

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by
C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS
C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 298
B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 297
Place of Publication—near No. 416, Craton Ave.

B. H. Williams—Managing Editor
C. H. McCarty—Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly	\$1.00
Six Months	.50
Canada and Foreign	1.50
Single Copies	one cent
ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS.	Advertising Rates on Application.

Cash Mails Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publication in *Solidarity* should be addressed to the Managing Editor; all others, pertaining to financial matters, to the Business Manager.

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters—618 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

Vincent St. John, General Secretary
W. E. Trautman, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD:

J. J. Ector, Chas. Scurlock, C. H. Axelson, Francis Miller, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance: 78. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER 74

THE TWO SIDES OF THE MEDAL

Great is the turmoil of capitalism these days, and especially in the United States. There possibly never was such an array of startling events to illustrate the dominant and growing power of the employing class in contrast to the comparative impotence of labor. The Iron Heel of the economic overlords is grinding at the throat of the working class; and the latter is turning now this way, now that, but seemingly always in the wrong direction, to avoid the pressure.

Let us take a look at one of these events, and see how the two sides to the struggle are disputing themselves. There is the McNamara kidnaping episode, for example. Here we behold a bunch of criminal detectives, who make a fat living "hunting down crimes" more often than otherwise of their own manufacture, secretly in collusion with sworn upholders of law and order seize three sovereign citizens of an eastern city at night and, by "underground" trails spirit them to California to be tried in a hostile atmosphere by an inflamed jury, on the charge of dynamiting sacred capitalist property alleged to have been done there by these men. While this act of kidnaping is still in progress, we see inquiries instituted regarding the "legality" of such procedure, and a learned attorney in Indianapolis coolly expresses his opinion that the "law cannot inquire into how the defendants were obtained" after they have landed at their place of trial.

The three citizens are members of labor unions. They are to be tried by a jury of business men—members of an organization bitterly hostile to labor unions. A jury of their peers! To this has fallen our boasted system of "equality before the law." "Fallen," did we say? That is wrong; for, take note here and now, that "equality before the law" never existed. What a colossal illusion in a class society! There never was a case involving capitalists and workers either as defendants or prosecutors, wherein labor unprotected by its own forces won the battle law theories of the opponent. Beautiful law theories of "equality," etc., don't pan out under examination; courts and judges act as subservient tools of the ruling class.

But we are chiefly concerned here with the attitude of the two opposing forces, in the McNamara case. The capitalists are bold, resource, unscrupled, violent. They care not at all for the ethics of the case,

It matters not a bit to them whether or not the circumstantial evidence points quite conclusively to a gas explosion in the Tuins building. Here is an opportunity to "suck" their enemy—organized labor—and the employers leap at the opportunity without hesitancy. Nor will there be any apologies on their part if for any reason they fail to make good. Everything is fair in war; and their enmity may at least be weakened by the struggle.

And what do we find on the reverse of the medal? We find a sentiment on the side of the workers aroused to expression by the affair, and varying all the way from "insurrection" at one extreme to a tame and timid burst of patriotic "confidence in the integrity of courts to give justice" at the other extreme. In other words, the workers are as yet hopelessly divided as to what should be done, to save the fell workers from the clutches of the capitalist monster. There is much silly talk among craft unionists about the "employers not being fair," etc. How the masters must laugh at such assinnity! Since when had we any right to expect the ruling class, drunk with power and greedy for more, to stop at such old-womanish wails as "fairness," "justice," "equality before the law," and other like nonsense in a class society? Manifestly, we are living in the jungles, somewhat "refined" by civilized laws, but still revealing plainly enough the law of the "tooth and claw." The employing class is confident and relentless in its pursuit of its enemy, because its teeth and claws are strong, sharp and well seasoned. The workers are timid and ready to beg for mercy, because their claws and teeth are not yet developed. There you have both sides of the medal in this case.

But medals may be recast and re-cast. The forger and artist working over capitalist society with a sure hand by name Social Evolution. Already his work has progressed far enough to give us a new medal. The jungle is still there; but the claws and teeth of labor are seen to be growing in size and strength. The craft union, battered to pieces in its struggles with the capitalist enemy, is being sent to the junk heap. "Political" shouting and protests through "petitions to the masters to be good" are being drowned out by the ominous cry for the more aggressive weapon of A GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL WORKERS ON THE DAY OF THE M'NAMARA TRIAL. Unity, not alone of protest, but of ACTION, is being demanded. The San Gompers and other officials of the "greatest labor union in the world" who insist that "this is not a class fight, but simply an effort to get at the facts in the case," are being indignantly ridiculed out of court by increasing numbers of their former dupes. The nature and outcome of the Class Struggle are appearing clearer and clearer in the mastery work of Social Evolution. Already, in the recasting of the medal is appearing the dawn of a NEW SOCIETY. Let us aid Social Evolution.

"AN ECONOMIC CRIME"

About three weeks ago, on April 12, a banquet of 200 Pacific coast manufacturers was held in Portland, Oregon. Its avowed object was to confer on ways and means to strengthen the bosses in their fight against the organized workers of that section. Among the speakers was one W. D. Wheelwright (he ought to change that name) of Portland, who among much lamenting the sad state of "our sister city San Francisco," worked out the following theory of the ethical relations of worker and employer:

"However much we may differ, there can be no difference of opinion about the monstrous doctrine of the labor unions that a man shall reduce the work that he shall do in those limited hours, to an amount below his capacity to perform. The religious advocates of the claims of the union are fond of quoting from the scriptures, 'The laborer is worthy of his hire.' That is true, and by an irresistible logic he who pays the hire is entitled to the labor that man can do—not three-quarters, or such fraction of it as a hostile association shall prescribe. Therefore, the first objection to this policy is that it is dishonest and fraudulent. And the case is as bad from the practical standpoint; all wealth and all excellence come from sustained effort; to relax it at the suggestion of an indolent disposition means failure; to reduce it deliberately in order that a greater number of laborers may be employed to do a certain piece of work or that a normal force shall take more time in which to do it is an economic crime."

omic crime."

