workers eyes to the fact that the only way that they can ever hope to achieve anything is to organize just as the boss does, to use the same way. In other words join the union of your class instead "of the union of your class instead" of the union of your class instead "of the union of your class instead" of the union of your class instead "of the union of your class instead "of the union of your class instead "of the union of Your class instead" of the union of Your class instead "of Your class instead "o

Get into the I. W. W. and organize to get the full social value of what you produce.

G. H. Perry.

News From the Field. Muncie, Ind., May 1st, 1910.

To Solidarity:

The agitation for Industrial Union

The agitation for Industrial Unionism is going some in this neck of woods. The Glass Workers Local, No. 200 is in a baddy crippled condition just at present because of the strike at Ball Bros.

Metal Workers Local No. 3 is building up in good styfe. New members are being added at every meeting.

Local No. 201 of Anderson held a Smoker on Thursday night, April. 28th, which was well attended. There was enterfainment and retreshments in abundance and everyone present had a fine time. Fellow-Worker Frank Morris, of Munice, spoke on Industrial Unionism. Local No. 201 has about 150 members, nearly all of whom are employed in a large automobile shop.

The Propagainda League at Indianapolis is carrying a lively agitation and prospects are good for a lively agitation in this dis-

Yours for Industrial Freedo

Hobo Agitato Join the I. W. W. The organizat

that will get you the goods.

He built the road; With others of his class he built the road. Now o'er it many weary mile he packs his load.

Chasing a job, spurred on by hunger's good.

He walks and walks, and wonders why
In hell he built the road.

Are you good at figures. Take paper and pencil and see how much value you id-have produced in your lifetime, and how of a much of it you have received.

Australian meat is being sold in th

Luccen Bittol Leaders, and "Union Scaba" may also be ordered from General Headquarters of the I. W. W. by address-ing the General Secretary, VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Ill. Prices same as if ordered directly from publishers.

#### Can They Evolve?

(Commenting on the prsceedings of the National Convention of the Amalgamated Association, now in session at Fort Wayne, the Toledo Unión Leader of May 6, says:

the Toledo Union Leader of May 6, asys:

"Last Tuesday, the Amaigamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers
opened their annual convention in FortWayne. This organization is now making
its last stand against the United States
Steel Corporation. Every department of
the trust is non-union, but its subsidary
company, the American Tin Plate Company, manufacturers of tin. This concern
is now attempting to establish an "open"
show." The Strike has been on for severshow." The Strike has been on for severshow." The Strike has been on for severshop." The strike has been on for sever al months, and at the Fort Wayne Con vention it will be the main questson.

The Steel Workers are a sample of the fate of "exclusive" unions. For years these workers stood aloof, because of their these workers stood aloof, because of their high wages. They are always referred to as a "typical labor union," because of our glorious system of projection. Now that the ateel industry is/trustified and the union opposed, the torrier invincible organ-ization favors industrial unionism. It's a bitter lesson, but the steel workers are not the duly ones who must accept the dictum that "an injury to one is the concern of all."

We are, of course, glad of every indica-tion of the growth of industrial union sen-timent among all classes of wage carners and these indications ove coming in with gratifying frequency. The labor world is seething with unrest and a healthy discon-tent with things as they are, and tent with things as they are, and every-where the workers are looking to industrial unionism as their only hope.

Whether, however, this industrial union whether, nowever, this industrial unions can evolve through the re-alignment of existing craft unions, the A. A. or any other, is another question. We offer some reasons for contending that industrial unionism cannot be secured through any re-modeling or re-forming of existing craft

In the first place there is no case in the history of the labor movement where exist-ing organizations have changed to meet nditions. Always a new organiza new conditions. Always a new organiza-tion had to be formed. Theoretically, it might be possible to reconstruct a given organization to meet new conditions if the industrial processes remained unchanged during the period of reconstruction, but by the time the reconstruction could be by the time the reconstruction could be accomplished the industrial processes have moved on and the old organization in spite of all the tinkering and patching bestowed upon it would be still behind the times and unfitted to meet the needs of the workers. mic basis calls for a new or ganiz

Craft unionism form is built-on the basis of industrial con-ditions existing before the formation of the trust. Modern trustified industy calls for a modern industrial organization, built upa modern industrial organization, built upon the basis to keep pace with it. To
attempt the making over of the obsolete
craft unions to fit these changed conditions
is the proverbial sewing of a new patch upon an old garment or putting new wine in
old-bottless = 1...
One of the observations

One of the obstacle to so doing lies in the difficulty of ditching the old officials many of whom must lose their jobs as craft antonomy vanishes and most of whom are well content with things as they are so long as dues are paid and the salaries come in. Possession of the administration ma-chinery and the union treasury, makes it no easy matter to radically change the

officialdom.

