

VOLUME I. NUMBER 37.

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#### SAN DIEGO STRIKE OF MEXICAN LABORERS CONDUCTED BY THE I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity.)

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San Diego, Calif., Aug. 13.— The first
strike to be pulled off in this city for a
number of months was inaugurated by the
Mexican hiembers of the 1. W. W. Union
to-dav. This strike is only the beginning
to raise the wages of the Mexican laborers
as a whole in San Diego.

The Mexicans have organized a Spanish
speaking Public Service Workers Union of
the I. W. W. and will, with the assistance
of the English speaking local No. 13,
carry on a campaign of agilation and edu-

carry on a campaign of agitation and edu-cation among the Mexicans of this locality, with a view of getting every one of them view of getting every one of them ed and raising the wages of all of

Until this time the Mexicans in this country have been receiving the lowest wages of any class of labor. They have been discriminated against in every way possible. Their families are some of them in a starving condition and all live in the cheapest shacks they can get. Another class of Mexicans, who are not married, are shipped out on various jobs by employment sharks, and some work for less than a dollar a day and rotten grub, mostly all of them either eleging out of doors and they are the sharks of the discrimination of the control of th Until this time the Mexic

Union, and educate them on the 1. W. W. principles and tactics.

Now about the present strike of the Mexicans employed by the gas company. We had several I. W. W. men (Mexicans on this job, which is diagring trenches for gas pipes. They learned thata couple of Americans and several Italians on the same job were getting 82.25 a day, while they were only getting 82 for 9 hours. Owing to the educational pronoundar, and strike. ducational propaganda, and agita-ong the Mexicans all of them went out together, leaving only three other mer

When the spokesman for the strikers emanded \$2,25 a day and no discriminaremanure \$\pi\_{\color} > 0\$ any and no discrimina-tion against our men, the foreman of the job told him that, "he could get all the Mexicans he wanted for \$1.50 a day.". This foreman has another goess coming though, not one of them will work for less than \$\pi\_{\color} > 0\$ and as the Company depends on this class of labor things look favorable for us.

Even if we should lose, conditions or wages can not be worse than they were before, and it will mean a great step toward compact organization and education.

We held a special strike meeting Sun-day and decided to use "McKees Rocks tactics," and we want to make the strike short and sweet."
Will let you know later how it turns out.

Will let you know later how it turns out.

San Diego Cal. Aug. 15th—The strike of
the Mexicans employed as common labores
at the San Diego Consolidated, Gas and
Electric Co. here has assumed larger pioportions than was at first expected. Five
Greeks and a couple Italians and Americans who at first refused to strike "quilt
work today. After these men quit there
was no work going on (that is on the excavating job which was affected by the
striked antil several Americans were sent
to work by the employment sharks, as
seabs. Just think of it? our brave and free
American workingmen scabbing on the merican workingmen scabbing on the medical form of the medical for

t any results. They then went to the F. of L. Headquarters. After the I. W. men told their story they were told

that "the I. W. W. could go to hell but we stand for the principle of unity and will see what we can do." It may be will see what we can do." It may be that the A. F. of L. will take action in

that the A. F. of L. will take action in this matter.

The men returned to the I. W. W. headquarters tonight well satisfied with the results of the day, and after holding a meeting decided to continue to picket as for a few days yet and in the meantime to organize and agitate among the Mexicans all over the city.

We have held several Mexican meetings and the speakers are doing all in their power to explain Industrial Unionism.

Will let you know more tomorrow.

Will let you know more too

San Diego Cal. Aug. 17th— This little city is now on the map. The real estate sharks, or the Chamber of Commerce didn't do it, but the I. W. W. did it. We are

go it, but the i. w. w. diot it. we are putting it on the map every day.

The strike has extended from the Gas Company plant to the street "pick and shovel men" and the employes of the Barber Asphalt Co,'s "confered men" who are only getting \$2.00 per day for, 10 hours. We want 8 hours and \$2.50 a day, and we are going to get it, if we have to call out every unskilled laborer in San Diego.

In our last report we stated that only a

In our last report we stated that only a few men had been working at the gas plant that day and that they would quit that night (the 3rd day of the strike.) They did, but the bose hired a few more Americans and a couple of Italians who couldn't understrad what was going on. They, worked Tuesday, but Wednesday morning the Mexicans and American I, W. W. men got them to quit with the Americans, leaving the job at a standstill. The foreman looked crestfallen when he saw his scabs strike. But he still refused to come through with the \$2.25 a day. He still thought he could get other Mexicans to work, but the strike committee told him that if he didn't offer \$2.25 perty soon that we would force him to pay of num that it he didn't over \$4.25 pretty soon that we would ferce him- to pay us \$2.50 and give us an eight hour day be-sides. He still thought he could get all the pick and shovel stiffs he wanted at \$2.00 so we told him to watch us and we went to another job where the Company went to another now there to another part of the city and called out every man. Then we went over to the street paving job on the next street where the Barber Asphalt trust was sweating men 10 or 11 hours 'a

day for \$2.00 and we got every man to quit, without any trouble whatever. The bosses had evidently taken our ad-vice and watched us for they sent around a squad of police and the patrol wagon, and took the strike committee to the police and took the strike committee to the police station where they examined us in the presence of the companies' lawyers, but were forced to free us as, we had done our work and conducted the strike without any violence whatever. Our very peaca-blesses has were for a making any violence whatever. Our very pe bleness has won for us public sympa Even the policemen recognize the ju of our cause for they told us on the "to go after our raise and get it." dently they have read of the mutin

the police in Columbus and also Fort Worth, Texas. Last night (Tuesday) a committee of three went up to the A. F. of L. Hall and met the Central Labor Council and asked them to take action and extend their noral support, if nothing else. A few old tiffs would not talk to us, but a couple of stiffs -

in their meeting. We have not beard yet what action they took

what action they took.

Tuesday night we had the biggest street
meeting that was ever held in San Diego.
Nearly 200 people mostly working men
listened to Fellow Workers Mrs. Emerson,
"Shorty Hopkins", Fellow Workers Mar-

tinez, and MacDonald, who spoke for three hours steady. Each speaker received great applause and a collection was taken up for the families of the striking Mexicans. There was a couple of "plain clothes men" there trying to start something, however they failed for our speakers are level headed. Tonight (Wednesday) we held a bigger meeting than last night, nearly 250 people being present on the street listening. The police were very good and didn't bother us in the least slithough we took the crowd away from the Starvation Army on the opposite corner. To get even the starvationsts beat their trums andtried to drown our speakers' voices.

