



# Haywood Meeting in New York a Big Success

(Special to Solidarity)

New York, Dec. 20.

Never, perhaps, in the history of the labor movement, has New York City been the scene of a gathering at once so great in numbers and so revolutionary in character, as that held by the Industrial Workers of the World in the Yorkville Casino last Sunday afternoon, with Wm. D. Haywood as the principal speaker. It was asserted by those present that this meeting was larger and more enthusiastic than the one held at the Palma Gardens (50th St.) in the early days of the I. W. W.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn presided over the meeting with her usual dignity and grace.

Organizer Ettor was the first speaker. In the crisp terse language of his class he set forth the facts of the great shoe workers' strike now waging in Brooklyn under the direction of the I. W. W. He dwelt upon the strength of shop organization—"every shop its meeting, lasting all day; every striker his picket duty, lasting all day." Much amusement was caused by his humorous account of the naive complaints of the poor, distracted boss. "We would be glad to end this strike if we knew the approach," they wail. "Oh, I can tell you that," answers Ettor, "approach every man in your shop." "But we never heard of anything like this," is the cry. "True," rings the answer, "but you will hear of it often hereafterward."

Our talented little Fellow Worker Bina Flynn recalled with much feeling the poem "Revolution," and then in clear and telling words Haywood was introduced to the enthusiastic throng.

He spoke strongly and simply, but, as his speech ran on, clouds of doubt and despair were swept away from many a discouraged brain; drooping heads were raised again; and idle fingers clenched once more for battle.

"I am proud," said Haywood, "to stand on the I. W. W. platform between Elizabeth Flynn and Joseph Ettor. This is better than associating with Gompers and the others of the Civic Federation." He developed his theme along the lines of the class struggle, showing how the great war of classes is raging everywhere, in Russia, in Japan, in Spain, in America. Everywhere is heard the rumbling of the revolution, the great class struggle.

Then he turned to industrial unionism. In caustic words he laid bare the weakness of trades unions and showed the necessity of one big union—the industrial union, giving it as his opinion that no socialist can be a craft unionist from principle, though he may belong to some trades union in order to hold his job. He laid great stress on the fact that the A. F. of L. cannot evolve industrially. Being based upon the principle of identity of interest between employer and employe, it must be an employer's struggle.

At the interval of questions, the string between the anarchists and political socialists was both amusing and instructive. But Haywood held his own between the two with his easy presence of the man who knows. Some questions are worth recording:

"Do you believe in political action?" "You believe in direct action?" "As I believe in political action."

"Industrial I believe in political action?" "Do you believe in it?" "Certainly, we are the Industrial Workers of the World!" Haywood explained that he did not believe in capitalists to import money into our country.

"Is it a traitorous conclusion of France?"

and Lucien Sanial, the veteran socialist to whom we all owe so much, arose to defend the rank and file of his French comrades, who he said had repudiated the traitors and elected many staunch men and true. His words rang clear as of old as he challenged the speaker: "Haywood has been in France," he said, "and knows what I say is true."

Then Haywood's harsh face grew soft; he leaned forward over the edge of the platform and said in a voice that was very low and sweet: "Yes, I have been in France, but before I went to France, I learned my socialism at the feet of Lucien Sanial, and I know that he is right." It was a beautiful tribute of a strong man to dignified age.

The chairman read resolutions condemning the barbarous conduct of the business men of Fresno in burning the headquarters of the I. W. W. there; and also resolutions protesting against the execution of the radical thinkers of Japan. These were unanimously carried. Then resolutions were proposed from the floor of sympathy with the striking shoe workers of Brooklyn; protesting against the imprisonment of Fellow Workers Preston and Smith, and of Fred Warren, and against the execution of Fellow Worker Emil Duront, the French railroad worker, who took a part in the recent strike. These resolutions were carried without a dissenting voice. The resolution in favor of Fellow Worker Duront has been cable to France.

JANE A. ROULSTON.

## STATUS OF SHOE WORKERS

Fight Getting More Intense, and Manufacturers Apparently Weakening.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18.

The strike situation in the shoe industry of this borough remains practically unchanged. The Shoe Manufacturers' Association, amazed and terrified at first, is now determined to win at any cost. The strikers are confident of success and alive to the importance of a victory. All the shops organized in the I. W. W. have elected representatives to a general strike committee. This body is now in good working order and has the situation well in hand. This committee has succeeded in securing the co-operation of Alma Webster Powell, the famous operatic singer, who will give a grand concert in aid of the strikers, at the Labor Lyceum, on Thursday evening, January 5, assisted by well known vocal and instrumental artists. Five thousand tickets at 25c each have been printed. A big financial success is expected.

It is reported that the bankers are pressing the shoe manufacturers to settle the strike. They may consequently endeavor to employ the tactics used in the cloakmakers' strike. Not one member of the Shoeworkers' Industrial Union has gone back to work. Three thousand men and women are involved, most of them strikers.

Various shop committees have visited the New York Call and requested a better presentation of the facts of the strike. This was promised. The Jewish "Forward," also a Socialist party daily, forwarded point blank to publish any list A. F. of L. members would be glad to see. Strikers don't join Tobin's union!

The general strike committee has issued the following statement and appeal: (We quote in part.—Editor.)

"After 10 years of sordidness and suffering, division in our ranks, lack of common understanding among us all, defeat and

waste of efforts, a movement was started by brave men who appealed to us shoe workers to organize on new lines, industrial union lines; in the Industrial Workers of the World.

The response was ready and enthusiastic; in less than nine weeks more than 1,500 shoe workers rallied to the banner of ONE BIG UNION for all. They struck for more pay and were successful.

The masters were surprised; for years they had by brutal and devious wiles kept their workers in submission until they believed that all spirit of revolt and resentment had been crushed. At first they laughed at the efforts of the workers to organize and organize right, but soon their laughter gave way to surprise and then opposition. Workers who had been employed in shops as long as 10 years began to be victimized; they were discharged for "unfitness," but their fellow workers showed different when either they threatened or walked out, to restate those who had been victimized for their activities for the union of the workers.

The power of the workers proved true and so that reason the shoe manufacturers set their heads together and determined that by all means at their command they would destroy the institution organized by and for the workers.

The workers employed by the firms of Griffin & White, Wichert & Gardner, John J. Laifman, Charles Strauchback and J. Albert & Sons asked for an increase in the price list so that at least they could make a decent living premises or replied to either with vague promises or arrogantly told to get out of the shops. In the case of the workers employed by Wichert & Gardner, they were members by force of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, of which the notorious and infamous John F. Tobin is general president. Their wages had not been increased in spite of the increase in the value of the product sold by the firm, while the price of the necessities of living of the workers has increased as everybody will attest.

