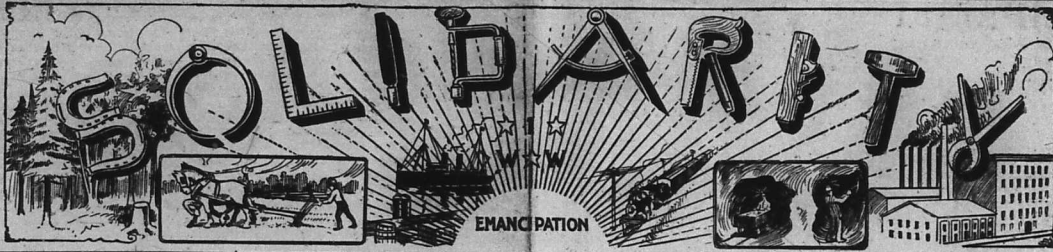


The "Slugging Committee" of the Capitalist Class Will Stand Helpless Before the Industrially Organized Working Class



VOLUME 1, NUMBER 36.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

ETTOR ARRESTED

Charged With "Criminal Libel" by Official of the Parish Manufacturing Company in Reading.

Readers of Solidarity will remember the account published in No. 34 of the I. W. W. strike at the Parish Manufacturing plant in Reading, Pa. That shop, which manufactures automobile frames, was completely tied up by the strike, and the workers involved displayed a magnificent spirit of solidarity. Later they sent for Organizer Joseph J. Ettore from McKees Rocks, who proceeded at once to Reading. The result of his activities is told in detail by the evening and morning papers of that city, and in a letter from Ettore to Solidarity, from which we publish an extract below:

(Herald, Reading, Pa., August 13)
LABOR LEADER IS ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF LIBEL.

And an Official of Parish Company is Charged With Assaulting Striker—Local Strike Trouble Calminates Today in Five Arrests.

As a result of recent disturbances in connection with the strike at the Parish Manufacturing Company's plant, Joseph J. Ettore, of McKees Rocks, labor leader, and W. Fred Applebee, assistant superintendent at the Parish works, together with three strikers, were arrested on various charges this morning. More arrests may follow.

Ettore was arrested on the charge of criminal libel, based on a number of posters which were distributed this week. Jacob Hinkle, William Thomas and John D. Ellis, three of the strikers, were arrested for distributing the libelous matter. Applebee was arrested on the charge of assault and battery on oath of Ellis.

Leader Starts Trouble.
The trouble seems to have originated with the appearance of Joseph J. Ettore, organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, the organization of which the strikers are members.

He arrived in this city on Wednesday to take hold of the situation and to conduct public meetings. One of these meetings was to be held at 5th and Penn streets on Thursday evening, but the Mayor, fearing that trouble might arise, ordered that the meeting be stopped.

The men say they are peaceful. Their purpose, they say, is to advertise the fact that there is a strike at the Parish plant, despite reports to the contrary.

One of the causes for the trouble and the subsequent arrest of the strikers was the distribution of a number of posters headed, "Scab! Scab! Who's a Scab!" These were used to announce the meeting at 5th and Penn. The conditions under which the men were striking were printed below.

Another meeting was ordered to be held at Lauer's Park last evening. Posters were printed and distributed advertising this meeting.

These were headed: "What Next? Are We Living in Russia?" It was through the distribution of these that part of the trouble arose.

Struck Him on Jaw.
While John D. Ellis, one of the strikers, was being held at the police station, the activity of the factory at 7th and Chestnut streets yesterday at about 12:30, W. Fred Applebee, assistant superintendent at the Parish plant, approached him. When Ellis handed him a poster, Applebee struck him with his fist on the jaw, Ellis declares. Ellis claims that he did nothing after

this incident, but he went straightway to Alderman Patrick Breen, where he swore out a warrant for Applebee's arrest on the charge of assault and battery. Applebee furnished bail and waived a hearing for court.

Last evening, headed by a drum as the sole implement of music, about 50 of the strikers marched to Lauer's Park from the Labor Lyceum, after covering the principal streets of the city.

The workmen observed good order. At the park there were several hundred more workmen there waiting for the speeches.

Told of His Grievances.
The principal speaker of the evening was Ettore. He recited the grievances of the strikers, chief of which is the demand for better wages to meet the requirements of the higher cost of living.

The controversy between the men and the company was set forth and an appeal was made to all workmen to organize.

There was considerable excitement in the camp of the strikers this morning when at 7:15 Ettore, the labor leader, was arrested on the charge of criminal libel by Detective Henry Martz.

He was taken to Alderman Bruce's office, where the warrant had been sworn out by Nef Parish, general manager and vice president of the Parish Manufacturing Co. The charges were based on the circulars which Ettore mentioned in his address. He furnished \$300 bail for his appearance.

At 11:30 this morning three strikers, Jacob Hinkle, William Thomas and John D. Ellis, were arrested by Detective Martz on the charge of criminal libel, with Nef Parish as prosecutor.

Distributed the Circular.
The charge against them was based on the fact that they distributed the circulars. They are also held under \$300 bail each for their appearance at the joint hearing in the office of Alderman Bruce next Friday at 2 p. m.

C. H. Ruhl will represent the Parish Co. and William C. Bechtel will represent the strikers. He furnished bail for them.

It is officially stated that a number of other arrests will follow and many more of the strikers will be implicated.

The offending circulars which Organizer Ettore is alleged to have written and upon the ridiculous charge of "criminal libel" was brought against him, read as follows:

SCAB! SCAB! WHO'S A SCAB!
Any and All Who at Present Work For the Parish Manufacturing Co.

The strike at this plant is still on, and any man who has manhood and courage worthy the name of man will not work in that shop until the miserable and unbearable...

Continued on Page Four.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

Reports from Jackson, Mont., show good prospects for the I. W. W. there.

Local Salt Lake City is active, holding street meetings for the spread of industrial unionism.

A visitor to California reports that the I. W. W. movement there as a whole is growing, but is not keeping pace with the movement in the East. This, he believes, is due to the fact that California is not an industrial State.

Spokane's I. W. W. is booming. Secretary Dixon's weekly financial report for July 31 shows: New members, 29; liter-

ature sold, \$14.90; the stamps sold, 170.

Twenty-one new members joined in three days in Spokane recently, and the increase is continuing. Organizer Jordan is speaking to large crowds on the streets and in the halls. A large number of members are showing renewed interest and cooperation in keeping things alive in Spokane.

Stirton's tour of the East will include a stay of one week in New York City and vicinity. The locals there are making preparations for some big rallies; and look for an increased activity as a result.