Although the strike was called prematurely we have every reason to expect surveyl we have the strike the strike the strike the strike was called prematurely we have every reason to expect surveyl we have the strike th

turely we have every reason to expect suc-ces. We have already organized 100 Mexicans and if we had an Italian I. W. W. man, and a Greek I. W. W. man we W. man, and a Gree could organize them

We intend by next spring to have every unskilled laborer in the I. W. W. Watch

s for Revolutionary Unionism, Mexican Strike Committee, L. U. No. 18 I. W. W,

The police tried to stop the stings of Local Denver and failed

w Workers Spicer and Heslew are holding successful meetings among the pavement workers of Coeur d' Alene, Ida

Local Union No. 45 of Vancouv C., is progressing in spite of the opp of fake labor organizations.

The locals at Tacoma report that they are doing well. Work is not plentiful; un employed abound in great numbers.

Locals Fresno and Oakland, Cal., are among the liveliest locals in that State. What's the matter with Los Angeles and

I. W. W. men are prominent in the strike at George N. Young mining camp near Mesa, Ariz. The strike is for an in-

Organizer Jordan, of the Spokane lo-cals, is active in the barvest country about Garfield, Wash. There is much I. W. W. activity and progress in that section.

The I. W. W. men at work on the far about Rockford, Wash., succeeded in creasing wages from \$2.25 to \$3 a day. series of strikes was the means employed.

Fellow Worker F. H. Little is actively engaged in organizing the wage slaves in the San Joaquin valley, Cal. He reports successful street meetings in Selma, in the heart of the fruit country.

The Labor Day parade will be utilized to good advantage by the New York locals. They have ordered 1,000 copies of SOLIDARITY for sale and distribution Do likewise

Spokane locals continue to boom. For the week of July 31 to August 6th 16 new members were admitted 148 due stamps and \$10.75 worth of literature sold. The does not include 1. W. W. papers.

New York I. W. W. locals received f Paris, France and Johannesburg, Sc Africa, reflect, in a measure, the wide cir SOLIDAR-ITY is in great demand among the lal

Continued on Page Four

Another general strike!

One thousand shoe workers at Salem, lass., are out on general strike.

The strike is conducted by the United Shoe Workers, a seceding body from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

of lockedmanded. Five firms are affected The strike threatens to extend to the ad-joining city of Beverly. Who's next?

The jurisdictional quarrels between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the United Shoe Workers, a seceding organization, will be aired before the approaching A. F. of L. convention. The United Shoe Workers accuse the Tobin union of cutting under the wage scale and furnishing scabs in return for the parchase of union label.

Four jurisdictional fights are also on in the building trades, between the sheet and metal workers and the carpenters; the elctors and n ts; the bricklavers and masons and the plasterers, and the warring factions of electrical work-ers. These will also claim the conven-tion's attention.

Operatives in the 38 potteries in Teepton, N. J., have demanded a general Arcrease of 10 per cent in wages in vydrous
forms and the installation of more stodern
methods for improving working conditions,
such as dust-preventing devies. The
agreement under which the manufacturers
are now working expires Nys. 1, and no
strikes will be called before that time even
if the demands of the pines are refused.
The conciliatory committee will look into
these demands the last week in this month.

Window glass workers and manufacturers East and West are anxiously awaiting the wage conference between the committees of the National Window Glass Workers and the manufacturers, which is to be held in Detroit, Mich. J. M. Neenan, held in Detroit, Mieh. J. M. Neeman, president of the workers' organization, has issued a circular to the workers stating the defiands to be made, which show a large increase over the wage scale of the past feason. Such a demand was made at the joint meeting of the committees, which was held in Atlantic City on Aug. 3 last, but the meeting was adjourned without reaching an agreement. The circular states, however, that the scale was not arranged until after the cost of production and the selling price were carefully considered. The president further states that a general resumption of the factories can not be anticipated until about Oct. 15. A small ticipated until about Oct. 15. amount of window glass is now being made in the hand operating factories.

# LABOR IN OTHER LANDS

Bilbao district in spain is assu proportions. Unrest is general throughout the province of Bisay.

e has been effected in the A compromise has been effected in the dispute over wages between mill owners and employes of the cotton mills, which resulted in a lockout on Aug. 3 at Enschede,—Holland. The cotton mills are the chief undestry of Enschede, and about 10,000 workmen were affected. The employes will resume work

At the international congress of transport laborers held at Copenhagen from August 23-26 Havelock Wilson, of the British Sailors and Firemen's Union, pro-posed a general European strike of firemen posed a general European strike of firemen and laborers which will last three weeks. The president of the Danish Sailors and

Firemen's Union declares that this propos-al will certainly be adopted, but before striking the men are willing to negotiate with the employers in regard to wages and

The ship building in lustry of Germany The ship building in lustry of Germany is peactically at a standard. At Danig and Elbe the demands of the men have been compiled with. The yards at Stettin, Lubeck, Elmeabuigr, Rostock, Bremen, Kiel and Bremerhaven, are tied up. There are \$5,000 men now of strike. The men want an increase of 10 per cent and a \$5-hour week. The shipbuilders claim that these economic demands are a cloak for political purposes, and cannot be granted. The shipbuilders have secured a pledge from the Rhenish-Westphalisir mine owners not to employ any of the/strikers. -They are the Rhenish-Westphalian mine owners not to employ any of the strikers. They are also endeavoring to Jave all iron industries closed to the strikers, hoping to force the strikers to resume their positions. Sym-pathetic strikers of the men in the allied trades are being organised. At Hamburg 3,661 metal workers are on strike.

# LABOR IN PENNSYLVANIA

Striking machinists of the Baltimore & to return to work on the conditions laid down by Vice President Geo. L. Potter.

Fifty-one agents of the Metropolitan Lafe Insurance Co. of New York struck in Wilkesbarre, Pa. They want higher com-missions to meet the increased cost of liv-ing. Strikes among this class of workers were once thought impossible.

Recent news from Gary, Ind., will in-terest the steel and iron workers of the Pittaburg district. In addition to 248 res-idences costing \$1.275,000 under eyection August 1 work is about to begin on 300 more for einployes of the American Tin Plate Co., the aggregate cost of which will exceed \$1,000,000. exceed \$1,000,000

All the mills of the Pittsburg Steel Co. at Pittsburg with the exception of the tube plant are closed down for two weeks. About 2,000 men are affected. This shut down, however, is not due to the state of trade, but is made possible by several causes, one of which is labor trouble. The company states that the shut-down is for

# TEXTILE SITUATION

At the time of writing, the textile situ-ion appears contradictory, though some-

what tright.