Again it is to borne in mind that the mere broadening of craft to include some of the workers formerly considered unskilled by no means implies industrial orto say nothing of revolutionary

of the day need, requires the bringing to-gether, in their several departments, of all wage-earners, into one big union, not only wage-earners, into one big union, not only to erect concessions from the masters day by day but to gain possession of the industries, and the wage-system and operate the industries for the henefit of the workers when capitalism shall have been overthrown The mere broadening of a particular craft implies no such aim, nor is it, necessarily even a step in that direction.

ack of every organization are its traditions, and these traditions have power.

To assurable them and ourroung the vojposition of the conservative element within, insay all that has been aid and undo
all that has been done, involves a much
greater expenditure of time and energy than
it would take to build anew. So far from
this having been successfully, done in the old craft unions, in spite of the fact that the constant trustification of industry has called for industrial organization, the con-stant tendency of craft unionism, with its

traditions of craft antonomy and exclusive ness, has been split up into more antonomous crafts and narrow rather than broad en the field.

The history of the A. A. itself is a cas The history of the A. A. their is a case in point. In spite of its battles with the master class and the lessons that these should have taught; it is further from industrial organization today than when it was first landed or even ten years ago. The tin house men formerly belonged, but The tin house men formerly becomed, but where are they now? Why was it's field of work constantly narrowed until at the beginning of the present strike last July only 17, per cent of the men in the struck mills were members in good standing of

mills were memoers in good standing of the organization?

If the history of earl unionism teaches us anything, it is that to-day it has abso-iately outlived its usefulness. Its face is toward the past. So far from uniting the workers its sparates and divides them. Its machinery of administration is unfitted- to deal with modern conditions and especial-ly to give battle to the trustified organiza-

tion of the employing class:
Feeble and unwilling attempts,
antly undertaken, to alter that ma sufficiently to give the craft union a new lease of life can never give to the working lease of life can never give to the working that all embracing revolutionary organization that modern conditions demand. It must be built new from top to bottom in harmony with modern conditions and with revolutionary purpose. The whole outworn machinery of eraft organization, the A. A:-included, built, as it is, on industrial conditions that have exceed to extend the top the conditions the three cased to extend the top the conditions are the conditions.

#### From One Who Is Not A Worker.

Summerville, Ga., May 5, 1910. Solidarity, New Castle, Pa.

Solidarity, New Castle, Pa.
Sirs:—I do not call you comrades or fellow workers, because I am only a poor lawyer in a capitalistic Court, and perhaps am
not entitled to the privilege of full fellow-

ship with labor.

But for escape from argument, let it be admitted, that I have no personal experiadmitted, that I have no personal experience from which could arise a sense of the
rights or wrongs of workers. I will still
say that I have under my eyes thousands
of little girls, in the cotton mills of the
South, who are like lost souls viainly trying
to escape from hell. The, berog, of, it is
puspeakable to me because I know some of
the children so well, their hopes and despairs, and the elements of their daily lives
are so familiar to me, that I much doubt
if their wrongs are felt as much by them as if their wrongs are felt as much by them as they are by me. I have at least that right to wish speed to all good that may be com-ing to them. And I am persuaded that labor must not be led to its emancipation. labor must not be led to its emancipation.

I believe that labor must lead itself, and its friends from other classes must follow. Experience gained in other class activities will not suffice to solve labor's problem, and labor's friends are not sincere if they and labor's friends are not sincere it they are too particular about the means employed for labor's relief. There is but one question to ask about a policy, and that is will jit win? Now the experience of every sort of labor organization has been that the sort of the property of the sort of the property of the sort of the property of the sort of the so showished in times of plenteous emplement, which means that employed worsers can be organized in their own interest.

