WHOLE No. 60

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1911.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS.

CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS SOLD OUT

A. F. OF L. OFFICIALS. CHICAGO "DAILY SOCIALIST" AND "WORKING CLASS" POLITICIANS BETRAY THE SLAVES OF THE SWEAT SHOPS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Chicago, Jan. 28.

After a struggle lasting 16 weeks the striking garment workers were finally betrayed into the flands of the garment man-

The various steps and agencies contrib-uting to the betrayal of the garment work-ers farmish an interesting side light on the true character of the Amptions Federation of Labor as a capitalist institution, and its influence on the Chicago Daly Socialist.

Daily Socialist As a Hand Maiden.

Daily Sciellard as Hand Maidea.

In the last weeks of the strike, when itbegan to look as if the strikers were going
to win out—in a measure at least—overthe open enemy and pretended rheads,
the masterful silence of the Chicago DeltySocialist proved that publication to be the
hand-maiden of the Civic Federation's colpartner—the A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor has
become known to such an extent among
the workers, particularly among the foreign speaking workers, that it cannot
hoodwink tilem as easily as heretofore.
But wherever the labor lieutenaits of the
apitalist class find that they have not sufficient influence to carry their point they
can always rely on the sid_smantassistance
of the Daily Socialist to use its standing
as a socialist publication to assist in hood
winking the workers.

winking the workers.

It is not the policy of the Industrial
Workers of the World to waste any time workers of the work to was any time in criticizing the faults and shortcomings of any political party. BUT in the case of the ending of the garment workers' strike, to remain silent is to become a party to the injury inflicted upon the

Origin of the Strike.

Discontent over a reduction in wages in the shop of Hart, Schaffner & Marx rethe shop of Hart, Schaffner & Marx re-sulted in a walk out of the workers direct-ly involved. The revolt spread. At the end of three weeks, due to the agitation and publicity given the strike by the so-cialist press the entire garment industry of Chicago was paralyzed. Naturally, this support on the part of the Daily Socialist resulted in that paper's gaining the confidence of the workers who were struggling

denceby the workers who were strugging for better conditions.

The closed shop was made the issue.

The workers were urged to remain firm until the floss agreed to the closed shop contract. The closed shop once obtained, the strikers were told, would make it pos-sible to enforce better conditions.

Rickert's Attempted Settlement.

On November 5, International President Thos. W. Bickert of the United Garment Thus. W. Blekert of the United Garment Workers showed up on the scene and ensered into an agreement providing for the return of all strikers to work, and the arbitration of all grievances, and demands. This pact was arrived at with the firm of the strikers of the local labor. "leaders." is attrikers or the local labor. "leaders with the strikers in opposing the "settlement," as the strikers in opposing the "settlement," as the July Socialist, following its cue, gave likely to the rejection of the Rickert opts ement by meetings of the strikers, and me columns urged the strikers, and me columns urged the strikers, and

cement by meetings of the strikers, some columns urged the strikers to stand is for the closed shop.

The first speeches of the strikers who nded Rickert as a traitor were given ce in the columns of the paper. The kers were complimented for their stand. were complimented for their stand.

this position and not come in conflict with the local leaders who were not "in" on the "settlement."

Another "Agreement."

The next development was the app ing of a committee by the Chicago City Council, to settle the strike. This com-mittee with the representatives of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Women's Trade Union League, and the local leaders of the United Garment Workers met with the representative of the firm of Hart, the representative of the firm of E Schaffner & Marx.

After a week's deliberation this.

mittee announced that an agreement had been arrived at. That the same would be submitted to the strikers before being made public. The agreement was first presented to a meeting of a craft local of cutters (the aristocrats of the garme trades) and was adopted by them. The little move was to get some prestige

the agreement.

On being made public the agreement proved to be the Rickert agreement with some modifications. These were that 15 days time was to be given in which to take back all strikers not guilty of violence.

Daily Socialist Muzzled.

When the agreement was presented to the strikers, great stress was laid upon its being already adopted by the cutters' local. The strikers refused to be gulled, however, and in spite of the threats of the labor leaders, the cajoling of the society ladies of the Women's Trade Union labor leaders, the cajoling of the society ladies of the Women's Trade Union League (local attachment of the Civice Federation), and the silence of the Daily Socialist, they refused to endoors the settlement. The Daily Socialist, which up to this time had been loud an its encouragement and advice to the strikers was suddenly stricken dumb. The following coltorial comment was the only attempt made to combat the impending betrayal of the workers:

"The Real Issue .-- There is only of issue in the garment workers' strike—the closed shop vs. the open shop. If the strikers can gain the closed shop or an agreement that leads to the closed shop, agreement that Tends to the closed slop, they win. If they must go back without this they lose. For the garment workers to lose means the loss of an important, perhaps decisive, battle for labor unions." —Daily Socialist, Monday, Dec. 5, 1910. This slight evidence of the intention to stand with the workers was sufficient for

the management to receive a call from the labor leaders, and being told that if they did not come out for the arbitration agree-ment they could keep out of the fight or else take the consequences of incurring the displeasure of the "leaders," this threat was all that was necessary to muz-zle the paper that is continually howling about being the only unmuzzled paper in Chicago

Here was THE time that the starving s were in need of counsel and sup-Here was the time that the striker port. Here was the time that the strikers looked in vain to the paper that loudly proclaimed its fealty to the workers cause, because then the strikers needed a press that would fearlessly point out the im-pending betrayal of the garment workers and by the publicity rally to the strikers support the balance of the workers of Chi-cago and the country.

cago and the country.

Here was the opportunity for the Chi cago Daily Socialist to prove that it wa not muzzled by the endorsement of the

pel the officials of that organisation to abandon their contemplated tröschery. But no! The wishes of the official 'better of labor "leaders" who were working band in glove with the garment bases to deleta the strikers, outweighed the politicians' protected interest in the welfare of the striking garment workers, and no note of warning or protest was allowed to creep into the columns of the only "manuzied" paper in Chicago. The reporter of the Daily Socialist, R.

Dvorak, who was covering the strike, was discharged simply because he refused to be a party to this treachery.

Strikers Refuse to be Cowed.

In spite of all the pressure the labor leaders could bring to bear, in spite of the de-ertion of the Daily Socialist, the strikers refused to be cowed or acknowledge

Workers adopted a call for a general strike (Continued on Page Four)

STRIKERS STILL FIRM

(Special to Solidarity)
Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 29
The strike and lockout situation in

The strike and lackous situation in the shoe industry of this borough remains practically unchanged. The strikers and locked-out men remain firm and confident of victory. The bosess are reported in desperate mood. A special meeting of their association was held last. Friday evening, It is rumored that they are willing to grant the demands of the men to any other organization than the Industrial Workers of the World. They find that Tobin's union has not made good. Now, so asys rumor, they are planning the creaso says rumor, they are planning the crea-tion of another union, with alleged indus-trial union tendencies, and the present independent Cutters' and Goodyear opera-

It is hoped by these means to catch the weak-kneed and divert financial aid from the men now out. Another plan is aimed against General Organizer Joseph J. Ettor. A Pittsburg detective has appeared on the He is believed to be here for the ourpose of crippling Ettor's activities or ome trumped up charge.