Fellow Worker F. H. Little writes that the police are discriminating against the workers of Fresno, Cal., in denying them the right to speak on the street, while permitting the Salvation Army to do so. The matter is causing considerable agitation.

The way of the I. W. W. agitator is hard. Fellow Worker M. C. Warden announces from Wisdom, Mont., that he has been fired for being too strenuous in the line of agitation. He had to put up a fight for the right to express himself, too.

Agitation in behalf of the I. W. W. continues lively at Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis. Eight speakers, representing many nationalities, held forth in many languages at all hours on the streets. The result is continued interest and growth in both cities.

The Industrial Worker keeps up its good work of exposing the economic sharks. This time it is after the Sterling Employment Office, 536 Front Ave., Spokane, which is shipping men to British Columbia, where conditions are not as represented. Let the good work go on in the good old way!

Solidarity requests working men and women in the middle West and East to write to it about the industrial conditions amid which they work. Name and address will be withheld, if desired. But they must accompany all communications, as a guarantee of good faith.

Brooklyn, N. Y., I. W. W. members and sympathizers have written to general headquarters with regard to dates for A. M. Stirton, who is to lecture on circuit four, which includes New York State.

The New York I. W. W. locals meet every first and third Wednesday evening at 112 E. 19th St., N. Y. City. For further information write to Willard Northrup, 44 W. 96th St., N. Y. City; or Jane Rouillon, 128 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Spokane's infamous chief of police, Sullivan, is disturbed by I. W. W. activity. Head Organizer Jordan, Secretary Dixon and Otto Just, assistant editor of the Industrial Worker, called before him to warn them against referring to him at their street meetings. He threatened to "fan" them if they did. The Industrial Worker, in an editorial on the interview, entitled "Our Friend, the Enemy," has this to say regarding the threat: "Kind of you, Jawn. It is rather warm. But Emperor Bull could put you wise to 'less magister.' Only it won't work there—ner here."

The I. W. W. men in the harvest fields about Garfield, Wash. have won a victory over the Farmers Union. They organized all hands and forced the wages up from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day; besides securing better food, no discrimination and no lost time. Several of the big harvesting machines were forced to shut down. Men in the field feel more independent as a result of the victory. Another effect noticed is a boom in the sale of literature and a demand for organizers. An organization

has been affected; and I. W. W. headquarters have been opened at No. 1 Park Place, near the stockyards, consisting of reading rooms, gymnasium, bulletin-board, tables, benches, cooking utensils, etc. Meetings will be held on Sundays.

The I. W. W. believes in "Solidarity. And, what is more, it acts according to the belief. When the A. F. of L. general strike was on in Philadelphia, the I. W. W. textile union went out with the other textile unions in the Kensington district. In the Bethlehem revolt, the I. W. W. brought about a complete shut down, and withdrew when it saw the A. F. of L. disrupting the strike by craft organization.

At the Goswold mill strike in New Bedford, Mass. the I. W. W. textile union aided the strikers financially and stayed out with them until they were betrayed by the A. F. of L. into surrendering. When the A. F. of L. hotel and restaurant employees struck in Spokane, THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER threw open its columns in their support, while the A. F. of L. bartenders, musicians and cooks scabbed on them. The I. W. W. practices what it preaches.

Wm D. Haywood, on the eve of the Western Federation of Miners' convention in Denver, came out with an interview in the Post of that city in which he says the A. F. of L. is going to pieces and that the Industrial Workers of the World is the only hope of the working class. "Big Bill," as the ex-secretary of the W. F. of

Continued on Page Four.

TEXTILE WORKERS OF PHILADELPHIA

Notice of I. W. W. Convention and Mass Meeting on September 2.

To the textile workers of Philadelphia: Fellow workers: The Industrial Workers of the World is the organization that has always been misrepresented to the textile workers of this city.

Some criticize through ignorance of the principles of industrial unionism; and some through selfish interest in other organizations.

We ask you to come and listen to the speakers who will explain the principles of the I. W. W., at a mass meeting of textile workers to be held on Saturday, Sept. 3 at 8 P. M., at Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria streets. Speaking in English, German, Polish, Italian and French.

The speakers will explain to you what the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers of the I. W. W. proposes to do for your welfare.

The experiences of the past show us that we are powerless unless we are organized on the right principles. Ninety per cent of the victories in the struggle of the workers for better conditions have been won by organization.

Fellow workers of the Textile Industry, are you willing to remain with the unorganized and be indifferent to the battle that the Industrial Workers of the World are fighting for you. You should consider this movement the most sacred thing in your life.

This union is formed in your interest as well as ours. Your struggle is our struggle. Come to the mass meeting and learn what the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers is doing to benefit the textile workers in other parts of the country.

The third annual convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers will be opened by a mass meeting to be held Saturday, Sept. 3 at 8 P. M., Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria Sts. COMMITTEE OF TEXTILE WORKERS. Local 425, I. W. W.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

Revolts Everywhere, Even Among Members of the "Slugging Committee," Who Refuse to Protect Scabs.

The conflict of interest between capitalists and laborers now involves the oppressive powers of the State. These are threatened.

A Toledo regiment has raised a purse of \$500 for the Columbus, O., car strikers, and the police of the city refuse to do strike duty against them.

The Columbus, O., police who mutinied against strike duty, feared a social boycott. They declared that the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker would neither deal with nor associate with them if they acted against the strikers.

These butchers, etc., were forced to take this stand by the pressure exerted upon them by the working class of the city. A general boycott is still a most effective weapon of labor. You cannot indict or imprison a community. You can select a portion of it, known as a job trust.

The general committee of conductors and trainmen on all roads west of Illinois has decided to ask for an 8-hour day on a mileage basis. Before formal demand is made upon the companies, it is said that the matter will be submitted to a vote of the 80,000 conductors and trainmen involved.

Black Diamond, the Chicago coal trade paper, says: Coal shortage indications already appear, and unless indications fall, tendency very shortly will be toward remarkable and somewhat alarming upturn of prices. Few Indiana mines are not almost completely sold up. Ohio product is also absorbed; therefore local consumers may seek Kentucky coal unless Illinois mines resume immediately, which is almost out of the question. Current prices are reasonably strong about last week's level.

The miners' special convention is now in session at Indianapolis, Ind. The main issue is the compromise which the National officers are trying to force on the Illinois organization in order to end the strike there. This compromise will disintegrate the Illinois organization. The latter has the unqualified support of the Ohio delegation. The convention is said to mark a crisis in the miners' organization.

