

VOLUME TWO, No. 25 WHOLE No. 77

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1911.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

ELIZABETH G. FLYNN PREVENTED FROM HOLDING MEETING NEAR BALDWIN WORKS IN PHILADELPHIA—AUTHORITIES IN CABOOTS WITH BOSSES.

Elizabeth G. Flynn, who is agitating and organizing for the I. W. W. in Philadelphia, was arrested while she was addressing the employees of the high Baldwin locomotive works at noon on Friday.

There was nothing unusual to cause the arrest of the speaker. The crowd was very orderly. The chairman who introduced the speaker was not molested. After he made a few remarks, Miss Flynn mounted the box, and then the cops showed up. She said that the organization was willing to make a fight for free speech, and that it would brook no orders from Baldwin's on that score.

Just then two big burly cops stepped onto one of the sides of the speaker, and forced her under arrest. The crowd roared and jeered, and expressed its feelings in no uncertain terms.

The heads of the Baldwin concern are a deadly fear that the workers of that firm will organize, and that is the reason behind the outrageous arrest of Miss Flynn.

When the hearing was finally given, Police Magistrate Scott expressed himself bitterly against the accused. He said he was opposed to outside agitators coming into the city and disturbing the peace.

Miss Flynn told the magistrate that she was for her right of free speech for a jury trial and it was held under \$400.

On Monday, May 29, the call has been made for the second arrest of Miss Elizabeth G. Flynn was arrested at noon today on the charge of obstructing the highway and breach of the peace.

A meeting was held at another side of the Baldwin Locomotive Works—at Garden and 15th streets. The speaker's voice was heard on the pavement. It is double the width of the ordinary street. The crowd was not as large as Friday last, when the first arrest was made.

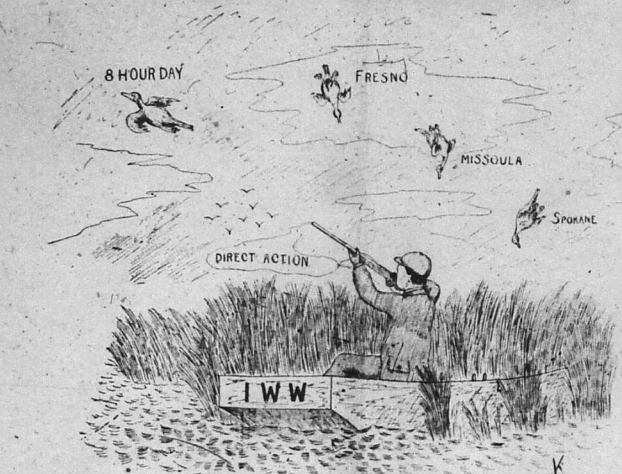
The I. W. W. meeting was held unexpectedly on this occasion; advertisement was done through the sympathizers in the plants only. The same incidents that marked the other arrest prevailed here.

Two other speakers preceded Miss Flynn, and others followed. The officer stood by and made no move toward them.

But when Miss Flynn mounted the box three officers jumped from a passing car after she had been speaking about ten minutes. The officers were very courteous. They requested her to move, but she replied, "Only when I am placed under arrest," which the officers "reluctantly" did.

The police are not enjoying the job of protecting Baldwin's works from unionism. Several of them assured Miss Flynn that they acted only under orders from "higher up." She was taken to the City Hall and held in jail for over an hour until the court opened. She was arraigned before the same Judge Scott, a heavy-set politician type, who lectured her severely before imposing sentence.

Sure! It's a Dead Duck!



Direct Action

JAMESTOWN AND I. W. W.

A Seventeenth Century New York Town That Must Be Put on Free Speech Map.

Ever hear of Jamestown? No? Well, you have heard of Spokane, Missoula and Fresno, haven't you? The I. W. W. put them on the map.

Jamestown is a fair-sized city in Southwestern New York, of easy access from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo and New Castle.

The apostles of local dignity and patriotism in Jamestown have refused I. W. W. speakers the privilege of holding street meetings in that beautiful burg.

So the I. W. W. will have to put Jamestown on the map alongside of Missoula, Spokane and Fresno.

This is another plain case of discrimination against the I. W. W. Jones writes to Solidarity from the Mayville jail: "Up until we made our experience in Jamestown no speaker had been required to have a permit."

Of course the charge against our fellow workers was not "speaking without a permit," it was the old chestnut of "vagrancy and disturbing the (17th century) peace" of Jamestown. It is indeed too bad to have to awaken the echoes of that sleepy town; but the I. W. W. will have to do it.

Jones and Harris are going back to Jamestown. They are going to speak on the street. If they are again sent to jail, which is quite probable, the fight must be taken up by the I. W. W. We must invade Jamestown and put it on the free speech map.

So come on, "boss" and jobless slaves. Here's a job for you! And you can rest on this job, too. According to Jones, here's the menu of the Mayville jail: "Coffee, hash and punk in the morning; punk, potatoes and boiled beef at noon; mush and milk for supper." Besides this, you get a 22-mile ride from Jamestown to Mayville at the expense of the county.