For the sake of clearness, it may be well to mention that the allusion in the foregoing statement by Mr. Wheelwright is to the I. W. W. and its propaganda in the West, particularly for the eight hour day. One object of the banquet was to combat that serious root of the minds of the western wage slaves. The I. W. W. has been accompanied by the suggestion that the workers decrease their output by working less intensely, as well as fewer hours. Hence the spasm from Employer Wheelwright. And observe how this labor skinner looks upon the world of production as designed especially for the benefit of him and his kind. Note how strenuously this bloodcurrier tries to keep alive in the workers' minds the old idea, "Slaves be obedient unto your masters; being the mind of their own, no aspirations in their own behalf, no other thought except to obey their employer without question and contribute by their 'sustained effort' to the wealth of the world which they (the slaves) must never expect to enjoy. Desire for a shorter workday and less intensity of effort must be tabooed by the workers as "an economic crime." How deliciously class conscious this capitalist Wheelwright appears to be!

And yet, what a simple guy he is, when dealing with the new unionism as represented by the I. W. W. Nothing could give better the superior and progressive attitude of the I. W. W., than this very statement by our capitalist friend. Here are a bunch of organized workers gaining a clearer understanding every day of the fact that they (the workers) produce all wealth and are robbed at the point of production of all of their product but a fraction sufficient when working to provide them only with the bare necessities of existence, and leaving them in a state of starvation or misery when unemployed. To preach to these men that it is "an economic crime" for them to curtail their output by doing less work in a given time, and shorten the workday, both in order to afford more jobs for their fellow workers, is to get the merry ha, ha! These I. W. W. slaves are acquiring the habit of thinking of themselves (the workers) first of all, and laughing always at the claims of the boss. And let us for a moment look at this "economic crime" of the workers' decreasing their production. In addition to more employment for jobless slaves, it means higher wages as a logical result of lessening competition in the slave market; it means less liability to diseases and accidents due to long hours and over-exertion; it means more intelligence, better health of mind and body, and a longer and happier life for the slave.

Why then this topsy-turvy "ethical" conclusion of Employer Wheelwright? Simply because his class interests blind him to the point of view of the revolutionary worker. Wheelwright's point of view is that the slave is an attachment to his master's equipment of capital, and must act normally only in accordance with his master's dictation. On the other hand, the I. W. W. viewpoint is based on the understanding that labor produces all wealth and must organize to control wealth production and therefore all of society in its own interests; that the capitalist, who is but a parasite, holds his power by suffering of the working class, and is entitled only to the working class, and is entitled to curtail its members' output, wherever possible without mercy." It will do so, not as individuals, but AS AN ORGANIZED BODY, fully conscious that in so doing it is simply waging the class struggle.

NOTE THAT—DISTINCTION. A state of society such as the I. W. W. is aiming to put in place of capitalism—a society without a parasitic class—indeed is not an economic crime for any individual or group of workers to curtail its output at the cost of more labor for other bodies of workers. Such a state of society would require each individual worker and each every segment of the army of production to do their best in the interest of the general welfare. BUT CAPITALISM IS NOT DESIGNED TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE! It is designed to promote the welfare of a small fraction of the people at the expense of all the rest. Under the capitalist system, the faster and more furiously the slaves

toil, the quicker they supply the market and throw themselves out of a job. The boss waxes fat under this process, but the slaves get leaner and leaner. A way to escape it is to work more slowly, turn out less product, and reduce the number of hours. That will hurt the tables on the capitalists; it will hurt them, while benefiting the working class. Hence, the I. W. W. founded on the class struggle, pursues that line of attack as an organized body.

And the I. W. W. will win out in spite of all the employers' associations this side of hell. Our position is sound and progressive. It is in accord with social evolution which is steadily tending toward that new society wherein it will be an economic crime for one worker to saddle any part of his own burden of toil upon his fellows; and wherein the biggest of all criminals in that respect—the parasitic capitalists—will have gone to work at a laborer.

"THE WAY OF VICTORY"

A thousand years may come and go. And deeds of foolishness yet transpire. Before the cup of shame o'erflow. And we give thanks to our heroes. But long before that day 'll have faded, When we 'll have broken master's laws, The thought of those who died and dared Will serve us in our righteous cause; And though eternally they sleep, Their memory alive we'll keep.

The men they shot, the men they hung, And those who in their dungeons died, Because they would not still the tongue That falsely for freedom cried. Let debts of vengeance to be paid Against the class which stifled their brain; And those who would not be afraid, Can emulate their deeds again; And with the consciousness of right Will with their fellow slaves unite. And those who fight and never yield, With whom repulse is not defeat, Shall yet be victors in the field. Their enemies shall soon retreat, And union spells shall be their aid. The union of the working class, For allied with the Bourgeoisie, Are betrayed at every pass, For we alone can solve our fate. Alone ourselves emancipate.

JOSEPH O'CARROLL.