The men asked the organization to which they paid yearly dues to present a request to the firm for an increase in the price list, but the officials of this "union" true to their traditions, refused on the plea that such an act would mean a violation of the contract which does not expire till April 15, 1911.

These workers in spite of working in a "union shop" worked under the lowest, with only one exception, price list in the vicinity.

Rather than go home any longer on Saturdays with anything from six to nine and ten dollars for a week's work and break the hearts of their dear ones who cried for the lack of bread and other necessities they decided to take their grievances directly to the firm and in the event of refusal to strike at once. The firm refused to consider the demands of the workers and the strike was on immediately. At once the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union officials, who care more for their position and the self accruing therefrom, set up a howl about "contract breakers," and pledged themselves and the "union" to the program of filling the strikers' places with scabs armed with union cards in order to break the strike of long suffering and exploited workers who dared to consider their happiness and that of their children and wives of more value than a "contract with their employers and exploiters."

So far over two hundred and fifty scabs have been sent in, men invariably picked up from the streets, armed with union cards of the form "I am a member of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union" and scab upon union men, but our pickets have been equal to the occasion and all Hession's of Tobin and the masters have been sent back where they came from.

Wichert & Gardner is defeated, scabs cannot be secured, the ranks of the strikers

(Continued on Page Four)

## WORLD OF LABOR

"Peace on earth, good will to man."

be at least normal next year.

If Christ came to capitalism he would find there is war on earth, it will be won.

In the Irwin coal fields 80,000 men, women and children are in desperate plight. In Chicago 40,000 striking clothing workers are being shot and clubbed; in Brooklyn the shoe industry is affected by strikes involving 8,000 wage workers; on the railroads 25,000 of the most conservative workmen, the locomotive engineers, are restless and threatening strike; in Fresno, Cal., the wage workers are battling for the re-establishment of the elementary rights of free speech; in Cleveland the master printers have declared themselves in favor of the 9 hour day and the closed shop. From Maine to California, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, there is a struggle for more wages and better conditions that is being bitterly fought by the workers, and as bitterly contested by the capitalists.

Abroad, conditions are essentially the same. English bootmakers and textile workers, Welsh and Spanish coal miners, French railroadmen, German shipbuilders and machinists—all the workers in the fundamental industries of Europe are striving to stand erect in the face of time-honored attempts to keep their backs bent in toil for the profit and pleasure of the capitalists. Even in remote Asia—in India and Japan, where modern machine production has been introduced only recently, uprisings of workers against capitalists constitute the most significant contributions to contemporary history. These uprisings bristle with heroic sacrifice on the part of the workers and ruthless oppression on the part of the capitalists. They present a tragic phase of social evolution in which peace and good will are absent, their places being inspired by class war and hatred.

But how could it be otherwise? The biggest, best and evergrowing portion of humanity, the working class, cannot be expected to degrade and obliterate itself in the interests and for the pleasure of the smallest, most parasitic and degenerate portion of humanity, the capitalist class! Such has been the nature of social evolution, that the capitalist class has become merely an owning and enslaving class, given to debauchery, profligacy and corruption; while the useful functions once performed by it are now carried on by corporations and fiscal institutions, operated by paid subordinates—the working class. This fact is obvious to all who are conversant with modern conditions. In view of it, "peace on earth, good will to men" is impossible, as it would mean peace with slavery, good will toward the most oppressive of social tendencies. The Industrial Workers of the World recognizes the situation as it is. And they are striving to abolish it, by inaugurating a social system in which the capitalist class will be abolished and the working class prevail.

Then, and only then, "peace on earth, good will to men" will be possible.

## IN AND AROUND PITTSBURG

The three window glass factories located at Clackaburg, W. Va. have resumed operations, giving employment to about 750 men.

At meeting of the leading tin plate men of the country, including the U. S. Steel Corporation, held in Pittsburg, trade conditions were gone over carefully and the opinion was expressed that the trade will

Announcement is made of the breaking of the world's record for tin plate production for a period of eight hours at the South Sharon plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. In one turn 50,570 pounds of No. 30 gauge tin plate were rolled. The best previous record was made several years ago at Cleveland, O., when 18,700 pounds were rolled.

The poultry fence department of the American Steel & Wire Co.'s plant at Sharon has been placed on double turn. This department has been idle for some time on account of a scarcity. Resumption of the entire tin mill is expected before long as orders are coming in as satisfactory rate.

## OUTLOOK IN STEEL INDUSTRY

The Duluth Tribune of December 16 has the following to say regarding the outlook in the steel and iron industry:

"While the eastern advisers are that the immediate future of the iron and steel business of the country is one of some uncertainty, it is encouraging, and perhaps significant, that the United States Steel Corporation is going to produce more steel at its Lake Superior properties on substantially the same basis this winter as one year ago.

"Double shifts will be worked at the underground mines, and there will be an curtailing in the Lake Superior district of operations. The importance of this will be understood when it is stated that the Steel Corporation will furnish employment all winter to 16,000 or 20,000 men in and about the mines and shops, with about 12,000 of these men being employed in Minnesota.

"It is believed in Duluth that the iron and steel industry for 1911 looks better than the Steel Corporation than it does to some some stock manipulators and politicians. That the situation is rather quiet just at present is a matter of common information, but that it is going to improve is considered more likely than otherwise.

"The eastern furnacemen are not making any commitments in the matter of 1911 ore supplies, but this is never done until after the holidays except in periods of unusual activity in the iron and steel trade. Undoubtedly there will be a considerable amount of iron ore on the lower lake docks at the opening of navigation next spring, and the shipping from Lake Superior may start off with little enthusiasm, but any considerable improvement in the iron and steel mill will insure a busy season at the mines, especially during the latter half of the season of navigation.

"The Jones & Laughlin people and some of the other large independent operators will produce from underground properties about as usual this winter, but others, especially those that depend on selling the bulk of their produce, will curtail."

## RAISE FUNDS FOR FRESNO FIGHTERS.

Our Fresno correspondent writes, urging all locals and friends of the I. W. W., who wish to see this fight won, to send money to aid the boys in and out of jail. Since the I. W. W. headquarters were burned down by a howling mob of "respectable citizens" last week, the Fresno local has no place to meet and no office. They must establish headquarters again in order to keep in touch with the members. Send all communications to Jack Whyte, Box 209, Fresno, Calif., and make all money orders payable to W. F. Little, same address.

# SOLIDARITY

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**GENERAL OFFICERS**  
 Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer  
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**WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.**

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing **SOLIDARITY**. For instance: 53. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER **54**

**AN I. W. W. PRINTING PLANT.**

**SOLIDARITY** has often referred to the necessity of a more systematic and far-reaching campaign of education along the lines of industrial unionism.