That is good, but it seems too much like

being good fighters, in time of peace to en-tirely fill the whole need of labor.

The most dangerous time for labor will certainly be that time in which a large certainly be that time in which a large number of people are suffering from en-forced idleness, due to an accumulated surplus. Is there any way to organize un-employed people-which might make their very idleness effective against their ene-mies. Employed workers become effective against their enemies, because having the fool in their hands, they are the mast-ers of the income of their enemies, and

they have a power to hurt. The power to hurt is alone effective. Idleness has many elements of purmenace to others besides its viettin so far as it has these, is cer force. Could organization discov force. Could organization inscore, these elements of hurt to the cap-community, which inhere in idle an-ing people, could they not be utilize every one of them turned like a b

upon the enemy?

If all the unemployed could be taug forget all bourgeois codes of convent Suppose that all of them should forgo be ashamed that law deelares them facte vagrants and candidates for the be ashamed that law dee facte vagrants and candid and suppose that in sudde their violation of the law they should all in bury they should at m a body segle jail doors of the country, with a plea of guilty, never letting up unti-get in. Would they suffer more th-would outside? And what would ism do about the matter, that could

## Revolutionary Union Move- By Way of Comment ment in Other Countries.

(Translated from the "Bulletin Interna-tional," April 17.)

### The General Strike Mars

The General Strike Marseille.

The past week a general strike was proclaimed by the organized workers of Marseille in support of the striking seamen.

Once again the clumsiness of the French government is the cause of this general condict breaking out. The under secretary of the state (for the may) Cheron, thoughs that with the aid of the nay) he would likely break the resistance of the seamen, and that the former without the least difficulty would turn out in full force.

But on April 12 three labor ggganizations joined the strike, followed by others, Soon there was a complete tie-up; street care cased running; the great stores closed to work, and when, the government requisitioned the state marines refused to work, and when, the government requisitioned the state marines refused to kerre upon certain vessels (the Mosse sind Charles Rowe). This act of the marines has cauged onch excitement throughout the entire nation, as it is the first time such a case of disoblence has been seen in the nary of France.

### The Belgium Union Movement in 1908.

The acute crisis of 1908 caused a considerable loss of membership in the Belgian union movement. The official report of the Syndical Commission of the Belgian Labor party states that at the end of 1908, there was a total of 106,521 members adhering to the federated unions of the country, against 138,763 at the close of the preceding year. In-pipte of this loss, the finances of the Belgian union, far from diminishing proportionately, have, on the contrary, increased, thanks partly to increase from dues in the various affiliated unions, and also to a greater centralization of union funds.

# A Crisis in the Revolutionary Syndicalist Movement of Denmark?

occasioned by differences in the

matter of politics.

The organ of the revolutionary unionists,

"Syndikalisten," edited by Comrade
Christensen, has often defended political Christensen, has often defended political action pursued naturally under certain conditions. A great part of the workers do not approve of that attitude. In a meeting where the question was discussed, the partisans of parliamentarism obtained a small majority (two votes only). It is well to note here that these "parliamentarisms" are at the same time partisans of anti-militarium and of the central strike. tarism and of the general strike

A resolution proposed by the supporters of anti-parliamentarism was rejected, whereupon the latter, dissatisfied over the whereupon the acter, disassisted over the result of the discussion and the vote, de-cided no longer to participate in the ad-ministrative affairs of the union.

The anti-parliamentary resolution, which was voted down, reads as follows:

"The syndicalist union considers itself an organization of the essentially economic struggle. We understand economic power as the real social force, and, for that reason, we cannot in any manner take part in political elections, which only exercise upon the masses an influence soforific and con-fusing."

### The Argentine Confederation of Labor.

Already, before the proclamation of the state of siege last November, our syndical-ist comrades of Argentine lad begun the ist contrades of Argentine had began the work of labor re-organization. Since then the persecutions that followed have result-ed in showing them how much the lack of cohesion among the labor organizations fa-wored tud imposters who govern their cour-ity, permitting the latter to hold the labor population under control. The lesson has been learned; now the affair is nearly over and soon the union workers of the South American republic will be reunited in an

American republic will be remitted in an organization similar to the General Confederation of Labor of France, having the same revolutionary tendencies.