SOMETHING CLOSE AT HAND

Solidarity: We speak of better conditions; more wages, shorter hours, plenty of good food, clothing and shelter, more time for education and recreation, international peace, economic security, and final emancipation. Yes, we believe in a new, clean, free society of strong, healthy, intelligent men and women. We are striving to get our fellow workers organized into a class union wherein we are generating the power by which we shall eventually accomplish our objects. We feel the pressure of economic slavery. We aspire to get away from the hard, cold, brutal conditions of capitalism. We have a great ideal—a most beautiful goal.

But let us get to the point: How about our local headquarters? They are certainly not as nice and as clean as they could be. They should be more in line with our objects. If we are to expect to gain and retain new members, we must make our local headquarters just as good and comfortable as we possibly can.

It's cleanliness, health and power that we want, and we want it now. So let us set a good example by fixing up our local headquarters.

Yours for the 8 hour day,
E. S. NELSON.

NEW LEAFLETS

Owing to a slip on our part, the price of all the below leaflets was advertised in our last issue at \$1.25 per thousand. The exception is "War and the Workers," which is at \$1.50 per thousand, and 20 cents per hundred. Others are as advertised last week—15 cents per hundred; \$1.25 a thousand. Leaflets are now ready for delivery; send in the orders.

"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond. A clear and forcible statement of the essential differences between craft and industrial unionism. Excellent for general propaganda.

"War and the Workers," by Walker C. Smith. Short and sharp attack on militarism. Timely, on account of the Mexican situation and the general war talk throughout the country.

"Appeal to Wage Workers," by E. S. Nelson. Brief and clear statement of I. W. W. principles and methods.

Eight hour leaflets will follow as soon as we can get them prepared. I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

What are YOU doing in preparation for the eight hour day next year?

FROM NEW ZEALAND

Christchurch, New Zealand, Feb. 4.
Editor Solidarity:

I am paining these few lines to acknowledge receipt of your letter and pay very much for same. They gave me a very good idea of the rottenness of the methods of that obsolete organization (so-called). If I had needed any more convincing as to the harm the A. F. of L. is doing to the cause of the working class, I have certainly got it from a perusal of recent issues of *Solidarity* and the *Industrial Worker*.

I may state that the Hon. Paul did not continue the controversy, I suppose he thought it would not do to give such a chance of getting the principles of revolutionary unionism as taught by the I. W. W. before the workers of this country.

I turned the papers and sub blanks over to your literature secretary.

Perhaps a few lines regarding the labor movement in this country, from our point of view, would not bore you too much. Of course, as regards New Zealand outside Canterbury the information I send is all second hand, as all our members here are tied to the machines and cannot travel the country in order to get first-hand information.

I will begin with our little League. About 18 months ago the then literature secretary of the Christchurch branch of the New Zealand Socialist Party, Fellow Worker Jack Wood, received some of S. L. P. pamphlets on industrial unionism. Result: Five members of the party (J. Wood, Syd. Kingsford, W. Griffith, Chas. Shepherd and the writer) saw the logic of the argument in favor of industrial unionism, and being already dissatisfied with the middle class nature of the S. P., we resigned from the party and started a propaganda league on the basis of the preamble and constitution of the I. W. W.

For some time we battled along, spreading our literature and holding meetings in Cathedral Square without any apparent success. Of course, we had to put up with a deal of misrepresentation and lies tactics from the political socialists and other laborites (?). Anyhow, if you throw a stone into a pool it is bound to cause a ripple. One of these trade union secretaries, A. Paterson, of the General Laborers', wrote to one of the dailies. I answered him, and after a short controversy, he (Mr. Paterson) started out to form an industrial union in connection with the building trades. We made it our business to attend, and the result was a recruiting union for the purpose of spreading I. W. W. principles. I will not take up any more space on this subject, but if you desire more information, you had better get the report of our secretary to Vincent St. John.

As I suppose you know, there are two organizations in this country claiming to be the New Zealand Federation of Labor. No. 1 is a loose federation on the lines of the A. F. of L., of trades unions, and was brought into existence at the last trade union conference. It puts its trust in the Arbitration Court, and contracts with the boss. It is true that it has the "nationalization" of the means of production and distribution and exchange as a WHYTE, Sec'y. I find that they do not know in SALT LAKE, between socialism and stage I was instructed of course, being an anarchist in Solidarity for who speaks only biased.

No. 2 originated with the Industrial Federation and is based on the principle of the I. W. W. It consists of the Miners' Federation, affiliated to which are the Shearers' Federation and several smaller unions. The officers are revolutionary socialists and claim that their organization is on the same lines as the C. G. T. of France; but they say that, although at present non-political, they will probably take political action when strong enough.

Anyway, No. 2 is a great advance on any other organizations in this country, and they have got the best of any dispute that has occurred up till now; whether they will continue to be successful, as capital concentrates, remains to be seen. I am sending you copies of the three labor papers published in this country. Perhaps they will give you an idea of the trend of the movement here.

Yours in the Revolt,
S. J. ROSCOE.

Don't forget that we want the HOUR WORK DAY, May 1, 1910. Must do some real hard work means Keep busy.

THE CASE OF VINCENT BUCCAFORI

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

A Social Contrast.

Little over a month ago a terrible catastrophe occurred in New York City. One hundred and forty-six girls and men, shirt waist workers, were either burned to death or frantic with fear and pain dashed to their deaths on the pavements, 10 stories below.