Providence, R. I., reports improved conditions in the Olneyville section of that city. Ten thousand, operatives of the American Woolen Co. were hotified that full time will be resumed. The Riverside mills have re-opened after a shut down of three weeks. The National Providence mills are increasing the number of looms in operation. in operation.

Fall River dispatches state that curtail-ment has been modified somewhat by the improved tone in the cotton goods market Only two plants were shut down during the week reported. Other mills continue the four-day schedule.

Later dispatches from Boston str otton mills in New England employing 50,000 operatives have posted noti said similar action will be taken by many other concerns. In New England many other concerns. In New Englan mills closed on Aug. 19 until Septe among those being the Pacific mills, Dover, N. H.; Everett mills, Lawrence, an

Continued on Page Four.

UNION OF THE I W W



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# SAN DIEGO AND NEW CASTLE.

Our San Diego care-spondent this week, writing of the I. W. W. strike in that city, mentions a significant incident in connection with the strike committee's reception at A. F. of I. headquarters. The committee was told that "the I. W. W. could go to hell, but we stand for the principal of unity and will see what we can do."

That's the dope; that's exactly the lan-uage of the I. W. W.: "The A. F. of grange of the I. W. W.; "The A. F. of L. and craft unionism as such can, go to bell. But the I. W. W. stands for the principal of unity, suid-when members of the working clais are on strike, no matter to what organization they belong, we will go with them and help them to win over the boss. We shall of course criticize their craft union methods and try to get them to employ 'industrial union tactics, the only tactics we'consider effective: but under no circumstances will we line up under no circumstances will we line up with the boss against workingmen on

Let us hope that the craft unionists of San Diego have indeed learned that lesson of industrial solidarity, and will carry out their declaration for unity. Let us hope they will see to it that their officials do not interfere to the undoing of the strike

hat, also, was exactly the attitude I. W. W. in the tin mill worke Thut, also, was exactly the attitude of the I. W. W. in the tin mill workers' strike in New Castle and elsewhere among the strook mills. I. W. W. pens struck with them, and those yet in tolyn are still on strike. Our switzer, speakers, and active workers hammered sway at the ob-solete and worrout methods of craft union-sism. We pointed out the matake of the A. A. S. some into battle assessment the A.'s going into battle against the int steel trust with less than one-fifth of e workers organized, and no effort hav-g been previously made to organize them; and the further mistake of leaving the so-called independent mills at work supplying the tinplate market while some of,the trust mills were on strike. We urged that those mistakes be rectified before it was too late. mistakes be rectified before it was too late. That the independents be called out and an attempt made to paralyze the tin industry by shutting down every 'tinplate mill in the country'. Many strikers saw the wisdom of that proposition, and clamored for the same thing.

But the official machine of the A. A., was unable and unwilling to adopt that program. They justified the division of forces, and merely kept on matching the pennies and empty stomache of a few workers against the dollars and appears organic aution of the steel trust. Fahure was the inevitable result. Although the tim strike has been on for nearly fourteen mouths. nevitation result. Affining the first strikes has been on for nearly fourteen months, and a recent vote decided to keep it going, the strikers' ranks have been shattered to pieces. Many have returned to work in the struck mills, branded as scabs; hundreds of new workers base been trained to make

tin in place of the strikers: The "open shop" policy of the trust has been strength-ened; the union practically put out of

The I. W. W. does not rejoice over such painful experiences of the workers. While we say, "To hell with the A. A. and all caraft unions, which are built on the industrial conditions of a generation ago!" we nevertheless do not desire the defeat of any body of workers in any struggle with their masters. We are resolved to use all our power in the future as wethave in the past to prevent such defeats.

But we know the workers will and must be defeated so long as they ignore the lesson of industrial solidarity. The pop gun of a craft union could not make a dent, gun of a craft union could not make a dent, let along a hole, in the solid armor of the steel trust. Those who thought it could, have had to be shown. Let us hope the A. A. men have been shown sufficiently, no that from now on every one of them will be an agitator for the ONE BIG UNION we have pointed out to them long ago. Then the next time the steel trust has to do with a union it will be an INDUSTRIAL UNION, embracing it its folds every man who works for that cornor folds every man who works for that cronor. ds every man who works for that corpor-ion. Then a LABOR TRUST will stand face to face with the trust of Capital Who can doubt which one will be victori

#### A CAPITALIST EDITOR'S WHINE

A CAPITALIST EDITOR'S WHINE.

The Cleveland News sheds great brins team of sorrow over a resolution passed by the Cleveland Federation of Labor condemning Governor Harmon for calling the National Guard to Columbus. The News says: "Declarations such as that will inscritably lend strength to, a belief that violence and sanrarby are part of the accepted policy of labor uniconism." If adds: "New that sober second thought has had time to assert itself, the Federation should resind its action as soon as possible, to minimize the harm its anarchistic uproprit is sore the charm its anarchistic uproprit is sore to do the Columbus strikers and organized labor in general."

As usual with all capitalist mouthpieces, the News ignores facts and relies upon sophistry. First of all it ignores the fact that the Columbus Railway and Light Company is superior to the law of the city and of the state. That fact is clearly and of the state. That fact is clearly shown by the attitude of the company in employing scabs and demanding and GETING their protection from the city and state government. It is also shown in a recent refusal of the company to com-ply with Mayor Marshall's request "not to operate its cars at night, as trouble was bound to ensue."

The Mayor of Columbus did not attempt to stop the traction company from running its cars at night, although he knew that was the only way to "preserve peace."

Neither did Governor Harmon send the militia to Columbus to hold in effect the real "law breakfe," the Columbus Railway and Light Company. He sent them there to protect that company in the operation of the new. of its cars

These who doubt that, should call to mind the actions of some of the Columbus policemen, and of some of the gate milita-uen. The former three off their uniforms and resigned their jobs. The latter, con-sisting of one-half of the Tdeedo milita-company, refused to obey the call of the-governor to return to Columbus.

These cops and soldiers knew what thiese were wanted for in Columbias: Not to rustrain the "lawless" traction companion. But to club and shoot strikers, and to project the company's cars, so that more socials could be put on them, and the strike he broken. These soldiers and police rebelled, either through fear, of or sympathy with the strikers. Let us hope that it was fear, justified by the conditions, as that only goes to show that with the growing solders. goes to show that with the growing solida-ity of labor, these sections of the master-"slugging committee" will be held i check, and kept from harming the work

But all this only demonstrates the fact (which the Cleveland News ignores) that the capitalists are superior to the govern-ment, and that the latter recognizes that fact. The economic power possessed by the Columbus traction company canalises the Columbus traction company canalises that the control of the columbus traction company canalises that the control of the columbus traction control of the pointy. The Ohio state government hows to the will of its economic masters.