CALIFORNIA REDWOODS

Twenty-five Thousand Lumber Workers Powerless to Change Increasingly Adverse Conditions, Because of No Organization—Plan to Unite Them.

(Special to Solidarity.) Elk P. O., Calif., May 21.

The redwood lumber district of Northern California comprises the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino. The largest towns are Crescent City, Eureka and Fort Bragg. There are about 25,000 lumber workers working in the district.

If organized in one body with some knowledge of revolutionary tactics they could win a strike for shorter hours, more wages and better conditions, because they would control the redwood market of the world.

The lumber is shipped to San Francisco, Manila, Honolulu and Australia. I am told that there is a part of Australia where no other can be used because the ants would eat it, and they will not touch redwood.

Some of the redwood trees measure from 16 to 38 feet in diameter.

Most of the timber land has been stolen, and is owned by rich and powerful lumber barons.

Discontent Among Workers. There is very much discontent among the workers, and the wages are getting low every year. At one time the workers here were steady men with homes and families, but now the company boats bring men every day from the employment offices of San Francisco, the home of craft unionism.

Former Unions and Struggles. The lumber workers of Del Norte county were organized in the American Labor Union and later in the I. W. W. They had a strong local, maintained a shop and an open union, won several strikes, but made the mistake of taking unionism with voice and vote in the fall, and these company tools destroyed the local.

Humboldt county has had several organizations—the K. of L., the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. The A. F. of L. had 2,000 members at one time; the I. W. W. local had as high as 500 members, but along with the craft union went down and out after the 1907 strike, which was conducted by the A. F. of L.

Mendocino county has had many small unorganized strikes, and Fort Bragg has been the scene of two big strikes. The last battle was a fierce one in which many were killed and the hospitals were filled with wounded men, while the company's lumber piles were burned down. The Italian and Finn workers stood out in the bitter fight.

The Union Lumber Company at Fort Bragg is very hostile against any kind of an organization. They have a six-rod board fence around their property at Fort Bragg.

There is more healthy, fighting discontent in Mendocino than in Humboldt, because in Humboldt the discontent has been turned into the harmless and peaceful channels of political action by the S. P., which has 14 locals in the county, a police judge who gives "cigs" 24 hours to leave town, and a councilman who fights for the men's pay.

But the red speaker of the I. W. W. has again risen in Humboldt. We have a local union with a free reading room in Eureka, and which maintains an English speaking organizer.

Here is a chance for the I. W. W. to do something, a chance to show our ability of conducting a general strike of 25,000 men and win, because we would cut off the redwood market of the world.

A Plan to Organize Redwoods. How can we organize them? Let the California locals take it up, raise a fund and put three organizers in the field—English, Italian and Finnish. The English organizer should be an all-around roughneck, and a hustler. Or we could send groups of agitators on the job, as Fellow Worker Nelson, of Portland, has proposed.

(Continued On Page Four)

BIG McNAMARA MEETING IN PITTSBURGH

Over 16,000 people took part in a monster protest meeting in Pittsburgh, May 27. The meeting was preceded by a parade of over 9,000 workers. This huge body of men and women making a line of over two miles marched through the principal streets of Pittsburgh to the North Side Park in Allegheny, where Eugene W. Debs, Daniel DeLeon and Mother Jones addressed them.

All of the speakers pointed out the need for more than mere verbal protests to save the McNamara brothers. Debs said, "Until the workers organize into one big class-conscious union they may protest and the capitalists will sit back and laugh at their protests." He said the weapon that would prove most effective in freeing McNamara was the general strike. When he made that remark the crowd went wild.

Mother Jones said, "The craft unions must go. The master class have been giving us the devil long enough; we must now organize to fight and give them hell." Industrial unionism was the keynote of all the speeches and the workers showed their approval by cheers whenever the industrial form of organization was mentioned.

I. W. W. men were on the job. A large number of Solidarity were disposed of and several subscriptions taken. From the way the men expressed their feelings at this meeting, the writer thinks the workers of the Pittsburgh district are indeed ready for industrial unionism.

G. H. PERRY.

NOTICE, PHILADELPHIA

All workers are urged to attend the open air meetings to be held at the City Hall Plaza in Philadelphia, every Sunday, when weather permits. Will have good speakers.

I. W. W. headquarters are at Room 10, 1305 Arch St.

I. W. W. COMMITTEE.

Send in the subs.

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by
C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS
C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 298
B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 297.
Place of Publication—near No. 618, Craven Ave.
B. H. Williams, Managing Editor
C. H. McCarty, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, \$1.50
Six Months, .75
Three Months, .40
Singles and Foreign, 1.50
Singles, 10c each
ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS.
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, 1909, 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.

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance: '76. That means that your sub. expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 77

WORKERS OF AMERICA!

You must save the life of John J. McNamara and his brother union men, you must act and act quickly. If you would protect yourselves from the acts of terror perpetrated by the private detectives, criminals and thugs of the ruling class, speak now or forever hold your peace. You can compel those responsible for the kidnapping of the iron workers to comply with the law of the land. It is within your power to make the authorities proceed in accord with the rules they themselves have made. A general strike of all the workers in the means for the complete application of the law of all production on the day the law begins will be a wholesome lesson and one that the capitalist class will never forget.