The building, was one reported fireproof by the state inspector. The girls were penned in like rats in a steel trap; exit gates were locked by the employers' orders that they might be searched before leaving at night, and the few who rushed down the ladder fire escapes were drowned in the dark cellar it led to.

MURDERED by grafting politicians, grasping landlords and bullying avaricious employers! The two members of the Triangle firm who escaped from their offices safely enough have been formally indicted for murder, yet one can feel reasonably sure they will never be called upon to serve long terms in prison nor to answer with their lives for the young womanhood so ruthlessly mowed down by greed.

A half dozen different public departments hurriedly "investigated," each anxious for cooperation and to shift the responsibility. New York passed through its usual spasm of horror and indignation. "Labor's Protest!" consisted of a long, dragging funeral march, through drizzling rain, silent, passive and peaceful, impressive in size only. Many of the weary marchers returned the next morning to workshops as bad if not worse than the Triangle plant. The yellow journals come out with a new scandal and New York forgets!

While this horrible torture of human flesh and loss of human life was the topic on every one's lip, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World was being tried for murder in the Brooklyn court house. Vincent Buccafori shot and killed his foreman, Robert Vitelli, on December 2, 1910. He shot in self defense, to protect himself against a vicious and unwarranted assault and when a moment's hesitation probably injury or the probability of death.

YET THIS MAN SENTENCED TO SINGING PRISON. His Experiences. Member of Shoe Industry. He came to this country from the mountains in Italy. His grandfather and during with his father, a shoe maker. When he sought and found shoe factories of Brooklyn in the shoe industry in excellent workmen, able made and high priced shoe, and Buccafori was but they receive an average of from 7 to 10 cents. These slippers were made in these miserable conditions. He was changing from shop to shop. He discovered an Italian immigrant who had moved to an American factory. He there met a shop in some peaceful neighborhood.

Union Activity. Last summer he went to the J. M. Dodd factory, but conditions were unimproved and when in October an attempt was made to form a union Buccafori was one of the first to respond to the call. He became the shop representative, collected the dues, etc., worked earnestly to build up the union and as a result became a marked man in the eyes of the foreman.

By a strange metamorphosis the good worker when a non-union firm became an "inefficient worker" as a union man, and was discharged as such by the foreman. But Vitelli had threatened to discharge him the week before, when he say him take dues for the union and in the interval had failed to provide him with his customary work, reminding him with each refusal that he belonged to the union. The true animus behind the discharge is easily understood.

But Vitelli reckoned without the poor-ness of a man, who were not quite ready to be troubled with the I. W. W. foreman was re-instated by Treat, and personal with Vitelli when his petty

authority was overridden and he drove the men unmercifully.

On the morning of December 2, Buccafori waited for work at his bench for three hours. Finally the foreman approached him and ordered him to get out, calling him a spy and a ruffian and vile names in Italian, finishing with a threat to throw him out of the window unless he moved quickly.

Shoots and Kills in Self Defense.

Buccafori retorted, "You want to take the bread from my family simply because I belong to the union." Vitelli, raging and swearing, rushed at him, grasped him by the coat and struck him in the mouth, causing blood to flow profusely. The other workers surrounded Vitelli and attempted to restrain him, but he ordered them back to their work benches, shouting, "I will attend to this man myself." Buccafori took his hat and coat and started towards the door, saying he was going to the office to see if men could be so abused. The foreman, determined that his acts should remain unknown, rolled up his sleeves, grabbed a shoe last and rushed between Buccafori and the only door through which he could leave and facing him brandished the shoe last in a threatening manner. Buccafori drew his revolver and fired, first at an elevator door quite some distance from the foreman, then at the floor and then, as he rapidly advanced, directly at the foreman.

Vitelli died a few days later. While he was in the hospital his wife refused to visit him and his funeral was attended by one old man who worked in the shop. Buccafori was arrested, charged with murder and held in the Raymond street jail for five months. In the interval counsel was retained and funds were raised by the union and family, especially by his wife.

While he was being held his fellow workers rebelled against their outrageous conditions and their splendid struggle and uncompromised defeat are now known and admired generally.

The Trial.

I attended his trial which lasted but a few days. The jury consisted of petty business men and loafers. The Judge W. J. Kelly was at one time counsel for the Long Island R. R. The plea was self-defense and he was ably defended by ex-Judge Palmieri. Even the witnesses for the State, Supt. Treat, and a young American foreman, in spite of their very evident desire to see Buccafori convicted were forced to admit his peaceful attitude and the brutality of the foreman and testified to his ability as a worker. His shopmates corroborated his account of the quarrel.

But all reference to the Union or its relation to the case—the crux of the entire matter, was ruled out by the judge as "material, irrelevant" and a dozen or more adjectives used by learned legal lights when the truth must be kept out of court. Denied the facts, unable to get a comprehensive view, the impression made on the jury was probably that "two excited Italians had a row." That it was a labor case of deep significance possibly never occurred to them, but their latent class instincts were aroused by the judge's carefully framed instructions in which he said that the foreman had a right to discharge this man and that in itself was no justification for the murder. He reminded them that men have a right to belong to a union but employers have a right not to hire union men, and much more to this stereotyped logic.

One Italian workman, Marino, deserves to be known for the cowardly stand he took against Buccafori, to curry favor with the authorities. Pretending to qualify as "an interpreter" for the prosecutor office, he found it necessary to speak through an interpreter in court. He is the type of foreigner who tries to become "Americanized" by aping the bragging, cheap jingoism of America and disowning his mother country and characteristic national traits. This type in its "anti-patriotism" makes no appeal to an internationalist; it is the Hesian type, the hiring of the dominant race.

