



FOOD STUFFS INDUSTRY

Hotels and Restaurants Are Slave Pens of the Worst Description.

(Special to Solidarity.)

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8. Much has been said and written concerning conditions in the steel, lumber, textile, mining and other industries, but little or nothing has been said of the food stuffs industry and its subordinate parts.

The part I refer to is that of the hotels and restaurants, a division of this industry. Of all mental and physical strains it can be safely said no worker suffers more and is paid less than the slaves who for 12 hours daily toil at a pace that kills, so that he barely gains sufficient strength to renew his miserable existence on the morrow.

Most restaurants and hotels do not have electric fans in the kitchen as a comfort for their workers, as they would mean a decrease in the profits of the master. Iron doors resembling those of a prison cell bar the rear entrance so as to make it impossible to gain relief through a can of beer or nature's pure air; and yet it has been said that we live in "free" America! Free? Yes, to batter down these cell like doors and find a man ready to take your job. It is but a little wonder that these work-

ers, driven into despair seek relief in drink (90 per cent) or finally "hit the road" no longer slaves to their present masters. These workers have little or no time for recreation, study or social enjoyment. Time simply moulds them into products of their environment until at last they are cast out on the human scrap heap of the downtrodden and inefficient.

The members of the agitation committee of Local 84 are doing all in their power to organize these workers, showing the futility of craft unionism and showing the necessity of industrial unionism with its one union for all who labor, against one enemy the master and parasite.

So, fellow workers of the restaurants and hotels here in St. Louis, let us use our united action and efforts in bringing about the one union of the working class—the Industrial Workers of the World. By thus doing we shall demand an eight hour day which will help to solve the unemployed question.

Organize, agitate and educate, and then finally put the master to work at pick and shovel. If he can't do that, give HIM the dish rag.

LOUIS MELS, Member Agitation Com. Local 84.

ORGANIZING ACTIVITY IN DETROIT

Organizer Trautmann Should be Kept in That Field to Finish Good Work Begun.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 8. Owing to the energetic work of Trautmann among the Italians, ably assisted by Fellow Worker Ripari and others of the Italian local of the I. W. W., we have every prospect of gaining a good strong branch of Italian workers in the building industry in Detroit in the near future.

Fellow Worker Trautmann ably addressed a body of Belgian workers in the sugar beet industry on Saturday evening, Aug. 5. He delivered the goods entirely to the satisfaction of all, to such an extent that about enough applications for membership were received to send for a charter, but it was decided to await the results of a still larger meeting of the sugar workers, from which there is every prospect of getting a good strong grip on the sugar beet industry.

On the 6th inst. we held a large mass meeting out in the woods, which was well attended by several nationalities. We had with us for the occasion Fellow Worker Schmidt of Mc Kees Rocks, who addressed the Polish workers present so much to their satisfaction that these workers there and then determined to arrange for a mass meeting of Polish workers for Schmidt, at which they declared there would undoubtedly be a large body present, with good prospects of forming a Polish branch. Schmidt is to locate here in Detroit permanently if possible, for the purpose of agitating among the Polish workers in the shop or wherever else he can make himself useful in the building up of the I. W. W.

At this same mass meeting on the 6th, an Italian fellow worker held forth in Italian with very satisfactory results. Trautmann also spoke in English.

Now to refer to the entire work of our General Organizer here in Detroit during the last three months. He has made good among the automobile workers to such an extent that in most every factory in Detroit engaged in the manufacturing of automobiles or accessories to the same there is heard a rumbling sound of instant (and not far distant future, either) thunder. They are beginning to wake up, and so are the pure and simple organizers of the A. F. of L. The latter do not like the sign shown by the men since listening to talks outside the various shops on industrial unionism by Trautmann.

The position now is just this: To take Trautmann away from Detroit when he has only just about succeeded in getting his footing, when he has begun the spade work so well that the ground is ready for all the seed we can sow, FOR THE I. W. W. TO REAP THE HARVEST; I say to take him away just at this present time is the worst waste of energy that the union could ever think of putting its organizer to. There is no other man who can do the work so satisfactorily as the man who has had the trouble in starting it, in gathering the necessary data, etc., to work upon, and in his understanding of the exact requirements of the situation. Counting the financial expenses, the ability, energy, etc. expended here in Detroit by and through the directing energy of the General Organizer, and we have as a result: The prospective control of the sugar beet industry of the East, with anywhere from 3,000 to 15,000 workers; a mighty good grip on the automobile industry (which is now a part of the great steel trust that Compters is going to bust); control of the Italian building workers in and around this vicinity, which in itself is no small item as they number up into the thousands; control of the Polish workers

(Continued on Page Four.)

GARMENT BOSS AND HIS SCAB ANTICS IN COLUMBUS, OHIO

(Special to Solidarity.)

Columbus, Ohio, August 14.

The M. & M. have discovered another method of breaking the Cleveland garment strike. This method is to locate branch factories all over the state. Through that most notorious body of labor baiters, better known as the Columbus Chamber of Commerce (and by the way, hundreds of A. F. of L. here are proudly wearing a little blue button gotten out by this bunch of pirates with the words on it about Columbus), they have succeeded in getting Myers & Sons to locate and start a factory here on the corner of Third and Long Streets. They employ about 100 scabs now, and say that at the end of next week there will be 100 more put to work.

On the first of the week two girls secured work in that hell hole and after sticking it out for about a day managed to find out that Myers was an ex-slack keeper and an all around firm flammer of a kind from Cleveland; and after discovering that they were scabbing, the two girls quit their jobs, went up to this damn skunk and demanded their money. When this bar fly hired them he promised them \$2.50 a week, but when he paid them he offered them 15 cents for the labor of both girls. They naturally refused to take this amount as they had no visible means of transporting it to the bank. This made Booz Face hopping mad and he tried his best to throw these two girls down stairs. When this brute method failed him he went outside and got a policeman, and tried to get him to call the patrol wagon, but the cop took the girls by the arms and placed them on a street car to be hauled

to prison; and Skunky Myers flopped on behind, like the dirty cowardly sneak that he is. When they arrived at the prison, this contemptible scoundrel refused to place a charge against these children, proving his niggardly cowardice. The girls were turned loose, and Chief of Police Carter ordered them to go back to Cleveland, but through their council they were advised to stay here and do picket duty.

Most of the girls scabbing in Myers factory are residents of this city, and several of them quit their jobs and went working and told the parents of those still working. This made the immaculate Myers red-headed. He went into several kinds of fits with spasms on foot, cursed everything under the sun, frothed at the mouth, and demanded that all those who quit their jobs be arrested. A warrant was issued on the charge of disorderly conduct, and the warrant was served not on the girls but on the mothers. These cases were dismissed. Now another warrant has been issued against the girls, but to date the police have not served it.

Scabs come to go to work here as if nothing is wrong. Pickets hike up and down, up and down, while the bosses sit in the windows and laugh and make fun of them. For thispicable means is not interfering with their business (it really acts as a protection); so what is the difference now many pairs of shoes these silent harmless walking ornaments or advertisements wear out.