A meeting will be held in Indianapolis at which an effort will be made to unite the Western Federation of Miners with the United Mine Workers, through the affiliation of the Western miners with the A. F. of L. President Moyer, of the Western Federation; President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and President O'Connell, of the International Machinists Union, will participate in the conference.

Since the settlement of the Grand Trunk strike no little dissatisfaction has developed among the conductors and trainmen because the company as yet has reinstated few of the strikers. Only 125 employees of the Central Vermont who struck last month out of 300, at St. Albans, Vt., have been put back to work.

Regarding pensions, President Hays, of the Grand Trunk, said: "The law under which the fund was organized expressly provided automatic annulment of pensions to all strikers. Even were it not so, the company would refuse restoration to the

Continued on Page Four.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL ORGAN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT UNION OF THE I. W. W.

F. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by C. H. McCarty and B. H. Williams

C. H. McCarty, L. U. 398 B. H. Williams, L. U. 397

Place of Publication 56 S. Jefferson St.

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

SUBSCRIPTION: Yearly \$1.00 Six Months .50 Canada and Foreign 1.50

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publication in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor...

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

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

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

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD J. J. Eitor, Chas. Scurlcock, C. H. Axelson, Francis Miller, George Speed.

REVOLUTIONARY MUSINGS.

"Coercive power" of an aroused working class "opinion" is manifesting itself in the Columbus, Ohio street car strike.

It is also said that some of the soldiers who recently left Columbus, sent back \$500 as a contribution to the striking street car men.

"Social ostracism" But what does that mean? It's only another way of saying that the workers through united action on the industrial field have power to weaken or to paralyze the political arm of the masters' "slugging committee."

We industrialists have been contending for a long time that such would be the logical outcome of the use of industrial power by the working class.

The "purely political socialists" all along have justified the only way to keep the club of the cop from cracking the skull of the striker, and the soldier's bullet from tearing through his flesh, was to have these sections of the "slugging committee" get their orders directly from a socialist political administration.

Yet what do we see in Milwaukee? Socialist police arrest striking garment workers for crying "seah," and a socialist judge magnanimously dismisses the case after all the forms of capitalist law have been complied with.

Which showed more clearly the lines of Labor's future power? This timid action of the socialist administration of Milwaukee? Or the "coercive force" of a community aroused by a strike forcing policemen through fear of "social ostracism" to resign their jobs rather than protect seahs?

Let us carry out this idea of working class industrial power a little farther: Suppose the street car men not alone in Columbus, but in all cities from New York to San Francisco had at one and the same moment gone out on strike for an eight hour day or something of that sort.

Suppose the workers of other industries had joined forces in this general movement? What then?

We fancy we can see the drops of perspiration falling from the brows of our traction magnates and other capitalists, at the very thought!

Do our political socialist friends imagine that in a case of real industrial struggle like that, the power of "social ostracism" would be any less effective than it is against the cops and soldiers in the Columbus strike?

Again we repeat: To talk of political power without industrial organization, is to talk nonsense. Build up the industrial union. When, by the exercise of that union's power the whole community, and many communities, stand with the strikers, the masters' "slugging committee" can't function, that's all.

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC

Of the New York Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Following is a copy of the circular letter now being sent out by the New York I. W. W. Locals to members and supporters in that district.

As you are doubtless aware the past few years have seen a great development in the ranks of organized labor in favor of a greater and more perfect consolidation of our forces against the capitalist class.

Population in this country is growing faster than production. But it is not growing as fast as the profits of the plutocrats. So long as these find that "it pays" to decrease production in order to increase prices and profits, so long will there be a lack of balance between population and production.

An international congress of men interested in refrigeration, will soon be held in London, England. 45 representative counsel representing 45 railroads of the United States met on Aug. 2 in Portsmouth, N. H., to discuss the bearing of the new Railroad bill on the various roads.

Ever talking of conferences, has the reader ever noticed the large number of them that are continually being held? These conferences are not merely political or sociological, but technical as well.

Great things are happening in this country and in this age. A Toledo Ohio, regiment sends a purse of \$500 to the Columbus strikers, while 38 policemen of that same city refused to perform strike duty against them.

LEAFLET BY ST. JOHN.

A new leaflet by General Secretary Vincent St. John, entitled "Why the A. F. of L. Cannot Become a Revolutionary Industrial Union," is just being printed, and will be ready for delivery in a few days.

Four yearly sub cards for Solidarity can be had for three dollars. This gives 25c commission to the agent on each card sold, besides getting the message of Industrial Solidarity to the workers.

BY WAY OF COMMENT

Roosevelt's endeavor to find out what pleases the miners even, indicates very vividly the benefits conferred upon them by his infamous anthracite arbitration commission.

Big combinations of capital are announced in the cotton and woolen industries. When will the big combinations of labor follow? Not as long as Gompers, Mitchell, Hart, et al, stand in the way.

John Mitchell's action in being photographed in the company of the Pennsylvania Cossacks, alias State police, is reprehensible to any laboring man acquainted with the oppressive nature of that institution.

The disfranchisement of the negroes of Oklahoma is the latest reactionary measure of capitalism tending to drive the workers into economic organization on industrial lines.

There is nothing so common as to see a man in a white shirt and tie, with a pocket square in his breast, and a watch chain in his button hole, who is a capitalist.

There is nothing so common as to see a man in a white shirt and tie, with a pocket square in his breast, and a watch chain in his button hole, who is a capitalist.

There is nothing so common as to see a man in a white shirt and tie, with a pocket square in his breast, and a watch chain in his button hole, who is a capitalist.

There is nothing so common as to see a man in a white shirt and tie, with a pocket square in his breast, and a watch chain in his button hole, who is a capitalist.

There is nothing so common as to see a man in a white shirt and tie, with a pocket square in his breast, and a watch chain in his button hole, who is a capitalist.

There is nothing so common as to see a man in a white shirt and tie, with a pocket square in his breast, and a watch chain in his button hole, who is a capitalist.

There is nothing so common as to see a man in a white shirt and tie, with a pocket square in his breast, and a watch chain in his button hole, who is a capitalist.

There is nothing so common as to see a man in a white shirt and tie, with a pocket square in his breast, and a watch chain in his button hole, who is a capitalist.

Marshall puts his finger on a vital spot in all strikes; for the Pinkerton and all other strikebreaking agencies are deliberate provokers of riot, in violation of all law, order and decency, both written and unwritten.

THE COMMENTATOR.

BARBAROUS ARGENTINE!

We hear a great deal these days about "Barbarous Mexico," where United States capitalists, in cahoots with the political monster, Diaz, are trying to strangle the aspirations of millions of miserably oppressed workers.