The resolution passed by the Cleveland Federation of Labor is on the side of order and evilization. It condems the breaking of the strike and the destruction of human lives in order to uphold the masters'

sacred rights of property."

But mere condemnation is not sufficient. The only effectual way to "preserve peace" and prevent violence, is for the workers of Ohio and elsewhere to organize industrially so that they can not only paralyse the industry when they strike, but also, through the power of that organization, prevent the forces of the capitalist state from being used against them. Then the enemy will submit to the peace terms required by the workers.

the working class will mean universal the peace of a new society dre by poets and idealists in all a then, the war is on, and brave he where are summoned to the fray.

# **CHANCE THOUGHTS**

By G. H. Perry, McKees Rocks. When in doubt, subscribe for Solid

A raise in wages now and then is relished by the most of men (scabs excepted).

Get the aeroplane habit. For instruc-ons see the cartoon in the issue of Aug-at 18th.

Keep your eye on the Pittsburg district. Things are going to be doing here in a short time.

The Lord loveth a cheerful giver, and so does Solidarity at this stage of the game. Catch that?

For what shall it profit a worker if he abors all his life and neglects to join the union of his class?

If you are a worker and this paper suits you, tell others. If you are not a worker and this paper does not suit you, go to

The National Industrial Union of Iron, Steel and Metal Workers will soon be a concrete reality. Keep your eyes open and watch us grow.

One member of an industrial union is orth more than fifty who simply believe a Industrial Unionism and don't join, hew that up fine and try to swallow it, on "symmathizers." you sympathizers.

The McKees Rocks Record (a capitalist sheet and the organ of the steel trust) says that Joseph J. Etter, the District Organizer, ought inot to be allowed at large. Good boy, Etter. If they had called you a gentleman gow would have lost your job. No posies are wanted from capitalist sheets, A knock from them is the strongest recommendation an official of this organization.

It is laughable to see the antics the fad-It is laughable to ske the anties the fad-disk perform. In early every town in which the I. W. W. gets a footing. They are among the first to join and are great expounders of heated oxygen, but as soon as they find out that the I. W. W. is a fighting organization that means business, and not a mutual admiration society of faddists, they get cold feet and skiddoo. Do you get hip to this? Con it over and wise yourself up.

When in the course of a day's work a When in the course of a day's work a worker becomes so oppressed and down-trodden that it is with great difficulty he can manage to sustain a small spark of life within his enfeebled frame, it is necessary for him and his kind to take steps to put a stop to this system of, oppression and decise means and declare ways whereby he may better his condition, and so this end he takes the only possible and logical step and joins a union of his class (the I. W.-W.), and forthwith ceases to recognize craft, color, national and other recognize craft, color, national and other lines that by the aid of suggestion on the part of the capitalists have kept him and, his kind apart in the past, and proceeds to build up a great organization, taking in every man working in the industry wherein he works, and by this act he abolished the stain of slavery which has been his

### ANOTHER LEAFLET BY ST. JOHN.

The I. W. W. and Political Parties is the theme of a new leaflet to be wrintenext week by the Solidarity Literatur Bureau. It shows clearly and plainly when the state of the the I. W. W. does not and cannot endor any political party. Order at once. Priohtical party. Order at once. nts a hundred; \$1:50 per thou

we have just printed 25,000 of the least-let by St. John. "Why the A. F. of L. Cannot Become an Industrial Union." Same price as above. Address Solidarity Literatyry Burrau, Box 672, New Castle, Pa.

# 

BY LOUIS DUCHEZ

"Industrial Unionism is Socialism with its overalls on. If you want a society of the workers begin to bould triple in the social way to be sould be social to bould it right now. You have your labor power—the greatest power in the world organized. Unorganized, you are as help-less as babes. Get into one big union, every miner of you! Don't sign time contracts that compel you to scab upon each other! Don't simply be dues payers and dupes; be union men: stick together; fight the bost to a finish; call upon all the other workers of the country to do the same, and there's no power on earth to defeat you! When you learn that, the world will be yours. Then we'll get all we produce. Then we'll be free—and not until then."

until then."

I had just dropped of a freight in a little town in Illinois, having landed from Pennsylvania where we had been out on strike for some time in the coal mines and were still out. I "stuck" until it looked as if there was going to be a sure defeat and then I pulled out. Had to. The few dollars I saved didn's last long when I quit work, and I thought, maybe, I could get a job during the barvest in the west. And I was on my way. was on my way.

This talk sounded good to me and I.

This talk sounded good to me and I. moved a little closer. I noticed the speaker was a big bufy fellow who looked as if he meant every word he said. He was talking to a crowd of a thousand or more—alb miners who had been out on strike for more than four months.

Every sentence from the speaker's lips, lashed like a black-snake. There was no cringing in what he had to say. He did not appeal for sympathy in behalf of the striking miners, whose families were on the verge of starvation at the time.

striking miners, whose families were on the verge of starvation at the time. He went over the strike with them. Not a word escaped the ear of that vigor-ous crowd. He told them how their lead ers had fooled them. Why they were fighting a losing battle. And the necess-ity of learning the lesson of solidarity.

agotting a losing pactic. And the necessity of learning the lesson of solidarity.

"Look at you!" he shouted. There are 300,000 of you supposed to be organized. You call yourselves union men. Half your number are now out on strike. The other half are at work. Your fellow workers, in

the same union, with cards from the same organization in their pockets, are now, right now, digring coal, and this coal is being shipped in to the places where some of you are on a strike. And you wonder why the boss beats you out!

"Why do you leaders divide von this way? When you strike, why don't you strike hard? Call out every man in your organization." Call out the pumpmen and water-haulers and engineers—make them come out with you." Let the boss's property cover up with water and destroy. Hit him in the pocket-book, that's where his heart is. Hit him where a good blow counts. Never mind the injunction. Let them send you to jail. They'll have to keep you and your families them. Make the tax payers holler. That Ill bring "public sentiment" on your side. Many ofyou will get more to eat in jail than you're gettin 'now, any way."

The speaker then mopped the, aweat from his hows, and continued: "If at the beginning of last year," he said; "when you'vall saw this thing coming on, you had called out every member of your 500,000—every one of them—and if you had sent every organizer, and as many others capable of organizing as possible, into the unserganized districts in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Alabams and Tennessee, and bad posted up big circulars and held mass secetings, you would-have a different look different

Virginis and Alabama and Tennessee, and had posted up big circulars and held mass exectings, you would-have a different look on your faces now. So would the bosses. Why, your union would have more than doubled. You would have won concessions that you have never dreamed of before. You would have long before this won and you would have built up an organization that would be able to hold what you won." The big speaker was cheered to the echo as he stepped down from the box. He said something that hit the crowd hard,

echo as he stepped down from the box. He said something that hit the crowd hard, and most of them had learned something that they had never learned before.