The Columbus Federation of Labor is giving them moral sympathy.

"Get 'em outta here!" In the A. F. of L. "All you get is sympathy!"

MART. PHELAN.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is doing good work in Philadelphia. Under auspices of the Philadelphia and Camden locals of the I. W. W. The meetings are a success. There is lots of work for the I. W. W. in Philadelphia to organize the workers here in the one big union!

H. MARSTON, Local 11, I. W. W.

CONDITIONS IN UTAH

(Special to Solidarity.)

Park City, Utah, Aug. 8. Conditions in Park City are a disgrace to an organization that claims to be a revolutionary union (W. F. of M.). The city is putting in a water line here, and of course the job has been given as usual to grafting contractor, who on account of the slave market being flush takes advantage of the slaves and pays only \$2.50 per day. Board and room costs from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day. "But," says the W. F. of M., "What can we do? There are thousands of idle men to take their places if they strike." True, there are; and what are the men of the miners' union doing to head off this condition of affairs? That union is becoming more conservative every day; while at the same time all skilled workers are being divorced more and more from their jobs by new machinery and more efficient methods of doing the world's work. Today we find men from all professions doing common laborer's work, thereby crowding the common laborers' market; and the tendency is to drive the wages ever lower, while the old worn-out methods of the A. F. of L. and its recent acquisition, the W. F. of M. still hold sway and keep the slaves divided by contracts with the boss. Race prejudice is their greatest error.

Will you slaves ever get wise? Does politics control wealth, or wealth politics? Can you be economically enslaved and politically free? You slaves do not control

(Continued On Page Four)

"PROSPERITY" IN PORTLAND

Plenty of "Jobs" on the Rockpile for Idle and Hungry Slaves.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Portland, Oregon, August 8. In Portland we have a new kind of prosperity. It's great: 25 cents for empty, 10 cents for a premium; while a few "coffee and—" dumps have gone out of business for the want of support. The town is plastered with "Midsummer Sale", "No Profit Sale", "Annual Sale", "Forced to Move Sale", "Building Coming Down Sale", "One-half Price Sale", "Backward Season Sale", "Clearing Sale", "Overstock Sale", etc. Only one of the bunch tells the truth; he says, "Boys, come and get them at half price. I got to have the cash."

Strikes? Yes, we have them too. Telephone girls' strike, carpenters' strike, boilermakers' strike, electricians' strike, and others. Wages for common-labor have gone down 50 cents per day of ten hours in the last 60 days—almost one cent a day.

Tops of literature are being sent East by the pa. "Res telling of plenty of work and big wages, and I am sorry to say it's bearing fruit. Hundred of men arrive here every week, and now here in the busy season every park in the city is full of workmen from early morn till night. Most of them are broke and all eager for a job of any kind. The municipal fire employment bureau turns away from 500 to 400 men every day. Sunday—excepted. The slave market on and Harastie Street where jobs are on sale is crowded 7 days in a week by the unemployed willing to buy a job.

Prosperity? Yes we have it. If any of you boys are heading this way bring your jobs with you, for there are none here.

However, there is one place where you are sure of a job here. Any of you fellows that believe in doing a fair day's work on the roads or rock pile can get on any time. The job will last you 30, 60, or 90 days, according to the notion of the municipal judge. The rock is used to build roads for your boss to run his automobile on. They have just finished a lovely road like this from Portland to Seattle, and now they are figuring on one from Portland to San Francisco, to be built this winter. Now boys, this will be a big job. Come on and help build it; or kick in with the only bunch

that don't scab on free labor, and be a man. Show your colors!

For the benefit of mothers who have boys in the West, and are wondering where their wandering boy is tonight, I would answer: In the jungles or at the rockpile is a very good place to look for them. They are not there because they committed any crime, but because some corporation is stealing their labor power and making criminals of them.

For it has come to pass that we have slavery of the worst kind in the United States, especially so on the Pacific coast. The war is on earnest. All over the city posted in windows are placards reading: "We stand for the open shop."

Our I. W. W. meetings on the streets are well attended and we sell lots of literature. Street "sky pilots" sing to empty space we'll be "at" it. The I. W. W. or the one big union is the talk out here.

CHAS. R. DIXON, Member Local 92.

FREE SPEECH IN TACOMA

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 7.

"Our" Commercial Club, alias City Government, is threatening the I. W. W. of Tacoma with jail if the I. W. W. insists on holding street meetings and picketing (an already dead) street in Tacoma. Yes, we are growing end the masters are becoming aware of the fact.

Last Saturday night, Aug. 5th, I. W. W. 580 gave its first monthly smoker-concert which was a huge success. Fellow Worker Train acted as chairman. Fellow workers and comrades assisted to have a good time and the hour of midnight arrived all too soon.

Everyone present at the Smoker was willing to go to jail if need be to retain the right of free speech. All signed the list of "Free Speech Fighters."

Last night (Sunday Aug. 6th) we held a good meeting in our Hall, Fellow Worker Train spoke on the subject: "How the I. W. W. fights and wins its Free Speech Fights." The crowd listened attentively, and a good collection of \$6.10 was taken. All the socialist locals are with us and it will not take much outside help to retain Free Speech in Tacoma.

Yours for One Big Union,
A. C. Cole,
Sec'y. L. U. 380, I. W. W.

Order literature and sub cards.

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. 297
B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 297
Place of Publication—room No. 418, Croton Ave.

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

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
Canada and Foreign, .75
Send Orders by Express
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.

GENERAL OFFICERS
Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas
W. E. Trautmann, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. Eflor, Chas. Scurliff, C. H. Axelson,
Francis Miller, George Spied.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 87. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 88

WHO RULES ENGLAND?

The above question must have been asked many times in London during the past week. The occasion was a big strike of dockers, street car men, teamsters and others, involving over 100,000 workers, practically cutting off the food supply of the city and paralyzing the industry and commerce. Both the "government" and the employing class were powerless to stem the tide of revolt on the part of the slaves for increased wages and a shorter workday; and the latest despatches report a complete victory for the strikers.

Here is the opening paragraph of a London despatch of Aug. 11:
"The liberal government, thoroughly frightened by the unparalleled display of power that the workers possess, today countermanded the order for an army corps to invade London after two squadrons of cavalry had reached the city from Aldershot."

So it seems, the slugging function of the employers was afraid to commence in the good old way, by charging, shooting and stabbing strikers to death with bayonets. Ben Tillet, in announcing the victory a few days later, said that while there were some clashes with police and scales, not a single fatality is reported in connection with the big strike. Remarkable, you say. Oh, not so very. The above mentioned despatch later on gives a good hint as to the reason:

"While every one in the city understands that starvation faces London if the strike is not speedily settled, opinion is unanimously with the strikers and against the employers."

In other words, the political and social effects of this exercise of economic power by the slaves are such as to prevent repressive measures on the part of the state and the employing class. DIRECT, UNITED, INDUSTRIAL ACTION proved stronger than the combined forces of capitalism.