There is another so-called "republic" on the American continent, where similar violence is being shown toward the working class by the capitalist employers and their government.

The following graphic account of the situation in that South American republic is translated from "La Societe Nouvelle," a monthly periodical published in Paris, France:

"Argentine continues to merit the name of the Russia of America. The metropolis, Buenos Ayres—the second Latin city of the world—has recently passed through periods of atrocious reaction.

"Several months ago a state of siege was proclaimed in that city in order to combat the organized workers or revolutionists. They were shot and expelled from the country. Their papers were suppressed, or at least the authorities figured on having retained them.

"In May, Argentine announced an international celebration of the centenary of its freedom. A meeting, at which were present 70,000 workers, decided to oppose this official celebration, and they (the workers) were promised the repeal of the exception laws, liberty of political prisoners, and amnesty for all political acts.

"So on the 15th of May, the Argentine Congress again proclaimed a state of siege; the editors of the anarchist dailies and more than 200 revolutionary workers were arrested. The next day, a band of young bourgeois patriots attacked and gutted the offices of the daily papers above mentioned, as well as the printing establishment of "Vanguardia," the organ of the Socialist Party.

"In a similar manner the mob destroyed a building which contained the headquarters of thirty unions as well as the office of "Accion Socialista," a weekly revolutionary union paper. These patriotic demonstrations continued during the following day.

"A Society of Public Safety" was formed, having for its object the doing of violence to revolutionists; some medical students even refused to treat wounded anarchists. The authorities hoped to stifle

the workers' revolt in blood; they wished to annihilate the labor organizations.

"Under this reign of terror, the festivities of the Centenary have illustrated in a striking manner the true significance of Argentine 'liberty.' At the very moment when Buenos Ayres was inviting the whole world to its festivities, while harassed by a general strike on one side and by reaction on the other; at that very moment a strong current of antipathy towards foreigners was showing itself. The Argentine Republic, celebrating its century of freedom while in a state of siege with its workshops closed, with its prisons and war vessels gorged with prisoners, with its telegraph and post under censorship, with its press muzzled—offers a magnificent example of republican liberty! So we read in a little revolutionary sheet, "Adelante," (Montevideo, May 15) which is being published daily for the time being while awaiting the reappearance of the daily "La Protesta" at Montevideo."

W. F. OF M. CONVENTION

By Walter C. Smith, Denver. (Special to Solidarity.)

The Western Sick and Death Benefit Society, otherwise known as the W. F. of M., met in convention in Denver, Colo. Local labor casts addressed the assemblage and were thanked for their interest by President Moyer.

The convention's work had the appearance of having been cut and dried. With one or two exceptions the Moyer machine worked like clockwork. The delegates got his notorious mind and were forced to sit down amid cries of "You're out of turn," and "No machine," "No machine." The committees were composed almost entirely of administration men and all radical action was sidetracked.

The only relief from a monotonous program was found in the radical efforts of Executive Board member Joe Hutchinson, H. C. Evans, of Kennett, Calif.; George of Mojave, Calif.; Sam Kilburn, of Wallace, Idaho, and a few others. The convention resembled an old ladies' sewing circle, and was just about as revolutionary. It was Moyer, Mills, Mahoney, O'Neill and dirty politics sent to stink.

Here worship of leaders is one of the greatest causes of the degeneracy of the Western Federation. Here in the West we know that the W. F. of M. exists largely as a sick and death benefit society with no economic basis.

No settlement of the Homestead lock-out in the Black Hills is in sight. The miners' cause was severed circle, and the coal now being used by the Hearst properties is being mined by union miners with U. M. W. of A cards in their clothes. A resolution to boycott Hearst was amended to read that danger of an enemy to organized labor. Fear of the Sweeney Kort of the Benighted States led to the striking out of the word.

Speaking in favor of the original wording, Joe Hutchinson said: "We might as well be in jail looking out as be on the outside stepping sideways trying to find a ticket. We talk about being a militant organization, but the day has come for us to take up this battle and not be afraid to use the word 'boycott' against W. R. Hearst. Let him see if he wants to. We have already spent \$250,000 in the battle with his mine managers, and we might as well keep up the struggle. I would not recognize any man as a true union man who would be afraid of any court in the land and not put the word boycott in this resolution." Moyer, the revolutionist, was instrumental in having the offending word removed.

Moyer also made a bitter attack on Wm. D. Haywood for circulating among the delegates prior to the convention and expressing a desire that the W. F. of M. refrain from joining the A. F. of L. Moyer also allowed to go unchallenged an editorial and cartoon which appeared in the Denver Republican on the morning the convention opened. In this cartoon and editorial Haywood is charged with having made a deal with the Democrats to throw the W. F. of M. support to their party in return for a pledge of \$60,000 from the State in payment of the damage done to W. F. of M. property in the Cripple Creek district. Moyer knew that Haywood had severed official connection with the W. F. of M. and that the leaders at the time were Mills, Mahoney, O'Neill and himself.

Taking it as a whole, the convention was not of sufficient revolutionary interest to merit even these few remarks, and apologies are offered to the readers of Solidarity for having reported upon them. Western Federation of Miners! Peace be to thee abides!

SELF EXPLANATORY LETTERS

LABOR PARTY OF ARIZONA.

Irvine Block—35 East Washington St. Phoenix, Ariz., July 26, 1910. General Executive Board,

Industrial Workers of the World, Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec. Brothers and Fellow Workers:

The crucial test will be made in Arizona whereby the workers will be tried out. The recent conference held by the workers here while limited in scope, geographically and numerically, demonstrated the clearness of class-conscious political action.

Every shade of working class aspiration as depicted in the principles of the A. F. of L., W. F. of M. and I. W. W., was presented, and although the last named was not represented officially there were those present in goodly number schooled in the principles advocated by the I. W. W.

No lie was every political party represented, Democrat, Republican, Socialist, Prohibitionist and Suffragette, and out of all these generally discordant and warring elements the "Labor Party of Arizona" was unanimously created to contest on the political field the right of the workers to have representation in the Constitutional Convention that will draft an organic law for the new State of Arizona.

The justification of the workers in creating this political party is obvious. By so doing the identity of the different affiliated labor organizations will for the time be lost, the identity of the working class labor.

The Labor Party in soliciting the aid of the I. W. W., is but asking the recognition of working class solidarity; the fundamental principle of the I. W. W.

Political expression of the workers through their economic organization is here given. Direct action on the political field is put into force.

Fraternally Yours, KENNETH CLAYTON, Territorial Sec. Exec. Committee.