The I. W. W. must be in position to organize and systematize the vast and growing sentiment for one big union of the working class.

To this end, the I. W. W. must be advertised; its principles, aims and tactics must be made known thoroughly to the workers everywhere.

**SOLIDARITY**, as an educational medium, must be sustained and kept going without a deficit. Our yearly financial report in this issue, shows how difficult has been the financing of this paper, since its foundation. Only the devotion and sense of responsibility to the I. W. W. of those in charge of the paper in the past year, have made possible its continued existence. Such devotion will continue to manifest itself either with the present management, or with any others whom emergencies may call to the helm. Courage is not wanting to continue the fight to a victorious end.

But we are making progress with unnecessary slowness. Much could be done at once toward improving the paper, and increasing our supply of pamphlets, leaflets, and other literature, did we but have a free hand. But that is practically impossible, so long as we must depend upon outside publishers to print our paper and literature.

We must have a printing plant with which to print **SOLIDARITY** and supply the I. W. W. with much needed literature. And we are going to get that plant! Steps have already been taken, and money is being raised by I. W. W. locals all over the country.

We want our readers to contribute to this I. W. W. **PRESS FUND**. If you have a dollar, more or less, to spare for this purpose, send it in without delay.

**POSITIVE ACTION** in this matter, and the results will be forthcoming quickly and with ease. Do it now!

Send all contributions to **E. A. MOORE**, Treasurer I. W. W. Press Fund, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

**SWEET DOPE.**

Despatches from Uniontown, Pa., December 18, state that 50,000 pounds of candy (25 tons) has been purchased by the Frick Coal and Coke Co., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, for distribution among the 30,000 children of its employes in the Connellsville and Klondyke regions. Supt. John Lynch, of another subsidiary, will have charge of the distribution.

That's a splendid investment for the coal company and the steel trust! Anything to keep alive a superstition in the minds of the workers and their children, who are soon to take their places! In this instance, the "Santa Claus" superstition is only incidental to the real superstition, viz: that the U. S. Steel and its subsidiary, are "good companies."

A coal company, that sends hundreds of miners to untimely graves every year through overwork or accident; that glanders its slaves to the limit by low wages, short-wages, and exorbitant prices for food and clothing at the company stores, and forces them to dwell in miserable shacks in lieu of decent homes—such a company has need of "sweet dope" with which to delude the miners' children before they too are dragged away from school or playground to become life long slaves of the boss inexorable master.

The boss, condescending to become a Santa Claus benevolently distributing to his smiling slaves' children candy bought with blood money wrung from the very hearts of those slaves themselves—is a 90th century spectacle for the gods. But the gods are dead or sleeping; and for that reason will very likely take no account of the spectacle. But how beautifully this "Christmas Candy" will read in the Sunday school papers, this season! And how surely will the deluded miners show their gratitude by taking an extra hitch in their belts after Christmas and digging an extra quantity of black diamonds in return for the sweet dope handed out to their children by the benevolent parasites!

Vampires pin their victims to sleep while sucking their life's blood. Capitalists feed candy to their slaves' children in the name of Santa Claus. Postery will discover no essential difference between the vampire and the capitalist.

**PASSIVE RESISTANCE.**

Whatever may be its shortcomings, "passive resistance" in labor wars has its uses. It certainly succeeds in bringing out the mental attitudes of the two opposing forces.

For several months the I. W. W. has been carrying on a running fight for free speech in Fresno, Calif. More than a hundred men have been jailed in that time for merely attempting to hold public meetings on the streets of that city, for the purpose of propagating their ideas. The I. W. W. was refused that privilege, although it was granted freely to the Salvation Army and other concerns that are not considered dangerous to the master class. The I. W. W. only was discriminated against by the "lawful" authorities of Fresno. The same thing was seen in Spokane last winter.

This discrimination is contrary to the "theory of law" handed down from the past. But it is absolutely in accord with the PRACTICE of law-making and law-enforcing bodies in all periods of history. That is because these bodies are almost invariably and INEVITABLY, the tools of the ruling class to hold in subjection the slave class—the workers.

But sometimes there is a hitch in the "legal proceedings." Some stubborn judge, with more respect and regard for the "spirit of the law" than for the letter of precedent, occasionally decides against the master class. That happened in Fresno. F. H. Little, arrested and brought to court on the charge of "disturbing the peace," by speaking on the street—was discharged by a local judge, on the ground that no law existed to forbid his speaking on a public highway. That virtuous judge settled the right to speak for the I. W. W., and according to reports in the capitalist press, the chief-of-police ordered his patrolmen not to further molest I. W. W. speakers. The fight was suspended.

What happened then? Just what has happened many times before: A mob of "respectable citizens" took the law into their own hands. Incited by the Fresno papers, which had been suggesting a "vigilance committee" for weeks, this mob

attached the I. W. W. headquarters, burned the same and assaulted and tried to drive out of town all I. W. W. members they could get their hands on. The mob even attempted to storm the jail with threats to lynch the 30 or more members of our organization "illegally" held therein. The masters, defeated in their attempts at legal trickery, resorted to open violence.

What were the methods made use of by the I. W. W. in this free speech fight? They are what is known technically as "passive resistance." The I. W. W. men did not attempt to use force. They simply tried to hold meetings, and when arrested, went to jail without offering the slightest physical resistance. They followed that course, not because they are cowards, but because they realized their own strength in comparison with that of their masters. The I. W. W. in Fresno was not in position to successfully use force against their enemy. To have attempted to do so would have defeated their end. Consequently, "passive resistance" was the only weapon at the command of the free speech fighters. That weapon, used as it was in Fresno, has a tremendous moral effect; it puts the enemy on record; it exposes the police and city authorities as a bunch of law breakers; it drives the masters to the last ditch of violence. "Passive resistance" by the workers results in laying bare the inner workings and purposes of the capitalist mind. It also reveals the self-control, the fortitude, the courage, the inherent sense of order, of the workers' mind. As such, "passive resistance" is of immense educational value.

Moreover, "passive resistance" points logically to its later development into ACTIVE RESISTANCE. The same sense of order and discipline that impels the revolutionary workers to restrain themselves at this stage of the movement, will lead them at the proper time to employ new methods of warfare, which increased power and changed conditions make necessary. Free speech fights with "passive resistance" as the weapon of the workers, will doubtless be succeeded by free speech fights (if such are necessary) with the general strike as a means of bringing the masters and their slugging committee to terms. With the acquisition of economic power, the workers will match the power of the master class step by step, until that class is overthrown.