If the agitation for a general strike is vigorously carried on, the iron workers will be returned to their homes and their constitutional rights preserved. This outrage of capitalism is bringing together the men on the girder in the sky and the man in the dark recesses of the earth. From the prison cell in Los Angeles, from Preston and Smith in the penitentiary of Nevada, from Cochran and the other victimized seamen of Buffalo, from Buccafiori in Brooklyn, comes the mighty cry for "one big union." One big union can and will, if necessary protect the lives of the working people; stop the mills of injustice; stop the wheels of industry in every mine, in every factory, and on every building and every railroad in the land.—Wm. D. HAYWOOD.

TWO PROMISING MOVEMENTS

Two movements of great promise for the immediate and ultimate unfolding of the revolutionary struggle in America are gaining ground rapidly at the present time. These are the proposals of a universal eight hour workday in 1913, and a general strike of the working class on the opening day of the McNamara trial in Los Angeles.

Both originated with the I. W. W., and from all sections of the country comes evidence that the workers are touching the workers in a vital spot, and are therefore meeting with ready response. Big Bill Haywood is carrying on a great campaign in behalf of the general strike proposal, and is speaking everywhere before crowded houses of workmen, who "roar out their approval" of the proposed weapon for the defense of McNamara. Haywood speaks in Butte on miners' union day, June 13, and will move on around to California afterwards. The cap-

SOLIDARITY

I. W. W. IN THE SOUTH

Reasons Why the Industrial Union is a Good Thing for Arkansas as Well as the Rest of the World.

(From the Huntington, Ark., Herald)

In another column of the Advocate will be found a news item of the organization of the lumber workers by the Industrial Workers of the World. This organization is organized along the lines that are not in accord with the tenets of true unionism and these "wonder workers" have caused unusual trouble, as they create a prejudice against organized labor that is hard to overcome. It is to be hoped that they will not gain a foot-hold in Arkansas.—The Union Advocate.

We are fearful that the editor of the Union Advocate does not understand the Industrial Workers of the World. It is not a bad organization, indeed it is a good labor organization, one that we believe most finally dominates the labor movement, not only of America, but of the world.

It depends altogether upon what we mean by the term "true unionism" when we speak of the Industrial Workers of the World. The world is made up of many different industries. For instance in the lumber industry, the A. F. of L. would organize the loggers, the sawyers, the railroad men, the engineers and men in different crafts, as many crafts as possible, with all of them working under different contracts expiring at different times. There would be a dispute between one craft and another and a strike of that craft or branch of the industry would call the other crafts would keep on working or scabbing on the craft or division on which they were on strike.

The Industrial Workers of the World would organize all the workers in one industry so that an injury to any worker in any department would be spread over the industry as a whole. It would be an injury to any other worker in any other department. They would have no contract with the employer, but would be ready, at a moment's notice, to strike to enforce their just demands.

But the best feature of the Industrial labor organization is yet to be stated. It is a class conscious organization. It declares that the employer and the workers of labor have no interests in common; that there is an eternal conflict between them, between those who buy labor power and those who sell it. They teach that since the employer wants to buy labor power he wants to buy it at the lowest possible price, and that the worker having no other power to sell wants to sell it at the highest possible price, that the employer wants his workers to work the longest hours, while the workmen want to work the shortest hours; that this is a class conflict, and that in every struggle and can no longer be hidden by the false cry that the interests of the laborer and the capitalist are identical.

Therefore, the I. W. W. is a class conscious organization. It bravely acknowledges this class struggle and points out the ultimate of Unionism, which is that the workers, on account of their superiority and power in numbers, will finally acquire sufficient intelligence and class solidarity that they will take more and more of the product of their labor until they have at last taken it all, and when that time comes the capitalists will be forced to surrender to the working class, who will take possession of the industries and operate them in the interest of all the workers.

It is for these reasons, and on account of this program, that the Herald is unable to see anything bad in the Industrial Workers of the World and we confidently hope and pray that when the time comes the workers of the world will be organized along industrial lines and completely amalgamated into one great world-wide union which they have already begun to form until it can, by the force of its intelligence, strength, take possession of the machines of wealth production and distribution which they have created, and operate them for the benefit of themselves instead of for the benefit of the Morgans, Carnegies, Gouls, Schwabs, and Rockefeller's.

That is a goal worth striving for and we earnestly hope that very early this organization, or some other whose principles are laid along these lines, may gain an eternal footing in Arkansas, to the glory and well being and final emancipation of the working class.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES

(Special to Solidarity.)
Sheridan, Wyo., May 28.