I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS. Chicago, Ill. August 4, 1910.

Mr. Kenneth Clayton, Sec. Executive Committee, Labor Party of Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona.

Fellow Worker: Your communication of July 26, addressed to the General Executive Board of this organization, is at hand. The manifesto and literature which you enclosed are also noted.

I note that in your recent conference held, there were present members of the W. F. of M., I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. It is a source of regret to me that there exist members of the I. W. W. who have so poor a conception of working class needs as to waste any of their time in a conglomeration of all shades of politicians.

It is likewise a source of regret to me that the experiences of the past by the membership of the W. F. of M. have borne so little fruit as to leave in the ranks of that organization men who are willing to become a party to a political Mulligan.

Nothing more is to be expected of the average membership of the A. F. of L. Even at that, it is a source of regret to me that any member of the working class is so poorly posted on the needs of the hour as to waste any time on a proposition such as is represented by the Labor Party of Arizona.

I can conceive of no element that would fuse politicians of the Democrat, Republican, Socialist, Prohibitionist and Suffragette parties into so harmonious political organization, except it be an overwhelming demand that the changes are good for a place at the political pie counter of the master class.

It is a mystery to me how the identity of the working class interests is going to be preserved by an organization whose manifesto specifically states that it expects to rally to its standard the farmer, small clerk and the professional man, as well as the "common" toiler.

I am unaware of any interest that the working class has in whether Mr. Hitchcock or Taft have demonstrated their ability to run the postoffice of the National Government or not.

I am unaware of any interest that the working class has of the tariff revision upward or downward.

I am unaware of where any of the Senators that your literature denounces as the "ablest and finest" men in the Republican Party have anything in common with the working class.

I am unable to discover where the mines owned in part by Senator Lafollette pay

any higher wages or give any better working conditions than the mines owned by Senator Guggenheim.

I fail to recognize any obvious justification for the workers creating a labor party in Arizona, but I do recognize the obvious necessity of the workers there devoting their entire time and energy towards organization and revolutionary organization inside of the industries in that Territory. And when they do that they will be able to write their own laws, and until they do that what kind of laws are written in the statute books of the master class.

It is fully within the rights of any member of the I. W. W., as an individual to take part in your activities as long as they do not represent themselves as appearing for the organization. But the I. W. W. as an organization does not and cannot waste any time on futile activities to capture political jobs or write useless constitutions that past experience has proved in every instance to be of no value to the working class, unless they have an organization of their own on class lines powerful enough to protect them.

Direct action on the political field, such as you propose, can never be a force. It can never be anything else but a farce, and the political expression of the working class will at all times be on strictly class lines, with no place for professional non-wage workers, business men, small or big, or "able politicians" of any division of the ruling class.

Hoping that I have made the position of the organization clear to you and trusting that the near future will see the working class of Arizona sufficiently wise to their class interests, so that they will not allow themselves to be side-tracked on any labor party movements.

Yours for Industrial Freedom, (Signed) VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Sec. Treas.

OWN YOUR JOB

By Louis Duché. Fellow Worker, how would you like to own your job? Absolutely own it, I mean. You don't to-day, of course. When the boss tells you to quit, you quit. Then you attempt to find another one, but if you can't, then you beg, or steal, or starve.

The boss doesn't care how you and your little ones (if you happen to have a family) get along. What he's concerned with is profits. And when he hasn't work for you to make profits for him then it's your move. Out of every ten dollars' worth of wealth you produce you get two dollars. The other eight he "draws" because he gives you the chance to work for him.

That's why you are so poor. You and the rest of the working class. That's why you slave, year in, year out, for a mere pittance. And not always that.

That's why, too, that the boss has so much. He can live over in Europe twelve months of the year—and as many more if the year would hold them—and simply scratch down his "John Hancock" when he is in need of a little coin.

That's why he rides in "autos," while you walk, or take to the rods of the freight train. That's why he lives in fine houses, while you drag out an existence in shanties—and then he often sends in his Co-sacks and soldiers to show you in his coats. That's why he can sit in the shade or at the seashore, while you slave away all day.

The Way Out. Well, there IS a way out. And this is no "pipe dream." But you must depend upon yourself and your class.

Listen! For instance, you are a coal miner. Now suppose all the coal miners of this country were organized into one big union. There are more than 700,000 of them in this country. Suppose the metal miners, also, were with the coal miners in one big union.

I don't mean the kind of a union where you simply pay dues and keep officials in fat salaries positions. Nor do I mean the kind of a union where one mine "signs up" and then digs coal which is sent into the places where other miners of the same union are on strike.

Not that kind of a union at all! Nor do I mean the kind of a union that makes time agreements and lives up to them—so that the bosses have a year or two to stock up enough coal to run them through a strike.

That kind of a union is a tool union. It divides the men. It makes it so they weaken their own forces and defeat themselves. In that kind of a union the strikers generally lose, or get mighty little of what they produce.

The Right Kind of Union. The kind of union I mean is one great,

big Industrial Union of all the miners of the country. A union in which when there is a fight on they all stick together. A union which would not permit a sufficient number of its members to work and keep the machinery in shape and from covering up with water, while the rest were out on strike. A union that recognized that there is a big fight on between it and the bosses and would bring it all the forces within its power into action in order to win.

That's the kind of a union I mean. Suppose, also, all the other workers of the country were organized into one big union? Suppose the railway men, both electric and steam, were organized into one big union? Suppose the building trades workers, all of them, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, masons, etc., were organized in this kind of a union? And the same with all the other industries?

"Laws" Made in the Shop by Workers. Now suppose that all the workers in these various industries elected fellow workers to represent them at some central point? Here laws, which were enacted by the majority of the membership, would be put into operation for the interest of all the members.

But do you see yet, with this kind of a union, how you would own your job? Let me explain. Do you think with this kind of a union there would be any need or place for the bosses? Hardly! Of course, I know there would be foremen and all that. But when I speak of the "boss" I mean the fellow who owns the factories and mills and mines, where you produce the wealth which he gets because he holds it in his hands or in some safe a piece of paper which says: "This belongs to me."

No Room for the Capitalist. No, there would be no room for the capitalist in the kind of a union. He would have to get down and work and get his share. When the kind of a union I have spoken about gets ahold of things—and it's going to before long—all the jobs will be owned by the union. Then its members will own their own jobs. Then the mines and mills and factories, all the great industries which are necessary to the workers who produce the wealth of the world, will be owned by this big industrial organization.

Then we'll have Industrial Democracy. And not before. Do you now see what I have been driving at?