The prosecutor's final appeal was calculated to arouse provincial American prejudices against Italians. Much stress was laid upon the fact that Buccafori carried a weapon, but testimony was produced to show that he had carried it for a long time to protect himself from robbery as he carried his savings, running as high as two hundred dollars upon his person. Three years ago when Patti's bank on Elizabeth

street failed he lost all of his savings and also his confidence in American financial institutions. He had \$138.00 in his possession when arrested. He bought the gun five years ago from a friend who was hard up and needed the money. But while great emphasis was laid on Buccafori's weapon, little was said by the prosecutor of the foreman's, a shoe-last made of hard wood measuring between eight and ten inches in length, with iron on the heel.

The jury remained out fourteen hours. The first ballot taken stood eight to four for acquittal but they finally compromised on a verdict of manslaughter. It was on Saturday and their desire to administer justice was probably secondary to their unwillingness to be held in the jury room over Sunday. The ominous sentence of from nine to ten years was pronounced against our fellow worker and the first act in the drama was closed.

Case Must Not Stop Here!

But we are determined it shall not be the last. This man's liberty is worth preserving. Every worker left to the mercies of the capitalist priors makes so much easier to railroad the next one. Every worker wrested from them means so much more confidence in its own power gained by labor.

Buccafori is necessary to the I. W. W. Every sincere earnest worker is invaluable. I visited him in jail and while our conversation was limited owing to his inability to express himself in English, he spoke of his "ONE REGRET THAT WE LOST THE STRIKE."

If he is to be restored to his family and his activity it must be done by that same movement for which he faced a public trial, with his life at stake—the I. W. W. It is up to us more than to any other branch of the Labor Movement. Lawyers for an appeal trial are expensive and funds must be raised by us if our motto "AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL" means more than empty words. Mrs. Buccafori, a frail little woman who toils long hours in a factory, raised over six hundred dollars alone and almost unaided. Surely in face of such devotion, you men who belong to the I. W. W. can do no less and retain your self respect.

I appeal to you to do for Buccafori what you would expect him, would even demand of him to do for you, were you in the same place under the same circumstances. It means his life, fellow workers! He is of slight built and delicate physique and cannot live ten years within prison walls. I doubt if he can live three.

The responsibility for his life rests upon you, revolutionary men and women! Give him your sympathy, your oratorical support if you will, but make it effective with financial backing.

Money and yet more money is needed for Vincent Buccafori. He acted for you. WILL YOU ACT FOR HIM?

Make all remittances payable and address all communications to Chas. Linfaite, Treas. Buccafori-Defense Committee, 10 Troy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REMEMBER PRESTON AND SMITH

Bay City, Mich., April 30, 1911. Whereas, Two members of the working class, Morris R. Preston and Joseph W. Smith, have been imprisoned in the Nevada state penitentiary since May, 1907; and

Whereas, Preston and Smith are guilty of any crime, having been convicted in spite of the law, facts and evidence of their case, all of which clearly established the innocence of these men; and

Whereas, The imprisonment of these members of the working class is the result of a conspiracy between the mine owners and business interests of the town of Goldfield, Nevada, in their efforts to destroy the organizations of labor in that locality; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Bay City, Mich., in mass meeting assembled, held under the auspices of local unions No. 2664, 1203, 137, 1574, United Mine Workers of America, do hereby demand from the board of pardons of the state of Nevada, the unconditional release of our fellow workers, Morris R. Preston and Joseph W. Smith, as an act of early justice to these victims of a mine owners and business men's conspiracy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the governor of the state of Nevada, the board of pardons, and published in the United Mine Workers' Journal, The Miners' Magazine, The People, International Socialist Review, Solidarity, Industrial Worker, and all labor papers requested to copy the same.

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 we are sure 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.

A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper Represents the Spirit of the West

Subscription: Yearly, \$1.00; Six Months, 50 Cents; Canada, \$1.50 Per Year. Address

INDUSTRIAL WORKER,

P. O. BOX #229, SPOKANE, WASH.

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

Under same management as Solidarity.

Read the following:

"THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER," By Edward McDonald 16 Page Pamphlet; 5 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 2-1-2 cents.

"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS," by B. H. Williams. 32-Page Pamphlet. Price 5 Cents

"WHY THE A. F. OF L. CANNOT BECOME AN INDUSTRIAL UNION," By Vincent St. John. A Four-Page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS," by Oscar Ameringer Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

"GETTING RECOGNITION," by A. M. Stirtout A Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

ADDRESS

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

The Industrialist

Official organ of the Industrial League, the British Section of the Industrial Workers of the World
American Subscription Rates: Year, 50 cents; Six Months, 25c. Published Monthly

Address all communications to Leslie Boyne, 1 Union St., Union Square, Islington, London N., Eng.

THE AGITATOR

A Worker's Semi-Monthly
Advocate of the Modern School, Industrial Unionism and Individual Freedom
Yearly, \$1; Quarterly 25c; Sample Free

Address all communications to JAY FOX, Editor Lake Bay, Washington

La Union Industrial

Published by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. at

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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

Address LA UNION INDUSTRIAL, 312 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

TACOMA I. W. W. HALL

Local No. 380, Tacoma, Wash., maintains a headquarters and reading room at 725 Commerce street. All members and other workers passing through Tacoma are invited to call and get acquainted. JOHN M. FOSS, Sec.