Despite this, the I. W. W. men are un

Despite this, the I. W. W. men are un-dismayed. Just to show that they are still in good fighting trim they have called a strike in Desplen's shop for more wages. Desaden is not affiliated with the Bosse's Association. They also called a little bluff that Cohen & Frank, members of the Employers' Association, attempted to car-ry out. This firm granted the demands of the men, only to repudiate the settlement when the latter, returned to work. Thereupon every man in the shop again went out, thus paralyzing what was evi-dently an attempt to break the ranks of the strikers. the strikers. - Won't Work With Scabe.

In Hemie's shop and Metrick's shop, both under I. W. W. control, operators working on part time who also worked in working on part time who also worked in scale shops, were immediately discharged, when the I. W. W. men, learning the facts, gave their employers the alternative of choosing between them. The action was direct, brief and victorious.

Even Tobin's Union Members Cont

Financial aid continues to flow in.

About \$120 is received daily. The following letter came from Brockton, Mass.:

"Please find enclosed check for \$8.45 for your strike. This money was contributed by members of the Boot and Shae Workers' Union in Brockton, but we can not do anything officially."

Another interesting showers.

(Continued On Page Four)

WORLD OF LABOR

The American working class has susthe judges

To Irwin, Chicago and other cities ghting under A. F., of L. auspices, ampa, Fla., must now be added.

After six months of heroic struggle, 000 tobacco workers go back to w thout one single concession.

Thirty-five factories, organized in the amps Clear Havana Cigar Manufactur

How long is the American working class going to stand this sort of thing? There are growing signs of disaffection with the A. F. of L. and renewed interest in the I. W. W. and its principles. These, together with 'ble indomitable spirit of the working class, no matter how organized, give hope of final victory despite present defeat.

Trouble is evidently brewing in the New York building trades. The arbitra-tion plan has failed. The Building Trades Employers' Association is wrought up, as a result. Its president, Benj. D. Traitel, voices its sentiments, as follows:

voices its sentiments, as follows:
"We do not wish to treat with the men, is any but a just and fair way, but we are determined that, COST WHAT IT MAY, there shall be peace."
A statement like that by a labor representative would raise a how of "coorcion," "anarchy," etc., at once. It implies violence and bloodshed; everything but peace.

The contempt case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison is now before the Supreme Court of the United States. How to dispose of it is said to be a problem for

A general strike of the engineers on the New York Central Railroad is threatened unless Albert Seagroatt, the engineer, who was discharged as the result of the explo-sion of Pintsch gas in the company's rail-road yards, is reinstated.

A statement issued by the committee which requested Seagroatt's reinstatement

road yards, is reinstated.

A statement issued by the committee
which requested Seagroatt's reinstatement
follows:
"We find that Seagroatt was not responsible for the explosion, having been given
no notice of the leaking gas pipe. Seagroatt has a clear record-of; 10 years, and a
refusal to reinstate him will, mean that a
strike vote will be taken."

A strike committee of 15 appointed by the New York Paper Box Makers' Union has agreed on February 13 as the date to begin a general strike of the girl paper box makers there. Among the demands of the girls are wage increases of 60 and 25 per cent and a 52 hour working week.

After three years as head of the United Mine Workers of America, President Ton L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, O., will retin April 1.

Tellers who counted the voic of last fall declared John Oskalossa, lowa, elected pre-Lewis by 26,000 votes. Lewi that he will go back to the mine.

A jury in the U. S. Circuit court at New Orleans returned a verdict against members of the New Orleans Dock and Cotton Council charged with complainers to interest the council and the council and the council and now State Labor Commissioner; Philip Pearsaw, ex-President of the Council and now State Labor Commissioner; Philip Pearsaw, ex-President of the Long-shoremen's Union, Sentence has been postponed. Pearsaw and Swan are colored men.

Conference in Lawrence

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 25.

Two months ago there, was formed in Lawrence an association called the "Alliance of Textile Workers' Unions of Lawrence." That association has a superstant the company of the That association has for its rence. That association has for its 'avowed aim to co-ordinate the activities of, the different affiliated unions, with a view to future popular movements, such as strikes, propaganda, etc. The following independent unions took the initiative in the move: Protective Association Cloth Weavers, Loom Fixers' Union Wool Sorters' Union, all of Lawrence.

In December, 1910, Local 20, I. W. In December, 1910, Local 20, I. W. W., received an invitation to affiniate with the Alliance, and to be present at the following meeting, Jan. 8, 1911. Our local in its regular meeting considered this request, and decided, to send five delegates together with a statement to the delegates of the other unions adhering to the Alliance.

the delegates of the other unions adhering to the Alliance. 8th meeting the statement of Local 20, I. W. W., was read and discussed. It consisted of s declaration of principles of our union, clearly affirming our purpose not to deviate from the position we have chosen, which is that of the struggle of classes upon the PURELT ECONOMIC field, and which has for its final aim the abolition of the wage system and the suppression of classes by the Social Revolution.

This statement was discussed at length,

cial Revolution.

This statement was discussed at length, but finally adopted. The secretary, Fellow Worker Chretten, stated that he would oppose by all possible means the Alliance's occupying itself with politics. (Murnurs among the delegates of the Protective Association, which proves that we may expect a deviation on the part of that Association. Detollenshere defended the statement of Local 20, L. W. W., and expressed the hope that in future strikes, should there be any, (for he argued that the Alliance's should endeavor to avoid strikes if possible), the Loom firers would

not scale upon the weavers, and the latter, in turn, upon the spinners, the wood corters and others. In a word, that if one body of workers is on atrike the other bodies will refuse to, act like scale and break that strike. There was no argument against that tidea.

Delegate Bernoro was opposed to admission of Local 20, I. W. W. I said it was impossible for the Alliance admission of Local 20, I. W. W. I said it was impossible for the Alliance admit two unions of weavers. Fel Worker Picavet replied that Local & W. W. S. So and a union of weavers. W. W. S. So and a union of weavers. It was the word of the time of the word of

LOUIS PICA

SOLIDARITY



Owned and Published Weekly by C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 298 B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 297. se of Publication-rear No. 8, Croton Av

B. H. Williams . . . Managing Editor C. H. McCarty . . . Business Manager Frank Morris, . Assistant Business Mgr.

SURSCRIPTION: \$1.00 Months, nada and Foreign, nelle Orders, per copy, Advertising Rates on Appli-

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publica-tion in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor; all others, pertain-ing to finencial matters, to the Business Manager.

Entered as second-class matter Decem-er 18, 1900, at the post office at New astle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879 STRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD eral Headquarters—518 Cambridge og, Chicago, Illinois.

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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rancis Miller, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

posite his name on the wrapper en-osing SOLIDARITY. For instance: 59. the means that your sub expired last be and you should renew.

This is NUMBER

HANGE THE DATE

The announcement of the EIGHT HOUR ACTION DAY as Monday, May 9, is an error. May 2, 1912 falls on a Thursday. For that reason, MAY, DAY, Wednesday, May 1, 1912, should be set as the 8 hour action day. The original change to May 2, was based on the error that May 1, 1912, came on a Sunday. Change the date, and get busy with the agitation and organization.