In the month of February, after the raising of the state of, singe, the militants of the National Labor Federation (the new organization) started anew at the work of organizing propaganda meetings and conferences to correome the opposition manifested sgainst the concentration of force, and above sill to revive the workers courage which was somewhat abated by the terrible tournament of reaction.

A riot took place on Sunday night, May 8, at the Yukon mine, near Greensburg, Pa., in which one man was killed and

To those who believe that the A. F. of L. can develop into an industrial organization, Deaver can be held up as an example to the contrary. In Deaver are located many of the headquarters of the so-called internationals and the city is one of the best organized, from the viewpoint of the A. F. of L. of any city-in the country; yet we find here that the condition of the wage slayers are unspeakable and the revocal of the craft unions one long list of scabbery. Juridictional squabbles break out every day and bring on strikes of one craft against another. The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has delegates from only a few of the unions—the majority having left because of the bitter quarrels. The United Labor Bulletin, official organ of the A. F. of L., has this to say:

"The fights and internal strife have continued long enough. The Bullding Trades have just passed through and have not yet emerged from the avful tumult; the Typographical Union has been set back years by the internal strife of several months; the mutal trades are having difficulties that are not of benefit; but the Assembly, it seems that the disruptions tare all brought terms that the disruptions tare all brought terms that the contract are all brought terms that the contract are librought terms that the contract are all brought the contract and prompt the contract are contracted to the contract and the contract are contracted to the contract and the contract are contracted to the contract and the contract are contracted to the contracte To those who believe that the A. F. of

are not of benefit : but the Assembly, it seems that the disruptionists are all brought there for a higher education. \* \* \* The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly is

Denver Trades and Labor Assembly is reeking with corruption."

- Efforts to patch up those fights over jurisdiction result in making matters worse. Dual unions are springing up in every trade and are being encouraged by the employers. A jurisdictional strike, which threatens to become a national affair, has been called on a skysenper in the course of erection in Denver. The trouble is between the Brotherhood Carpenters and the Sheet and Metal Workers as to which union should put in the metal window casings. Seventy-fire men walked out while twenty carpenters remain at work. The carpenters withdrew from the Trades Council about a year ago on account of a somecarpenters, withdrew from the Trade Council about a year ago on account of a somewhat similar dispute. The building is in
the hands of the Stewart Construction
Company and the Unions declare ther will
carry the fight to 34 other cities where
this company is operating. International
officers are arriving on the scene and the
following crafts have been ordered out until the matter is settled: sheet metal workers, ornamental workers, elevator constructors, cement workers, structural iron
workers, ato carriers, holumbers, absettes
workers, hold carriers, holting engineers,
painters and steam fitter helpers. At the
Tampa convention of the A. F. of L. last painters and steam fitter helpers. At the Tampa convention of the A. F. of L. last fall, it was ordered that this class of work be done by sheet metal workers but the carpenters refuse to stop work.

The "borers" from subjections within

The "borers" from within would have us believe that this is an organization which is "nobly waging the class struggle."

#### THE WORLD OF LABOR

In a riot at Westmoreland City, Pa., on May 5th, John Shecki was shot in the abdomen and probably, fatally injured. Deputy Sheriff William Marson, who had the lobe of his left ear shot off, was held in 81,000 bail, pedding the result of Shecki's nijuries. Three others were injured. As the depaties under Sheriff Sheids were terming from the mine they were drenched by water thrown by a woman in the Shecki house. A warquat was sworm out for the arrest of Mrs. Shecki. When a squad of deutties attempted to serve 9the warrant arrest of Mrs. Shecki. When a squan of deputies attempted to serve able warrant the foreigners heated iron bars and attempted to drive the officers away. They were beaten back and began a pistol duel with the officers. Shecki was taken to the Greensburg hospital.

A 6 per cent. increase in wages has been announced by the Spang-Chalfant Company, of Etna, Pa., affecting over 2,000 workmen. A ten per cent, increase to the laborers was announced several days

ago.