Let those who prate about the "impossibility or folly of the general strike, because of the use of the army and police against the strikers," etc., sit up and take notice. The capitalist lackeys of the English government dared not assume the responsibility of a wholesale slaughter of an organized army of toilers with power to cut off the food supply of the nation. What the masters want is not the death of the slaves, but the continuous use, exploitation and control of their labor power. Let the workers once understand that fact, and organize in such a way as to control

for themselves their own labor power—and the masters are lost.

ONE BIG INDUSTRIAL UNION OF THE WORKERS USING THE GENERAL STRIKE AGAINST THE EMPLOYERS, IS MORE POWERFUL THAN ANY POLITICAL STATE.

The despatch of Aug. 11 continues: "Owing to the shortage of forage, the postmaster general was compelled to ask Strike Leader Ben Tillet for an agreement permitting the transportation of forage for the horses. It was promptly granted."

"Do tell! What are we all coming to? A prominent official of the "government" compelled to hand over the scepter to a strike leader? Funny sort of government, isn't it, that can't compel a part of the people to obey its orders, and so has to beg the slaves to throw a little hay to the horses. And it is also said that these arrogant and unpatriotic strikers consented to feed the horses, but refused to let in a food supply for the people, when requested to do so. They insisted that the masters first "come clean" with more wages and less hours, before they would feed the people. And the poor masters and their hang dog government officials had to obey. Looks kind of like the slaves ruled for awhile, don't it?"

Here is some more from the same despatch:

"The shadow of famine and impending financial and commercial ruin are the forces that are bringing an end to the strike. The board of Trade Conciliation Committee held an all night session with the leaders of the teamsters and car men. The committee will next take up the demands of the stevedores, porters and enginemen, and all will be disposed of with all possible despatch."

"The Employers' Federation is being forced to accept the agreements drawn up by the Board of Trade. Virtually the committee is acting for the employers, who are in the position of having to agree or taking the responsibility for the distress and misery which will follow the prolongation of the strike for another day. In some districts provision stores were closed because of failure of supplies, and prices of such goods as could be obtained at all reached the famine level."

"The strike is affecting every industry, and today operations at the government mint were discontinued because the Rothschilds could not secure vehicles to convey bullion."

"Too much "pressure from without" (political power) against the bosses, compelling them to yield! And this political or social power was generated through the direct action of the general strike. The workers didn't have to wait to send some one to parliament, to draw up a "bill," have it passed by that body, and then find it isn't worth the paper it is printed on in face of the economic power of the masters. The workers of England have done a lot of that kind of waiting and fooling with parliament; and have apparently got tired of it. They are now saving time and getting the goods, by putting it up to the masters directly."

And apropos of "Who Rules England?" we may inquire, "What of the King? Where does George come in on this deal?" Our meaty despatch answer that question: "A curious sight was afforded when vans issued from the grounds of Buckingham Palace, closely guarded by police. They contained baggage of the King, who has gone to Yorkshire. It was feared strikers might intercept the royal effects." The King is become the King's fool!

"England thou art a peach! We forgive thee all thy sins of craft unionism and parliamentarism, and hail thee as the latest and most vigorous exponent of the new unionism and the general strike!"

Let the working class rule England and the world, now and forever!

TO CANADIAN READERS

By arrangement with the management of the Industrial Worker, Solidarity is now pleased to announce a special COMBINATION RATE for the Worker and Solidarity of TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

In other words, the two papers are now offered to Canadian readers, in combination at the same rate as the regular subscription price in the United States. We pay the extra postage on combination subs sent to Canadian addresses.

Here is a chance to boost the Canadian sub list of both J. W. W. papers, that should not be missed by any active worker in that country. Roll up a big list for Canada. Do it now.

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

THE ONLY HOPE

(T. Glynan in "Voice of Labor", Johannesburg, South Africa.)

During the recent tramway strike, police and detectives were kept busy taking notes of speeches, etc., and jailing those who were audacious enough to mention the word "strike" in any connection. Had those in authority who were so diligently serving capitalism, been as persevering in studying law which they were charged with enforcing, they might have saved themselves a great deal of trouble. But, then, of course, the strikers would probably have won, which after all, was the main point to be considered.

Personally, I was charged on three different occasions under the Industrial Disputes Act, no less than £500 bail being placed on my unfortunate head, and after detentions at the hands of magistrates, the law department and the superior court had spent two months "interpreting" the provisions of the law—at their leisure, no doubt but to my inconvenience—they were eventually obliged to admit—the Act. to all intents and purposes, is not worth the paper it is written on.

It was never worth anything to the working class in any case, but the tramway strike has, at all events, served the purpose of making it less useful as a piece of master class legislation. After the supreme court has ruled that a strike is not a strike under the Act, until a board of conciliation has been applied for and is actually sitting, and quashed the sentence of three months imprisonment on the first charge, the legal-pimps of the capitalist class faked up the same identical charge in different words, and presumably depended upon unscrupulous and underhand work somewhere, rather than I should escape their clutches. To judge by the so-called trial on the occasion on which I was first sentenced, their fight would not appear to be altogether unjustified. But, however, thanks to the gentleman who defended me, they were not so successful as they anticipated.

The "I. W. W." as a matter of principle has no faith in "Conciliation" whether enforced by legal enactment or otherwise and in view of the above decision, therefore we are not likely to be troubled in future by the Industrial Disputes Act as it now stands.

If the craft unions of the land were to become a little aggressive Acts of this nature would find no place on the statute books, but while they continue to whine for conciliation the master class is justified in taking advantage of their timidity, and it will doubtless be only a matter of time until the "defects" of the Act have been remedied and the compulsory clauses a little more clearly defined.

So far as the I. W. W. is concerned, however, we are not likely to worry over much as to the legality or illegality of a strike. The time has gone by for the master class to dictate terms to those who do the world's work as when they should of should not labor. The ultimate emancipation of the workers is beyond hope of accomplishment until they learn to take a leaf out of the books of their masters when it comes to a question of recognizing law when their economic interests are at stake. The morality or immorality of any course of action should be judged by the precedent or necessity toward the advancement of their material interests as a class, and in this they will be only following the example of their "superiors." The four gentlemen, for instance, who signed a proclamation during the strike prohibiting an assemblage of more than six persons on the Market Square had about as much legal and moral right to do so as would four strikers in posting a notice at the Temple forbidding a meeting of councilors. The general public would at all events, say that the latter would be the more consistent of the two.

Wake up! In direct economic action alone, whether it is in accordance with capitalist law or otherwise, lies your only hope of salvation.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

A Washington despatch of Aug. 10 reads: Organized labor won a signal victory today when Controller of the Treasury Treasonist had contrived the last appropriation act to mean that "every" employee in a shipyard where government vessels are building must have an eight hour day. Heretofore it had been held by the attorney general that former appropriation acts applied the eight-hour restriction only to work actually being performed on the vessel itself.

"Slight changes in the last appropriation

act authorizing the construction of four submarines convinced the Controller that the purpose was to improve the condition of all employees engaged in shipbuilding."

That's the way to get the 8 hour day; organize to force its introduction. Do you think the Controller of the Treasury would have contrived the last appropriation act as he did, if there was no organization to so compel him? The capitalists and their government only grant concessions to labor when the latter is organized in a way that makes concession unavoidable. Get wise to the fact; don't let it pass you by. Agitate for the 8 hour day. E.