I imagine that you who are reading this, have not looked at the situation in this way before. And it is not entirely clear to you what I mean when I say "Very good! That's what I want to see." But how are you going to get that kind of a union?

World-Wide Labor Movement. In the first place, space does not permit me here to tell you about the great world wide movement of labor toward the very end that I have been writing about. If you know about the effort of the thousands of workers in this country and in fact all over the world who are struggling and working toward this end, I know that you would be encouraged and would throw in your lot with these workers and struggle with them for the things you ought to have and will have some day.

Literature and Program of Industrial Union. However, there is plenty of literature published which this leaflet came from. Write and you will get information about it. You will get in touch with fellow workers like yourself who are struggling for the things you want. They are fighting your battle for you until you see and understand enough to jump in and help them out.

At any rate, the program of this form of unionism on its way up to the point where all the workers are organized into one big industrial organization, is to shorten the work day, increase the wages and better the conditions of labor generally.

The short work day is the best demand of all. You know, it means higher wages in itself. The long work day means small pay; the short day means a bigger pay envelope. Look around and you'll see that. Of course, it takes power to get short hours, to raise wages, and to better conditions generally. But that's the class struggle going on in society under capitalism.

These concessions will be granted by the bosses according to our strength to compel them to grant them. As individuals we are helpless. But together we are all powerful! It is because we are divided in the past and are divided yet that we are so poor and get so small amount of what we produce.

Let us unite and the good things of life are ours. We have our labor-power which is all powerful. It is greater than constitutions and declarations of independence and all capitalist laws.

But it must be organized. Organized so solidly that we may be able to give or withhold it at will.

All our wealth is in ourselves. We are our own enemies. We have perpetrated the bosses and "leaders," who worked with the bosses, to keep us at each other's throats.

What are you doing toward the movement of one big union?

(The above will be printed in leaflet form. Price: 20 cents per hundred; \$1.50 per thousand. Order now from the Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.)

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace as long as the 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 trade 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 war. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper

AWAKENS THOUGHT! COMPELS ACTION!

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, Washington.

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

Publishers of INDUSTRIAL UNION LITERATURE Under same management as Solidarity.

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

"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM," by Edward Hammond. 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. Stirton. A Four-Page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

ORGANIZE FOR THE GOODS

By C. L. Griffing, New Orleans.

The workers have nothing in common with their masters, the owners of the industrial machine.

If you are a worker, organize to get more and more of the wealth you produce until you have it all. Study your condition and find out why you work so long and so hard and get so little for it.

You want more and better food, more and better clothing, less work and more pleasure. Organize to get them.

The capitalists have in their possession all the machinery of production and distribution, and all the raw materials for manufacture. This possession is the strongest and most powerful weapon in the world. Stronger and more powerful than that of all the combined armies and navies of the world. Stronger and more powerful than any government on earth.

That possession is yours, the workers, as soon as you are industrially organized. Organize to get more and more control

of the means, until you, the workers, own them. The more the workers control the machinery of production and distribution the nearer will the people approach the time!

"When the war drum throbs no longer and the battle flag is furled "In the Parliament of man—the Federation of the World."

Organize to eat more, and do less work. Organize to divide up the work with the idler, and make him do his part toward making the world go round. You workers have the power to turn the world upside down.

Read, study, think and ACT. Organize in the shop with your fellow workers. Join the I. W. W., not to beg, not to petition, but to use the machine for yourself, your family and your fellow men.

NOTICE, LOCAL 432.

All members of L. U. No. 432, I. W. W., are hereby notified that there will be held at Room 5, Slosson Bldg., Seattle, on Sept. 4, 1910, a meeting of Local for the purpose of Reorganization.

All members are urgently requested to attend, as business of importance will come before the meeting on that day. E. M. CLYDE, Sec. L. U. No. 432.

ITALIAN I. W. W. PAPER.

The attention of our readers is called to the Italian I. W. W. paper, "L'Operaio Nuovo." It is published monthly at 209 Atwell Ave., rear, Providence, R. I., and the subscription price is only 25c per year.

This paper has a big field among the Italian workers in this country, and should be given a wide circulation. English speakers, organizers and members of the I. W. W., coming in contact with Italian workers should place "Ragione Nuova" in their hands.

TWO HOPES OF PULLMAN SLAVES

One the Hope of Independence in Slavery, the Other of Freedom Through Organized Effort.

By Wm. D. Berger, Pullman, Ill.

I guess nothing short of a radical act—a naked demonstration of its actual stand, on the part of Capital as represented by the Pullman Company, will jar the Pullman slaves into a realization of their slavery.

Although most of them admit the necessity of industrial unionism, few really know why they admit it. And the admission is an indifferent one. To them the class struggle is an abstract theory even while they are in the midst of it. Just as a scorched moth knows only in a subconscious way that his wings have been singed by contact with the flames, so also are the Pullman slaves only vaguely aware that the "belt is off the boiler" and something is extremely knocked endways in the general fitness of things. But so far as their comprehension goes the class struggle remains in the background. How shall we explain this stubborn blindness, and how cure it?

Let us look into the daily lives of these cheerfully discontented slaves, who turn their misery into a joke, a grim tragic joke, for the want of the means of analyzing it. The first item in their lives is work, and the second is work, and the third is more work. The rest is either hope or resigned indifference.

This individual hope of independence, to be gained by hard work and economy is in the vast majority of cases gradually being strangled by inexorable monopoly, by periodical panics which exhaust savings, by sickness caused by overwork, or by the destruction of a job through the advent of a machine, and a hundred other causes. And after hope, what then? A sullen apathy or reckless abandonment to pleasure or crime is but too often the sequel.

Only by a comprehension of economic conditions, of the class struggle, and of the relative strength of these classes in proportion to organization, can the death of individual ambition be equalized, and balanced, and a new hope, broader, surer, greater be born—the hope of class elimination into an Industrial Commonwealth, where "for" "you" but all or I or "he" shall be "independent," by one or every one shall have what he produces.

With this hope comes a burning ambition to fight out this class struggle and fight it out QUICK!

ETTOR ARRESTED

Continued From Page One.

able conditions we have had to bear and suffer are changed to our satisfaction. An increase of wages is what we ask for. Is there a man who thinks we should not have it?

The firm says it shall not be granted. We, the workers, say the high cost of living demands it.

Are we right? Will you support us? Help us to win this strike, by ostracizing any and all who are degraded enough to work there at this time and help the masters defeat our efforts to secure more rights and better living and working conditions. Make this known to all.