The trial of John Edwards and ten otheu Aetna-Standard mill strikers, at St eu Actna-Standard mill strikers, at St. Clairsville, Ohio, on charges of rioting in connection with the attempt of the Ameri-can Sheet and Timplate Company to oper-ate that plant last December, ended to-day in a verdict of acquittal,

#### Fruitless Hopes.

Politicians are capital out of condition in the steel plants of the trust. The workers who look to them for hope should rememthing there; so will it be elsewhere. Workers, place your hopes in yourselves. Organize industrially. Join the I. W. W.

### Painters' and Carpenters' Demands.

Morristown, N. J., painters strike for a 49-hour week at 41c an hour The carpenters of the same city also an

Strikers Put Out Fires In Five Minutes.

Pittsburg, Kan., May 9.--Eight hun-dred striking miners attacked the mines of the Sheridan Coal Company at Fuller today, drove the engineers away and extinguished the fires. They then attacked the Chapman, McCormick and Burnett mines and mine No. 3 of the Central Coal and Coke Company, and repeated these acts.

### Railway Machinists Strike.

Railway Machinists of trike.

All the machinists in the Sedalia, Mo, shops of the Missouri Pacific railway struck for an increase of 4c an hour. The other shops on the system were also struck. Building Trades Affected.

The building trades at New Haven, Hartford and Meriden, Conn., are affected by strikes of hod carriers, masons, carpen ters and plumbers, all of whom want mor

#### Cordage Strike Grows

The strike in the plants of the An Manufacturing company 'the Cordage Trust), Brooklyn, N. Y., for increased wages is now general. Eight thousand men and women are involved.

### Miners' Ravolt.

The miners employed by the Penna. Coal Co. at Pittston, Pa., have revolted against excessive dockage. They elaim that the strike commiss red by the company

#### Want Nine Hour Day.

The sheet metal workers employed at the Jamestown, N. Y., factory of the Metal Construction Co. are on strike for a nine-hour day. The company fills naval construction contracts. Three hundred construction contracts. Three hundred and twenty-five men are directly involved.

#### Notices.

NEW YORK—Open air street meetings under auspices of the, I. W. W. every Tuesday evening, at 148th street and Wil-lis avenue, and eyery Saturday night at 125th street and Seventh avenue. Solidarity always on sale and subs ta-

The I. W. W. is the bread and butter union of the workers. What the working class needs is a full stomach. They way to get it is through organization. The I. W. W. points the way.

Join the I. W. W

#### SPECIAL NOTICE!

The address of the Pittsburg district ganizer of the I. W. W. is Joseph J. organizer of the I. W. W. is Joseph J. Ettor, 100 Chartiers Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa. Those wishing information regarding the organization, or speakers in English or Foreign languages, will please communicate with the organizer at the above address.

#### Now Ready.

A new leaflet by A. M. Stirton, "GET-TING RECOGNITION." Just the thing A new-leafiet by A. M. Strton, GET-TING RECOGNITION." Just the thing to distribute now all ofer the country with strikes for recognition of unions breaking out all bose\_the country. Same also as "Union Scabs. Same pirice, 26e per 100; 81,50 per thousand. Order now. Solidarity Literature Bureau, Bot 622,

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"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edwa Hammond. a four-page leaflet containing the clearest and best exposition of the dif-ferences between A. F. of L. craft union-ism and I. W. W. industrial unionism. Best thing out for general propagan Should be circulated everywhere by thousands. Price 20 cents; \$1.50 a th

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

### Lowell, Mass., Attention !\_

The English speaking branch of L. U. No. 436, Branch 1, has headquarters at No. 436, Branch I, has headquarters at 99 Tilden street, 6 rear. Business meeting every Thursday night. Every dave in-terested-in industrial Unionism invited. Solidarity and a full line of Industrial Union literature for sale. Address of Sec-retary, C. Vandevelde, 95 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

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Official Organ of the Pittsburg District Union of th

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TEN THOUSAND MARK KEEP IT GOING!

Liberal Commission to Agents

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P. O. BOX 622

NEW CASTLE, PA. 

#### THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things at 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 trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions for a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions and the employing class to malead the workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions and the employing class to malead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

class upheld only by an can be changed and the interests of the working class to the strike of 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 revolutenary watchword. Abolision of the wage system.