"ECONOMY" IN THE POSTAL SYSTEM The head of the United States

The head of the United States postal systems having his little troubles these days. As aunounced last week, Post-master General Hitcheock's attempt at "economy." for the purpose of reducing the deficit, is producing great disastisfaction among the railway mail clerks throughout the country. At different can in the middle west strikes have a place and force are the treatment. os in the middle west strikes have n place, and more are threatened. A stion in the number of railway mail by the "economy" plan has added y to the burdens of those at work sulted in crippling the mail service suited in cripping the mail service.

'ing to "The Harpoon," of Dengblished in the interests of the mail
the congeston of mail in that and
titles is so great that the present
of sorters is unable to work it up,
af much of it has to be carried back and
the from Denver to Kanasa City or Omafor several days at a time, before it can for several days at a time, before it can finally put in shape for sending to its

The above facts should furnish food for ane anove facts should furnish food for ought anent the question of "govern-at ownership." From the workers' adpoint that does not appear to be an covement over private ownership. Be-che "coonony" plan went into effect, reling mail clerks worked an average of the bone-like. the 'economy' plan went into effect, veiling mail clerks worked an average of abt hours daily, and laid off everg few lays to study their routes. Now they are ut to be working ten hours per day with a time off for 'geographical study.' The altway mail clerk's job is by no means an asy one, owing to the great speed of mail rains and the constant attention of eye and hand to the work. The age limit is pre quickly reached than in some other 'upations.

, the present revolt of postal small as it is, indicates what may ted under government ownership, it system, as with private em-

players, the workers are compelled to re-bel against adverse wage and work condi-tions. In France two years ago, 15,000 postal, telegraph and telephone workers struck and tied up communication in that country for a week, until the government promised to grant their demands. That strike proved in a practical way that,all employers are alike labor skinners and enemies of the working class. When the government goes into "business" it pro-ceeds on exactly; the same principle as enemies of the working class. When the government, goes into "business" it pro-ceeds on exactly, the same principle as does a private employer. Labor power is obtained by the public employer at the market price under the play of "free com-petition for jobs." If the business don't pertition for jous. It the business don't be pay, effort is made to reduce wages, or to intensify labor by cutting down the number of employes. In any event, the workers under public ownership suffer all the hardships of wage slavery generally.

The road to freedom for the workers loes not lie in the direction of government ownership. The only "ownership" that counts is SOCIAL OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL—that is, the administration of all industries by the workers and for the workers alone. That is, the aim of the In-dustrial Workers of the World. Let all workers—public and private—take notice!

MAKING PROGRESS IN WORDS

The United Mine Workers of America has formally repudiated and condemned the National Civic Federation. After a long discussion on Friday and Saturday in the Columbus convention. the miners passed the following resolution by a vote of the based on the convention of the columbus convention.

"The National Civic Federation, is an organization launched and financed by, and composed chiefly of men whose antagonism to organized labor is well known, and has as its alleged purpose the harmonizing of the interests of capital and labor, a positive properties of the composition of the interests of capital and labor, a positive measured.

as its alleged pupils and labor, a put the interests of capital and labor, a put to which is conomically unsound.

"It is well known that every achievement labor has made has not been as a grant from the employing class, but hasbeen fought for and in altogether too many instances paid for at the price of the lives of our comrades of the working class army.

""" and taggingt economic

instances paid for at the price of the lives of our comrades of the working class army.

"The spirit of revolt against economic oppression has manifested itself in a degree that threatened the forts of capitalism, and to chloroform the labor movement into a more submissive mood the National Civic Federation was conceived.

"We need not look for favors from the Belmonts, Carnegtes, Tafts, etc., who are the moving spirits of the Civic Federation; their records as enemies of the interests of labor cannot be disputed.

>"In the light of these facts, we, the

labor eannot be disputed.

j''in, the light of these facts, we, the
United Mine Workers, of America, in annual convention assembled, condenn the
National Civic Pederation as an anxiliary
to the capitalist class in agency-to further
the fetters of wage bondage on the limbs
of labor."

Good! Excellent! Hard to beat!

Good! Excellent! Hard to beat!

Now let us have a practical recognition in deeds, and not merely in words, of the FACT that "the interests of capital and labor can not be harmonized." The miners can give us that illustration, provided they UNITE in one body in the metal in the contract of the property of the contracts of the contracts, present a solid front to the enemy.

Will the U. M. W. of A. earry out-its esolution? We shall see,

* ADVICE TO WRITERS

If you've got a thought that's happy,
Boil it down;
Make it short and crisp, and snappy,

Make it short and crisp, and snappy,
Boil it down;
When your brain its coin has minted,
Down the page your pen has sprinted,
If you want your effort printed,
Boil it down.
Take out your surplus letter,
Boil it down.
Fewer syllables are better,
Boil it down.

Boil it down Boil it down.

Boil it down.
well, then skim the skir

Boil it down Cut another s it another sentence in two

Chicago Dispatch.

POSSIBILITIES OF EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT

By J. W. Johnstone.

The eight hour workday in my estima-tion is the move that the working class of this country should make, not only because it would leasen the workday two hours, but because of other beneficial effects it would have, and the unlimited opportuni-ties it leads to after it has been inaugurated.

ties it leads to after it has been inaugurated.
Being a wage slave and not having the time and opportunity to deve into statisties (an opportunity that will be open to the workers when the workedy is short-ened), the figures used below are my own, and are therefore not necessarily accurate, but I believe conservative. We will say that there 20,000,000 wage workers in this country, 15,000,000 of them being continually employed, leaving an army of 5,000,000 unesiployed or working only part time. A few of the workers are already on an eight hour basis, bulchet, vast majority are working ten, twelve and four-teen hours per day, the average for the, ten million at work being 10 hours per day.

day.

Now, on May 1, 1912, when these workers, instead of working 10, hours, work just 8 hours, it will mean a total of 50,000,000 hours cut off the working hours to think it requires much intelligence to see that if a workman cuts his working hours down one-fifth that his output will be leasened by one-fifth. And then, as now, the work of the world has got to be fone; bur class are the only ones who know how to do it: so the masters will have to get busy among are the only ones who know how the do it: so the masters will have to get busy among the unemployed and hire enough of them to make up the thirty million hours' short-age of labor power caused by the workers taking the eight hour day without the masters' consent, if you please. That would mean that 3,750,000 unemployed would have to be put to work, lessening the unemployed army by nearly two. the unemployed army by nearly two-thirds, which in turn would lessen the competition for jobs among the workers, caused at present by the large number of

caused at present by the large number of unemployed.

In lessening this competition for jobs, it seems that the worker would become less afraid of losing his job and consequently wouldn't work so hard, would cut down his speed from the present marathon rate to an easier gait. In doing so, the worker would turn out less product, thus foreing the boss once again to lessen the number of unemployed.

But this is not the only angle from

the number of unemployed.

But this is not the only angle from which to look at it. By shortening the workday two hours, and not working as fast as formerly, it will mean that we won't be so tired when our day's work is over, and we will also have two hours more over, and we will also have two hours more to pend with our family, more time and inclination to educate ourselves and to interest and the struct our childrens, and more time for the studying of conditions as they are, which will help us in planning and in guiding us in our future hattless with the master class for the betterment of our class.

In fact, we could go on indefinitely describing the benefits that can and will be desired from hatternian the warders.

seriong the benents that can ann will be derived from shortening the workday, and we Industrial Workers should bend all our energies toward making this movement a success. It should be international in scope, but must at least be national to in-

sure success.

Everybody get in line! Remember the day, May 1, 1912.

Portland, Oregon.

HOW TO AVOID STRIKES

According to President Lewis' report, the United-Mine Workers of America has paid out for strikes in the ten years from 1900 to 1910, the total sum of \$8,089,.986.16. This is the best possible answer to Lewis' theory of "peaceful adjustment" and "mittual interests" between miner and principles. and mine owner. The largest expendi-tures for conflicts with "Brother Capital" tures for conflicts with Brother Capital' were in the years 1902, 1904, 1908 and 1910. In 1904, seconding to Lewis, 'in order to avoid a strike, the mine workers in the competitive field accepted a reducin the competitive field accepted a reduc-tion in wages and there was very little criticism of the leaders who were directing the affairs of the organization at that time." In the other three years men-tioned, strikes occurred at the expirations of districts contracts, showing that "peace-ful adjustments" was by no means easy at those times. The only thing that will make peace possible is superior power THROUGH SUPFRIOR GRIGANIZA-TION on the side of the miners. Lexis TION on the side of the miners. Levis hints at that when he says: "Sectional strikes of any magnitude have been a com-

4111

plete failure in promoting the welfare of the United Mine Workers of America. the United Mine Workers of America. This fact emphasizes again the necessity of changing our policy and adopting new methods that will be more effective in protecting our rights." One all-embracing industrial union, with no contracts separating districts one from another, and the recognition of the FACT that miners and operators are by the nature of things ENEMIES, will enable the miners to avoid much of "the enormous expenditures of money and the tremendous waste of energy incident to strikes." Then the operators will HAVE to bow to the will of the s will HAVE to bow to the will of the

THE "POWER" OF TRADES COUNCILS

The following from the Grand Rapids "Evening Press" of Jan. 24, speaks for itself:

itself:

Editor of the Evening Press: In the report of the proceedings of the Trades and Labor Council published in the Press Jan. 18, the following statement appeared: "It was voted last night not to allow any member of the Industrial Workers of the World to become a member of trades and labor union." This would imply that the Trades and Labor Council had power to determine who could and who could not be a member of a trade union; that trades unions must bow to the dictates of a delegate body composed of representatives elected from the unions which comprise the central body known as the Trades and Labor Council.

Such is not the case, though apparently Such is not the case, though apparently there are members of trades unions who are imbued with an exaggerated idea of the power of such delegate bodies. The "power" of such bodies is limited. They are composed of local unions whose national power" of such bodies is limited. They are composed of local unions whose national or international organizations are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, being chartered by the A. F. of L. and have about as much "power" as the organization which charters them. These central bodies cannot order a strike, neither can they settle one; they use their good office; they cannot impose a beyoott, but may indorse one; they have nothing to do with the constitution or bylaws which local unions develop for their government; they have no jurisdiction over the membership of local unions said from determining the qualifications of delegates and these qualifications must meet the approval of affiliated unions and must conform to the A. F. of L. constitution; local unions can withdraw-from the central body, but the central body cannot compellocal unions to affiliate; it is a voluntary association to affiliate; it is a voluntary association of affiliate; it is a voluntary association of autonomous trade unions, "individual" units, each one a law unto itself regardless of any others, a replica of the A. F. of L.

I wish to state that I am an active mem-ber of the Industrial Workers of the World and intend to so remain until the Interna-tional Typographical union, of which I also am a member, takes some action in the matter. I am ready at any time to defend the principles of the I. W. W.

AN EASY MARK

A big clothing firm in Chicago, after a strike lasting for many weeks, has "settled" by agreeing "not to discriminate against union members in hiring help." Right on the heels of this announcement, the Chicago "Daily Socialist" published a the Chicago "Daily Socialist" published a sensiational article recaling the existence and perfect working of a national system of blacklisting of active union men, by the Clething Manufacturers' Association. These active union members are charged with "drunkeness," "lasions," or some other fault, and thus denied a chance to work in any of the shops controlled by the Association. And they have no pro-tection exceed an immoster orall union. tection, except an impotent craft union which accepts a "phoney" settlement like the above between the United Garment Workers and the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Workers and the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Verily, the craft union is an easy mark! But anyway the labor fakirs get their share of the "spoils."

A. F. OF L. ADVERTISING AGENCY

go have started an advertising agency to boost the open shop products of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, in opposition to the open shop products of other firms against whom they were on strike. Great is craft

TEXTILE WORKERS NOTICE.

All communications for the National In-dustrial Union of Textile Workers should be sent to William Yates, Tarkiin Hill Boad, New Bedford, Mass.

SYSTEMATIC AGITATION AND ORGANIZATION

By E. S. Nelson.

That district organization is necessary is evident. If we expect to grow and gain industrial power we must systematize our agitation. We must Jearn to accomplish the greatest results with the least expenditure of energy. The immediate object which we aim at as an organization must first of all be clearly visible to our mind's

first of all be clearly visible to our mind's eye. Then if we, aim straight at our ob-ject, results will inevitably follow. The object of most importance at this time is the 8-hour day. Why? Because it appeals to the average worker. Effect-ive agitation for 8 hours and class organi-zation can be carried on through district

organization.

The United States should be united into six districts. The Northwest, the Southwest, Middle Northwest, Middle Southwest, Northeast, and the Southeast districts. Each of these should have a district. ganization.

The United States should be divided districts. Each of these should have a district secretary to act as a center of communication between the locals within communication between the locals within the district, and, also control and direct the organizers in a district circuit system. The secretary should be elected by the district meinbership, and be placed under bond. A monthly per capita tax, say of 10 cents per member, should the paid to the secretary, and be used to place organizers in the field.

In conformity with the 1 W W con-

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the secretary, and be used to place organizers in the field. In conformity with the I. W. W. constitution the organizers should be paid \$18 per week and transportation. No organizer should be allowed to remain more than two weeks in one locality, as a rule. To do really effective work, the organizers should specialize. That is, one should know the ins and outs of the woodworkers industry, another one should know all about the building workers' industry, another one should know all about the building workers' industry, another should have a special training in speaking to metal and machinery workers, and so on. Of course this would not prevent any one of them from having a general knowledge regarding all industries and organizations. If a person knows what he is talking about, he talks with determination, and his speech is convincing. We'll take the Northwest district as are can unwher of saw mill workers in the a great number of saw mill workers in the instead local in San Francisco, the secretary of that mixed local should notify the district secretary to send the organizer of the woodworkers down there. In the means

of that mixed pear should notify the dis-trict secretary to send the organizer of the woodworkers down there. In the mean-time a special meeting for mill workers is: arranged and systematically advertised. If the mill workers can be brought together in a hall, the organizer has the arguments which will make them organize. In this manner I believe effective agitation, eduon and organization can be carried on

As will be understood, these district or-ganizations would not be adapted for fight-ing or administrative purposes; they would be good for agitational and educational

KILL COMPETITION

The most vital phase of the labor movement is the solving of the unemployed problem; it must of necessity be solved by the working elass, because it is beneficial to the capitalist class and its upholders, and harmful to the workers. A large and growing army of unemployed make it easy for the boss to gather seals in industrial disputes, and to replenish the ranks of the military, its lill workers at home or abroad and keep them in subjection. An effort to make a univeral is hour working would be a step in the right direction. It would help to put more men to work and consequently climinate competition amongst the working class to that extent. The success of the trusts was only attained when they killed competition. The way for the works are climinate competition is by getting than the same of the trusts was only attained when they killed competition. The way for the works. The most vital phase of the labor move ers to eliminate competition is by getting IAN. into the I. W. W. The benefits derived from a shorter workday are many: More wages, more time for education and agitatfrom a shorter workung, the property of the property of the foreign and agitation, etc. By fighting the boss on the ceylan, 25, nomine field, the child, woman, and control of the property of the property of the workers.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

CHANGE IN SAN DIEGO.