Talk of this among your shop mates. Make it the talk of the town. To the end that all who work for a living, and are eager for a better lot in life, know the true facts of this struggle. A mammoth mass meeting of all wage workers will be held to-night at 7:30 at the corner of Fifth and Penn streets. Joseph J. Ettor of McKees Rocks, Pa., organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, will be the speaker. We are out to win. Help us.

An injury to one is an injury to all. It's our struggle to-day. Yours will come to-morrow. Solidarity—that is the watchword.

WHAT NEXT?

Are We Living in Russia?

The masters, acting through the town officials, wish to cloak the voice and cry of Labor.

Not satisfied by rule, ruse, rick and rascalie in the U. S. A., they propose that the protest and cry of an outraged body of workers shall not be heard—what for? They fear that the revolt and the cry of the striking workers of the Parish Manufacturing Company may be heard by our brothers in other hell holes like the above, where men, women and even little chil-

dren toil for the benefit of the few—and contaminate them, or spur them to revolt against miserable living and working conditions.

Shall the masters succeed by silencing our voices? To the end that the demands and cause for which we are out on strike should be made known to a candid world, a meeting of wage workers was called for last night on the corner of Fifth and Penn streets, but on the eleventh hour, when it was too late to make other arrangements for holding the meeting, the Chief of Police informed the strikers' committee that no meeting would be allowed at the place called or any other public place. We realize fully that this denial to us of our constitutional right to free speech is but a part of the general scheme to defeat the long struggling workers, battling with the brutal corporation. Will you fellow workers, who must labor for a living just as we do, stand idly by and allow this infamy to be committed in open daylight without a protest?

Make this known to all! We are out to win. Talk of this among your shopmates. Make it the talk of the town.

Let all workers who love fair play and are striving for a better lot in life, gather to the grand mass meeting to be held at Lauer's Park to-night, Friday, at 7:30 p. m. Joseph J. Ettor, of McKees Rocks, Pa., organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, will be the speaker. Protest against police surveillance! An injury to one is an injury to all. It's our struggle to-day—yours will come to-morrow. Solidarity—that is Labor's watchword.

Under date of August 13, Fellow Worker Ettor writes from Reading to Solidarity: "When I got here last Wednesday all were down with the blues, because some fellows had gone washing. After the situation was gone over with them and after having gone myself the next morning and organized the picket line, we succeeded in getting a few fellows out. Yesterday morning there were 34 who were working Thursday who didn't show up. The boys here are a fine lot of American fellows with few exceptions.

The Brewery Workers' Union here has donated \$50 to the relief fund. Other workers are eager to help. There will be no trouble on that score.

"The meeting last night proved a huge surprise to all. About 3,000 workmen and women showed up and their enthusiasm was great."

WORLD OF LABOR

Continued From Page One.

pension list, because the pension fund was regarded as the company's sole insurance against strikes."

The William Tod Machine Company at Youngstown has gone on double turn. One of the recent orders received is a contract for sixteen short and four jobbing mill let by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. for its Gary, Ind., plant. The company has also received the contract for furnishing tables and transfers for the great modern 40-inch blooming mill to be erected by the Republic Iron & Steel Co. at its open hearth plant in Lapsingville.

The Ward Nail Co., incorporated about five months ago under the laws of Ohio, a manufacturer wire nails at Youngstown, will announce its plans soon. E. R. Ward, for whom the corporation is named, is a practical wire nail manufacturer and inventor of a new system of making nails. The new plant will be equipped with these patent machines. Under the Ward process of manufacturing wire nails the cost of production is greatly reduced and the highest quality secured. For a time the company may buy its rod for nail production

TEXTILE NOTES

The employees of the Everett Cotton Mills at Lawrence, Mass., were notified that the plant will be shut down from August 10 until September 6. The mills have 1,200 operatives.

During July and August curtailment will have been heavier than during any two months in the history of the industry in the South. As noted heretofore, many big and little mills in the Carolinas, and all over the South, in fact the majority of them, have been curtailing heavily through July and August. Many of the mills decided to close down two weeks in July and two weeks in August, and are following out these plans. The result is that a big percentage of Southern spindles is idle. It is believed that this drastic curtailment in yarns and cloth will

force an upward trend in the markets, it being argued that demand must follow the clearing up of stocks. Some improvement has been noted recently in the yarn markets, and capitalists are going ahead investing in new mill properties with the confident expectation that by fall and winter conditions will have improved to a material degree.

It is estimated that curtailment during July among cloth mills has averaged from 35 to 50 per cent in the South, and among yarn mills between 50 and 65 per cent. It is believed that the August curtailment will be nearly as heavy.

LABOR ABROAD

The Hamburg shipbuilding companies, in consequence of the strike of 8,000 mechanics, have decided to lock out 15,000 workers, comprising 60 per cent of all employees of the German shipyards. The remaining 10,000 have decided to strike in a body in the event of the lockout being enforced. This will stop construction on all vessels, including warships.

The strike and counter lockout in the German shipbuilding industry are spreading. The Vulkan and other yards locked out 5,500 men. The Weber shipbuilding works have dismissed 60 per cent of their employees, and 1,000 others have given legal notice of their intention to quit work. Thirty-five thousand are out.

The much-feared general railway strike throughout France is one step nearer to day as the result of the vote of the railway employes at Toulouse, unanimously in favor of the strike. Bordeaux and several other cities have already voted for the strike.

The railway lines that would be affected are L'Est (the Eastern), Midi (Central), Nord (Northern), Orleans, P. L. M. (Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean), Etat (State), Ouest (Western) and Ceinture (Belt). They have a trackage of nearly 25,000 miles and employ more than 200,000 engineers and firemen and nearly 500,000 general employees.

About 20 per cent of the men belong to the "syndicate," or unions which has about 350 locals throughout France. There are about 27,000 women ticket agents, crossing tenders, etc., in the country and they are the most insistent for a strike.

The employes demand a weekly rest day, a minimum wage of \$1 a day and a general increase in wages of about 10 per cent, ten hours to be the maximum day's work, and a huge favorable construction of the employes' pension act.

The employes of the Etat and Ouest lines, owned by the government, are now receiving the concession demanded by the other roads, but they will support the strikers if a walkout is ordered.

LABOR IN PENNSYLVANIA

After an illness of nearly a year, the Penn-Allen cement plant at Penn-Allen, near Nazareth, has resumed, following the granting of a charter to the Penn-Allen Cement Co., which now owns the property formerly owned by the Penn-Allen Portland Cement Co.

Of 6,058 men affected by the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Plate Co., 1,490 voted on the proposition to end the strike; 942 voted to continue the strike and 548 to end it.

It is stated that a new industrial town, similar to Gary, Ind., will be started by the United States Steel Corporation opposite Girard, O., to be known as McDonald, for Thomas McDonald, the district manager of the Carnegie Steel Company at Youngstown. Further details are not yet forthcoming.

After a two months' illness the rod mill of the American Sheet & Wire Co. at Sharon has resumed operations, as has the billet mill of the Carnegie Steel Co. This mill has been shut down for eight weeks, while the departments have been converted into a continuous mill, so that the output will be greatly increased.

Reduced Price on "Blind Leaders."

In order to clear out the remaining 500 copies of the first edition of B. H. Williams' pamphlet, "Eleven Blind Leaders," we are offering the pamphlets to locals and other propaganda bodies at THREE CENTS A COPY POSTPAID. Order a quantity of this pamphlet and put them in the hands of those who think. Address SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

FOR THE 20,000

Here is a simple proposition: ONE HUNDRED YEARLY SUBS EACH WEEK, or their equivalent in short term subscriptions, will keep SOLIDARITY in a healthy financial condition.

That ought to be an EASY matter. We have just printed some subscription blanks, which we are sending out to Local Unions and individual hustlers. We are asking those locals and members to get busy at once with the blanks, solicit subs and fire them in with the remittance to SOLIDARITY.

Let us have many more than the 100 a week from now on.

The hot season is nearly over, and a long autumn of agitation is before us.

Let us put SOLIDARITY into the hands of the slaves before winter. It will help pave the way for the working class revolt, that is getting broader and deeper each year.

Fall to, fellow workers, and shoot the circulation of SOLIDARITY up to 20,000 by Christmas.

L. W. W. ACTIVITY

Continued From Page One.

M., is popularly known, has been traveling and lecturing extensively since his release from the Boise, Idaho jail, where the capitalist class vainly tried to judicially murder him, along with Moyer and Pettibone; and were frustrated by an aroused working class. Under the circumstances, his views of the labor situation are worth noting. If he says the A. F. of L. is going to piece, rely upon it that he has seen enough evidence to convince him of that fact. Ditto, when he says the Industrial Workers of the World is the only hope of the working class.

The L. W. W. locals of New York city are busy arranging for the bazaar and outing to be held at Hoffman's Unionport Park and Casino, cor. Havenavener and Haviland Aves., Unionport, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 2nd. Tickets, ten cents. The New York locals though busy with this affair, are not neglecting agitation. They purchased about 1,000 copies of the special textile edition of Solidarity for careful distribution within their jurisdiction. Further, they will make Storton's visit to the metropolis, the occasion for a rally of past and present members of the I. W. W.

The New York I. W. W. locals are rejoicing over the response that their appeal for gifts in aid of their bazaar and picnic has awakened on the other side of the Atlantic. Two crocheted silk neckties have been received from Paris, France, the home of the General Confederation of Labor and revolutionary unionism. Also a pair of "six" gloves from Johannesburg, South Africa. These tokens of international working class solidarity are duly appreciated by the New York locals. They demonstrate beyond doubt that we are truly The Industrial Workers of the World!

The New York locals are also happy to report the receipt of other gifts, viz, two pictures and frames and one book, "The History of Pennsylvania," all from New York City. But still more gifts are solicited. Wm. W. W. members are urged to make some investigative handwork for the bazaar and send it to Willard Northrup, 44 W. 96th St. N. Y. City.

Eugene V. Debs, in a recent letter to Tom Mann, the English labor leader on Industrial Unionism, expresses the following opinions:

"Industrial evolution has made industrial unionism possible, and revolutionary education and agitation must now make it inevitable. To this end we should bore from within and without, the industrial unionism within the old unions, working together in perfect harmony with the industrial unionists upon the outside engaged in laying the foundation and erecting the superstructure of the new revolutionary economic organization, the embryonic industrial democracy."

"The difficulties we have encountered on this side since organizing the Industrial Workers have largely been overcome and I believe the time is near at hand when all industrial unionists will work together to build up the needed organization and when industrial unionism will receive such impetus as will force it to the front irresistibly in response to the crying need of the enslaved and despised workers in their struggle for emancipation."

"The economic organization of the working class is as essential to the revolutionary movement as the sun is to light and the workers are coming more and more to realize it, and the triumph of industrial unionism over craft unionism is but a question of time, and this can be materially shortened if we deal wisely and sanely with the situation."

Orders Solicited For ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS

A pamphlet dealing with the subject of "Practical Socialism" and "Revolutionary Tactics" from an I. W. W. standpoint.

By B. H. WILLIAMS

Reply to and criticism of "Leading Socialists" on the subjects: "Co-operatives," "Government Ownership," "Labor Legislation" and "Revolutionary Industrial Unionism."

Price, Five Cents a Copy, \$4.00 per 100

Order Now. Address

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

THE INTERNATIONAL

SOCIALIST REVIEW

The only great illustrated magazine that stands squarely for the revolutionary movement of the working class.

It is the task of our REVIEW to keep its readers in touch with each new stride of industrial development and each new step toward a complete organization of the wage-workers of the world.

Monthly, 100 pages, illustrated, ten cents a copy; \$1.00 a year.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY
116 KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO.

SOLIDARNOSC

Official Organ of the POLISH MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W.

Published by

L. U. No. 317, I. W. W.

First Polish Industrial Union Paper Ever Published.

Subscribe Now 50c a Year.

Make Remittances Payable to

A. A. ZIELINSKI, Sec. Press Comm.

1159 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Emancipation"

Official Organ of the Franco-Belgian Federation of I. W. W.

3 months 15c, 6 months 30c, one year 60c.

Make remittances payable to

AUG. DETOLLENAERE, Secretary,

9 Mason St.,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

La Union Industrial

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

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

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

Subscribe Now. Address

F. VELARDE, 944 E Van Buren St

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

JUST OUT. "THE WAGE WORKER"

The only 3 color "Roughneck" revolutionary monthly on earth.

Main article, "BELOW THE DEAD LINE," giving the history and present conditions of the Red Light, "fallen women," with photographs from life.

32 pages of HOT STUFF.

DON'T MISS THIS!

Subscription, \$1.00 a year. Sample copy, 10c. Address,

THE WAGE WORKER,

1414 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Subscribe! Do It Now!

NOTICE, CHEYENNE!

I. W. W. soap box agitators when coming through Cheyenne, Wyo., stop and help to build the Local here.

LOUIS MOREAU,

Sec'y, 140, I. W. W. Sherman Hotel, Cheyenne, Wyo.