DYNAMITE AND LOW WAGES

Even a Capitalist Writer Perceives a Subtle Relation Between the Two.

We have heard a good deal of dynamite during the past few months. We shall hear much more during the few months to come. When once the trial of the men accused of being dynamiters in Los Angeles begins the newspapers will devote many columns to dynamite and to its abuse.

It is right that we should be deeply concerned about this subject. For in dynamite we have one of the greatest forces in the world, one of the most terrifying. Those who misuse this force, creating apprehension and horror, spreading death and destruction, should be made to see that there is an even greater force in the world, the force of organized society.

Our whole civilization is involved in the Los Angeles contest. If a force like dynamite can influence the force of civilization, then civilization is a failure. Then material force is greater than moral force. For dynamite is simply a low form of force, a form to be controlled in their struggle, not with one another, but with the obstacles placed by nature in the way of civilization. It would be preposterous to admit that dynamite can be overruled by human beings against one another. Such an admission would be equivalent to saying that he ought to return to barbarism, that barbarism is the natural expression of human relations.

It is tremendously interesting, this struggle between the force of dynamite and the force of society, between society and civilized living. We all know how the force of dynamite works. If we have not seen buildings shattered by dynamite, we have seen pictures of such buildings. And we don't need pictures to enable the imagination to conceive the horror of human beings torn to pieces and burned.

But the force of society we cannot conceive so easily. It is not so definite in its effects as dynamite.

It has wider reaches, deeper influences and more subtle, so elusive, indeed, as to be incomprehensible to the most of us, a profound mystery.

The force of society, however, may be traced in its greater effects, its larger human aspects.

And in no effect is it plainer than in its effects on the economic relations of men. In no effect is it more startling.

Let us consider one of the effects of the force of society, the effect that results in low wages.

Society, through its own force, has developed institutions which encourage extremely low wages for the mass of mankind. Observe how the wages operate.

Low wages make it impossible for millions of men to sustain their wives and children in wholesome conditions. Consequently, they have to sustain their wives and children as best they can in conditions that are in many ways unwholesome. These conditions breed disease. The disease leads to death, not to the death of a few, but the many, not to thousands only, but to millions.

By comparison with the force of low wages the force of dynamite seems trivial. Where dynamite maims and kills a dozen or two dozen people at a time, low wages can strew the whole earth with the injured and the slain.

Moreover, dynamite, to do its work, has to keep exploding and exploding. It makes a terrific commotion. It reverberates warning around the world.

Low wages, on the contrary, can go on with its slaughter without pausing for breath, keeping as silent as the grave.

But, of course, men with low wages ought not to marry. The institution of marriage is not for such as they. It is for the well-to-do, for those who can sustain women as women should be sustained, in the comfort that develops wholesome conditions of body and mind, enabling

women to bring into the world healthy children, capable of adding wealth to the state.

It is outrageous to think of what these men do who try to sustain families on low wages. It is they, of course, who develop the slums, those plague spots on our civilization. They contaminate even those other workers who, through good wages, might be wholesome.

It is true that there are men on low wages who know better than to marry. They escape seeing their wives and children develop and spread sickness and die before their eyes.

Nevertheless, they remain men. They know the temptations of men. Not being better than the average human nature, many of them fall into immoral ways. Sometimes they degrade women. They contract and they spread disease, leading to more unwholesomeness.

So, through low wages, women and men go down together, leaving disaster to work behind them.

In comparison of all of these forces, never idle, leading to the undoing of human beings, what a pitiful thing dynamite seems!

And yet just now we talk and we act as if we were scared almost to death by dynamite.

We ought to be scared by dynamite.

But we ought to be far more scared by these other forces, so much more insistent, so much more violent, so much more powerful and so much more relentless.

Dynamite, after all, is like a great, noisy bully. Like many another bully, it is simply a tool of force far more adroit than itself.

In Los Angeles we have an ideal case in point.

There is a clear relation between dynamite and low wages.

By all means, let us pay proper attention to dynamite. But let us be careful not to let dynamite divert us from thinking of these other forces.

Let us work with might and main to understand these other forces and to keep them from doing more evil.

Suppose for a time, at any rate, we concentrate on the meaning of low wages. We shall make one surprising and encouraging discovery: that the matter of low wages with all its evils consequences lies within the control of society.

Low wages is a curse that society has imposed on itself. All that society has to do to remove this curse, to insist that every human being be given sufficient wages to sustain him and others near and dear to him in conditions that shall enable him to contribute to the welfare of society.

And when this work is done, don't you suppose we shall find that the question of dynamite has largely settled itself?—John D. Barry, in the San Francisco Bulletin.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO I. W. W. CONSTITUTION

Los Angeles, Calif.

Solidarity:

In a special business meeting ordered by the regular business meeting assembled, Sunday, July 30, the local unions of the I. W. W. of Los Angeles endorsed the actions of Locals San Diego and Phoenix in regards to the following amendments to the constitution, to go before the general organization in referendum vote:

That Section 15 of Article 4 be amended so as to read:
"The legislative body of the I. W. W. is the whole membership thereof; its methods of initiative and referendum, and its enactments are of legal force when sustained by a majority vote of all the votes polled."

That section 5 of article 7 be amended so as to read:
"Any local union or group of local unions, with a total membership of 1,000 paid up members may initiate a referendum on any subject. The time elapsing between the presentation of this initiative to the general office and its going to referendum shall be stated in the initiative. Further, that these amendments shall go to referendum within 30 days after they are received at the general office."

These proposed amendments have been endorsed by the local unions of Los Angeles as well as the locals of San Diego and Phoenix, Arizona.

Fellow Workers, the proposed amendments are of vital interest to the organization, and sooner or later we must take this action, and we of the Los Angeles locals believe that now is the time to take that action.

These proposed amendments to be published in Solidarity and the Industrial Worker and a copy sent to Headquarters.

LOCALS 1, 12 and 65, H. W. Wright, Chas. Grant, Committee.

INDUSTRIALISM BY JUSTUS EBERT

A Series of Descriptive Articles Written Especially for Solidarity.

ARTICLE TWO

The Beginning of Modern Industrialism.

Modern industrialism is popularly believed to be the creation of some great mind. An individual, Napoleon, with unique organizing abilities, is generally held to have planned its colossal proportions and to be responsible for its more colossal wrongs. This comes that we believe that without the great capitalist, modern industry and modern society would perish; while, on the contrary, a Berkman attempts to lay a Friek, in order to permit the free development of both.

The Napoleonic or great man theory of modern industrialism is erroneous. Modern industrialism does not spring full-fledged out of the head of a great allego, to resemble some historic military prototype. This fact is apparent at the death of every "great general of industry," of which there have been many recently. There is no collapse; not even the slightest tremor. The "vast mind" is gone, but the vast modern system of production and distribution misas it out. Its Napoleonic character is too numerous to indicate; its character too complex, co-operative and social to depend on the brain of any individual or group of individuals for initiative and existence.