Let no capitalist, or his lackey, deceive himself with the idea that the brutality of Spokane, Fresno and a thousand other battle fields of the class struggle will be forgotten. The mills of the revolutionary labor movement grind slowly at present, but they will not and cannot stop, and there is no backup.

**MARTYRDOM—WHICH?**

To utter your thoughts before all men. Speaking full freely with voice and pen: True to the truth, while it brings to you: But cold contempt or a harsh taboo— Or to lock your lips, all tight resigned, While you make a grave of the fruitful mind;

And fawn on the knee with the fawning crowd? The shallow-souled and the narrow-browed?

The price of your silence a slave's ease— come: Which is the greater martyrdom?

To act as you think; untrammelled and bold:

To do and to give, or refuse; and withhold: Enduring scorn, or things more fell:

The mob, perhaps, or a prison cell— Or to chain your hands to your chained lips:

And crumple your manhood in eclipse: For the whip of a custom to come or go;

To the idols of your foe head bowed low: Your payment a coward's existence— come:

Which is the greater martyrdom?

To live your life though the whole world blame:

Taking no thought of fame or shame: Fighting; and falling if you must:

Your face to the foe as you sink in the dust—

Or to sell your heart and your soul for a piece.

And get for your goods a longer lease:

Of a life which at most can be but a lie: Bound in shame till it rot and die:

All of its potencies palmed— come: Which is the greater martyrdom?

—William Francis Barnard in the "Moods of Life."

**CHANGES IN I. W. W. CONSTITUTION**

By C. H. Axelson.

Through our experience in the labor movement we have learned to improve our constitution from time to time. We have advanced from the craft form of union to the industrial, which surely is a great step forward. And yet there is large room for improvement, according to my way of thinking.

The Industrial Workers of the World was organized for one purpose—that is, to fight the workers' fight against their oppressors, the capitalist class. That being true, only one thing remains for us to do, namely, to investigate if the I. W. W. is well fitted for that purpose, or if it can be improved. I for one hold that it is not fitted and must be improved; and the sooner the better.

Our present constitution, as per article 1, section 25, defines that 15 industrial departments shall compose the Industrial Workers of the World; and according to charts printed and circulated, the wage-workers are informed as to where they properly belong. If the workers organize in this way they are like soldiers commanded in accordance with a fixed plan or more correctly, a "blue print."

To everything fellow worker it is surely plain that such a program cannot promote the best interest of labor, or develop the true spirit of solidarity; but, on the contrary, will develop jurisdictional disputes, or at the best surely will leave good ground for the same.

Furthermore, according to our present program of industrial department organization, we assume that we can win our battles along industrial lines; for in the Preamble, paragraph 4, it says regarding the workers' condition: "These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members of any one industry, cease work whenever a strike is on, on all industries, if necessary."

I hold that this literal statement is absurd, because, according to the same, we share our forces before the battle, and we assume to know on what lines the fight will be carried out, forgetting that the master class may use tactics entirely different from those we have in mind. I think experience has taught us, or will, that no strike of great importance can be won along purely industrial lines. To think it can is to cherish the delusion worshipped by our craft union friends, that the craft can whip the employer. Of course we have improved upon it; that's true, we have changed it from craft to industry.

Many industrialists to-day seem to think that we are living in an age of industrial wars, which, of course, is quite true, but not in the sense that these wars follow any certain industry. Therefore, I hold that it is a sad mistake to lay too much stress on any particular industry. What we have, to-day is class war, and every strike we see is a striking illustration that such is the case.

In this class conflict it is of utmost importance that our organization be so constructed that it can adjust itself, without loss of time or power, to any emergency that may arise, both for defense and attack. Under our present structure and program, if followed to the letter, a strike should be conducted in the following manner: For instance, if the I. W. W. had all the wage workers in the metal and machinery industry, with the Department organized, and a strike should break out in the Pittsburgh district, we should, according to our present constitution, call on all metal and machinery workers everywhere to cease work, or as per the Preamble: "All the members of any one industry." Which would mean the steel workers of Chicago, Gary and other places far distant from the field of battle.

To employ such tactics would, in my opinion, be a total waste of energy, for I hold that the strikers in that case stand more closely related to the forces of labor in the Pittsburgh district, no matter even if these are not working in the metal and machinery industry—namely, transportation workers on land and water, miners of coal, cooks and waiters, in fact all organized and unorganized workers in the district named.

With the co-operation of those forces of labor the strikers would have a good chance to win their demands without the aid of the steel workers of Chicago or other places. But if this method outlined here should not succeed in winning, of course, then we would have to extend the strike to the entire industry. And yet, even then, it must be plain to all that no

such strike could be won without the co-operation of transportation, agricultural and mining workers, which only proves my contention that no strike of great importance can be won on purely industrial or departmental lines. For if victory be ours, it requires the co-operation of at least part of the slaves of three industries, and some times more, yes, of all.

I think this proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that our present program and tactics are faulty, and therefore should be abolished. Away with all barriers that tend to keep us separated. Let us promote the spirit of class solidarity unhampered by fixed plans. Forms and tactics are of secondary importance compared with the proper class spirit of the slaves. With the latter, the former follows as a natural result.

Therefore let us strike out of our present constitution all parts that refer to departments, and instead allow the workers to organize in accordance with conditions that may prevail. Let each local extend to its own affairs as a local, yet all locals be affiliated with all other locals and with the central organization of the I. W. W., thereby giving the members more freedom of initiative, and thereby curtailing the power of centralized authority.

Let our strong plea to the slaves be class organization regardless of craft or industry. I am certain we would thereby improve our organization as a fighting power, as well as remove the difficulty which may prevail. Let each local extend to its own affairs as a local, yet all locals build up the ONE! BIG UNION, embracing all slaves willing to become part thereof, organized in locals of trade or industry, as conditions may demand, to fight for better times here and now, and finally for complete emancipation.

## EIGHT HOUR DAY AND THE FIRST OF MAY

By E. S. Nelson.

An eight-hour workday must be gained and maintained until we have power to get a still shorter one; until we gain complete economic and social freedom.

Power is the correct definition of freedom. Freedom and power are synonymous terms. How can we gain power? We can gain power through common understanding and organization. We must get together upon ONE demand which we know, the workers in general will agree upon.

**THAT ONE DEMAND IS AN EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.**

We all know that an eight-hour workday would reduce the unemployed army to a minimum. It would give us more time for education and pleasure, and it would raise our standard of living. There is no reasonable argument against an eight-hour day, and cannot be, from the wage workers standpoint.

So let us agree to start an eight-hour movement. An eight-hour workday is, though it may be realized in our day, because it is of immediate interest to all workers. Let us unite as wage workers upon just this one demand—eight hours.