I was at Crawford, Nebraska, last week doing a little eight-hour talk; also looking for a master. Things were quiet, and there was a feathered orifice in my hand. In town, so I thought I would go and hear him spit. People said he was near. The head spy plot had delivered his message on the "prodigal son" and pretty girl song "Where is my wandering boy?" (I wanted to tell her that there was a bunch of feathers down in the jungles, but I kept quiet), and the speech was so good that those prodigal sons and daughters who wanted to return to the father could manifest their desire by coming up and shaking his "delicate" hand. While he continued the call from the platform he also told the good Christians present to go out and speak to their friends personally. The speaker struck me and here I was, where the fan began. He shook my hand and I sell this real estate malaria will get

and I said How-da-do? He didn't say whether he was well or not, but asked me if I would not like to go up and take a stand for God? I asked him how he knew I hadn't already? Then he said, "Oh, have you?" I told him that I had not. He asked if I didn't want to, and I said "No." Of course, he inquired why, and I answered that my body was giving me more trouble just then than my soul. He said, "Well, you are not in the kingdom of heaven and all these things will be added." The dialog continued about as follows:

Hobo—That is good news for a hungry man. If you will guarantee me three square meals, a bed and a good job, I will go. Parson—It is no trouble to find work; but as to a good job, you will first have to prove yourself. I will never have any trouble finding employment. Hobo—Your hands feel like it has been some time since you have hurt yourself. And as to proving myself, I will have to have a chance first. Could you tell me where I could find a job?

Parson—Why, yes. There is a bureau for that purpose here. Hobo—I have been there. There are a dozen jobs on the board and one inside; the rest have been taken, if they ever existed. The shark will more than likely take a farm job at \$25.00 a month, and the farmer and the shark will win and I will lose. The "bureau" did not know whether I would have to sleep in the barn or not, and I would not work more than 8 hours. Now would you advise me to accept that job?

I knew these guys were pretty liberal with their advice. Parson—Well—er—yes; under the existing circumstances I would. Hobo—I see that you are about as much concerned about my business as you are about my soul. I would like to have me do it to give my heart to God and my life to the boss.

Parson—Ah, my boy, you are making a grave mistake. You are saying: "God is not mocked," and, "Vengeance is mine, saith the lord." Hobo—He is worse than I am. I don't want any more of his ordinary kind of goods. If I wanted revenue I would burn up half the box cars and bridges along the pike.

Parson—I hate to hear you talk that way. Hobo—It does me good. Just then the brother up in front says, "Let us pray." My friend looked relieved, and I felt grieved.

Years for the eight hours, TYLER WILLIAMS.

MAY DAY IN GERMANY

(Special Correspondence.)
Berlin, May 2, 1911.

May day in a large European city, what a prospect for an American revolutionist who for years has been fed on stories of working class deeds of valor performed on this day of all days in the year. Although somewhat biased and sophisticated, I confess that I awaited the approach of this day with an extraordinary interest. When it finally arrived I got up early in the morning and hurried out into the streets in order to take a look at the limp-limp capitalism, lame by the description of its most necessary slaves on this festive day of labor. But what a disappointment, everything seemed as usual; the tooling boys were running with matter of indifference, the young boys and street sweepers were dodging about among the ordinary volume of traffic, etc. Everything wore its ordinary aspect, whereas I had expected to see the life, the metabolism from its usual humdrum aspect into a day of celebration, the streets full of soldiers, etc. Another idea destroyed. The May Day celebration in Berlin is a far cry from the mad hope that should do the most to uphold and develop it; namely, the Socialist labor leaders. At best they only suffer it to exist because they cannot afford to abolish it without running the risk of incurring disastrous consequences to themselves inflicted by aroused and incensed workers to whom May Day is yet full of meaning. They hate it because it is a constant menace to the success of their social peace schemes; to their tying the working class hands and feet with contracts; to the perpetration of the political work of the working class on the economic field is powerless before the modern capitalist organization, that it must win its emancipation on the political field. These political leaders know that the May Day celebration may any year provoke an industrial war which would scatter their beloved contracts and political organization to the four winds, and would give the strike leaders the means of the vast power it works class as making of the rest power it possesses on the economic field and introduce the dreaded idea of the general day and direct action tactics into Germany.

They freely admit that the idea of the general strike and that of the conquest of the political powers are incompatible. The workers can have but one or the other as their ultimate goal. The overthrow of the political action idea demands as far as possible economic peace between employers and workers. If there must be war he had better be limited to an small compass as possible. All tendencies of vast masses of workers to strike together, especially along lines of general strikes, must be repressed. The workers will get an inkling of their economic power and neglect the political action. The May Day general strike celebration thus forms a very dangerous and ill-considered step, and I sell this real estate malaria will get

movement and receives but scant courtesy from its leaders, who are likewise the leaders of the unions.

For years these men have singlehandedly "knifed" the May Day celebration, but I know it is only a skeleton of its former self. This they have done by making it difficult for the locked out workers to strike benefits (the employers usually pay the employees who take May Day off, causing certain categories of independent workers, etc. They are now nursing a position to have May Day celebrated on the first Sunday in May. It wouldn't be surprising if this plan were shortly adopted on the international movement. Thus birds with one stone; the sacred tradition would remain clear of danger and all of a general strike or lockouts with the dangerous consequences to the political movement would be averted.