"La Vie Ouvriere"

Semi-Monthly Syndicalist Review Appearing 5th & 20th each month.
Foreign Subscription Rates: One Year, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.25; Three Months, 75c.

Address all correspondence to Pierre Monatte, Editor, #6 Quai Jemmapes, Paris, France.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International")

Union Situation in Italy.

The three times a year congress of the General Confederation of Labor (Confederazione Generale del Lavoro) will be held in Padua during the last week in May. The program is very long, and among other subjects for discussion, contains the following: 5. Reorganization of the Confederation and changes in its constitution. 6. Co-operatives: an objective to be given to co-operative societies and their relations to the struggle of labor. The relations of various categories of workers in co-operative societies. 7. Social legislation: (a) Insurance against sickness, and old age service; (b) Various laws, 8. Civil service: The defining of the rights of workers in public service as belonging to the Workers' or the Officials' Confederation.

As will be seen, the subjects for discussion are not of a nature to frighten the employing class. This is quite in conformity with the outspoken reformist tendencies of the Confederation. But it must be borne in mind that the Padua congress is far from representing all the organized labor workers. There are in Italy more than a million of organized workers (in 1908 the official Labor Bureau estimated the number at 934,360), and at the congress at Padua, not quite 300,000 will be represented.

The Ferrerist-Labrador workers hold a meeting on the 24th of April. This con-

gress will be of great importance, as the delegates will examine the situation created by the Sacchi bill which in the opinion of many railway workers has introduced only imaginary and petty ameliorations. Besides this, the railway men will define their attitude towards the General Confederation of Labor, and this decision will have an influence on the future of revolutionary unionism in Italy.

The Labor Exchange (Camera dei Lavori) of Mirandola (15,000 members) held a congress of agricultural laborers, of whom 10,000 are members of the Camera.

As usual, spring has awakened the fighting spirit in the ranks of the workers. In the Bologna province the 15,000 locked out men have been holed up these 40 days. In the Parma province, 1,200 shoe workers are already 30 days on a strike; and the tilemakers of San Leonardo and Michelido 10 days. In the country a great struggle is in preparation for the application of the scale of wages adopted by the Labor Exchange, a struggle in which about 20,000 peasants will be involved. In the Ferrare province a great agrarian fight is expected if the landlords do not give it before—in which 40,000 to 50,000 agricultural workers will participate. Generally it is anticipated that the summer will be very active, especially in the Emilia region. On the 1st of May the weekly "L'Internazionale" of Parma will again the organ of Italian industrial unionism.

Aleoste De Ambris.

WORLD OF LABOR

(Continued From Page One)

men." Catch the point? "Consolidation," that's the word for labor. Federation has been tried by Gompers and others; the result was only profit by it are the capitalists. But labor is catching on; hence the I. W. W.

An A. F. of L. Department on Exhibition.

A Chicago dispatch reads as follows: "Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, threw up his hands today and announced that he was unable to bring the warring union plumbers and steamfitters together and settle the jurisdictional fight that menaces the building industry of Chicago. He declared that the situation was deplorable, but announced that he had gone as far as he could and lacked authority to take any radical action against the two unions. The federation suspended the steamfitters and declared that the two bodies should amalgamate and that was the limit of its jurisdiction." This dispatch should make instructive reading to those who believe A. F. of L. departmentalism is industrial unionism. One of the best organized departments of the A. F. of L. is the building-trades department. What it amounts to, the above dispatch makes evident.

All-Embracing Capitalism.

Capitalism knows no craft divisions. It is all-embracing. It is all in a point: "Pittsburg, Mo." Its cause is plain: It has been awarded to J. C. McGuire & Co., of New Brighton, Pa., for the construction of an electric trolley line between Woodlawn and Alliquippa, with a branch to New Sheffield, the line to be known as the Woodlawn & Southern Railway Co. It is owned by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., and is intended to meet the necessities for transportation of the workmen at the new Alliquippa works of the company. According to the plans of the company, passengers will fare 2 cents for a ticket for 2.4 cents fare. This will make the fare the cheapest of any in the state. "This steel and iron corporation doesn't think it out of its jurisdiction to go into the trolley business. Think this over, fellow worker; and then join the I. W. W., which is all-embracing, too. Its jurisdiction covers the whole working class."

Where the Battle Rages.

Four hundred counter workers employed in 20 factories connected with the shoe industry at Haverhill, Mass., will go on strike, according to a vote taken by members of the Counter Workers' Union. The men demand a Saturday half-holiday the year round; a 55-hour week, an increase in wages and an agreement to submit future differences to arbitration. The strike of over 10,000 men in five industries and the threat of striking by 20,000 market railroad men's May Day. The strikes involve the railroad building, metal trades and brickmaking & utilities. The

SOLIDARITY

NEW YORK I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 7. Organizer Joseph J. Etor has just returned from a good agitation trip to Massachusetts. While there he addressed the Italian branch of the I. W. W. Textile Union at Lawrence, and the Shoe-workers of Lynn and other cities. Etor will return to Massachusetts during the last week of the month. On the 14th and 15th inst., he will speak at Rochester, N. Y.

The Baccaro defense fund is now ready to fill orders for Haywood's pamphlets in aid of the fund, "The General Strike." Fifteen thousand were received from the printers during the past week. It was decided to reduce the price to 5 cents a copy; \$3 a hundred. All orders received at 10 cents a copy and \$5 a hundred will be filled in accordance with the new prices. Send in more orders.

The Irish Socialist Federation entertained added nearly \$300 to the defense fund. General Organizer Etor, Miss Flynn and Mrs. Baccaro visited Baccaro at Sing Sing recently. They found him cheerful & very much encouraged by the efforts made to liberate him. Keep them up, boys!

The meeting held last night to organize a local in South Brooklyn was a good success. Another will be held in two weeks, owing to the interest displayed.

FROM A WEALTHY MANUFACTURER

To His Son Who is Superintendent of a Small Factory.

By G. H. Perry.

No. 7.

Factoryville, 1911.

Dear Son: Your letter received and contents of same read very carefully and with much interest. I note your remarks and questions concerning the "I. W. W." and will deal with them in this letter. Your observation that the most of the members of this organization are to be found in the west and middle west is no doubt true, but the conclusion you draw therefrom is not correct. The fact is, we need not fear them; we employ in the east just as many as we do in the west. It is true that the I. W. W. at present has more members in the western states than they have in the east, and that fact may be explained when we stop to consider the great differences in the environment of the western worker and the eastern worker. The worker in the west is rare and isolated, and he has practically no home ties and he wanders from place to place in search of employment. The very fact that he travels from place to place and finds that the conditions under which he must work are almost the same everywhere tends to make a radical out of him. He almost always a rebel against the existing order before he ever hears of the I. W. W., and he is not likely to have any conception as to what he may have to do to better his conditions. When he does fall in with the I. W. W. propaganda he is exactly the right frame of mind to embrace it and he is not likely to be a member, but an agitator at once. That is the reason these I. W. W. agitators are so numerous in the west.

With the eastern worker it is different. He is almost invariably a stay at home and he fears to leave the town where he has been working in search of employment elsewhere, remaining in one place tends to make him conservative. His conditions are all bearable. Then again he has had so many experiences with labor strikes of all kinds in the craft unions that he has grown to mistrust unionism as a whole. He does not search so eagerly after radical literature as the western worker and as a consequence he does not know of the aims and purposes of the I. W. W., as the western worker does. But that does not alter the fact that it is in the east and not in the west that is most fearful of the I. W. W., the most inimical to it and the one that is most in need of it. Here is where the I. W. W. must do its best to win the unorganized and the very conditions that make the I. W. W. possible. The vast concentration of the manufacturing industry in this country has taken place in the east, and it is the east more than in the west, that the final struggle between capital and labor must take place. It is here that the I. W. W. will do its best.

While the I. W. W., at the present time has more members in the west than in the east, they have secured at least a foothold here, and it is a substantial foothold, too. That is all they require, as the unionists under which the workers work do not do the same. And when they do turn to industrial unionism all the power that we have will be microscopic in comparison to theirs. And the sad part is that we are losing it. We cannot go back. We cannot make the conditions better and gain any ground by doing so. Every inch that we give in this fight will be used against us in the fight that must follow.

We may be able for a time to delude the workers by granting one section or another a few supposed advantages, but if we do that we will have to make up for it by taking more profit out of those not directly concerned with that craft or section, and we will hear a howl from them that

will reach the ones whom we have favored and they in turn will help the others. It is a dismal case for us as it is for them, and the day of reckoning as long as possible and when it finally does come we can only throw up the sponge and take our ease.

You will no doubt be surprised to receive this gloomy outlook from me, but there is no use of our disguising the truth from ourselves. The kidnapping of the McNamara brothers is one of the worst moves that could have been made by our class at this time. It will awaken labor all over the country and bring much nearer the day when we will have to relinquish the power that we have so long enjoyed at the expense of labor.

No, my boy, do not think because the I. W. W. has more members in the west than they have in the east that we in the east are safe from them. You must always look for the reasons of a thing and not take too much stock in the appearances of things on the surface.

Keep your eyes on this organization all the time, for the day when it gets into a plant marks the beginning of the end for us. Write often and be sure to keep posted on all things pertaining to the labor end of the plant.

Your Father,

J. D. WORKEMHARD.

FURNITURE STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

we don't want to control." Thursday morning the factory was again open for business and the men were again a large attendance of workers—on the outside. A large number of masters were also present in their automobiles. Garratt became considerably annoyed because of the small attendance on the inside and went among the men, abating that he could "do them all up, anyone of them or all of them." Mayor Ellis, who was on the job, told Ellis they would remain as long as the fellows in the automobiles hung around. The Mayor afterwards remarked "that the only person who was drunk was NOT a furniture worker." Garratt had the sense, I guess. However, it is not reported the Mayor urged Garratt or the fellows in automobiles to go home and get some sleep. The Michigan Chair Co. is the only factory that has attempted to run. All the employers in the Association it is said at a meeting the day after decided to fight the matter to a finish, and it is stated that a member who makes terms with the workers will have to pay a forfeit which is rumored to be \$10,000. There are many rumors and this will have to be taken on that basis.

So far, there has been no attempt to secure strike breakers, the opinion seems to prevail among the masters of the bread that "their" men will be willing to go back in a few weeks. It is said the furniture exhibition will be held as usual in July. One factory had 15 guards shipped in and the other day as their leader was leading them down street the police stopped the bunch and searched them. The leader was the only one found to be armed and he was immediately placed under arrest. He carried a gun and billy and was fined \$100.25 and had to spend a couple of days in jail before his fine was paid. This is in fact the only case of a man being arrested for carrying a gun since Mayor Ellis early in the game; that no armed persons, strikebreakers or others, would be tolerated; all troublemakers would be summarily dealt with. Mayor Sciebel and Victorious Berger could take a few lessons from the capitalist mayor of G. R. Here is one instance where the economic power of the workers is being used to protect unions, weak and impotent as they are. It impels this capitalist politician to craft them to a considerable extent. The mayor has a sharp eye on his material interests. But just think of the money organized on correct revolutionary industrial lines, will do to all kinds of politicians. We'll make 'em dance to our music. The political action that is impelled and compelled by the industrial organization of the workers is the kind of political action that counts, and the workers do not have to belong to a "working class party" that relies on labor skinners and well-skinned laborers. Nothing but skinned laborers in the industrial organization. Identity of interest there, pal; so on the job! Oh, you talker!

Several strikers have been arrested, charged with assault and disorderly conduct. One striker who was fined \$50 and costs and paid his fine. Another, who is in the union officials have been arrested. This fellow worker is a Pole, who speaks and understands very little English. It appears there was some disturbance at one of the factories and one man, who was not in the immediate vicinity of the trouble and had in no way participated in it, was placed under arrest by one of the factory officials who were on duty. The man turned the man over to the police and made complaint against him. This is the only instance that I am aware of where the union officials have gone to the aid of the strikers who have been arrested. One striker was fined \$100 and costs, which his wife paid; one striker was fined \$50 and costs and being unable to pay, has gone to jail for 60 days. Several others are held for trial. All are out of alleged assault.

"Law and order" must be maintained and the aristocratic craft unions must retain their respectability, along with the cowardice of the middle class opinion" truckling officials. The men arrested are Poles and Lithuanians and there seems to

be a tendency among the authorities and others to make these fellow workers the "last" case for all trouble that may occur.

O. H. Wernicke, president of the Mezey plant, sent a letter to the police and fire board, loudly calling for the removal of the pickets and placing responsibility on the board for anything that may happen. Not much attention was paid to this howl, and it is said the mayor treated the letter "lightly." The last time the mayor received the Republican nomination he fought Oh Hell Wernicke and beat him to a frazzle.

On Saturday, the commission composed of five "disinterested" citizens—two capitalists, two trades and one capitalist-minded workman—presented their report to the general public. The commission is alleged to have made an "exhaustive" investigation of the statements of both masters and slaves, and their report is an excellent mishmash of capitalist bunk and twaddle; and it clearly proves that had not the militant spirit of the workers overridden and for the time dominated the leaders, the disinterested commission of civild would have handed the workers the hook in good shape; but they had not counted on the workers pushing the great men aside.

Had the advice of the capitalist press been followed, the strike might have been further delayed and perhaps averted. The three capitalist papers urged from the beginning, that the noble bunch of disinterested social parasites do just as they finally did—hand the strike to the workers, not yet gone on strike, unashamedly would have been favorably impressed with apparent "fairness" of the commission's report; also the "general public" would have had an opportunity through the capitalist newspapers to urge the masters to be considerate and fair, and, in view of the report, the workers might have been granted the nine-hour day. But alas!

The report favors the masterly conditions, and the report says the evidence presented by the manufacturers seemed to prove unjust discrimination in matters of freight rates, both as to importing raw materials and shipping out finished product; the statement of the masters regarding competition is found to be substantially correct; and it is conceded by the representatives of the workers that the hours and wages in G. R. are practically what they are elsewhere; the shorter workday is justified by the conditions; and it is in harmony with the principles of modern political economy, the welfare of society as well as economic production, dependent upon the vitality of the workers; the commission suggested that the G. R. manufacturers do everything in their power to reduce the hours of labor to nine and that they can do this by increasing their output and by their influence by their consent to secure a general agreement to conduct the furniture industry of the country on a nine-hour basis; in regard to piece work, the commission states that the workers very tenderly smooth out the wrinkles and urges that when the system (piece work) is employed "it should be safeguarded in every way" from abuse; its commission finds the blacklist charge to be unfounded; individual manufacturers merely keep a card index of their employees, not for "association" purposes; unless you, no; the wage question is not a matter for the commission, and it does not feel justified on the evidence before it to pass on that issue. And the re-er ar.

Mayor Ellis has made no statement as yet regarding the report other than to say it would be discussed by the strike committee, and "regard less of everything else the manufacturers and the public may as well understand that this is a problem on strike and that they will remain on strike until they secure a measure of so factory condition" there will be no

It is confidently to be expected that when the strike of the workers under the jurisdiction of the B. of C. takes place, it will be a "great labor leader" was seized and a severe attack diarrhea with his R. P. up. But it will be no weakening of the I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, May 8.

Ellythelley Flynn, the eloquent and capable industrial union speaker and organizer, starts on a two month agitation tour today. For two weeks she will be in Pittsburg, Pa., and vicinity, where she will sell special attention to organization in the textile industry. There are many knitting and other mills in this district, employing thousands of girls and women, which she will endeavor to organize. Flynn was in the city of New York in the knitting mill strike at Minersville, Pa. The same body of industrial unionists who secured her services are backing her now.

Following her two weeks' stay in Pittsburg and vicinity, Fellow Worker Flynn will spend a week in Philadelphia and vicinity, under the auspices of the I. W. W. National Textile Industrial Union, and co-operation with the I. W. W. locals of the city. From Philadelphia, Fellow Worker Flynn will go to New England, to work under the auspices of the I. W. W. Much good will go and will, as Miss Flynn is able enough to do the many favorable conditions attending the present to the advantage of industrial unionism.

FLYNN TO TOUR EAST