As I pulled out of the little mining town that night on a 'blind baggage' for the West I wondered when the coal miners will get wise and put into practice a little of the dope the big fellow on the box dished out that night.

# BY WAY OF COMMENT

Another general strike One thousand shoe workers walk out of the factories at Salem, Mass. Where is the Civic Federa-tion and its sympathetic strike killer, Sam Gompers?

The Boof and Shoe Workers, "Union is, according to the United Shoe Worker, a seceeding body, a misnomer. It is properly the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Union, as it unionizes shops below the United Shoe Workers' scale and furnishes scabs in time of strike, in order to dispose of its union label. There are others.

The Socialist administration of Milwau kee is simply proving Marx more profound than Berger. Marx said: "The working class can not simply lay hold of the ready-made State machinery and wield it for its

In Australia the Labor party now cou-rols the destinies of State. It will do othing revolutionary. It will only en-eavor to create "a Socialist environment." Will Australia succeed where Milwaukee fails? Is social environment a result of legislative enactment or economic develop-

Booker T. Washington is again urging the negroes to master trades and become expitalists, instead of discussing disfranchisement, whereupon Booker T. is demounced as a vilgar bourgeois. Neverthership in the properties of truth. The negro must be something commissibly before he can hope to be anything socially or politically. The great drawbackabout the Washingtonan philosophy is the expitalist uses to which it is put. The finance of the properties of the pro

Germany, the land of social democracy, and of more industrial disputes than any other European nation, is again the scene of a big lockout, this time in the ship-

building industry. In connection with this building industry. In connection with this lockout, the shipbuilders assert that the economic demands of the men "are a cloak for political purposes and cannot be granted." Whether this is true or not, and whether or not the Social Democrats will gain more seats in the Reichstag because of the Jockout, as they predict, is immaterial just now. One thing stands out "as plain as a pikestaff," however, and that is that the capitalists of Germany, secure in their geonomic control and power, defy the political strength of the Social Democrats, and are determined to settle this class struggle where it is most frequently and most acutely being waged, to witt, at the point of production, the shop. This fact is most significant. It is well worth the study of our friends, the political Socialiats, who suffer from too much ockout, the shipbuilders assert that the cal Socialists, who suffer from too much German Social Democracy, and too little

Strikes were never to prevalent in this country as fhey have been this year. Such have been their numbers, intensity and extensive character as to make all devices extensive character as to make an unit of the sprang wat controlling them useless; they sprang water the spr and ran their generally victorious course.
These strikes were not due to any special agitation, but an irrepressible discontent, arising from the increased cost of living in the increased cost of living

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.

# To The Coal Miners

Address of Joseph J. Ettor, organizer of the Pittaburg District Council Industrial Workers of the World, to the striking coal miners of Manor and Westmoreland City, Pa., August 18, 1910.

while your fight is on we assure you of our hearty support.

We have been invited to speak to you to-day and at other places before this, and we accept the invitation gratefully and at the same time wish to extend to you the assurance that the men whom we are proud to represent, the vecterans of the McKees Bocks strike, will do their level best to see that you are vectorious in this fight.

Due to the running fight that we are constantly facing with our old-time enemy,

by dollars. We do assure you that we will do our best, as we have done in the past, to see that no live scab will leave our place to come to these camps and take your

#### What Your Strike Means.

Some of you may be entertaining the stong deliation that this struggle you are so nably waging is a mere "disagreement between employer and employe." Far from it. This fight, fellow workers, is not a mere mistake made by either side.

This conflict is only and to the world-le struggle that is taking place every between the workers of the world and capitalists of the world. For too many are we have been told that there are no son for strike bath. on for strikes between coal miners and coal operators; that their interests are mu-tual, and if they but would sit down to-gether and talk the matter over all con-flicts would be avoided. We are serenelly informed, by both misguided friends and or avowed enemies, that either secret or arowed enemies, that strikes only take place because the parties to the contention are not imbued with the "apirit of fairness." The reasons of this strike are more deep-rooted than the su-perficial mind can grasp.

Now, what are the real facts?

In this country, as well as in any country in the world, there are two classes In this country, as well as to any country in the world, there are two classes whose economic interests are opposed to one another. One class is known as the working class, who, by their lahor, both mentally and physically produced all the wealth, and the other class is known as the capitalist class, that neither with/its brains nor with its hands produces anything, but at the same time it appropriates the lion's share of what the workers are good and, kind enough to produce.

In your case, you are the coal diggers, You dig all the road, and it is conservative—The state of the coal barons, like Mr. Janusion and his likes, who dig no coal, get the rest. This is the basis of your conflict.

### The Miners' Share.

It is figured that the cost of a ton of coal when it reaches the tipple is, all told, one dollar. Of course you acfual diggers only receive an average of 85c on clean coal. Figuring the cost of wages of the drivers, mine bosses, etc., employed in the mine we will be willing to grant that the total cost to get a ton of coal to the tipple is \$1. Should you wish the \$1. Should you wish to buy that same on of coal that the working force of the sine has useduced for a dollar you are harged \$2.00. Thus we see a plain as yulight, by your labor you have created Mr. Frick a value of \$2.05, but you receive wages to the tune of \$1. A \$5 daylight robbery of \$1.05 on every Le, coal leaving the tipple.

be basis of your present conflict, will continue to take place tether with the rest of the

1400

workers in the mines, mills and factories, and every place else, receive all that by your hands and brains you produce, the full value of your diggings.

workers of the World, to the striking coal miners of Manor and Westmoreland City, Pa., August 18, 1910.