Let us begin now with a planned and systematic agitation and organization for an eight-hour day.

The first of May is approaching. The I. W. W. should take the initiative. NOW! Not tomorrow. Now is the proper time to start out with a vigorous and systematic agitation for a national eight-hour day of May demonstrations.

A plan—constitute yourselves as an eight-hour committee, and let the whole local membership be that committee. Arrange and advertise eight-hour meetings. Distribute eight-hour leaflets wherever workers work or live. Send men out with eight-hour banners, go to the streets and around the workshops, set out eight-hour stickers and stickers everywhere. Fill the I. W. W. with eight-hour agitation from now until we have the eight-hour day established.

Write eight hours on the shins and on the walls in the workshops, the workers in all industries in all localities to agree upon a certain date at so that we may all act in concert, that date we will begin to work, that date we will begin to work, that date we will begin to work, that date we will begin to work.

Let us have spontaneous demonstrations for the eight-hour day and the first of May. Portland, Ore. CENT. Chicago.

**FINANCIAL REPORT**

Of Solidarity, for the Year Ending December 10, 1910.

In August, 1909, the members of the two I. W. W. local unions in New Castle decided to take steps to publish a paper in the name of the organization. Preliminary steps were taken, and circular letters with sub cards were sent out to all parts of the country. A press committee of six members—three each from the two locals—was elected to take charge of the enterprise. The response on sub cards with advance subscriptions was very satisfactory, and the first issue of the new paper appeared on Dec. 18, 1909. Below we present to our readers the financial report of the year ending Dec. 10, 1910. Following are the preliminary receipts and expenditures up to Jan. 1, 1910:

Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910:	
Loan from Pittsburg District Council,	\$ 280 00
Subs and bundles,	681 20
Spokane free speech fund,	12 75
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 973 95</b>
Expenses to Jan. 1, 1910:	
Loan to Free Press Pub. Co.,	\$ 100 00
(Cancelled in press work. See March report.)	
Paper stock,	211 33
Postage on three issues,	55 18
Postage extra on samples and bundles,	17 75
Electrotype engraving for heading	21 65
Press work,	27 50
Composition,	40 00
A. M. Stirtion, editor, salary,	90 00
Type and printing material,	280 00
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 848 39</b>
Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1910,	\$ 130 00
<b>January 1910.</b>	
Receipts:	
Subs and bundles,	\$ 217 40
Literature,	7 00
Spokane free speech fight,	3 50
Refund from postoffice,	90 92
Cash on hand Jan. 1,	1190 56
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 450 07</b>
Exp. itures:	
Composition,	\$ 77 65
Job printing (leaflets),	23 50
A. M. Stirtion, editor,	54 00
C. H. McCarty,	10 00
Type and other material,	92 16
Postage,	98 06
Cartoon,	1 90
P. O. Box rent,	2 10
Spokane defense fund,	16 25
Freight and drayage,	12 83
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 388 45</b>
Bal. on hand Jan. 31,	\$ 61 02
<b>February 1910.</b>	
Receipts:	
Cash on hand Feb. 1,	\$ 61 02
Subs and bundles	185 85
Literature,	52 05
Contribution,	1 00
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 300 52</b>
Expenditures:	
Composition,	\$ 76 42
Subs,	44 75
A. M. Stirtion,	42 00
C. H. McCarty,	0 00
Paper stock,	8 50
Hospital (B. H. Williams, printer)	7 00
Rent floor space at Free Press,	6 00
Staples for pamphlet,	3 75
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 258 42</b>
Balance Feb. 28,	\$ 62 10
<b>March 1910.</b>	
Receipts:	
Cash on hand March 1,	\$ 62 10
Subs and bundles,	232 85
Literature,	39 10
Spokane defense fund,	244 99
Spokane free speech fund,	28 00
Loan to Free Press, cancelled by press work,	100 00
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 707 04</b>
Expenditures:	
Composition,	\$ 99 80
Job printing,	138 75
Editor,	10 00
Business,	10 00
Stamps,	8 00
7 00	