CHANGE IN SAN DIEGO.

CHANGE IN SAN DIEGO.

Local 13, 1. W. W., of San Dispoinsism."

«Cal., has removed its headquarters annext and reading room from 84 Fourth St. Vn., at 705-will be located in a new hall un a few dail-54th and and will let you know the address. Med the strik-while all communications for Local No. Further (or to any members in care of the localment' will must be addressed to Stanley M. Gos mally, if deary of hus, Box 312, San Diego, CFLYNN.

TRNATIONAL MOVEMENT

From the "Bulletin International du Monvement Syndicaliste," Jan. 15, 1911.)

Revolutionary Unions of Gormany.

Revolutionary Unions of Germany.

The Jan. 7, number of "Die Einigkeit," organ of the Free Union of German Syndicates (Free Vereiniagung deutscher Gewrkschaften), contains some facts and figures showing a substuntial growth of that national onto in the year 1910.

At the end of 1910 there were affiliated with the Free Vereiniagung 1920 trades organisations and 29 free unions of all trades and professions. These organisations were found in 88 cities of Germany, a fact which shows that already revolutionary syndicalism has found adherents in all regions where economic conditions permit the penetration of its principles.

All these unions—and this is a characteristic point by which the organization, of the revolutionary movement distinguishes itself from that of the "centralist unions"—are autonomous in their actions and their decisions. Even the cart organizations which, in order to facilitate the exercise of solidarity and propagande, are grouped in a federation and which place at their head committees of administration, organs of information "and" of relations—such as unions of carpenters, tile layers and their helpers, joiners, miners, textile and meta' workers—do not have to submit to the decisions of these administrative committees. Their autonomy is recognized, both with reference to these committees and with reference to the Freie Vereinigune.

Progress in Holland.

The revolutionary syndicalist movement of Holland also shows constant progress. According to the last number of "De Arbeid," official organ of-the "National Secretariat of Labor, at Amsterdam, that central body has the following to report when next years are proportionally to the next years and the second of the se the past year:

he past year:
An increase in the number of sub-tions to 'De Arbeid' of about 1,000, ng a total subscription list now of

An increase of members through

O.

The payment of all except a few or debts of the Secretariat.

The affiliation with the Secretariat important branch of the transportandustry (the National Union of Machine 1988).

modurty (the National Union of Mareneral progress of all organizations
less revolutionary in tendency,
p to the present have remained
the National Secretarist.

Il be remembered that during the
area in important strike, that of the
lang industry of Amsterdam, had been
due to the hostile attitude of the
reformist. 'unions directed by social
lemocrats. But following that same
trike, the membership of the Carpenters'
linion of Amsterdam doubled; a new union
painters was founded and another of
preentlejs. The union of masons, as
well as that of the pile drivers, and that
"ogg alwn, have gained considerably in
umera, i strength.

"saged albus, have gained considerably in unertal strength.

In the province, progress is no less noticeable; for instance, in the vicinity of Zaan (to the north of Amsterdam), the district union gained 200 members; the Textule Workers' Union of Euschede gained about 300 members is the Zeed a section of the Federation of Metal Workers was founded seen.

Persecution in Bohemia, The new Confederation of Labor founded

Cl² revolutionary syndicalists of Bo-will have to carry an agitation and digation with great caution, on account e persecution to which the revolutionce persecution to which the revolutioncommon are exposed on the part of the
common are exposed on the part of the
common the common the common the common the common the common tenter of the common

the present government, by its petty an-noyances, barases the labor unions in the

the present government, by its petty anasoyances, harases the labor unions in the
same manner and to the, same degree as
the preceding government. This the
by-laws of one union of miners, sent to
the government for approval, were returned
with the remark that, taking all things
into consideration, the government deemed
superfluous the founding of that union.

The by-laws of the Metal Workers'
union were modified by the government.
In one paragraph, it 'ha' expressly stated
that the state employes enjoying private,
insurance, cannot be admitted as members.
This naturally affects the workers in the
railroad construction shops. Now, the
greenment has advised the Diet of its intention to modify the rules of service of
railroads, and it is certain that it will try
to restrict a little more the rights possessed rairoaus, and it is certain that it will try to restrict a little more the rights possessed by the Hungarian railroad workers. The freedom of the press will likewise be dim-jushed, with a view to suppress the organ of the railroad workers, "Magyar Vasutas," and others.

Revolt Against Young Turks' Tyranny.

An assembly of all the labor organizations of Turkey, political and economic, has been called to discuss the political situation of the country—All these organizations are at the point of fusing for the purpose of resisting the drastic policy of the Young Turks who, at one stroke of the Ponne Turke who, at one stroke of the pen, suppressed the right to strike of public service workers, and at the same time closed the socialist parliamentary club of Salonique. The club has since been reopened, but the Young Turk authorities are menacing the socialist parliamentarians of Solonique at the same time that they are proclaiming the illegality of the Marine Workers' Union of that city. An assembly of all the labor organization

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

By Oscar Brostom

If I anderstand rightly, a movement is now on foot in the I. W. W. to agitate for an eight hour day, fo take effect on

for an eight hour day, to take effect on May 1, 1912.

First of all permit me to say that I endorse the move, and I will give you my reasons for so doing. We find in the labor market taday some five or six million unemployed workers, who are continually competing with the men on the job, for a chance to work and carn silvelihood. Now, due to the economic pressure preyailing among those unemployed, they are at all times ready to seab on other workers that are engaged in conflict with their capitalist masters for better conditions. To do away with this cvil, and put the unemployed to work, some action must of

do away with this evil, and put the unem-ployed to work, some action must of necessity be taken by organized laior. First, agitate for a shorter workday. Show the workers in all mines, shops, fields, etc., that they are robbed of nearly all their product, and that by joining an organization they will be able to create execute among the set to have the action. strength enough so as to shorten the work-day and thereby secure a larger portion of

strength enough so as to shorten the work-day and thereby secure a larger portion of their, product.

The metal trades of Los Angeles organized in the A. F. of L., are at the present time struggling for an eight hour day and also for a raise in wager. Can sayone, in or outside of the I W. W., show me where the strike if won, would mut be a step of progress? And again, if the strike is lost, the workers will still gain ingatively, because they will star how to organize better in the future.

Remember, that the labor movement is a large movement. It is not only the I. W. W., or the A. F. of L., or the syndicities of France, but it contains the entire wage working plass, that have nothing but their labor power to sell, and at some time or other, due to their economic conditions, are quagged in warfare against the capitalist class.

I have often heard some "cowoperative commonwealth sky pilot" say that "by

ditions, are quaged in warfare against the capitalist classes.

I have often heard some "cowoperative commonwealth sky pilot" say that "by agitating for a shorter workday the aworkers would lose track of the main issue, towit, the overthrow of capitalism." That is not true. The workers of France, Italy or any other country where industrial organization holds away, have always been struggling for better conditions, yet remained revolutionary to the cope.

The final move of the labor movement is the overthrow of castislium. Sure: If it is

The final move of the labor movement is ave marrague to be delivered over to the pre-definition of the charge of less on the control of the c

CHARLES KOHLER.

want a shole reason that hent in the "refined

WONDERFUL LOGIC! The establish

capitalism?

WONDERFUL LOGIC! The establishment of an eight hour day would not, in my opinion, mean the overthrow of eapitalism. How can you overthrow capitalism. How can you overthrow capitalism. How may be depicted in the stable as he desires? No, the eight hour day will not mean the overthrow of capitalism, but it usuely will mean improved conditions for the men who toil.

So if you want to better your conditions, agitate for the eight hour day, get busy on the job, and iry to do all in your power to establish better conditions in the shop where you are engaged as a wage worker.

Some "scientificevomojenative sky pilots" have made the aisertion that the eight bour day is not mentioned in the Preamble of the l. W. W. That is true, but I would like to make you acquainted with one of the clauses in the Preamble, so as to find out whether or not we are within the boundaries of that historic discussent. It reads as follows:
"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 surgule with the

army of production must be organised, not only for the every day struggle with the capitalists, but also to earry on production when capitalism shall have been observations. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

Now then, that clause endorses any struggle of any kind or nature, it makes no difference what it is, only it is an organization, for the purpose of securing a shorter workday, or more wages, or better sanitary conditions, or in short any move preferable for the wageworkers. What is had for the boss must be good for you.

Surely, you 'scientific cowopensative sky pilots' know that the working' class awan othing in common? All right, if you do know that, just try to strike for the eight hour day and you will soon find out what your master will bank of your action. If he can secure other men to take your place, down the line you go. On the other hand, if you are organized! it will not be so easy for the bost to secure scales, because you surely will picket the job. No plegten ou minon. Hence, I say to you, ORGANIZE, not

will picket the job. No picket no union. Hence, I say to you, ORGANIZE, not only-for the eight hour day, but also for the overbrow of capitalist rule, in or outside of the shops. Hit the boss wherever you can, and remember that the shop is the most effective place where to strike. But always remember that an injury to one workingman is the concern of all.

So, in view of all these facts, regardless of the capitalist system, regardless of the

So, in view of all these facts, regardless of the capitalist system, regardless of the tost atte, regardless of the boss, regardless of any institution in existence, regardless even of the "cowoperative commonwealth sky pilot," I say to you, agriate and organize for the eight hour day and also for every advancement possible funder the system, so that we in a short time may realize a strong movement as a result of realize a strong movement as a result of our efforts to organize the working class. Boys all together now! Agitate and or-ganize for the eight hour day.

Los Angeles, Calif.

THE MAN BEHIND THE TENDER

No flag is snapping over him, No band it playing loud. There are no cheers, in strident 'From some applauding crowd; But night and day he tolks away, Until his work is done— No ranting fifes or bugles play, 'To lighten his long run.

He has no time to think of fear, Or talk of pluck and nerve, With danger slawsy lurking near In-every lurching swerve; The swaying lamps make shadows of To taunt his straining eyes; The jolting oar makes mock of him As madly on it flict.

It may be south, north, east or wes
The mail must hurry through,
The postal clerk may take no rest
With all these things to do.
He does not see what waits ahead;
Nor cares, what lies behind.
The hungry mail racks must be fed,
To all cles he is blind.

Some times you stand beside the track
And see the mail train rage,
And white above the rolling mack
You see his toll-smuged face,
So, day and night, the postal elert
Goes, fighting time and sleep,
He only does his country's work,
And countries here him cheap.

Some day, perhaps, they'll lift him out, All limp, and still and pale—
He will have found his last long route.
This man who works the mail.
No thrumming drums the bank will fill
When he goes to his rest,
And all the mails will hurry still,
North, south, east and west.

aper food."

It was proposed to begin the publication of a paper to be know as "The Hobo News."

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life. At the possession of the out must be working or life.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set atts of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions sidt the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class are interests in common with their employers. These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class applied only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in applied only by an organization formed in such as way that all its members in a supplied only by an organization formed in such as way that all its members in a supplied only by an organization formed in such as way that all its members in a supplied only by an organization formed in such as way that all its members in a supplied only the such as t

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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THE AGITATOR

A Worker's Semi-Month

Advocate of the Modern School, Industrial Unionism and Individual Freedom

JAY FOX, Editor Lake Bay, Washington

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

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

LOCALS TAKE NOTICE.

Local 173 of San Francisco wishes to discuss ways and means with other locals through the columns of Solidarity, regard-ing the raising of funds for the sending of a delegate to the International Secretariat. Hoping we can hear from some other

BERNARD KALBER.

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

this be ally loc ster, who one day, Friday, December 29, after his usual tactics, punched Baccaffori in the face, knocking out one of his teeth. Not content with this, he felled Buccaffort, to the floor, kicking him when down, and otherwise imperilling his life,

"La Vie Ouvriere"

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DULUTH I. W. W.

DULIN N. 68 of the Industrial Workers of the Werld maintains a head-quarters and reading room as 907 Michigan Street, Duluth, Minn for the free use of workings of the case of

JOHN MITCHELL GETS HIS

The special staff correspondent of the Pittaburg Gazette Times, telegraphs to that paper from Columbus: Columbus, O, Jan 31.—After five hours of roll call the International Convention of the United Mine Workers this afternoon adopted an amendment to the constitution of that organization that expells John Mitchell from membership and disqualifies him from ever holding membership in the future, miles, by April 1, he resigns all connection with the National Civic Federation, including his salaried position and offices in New York. The vote was taken after a strenous effort on the part of the anti-administration forces to line up their followers against it. Feery form of delay was sought, but failed of its purpose. The convention legan-it reason today with an effort to debate the report of the Committee on Constitution, which had recommended the amendment favorably. This was headed off by a motion to close debate. A division was demanded and the supreme test showed that Mitchell was doomed, for the vote was 454 to close detacts and was begun. Many of the delegates sought to evade voting and absented themselves. Others refused to vote, but that the Mitchell defeat was to be even more pronounced than at first suspected. One west against him by a vote of 385 to 40.

Pittsburg Votes Against Mitchell.

Pattowny Votes Against Mitchell.
Pittsburg district went against Mitchell
by a vote of 166 to 140, in spite of the
extraordinary efforts of Livedpoet Fechan
and his collesgues to prevent wit. Western states went almost solidly against the
one-time leader. The teller's official report alsowed that the amendment that disqualifies Mitchell passed by a vote of 1,213,
with an opposition of 607 votes, leaving a
majority of 340 votes in faxor of disqualfying Mitchell.

There was great cheering and applause

majority of 246 votes in favor of disquali-fying Mitchell.

There was great cheering and applause when this amouncement was made. A few monuest have a made. A few moments later Secretary Edwin Perry read a telegram from Mitchell, in which he declared that the convention had tried him and not the Civic Federation, and that while he recognized the right of the convention to legislate as it did, he was sure the rank and file would not be in by awing that he howed not he dietate of the convention, not explaining, however, what he would do regarding the question of retiring from the Civic Federation or the United Minje Workers. The inference taken by the convention was find the would stake to the Civic Federation. Every delegate has been placed on record on the resolution. Such leaders as John Walker and Duncan McDonald of Illinois, and Vice President F. J. Hayes, voted to the resolution. Such leaders as John Walker and Duncan McDonald of Illinois, and Vice President F. J. Hayes, voted to the resolution. Such leaders as John Walker and Duncan McDonald of Illinois, and Vice President F. J. Hayes, voted for the Civic Federation. William Green of Ohto, an-other leader in the antiadministration ranks, voted for the Civic Federation, and so did District President Fechan and his colleagues.

SHOE STRIKERS STILL FIRM

(Continued From Page One)

(Continued From Page One)
before our assembly at the last meeting, and our members expressed themselves in sympathy with your movement in taking up the Industrial Workers of the World. We believe that has their movement we have the solution of the problem of the working class. I will request you to lead me subscription lists to prefent to the locals, and we will do all in our power financially and otherwise to assist you in your war against your enemics, the masters.

Signed:

Signed: Marietta Trades and Labor Assembly,
Marietta, Chio, affiliated with the
Ohio Federation of Labor.''
Shoe Workers' Big Contributions:

Sonie 7,000 sppeals in English and Italian have been sent to as many labor bodies and individuals throughout this equantry and Canada.

The SLoe Workers' Protective Union of

Haverhill, Mass., continues its financial support, so do both the custom shoe workers' unions. The former has sent \$600 to date; the Ladies' Custom Shoe Workers has given \$450.

The Enterprise Association of Ster Fitters sent in a check for \$25. Branch
72, of the Workmen's Sick and Death
Benefit Fund, sent in \$22. Elizabeth
Gurley Flynn collected \$18.75 at a shoe shop on 67th street. She also brought in the following amounts: From the Long-shoremen's Union, Local 304, \$22; from Local 308, \$15, and from the Spanish

sent a check of \$25.

A United Mine Workers' local in Penn

sent a check of \$25.

A United Mine Workers' local in Pennsylvania is also a generous contributor, sending in \$25. More funds are needed. Send them at once, to help win the strike.

Making the Organization Known.

The advertising that the 1. W. W. is receiving through this strike and lockout is shown in the requests reciered for information, speakers and organizers. Organizer Ettor expects to organize two groups of workers in the near future: with four others in abeyance, owing to other work. The projected mass meeting has been 'delayed, owing to the inability to secure a suitable hall and date.

The work of mailing appeals to all parts of the country will be continued. Send in names and addresses. Get before organizations in your locality and request financial assistance. This is a fight of workers for workers and should be supported by workers. Shirkers will not do it. Hustle in the coin!.

Contex of Solidarity will be mailed to all.

for workers and workers, Shirkers will not do not in the coin!

Copies of Solidarity will be mailed to all those responding to the appeal for funds; so that our press will also be advertised.

Go after the on! Agitate, educate and organize.

RESOLUTION ON FUNDS

Adopted unanimously by the "Joint Conference Board of Clothing Workers," composed of delegates from all Bohemian, all Italian, all Polish, all Saivsh, and part of the Jewish workers now on strike.

Whereas, The Chicago Federation of Labor and the Chicago Women's Trade Union League, and the officers of these organizations have collected considerable money for the support of 45,000 clothing workers during this strike, and,
Whereas, The United Garment Workers of America, a creat union national organization, with headquarters at New York, N. Y., have also collected money for initiation fees and dues from more than 35,000

tion fees and dues from more than 35,000 workers on strike, and have collected

workers on strike, and have collected quite an amount of money on appeas for support of the strikers, of which, apparently, not one cent has been used for the purpose it had been collected for, and, Whereas, The national officers of the latter organization and their organization, and they officers of the first named organizations, analy, the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Chicago Women's Trade.

of Labor and the Chicago Women's Trade Union League, have failed to give account of the expenditures of considerable amounts of money, and,. Whereas, We believe that the many contributors to these funds, mostly coming from Socialist organizations and progressive workingmen's associations, should be entitled to know whether their contributions have been used for legitimate warmenes and chicage; thesefore, in its

contributions have been used for legitimate purposes and objects; therefore, be it Resolved, by a delegate conference representating the various nationalities of workers engaged in this conflict to call upon the said organizations that have contributed to this fund, for a complete proty, and if such a report is not forthcoming to proceed, through the accredited officers of, this conference board, with the protecution against all the protecution against all the receivers of money for the support of the strikers; and be it further

Resolved, That the workers throughout the country and the organizations begre

the country and the organizations beare-quested to stop sending any more money to either the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Chicago Women's Trade Union League or the United Garment Workers of America until account of the receipts and ex-penditures are given to all contributors, and that all those who wish to support the strikers should send their contributions to

153 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill. through which also a complete account will be given by the "Joint Conference Board of striking clothing workers.

V RALWIN For all Bohemian Clothin A. KRAJEWSKI, othing Workers.

For all Polish Workers.
MARY DUNDEELIS,

JOHN MARSHALLA,

\$. GRANDINETTI, For all Italian Workers.

SAM HOROWITZ,
For page of the Jewish Workers

London, England, is the scene of a Local 308, \$15, and from the Sjanish Firemen, \$215. A Chicago local union sent in \$10; and Branch 74, W. S. and ob printing industry. A week of 52 hours week in the meeting of the Russian Social Denotes the meeting of the Russian Social Denotes at the social Russian Social Denotes at the social Russian R neral strike for a 50-hour week in the

GARMENT WORKERS SOLD OUT

(Continued From Page One)

and requested its publication in the Daily Socialist. Nothing doing. After a stormy seasion of the board of directors the re-quest was refused spon the filmsy pretext that the Daily was a political paper and could not mix in the affairs of the unions. General Strike Was the Move.

General Strike Was the Move.

The call for a general tieup of Chicago, issued by the Italian local, suggested a line of action that would have resulted in ending the strike with a victory for the workers. To prove to the business element of Chicago that a general tie-up would be put into effect would have been sufficient to have forced them to compel the garment bisses to come to time. sumerent to have to recent them to compet the garment bosses to come to time, Why? Because a general tie-up just at that time—just before Christmas—would have caused millions of loss to the business men of the whole city and the whole State, for that matter. A good bluff would have been all that was needed under would have been all that was needed the circumstances.

Socialist Senator Greets Cop.

Socialist Senstor Greets Cop.

Christmas day the Bohemians held a parade and mass meeting. The Socialist senator from Milwaukee, Winfield R. Gaylord, was on deck as a speaker. On the way to the hall the strikers were herded by the mounted police that had been clubbing them all during the striker. One of the cossacks, node close to Gaylord, who waved his hand at the hired slugger of the capitalist class, saving: "Merry Christmas, fellow worker." (See Daily Socialist, Déc. 27, 1910.) As the work of all police is to assist In keeping the workers in subjection to the boss, the greeting of the Milwaukee politician was a frank admission of the part played by the frank admission of the part played by the alleged working class politicians in the garment workers' strike.

The strike dragged on until in despera-on the Bohemian strikers (after one of the strikers, a young girl, the secretary of the struces, a young girs, the secretary of their organization, flad been grossly in-suited by the Chicago Federation of Labor-officials) took the initiative and called a conference of Polish, Italian, Bohemian, Slovak and Lithuanian strikers. This conference formulated the following of mands, which were unanimously adopt by 18,000 strikers of the above nation

"All former employes to be reinstated

"All former employes to be reinstated in their former places of employment.

"All grievances of employee shall be presented to the representatives of the firms by committees representing the employees of each shop, there such grievances amenes must be ratified by the employee of such shops. Parties not interested in the controversies shall not interfere except by mutual consent of, the employees and employers.

mutual consent of the constitute a polyogers.

Fifty (50) hours shall constitute a day's work except Saturday when work a day's work except Saturday when work when the consent of the con

wherever agreed upon section 2 of the propositions.

"No employe shall be compelled, un any pretext, whatever, to sign individual agreements "walving any rights to price established by the wage scale."

Leaders "Pack" Strikers Meeting.

"baders" learned

As soon as the "leaders" learned the strikers were going to act for the selves every effort was made to pre the adoption of the demands and plan serves every effort was made to prevent the adoption of the demands and plan for settlement. Failing to accomplish this the "leaders" were forced to trick the "leaders" were forced to trick the "leaders" and the "leaders" and the "leaders" and the "leaders" and "leaders and "leaders" and "leaders and "leaders and "leaders and had been since the fourth week of the strike. With this megting of NON-strikers the arbitration agreement was accepted by the A. 4% of L., and the strike against Hart., Schaffner & Marx called off. The strikers were ordered to return to work.

The agreement adopted bad but one change from the one rejected by the strikers. It had no reference to strikers will by dischange change i strikers.

guilty of violence.

Daily Socialist Proclaims "Victory."

In the face of these facts the Chicago
Daily Socialist hatled this betrayal of the
workers as a victory are the issue of Jan.
16, 1911, under the following caption:
"Hart Firm Bows to strikers' demands."
No mention is made of President Rickert's threat to fill the places of the strikers'
with United Garment: Workers from the
label shops, if the strikers do not how to
the action of the "leaders." No mention label snops, il toe strikers on our too our the action of the 'leiders.' No mention is made of Riekert's interview in the capitalist press: "We have called upon the police to protect all strikers who wish to return' to work."

To ignore the appeal for the police protection made to the the police of the the police of the the police of the United Garment Workers, while at

the same time halling the betrayal, of the strikers has a victory, stamps this alleged working class apper as a service tool of the labor fleutenants of the espitialist class. Here are some of the leading actors in the state of the labor fleutenants of the espitialist class. The state of the labor fleutenants of the spitialist class. The state of the labor fleutenants of the state of the stat

JOIN THIS REVOLT!

Join the revolt: What revolt?

Revolt against the courts for sending Fred D. Warren to prison?

Fred D. Warren to prison?

Be to the service of the service of the service of the revolt against the courts for sending Fred D. Warren to prison?

The service of the service of the service of the revolutionary paper and fear they may be imprisoned for oding so? If you know of one, you may appeal to him to join the revolt.

No, the average slave does not fearthat he will be imprisoned for celtiting as paper, nor for his activity, as a paper, nor for his activity, as a paper, nor for his activity, as a paper, and for the service of the

shorter workday B. E. NILSSON Portland, Oregon.

HELP THIS FELLOW WORKER

A short time ago Local 437, at Holt-ville, Cal., sent an appeal through the In-dustrial Worker and Solidarity to all the working class for funds to aid us in send-ing Fellow Worker Henry Bordet to a hospital.

ing Fellow Worker Henry Bordet to a hospital.

The funds are not coming in fast enough: Fellow Worker Bordet was almost murdered legally in the bull pen in-Spokane during the fight for free speech spoken to the spoken to the fund of the speech spoken with the spoken to the spoken t

hat tree.

Worker Bordet conservation which will soon claim him if we now which will soon claim him if we now something quick acts appendicitis, for which he was operated on in the Portland hospital. The word never healed up. It is a running shi instructuration he was kicked.

During his instructuration he was kicked During his instructuration he was kicked During his instructuration he was kicked by the property of the word of the property of the word of the property of th

and consequently one made on a consequently one made on the condition he had to leave the condition Fellow oppital in Portland.

hospital in Portland.

Can you imagine the condition Fellow
Worker Bordet is in?

We are doing all in our power to make
him comfortable, but he must have medical attention and science, and that is be-

yond our power.

The funds received so far only amount to a little less than \$30,

Now something must be done. We are putting up a temporary tent for Fellow Worker Bordet to-day, because he must go to bed.

He is failing gradually. When he en-

"Emancipation"

Official Organ of the Belgium Federation I. W. W.

3 months 15c, 6 months 30c, one year 60c. Make remittances payable to

AUG. DETOLLENAERE. Secretary. 9 Mason St., LAWRENCE, - MASS.

La Union Industrial

Published by the Local Unions of the

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The only Spanish paper in the United States teaching Revolutionary Industrial Unionism.

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tered jail he weighed 145 pounds. Now h

weighs 80 pounds.

Now wake up, member or not. It is your duty to help Fellow Worker Bordet. He was ruined in your fight. He gaye his health and happiness for you. He fought in one of the noblest battles ever fught for the freedom of the working class.

class:
Are you going to help him after he has done this for you? Are you going to stand by and see him droop and fade away?
Fellow workers, let us do all we can for Fellow Worker Bordet.
Just think what we could do for this heave fighter if every wage slave would give just a little!

Sec. Local 437, I. W. W.,
Box 341, Holtville, Cal.

NEW YORK VS. FRESNO

Longshoremen's Union Protests Against Bru tality of California Authorities.

New York City, Jan. 17, 1911.

New York City, Jan. 17, 1911.

Stoldarity:
We, of the International Longadozemen Association, Local Tion No. 709., of Ne York, enter our protest against the inhuman, un-American and non-constitution at treatment meted out to the membe of the I. W. W. by the city governmy of Freno, Galifornia.

We protest against the curtailine free speech to one body of men whe same right is accorded freely to when the proscribed body of men simply to discuss industrial matter make known their views on industrial matter make known their views on industrial ditions.

make known and distins.

We protest against the methods us it suppress such meetings and discussions and misst that the right of free assembling age be granted to all lawful meetings, whether of an industrial, social or religious

age be granted to all lawful meetings, whether of an industrial, social or religious character.

We protest that the treatment of the proscribed I. W. W. ngembers was brutal and unchristian. By such treatment you and unchristian. By such treatment you consider the process of the process of

JOHN REILLY, Pres.
JOHN WALSH, V. Pres.
JOHN WALSH, V. Pres.
La. No. 791, New York
Labor papers please copy.

TACOMA L. W. W. HALL.

Local No. 380, Tacoma, Wash., mai tains a headquarters and reading room 723 Commerce street. All members as other workers passing through Tacoma. a invited to call and get acquainted. JOHN M. FOSS, Sec.

LOS ANGELES I. W. W.

Los Angeles Locals 12, 69, 7, an ave opened large new quarters and cading room at 335 Towne As-nembers and others coming the dease call. All wageworkers well e call. All wageworkers we ALBERT TISDALE, Joint

Shakespeare uses the word "p five times, and each time it is sy with a knave. Freedom, can for Fellow
the must
lie must
all official and for Local 187;
addressed to "See" y. Locale sit.
Holtville, Calif."

LYNN.

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