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capation of the vactivity 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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-SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU +++++++++++++++++\*

### "THE ARMY OF PRODUCTION"

(From "Eleven Blind Leaders," by

The Preamble of the I. W. W. says "it is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism." It does not like Debs, peraphrase Tlat with his "God knows," and says that "no one on casth knows how it is to be done;" mor does it, like Berger, and other "leading socialists," propose to "buy out the capitalists," propose to "buy out the capitalists," or compete with them-by means of "co-operatives," or depend upon illusive "labor legislation" as "steps toyard socialism." In plear and unmistakable language, the I. W. W. Preamble points out the logical and necessary-process by which the workers are to pave the way to, and finally arrive at, the goal of the Industrial Commonwealth:

The army of production must be organ-

What is the army of production?

Does it consist of the workers in a given territory, such as the State of Illinois, the county of Cook, the municipality of Chica-

The army of production consists of the ntire working class, grouped according to the forms and conditions of capitalist in-

dustry.

It embraces, for example, the miners, not as an independent entity, but as an integral part of the whole body of the working elass. Mining cannot be carried on by itself. Mining requires machinery and timber So the mitters are dependant upon and related industrially to steel, metal and machinery, and lumber workers. Miners must be fed; they cannot live upon muck, or or, or coal. They are dependent for food upon the producers of food stuffs in agriculture and manufacturing. Miners must be clothed; and are thus compelled to look to the textile workers and those of kindred industries. Miners must be sheltered; and the lumber and building workers supply that necessity. The products of the mines have to be transported; and so the transportation workers on land and sea play their part in the process.

That process of wealth production today is a SOCIAL PROCESS—international and

ma SULAL rathers—international and world-wide in its scope.

The army of production must be organized, then, not amadependent divisions of miners, of lumber workers, of builders, and of others; but as a whole, with all parts related and inter-related one with

It must be organized for the "everyday struggle with the capitalists," that is, for contests of poper over wages, hours of labor, and shop conditions. Active resistance and aggression develop power; and so the every-day struggle in the shops is essential to the process of uniting and drilling the working class.

The army of production must be organized to "overthow capitalism," not by

The army of production must be organized to "overthrow capitalism," not by "buying out the capitalists" or "taxing" them to death, o'nvoting or shooting them out of existence, but by replacing the capitalist system of class owned and controlled judgutry by the organic structure of Industrial Democracy—that is, by-the socially cowned and socially controlled system of "and the controlled system

industry.

That transportation cannot be achieved by politicians, whether "locialist" or any other kind, who may be placed in control of the governmental machinery of the capitalist political state. That transformation from capitalism to the Co-Operative Comfrom capitalism to the Co-Operative Com-monwealth can be brought about only by "forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old," that is, by building up the organized form of the la-dustrial Commonwealth within the frame work of capitalist society.

There is no other way, and those who r otherwise surrender the industries unorganized working class are hug-

ing a dangerous delusion.

On the other hand, that the capitalist class will refuse to Surrender them to an industrially organized working class is in-conceivable, whether or not at the same time the working class is in possession o political machinery of the capitalist

state On the above principle hinges the vita and the genninely REVOLUTIONARY TACTICS of the Industrial worker. The industrial unionist may be "Impractical" in the eyes of professors and other "intellectuals" among socialists, who are safely removed from the arena of

the class struggle in the shops. He may be impractical in their eyes because he re-fuses to chase will-o'-the-wisps through the mazes of "political opportunism" that can only result in landing him in the swamp of reaction.

Nevertheless, the revolutionary indu rial unionist sees clearly that his tactics are historically sound, and practically efficient in the long run, no matter how difficult may be the pioneer work.

call may be the pioneer work.

And he has no illusions as to the deficulties in the way of building up the industrial union movement. He knows that oftentimes his activity means for him the blacklist; it means the long weary tramp for a job; it means the long weary tramp for a job; it means faisery, self-denial, the prison, the policeman's club, the soldier's builter—for many of his kind.

But again, let me repeat—there is no

bullet—for many of his kind.

But again, let me repeat—there is no other way. And no matter how painful the process may be, it is but the continuation of what has gone before—of the age-long struggle that can end only with the triumph of the working class "organized to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown."