Freight and drayage,	6 00	Press work (5 issues)	51 25
Rent floor space Free Press (two months),	12 00	Cartoons,	5 14
Cartoon,	5 20	P. O. deposit for July,	10 00
Legal advice,	3 00	B. H. Williams,	35 20
P. O. box rent,	1 50	C. H. McCarty,	16 00
Miscellaneous, office expenses,	56 27	Office rent, July,	10 00
Defense, printing, etc.,	34 95	Defense, old account,	9 81
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 442 52</b>	Getting Recognition (12 M)	6 00
Balance March 31,	\$ 264 52	Misc. expenses,	24 73
<b>April, 1910.</b>		<b>Total,</b>	<b>242 93</b>
Receipts:		Cash on hand July 31,	
Balance April 1,	\$ 264 52	On subscriptions,	54 95
Subs,	74 25	On bundle orders,	114 60
Bundles,	64 90	On literature,	19 15
Literature,	34 60	On Sustaining Fund,	87 50
Defense,	155 69	<b>Total,</b>	<b>276 20</b>
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 595 96</b>	Cash on hand Aug. 1,	22 37
Expenditures:		Total cash,	
Composition,	\$ 116 07	Expenditures:	
Press work,	51 25	Composition, (4 issues)	39 51
Floor space rent,	6 00	Composition on leaflets,	7 25
H. A. Goff, editor,	48 00	Press work (24 M. 4 issues)	60 00
G. H. Perry, manager,	40 00	Ton of paper,	50 22
Paper stock,	50 44	Freight and drayage,	5 00
Freight and drayage,	6 50	B. H. Williams,	35 75
Type sorts,	1 90	C. H. McCarty,	29 00
Job Work,	15 00	P. O. deposit,	10 00
Cartoon,	2 45	Rent for August,	10 00
C. H. McCarty,	20 00	Misc. expenses,	35 01
Defense, circular letters and postage,	54 60	A. M. Stirtion (on account)	5 00
Office help,	7 00	<b>Total,</b>	<b>294 74</b>
Miscellaneous, postage and office expenses,	29 85	Cash on hand Aug. 31,	8 85
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 448 76</b>	<b>September, 1910.</b>	
Bal. on hand April 30,	\$ 145 20	Receipts:	
<b>May, 1910.</b>		Subscriptions,	77 01
Receipts:		Bundle orders,	96 10
Cash on hand May 1,	\$ 145 20	Literature,	11 77
Subs,	65 16	Advertising,	5 00
Bundles,	52 25	Sustaining Fund,	22 00
Literature,	13 05	Loans,	20 00
Defense,	143 30	<b>Total receipts,</b>	<b>231 88</b>
Loan from I. W. W. member,	125 00	Cash on hand Sept. 1,	8 83
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 542 96</b>	<b>Total cash,</b>	<b>235 71</b>
Expenditures:		Expenditures:	
Composition,	\$ 92 38	Composition (4 issues),	61 75
Press work,	52 50	Press work (1 issue),	12 50
Office rent,	10 00	B. H. Williams,	26 25
Floor space rent,	6 00	C. H. McCarty,	9 22
Office help,	28 00	P. O. deposit,	10 00
G. H. Perry, editor and manager,	32 00	Frank Morris,	1 50
Job work, Free Press,	6 00	Miscellaneous,	31 34
P. O. deposit for postage,	10 00	Pamphlets, (stock)	8 90
Defense,	29 75	Rent (Sept.),	10 00
Type,	11 85	Cartoons,	11 68
Cartoons,	17 06	<b>Total expenses,</b>	<b>183 14</b>
Miscellaneous machine,	166 00	Cash on hand Oct. 1,	52 57
Addressing machine,	22 87	<b>October, 1910.</b>	
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 484 41</b>	Receipts:	
Balance,	\$ 59 55	Subscriptions,	83 91
<b>June, 1910.</b>		Bundle orders,	94 34
Receipts:		Literature,	11 85
Cash on hand June 1,	\$ 59 55	Sustaining Fund,	70 75
Subs,	75 54	Loans,	10 00
Bundles,	86 75	<b>Total receipts,</b>	<b>250 85</b>
Literature,	9 45	Cash on hand Oct. 1,	52 57
Defense,	95 75	<b>Total cash,</b>	<b>303 42</b>
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 325 04</b>	Expenditures:	
Expenditures:		Composition (5 issues),	65 35
Composition,	\$ 89 40	Press work (5 issues),	65 25
Paper stock,	50 00	Space rent for type, etc. (one month)	6 00
Press work (Free Press),	52 57	B. H. Williams,	23 40
Freight and drayage,	5 00	Frank Morris,	23 26
Office help,	28 00	C. H. McCarty,	1 22
G. H. Perry,	28 00	Office rent,	10 00
A. M. Stirtion,	5 00	Postage, (5 issues and samples)	8 40
B. H. Williams,	5 00	Ton of paper,	51 41
P. O. deposit,	10 00	Freight and drayage on paper,	6 00
P. O. box rent,	1 50	Louis Ducher loan returned,	10 00
Cartoon,	2 05	Miscellaneous,	26 52
Defense (old account),	5 50	<b>Total,</b>	<b>396 81</b>
Misc. office expenses,	20 47	Cash on hand Nov. 1,	6 61
<b>Total,</b>	<b>394 58</b>	<b>November, 1910.</b>	
Balance June 30,	30 46	Receipts:	
<b>July, 1910.</b>		Cash on hand Nov. 1,	6 61
Receipts:		Subs,	89 85
On subscriptions,	\$ 103 45	Bundles,	77 90
On bundle orders,	81 64	Literature,	12 45
On Sustaining Fund,	29 00	Sustaining Fund,	25 50
On literature,	18 75	Bor. from Solidarity press fund,	40 75
<b>Total,</b>	<b>241 23</b>	<b>Total,</b>	<b>250 00</b>
Cash on hand July 1,	50 46	Expenditures:	
<b>Total cash,</b>	<b>265 30</b>	Composition,	52 37
Expenditures:		Office rent,	10 00
Composition, (5 issues)	74 50	Floor space rent three months (Free Press)	18 00

**I. W. W. PREAMBLE**

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

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

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

**INDUSTRIAL WORKER**

Published Weekly by the Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane, Washington.

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**SUMMARY OF THE YEAR.**

Postage,	10 85	Subscriptions and bundles to April 1,	\$1,317 29
Cartoons,	8 20	Bundles from April 1 to Dec. 10,	645 15
Paper stock,	59 00	Bundles from April 1 to Dec. 10,	601 36
Misc. office expenses,	30 04	Literature,	239 79
B. H. Williams,	25 75	Spokane Defense Fund,	16 25
Frank Morris,	26 70	Contributions, defense and sustaining fund,	878 73
<b>Total,</b>	<b>254 41</b>	Loans from I. W. W. District Council,	145 00
Balance Nov. 50,	18 65	Loan from I. W. W. District Council,	280 00
<b>December, 1910</b> 1 to 10 inclusive.		Refund from postoffice,	90 92
Receipts:		Borrowed from Solidarity Press Fund,	66 75
Cash on hand Dec. 1,	18 65	Hospital fund,	28 00
Subs,	41 01	Advertising,	5 00
Bundles,	42 88	<b>Total,</b>	<b>4,604 52</b>
Sustaining Fund,	2 28	Expenditures:	
Literature,	9 25	Composition on paper, pamphlets and leaflets,	\$ 939 24 of em-
Transferred from Solidarity Press Fund,	26 09	Free Press Pub. Co., press work on paper and literature,	604 24 cutters
<b>Total,</b>	<b>121 76</b>	Rent for floor space, Free Press	278
Expenditures:		Office rent (paid part of time by Local 297)	
Composition,	60 70	Paper stock,	
B. H. Williams,	13 00	<b>Total,</b>	<b>106 75</b>
Frank Morris,	10 75	Balance Dec. 10,	15 05
Misc. office expenses,	14 78	(Continued on Page Four.)	
Freight and drayage,	7 20		
Legal advice, (old account)	7 00		
Office rent,	5 00		
Floor space 4 months (Free Press)	24 00		

## MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL UNION CONFERENCE

(The below article is from a member of the Industrial League of Great Britain, and a former member of the I. W. W. in the United States. The Industrial League has been carrying on a constant propaganda for industrial unionism since its formation, two or three years ago, and has recently become a part of the I. W. W. through affiliation with the Chicago headquarters.—Editor Solidarity.)

Birmingham, Eng., Nov. 28.  
A conference held in Manchester at the Coal Exchange on Saturday, Nov. 26, for the purpose of forming something in the nature of progressive unionism, opened up at 3 p. m. There were 130 trades unionists represented and 16 trades councils, sending delegates to the number of 200, which body of men represented about 50,000 workers.

The following are some of the organizations represented and whose delegates spoke chiefly in favor of industrial unionism:

- Amalgamated Society Railway Servants.
- Amalgamated Society Engineers.
- The Rhondda Valley Miners.
- Shop Assistants.
- Carpenters and Joiners.
- Painters.
- Operative Bricklayers.
- Brighton Trades Council.
- Irish Transport Workers.