Fellow Workers, Men and Women:
I want to state at the outset that I am not speaking to you on this occasion as one of your "leaders," or even as an officer, for neither" myself nor Pellow Worker, for neither" myself nor Pellow Worker, Schmidt, who will later speak to the Polish and Lithuanian workers, are members of your organization, the United Mine Workers of the World, and, although we are officers of the same, we come here in a spirit of authority. We come as members of the working class to do our fittle tin belief to the world in the politic time to the working class to do our fittle tin belief to the world to have coal more who dilly officers of the warte. The masters have forced you all to rebel against unson to discuss these matters. The masters have forced you all to rebel against unson the discussion of the world o

#### The "Divine Right" Bosses.

Of course if we granted that "God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to entrust the christian gentlemen of this had with the coal fields, to act as His stewards," then it would be different; we could then not only satisfy ourselves that this strike is a mistake, but even that you should have remained in your way. a mistake, but even that you should have remained in your underground prisons, contented and sesigned to your and lot without a marmur. But we are unkind enough to disagree with not only Mr. Baer but the rest of the "Divine Right" crew that fattened upon the toil and misery of the thousands of miners of this county and elsewhere. Not contented to have driven you at a nerve-racking and life-destroying pace, to have robbed you by means that are "devious and darky" by short weight, they brought into play "the bompany pluck meatore." They added more than "in-sult to injury!" they actually made it a practice of heaping one injury upon another mestore." They added more than "in-sult to injury," they actually made it a practice of heaping one injury upon anoth-er. Many of your fellow sorkers for the least offenses became the victims of the brutal mine bosseg ire. You were not only robbed by all means, but actually manhandled by brutal mine bosses and su-scrintenderity.

#### Suffering of the Workers.

Saffering of the Workers.

A long work day that forces young men into early graves, make orphans of your wives at an early age, that, you know better than I can tell you. Low pay, cheated at scales, denied the right to have your duly elected chickweighman to see that coal dug would be credited to you. This was your reward for all the hard labor that you performed.

Patience ceases to be a virtue when manhood and pride are insulted, besten and

hood and pride are insulted, beaten and

hood and pride are insulted, beaten, and outraged.
Yearly hundreds of your fellow workers have been maimed and killed in the mines for lack of necessary safety appliances and precautions denied by the coal operators because they have always considered that while it may pay to protect the lives of mules, they do so for the simple reason that a mule represents moreors, but a coal that a mule represents property, but a coal er is not a mule

The curses, the pleas, the cries of the wives and the children seem to be of no avail in deterring the coal operators. Protests raised to the very beavens do not eem to move the masters or their hire-

In the past whenever some one among two twong and brest county for sections and asked you to revolt be was either railroaded to a battle with your help or, what is worse, run out of the county in shearch of job eliewhere with the master's blacklist eternally haunting him from place too much for your own good.

But at last a turn came. When all wise bow wows and that life and the bong of

men, that are all the time offer men, that are all the time offering advice to others, not heeding any of it themselves, had retired and informed a candid world that your case was hopeless, you woke up, and the world of labor in this part of the State at least, stood up to take notice. From the very start the papers of the capitalist class have given you very little encouragement, and it is nothing to be surprised at they are true to their owners. False Reports of Strike.

But lately you have been given were.

encouragement, and it is nothing to be surprised at they are true to their owners.

False Reparts of Strike.

But lately you have been given very wide publicity. Nearly every day the capitalist nesspapers are fall of accounts of murders, bloodshed and not, wherein it is skillfully pointed out that invariably the miners are the instigators of the trouble, disturbers of the peace, but all ends very disturbers of the peace, but all ends very other strikes by when either the deputies or the State of the strikes and the strike the disturbers of the peace, but all ends very other strikes are outple hundred stone and stubborn foreigners." The outside world is made to believe that these hired gunmen and hessians, called deputies, who, before they were hired by the Shriff of West-moreland county, with the expressed purposed the strikes of the strikes of the control of the strikes of the strikes of the control of the strikes of the workers shot in a cold blooded manner Export. An-innocent striker is all he v Never in all my life and experience in class war have I seen a more brutal cowardly murder than that one.

### ers Killed and Sent to Jail.

class war have I seem a more cowardly morther than that one.

Miner Killed and Seat to Jail.

Thousands of you, men and women have been arrested and taken to Greensburg, which in days to come will less the miners. Bastile. And let us hope fervently that the day sone will come when a united working class of this district will be ground as the Parising but not not to the ground as the Parising but not not to the ground as the Parising the properties of the ground as the Parising the properties of the ground as the Parising that the ground as the Parising that I am interested in, I had three deputies arrested in connection with the murder at I am interested in, I had three deputies arrested in connection with the murder at I am interested in, I had three deputies arrested in connection with the murder at I am interested in, I had three deputies arrested in connection with the murder at I am interested in, I had three deputies arrested in connection with the murder at I am interested in, I had three deputies arrested in connection with the murder at I am a second in the mountains, these three out throats are at liberty doing servige at mines look into forcibinace to Actiff other workers in which were the connection with the provider in the work of the connection with the provider in the working if type of the law. What a farce! I would indeed be a mirth provoker if it were not traget to us all white how more health of the working, if you had saved a few glasses of beer and each of you would have secured weapons of protection, that now you could protect your hovels, your wives and their lives.

restect your hovels, your wives and their protect your hovels, your wives and their The brave minions of the law! They are indeed a brave lot! They are armed to the teeth with guns, rifles, maces, whips and blackjacks and you unarmed to the law they have been as the second and peacefully disposed.

There are the boys with the badge of the law, the boys-with brass buttons, rid-cocked on the wide.

(At this point two State police on horse back that had been listening attentively galloped to the speaker and ordered that he desist. "We are not bothering you and are looking for no trouble, but if you keep that up we will gree you a ride to keep that up we will gree you a ride to keep that up we will gree you a ride to did not propose to be biffed, that while they may interfere with the timid, "we know you from McKees Rocks and you will keep your place unless you must be shown!" He cavaliers gently retried will keep your place unless you must shown. The cavaliers gently ret shown the hoots and laughter of the

#### "Home Protecting" Deputies.

# THE 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 million and hing people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all hing people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the workers of the world organize as 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 a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another in wage wars. In the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. In the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. In the same industry, therefore all 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 is 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.

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The agmy of production must be organized, not only for the every-day 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

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

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ADDRESS

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

NEW CASTLE, PA ·+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

#### The Secret of Success.

The Secret of Success.

These are some of the crimes that are being committed under the starry emblem that we are told is the insignia of freedom and opportunity. I realize and bope that you all do, that this is a grown main sjob. You have a hard fight on your hands. Our best wishes are with you. We hope with all the ferror and enthusiam of our hearts that you will be to the secret of success in the strugger. Our hands will be secret of success in the strugger of success in the strugger. If you want to win this fight you must be even more energetic in your treatment of the study ingoons of the total papers of the success of the

women would be in jeopardy for fair.

But the world will not be surprised to hear that right at Export some of the brans button boys have not only been slugged but have even had razors used on them not by union men but by seabs.

These "protectors of the homes" were working to the comparison of the consult in campromising positions with the saught in the saught of I. W. W. and its thousands of memoria and supporters \$serve notice now that in case you are abandoned both my colleague Schmidt and myself will drop our work in the iron and steel district in Pittsburg and the iron and steel district in Pittsburg and the properties of the steel of the steel

lines, let me rige tradiscouraged.