The form of the celebration here is very characteristic of the efforts of these leaders to keep the workers from acting in concert or developing any enthusiasm. Each union holds its own celebration. No general demonstration, as at Paris, for instance, is attempted in this country. It is only in order to break the anti-demonstration laws. At least that is what they say, though the real reason is that they fear to bring about trouble that might lead to a general strike. I attended the largest of these meetings, that of the "Woodworkers Union." It was well attended, possibly 15,000 workers were present.

The affair was of the ordinary German type, lots of beer, good singing by the male choir, police on platform, a "cater" talk, etc.

While we were celebrating with due decorum, the French workers were having a real celebration. In Paris the police Emporer Leprieux forbade the procession demonstration, but the police were defeated in the spirit of him. In the resulting collisions between the police and soldiers and workers, there were over a hundred deaths, but the police were the central or an of the S. D. Paris demonstration about 20 lines of its valuable space. Some bourgeois papers gave it a full column. Such suppression of working class news is only one of the hundreds of means of keeping the German workers from getting the solidarity idea into their minds. Besides anything of the kind is strictly taboo by the S. D. leaders. Yours for real working class solidarity, W. Z. FOSTER

A "MARTYR'S" REWARD

(Special to Solidarity.)
New York, May 25.

The members of the I. W. W. would call Daniel DeLeon, who by a general strike of the working class in Chicago, Ill. DeLeon is again coming into prominence, this time in a new role. He is now a property owner. An admirer has been made in Pleasantville, N. Y. Who this admirer is, is not definitely known, but he is said to be Fritz Brauchmann, boss of the land speculator in the city. DeLeon is a staunch middle classers out of DeLeon, so is also C. C. men last season and proposed a general demonstration in Pleasantville, N. Y.

In fact, DeLeon's principal business is middle class land speculation and he is a property owner and exploiter. To be sure, he is the brother of Paterson, N. J., who is the boss of publishing DeLeon's tract. He is the proprietor of a textile mill in Paterson, N. J., in which a strike was recently occurred. There is W. Tourou, who is part owner of work factory in Long Island, N. Y., that is a notorious sweat shop in the United States. He makes a specialty of employing and exploiting newly arrived Russian revolutionists, paying them the lowest wages possible. A. C. Kihn is another exploiter of labor. With his brother he owns and operates a large engraving and printing establishment, employing men and women, in lower New York City. Dr. Julius Hammer is one of the largest real estate owners in the Bronx, New York. Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, is reported to have grown wealthy from land speculation in Oklahoma Territory. Boris Reinstein, a pharmacist, husband of Mrs. Reinstein, is a property owner at Belleville, N. Y., a suburb of Buffalo.

Others may be added. DeLeon has always surrounded himself with middle class supporters; they are useful occasionally. Peter Feniger and William Reid can tell more of the kind of work that he has done. DeLeon has found the way as a martyr of labor is all buncombe. He never in his life before earned as much money as he does now in the labor movement. He was once an assistant lecturer in Columbia college. He got \$300 for a lecture, which it took him a year to deliver. He now receives \$300 a month from a New York City public school teacher, who is worth \$1,000 a year. DeLeon has two places in New York City and on May 21, Conn. Such is DeLeon and his labor on the movement. The I. W. W. showed a correct understanding when it kicked out J. E. DeLeon.

DETROIT EIGHT HOUR CONFERENCE

DETROIT, Mich.

In conformity with the understanding arrived at in the first conference the organizers of the Eight-Hour Conference opened the second meeting on Sunday, May 14th, 2:30 p. m., at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot Ave., with John F. Lehany in the chair.

In the opening address Lehany explained the purpose of the conference, and dwelt at some length on the McNamara case. His remarks were received very enthusiastically.

Hereupon the chair requested that each organization represented elect one of its delegates as member of the committee on credentials.

A recess of 10 minutes was taken for the credential committee to have time to prepare a report.

Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates as having presented credentials:

Metal Polishers' Union—George Rapp, Thos. Cornell.

Bakery Workers' Union No. 20—Christian Schmelzer.

Detroit Steam, Hot Water Fitters and Helpers' Union—Geo. Holloway, James McCarty.

International Molders' Union No. 24—John Horan.

U. E. No. 5, Int. Union of Steam Engineers—John Gunn, Wm. Dehahn.

L. U. No. 305, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—George Stiel, Paul Brinich.

Beerdrivers' and Stablemen's Union No. 88, U. B. W.—Duncan Graham, J. Schultze.

Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 3, U. B. W.—Wm. Behm, Anton Stable.

Arbeiter Ring, Br. 155—A. Balkin, C. Kullin.

Russian Workers' Progressive Club—Cernoff, Gold.

Workmen's Circle, Br. 357—L. Brodsky, H. Holvin.

Cupmakers' Union No. 4—A. Barcefsky, B. Snow.

Brecklayers' Union No. 2—(Two delegates) credentials in 1st conference.

Italian Sec. Federation, Section Detroit—Antonio Bucecni, Vincenzo Candelà.