The meeting was addressed in good style by Tom Mann, following some very encouraging remarks from the chairman. After many of the delegates present had expressed their views on the vital question of the hour, the following resolution was put and carried:

"Whereas, the sectionalism that characterizes the trades union movement of today is utterly incapable of effectively fighting the capitalist class and securing the economic freedom of the workers, this conference now declares that the time is now ripe for the industrial organization of all the workers on the basis of class, and not trade or craft; and that we hereby agree to form a 'Syndicalist Education League' to propagate the principles of syndicalism with a view to merging all existing unions into one compact organization for each industry, including all labor of every industry in the same organization as that of the skilled worker."

During the discussion, Larkin of the Irish Transport Workers, dug pretty deeply into the feelings of many of those present in berating them for scabbing upon the Irish transport workers on various occasions in the last few years. He asserted that as up to the present the Irish workers were handling the business of organizing the workers industrially in Ireland, he would advise labor fairs to stay at home and attend to the poor mess which we were making here in Great Britain, and to leave the work of organizing the Irish workers to those who best understood the needs of those people. He claimed that the Irish workers were the first to start an organization which took in all labor into its ranks, when they started the Irish Transport Workers.

In the discussion appertaining to the resolution the whole affair was so engineered that those who stood in favor of the exact wording of the resolution occupied so much time that the last proposition was scarcely even heard. There was an amendment placed on the table, but as the same did not find favor with our friend Mann, it was declared by the chairman (without any other authority than herein mentioned) not in order. This amendment was from the delegate of the Industrial League, and read in substance as follows:

"That the present trades unions be allowed to go by the board and everything appertaining to it alone, owing to their sectional spirit, and that we eschew all trades union policies which are now detrimental to the interests of labor. That the organization declares itself 'anti-military' and 'anti-parliamentary.'" Chairman's objections were allowed to pass.

I took the floor to speak to the resolution. Desired to learn why it was deemed necessary to start or to form an Industrial Education League, seeing that there was one already in existence, viz: the Industrial League, this being the accredited voluntary industrial union propagandist here in Great Britain, and that this with other internationally affiliated with MOC starting a paper to spread the Box of industrial unionism, seeing had been, one in existence for years. I made this latter obser-

vation owing to the fact that it was intimated that there was NO paper in England fulfilling those requirements. My remarks regarding the nature of such crookedness, which was all too plain and apparent to those of us who have been in this movement to build it up and not to batter on it, were not related—any too well by Mann and a few of his choice friends of the A. S. E., which organization, I might say holds the coveted honor of having scabbed upon labor more than any other organization here in England. Even now that same organization is torn with dissensions among its members on the question of industrial unionism. Their delegates present at the recent International Metal Workers' congress showed their spirit of craft conservatism in great shape to the keen observer. Suffice it to say, the resolution was carried, totally ignoring the amendment offered up.

A committee of 25 was formed to consider the ways and means of securing the circulation of a weekly paper. This was the best part of the whole business. We can well afford to have another paper in the field to propagate industrialism, and we do not care if the Pope of Rome issues it, provided it teaches class conscious revolutionary unionism.

One delegate asked a very important question, which by more skillful diplomacy was pushed aside. The question was as to the position of a member with relation to political action. Would it allow the member to advocate political action from the platform of political parties as well as to advocate industrialism from our own platform? Without the question being satisfactorily answered, it was shored aside by call for previous question (we were at the moment discussing the committee re the paper).

This leaves the political office seeker and labor fair to have two baskets from which to draw his golden harvest, and the workers to pay both ways. The Industrial League has recently expelled one member (Allen) as you will see by the November issue of the "Industrialist," for using just those particular tactics, viz: speaking industrial unionism from our platform and then political action from the platform of the socialist at Colne Valley. Said Allen is now one of the supporters of M.

One of the delegates from the A. S. E. opposed the general strike, and avowed himself most determinedly in favor of political unity.

One of the S. L. P.'s representatives—a believer in the DeLeon element of the American movement—most soundly berated Mann. Everything went very smoothly tending toward the end of foisting another set of labor fairs upon the neck of the British worker, with this few exceptions mentioned, viz: Larkin, the S. L. P. man and myself. All the other delegates fell into the trap which Mann has been preparing for the last six months, and so the conference concluded its business.

It was understood that a conference would most likely be called later on in Glasgow and also that steps would be taken to have one in Derby. Out of these things will ultimately come good, although at this present moment things appear very muddy for the worker, but bright for the labor fair.

I leave you to clearly understand that this "Industrial League" up and against the proposition of now having to fight two bogus organizations here in England. This unique position, which I predicted some months ago, will debar labor progress for quite some time; but never despair. There are good men at the helm who are quite capable of steering the ship clearly and safely through all the shoals of corruption that any sly politician or labor fair may place in the way. I remain,

Yours for Industrialism,  
GEORGE H. HILL

### SHOEWORKERS' STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

ers cannot be divided, the firm and its emissaries will know that if the workers center their fire upon this institution, victory will cover their efforts. So the Wicket & Gardner firm is the instigator of more trouble; it has been settling among other manufacturers, pleading that they stand pat against the workers and come to the support of the W. & G. by declaring a lockout against all union men.

For a while the masters hesitated, they were divided among themselves, some of them wanted to shut down, others did not. At last in their mad effort to destroy if possible the organization of the workers, the firms of George W. Baker, John

Gardie & Son, George W. Baker & Son, J. T. Cousins and other placed notices in their shops stating that "owing to the unsettled conditions and the agitation among the masters" they would close down the lating departments until further notice; that if the workers wanted any more information it would be cheerfully given if they would apply to the office. The workers of these shops answered the lockout notices with an immediate without.

Now the agents of the masters everywhere are trying to start a break in the ranks, trying to start differences between nationalities, etc.

The Italians are supposed to be "members of the Black Hand and the Mafia," the Jews "are no good," the Americans are "a lot of bums and dirty good-for-nothing loafers," etc., etc.

In spite of the efforts of the bosses and their agent provocateurs who pose as representatives of organized shoe workers, in spite of the sad history of past division the spirit of solidarity among the workers is splendid and all the efforts of the bosses and the Tobinists will prove of no avail.

We are out in work; we have been suffering and working for starvation wages too long; two-long was the pain; we must win at all cost or our conditions will become unfit for men to bear. On the enthusiasm of the victory and the solidarity of the workers we propose to raise the banner of victorious unionism, ONE BIG UNION for all workers of this district that shall protect and advance the cause of the workers and disturb the peace and enormous profits of the masters.

We pledge ourselves as true members of the working class to our own share of the sacred duty to arouse, educate, organize and drill our fellow workers for the conquest of more bread and better working conditions for all.