Modern industrialism is a growth. It is the acme of centuries of mechanical evolution. Its beginnings are apparently insignificant; its causes the most recent. The beginning of modern industrialism is attributed by some to the widening of markets, following, most notably, the discovery and development of America. The widening of markets is held to create a demand which only machinery and wholesale production can fill. It provokes invention and sub division, others again hold that the progress of invention and machinery that is the prime factor. Certain it is that without tools and machines modern industrialism would be impossible. Handicraft would resign instead, and on a scale much smaller than that which characterizes the giant co-operation which machinery not only necessitates but makes imperative at the present time. This conclusion is substantiated by the results attending the successive stages of machine development. Each of these made greater inroads on household industry and shop handicraft, until they wiped them out completely. In addition, they successively affected great changes in the technique of mechanical production itself; while at the same time compelling vast extensions of the world-wide revolutionary character.

Modern industrialism is held by most historians to have begun with English experiments in machine inventions during the decades 1730 to 1770's. Prior to that, however, in 1620, the Dudley process for smelting iron with coal was patented. But so little was thought of it, that, important though it was, the process was allowed to fall into disuse for many decades. Its revival was followed by processes for casting iron and steel. These, and more subsequent inventions made possible. Iron not only the soul of every other manufacture, but the main spring perhaps of civilized society.

The decades 1730 to 1770 witnessed the invention of Wyle's woolen spinning, Kay's flying shuttle, Hargreaves' spinning jenny and Arkwright's improved spinning jenny. In the years 1770-1800, Crompton's spinning mule, Cartwright's power loom, Whitney's cotton gin and Watt's steam engine, were evolved. As McVeey very aptly observes: "The very foundation of a factory system was thus in the sole possession of England."

First Appearance in America.

Modern industrialism first appeared in this country during the decade 1790-1800. The war of independence had been fought and the nation founded in order to free the colonies from English laws restricting and prohibiting industrial development. The end of the former and the beginning of the latter gave the first great impetus to American manufacture.

Prior to 1800, the United States was rapidly reproducing European history, not merely by transplanting European institutions, but also by a social evolution illustrative of European development. Loria, the Italian economist, voices the theory that "America has the key to the historical enigmas which Europe has sought in vain, and the land which has no history reveals luminously the course of universal history." Turner, the profound American historian, demonstrates that the Loria theory possesses much truth. Turner shows that American social evolution began with the Indian and the builder, and then passed on to "the disintegration of savagery, by the entrance of the trader, the pathfinder of civilization." Following in the path beaten by the trader came "the pastoral stage in ranch life, the exploitation of the soil by the raising of the unrelated crops of corn and wheat in sparsely settled farming communities; the intensive culture of the denser farm settlements, and finally the manufacturing organization with city and factory system."

The latter stage of development first manifested itself in the iron industry, and yet distinctive form at Pawtucket, R. I., in 1793. There and then Samuel Slater erected the first cotton mill, "a

wood built structure, two stories in height."

The next important step took place in 1812, when Francis C. Lowell, Patrick S. Jackson, and Paul Moody erected at Lowell, Mass., a mill in which were combined all the operations necessary for converting the raw cotton into the finished product.

In 1810, 209 cotton mills in 18 states and territories, operated about 87,000 spindles. However, despite these and other industrial changes, notably in the development of shipping and allied industries, the United States retained its colonial character until after the war of 1812. Then it began to assert itself. It increased its territory, established its predominance in the western hemisphere and burst forth in a new national spirit that realized that the future of the country lay in the development of its own abundant resources. A revolution in transportation was affected by the introduction of the steamboat and the building of canals and turnpikes. Internal development was pushed forward and the factory system, aided by the war and the rising of the mill, grew rapidly, surpassing shipping and commerce as an interest in importance.

But it was not until the decades of 1820-50 that modern industrialism first took root in this country. The end of the war of 1812 and the raising of the embargo were followed by excessive importation and production which ended in bankruptcy and ruin. With the beginning of 1820, however, there came a change; an economic revolution set in. Industry was more completely transferred from the farm-household and small shop and concentrated in factories and towns, than in previous decades. Manufactures developed, inventions multiplied, cities grew abnormally, new methods of transportation and communication were introduced, the protective policy took form, banking facilities increased, the corporation was evolved, modern trustification and finance practically began. So did the capitalist and the modern times.

Scene of Great Transformation.

New England was most largely the scene of the great industrial transformation of this period. The South was developing cotton and slavery, and all that thereby hangs; the West was extending the frontier beyond the Mississippi; giving new life to old localities and preparing for the definite settlement of old problems. The new New England possessed water sites favorable to factory locations and a commercial class with the capital necessary to the inauguration of industrial enterprises. A few figures will illustrate the extent of the transformation now under consideration. For instance, Lowell, Mass., which in 1820 had no existence, in 1840 boasted of a population of 20,000, more than one-third of whom were employed in cotton mills. From 1820 to 1840, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the agricultural population increased approximately one-fourth; the commercial decreased about one-third; while the industrial increased nearly two and a half times. From 1820 to 1840, all population in Rhode Island increased approximately 31 per cent, that of the city of Providence nearly 100 per cent; in New York state the increase was nearly 77 per cent, in New York city about 155 per cent, in Pennsylvania the increase was over 64 per cent, in Philadelphia over 78 per cent. The immigration into the United States from 1820 to 1850 was 145,439; during the next period, 1851-1855, while during the period 1840-50 it more than tripled, increasing to 1,731,251. In 1840, the industrial population of Massachusetts, New York and Ohio numbered 364,532.

The number of cotton factories in the United States increased from 801 in 1831, to 1,240 in 1840(9). Turner says that the product of the New England cotton mills alone "increased in value from two and one-half million dollars in 1820 to over fifteen and one-half million dollars in 1831; and her woolen products rose from less than a million dollars to over eleven million dollars." These figures will help to give some idea of the immense nature of the industrial transformation of the period.

A still better idea is given by Carlson in his resume of the inventions and innovations of the decades 1820-1850, which practically revolutionized American industry. They include the general introduction of the power loom, the use of the hot air blast in iron smelting, the introduction of anthracite coal into the same industry, the invention of the mower, the reaper, the sewing machine, and the friction match, the introduction of the steam printing press, the use of the screw propeller on steam boats, and the invention of the steel hammer for steel working. These were accompanied by a development of the canal system in the northern states following the completion of the Erie canal in 1825; the rapid increase in the use of the steam boat, begun in the opening of the period; and the development of the railroad system. From 3 miles in 1826, the steam railroads in the United States grew until the mileage was 2,640 in 1840, and 9,021 in 1850. The first great locomotive was constructed in 1830. The first telegraph line was built in 1844. The ocean steam marine dates from 1858.

Change Follows Change!

In the decades following 1850 the in-

dustrial transformation due to mechanical evolution was even still more profound. In fact previous decades were decades of experiment and development; these of fruition and realization in a fuller sense. There is not likely to be any in a complete sense, for it is not likely that the race will stand still or stop evolving.

From 1850 to 1885, with slavery out of the way, for it had been a stumbling block; with the railroad extending from coast to coast and with protection in force of almost any development, industry assumed ever-increasing proportions. The small, isolated production and distribution of former days, disappeared. Immense establishments arose and were setting in rapid motion the process of absorption and consolidation of which they were born and which would eventually cause their own disappearance. And instead of the independent craftsman, after three days, who were skilled in a complete trade, there developed the machine and the industrial army, which reduced the worker to an automaton, with no skill, and no right but to pile up dividends for stockholders who never saw the plant in which he labored and were totally unfamiliar even with its location.

"Recent Economic Changes," written in 1889, gives a list of notable inventions and discoveries that contributed to this end. They were "the Bessemer process, and the steel rail (1857); the submarine and trans-oceanic telegraph cables (1866); photography and all its adjuncts; electro-plating and the electrolyte; the steam hammer, repeating and breech-loading rifles, and rifled and steel cannon; gun cotton and dynamite; the industrial use of India rubber and gutta percha; the steam excavator and steam drill; the sewing machine; the practical use of the electric light; the application of dynamic electricity as a motor for machinery; the steam fire engine; the telephone, microphone, spectroscopy and the process of cyanotype analysis; the polariscope; the compound steam engine, the centrifugal process of refining sugar, the rotary printing press; hydraulic lifts, cranes, and elevators; the refractive lens; iron and steel ships, pressed glass, wire rope, petroleum and its derivatives, and aniline dyes; the industrial use of the metal leading, cellulose, nitric acid, artificial butter, stearic candles, natural gas, cheap postage and the postage stamp." Electricity is extolled and the relegation of steam engines to the museums of the future is prophesied in the following paragraph: "There is no reason for doubting that the wonderful material evolution of recent years will be continued, unless man himself interposes an obstacle, although the pace to which this evolution tends cannot be predicted or possibly imagined." True indeed! There was little thought of a steel trust in those days. We may, then, believe that something still larger is in store for the future.

The Financiers Come More.
In the foregoing, the beginnings of modern industrialism in this country, are sketched in outline. Let us now add a little shading to the outline in order to make it more effective. The development of the corporation remains to be noticed. This is a factor that should not be overlooked.

Industrial development requires a capital that few possess or can raise. It requires also an organization free from personal liability to death and disease; and independent of the legal responsibilities of individuals, such as best co-partnerships and joint-stock corporations. The conditions give rise to the corporation. The corporation combines small capital into large capital and makes large industry possible. It is an outgrowth of the close partnership and joint stock company. Ownership in it is represented by shares, which can be sold or transferred at the will of the holder, and which are consequently subject to speculation, manipulation and jobbery of all kinds.

Following the corporation came the pool or syndicate, in which corporations agree to act together in certain ends, especially affecting markets and prices, while retaining their properties and stocks intact. In the trust, they go a step further, in that they place their stocks in the hands of a committee of trustees, who hold them in trust and vote them as the interests of all the corporations may demand. Trust certificates are issued to the holders of the corporation stocks. The scope of the organization now includes manufacture as well as sales. In the holding company, the principles are the same, only a corporation is substituted for the trustees, and the stocks become in the property of the holding company, which issues its own stocks. The tendency is away from loose, voluntary and non-enforceable agreement to an all-powerful and all-embracing consolidation. The latter ideal is attained in the Harvester and Steel trusts. They are practically complete organizations, as far as conditions will permit.

In the development of large capital, the banks and insurance companies are the most important factors. To them, with their large assets, must every promoter of a big enterprise turn for the necessary financial backing. They become the buyers, brokers and holders of stocks, and the factor that makes all the corporations, trusts and consolidations one. They represent the previous process of combining capital into large aggregates. They control modern industrialism and are in turn controlled by those who control their stocks. Their name is not legion, but Morgan, who stands there into prominence, and even Morgan, who is believed to be the great

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER,

P. O. BOX 2129, SPOKANE, WASH.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Complete list of Publications in Stock

"THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER," By Edward McDougal
16 Page Pamphlet; 6 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 2 1/2 cents.

"Why? How? When?" (Eight Hour Workday).
Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John.
Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Storton.
Four-page Leaflet, 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Ed. S. Johnson.
Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson.
Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer.
Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith.
Four page leaflet; 20 cents a hundred; \$1.50 per thousand.

"Why the A. F. of L. Cannot Become an Industrial Union." By St. John.
Four-Page Leaflet, 20 cents a hundred; \$1.50 per thousand.

ADDRESS

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU,
Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

The Industrialist

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

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

THE AGITATOR

A Worker's Semi-Monthly

Advocate of the Modern School, Industrial Unions and Individual Freedom

Yearly, \$1; Quarterly 25c; Sample Free
JAY FOX, Editor
Lake Bay, Washington

La Union Industrial

Published by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. in PHOENIX, ARIZONA
The only Spanish paper in the United States teaching revolutionary Industrial Unionism.
Address
LA UNION INDUSTRIAL,
512 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

Haste in the sub

Send in the sub.

ON CHANGING OFFICERS

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 8.
To the Membership of the I. W. W.
Fellow Workers: The following resolution has been passed by Local Union #1, Kansas City, Mo.:

"This local is unqualifiedly opposed to the electing of any member of this organization to office in the I. W. W. more than twice in succession."
In explanation of this resolution we submit the following. We pointedly call the attention of the working class, through our papers, our literature, and our general propaganda, to the supposed fact that the I. W. W. has no leaders. This is as it should be, if it is really the truth; if it is not, then let us make our statements the truth by doing away with anything which will make a part of our membership look to any one set of men as indispensable to the organization.

In spite of the idea held by some, that officers are elected on account of exceptional ability, and should therefore hold office as long as they are supposedly delivering the goods, we maintain the general basis of their election is merely popularity, and that the basis of that popularity need not be ability at all, but that it may and in fact is merely due to the circumstances of the class struggle that throw certain individuals into the limelight. Once a man has been elected on his popularity, it is always easier and requires less thoughtful effort on the part of the rank and file to simply re-elect him to office than to seek elsewhere to replace his supposed ability. The repetition of this method of election develops on the part of the members a mental laziness and dependence on their existing officers. It results in the re-electing year after year of the same little family of secretaries and organizers; and the fact that there has never been a definite and sensible limit set on the length of time that a member that has been elected to office may remain on our payroll, has simply resulted in some of our officers being on the payroll ever since they have been in the organization. Some are men who were on the official payroll of other organizations and could therefore according to their economic position be classified as professional "officials of revolution." With all due hatred of capitalist institutions we believe that even they have a certain superstition to allowing a man to hold office on any indefinite forever basis.

Now, regardless of the ability of our present officers, don't you fellow workers think we are taking long chances on the future of our organization? Are we not ourselves, in the continual maintaining of certain individuals on the payroll without either them or us having any definite idea as to when their job terminates, having the very foundation cause that in time is bound to produce that species called "the meal ticket?" How can we better develop among the rank and file the necessary intelligence to hold office, than to force upon ourselves the necessity of replacing our entire staff of officials every two years?

Some may think that this would be heaping insult on some sincere and revolutionary fellow workers. It would not, however, if they are real revolutionists they would not mind being reduced to the ranks, and if they are not revolutionists we would be more than pleased to hurt their fine feelings.

This idea if put into execution will be a step in the direction of the "rank and file" taking over more and more of the functions of running their own organization; and just as we have learned to quit trusting any form of representative action on the outside of the I. W. W., if we start building in the right direction we will some day learn that we do not need any kind of representative action, on the inside of the organization.

Hoping that the fellow workers will give their careful thought, we remain
Yours for action at the fall convention,
HUGH M. SCOTT,
A. B. CARSON,
GEO. FRYLING,
Committee L. U. #1.

Spokane, Wash., August 8.
To the members of the I. W. W.
Fellow workers: I was instructed at the last business meeting of the Spokane locals I. W. W. to send for your consideration the following communication:

We members of Spokane locals I. W. W. speak out on the advisability of amending the constitution in order to prevent our general officers serving more than one term. We contend after an individual has served longer, he invariably acquires unmerited power which is apt to be pitted against the welfare of the organization.

It is a well known fact that anybody who enjoys special privileges takes a different view of things from those who do not enjoy those privileges, otherwise he would not avoid responsibility that rightly belongs to another being pushed onto him. Then again in the future we expect to have control and should we have men in office who had served several terms, they would be looked upon as safe men to approach in case of a crisis. In view of the above mentioned and innumerable other same reasons, we appeal for your co-operation. For Industrial Freedom,
The Members of Spokane Locals,
Per FRED ISLER, Sec'y.

MODERN INDUSTRIALISM

(Continued From Page Three)

directing genius of America, is only an evolution, produced by forces that are destined to sweep him away, as were the smaller financiers before him.
Eighteen forty-two was the rise of the modern industrial corporation; 1870 of the pool and syndicate; 1880 of the trust; 1890 of the holding company; 1901 of the steel consolidation and Morgan. The future will see the rise of the organized industrial workers, to take and hold modern industrialism. For corporate capital creates a condition of industrial feudalism that necessitates industrial democracy. And the industrial workers by their position, needs, aspirations and propertyless character, are being trained and guided to the overthrow of the former, and the establishment of the latter. This will also become more evident as we proceed.

[Next week's article will treat of "The Extractive Industries."]

1. Bridge, "History of the Carnegie Steel Co." Preface.
2. Commons, Introduction, Vol. 3, "Documentary History of American Industrial Society"; Wells, "Recent Economic Changes."
3. McVey, "Modern Industrialism."
4. Francis Homer, quoted in Cochrane, "The Romance of Industry and Invention."
5. Turner, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History." Reprinted in Inter-Socialist Review, Dec. 1905.
6. Ebert, "American Industrial-Evolution."
7. Turner, "Rise of the New West."
8. Garfoll, "Economic Influences on Educational Progress in the United States, 1820-1850."
9. Garfoll, "Economic Influences on Educational Progress."
10. Turner, "Rise of New West," chapter on New England.

Errors last week.—Total miles of railroad track held by steel trust, should have read 3,507. Great aggregating business of the steel trust since its foundation, should have read, \$5,813,243,748.

TROUBLE BREWING ON WESTERN RAILROADS

The following despatch from Chicago on July 9, suggests a near at hand conflict on the western railroads:

Unless shop employes recede from their demands there will be no escaping a strike on the Harriman lines. The roads are determined that no further advances in wages will be made. It is the belief of the management that the interest of the stockholders will be benefited by bringing the wage question to a definite issue at this time.

President Lovett and Vice-President Kruttschnitt pride themselves, as did Harlan and Huntington before them, on paying top-notch wages. Mr. Kruttschnitt states that all classes of labor on the Harriman roads are now getting the highest wages ever paid and he cannot see any justification for the new demands. Machinists and other shopmen were advanced about a year ago proportionately to rates paid train and engine forces. Some of these contracts expire in the near future.

The only Harriman employes who have actually struck are boiler-makers in Texas. The management does not know what proportion of the shopmen are unionized, but would expect a general strike if union officials should call for such action.

Some classes of employes have proposed joint conferences with all western roads such as occurred last year, but the railroad managers now prefer to treat individually. The shopmen are the only class to have made specific demands, and these include scores of exemptions and modifications aggregating several million dollars increase asked from the Harriman lines alone.

Managers of various roads say that there is an endless procession of labor delegations demanding something or other the year round; that they were forced beyond their limit last year considering the steady decline in net to relatively the lowest ever shown; and that the limit has now been

SOLIDARITY

reached.
It was expected that the next labor disturbance would await a reduction in wages, but the western shopmen took the bull by the horns.

Asked categorically whether they expect any general strike the managers of Western roads say frankly that they are uncertain. Despite contracts it is impossible to tell where labor may break loose, as contracts are worthless when sympathetic strikes begin. Disappointed over the efficiency showing since advances in wages were made last year, managements of the various roads are in no mood to parley much while business is depressed. It would seem that sooner or later from the railroad's standpoint there could not be a better time than the present for forcing the issue.

Julius Kruttschnitt said: "We give all unions as they come along the stereotyped answer that we are glad to receive their representatives and discuss demands but that we do not intend to make any increases now." We replaced our Texas boiler-makers without difficulty and they are out of jobs. There is a glut of all sorts of demand everywhere, therefore I cannot understand why leaders force the issue when business is depressed and wages are already at the top."

I. W. W. IN DETROIT

(Continued From Page One)

around Detroit, and others whom to mention would take too much of the valuable space of Solidarity. Either we get those results or the A. F. L. gets them. The latter will step in, the moment Trautmann goes away, with their separation dope, make it sound good to the ears of the slaves and, assisted in the boxes will tie up these workers referred to in the American Separation of Labor with contracts, etc.

Are we in the game of organizing the workers into an industrial organization only just far enough to get the slaves' trust about it, and then to drop the work into the hands of the enemy of the workers. Such is the only conclusion which I can arrive at if we have to lose Trautmann just at this critical time. With Trautmann staying here, the results I have predicted are almost an assured thing. By his going away and not returning quickly, we get the results where the chicken gets the axe. The same mistakes have been made in the past, and the past cannot now be recalled; but this to which I am now referring is THE PRESENT and can be attended to.

The situation is just as I have outlined it here. Make it so that Trautmann comes back to Detroit immediately after the convention and the results will more than astonish the entire organization. Failing which, by sending Trautmann to some other place for a like period of several weeks or months, and you will only have a repetition of the same thing: work done for the enemy. Now then, wake up. Use some keen judgment. Think this over seriously. Act upon it at the convention, and if your action is according to my judgment, we shall have a mighty strong organization here in Detroit before the next following convention. It is up to you. In the greater portion of the majority, yes, probably every one of the membership of the I. W. W. in Detroit will support me. Trusting it will be accepted at the coming convention in as good faith and spirit as it is sent, I remain
Yours for Industrial Freedom,
GEORGE H. HILL.

A CORRECTION

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9.

Editor Solidarity:
The correspondence from Detroit regarding the Italian branch of the I. W. W. is incorrect. I want to say that I don't belong to the I. W. W. I am a communistic anarchist and I don't believe in any kind of organization.

I spoke many times in the meetings (invited by comrades and I. W. W. friends) only on anarchism and social revolution.
Friend Bill Trautmann knows very well my ideas and so does Fellow Worker "A Mut".

Please publish in your paper this letter, because I am not a hypocrite and never want to be misunderstood. I thank you in advance.

Yours for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery,
C. SPEZIALE.

Article for the "8-hour day"

Don't let the hot weather stop you from getting subs for Solidarity.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The way to secure circulation is to advertise. Get a bundle of Solidarity and shout out its name in selling the bundle at a street meeting.

That's one way. Another is to "talk it up" in the shop. Don't tell it to us, alone, when Solidarity is good, but tell it to the fellow next to you.

In last week's issue we published three letters on our editorial page. Two threw bouquets at Solidarity; the other a brick. Now that shows some interest. It's a proof that Solidarity is read; with the preponderance of evidence showing that it is well worth reading.

But the guys on the job won't know that latter fact if you don't tell it to them; or if you don't devise some means of telling it to them. Write us letters putting us on the back, or kicking us in the shins; we enjoy them. We wouldn't run a paper with any satisfaction without them. But don't stop at writing letters.

Advertise Solidarity and help us to advertise it. Sell it at meetings, talk it up in the shop, and send contributions to our advertising fund.

We want to get out advertising matter, such as throwaways setting forth the features of Solidarity. This will aid the sales at meetings, and help it along generally. Our fellow workers, in going from city to city in the hunt for a master, could always carry a few with them. Thus Solidarity would be more extensively advertised and known.

Send in your contribution to the advertising fund. Every little counts.

We said in our last issue, in this department—

"MIGHT IS RIGHT"

Might is Right when Christ was hanged Beside the Jordan's foam;
Might is Right when Gracchus bled,
Upon the stones of Rome;
And Might is Right when Danton fell,
When Emmit passed away—
'Tis the logic of the Ancient World,
And the Gospel of today."

Might is Right when Spartacus Went down in seas of blood,
—And when the cannans perished
In the selfsame crimson flood,
And Might is Right at Cripple Creek,
At Temps, Homestead—yea!
'Tis the logic of the Ancient World,
And the Gospel of today."

Might is Right when Parsons died,
When Ferrer followed him,
When Cole's young life was beaten out
In Spokane's dungeons grim;
And Might is Right when Pettibone Went stag'ring down death's way,
'Tis the logic of the Ancient World,
And the Gospel of today."

Might is Right when Morgan builds A hell 'round every hearth;
Might is Right when Kirby starves His pious of the earth,
And Might is Right when Deits became Wolfe Weyerhaeuser's prey—
'Tis the logic of the Ancient World,
And the Gospel of today."

Might is Right when children die By thousands in the mills;
When jeweled hands reach down and take The gold their blood distills,
And Might is Right when maidens give Their love-dreams up for pay—
'Tis the logic of the Ancient World,
And the Gospel of today."

Might was, it is, it ever will be,
The One and Only Right;
And So, O hosts of Toil, awaken!
O workmen, unite!
Unite! Unite! For Might is Right,
This Freedom's only way—
'Tis the logic of the Ancient World,
And the Gospel of today."

COVINGTON HALL.

CONDITIONS IN UTAH

(Continued From Page One)

the political field because you do not control the economic field, the political being only the reflex of the economic. Is this the case, or not?

What is the main source of capitalist power; does it lie in the law itself, or in the power to enforce the law? Are you not in possession of every industry? How could the boss enforce the political (or reflex) of their economic power if we workers folded our arms as a class and did nothing? This cannot be done by one nationality fighting another. For—s'ake get wise and organize in one big union, and study up-to-date tactics for a class.

We of the slave class had just as well try to fly to the moon as for one slave to try to win by fighting another slave. Don't fight among yourselves. Let the workers as a class fight the boss as a class.

LEE PRATT,
Member, Local 69, I. W. W.

ment, that we believe August would be a good month with us. The receipts for the opening week justified that belief, but in the present week have not been so good:
Still, despite the hard time, we are increasing our circulation!

Despite the alarming amount of unemployment and misery, we are doing better this August than last.

How's that, boys? Worth enthusing about? Bet your boots it is! Dig in and make it better still.

One word more.
Don't forget that SOLIDARITY IS A WORKING CLASS ORGAN. Write us about working class conditions, organization, thoughts and efforts in your locality, shop, or industry. Tell us about hours, wages, conditions of labor, treatment by boss, fine systems, petty graft, piece work, "scientific" management, "disaffection," strikes, indifference, apathy, submission—anything and everything about working-men and workwomen.

Solidarity aims to be a source of information, an exposé of wrongs and a champion of the working class, under any and all circumstances. It wishes to rally the working class to its support. And the above is one of the best methods with which to do it.

Write the best you know how. We'll fit it up for use in the paper.

Get on the job.

Now, brethren, let us once more exhort you to
Push, hustle, boost!

THE CIRCULATION BOOSTER.

SPEAKING DATES

ELIZABETH G. FLYNN

The following schedule of meetings has been arranged by Local 11-0 of Philadelphia with Fellow Worker Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as the speaker.

- PHILADELPHIA
Saturday, Aug. 19, 65 Woodland Ave.
Sunday, Aug. 20, northside City Hall Plaza.
Monday, Aug. 21, Columbia & Ridge.
Wednesday, Aug. 23, Germantown & Manheim.
Thursday, Aug. 24, Frankford & Unity.
Sunday, Aug. 27, City Hall Plaza, N.S.
Monday, Aug. 28, Columbia & Ridge.
Tuesday, Aug. 29, Front & Dauphin.
Wednesday, Aug. 30, Germantown & Manheim.
Thursday, Aug. 31, Cumberland & Richmond.

- CAMDEN, N. J.
Friday, Aug. 25, Broadway & Newton.
Friday, Sept. 1, Broadway & Newton.
EDDYSTONE, PA.
Tuesday, August 22.
CHESTER, PA.
Friday, Aug. 18, 3d & Market.
Saturday, Aug. 26, 3d & Market.
H. MARSTON,
Local 11, I. W. W.

"EMANCIPATION"

Official Organ of the Franco-Belgium Federation I. W. W.
3 months 15c, 6 months 30c,
Make remittances payable to
AUG. DETOLLENAERE, Secretary,
9 Mason St.,
LAWRENCE, MASS.

NOTICE FROM LOCAL 11

All donations to help Local 11, Philadelphia, should be sent to Chas. Brithwaite, Financial Secretary, Room 10, 1305 Arch St.

CHANGE IN DULUTH

Local 68, I. W. W., of Duluth, Minn., has again changed headquarters, having moved to 111 Second Avenue, West. Free reading room; all slaves welcome.
FRANK WATSON, Fin. Sec'y.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Local 55, I. W. W., has changed its meeting place. We meet the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month at 1959 W. 25th St., at 8 o'clock. Sec'y.

Don't forget that we want the EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY, May 1, 1912. You must do some real hard work meantime. Keep busy.