Central Labor Union of Detroit; Mich.—Michael Neidhart, Jos. Bader.

Detroit Federation of Labor—M. P. Brady.

Automobile Workers' Ind. Union No. 16 (L. W. W.) Br. No. 1—Ed. Steuber, Sam. Margals.

Metal Machinery Workers' Ind. Union, I. W. W.—Ed. Greer, S. Wilson.

Industrial Union No. 62, Br. 1—A. C. Christ, H. Thorne.

Industrial Union No. 62, Br. 11—J. Gilson, Jas. Corbin.

The committee recommended that all delegates be seated and given one vote each. Motion to adopt the report of the committee was duly supported and carried.

William E. Trautman, general organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, was then called upon to address the conference, and explain its purpose more in detail. Trautman gave a brief resume of the transactions of the first meeting, and stated that it was by special request of all organizations represented at the first meeting that the second conference had been called, for the purpose of enlarging the field of operation, as well as interesting all workers, and their organizations, irrespective of affiliation, in the great lack of interest which had been manifested. In the speakers' opinion all classes of workers could and would unite efforts to solve problems that each separate from the other could not successfully cope with. The historic events in connection with the struggle of American workers to obtain an eight-hour workday were briefly retold; also the desperate, and once before successful, endeavors of the capitalists to crush the eight-hour movement by the criminal execution of the principal advocates; he referred back to the trial and outrageous legal murder of Parsons, Spies, Fischer, Engel and Ling 25 years ago; showed Wagner and legal talent could not save the workers; lack of interest and thorough organization on the part of workers enabled the capitalists to strangle the cause of some of the best men that labor's cause had ever enlisted; then he dwelt with emphasis on the similarity of the situation now described with the illegal, high-handed and outrageous kidnapping of the two McNamaras of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union as another example of the growing revolt of labor against unbearable conditions and predicted that neither money nor legal talent would be able to stop the capitalists from executing their nefarious plans if labor, as 25 years ago, would again remain silent, indifferent and blind to the real facts in the case. The speaker concluded by appealing to the delegates to combine their efforts, to forget all otherwise justified differences of opinion, of organizations and methods, to prepare, if possible, the means whereby the eight-hour workday could be obtained in 1912, and a frustration of the plots of capitalist conspirators be rendered possible now. The address was received with great applause.

John Lehany again addressed the delegates and appealed to them to lay all differences and combine all efforts of all workers, towards the consum-

tion of the work that the conference was called together for.

With the unanimous consent of the conference the chair then appointed a resolution committee, consisting of: Schachtler, McCarty, Greer, Holkin, Rovin, Bukent, Trautman was added to the committee as an advisory member.

While the committee retired to perform its duties, delegates from various bodies represented gave brief addresses on the subject. Delegate of bricklayers' union said that the latter organization would support all movements to bring about an eight-hour day for all workers. Delegate Horan, of the molders, the delegates of cupmakers and others stated that they would heartily co-operate in all efforts to establish an universal eight-hour movement. Delegate Gunn, of the Stat. Engineers, described the long hours of work and low pay of engineers; the delegate of the carpenters' union stated that the carpenters of Detroit had once gained an eight-hour workday, but had lost it because of lack of power and organization. The delegate of the bricklayers' union asked that permission be granted to read a circular denouncing the miserable work conditions of bakery workers; Delegate Brady, of the Detroit Federation of Labor, spoke of the necessity of getting closer in touch with each other and assured that the Detroit central body of the U. E. would work hand in hand with all others for the objects of the conference.

Delegate Greer, as chairman of the resolution committee, read the resolution on the eight-hour day. Published in No. 67 of Solidarity.

Motion made and supported that the resolution be adopted as read.

Amendment was offered: That the resolution drafted by the committee be printed in circular form and copies be forwarded to the different organizations for their approval or disapproval.

The motion as amended was adopted unanimously.

Hereupon the McNamara case was discussed at length. A motion was made and supported, that a committee be appointed to approach the various unions in agitation for a protest march on the day of the McNamara trial.

The motion was amended that the delegates be instructed to obtain the membership of the respective unions the necessity of such a protest march. Motion as amended carried.

Suggestions were made to inaugurate a general strike of 24 hours in all industries immediately after the protest march. Moved and carried that every delegate act as a committee to the organization he represents.

The resolution committee presented the following resolution: (See McNamara resolution) and moved its adoption. Motion carried in connection with the resolution of the committee. Moved and seconded that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the various papers for publication. Carried.

Moved and seconded that an "Eight-Hour League," independent of any particular or existing organization, be inaugurated out of the conference. Carried unanimously.

After some discussion several of the callers of the conference stated that the "Eight-Hour Conference" was to be constituted only of organizations not affiliated with any political party, but for the McNamara Defense Conference, separated from the "Eight-Hour League," other organizations would be invited to participate.

Motion made and supported to hold another conference "in four weeks, on a Sunday. Motion was amended that it be called in two weeks; amendment to the amendment was made, seconded and carried, that the conference meet again on the first Sunday in June, in Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot Ave., 2:30 p. m.

Motion was made and supported to ask each organization represented to contribute \$5.00 for to defray the expenses of the conference, such as hall rent, printing, etc. Motion was amended that a contribution of only \$2.00 be asked from the organizations. It was moved as an amendment to the amendment that all bills be paid at next meeting, and all organizations participating be requested to contribute towards defraying the expenses.

Motion to adjourn carried; conference adjourned at 6:30 p. m.

S. WILSON,
277 Marston Ave., Detroit.

In mailing the minutes of the "Eight-Hour Conference" to all organizations that participated we also submit account of expenses and urge that each organization set aside a small sum to defray the expenses, as per resolution passed at the conference.

Hall rent \$ 5.00
Printing of minutes and resolutions 14.00
Mailing 1.10
Stationery .50

This is also an invitation to all labor organizations, not affiliated with any political party, to select delegates to the next conference, Sunday, June 4th, 2:30 p. m., at Schulte's (Mannebach's) Hall, 273 Gratiot Ave., so that the next conference will be still more representative of the great undercurrent among the working class for agreement to secure an eight-hour day for all industries on May 1,

1912.

In conformity with the prevailing understanding the work of the McNamara Defense Committee will be taken up the same day, at the same place, after the "Eight-Hour Conference" has concluded its labor. To this second conference other than economic organizations, such as the Socialist party, and all branches thereof, and others, are invited to send delegates, so that the suggestions made in the first conference, to wit: The holding of a monster parade and demonstration on a given date, and the inauguration of a "Eight-Hour League," may be acted upon, and plans concluded to arouse the workers to action, if necessity should so require it.

All contributions to the "Expense Fund" of the Eight-Hour Conference should either be mailed to the undersigned, or delegates to the next conference be given the money to pay it to a treasurer of the "Eight-Hour League" after one will be duly elected.

S. WILSON,
277 Marston Ave., Detroit.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN FURNITURE STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 26.

Thursday, May 25th, 350 workers formerly employed in the slave pen of the American Seating Company voted unanimously, so it is said, to accept the company's terms and return to work, and all the workers went back Friday morning to the old job of producing surplus value for the master.

The only statement given out concerning the settlement is that the nine-hour day with "ten-hour pay" had been granted, and in the job market would readjust wages so that the inequalities prevalent heretofore would be eliminated. The waiving of the demand for the abolition of piece work was no doubt a factor in the settlement, as every day it is possible to be put out by the piece system is done in that slave-driving way. The firm did not deal with the workers as a union, but sent a personal letter to each worker stating what the company would do in the way of settling. However, the workers who came out of the plant acted collectively in the matter of accepting the company's proposition. It is stated that Organizer MacFarlane advised the workers to accept and explained some apparent ambiguities in the company's letter. This company is a subsidiary of the trust known as the American Seating Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000. It is said that officers of the plant have been very "courteous" to the strikers, providing chairs for the pickets and also ice water, but no champagne. This company is not a party to the injunction proceedings.

The hearing in the injunction case has been put over to Saturday, May 26th, by attorney for the unions. West states that the unions have given him carte blanche in the matter of engaging legal talent to assist him in the case. West also states that some surprises will be developed when the case is heard. What easy pickings the craft unions are for those social parasites known as lawyers.

The Grand Rapids Stock Exchange Co. claims to have all the workers necessary to the operation of its plant at this time. The plant has been fitted out so the scabs may get an sleep on the job and the masters say they will be paid for a garden and gymnasium so that the Harvard heroes may be properly amused.

The Fancy Furniture Co. has 30 men who remained "loyal" to the master. These local "heroes" have been working 10 hours per day and the company has been enabled to get out all orders and claims its samples are about ready for the exposition. As a reward for "faithfulness" the 30 gentlemen who remained on the job when their fellow workers went out are now working 54 hours per week and receiving 60 hours pay for same. What enlargement of the heart, is it!

As a slight diversion from the furniture workers' strike, I was informed that the girls employed in the bindery of the Eldridge Printing Co. struck because of the fact that a certain job on which they were employed yielded them about FOUR cents per hour. The boss refused to come across so these workers went out. Then the girls were put into work scabbing on the girls. Only a short time since, the press feeders through their union succeeded in signing contracts increasing their pay and shortening up the workday. Now they scab on girls. All the other departments of this firm are "union." No attention was paid to this strike by the capitalist press.

Of the 100 inside electrical workers who went out on strike May 1, about 30 are still out.

Despite the loud talk of Organizer Dowd of the machinists' union, nothing has been pulled off by that organization. It is alleged 12 machinists were canned by the Fox Typewriter Co., not for joining the union, but for merely attending an open air meeting held under the auspices of the union. Dowd, in his most ladylike manner, stated he would see what could be done in the matter. He has since gone to Pittsburgh. Dowd says the I. W. W. is a defunct organization of anarchists. Funny fellow, Dowd, is he? No!

O. L. WAKELUP.

Build up the I. W. W. press. Send in your bunch of subs today.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as workers are pitted against one another in wage wars. Moreover, the workers who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

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

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

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

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

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."

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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. Stinson. A Four-Page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.

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Official organ of the Industrial League, the British Section of the Industrial Workers of the World

American Subscription Rates
Year, 50 cents; Six Months, 25c.
Published Monthly

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

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Lake Bay, Washington

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TACOMA I. W. W. HALL

Local No. 480, Tacoma, Wash., maintains a headquarters and reading room at 723 Commerce street. All members and other workers passing through Tacoma are invited to call and get acquainted.

JOHN M. FOSS, Sec.

SALT LAKE, UTAH

Local 60, I. W. W. of Salt Lake, Utah maintains headquarters and reading room at 63 1-2 West and other workers welcome.

E. CERNY, Pres.

EIGHT HOUR THOUGHTS

THE TRANSPORTATION SITUATION

The most impressive fact in connection with current labor events is the immense volume of trouble at present either existing or pending in the transportation industry, both on land and sea.

ON THE AMERICAN RAILROADS

On the railroads of this country there are a number of strikes, either in full swing or threatened. In fact, the railroads of the states are the last to feel the turbulent dissatisfaction noticeable in England and France.

THE SEAMEN'S FIGHT

Regarding labor troubles in the maritime transportation industry, they are likely to culminate in a general strike at any moment.

WAR IN STEEL INDUSTRY

There is a merry war on between J. W. Gates and J. P. Morgan for the control of the steel industry.

LOCKOUT POSSIBLE IN DENMARK

The employers and workers have come to an understanding in nearly all the branches of the industry with the exception of the tinsmiths.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN FRANCE

In all parts of France the workers are showing a very strong opposition to the enactment of the new old age pension bill.

TRANSPORT WORKERS ORGANIZING IN ENGLAND

Our comrades will be interested in knowing that in England there is proceeding a special campaign among the transport workers.

AGITATION AMONG TEXTILE WORKERS

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is about to make an extensive tour of the textile centers of the east in behalf of the National Industrial Union.

CALIFORNIA REDWOODS

How could we win the strike? First, organize a general strike committee, with alternates in case of arrest.

M'NAMARA RESOLUTION

Whereas, John J. McNamara, general secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and James McNamara, member of the same organization, have been kidnapped, held prisoners without warrant of law, and spirited away from the place where they had their homes, and

AN INTERESTING QUESTION

The McNamara case presents an interesting question or two. As is well known, Congress 12 or 13 representatives of "union labor," duly elected by "the people."

AGITATE FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

Agitate for the eight-hour day! It is not necessary to make an argument to convince any workman that a universal eight hour workday would be a good thing now.

It does not require much of an argument to convince any workman that a universal eight hour workday would be a good thing now.

A universal eight hour day will dispense with a large portion of the unemployed army; consequently increase wages.

Don't argue politics with cockroach businessmen; talk eight hours with workmen. It requires an expert to succeed at anything nowadays, and the workers should be the time for they are inclined to study things.

Get the workers after the big eight hour world everywhere, and they will forget the time contract whose making they had nothing to do with anyway.

There is no halfway place to this big move for the eight hour day. Are you for it or against it? The boss will tell you. Which side did you say you were on?

The universal eight-hour day will make more jobs, jobs which will absorb the army and navy. They will not be any army if the fellows inside could walk outside.

A working class union that can take the eight-hour day can take a six-hour day, and the time contract whose making they had nothing to do with anyway.

Don't forget the date for the universal eight hour move. It is May 1, 1912. It will be here before we know it. It won't be any time for you to try to take the shorter workday by force, so it is your move to organize unless you are going to be on the bosses' side.

NEXT WEEK'S SOLIDARITY

Articles of particular interest to the different divisions of the printing industry will appear in the next number of Solidarity.

There will also be an article dealing with the development of the graphic industries, written by a lithographer. It shows how revolutionary changes in the industry have affected the social status of skilled workers and made industrial organization necessary to cope with the changed conditions.

SAMPLE FUND

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Whereas, this is but one of the series of attempts made and contemplated to discredit the working class, and to discourage the wage earners from making concerted efforts to meet the onslaughts and attacks of the Employers and Manufacturers Association, and secure for themselves better conditions in the workshop, and

Whereas, the outrageous, highbanded and illegal action of the capitalists and their lackeys, to prove that they have gone their own way, and to escape responsibility for the thousands of crimes perpetrated by themselves every day, in utter disregard of the life and well-being of the wealth production, and secure for the workers, and

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(From the "Bulletin International.")

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PAINTERS

May 7, Munich, Bavaria, an international conference of painters was opened, with delegates present from Germany, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland and Sweden.

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on the railways. Carmen are working very long hours and if their hours were reduced by a day another 30,000 carmen would be required.

As evidence that some progress is being made I may mention the port of Bristol; one year ago out of 6,000 port workers only 1,000 were organized and are ready for international action.

As showing how machinery for loading and unloading has affected the dockers, I may instance the small boats carrying about 130 tons trading between Southampton and Cherbourg.

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In all parts of France the workers are showing a very strong opposition to the enactment of the new old age pension bill.

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