We appeal to all the hundreds of men and women who fought in the past and will continue to do in the future until the flag of Industrial Freedom shall wave triumphantly over the workshops where wealth will be produced by free men and women for the benefit of toilers alone.

We appeal to all our fellow workers to do their share to advertise this fight. Make it the talk of the workshops. Spread the word along to all. Keep scabs away from this district.

By the time this appears in print very likely all the shops in this district will be affected by the revolt. They who come here before further notice from representatives of the workers, will come here to scab and they will be treated accordingly, no excess will be tolerated.

In the conduct of this fight, finances are needed and needed badly, not to feed dignitaries, but to meet the necessary expenses in the conduct of a battle of this magnitude.

We appeal earnestly to all in the name of three thousand long-suffering workers, and we hope sincerely that our appeal will not reach deaf ears and cold hearts. Contribute liberally. Show your spirit of solidarity in no mistaken way. They who give quickly give doubly.

Send for subscription lists to use among your fellow workers in the shops. To the aid of your shopmates, act at once. AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL.

Send all remittances and communications to Charles Linafante, Secretary-Treasurer of the General Strike Committee of Shoe Workers' Industrial Union No. 168, Industrial Workers of the World, 75 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sincerely yours for the Cause of Labor,  
JOSEPH LANGDON,  
Chairman of G. S. C.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1910.

### CARE FOR THE CHILDREN OF STRIKERS

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16.

Solidarity: Appeals for relief for the striking miners in the Irwin coal fields have been made. At a regular meeting of Local No. 11, I. W. W., held this date, the local passed a resolution recommending that all working class organizations aid in the care of the children of the striking miners, by taking as many of the children as possible into their homes.

This I. W. W. local pleads itself to take care of as many children as possible. Yours for Solidarity,  
C. F. RAMSEY,  
Secretary of the Committee of Local 11,

for advertising this idea.

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

## CONDITIONS IN HOMESTEAD

Homestead, Pa., Dec. 16.

Solidarity: I notice an article in the present issue on the cost of living and wages. Have read a number of these lately, but never saw one that told how conditions are in the Homestead steel works.

Among the day workers 17 years ago the blacksmith here received \$2.75 for a 40-hour day, double time for all over time and double time for Sunday. We usually averaged about 110 hours a week; 7 times 10 are 70; 15 hours over time (double time 30 hours); double time for Sunday—actual working time 85 hours; \$30.25 extra for a week's work, making an average of 33.34 cents an hour for each hour worked. Now they pay their best men \$3.75 for 10 hours, that is, \$32.50 a week. Formerly we never drew below \$20.00 for a semi-monthly pay; while the best we can do at present is 14 times \$3.75—\$52.50. And they say wages are going up.

In those days the foreman kept time; now they have timekeepers that are under \$500 bond to see every man twice a day. Last May the company got good and stopped the Sunday work, but the same force of hands, blacksmiths and machinists, must keep the mills up. They are doing as much in six days as they did before in seven days.

And Carnegie gives \$10,000,000 for peace! This makes \$179,000,000 he has given away. He is 73 years of age; had he started to work at 15 years of age he would have had to make \$8,160 every day, just to have made \$179,000,000, to say nothing of the other few he has in his stocking. No wonder his health is no good; wealth like that must be a burden to him. I believe the workmen ought to relieve him of his burden by confiscating his mills. So many people say the time is not ripe for it. In the name of all these suicides—four in Pittsburgh last week that could not get work—when do you think it will be ripe? I think we need a few John Browns. Do you think conditions ever were so bad as they are just at present? HOMESTEADER.

### FINANCIAL REPORT.

(Continued From Page Three.)

Postage and miscellaneous office expenses,	515 55
Cartoons and other engravings,	73 58
Freight and drayage,	48 83
Additional office help,	55 00
Defense,	154 61
Legal (?) advice (?)	8 00
Hospital,	14 00
Addressing machine,	166 00
P. O. box rent,	5 10
Type and printing material,	385 61
A. M. Stirtion, editor's wages,	268 00
C. H. McCarty, business mgr.,	105 44
H. A. Goff, editor,	58 00
G. H. Perry, editor and manager,	108 00
B. H. Williams, editor,	158 65
Frank Morris, business manager,	62 21
Spokane Defense Fund,	16 25
Total,	4,300 29
Cash bal. Dec. 10,	15 03

<b>Solidarity's Assets.</b>	
Cash on hand Dec. 10, 1910,	\$ 15 03
10,000 pamphlets, "Farm Laborer,"	250 00
800 pamphlets, "Eleven Blind Leaders,"	24 00
52,000 leaflets,	78 00
300 pamphlets, "Industrial Unionism,"	7 50
Job stock paper,	39 00
Def ton news paper,	68 00
Addressing machine,	166 00
Type and material,	300 00
Due on bundles,	159 41
Due on literature,	19 00
Total,	\$1,095 94

<b>Liabilities.</b>	
Free Press Pub. Co., press work on paper, 10 issues,	\$ 125 50
Free Press Pub. Co., press work on literature,	96 00
District Council loans,	280 00
Other loans from I. W. W. members,	118 76
A. M. Stirtion, balance due,	158 10
Solidarity Press Fund,	66 75
Total,	\$ 831 55

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

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## WARNING TO WAGE WORKERS

Beware of Frauds and Fakers claiming to represent the Industrial Workers of the World. There is but one organization that has any claim to the name of Industrial Workers of the World. The general office of that organization is located in Chicago, Illinois.

All organizations and individuals claiming to represent the Industrial Workers of the World that do not have proper credentials from the above organization or some of its local unions are frauds and impostors. Pay no money to them. All organizations using the name of the Industrial Workers of the World that are not affiliated with the general headquarters at Chicago, Ill., are fakes. INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.  
Vincent St. John,  
Gen. Sec., Chicago,  
518-56 Fifth Ave., Treas., Ill.

### HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.

Any wage worker, wishing to become member of the Industrial Workers of the World, may proceed in the following manner:

If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (cruciating) union already in existence, you will furnish you with an application containing the Preamble to the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The questions are as follows:

"Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization?"  
"Will you diligently study its principles and make yourself acquainted with its purposes?"  
The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually one or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most localities from 50 cents to 75 cents. If there is no Local Union of I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may come a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, who address is given below. You will be required to answer affirmatively the above questions, and pay an initiation fee of \$2.00. The monthly dues are \$1 for Members-at-Large.

Better still, write to the Gen. Secretary for a Charter Application. Get no less than TWENTY signatories to the Charter. You may have one industry for a Charter territory or in several industries (for a Local Union or mixed Union) and shorter application with the name of the industry, constitution, and dues will then be sent you, and you need to organize the local union. The address of the Gen. Secretary is VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago.