



EMANCIPATION

SCABS SPEEDED IN BROOKLYN SHOE STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)
 Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 19.
 The situation in the shoe strikes and lockouts waged for and against Shoe-workers' Industrial Union No. 168 remains practically the same as reported in the last issue of Solidarity. The manufacturers' ranks have been broken by the secession of Cohen & Frank, who surrendered to the strikers. Wages have been advanced and shop conditions improved. In the other shops, the same plan of trickery, bribery, and wholesale arrest, reported last week, is being pursued, with little result to the bosses. The men remain firm, convinced that victory rests with themselves. Only starvation can compel them to succumb to defeat.

The situation in detail has some amusing features. Baker's shop sent each one of its men a letter saying that they had a full complement of men, but there was still one vacancy, which would be reserved for the recipient of their favor, if he would but hasten to fill the same. The men met, compared notes, and decided that there were too many of them needed to fill that one vacancy. So all of them stayed out of it.

Cousin's Scabs About to Strike

In Cousins, the American scabs are going on strike; first, against the Greeks, "guineas," and other un-patriotic importations; second, against the piece work scale which Cousins is paying them in lieu of the \$5 a day first promised and given them. This scale is the same as that which Cousins paid his locked out men, and which he is so anxious to have them come back and accept one more that he is willing to bribe some of them and use a worthy posse of the city to accomplish his middle purpose. It certainly is tough for a Brooklyn shoe boss who has played "Americanism" strong and boasted of his "significant wage scale," to get hoisted by his own petards.

Shoe Boss Bankrupt

At Dodd's well, poor Dodd has gone bankrupt; Cousin has gobbled him up. Krieger went bankrupt, too, and was reorganized. The I. W. W. was the cause in both cases. Well, as we were saying, at Dodd's the men received the same scale like a favorable offer to do turn-work, when it was discovered that Cousin had gobbled up the establishment and would return to the detriment of the men in his own factory, all negotiations were off. The I. W. W. is not a craft organization; and does not play one end of the member-

ship against the other.
 At Wichert & Gardner's, where a few scabs are at work, revolt is also threatened. Cause—the low price list, instead of \$3 a day as promised. The scabs claim that at Boot and Shoe Workers' Union prices, such as men now are paid at Wichert & Gardner's, it would be impossible for them to make more than \$3 a week. Enough said!

The men at Wichert & Gardner's are still firm and as zealous and enthusiastic as ever. As reported before, they are seasoned and experienced fighters, having locked horns with Wichert & Gardner six years ago; and on repeated occasions previous to that. They say that they will stay out three months if necessary, and if the working class will give them financial assistance to that end. And this brings us to the question of funds once more. The latter are still needed. Help raise them.

Legal Cases Pending

Various legal cases against the strikers are still pending. In the case of Vincenzo La Grana, a strikebreaker, the case was examined by Lawyer Schulz, that instead of going to the hospital for a certificate regarding the condition of the scab who was alleged to be dying, but who simply stayed away from court, he went to the office of Wichert & Gardner. It is also rumored that Magistrate Naumer, who is trying the strike cases, is a member of the firm of Roe, Watson & Naumer, counsel for the prosecuting bosses.

The case of Frank Buccaforti has been postponed for two weeks more. He, in self defense, killed the foreman, Dodd, before the trouble there began. The foreman, Vitelli, was a fugitive from justice in Italy, and a brutal ruffian who assaulted those under him, ending by throwing them down stairs if they resisted his attacks on them. A special fund has been created for Buccaforti's legal defense. Contribute toward it. Mark.

Send Money to Once

Rally to the cause of the Brooklyn shoe workers! No struggle in recent years has awakened so much interest in New York City and vicinity as has theirs. A victory would have a stupendous result for the I. W. W. Help it along by securing subscriptions and sending them in at once.

BROOKLYNIAN.

ST. LOUIS MOVING ON FRESNO

(Special to Solidarity.)

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20.
 Enclosed find clipping from this morning's "Republic," giving a fair account of our meeting yesterday, with the exception that it does not state the approximate number of volunteers to go to Fresno. It was about 100 men.

Our local union No. 84 is making considerable progress and a lot of agitation is being carried on at present for the I. W. W. amongst the A. F. of L. and other wage workers.

A debate between the S. L. E. and our local has been arranged to take place March 5, at 2 p. m. The subject is, "Resolved, that the principle as formulated at the 4th annual convention of the I. W. W., held in Chicago in the year 1908, is the only logical expression of a working class organization."

Will do all we can for our weekly papers.
 CARL RAVE,
 Organizer Local 84.

A personally conducted excursion, composed largely of hoboes, will leave St. Louis Saturday afternoon for California. Pullman cars will not be used; however, and many of the travelers will have to forego the luxury of the observation end of the train and stick to the brake beams.

The invitation to the hoboes was offered yesterday at the meeting of the Brotherhood Welfare Association by Carl Rave, organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World.

The object of the trip, according to Rave, is to fight the battle for free speech in Fresno, Calif.; where, he claims, members of the association he represents are being persecuted by the police and the fire department. When asked in what way the fire department had been persecuting the speakers, he said they turned the hose on the gatherings.

Mr. Rave said the speakers are being arrested and sent to the rock pile. He advocates harassing the people of Fresno by pouring into the city hundreds of men, thus creating a heavy expense to the state in prosecuting them. He claims the taxpayers will finally rise up and ask that the men be called off, and that free speech be "reinstated."

Rave's speech was on the subject, "The Unemployed and the Eight Hour Day."

Rave called for volunteers to go to Fresno and many said they would be on hand for the "excursion." The expedition, according to Rave, will be led by Rudolph Munsinger, formerly a Methodist preacher, who has made several trips to the coast and knows the way.

The men will meet Saturday at noon at No. 309 Market street and will be strengthened by reinforcements from Chicago.

LAW DON'T BOTHER CAPITALISTS

John D., in New York Call.

Wall Street is looking for a decision in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco anti-trust cases, and financiers, in the meantime, are discussing their effects. Just how they view it is told in a speech delivered a few days ago by the representative of a big banking firm in New Orleans. The gentleman said:

"What is the sense, my friends, of being concerned about these decisions, soon to be handed down by the Supreme Court? We talk as if the prosperity of the country rested wholly upon the law rather than upon land and labor. With crops aggregating \$9,000,000,000 of products per annum, labor quiet, how under the sun can the construction of the law really affect the capitalists of this nation?"

"Proper rights won't be injured by any decision that the Supreme Court may hand down."

It is getting so that at every big dinner I attend questions like the above crop up, with this difference, that at present the business men and capitalists know what they are talking about. A few years ago their talk was of an insipid character; today they speak the fourth reader of economic questions.

ON THEIR WAY

Redding, Calif., Feb. 19.
 The company of Industrial Workers of the World marching to Fresno traveled seventeen miles from Hornbrook to Montague today. The men are peaceable and orderly, buying and paying for what supplies they use.

PROBLEMS OF LABOR

The world of labor has no large or important strikes on hand at present. In the fundamental industries, like transportation, mining, steel and iron, textile, etc., the "peace of Warsaw" reigns; that is, labor is rendered supine and submissive by unfavorable industrial conditions, trade agreements and craft division. A general move against wage reductions would be rendered impossible by the contracts of the railroad and mining men, the disorganization of the steel and iron men, and the hard times among the textile workers. It is only in mining and telegraphy that strikes of any size or importance are occurring. In the Tuscarora-Sherrodsfield, Ohio, 3,000 miners are out to enforce the acceptance of scales and conditions adopted by the Cincinnati conference last April. A threat is made to call off the 10,000 miners in the district, if the strike is not ended. The telegraphers employed by the Postal Telegraph Co. at Chicago and other points are waging a "balk" strike to prevent the destruction of their union. The strike consists in remaining on the job and manipulating labor as to put the company at a disadvantage. Up to the present time, the telegraphers have scored many points through its use.

In the secondary industries, there are many strikes either on or threatened. The broom-makers of Amsterdam, N. Y., are out for four months; the metal polisher of New York for five; both for more wages and better conditions. In the same class are the shoe workers of Brooklyn, N. Y. From Chicago strikes are reported among the cigarmakers and shoemakers. In Philadelphia cap makers are out; garment workers in Passaic, N. J.; weavers in Fallston, N. J.; canvas makers, bookbinders and Swiss embroiderers in New York City. Most likely other industrial cities have the same tale to tell. Strikes are on for more wages and better conditions in all of the secondary industries. Among the threatened strikes are those of 3,000 electric linemen employed on the New York Central railroad, New York City and vicinity against long hours, and of 5,000 boiler-makers on the same road at Cleveland, O., against the piecework system. With spring coming, the threatened strikes will increase in number.

All hail to Carpenters' Union No. 1073, of Philadelphia! It protests against and repudiates the I. F. O. campaign in favor of restricted immigration. In New York City there is much smoldering indignation among the east side A. F. of L. against this same campaign. These unions are largely Jewish in membership. The races represented by them would be hard hit if the A. F. of L. campaign becomes a practical success. The outcome among these unions will be watched with interest.

The Civic Federation is getting hit from many sides. The following speaks for itself:
 Resolved, That we, the members of the Central Labor Union of Flint, Mich., request the officers of the American Federation of Labor to withdraw from membership in any form in that organization of our enemies, the National Civic Federation. Failing to do so, we demand their resignation from offices they now hold in the American Federation of Labor."

While this demand is likely to be of no value, coming from a body without power, as it does, it is, nevertheless, a good sign that should be multiplied more effectively.

The merry war of the Civic Federation against progressive working class action continues to rage among the miners. The C. F. has agents at work at Scranton and other anthracite centers circulating petitions requesting a referendum on the constitutional amendment barring all persons affiliated with the Civic Federation, aimed at John Mitchell, and adopted at the recent miners' convention. The progressives are lining up for the fray. I. W. W. members should help them along. Go out among the miners with a body of about 500, induce them to subscribe and read up on the class struggle and the necessity of cutting out John Mitchell and the Civic Federation. This is practical work and will help our press. Go to it!

Here are two dispatches of interest:
 "Ashland, Wis., The Lake Superior Iron and Chemical Co., a large western

concern, has reduced wages 10 per cent at its plants here."

"Ashland, Wis., special.—Following a cut in wages by the Lake Superior Iron and Chemical Co. the men have walked out. The company announces that it will shut down indefinitely."

Solidarity predicted the capitalist move to reduce wages as early as last December. Two weeks ago it quoted some New York news declaring that wage reductions would lead to trouble. Both predictions are in a fair way to be verified. Labor may even revolt against the conditions and contracts that bind it. What is the A. F. of L. going to do about it?

Charles Schwab, on his return from Monte Carlo and other European "industrial" points, was interviewed by the press on the business outlook. "Charlie" says everything is booming, and that this will be a most prosperous year before its end. For whom, "Charlie" did not say. For the capitalist it certainly will be. Their profits increase with working class misery. The greatest progress in the past few years is proof of that. As for the "boom" that is to be taken with a grain of salt. The South Bethlehem works are said to be working at 90 per cent of capacity. Here in New Castle the tin plate mills were reported as running several weeks, when they had not. These reports are issued to influence transactions on the stock exchange. Look out for them.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. has sent out a letter to all affiliated bodies urging them to protest against the installation of steam presses for the printing of treasury notes, bonds and checks at the bureau of engraving and printing, Washington, D. C. The hand method prevails at present, and the plate printers, who are small in numbers and very highly paid, seek to have it retained, and are, consequently, putting up a fight to that end, through their organization and the A. F. of L. Their move is typical of their organization. It is forced to preserve wages at the expense of progress. It is a good progress to secure more wages. Machinery has made possible more wages and less hours of labor; and when labor grasps that fact it will welcome each machine as a means to both, instead of opposing them as at present. It is on the strength of the immense wealth created by machinery that labor is now demanding a share in progress in the form of the 8 hour movement inaugurated by the I. W. W.

The 8 hour day as a means of reducing the unemployed has become absolutely necessary. Lack of employment is now believed to be more prevalent than it was during the panic of 1907. It is not only the steel and textile industries affected, but also is mining. From the miners' headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., reports are issued revealing widespread distress among its members. Suicides are increasing at an alarming rate in the large cities. One new feature in this connection is the self destruction of families. In Brooklyn, N. Y., an out-of-work man and his wife analyzed themselves and two children. This terrible tendency can only be ended by creating employment. At Lawrence, Mass., the city proposes to inaugurate public works to this end. But the working class must not depend on such measures. It must depend on itself to get rid of unemployment. And the best way to do this is to organize for a general reduction of hours of labor to eight a day. Push the 8 hour day.

Wilmington, Delaware

Workers of Wilmington, attention!
 A public lecture will be held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock, in Fraternal Building, 800 Orange St. Speaker, Ed. Moore of Philadelphia. For the purpose of getting better things in life immediately, we workers must know how to do it. So come, everybody, to this meeting. Don't fail; it's for your own benefit. Bring all your friends along. COMMITTEE.

FROM THE FRESNO COMMITTEE:

* No participant of this fight receives compensation for his work whether in or out of jail. No one not taking active part in the struggle is given accommodations here. Paste this in your hat!

More "Political" Treason

(Special to Solidarity.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 18.
 If there is any one who labors under the delusion that Chicago is entitled to hold the front rank in the matter of Socialists lining up with fakirs in aiding the capitalists to kill off attempts of the workers to better their conditions, they have another thing coming. New York refuses to be ruthlessly pressed aside in this matter, as in many others, by its windy rival bordering on the lakes.

Shortly after the strike of the shoe workers, the United Hebrew Trades (whose leading officials boss of their Socialism) made an effort (?) to bring together representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the I. W. W. Although there was good reason on our part to doubt the sincerity of this action, we made every effort to have a conference take place, realizing that we had nothing to lose, and a possibility of something to gain by the transaction. It was unquestionable that the B. and S. W. was undesirable that the B. and S. W. officials dared not go before an impartial body with its story of infamy in the strike, and it therefore followed that the committee of the United Hebrew Trades was in duty bound to prevent the conference being held by every means possible, realizing that they could not well afford to let be known that they assisted in uncovering some brother fakirs.

On Saturday, Dec. 30, 1910, when our committee appeared before the U. H. T. committee to meet the committee from the B. and S. W., Messrs. (Comrades) Kaziminsky and ... raised objection for a balance sheet and myself appearing for the ... personal leaders, but when I raised the

point that there was no similar objection made against Abrams of the B. and S. W., who was an employer, that was dodged entirely by Kaziminsky, while one of the other committeemen of the U. H. T. dropped the following gem by way of argument: "Some of us are bosses, too."

After some wrangling, it was agreed that the matter should be left to the general committee of the U. H. T. to take up on Monday night, Jan. 1.
 On January 1st our committee appeared at the regular meeting of the U. H. T. in Clinton hall, and it was apparent from the outset that we were in a body antagonistic to our interests. We were treated very discourteously and kept waiting for over three hours before our matter was brought up. When the committee gave its report, besides deliberately lying, they held us responsible for articles that appeared in papers they knew we were not responsible for (the Post). Inasmuch as these articles placed the U. H. T. committee in a rather unfavorable light, it furnished to these worthies the excuse they sought for in order to wash themselves of the entire affair, while at the same time appearing before the eyes of the sophisticated as a lot of well intentioned persons, whose efforts were rebuffed and who were insulted for offering their good services.

Jewish Daily Sheet About Strike

While the U. H. T. committee was active in their efforts (?) to show their fealty to strikers, whoever they were, and however they struck, the Forwards, Yiddish organ of the Socialist party, got on the job, too. An editorial written by Abe Cahen, called upon the U. H. T. to take a

(Continued On Page Four)

SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS
C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 998
B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 397,
Place of Publication—near No. 8, Croton Ave.

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

SUBSCRIPTION:
Yearly, \$1.00
Six Months,50
Canada and Foreign, 1.50
Single Orders, per copy,01
Advertising Rates on Application.

Cash MUST 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, 1902, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879

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

GENERAL OFFICERS
Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer
E. E. Troutman, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD:
J. J. Ritter, Chas. Scourlock, C. H. Axelson,
Francis Miller, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.
Each subscriber will find a number opposing his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance: 62. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. 63. This is NUMBER

BUNDLE RATE
Beginning with No. 64, the first issue in March, the bundle rate of Solidarity will be increased to ONE AND ONE-HALF cents per copy. Canada bundle rate will remain the same.

BOOST SOLIDARITY!

Attention is called to the splendid response of the I. W. W. and its possibilities by the "Commentator" in this week's Solidarity. We wish to emphasize in particular his reference to our press and the importance of extending its circulation. Increasing evidence from day to day shows that the I. W. W. press is making its mark in the world of labor. Many elements are getting nervous over exposure appearing in our papers, which would otherwise never come to light. Our special news service is becoming more extensive and comprehensive all the time, and we have plans under way to improve it.

Our papers are clean; free from sensationalism; reliable and uncompromising. They breathe the spirit of the revolutionary labor movement. They aim to voice the intelligence and manhood of the working class.

Without this press, our movement would be sadly crippled. Unity of thought and action is practically impossible without a means of communication and interchange of ideas. The I. W. W. press is that means. It should not be neglected. More effort should be made to increase its circulation.

Let us bear from all ACTIVE rebels along this line. Neglect no opportunity to get subs for Solidarity and the other papers. Watch for big mass meetings of wage workers. Be on hand to advertise and get readers for I. W. W. papers. Get a bundle and if you can't sell them yourself, turn them over to a boy and send him out on the street to sell them. It's important even to have the name SOLIDARITY shouted from the housetops. Some slayers may want to know what the word means, and will discover that it is synonymous with THE ROAD TO FREEDOM.

One fellow worker in Michigan makes use of a dog with a blanket to advertise Solidarity. He says the dog is prouder of his blanket than Mrs. Astor's poodle with its diamond collar. Fellow workers, we do not ask you to imitate the dog by putting a sign on your back. But use your brains in your own way to get subs. This is important in more ways than one; don't go to sleep over it!

SEIZING A TRAIN

The Associated Press of Friday, Saturday and Sunday reported that 200 members of the I. W. W. "seized a freight train in the yards at Portland, Oregon, hoarded the same, and rode to southern Oregon without being molested by the crew or the authorities." They were reported to be on their way to Fresno Calif., to join the hundred or more of their fellow members in jail at that place for merely attempting to assert their supposedly "guaranteed right" of free speech. Solidarity will receive full reports of the affair later.

Meanwhile enough is apparent from these distorted reports to warrant some observations. Whether these I. W. W. men actually "seized" the train in accordance with a prearranged plan, or whether they simply saw their opportunity and jumped on, is immaterial. The point is, they made good. They rode for a division at least without being molested. That is also shown further by the fact that they are threatened with the militia when they are shown they have crossed the California line. Employers and their lackeys are evidently afraid of united even though unarmed workmen. And the Associated Press even stated that these men are unarmed.

Why should the authorities be afraid of a lot of half-starved hoboes with only their fists to protect themselves? Possibly because the authorities are not used to determined resistance from such a quarter. Police in all the western cities were accustomed formerly to gather up these men as individuals, charge them with "vagrancy" and see the judge give them "three hours to get out of town, or 30 days in the bull pen." These hoboes then acted as individuals, and were despised by the brutes in blue and the shysters in the court room.

But behold a change in the scheme of things! Not that the conditions that compel these workers to float from job to job and from state to state, have been removed. Oh no! The same stern necessity drives the western workers to shift from locality to locality, like old time nomadic tribes in search of new or more abundant food supply. But the floaters themselves have changed. A new spirit animates them. They no longer think and act as individuals only. THEY HAVE GAUGHT THE INSPIRATION OF UNITY. They have conceived the idea of bringing all their fellow workers together in one great organization for mutual protection and for aggression against their employers. They have found a place in the labor movement, wherefrom in conjunction with other workers, they may march to the goal of better conditions, and toward final freedom.

THIS WONDERFUL INSPIRATION, which the Industrial Workers of the World has brought to the hobo, is of course an annoyance and surprise to the hats and owls of capitalist officialdom in the west. "Suppression" is the only word in the stupid vocabulary of western police and judges. "It has always worked on individual hobo's; why will it not kill the I. W. W.?" But the fact is, suppression has failed in Missoula, Spokane, and other places, and bids fair to be even a worse failure in Fresno. In the latter city, the fight for free speech, which has been raging for several months, is assuming bigger proportions every day. Experience and organization have enabled this fight to be carried on with less men and more effectiveness than former struggles of the same kind. Far from being "suppressed," the I. W. W. comes out of every new struggle with greater power and more determination than ever.

The authorities may soon try "conciliation." It will be too late. The entire west is honeycombed with I. W. W. propaganda. The hobo has found his place. His capitalist masters started him studying geography years ago, and he knows the road. One of these days, like Gethys moving on Rome, the western workers will be "hosting" eastward, to help awaken their fellows of this benighted section from their sleep of ages. They will not always "seize trains" nor ride "first class," but they will get here, and woe be unto those who would stop them! On with the dance!

A SHOE BOSS' MISTAKE

In the report of the Brooklyn showworkers' strike in last week's Solidarity, was given the text of a proposed agreement, drawn up by Manufacturer J. M. Dodd

SOLIDARITY

and presented to his striking slaves for their signatures as individuals. The same was intended as a basis for a settlement of the strike, but the men refused to sign, and the strike continues. One section of the proposed "agreement" contains the following: "Moreover, I will not affiliate myself with any other organization or association that champions the doctrines of taking the earth and the machinery of production and the abolition of the wage system."

The reference in the quotation is of course to the I. W. W. whose preamble contains the clause in question. Dodd does not want his slaves to adopt the idea of "abolishing the wage system" as a practical basis for their organization. And most assuredly he is right, from his standpoint and that of his class generally. Once thoroughly imbued with that idea, all illusions about the "brotherhood of capital and labor," "mutual interests of master and slave," and other dope that has so effectually chloroformed his workers in the past, will no longer have any effect upon them. This shoe boss is wise enough to see that.

But the strangest part of the "agreement" is Dodd's idea that he can prevent such organization by securing the signatures of his slaves to a contrary proposition. What if all these shoe strikers have reached that stage in their mental evolution where they could sign that agreement without open protest, but with the conscious purpose to disregard it from the very first? Dodd has never thought of that. Having dealt before with craft unions who religiously keep their "sacred agreements," he naturally concluded that the only requirement for his safety is the signature of his slaves to a "word of honor" proposition.

Yet it is precisely the purpose of the I. W. W. to train its members to disregard "contracts" and "agreements" which they have signed under compulsion by the boss. And it will be hard to discover any agreement that does not fall in that category of compulsion. "But," we hear some softened hypocritical exclaim, "that is only making hypocrites of the workers; they should be more honest and 'straight-forward.'" Possibly. But is the general of an army a hypocrite when he sends out spies or false reports to deceive the enemy? Again, possibly. But they may win the battle or the campaign by such tactics. Or he may cover a retreat that would otherwise prove disastrous.

So it is with the revolutionary labor movement. "War is undoubtedly hell," but nothing short of the abolition of the wage system will remove the condition that makes war necessary and inevitable. Meanwhile, pending the final conflict, the capitalist enemy must be outfanked, deceived, harassed, and worn but by every means and method that wisdom and experience dictate to the working class. "Everything is FAIR in war." The workers must rid themselves of the idea that under any circumstances should they consider the interest, feeling or welfare of the boss. If the workers yield to their employers, it is like a weaker man yielding to the superior strength and endurance of his opponent. When they have gathered strength they will return to the fight, and never let a short of complete victory. The working class and the employing class are enemies engaged in perpetual warfare.

Shoe Manufacturer Dodd and his kind have only begun to reckon with that revolutionary working class spirit. Some of his capitalist associates may even laugh at Dodd's paying so much attention to a small and apparently insignificant organization like the I. W. W. But that very revolutionary spirit is growing stronger in all countries, and soon will be rampant throughout the United States. No amount of cunning and brutality can stop it; for it is the Genius of the Age asserting itself in a practical way, and leading to a new society, wherein humanity will have been freed from classes and the class war.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Notices of meetings, change of headquarters, etc., must arrive here for the current issue not later than Tuesday night. We go to press Wednesday noon. When sending such notices in connection with financial matters, please write them on a separate piece of paper to be enclosed in same letter, so that they will not be likely to get misplaced, and the editor accused of ignoring someone. Please don't forget!

W. F. OF M. CHARTER

The following resolutions were adopted by Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 74, Western Federation of Miners, at their regular meeting held February 9, 1912:

Whereas, the members of the Western Federation of Miners did by referendum vote to apply for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor provided always that they be granted full jurisdiction over all workers in the metal mining industry, and

Whereas, the industrial form of organization is the correct form and along such lines the Western Federation of Miners is organized and has had many struggles for this vital principle and to maintain this jurisdiction in the different mining camps,

Whereas, the charter as granted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor provides that only partial jurisdiction be recognized or allowed—in fact, ALLOWING MACHINISTS employed in the mining industry TO MAINTAIN LOCALS CHARTERED BY THE CRAFT ORGANIZATION and refusing to recognize the Western Federation of Miners as an industrial labor organization, and

Whereas, the acceptance of this charter by the W. F. of M. would stultify our foundation principle and estop the Western Federation from attempting to complete the industrial organization for which we stand as provided by our constitution; therefore be it

RESOLVED, by Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 74, W. F. of M., that we place ourselves on record as opposed to the acceptance of this or any other charter from the American Federation of Labor until such time as the full and complete jurisdiction of all men employed in the metal mining industry be granted the Western Federation of Miners, and until all affiliated members of the A. F. of L. employed in the metal mining industry of each and every craft who have ever been ordered by the proper A. F. of L. authority to deposit their working cards in and become members of the local of the Western Federation of Miners under whose jurisdiction they may be employed; and further that we notify all locals of our action and ask that action be taken by them against the proposed retrograding affiliation.

A. M. FLUENT, [seal] JOHN H. MATTHEWS, Sec'y-Treasurer. President.

EIGHT HOURS AND WAGES ON THE JAPANESE MURDERS

What are wages? Wages represent that part of the product of labor that goes to feed, clothe and house the laborer. The average wage is barely sufficient to maintain and reproduce labor power. According to United States statistics we produce on an average \$10.00 per day, and receive in wages about \$2.00, that is, one-fifth.

If on the second of May, 1912, we succeed in reducing the working hours to eight, we will not only have more time for education and amusement; but wages have a tendency to increase. The average work day now is about 10 hours. According to above statistics we work two hours for ourselves and eight hours for the boss; or, in other words, two hours are paid, and eight hours are unpaid labor performed.

An eight-hour work day would not only mean two hours less profit for the boss; it would also mean that the competition between the workers on the labor market would decrease and wages would, therefore, have a tendency to increase.

Some wise gaaabo will exclaim: WELL! An increase in wages will do no good because the boss will increase prices correspondingly! If that's true, why then are the masters always in favor of, and the workers always opposed to, a decrease in wages? It's a poor rule that does not work both ways. If an increase in wages will do no good, then a decrease will do no harm. But we understand the difference in rice and porthouse steaks, in overalls and broadcloth, in shacks and flat buildings, and so on.

The bosses organize to gain power and to control market prices. We, the workers, must organize to gain power, and to control the price of labor power—wages.

Labor produces all wealth! Through industrial organization we will gain more and more control of industry until we gain absolute control of all economic and social institutions. The tendency of wages under present conditions is to go down all the time. To offset this tendency—to resist the encroachments of the masters—it is absolutely necessary that we organize ourselves into one big union of our class—the Industrial Workers of the World. Through this organization we will be able to shorten the work day and increase wages more and more until we get the full social product of our labor.

May 2, 1912, has been set as the eight-hour action day. On and after that date we are going to work eight hours only, and demand that the daily wage remain the same. If the boss refuses to grant the wage scale, however, we are not going out on strike unless forced to, but are going to remain on the job and consider other means of bringing him to terms.

Join the Industrials! Headquarters 518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Ill. If you wish to find out more about this subject, read the Industrial Worker, Box 2149, Spokane, Wash., or Solidarity, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

E. S. NELSON. Local 63 of Detroit ordered 500 Solidaritys for a big Haywood meeting, Feb. 19. Others take notice!

Resolutions Adopted by the Conference of the Pacific Coast Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Whereas, Dr. Kotoku, his wife and ten other Japanese Fellow Workers have been brutally murdered and 14 other workers have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment,

Whereas, the trials of our fellow workers were held in secret and they were not given a fair chance to defend themselves,

Resolved, that this Conference of the Pacific coast locals of the I. W. W., hereby condemn the action of the court and government of Japan in railroadng our fellow workers to the gallows and to jail, for their only "crime" of trying to enlighten the Japanese workers, and further be it

Resolved, that we extend our sympathies to the families of the victims and that the fellow workers now confined in prison, be it further

Resolved, that we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to organize the workers in one powerful union, so that in the future, should any ruling class of any country try to perpetrate such an outrage upon workmen, we in turn will be ready to act, and be it further

Resolved, that one copy of these resolutions be sent to the Japanese ambassador at Washington, one copy to the Industrial Worker and one to Solidarity.

E. T. CRANE, FRED ISLER, L. E. FREEMAN, Committee on Resolutions. Portland, Ore., Feb. 4, 1911.

ANOTHER "UNION" SCRAP

(Denver Post Feb. 12.) An interunion quarrel is on among the different organizations at work on the Daniels & Fisher building, and the contractors are doing their utmost to prevent it from spreading through sympathetic strikes. Fifteen plasterers are on strike, not because they are dissatisfied with their wages or hours or any other condition, but because they claim the right to do cement work on certain parts of the building.

When the cement men who are affiliated with the Building Trades Council threatened to strike if the portion of the work demanded by the plasterers was given the latter organization, the stationary engineers served notice that they would go out too. This difficulty was gotten over and then the plasterers went out.

The only thing that prevents the trouble from spreading is the fact that the plasterers are not affiliated with the council and have not the support of the union men. The issue on the D. & F. is part of the great national disagreement now on in all parts of the country between the plasterers and the cement workers organizations, each claiming that the other is encroaching on jurisdiction and work of the other. A dozen cities have had big strikes because of the sharply drawn issue.

The cement workers and the carpenters are at war in many places over the question of the rights of the carpenters upon certain cement jobs and the cement workers have a similar interunion scrap.

THE I. W. W.

ITS STRENGTH AND OPPORTUNITY—BY "THE COMMENTATOR"

FRESNO AUTHORITIES
FLIMFLAMMED BY I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity)

Fresno, Calif., Feb. 15.
There are at this writing 100 men in jail and two in the county hospital. Our uncompromising attitude has driven the authorities to desperation in their frantic efforts to serve the corporations on the one hand and square themselves with the people on the other.

About two weeks ago, Feb. 2, an innocent bit of "news" was given out to the buccolic reporters of this large hamlet, to the effect that the I. W. W.'s were going to throw up the night. The reason given was that quite a number of "leaders" were receiving \$8.00 per day (Sunday included), they pay going on whether in or out of jail. Curses were uttered on all sides loud and deep. The men were not going to sacrifice themselves for a principle while the leaders were doing it for \$8.00 per day.

Reporters rubbering down into the bull pen above swallowed the story whole. Even the authorities fell for it. The papers came out with the reports that the I. W. W.'s were rapidly breaking ranks, and that within a week the jail pen would be empty. The judge got busy signing releases; our feelings must not be ruffled; our exit must be made as palatable to us as possible.

Accordingly, we were released in bunches of from 2 to 17 per day. Everybody felt relieved and happy; everybody but the I. W. W.'s.

Within a week over 85 of us had been released without a trial; no formality, no questions asked; politely ushered out. Shoo!

But the boys repaired to our headquarters, got a couple of days' rest and a few good meals, and horrors! went back on the little old soap box again and were arrested.

We have just received reports from two locals that 19 men are on their way here, 15 from one local and 4 from the other. Two sentenced men whose time was up, were released the other day; 7 or 8 sentenced men will be out soon. The rockpile is not in operation yet. The boys are fighters to a man, and are confident of victory.

This free speech fight is beginning to loom up big in the eyes of the wage slaves. The longer it continues and the harder it is fought, the greater will our prestige become. Even now we have won more than ever free speech. We have generated enough power through our fight here to bring us back so many times stronger the next time—if it shall be found necessary to "come back."

The secret of these fights is that they generate power. And that is just what we want. If we have the power, we do not need to fight. Show our masters the power, and they will graciously come through with the right amount of goods. But if we haven't the power, we must fight to generate power. Get that? That being true, then we should never cease fighting?

We ought rather to welcome every opportunity to fight for our rights and enter with the warrior's zeal into the midst of it. Yes, James, that's the dope. Fighting is just as much our business as investment is the capitalist's business. Therefore, if the authorities of this little village of Fresno persist in their policy of refusing us free speech, they will in the long run be forced to give it anyway and a great deal more besides, and don't you forget it. Come on, fellow workers, get into the fight, to develop our power and incidentally make a little solid I. W. W. history. Throw away your chains and leave all fear behind.

The fight is hot. Jar loose and take a hand! Beware of news sent from here not signed Committee, with seal stamped thereon. Some very sleek stool pigeons are getting busy around here now. Don't worry about news not coming regularly. We have the situation firm in hand.

Yours for that Mighty Union,
I. W. W. COMMITTEE,
Box 209, Fresno, Calif.

NEW SPOKANE HEADQUARTERS.
Kindly insert notice in Solidarity to notify members of the change of hall address and change of secretary. Our new address is the rear 518 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash. The present location is in the heart of the slave market.

A. BENSON, Secretary,
Spokane Joint Locals.

SALT LAKE, UTAH.
Local 69, I. W. W., of Salt Lake City, Utah, maintains headquarters and a free reading room at 62 1-2 West 2nd St. All workers are invited.
MIKE CARROLL, Fin. Sec'.

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 has 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 capitalism, 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,
326 Main Ave., 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. Stietgen
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:
Yearly, 50 cents; Six Months, 25c.
Published Monthly

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

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

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

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

TEXTILE WORKERS NOTICE.

All communications for the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers should be sent to William Yates, Tarklin Hill Road, New Bedford, Mass.

Send in the subs.

Join the I. W. W. and FIGHT for better conditions.

THE AGITATOR

A Worker's Semi-Monthly

Advocate of the Modern School, Industrial Unionism and Individual Freedom
Yearly, \$1; Quarterly 25c; Sample Free

JAY FOX, Editor

Lake Bay, Washington

"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, 42 Rue Dauphine, Paris, France.

DULUTH I. W. W.

Local Union No. 68 of the Industrial Workers of the World maintains a headquarters and reading room at 807 Michigan Street, Duluth, Minn., for the free use of working men.

opponents to the contrary notwithstanding, the I. W. W. is a strong organization, all things considered. Its strength shown both in a comparative and a positive manner—in the vitality at present shown as compared to the past, and in the determination to stamp it out manifested by its opponents. A movement is judged not only by what it does itself, but also by what it compels the opposition to do.

A Comparison.

During the panic of 1907 the I. W. W. was nearly wiped out of existence. Its only organ, "The Industrial Union Bulletin," was compelled to discontinue; its locals dissolved by the dozens, and the general headquarters at Chicago was only maintained by terrific sacrifice and determination.

In the present industrial depression the I. W. W. has a different tale to tell. Despite the prevailing "hard times," the I. W. W. is upheld by six weekly papers of its own. Foremost among them are the Industrial Worker and Solidarity, both printed in English. The other four are in foreign languages. The I. W. W. also owns and controls the Solidarity printing plant and literature bureau. Where formerly it was dependent on outside agencies for its propaganda material, it is now developing a literature distinctively its own. In addition to all this, the I. W. W. is supported by an increasing number of friendly publications which espouse its principles and uphold its organization. Its list of locals steadily grows. Its general headquarters is actively engaged in promoting its growth still further.

Far from being weak and enfeebled, as in 1907, the I. W. W. is putting up a robust fight for free speech and assemblage at Fresno, Cal.; and is giving the shoe manufacturers' association of Greater New York the struggle of their lives—a struggle in which for the first time the employers combat an organization which means to make the shop the collective property of the workers, as the letters of the bosses to the trade and the agreements submitted to the strikers plainly show. While engaged in these struggles with capital at both ends of the continent, the I. W. W. took a worthy part in some labor troubles in the middle of it, by helping the striking garment workers of Chicago in their struggles against the bosses and their labor lieutenants. Further, it alleviated the labor problem by arranging a series of meetings for "Bill" Haywood in Yorkville, N. Y., New York City, and at Terkerson, C. J., (the conservatives of the Socialist and orthodox schools are much disturbed thereby.) To cap the ex. the I. W. W. is taking the lead in agitation for the 8-hour day. That's some, isn't it?

Cause For Pride and Progress.

On reviewing the foregoing, the members of the I. W. W. can congratulate themselves back and justify free pride of their agitation. They have done considerable with the material at hand. But they shouldn't stop there. The cause for pride is also a cause for progress. The stronger we grow the more strength we must acquire. Our increased strength gives rise to increased opposition, both from the capitalists and the labor fakirs. Events demonstrate this, especially in Greater New York, where the shoe capitalists say they are determined to drive us out of the city; a determination that is supported by the bin and the officers of the independent craft unions. So it becomes necessary to still further establish our organization and ramifications; in a word, to still further fortify our position. A just pride in past endeavors is not enough to sustain future progress. We need something more substantial. We need more members, more locals, more bustle and results.

How to Grow in the Future.

To these ends, our press should, first of all, be more widely read and circulated. This point cannot be put too strongly, for, in proportion as more subscribers and readers are secured for our papers, the more powerful for good will they become. They will be better able to chronicle events and propagate principles of interest to labor. They will thus secure greater support for themselves and our entire organization. The writer is not employed on the labor or any other press, so can make this suggestion as a worker who strives for a boss as so much per week when he can't get a job.

In connection with the discussion on "attention is called to the importance of the I. W. W. papers. Both Industrial Worker and Solidarity are being edited and more diversified and well balanced than formerly. Articles of interest to the workers in industry—such as the unskilled, "home" and the "hobo"—now fill

their columns, making them as typical of industry and industrial unionism itself. No member of the I. W. W. need feel ashamed to circulate the I. W. W. press. When it contains articles on industries that flourish in his locality, like mining or printing, for instance, let him go with copies among the miners or printers, determined to secure subscribers and readers. A man will get interested in a paper that treats of the industry in which he works. Once interested, he will subscribe and push it along.

Progressive Labor Organizations.

In addition to our press, our locals should be strengthened and increased, where and wherever possible. To this end, plans of organization should be considered and pushed. The Portland, Ore., conference of northwestern locals and the election of a paid and permanent Secretary-Organizer by the National Textile Union, are steps in the right direction. Why can't the locals of the East get together, somehow? Are they dead or dying? Wake up!

Connections with progressive labor organizations should also be made, when no sacrifice of principle is involved. There are many disaffected unions, many independent organizations, and many bodies with industrial union tendencies, or groupings, in the field. Co-operation with them is likely to do much good. The conference with independent textile organizations, participated in by the I. W. W. locals at Lawrence, Mass., and the financial aid rendered to the New York I. W. W. shoe strikers by the Independent Protective Shoe Workers Union of Haverhill, Mass., are practical illustrations to the point. Such co-operation should be extended and made reciprocal. If progressive labor movements and the I. W. W. at one and the same time. No greater harm can befall us than to believe that we can afford to despise the genuine endeavors of labor to advance the cause of our own, immediate ranks. Many an otherwise strong movement has gone to smash on the rock of too loftiness. Let us avoid it. Fraternize, exchange thought, assist and educate when and wherever possible; thus will we win among the workers.

Continue Aggressive Policy.

Our aggressive policy of warfare should be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be upheld where and wherever progress and conditions demand it. This is especially the case in attacks on fundamental rights, wherever strikes are necessary, and wherever the bell-wethers of capital—the Mitchells, Tobins, Rickerts, et al.—appear to mislead labor. Our aggressive policy of warfare must be continued, both against tyrannical public officials and their masters, the owners of shop and state, the capitalist class. The workers' cause must be

Two Views of Sabotage

A SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC VIEW

D. H. Brannan, Detroit, Mich.

First, we have to know, what we understand by sabotage. A definition is given by Comrade Bohm in the "Encyclopaedia" of Dec. 17: "The deliberate bit by bit destruction of the machinery of production with the view of bringing to terms the owners of the machinery."

I should like to add to this as an essential property of sabotage that the act is done secretly, not publicly. The following will show why, with a developing labor movement disappearing in Germany, and that in low-developed industrial countries (for instance, Italy) sabotage is practiced mostly. I will try to give the readers of Solidarity the answer to the following questions:

1. Is sabotage a real weapon (can it have a profitable effect) in the every-day fight for economic existence in the hands of the workers?
2. What is the opinion of Socialism on sabotage?
3. Why does sabotage exist?

1. The answer to the first question can be very short. The practical use of sabotage has shown to be of no value as a weapon. The employer has too much economic power (lockout) to suppress the destruction of machines, etc., and the public opinion of even Socialists has been with the employer. If he fights this kind of tactics on the part of the workers.

2. The answer on the second question is more important because the whole question of sabotage is more a moral than a materialistic one. First, it can be stated that the essential part of Socialism is not (as often heard) the fight for bread and butter, because the Democratic and Republican parties as well fight politically and economically for their bread and butter. In other words, if Socialism was not other than that, there would be no essential difference between the purposes of the other parties and the Socialist party. The following is a translated abstract from an article in "Der Kampf der Arbeiter" (The Fight of the Workers), by Anton Pannekoek, which will clear our minds on this question.

"The fight of Socialism is not only a fight for economic existence. The following will make that clear. We can observe that capitalistic enterprises also fight against each other to acquire a larger piece of production. But we can also observe that where there is a struggle between the whole capitalistic class with their press (Republican and Democratic together) stand behind the threatened manufacturer. Why is this? Because capitalistic enterprises understand that the fight revolves principally, not about a product, which is produced by both the workmen and the capitalistic class, but only by the workers. The fight does not revolve about a bigger or smaller piece of production, but about all or nothing; or, in other words, to do away with or perpetuate the capitalistic way of production."

"The principle, all or nothing, has not its source in the irreconcilability of Socialism, but the source is a historic development, which we Socialists understand, that, just as history put away feudalism, it will do away with capitalism, because Socialism stands for a better, more effective way of production. How the Socialists fight has to be carried so is also quite different from capitalistic ways of fight. The capitalistic power lies in the army and in the possession of the law making. The ways in which they enforce their will are of a materialistic nature, as anyone can plainly see. But the power of the working-men's class, which has to overthrow this capitalism, is of quite another nature. They have their foothold in moral and spiritual properties. These properties are contained in their understanding, in their class solidarity, in their solidarity and in their great social function in the producing process."

With the possession of this social democratic knowledge, I would like to ask the reader which of the following men fights the capitalistic class in the best (most effective) way?

First, in Europe there exists among the Socialists the first of May strike. It is a labor day, but it is quite different from the labor day here because the employers do not give it to the working men, but the class-conscious working men take it. On the first of May the class-conscious workers show the capitalistic class with biting surety the capitalist class, which has to overthrow this capitalism, is of quite another nature. They have their foothold in moral and spiritual properties. These properties are contained in their understanding, in their class solidarity, in their solidarity and in their great social function in the producing process."

9. Now compare this with a man de-

strying behind the back of his capitalist oppressor the machines of production. 3. Now we come to the last question: Why is it that sabotage exists? It is because the workers who are oppressed by capitalism are not all an understanding proletariat. Those workers respond to this suppression in a middle-class revolutionary way, individualistic way of revolt, which way of revolt has no effect on the capitalists as a class. They spoil their character and waste their energy, unless social democratic science can reach them and make them a conscious class. It is only those high, joyful, lively social-democratic morals which can influence men in the fulfilment of a mission whose greatness is without equal in history.

REPLY BY THE EDITOR

Our correspondent bases his argument on wholly insufficient and therefore wrong premises. Bohm's definition is incomplete. Sabotage ranges all the way from "passive resistance" to an extreme to violent destruction of property at the other. It does not include the destruction of machinery or any instance. In the case of "passive resistance" as shown in the case of the government owned railways of Austria, the workers simply obeyed the LAWS OF THE NATION governing traffic, to the letter. They did exactly what they were told to do. As a consequence, the railways were congested with rolling stock, and traffic was practically impossible inside of 24 hours. No destruction of property occurred. That was "legal sabotage," and far from being "of no value," it resulted in getting the men what they wanted.

Again, we see numerous examples of violent destruction of property in craft union strikes in this and other countries. In the early days of English trades unionism, this form of sabotage was employed to break up strikes, to prevent effect under the conditions then prevailing. (See Charles Reade's "Put Yourself in His Place"). In the present state of the workers' movement, "revenge" for property (which they do not understand) masters have stolen from them, this form of sabotage may be of doubtful value, and a fight upon the workers with disastrous effect.

Then, once more, we have that form of sabotage now being employed by the workers on French railways, in which a studied plan is being carried out to "ball up" the service. It is in such a state of demoralization that the employers, public and private, will have to renege the workers discharged during the recent general strike. This "revenge" has proven more effective and terrifying even than the general strike itself; and unlike the latter, it is one-sided, costing the workers nothing, causing enormous losses to the capitalist class.

Here, then, we come to the real point on this question of sabotage: It is a WAR MEASURE, made necessary by the nature of the class struggle. In the case of individual or class violence, such as for example as the blowing up of a bridge manned by scab labor, or the destruction of a machine in a factory, the understanding, recognition of the class war may be wholly lacking. In that case, the act may be condemned not only by the capitalist, but by the working class as well.

But in the case of "pearled sabotage," as above described, the war measure is apparent. Here the workers deliberately set about to harass their employers by a systematic and well-distributed plan of campaign. They proceed upon the ever-new principle that "everything is fair in war," and that the weapon they have chosen will bring the masters to terms.

Our correspondent suggests that this is "more moral than a materialistic question." Granted, for the sake of argument. But that depends on the point of view. Sabotage, resulting in impairing the traffic or property of a railway system, is always "immoral" from the capitalist's standpoint, because opposed to his interests. On the other hand, discharging and black-listing 3,000 railway employees for their activity in a strike, is "immoral" from the workers' standpoint; and sabotage becomes a "moral weapon" to remedy that condition. The social demagogue who talks of sabotage on the ground that it is an "immoral weapon" in the class war, views that war from the standpoint of the capitalists. Sabotage as a weapon of war against the employers, is no more "immoral" than "taking the first of May" as a holiday without asking the bosses for it. Both are manifestly a class method and power on the part of the workers. With the possible exception of course, of a purely individual act of revenge or reprisal, which may produce more harm than good.

Again, our correspondent is in error as regards his quotations from Dr. Pannekoek, viz. that "the capitalistic power lies in the army and in the possession of the law making." BEHIND THE ARMY AND THE LAW MAKERS stands the ECONOMIC POWER of the capitalists, functioning through their organized control of the working class and its product in the workshops. Sabotage is a means, and as we see in France, a most effective means, of weakening that control of the employer class. And as this weapon develops an ever larger scale, the lockout even will prove helpless in face of it. That is already the case on the French rail-

ways, which dare not lock out their employees. The army cannot function against "pearled" sabotage, and detectives are helpless to get at the source of it because it is too widespread. This secret behind "pearled sabotage" is ORGANIZATION. It is the C. G. T. and at the same time, that organization is invading the army with anti-militarist propaganda, thereby undermining "patriotism" and paving the way for the revolutionary power of the NEW PUBLIC OPINION, which is made effective through the revolutionary labor movement.

"Sabotage," though a new word, is as old as the labor movement. It is now assuming new and complex forms in line with the development of that movement. Viewed as a war measure, sabotage has great possibilities as a means of defense and aggression. It is useless to try to argue it out of existence. We need not "advocate" it; we need only to explain it. The organized workers will do the acting.

EDITOR SOLIDARITY.

"POLITICAL" TREASON

(Continued From Page One)

stand in the matter. Meanwhile, the paper refrained from publishing anything about the strike, regardless of the fact that it was on a month already. I did not see Cahen, and after some talk with him, he asked me to get up an article and appeal to the strikers, he would have translated literally into Yiddish and was put on the front page of the paper, so that the strikers would get some funds for the aid of those on the verge of dispossession to relieve some of the suffering generally.

This article and appeal has now been in his hands over six weeks and has not as yet been published. The most important point must not be lost sight of in this part of the controversy. It must be understood that the Forwards has a circulation of over 115,000 daily, and reaches all classes of Jewish people in the city. We have over 400 Hebrews in our union on strike, yet they are unable to convince their landlords and many of the shopkeepers that they are on a strike, owing to the fact that the Forwards has no record of it in its newspaper.

Shortly after I sent in the appeal for publication (in order to show the Cahen interpretation of the Cahen position on the trade union movement) he printed a resolution of the Fitter's local of the I. W. U., which body now consists of officers from the I. W. U. in this city. It was shown all the animus it was possible for a bunch of disgruntled labor fakirs to show when they are discovered at the head of a strike. They are paid far more honorably by Editor Cahen, (who by the way, is considered among the Jewish Socialists as the leading exponent of Marxian economics today) to publish an article on working men struggling for better conditions, than to help these straggling wage slaves to get aid from their fellow workmen.

The effort is being made by the leading Socialist officers of the U. H. T. to prevent the shoe strikes getting aid from any of the unions affiliated with that body. Evidently the Cahen (?) are of the opinion that the class struggle is shelved wherever they failed to recognize the validity of a strike.

The action of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., which body sent out official notices to all organizations affiliated therewith cautioning them against giving aid to the strikers, is reprehensible; but, considered with the aid of the United Hebrew Trades and the Fitter's local, the Forwards, they fall into insignificance. The Central Labor Union does not mouth the class struggle nor prate about its socialist principles, but it is an organization against "identity of interests between employer and employe" as pure balderdash, and the Co-operative Commonwealth is to them but an chimera, held only in the mind of idiosyncratic devotes.

Again is brought forcibly to mind the time when biblical saying, "By their fruits shall ye know them." By their fruits are soundless, whether they be the union (scab) label; or, the label of socialism. Both are ruthlessly dragged in the mud and besmearched by their users in this foul purpose. But either of them are destined to be few years longer to pursue their work of keeping the workers divided, to the chagrin that the masters may continue to keep them enslaved.

Let us keep the light turned on these most damnable of fakirs, those who, behind the revolutionary plattitudes by which the workers are ensnared, hamstring the labor movement.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
SAMUEL A. STODEL,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cleveland, Ohio

Local No. 33, I. W. U. of Cleveland, meets every Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock at the Standard Building, Superior Avenue and Columbus Road, No. 1541 Entrance facing Superior Viaduct, up one flight second door to your right. All workers are invited to attend any and all meetings in order that you may get what it means to you as workmen and women. We challenge any one to come and dispute our SUPREMACY over all others concerned from the standpoint of the working class interests.

OBSERVATIONS

G. H. Perry.

If a man has four tail bones, how many has a craft unionist got?

Funny that Bill Smith and Tom Jones in the Fresno jail have not received any pardon from the Governor, Extry. Pretty looks after his own. Eh, what?

The C. G. T. in France acted too hastily in order to get Durand out of prison. Those experts they got him out but would at it been just as well for them to have waited until they elected a Socialist judge? Look at the propaganda they could have secured.

The proceedings of the convention of unemployed in Milwaukee shows that the unemployed are on the right road. The greatest mistake made by the delegates, however, was in choosing Milwaukee for the place of the convention. They should have chosen Fresno.

Woods Hutchison M. D., in the March Cosmopolitan says that as long as one can get from 12 to 14 hours per day he will continue to grow. When we reach the dead line of 9 hours sleep all growth stops. He adds that every minute that we save of the 9 hours of sleep brings us that much nearer to the grave. Pretty good argument for the eight hour day, eh, what? Organize, agitate and educate for the universal eight hour day on May 1, 1913.

"One hundred men belonging to a labor organization known as the I. W. U., says a despatch in a capitalist paper, 'took possession of a freight train in Oregon in order to get to Fresno, California, where they are on strike.' The organization are fighting for the right of free speech. Auditor of the same sheet remarks, 'Why, if we allow them to take a freight train to Fresno, they will take a Pullman when they are strong enough in numbers.' Good guess, old chap. How did you ever come to find that out? One did you see as clearly as you should be in it. It is a matter of being an intellectual prostitute for the employing class.

In order to get men to Fresno to win the fight for free speech we must advertise the cause of the fight. In order to advertise the fight we must have leaflets, cards and dodgers. In order to have leaflets and dodgers we must have an I. W. U. printing establishment. In order to have an I. W. U. printing establishment we must have money to buy the material with and a job press. In order to get this money we are asking you to dig up. How much have you sent in already? If you want to bring the boys in Fresno, if you want to bring about the eight hour day, if you want to organize the workers send in money to the press fund for the alleged violation of an injunction. Let us see our share in turning out the red hot revolutionary literature. Now it is up to you.

COLORADO COURT VICTIMS

At a mass meeting arranged by Local 26, I. W. U., and held in Social Turner Hall, Denver, Colo., Feb. 7, at which Wm. D. Harvey was the principal speaker; the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the 1,000 wage workers present:

Whereas, B. Hicks, Monroe Hicks, Jesse Koenig, Geo. Donald, John Donald, Richard Donald, Cecil Reese, Duncan Stobs, Robt. McBirnie, Frank Blake, Joe Palk, L. D. Darley, Geo. Pansky, Wm. Snow, Frank Grayson and William Woodhead, members of the United Mine Workers of America, are imprisoned in the county jail, each being under 12 months' confinement for the alleged violation of an injunction issued by Judge Greely W. Whitford; and

Whereas, Said injunction issued by Judge Whitford is an assumption of judicial authority, there being no law, state or national, vesting judges with the power to enjoin crime. Had the imprisoned men committed a misdemeanor or felony they would be amenable to the laws of the land. These men have been charged with no crime; they have violated no law; still they are suffering imprisonment without the formality of a trial and a conviction.

Whereas, the liberty of these men is sacrificed in the interest of the working class, and believing that an injury to one of our class is an injury to all; therefore Be it resolved, that we place ourselves in defiance of the judge made law by urging workmen to refuse employment where the United Mine Workers or others are on strike; their standard of our living; and call upon them to organize industrially and dispossess the capitalist class of the resources of the earth and thus abolish slavery; and

Be it further resolved, that we demand that Governor John Shafroth use his executive authority immediately to release the imprisoned men from jail; and further we call the Government attention to the fact that, in Colorado, men have been imprisoned as a military necessity, and men can be released from prison by virtue of a similar order.

LOS ANGELES I. W. U.

Los Angeles Local 12, 69, 1, and 18 have opened large new quarters and free reading room at 335 Towse Ave. All members and others coming this way please call. All suggestions welcome. ALBERT TISDALE, Joint Sec'y.

La Union Industrial

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

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

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

Subscribe Now. Address

F. VELARDE, 944 E. Van Buren St. PHOENIX, ARIZ.

THE REBEL WORKERS' DEFIANCE

Joseph O'Carroll, Member L. U. 85, I. W. U., Chicago.

We do not ask of you to set us free, Nor do we rend the air with pitiless pleas for justice. 'Tis an idle phantasy. The justice that one gets on banded knees.

For liberty and justice are the same, And liberty is power, and power is right. The prayer for justice never can reclaim The wealth of ages, 'till we all unite.

We've worked 'neath your whip for many a year, The robe of squalor and the dyes of Tyre, The fruits of Africa, perfumes of Cashmere, Have been our tribute to your heart's desire.

The battles we have waged in distant lands, By putrid waters, 'neath a torrid sun, That ye could gain the glory of your times; Those battles have we fought, ay! have we won.

Beneath the cross, the symbol of Jew Who, as ye claim, preached love of man for man, Ten million savage aliens we slew 'To give them Christ; their serfdom then began.

We've built your galleries, and in them shipped To fetch from distant lands the precious ores, And made a heathen temple where we stripped The robes of nations, and the shreds of kings.

We slave in factory, and in mill, and mine, We plant the seed and plough the general soil, That ye may reap by every right divine The luxuries, weath'ron of slavery's toil.

Ye rivet fetters on our children's hands Whilst yet in infancy. At your behests We even mark our babes with slavery's brand, As they grow hungry on their mother's breasts.

Though yet 'tis night when everyth'ng seems dark, Yet we see a star gleam overhead. With serried ranks we'll keep alive the spark Of hope, for brotherhood we thought dead.

The seeming futile, visionary dreams For better things, are real. With unflinching march. At last we shed our chains.

Of a new dawn or a renaissance world, We'll be the first to see.

MACHINE DOES 1,200 MEN'S WORK

A pneumatic combination plow and spreader for railroad work is an invention which can do the work of 1,200 men, filling to the fullest capacity, the places of a ballast plow, flange and scraper as well as bank builder and spreader. Several of these pneumatic earth spreaders are in operation on the Isthmian Canal at Panama. The forward end of plow and scraper are raised by an air cylinder immediately above the forward end of plow and on top of the car and the rear ends are raised by air cylinders attached about the middle of the stationary plows. Wings hinged to the rear ends of plow are for the purpose of carrying the material over the openings between such ends and the large wings. The forward end of plow and scraper are mounted on the forward end of the plow. Plates on the forward end above the plow are for the purpose of preventing snow or other material from being thrown over the top of the plow. Two plates opposite the end of boxes are hinged to the plow and open when it is desired to oil the boxes or do other necessary work on the truck. The plow can be adjusted to any position between the top of the rails and either side above same. It is claimed that generally the power utilized for handling all kinds of material can be obtained with the same engine and crew which handle and unload the material. Therefore the total cost will be for one man operating the machine and the small amount of coal, oil and waste consumed while doing the work. The machine can be operated from either end of an engine, or by both rear end of a train. It does the work which gang and has been watched in use on work.

Have had big strikes.

All over drawn issue.

Additional workers send the carpenters' Hold in many places over the other side of the light of the carpenters' is to certify jobs and the carpenters' have a similar interunion scrip.