#### Is Industrial Unionism Anarchy?

Is Industrial Unionism Amarchy?
In answer to this article published in
"Solidarty" No. 21, P. 2, I will say that
men as well as industry evolve, and the
modern man rejects all kinds of dictation
even that of industrial evolutio:
He who uses the word utopian in regard
to anarchists has not studied the question
deeply enough or thinks himself superior
and is inclined to dictate.

Evolution leads homestix toward free.

Evolution leads humanity toward freedom and independence, and not to a dicta-tion of the Working Class.

Anarchy is the soul of the modern move-

Mutopian is one who thinks to change society without changing the origin of the evil which has been, if and will be authority.

JULES SCARCERIAUX.

#### Majorie and Joan.

Mrs. Marjorie Gould, when she married Mrs. Marjoric Gould, when she married Mr. A. J. D'recel the other day, got \$\frac{2}{2}\$-000,000 worth of wedding fresents, but Darby and Joan know that Edwin and Angelina will be quite as Inappy with just their parents' blessing and their-friends' good wishes.

In these \$\frac{2}{3}\$,000,000 worth of presents,

good wishes. In these \$2,000,000 worth of presents, Marjorie's people took from Joan's people at 25 per plate, eight millions (8,000,000) dinners; at \$2,000 per pair, 1,000,000 pairs of shoes; at \$20,000 per suis, 100,000 pairs of shoes; at \$20,000 per suis, 100,000 pairs of shoes; at \$20,000 per suis, 100,000 pairs of shoes; at \$3,00 a week, the weekly wages of 400,000 shorp girls; at \$1.50 a day, the day's wages or 1,333,333 mer; at 20 a day, the wages of 10,000,000 choiled-aleva, and empired their buckets at 10c per bucket, of 20,000,000 lonches; at 5c a loaf, \$40,000,000 loaves of bread; at \$200 a month, the wages of 10,000 locomotive engineers; at \$4.00 per day, the day's wages of 606,600 machinists; at \$50 a month (John Mitchell's estimate of the limit of their wage-ambitions) the monthly a month John Michael settlinate of the monthly earnings of 40,000 coal miners; at \$10.00 a week, pensions for 200,000 weeks to the widows and orphans at Curry and else-

where.

Children of Joan, don't you think you have been a little too generous on this divide up? Don't you finink it about time to get into the I. W. W. and keep these presents for yourselves?

Covington Hall.

### SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Copy must be in hand by Tuesday night to insure its publication that week. This is imperative. We make up on Wednesday and go to press Thursday morning.

There was a man who made a living by robbing wild bees of their honey, and sell-ing it to the store keepers. One day he found a lot of honey and took it home and found a lot of boney and took it fome and stored it away in the loft. Some bees found a way into the loft and when the man went to get the honey he found that the bees had already taken it. Now the question before the house is "Did the bees rob the man of his honey?" If you ans-wer correctly you are eligible to the I. W. W. W. C. L. Griffing. New Orleans, I.a.

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Chicago, Illin

# Freedom.

By Joseph S. Biscay.

I was button holed by a lean and shabby working man. 'His clothes bore the stamp WAGE SLAVE and there seemed to be a strong attachment existing between the frong of his stomach and the back bone, Mey were so close together.

"We Americans do not realize how well off we are," he said. "Look what they are doing to the Jews in Russia. I'm thankful that that we live in a free coun-

"Oh, h-1!" I muttered, as I pulled

loose.
Free country. The land of liberty. Great snakes, will the slaves ever learn?
How proud we are of the freedom to be gand grovel before a corpulent boss for a chance to create wealth for him and earn the price of coffee and.
How we do love the freedom of the chain gang with the 20 pound ball as an ornament whenever we are caught out of a iob and broke. job and broke.

job and broke.

How proudly we sing patriotic songs to
the tune of the clanking chains. How
much we appreciate the lonely life of carrying our homes on our backs wandering
about, vainly hunting for a master to exploit us when we haven't the price of a
job at the Employment Shark's.

job at the Employment Shark's.

How we do love to live in the glorious bunk houses in which the boss would be a fool to stable his poorest horse. How pleasant it is to ask, in an organized way for a better chance to live and get as an answer the swing of the policeman's club or the builte from the gun of the thug hired by the gisaster.

We assume the several bull norms and

We appreciate the cosey bull pens and etten jails that are built for our special

Such pleasure, to be hunted down ofter with hounds, manacled, starved, sweated beaten and offen murdered---such delight-ful freedom. We like it. We have not the heart to kick against such a fine ar-

We listen to the sage's advice and get married, hoping to live up to the standard and have a big family.

and have a big family.

The wife may soon get out and help to earn bread for the little ones, when Tomhas lost his job, which he never owned, even if he did buy it.

The wife must ask to be exploited—she too is free. To oblige her, poor soul, the good capitalist puts the woman to work and sees to it that she does not have to kick about getting enough work in the long weary day—she sees to that. Did she not want work? Is she not getting more than to work? not want work? Is she not getting more

nan she can do?

That her thoughts are on the babies at ome does not matter—she is free.

Tom in the meantime is dodging the Tom in the meantime is dodging the officers along the road, who get a premium for landing him in jail for being out of work. That he is frantically hunting for work does not mitter at all. He is free and he has a chance of having his free-dom confined somewhat, if caught broke.

He may get killed in a wreck or under the wheels. He has a right to do so. His name is not even mentioned in the daily and the struggling little woman knows and the stogging nothing about it. She struggles on, hop-ing that Tom will soon send her money to satisfy the landlord and the grocer. But

Finally she and the children are evicted Finally she and the children are evicted and the furniture seized. She loses her job when the new machine is installed and the child is put to work in her place at less pay. She can wander the streets, hopelessly looking for some way out of the chasm that the modern system, of freedom has plunged her

We may read of an ipsane w We may read of an insane woman kill-ing her children and committing suicide and the "good" people will hold up their hands in holy horror at such" wickedness. But usually we read nothing about her as the good woman, gooded by the plaintive cry of the little ones, is forced to take a different step. She meets with insinuating remarks, being still fair looking, and often gets a hint directing her to follow another mode of living.

The idea is too horrible, too repungant

The idea is too horrible, too repungant for a woman---a mother. Her tears do not

satisfy the hunger of the little ones and the mouth of the mother begins to take on ation as she sits and "Wnat does it matter anyway? she asks herself. "I do not count for n she asks herself. "I do not count for much in this great free country. Even if I do burn in hell after I'm dead, I cannot let the little oaes suffer hell on carth. It's the only way left." We do not read of this in the great daily that praises our freedom to the sky. We may read of how a fallen woman was brought up in the police court and fined. We may become indignant that such a creature should have children and resist when the officers deprive her of them to put them in some home to be them to put them in some home to farmed off to st. angers.

tarmed on to strangers.

She is bad. You know it because we have a free country. She has become so bad that she does not care that her exploiters the "good" people who own the room she occupies and charge her \$1 and \$3 a day rent, look down upon her and their "virtuous" females draw their skirts clear their victim. "She is bad, very bad," you might say. "Her parents did not take the trouble to instill the proper morals."

Look out, that those dependent upon you are not forced to the same level despite the moralizing. The machine is grinding along the same lines and may grasp your daughter and leave her as low as a wesan

can get under the present social system.

Many girls pass through the same experience and sink to a lower plane than the animals, becoming a sacrifice to the present system that holds them in bondage and traffics in their virtue.

and traffics in their virtue.

A free country where men are maimed and killed for dollars and cents; where to protest against the oppressive evils is a crime that even, the the suffering slaves will condemn; where women are forced to work in shops and used often by the overseers to gratify their passions; where the bodies of the little children are deformed, maimed, and the very hones ground into maimed, and the very bones ground into profit; and where young girls, our daugh-ters and sweethearts, and sometimes wid-ows are driven below the deadline to sell their bodies for bread.

Those who are satisfied with this kind of "freedom" are consistent in sticking to it, but they have no right to force the rest of the working class to accept such freedom. They have no right to force those who are dependent upon them to suffer, whether a wife who may be forced to toil in the shop or a son who must get in the factory when he should be in school or on the play-ground, or a daughter who may be forced into a life of living hell; all through the ignorance of the father or husband who does not care to investigate and organize mething better

He claims to be-free. He supports all this. It's a damnable kind of freedom and we only stand for it through ignorance. Get wise and organize and reach out for some real FREEDOM.

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