This scrap will serve one purpose if
nothing else, it will forcibly impress upon
all the absolute necessity of the workers
doing two things that are most essential to
their welfare, just as essential as food,
education and organization are pre-requistions to emancipation from slavery. In

# **ILLINOIS MINERS CLAIM VICTORY**

Sunday's despatches from the specia convention of the United Mine@Workers of America at Indianapolis announce that Tom L. Lewis and the executive board were: defeated in their efforts to fasten a com-promise settlement upon the Illinois miners. The special correspondent of the Chicago Dajly Socialist writes as follows from Indianapolis on August 21: "The 'unwessets' among

Chicago Dayl's Sociate white a monafron Indianapolis on August 21:
"The 'insurgents' gained a weeping victory is the miners' coggention at Indianapolis by forcing through a set of resolutions known as the Giren unbetitute. The resolutions repeated to count the referendam vote on the proposition submitted to the Illinois miners and to accept the results as final; most unreservedly indoors' the Illinois strike—including the calling.out of the engineers, formen, pumpmen and mule feeders—gives the same indoorsement to all other strikes now on; levies an assessment of 81 per week on all working members; declares that the international exceutive board should have withheld intervention in the Illinois strike' until acceptable to the Illinois miners, and directs that the force of organizers be discontinued until the next annual convention."

Stormy scenes were enacted in the convention Saturday morning when a committee of 23 brought in its report uphelding-Lewis and/the executive board. Wm. Green, of Ohio, mbored the above substitute and Lewis, as chairman, ruled it out of order and refused to recognize Green's appeal from his decision.

John Mitchell then intervened and was given the chair, when the substitute was put to a vote of the house. After a roll eall, hasting for hours, it was finally declared carried by a vote of 1,201 to 927. This is considered a decisive defeat for the Lewis faction and a victory for that of Walker and the Illinois miners.

The special convention lasted ten days, with 1,147 delegates in attendance, and cost approximately \$100,000.

The U. M. W. of A., with a membership estimated at 250,000. 2011 has nearly \$0,000 members on strike in the various districts, and, according to an official report, will need the sum of \$144,000 each week from now on to support these strickers. It is espected that that sum will be realized by the \$1 a week assessment from home now at work digging coal while their fellow members are striking.

Many delegates, belonging to the defeated faction, expressed doubts of the villingness of their locals to pay the assessment.

The lows, Indiana and Ohio mines are

sessment.

The lowa, Indiana and Ohio mines are being operated up to the limit to supply the. coal market, while 40,000 Illinois miners, and as many more from other districts, are striking for better condition. The strike has been on since April, and it is stated that the \$\frac{3}{2}000,000 tressury of the Illinois miners' union is completely conducted.

The running maners with the convention about withdrawing financial support from the 20,000 miners on strike in the Irwin on the fight in Illinois

### I. W. W. ACTIVITY

\* Continued From Page One

Continued From Page One.

"Gautzations of the old world. Frequentby letters are received requesting that their
official mouthipieces be put on Solidarity's
exchange list. Only 'recentible Karl Legient,
president of the German Trade Union Federation, sent a copy of "Korrespondence
Blatt," the Federation's organ, with a request for an exchange. Support the I.
W. W. press. Let it not be said that the
I. W. W. press - is a propflet. in a stran\_e
land.

The New Yo'k locals are systematically distributing the special textile issue of SOLIDARITY (Ag., 43) at the gates of the silk mills of Manhattan, the Broax, the Silk mills of Manhattan, the Broax, Lt. Good results are anticipated.

The bazar and pienis of the New York locals at Hoffman's Unonport Park, Oct.

2. promises to be a well attended affair.

The New York Independent Machinists York and vicinity have purchased tickets

The stay of A. M. Surton in New York and vicinity is going to be a busy one. Paterson has arranged to secure his services for three days. Brooklyn is anxious

to secure him for a couple of meetings. Other meetings will be arranged for New York City and some of the cities in New Jersey.

The I. W. W. members at Garfield, Wash, are holding large and enthusiastic meetings, as a result of their successful strikes to increase farvest hands' wages from \$2.50 to 8.5 a day. Two hundred were present at the meeting of Aug. 8. New members are being carolled, and con-siderable literature and due stamps sold.

The I. W. W. agitation in the harvest fields has been to effective as to arouse the interest of the Spokane capitalist press, which has contained articles descriptive of 1. W. W. tactics and reproducing I. W. W. stickers. The Spokone Central Labor Union (A. F. of L.) met with a committee representing the farmers of Spokane county. It was said that the time had arrived from the farmers and the workers (?) to unite. To beat the I. W. W?

Secretary F. L. Schleis of the Seattle I. W. W. writes Aug. 15 as follows: "Organizer J. P. Thompson returned yester-day afternoon from a trip to Everett and Blaine. He reports holding a good meeting at the former place and succeeded in organizing a local at the latter place with 71 charter members, almost all lumber workers. Seattle locals are progressing. Nos. 178 and 382 maintain Thompson in the field. Loggers' have a small strike on in one of the camps."

# CHANGE OF PLACE

For the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers' Convention.

By the time this issue of the paper reaches you readers, the result—of a referendum vote to change the seat of the Convention from Philadelphia, Pa., so Lawrence Massr, will be known to the membership of the National Uniona, the arrangements being that the secretaries of locals will be notified by wire or special delivery as soon as the result is assured.

As most of the large locals are in far of taking this referendum it is practica

certain to carry.

The fact that most of the labals are in a position to call a spial meeing at any time (the larger locals having their own head-quarters) make it possible to take a referendum in such a short time (less than a month) and get a fair vote of the membership as referendums go.

ship as referendums go.

The depression in the textile industry, throwing so many of the members out of work, is the main reason given by the locals for not wanting to send delegates to Philadelphia. Strikes have also depleted the treasuries of two of the locals.

Lawrence being more centrally located, practically all locals will be represented.

F. MILLER, Secretary.

# SAN DIEGO NOTES

Italian, Mexican, Jap, or Greek I. W. Speakers welcome at San Diego.

A tip for general headquarters. Why ot put on a Jap circuit organizer in Cali-

Local San Diego is a ne we're revolutionary as hell! W. men who are workers will be welcome 'to our fair city,' but if you are a bench warmer and want to sit around headquarters all day, stay away, we don't need you.

Members of this union (L. U. No. 13) want to hear oftener from the general or-ganizer Trautmann, we want organizers, we want takieco in how to organizer—we want to know that the general organizer

There is a strike on m San Diego-the Mexicans are striking against American tyrainny as they did against Mexican tyrain-ny in that oppressed country—Mexico.

San Diego is not asking for funds fre literature we wele

STRIKE COMMITTEE

## Reduced Price on "Blind Leaders.

In order to clean out the refinaining 800 copies of the first (dition of B. H. Willhams pamphlet, "Eieven Blind Leaders," we are offering the pamphlets to locals and CENTS A COPY POSTPAID. SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

# THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT BELT

ns Described by an I. W. W. Agi-tator on the Ground.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Freeno, Calif., Aug. 17.
Just a few lines to let you know what is oing in the San Joaquin, valley of Cahrina. This is a great fruit country-eaches, prunes, grapes and other kinds.

peaches, prunes, grape and other kinds.

The weather is hot, wages low and the slaves are compiled to work long hours.
Cost of living is high. So the workers do not live, but just exist. In fact the Mexican jackass of the Mojave desert, that lives on cactos and sage brush, is better off than the slaves of this country.

There are various reasons given for these conditions. Some say it is the "lungers" (consumptives) who come from the East. Others say it is the Japs. But the old German who said-tf-wis the 'Yap, the Yap," told the truth. It is the yap, and not the Jap

A few of the boys here in Fresno sent for a charter last November and organized Local 66, I. W. W., and started to organ-

for a charter last November and organized Local 80, 1. W. W., and started to organize the workers of the valley.

The chief of the capitalist "slugging committee," Chief of Polee Shaw, told the secretary that if the 1. W. W. attempted to organize the workers of this valley they (the police) would ran them out of town. He sad that the big corporation we are fighting is the "government," and we had to obey its dictation).

Myself and a few other hoboes came down from the Northwest. We held a few meetings on the streets and were making good headway when Lord Shaw, the ', chief slagger," with a blanch of his thugs, drove us from the streets. And as we hadn't enough men to carry on a fight at that time, we were forced to step down for the time being.

Then, again, we are up against the nationality projudice. We have nearly every nationality on earth here. It looked for a while like we would organize all of the German Russians. But they are controlled by the church, and of course the church is against the I. W. W., and told, them not to join it.

The Japanese are organized by themselves and have forced their wages up 50c to 75 per fad increase. So they are the

to join it.

The Japanese are organized by themselves and have forced their wages up 50c to 75c per day increase. So they are the highest paid labor in the fruit belt.

The "free born American" scissorbill wants better conditions, but appears to lack the nerve to fight for them. He is afraid to join, the I. W. W. because his boss don't like it.

So it looks to me that instead of the

So it looks to me that instead of the cialist Party wanting to bar the Japs, ey should deport the 'yaps (the free rn Americans). they

born Americans).

But in spite of all the obstacles, Local open-forging ghead. And if we had the streets so we could get to the workers we would build up a good fighting organization. And we must prepare to take the streets, but will have to have outside aid.

There should be at least 500 men ready to

So all rebels who can do so, prepare to come to Fresno county, Cal., and help us whip the capitalist thugs, F. H. LITTLE,

Member Local 66, I. W. W.

# WORLD OF LABOR (Continued From Page One.)

other plants in Lawrence, and the Massa-chusetts mills of Lowell, employing 2 500

A Boston dispatch calls the present cur-tailment the "most general and drastic" in the United States in the last 25 years. "But," it continues, "what makes the situation absolutely unique is that this curtailment has originated and will persist in spite of universally acknowledged facts that there is no accumulation of manufact-ured goods either in the hands of the mill-owners themselves or on jobbers' shelves."

An editorial appearing in a leading com-mercial newspaper of New York City de-clares that "cotton mills comprise one of the largest industrial investments, in the infpan(acturing interests of the country." Six hundred and fifty inilion döldars is the capitalization likely to be reported by the censis of 1910. The census of 1900 gave the capitalization as \$407,000,000. The ed has probably been the most prosp in the history of the industry."

The query is answered, perhaps unwittingly, by the editorial above referred to, It says, regarding New England dividends: "The Butler mills of New Bedford this

vear on a capitalization of \$1,500,000 de-clared a half-year dividend of \$550,000. The Kilburn mills, on an equal capitaliza-tion, declared dividends of \$272.500. For the first half of 1910, the Amoskeag Man-ufacturing Co. declared 12 per cent, the American Thead Co. 13 per cent and the Pepperal Thread Co. 12 per cent, while the New England Cotton Yarn Co., represent-ing spinning investments, paid 6 per cent the same half year, "'And," adds the editorial, by way of conclusion. "Gus far the current year is not doing badly, and the outlook is now quite as good as the outlook is now quite as good as the the outlook is now quite as good as the recent past has been." What say the unemployed textile workers to that? Let them answer by rallying to the standard of industrial unionism as exemplified in the I. W. W. THE REVIEWER.

### HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.

wage worker, wishing to become a r of the Industrial Workers of the may proceed in the following

nner:

1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (re-cruiting) union already in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union. He will furnish you with an application blank containing the Preamble to the 1. W. W. constitution and the two questions which ach candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The questions are as Constituti

in the affirmative.

follows:

"Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization?"

"Will you diligently study its principles
and make vourself acquainted with its
purposes?"

and make rourself acquainted with its purposes?"

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is susually \$1.00 or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from \$5 to 50 ceats. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from \$5 to 50 ceats.

I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may become a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, whose address is given below. You will be required to answer affirmatively the two above questions, and pay an initiation fee of \$2.00. The monthly dies are \$1.00 for Members-at-Large to the General Secretary for a Charter Application Blank, Get no less than TWENTY signatures thereon, of bonafile wage workers in any one industry (for a Local Incultativa Chion) or in several industries (for a Local Recruiting or mixed Union) and send the charter application with the names, to the General

one matery (or a Local Industrian Com-or in several industries (for a Local Recent policiation with the names, to the General Secretary, with the \$10.00 charter fee, Supplies, constitutions and instructions will then be sent you, and you can pro-ceed to organize the local.

The Local Recruiting or mixed Union is for propaganda purposes and to get recruits for bonafde Industrial Unions. According to the I. W. W. Constitution, as soon as 20 sog/kers of as one industry neer found 20 sog/kers of as one industry neer found Local Union of their own industry. Join the I. W. W. Do it now.

The address of the General Secretary of the I. W. W. I VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bilgs, Chicago, III,

# TO THE COAL MINERS.

TO THE COAL MINERS.

(Continued From Page Three.)

asking you to stick together, I hope that you will not use glue for the purjose. Let the innocent blood spilt so plentifally by our brothers and sisters in slavery and labor, the misery of yourselves and those you hold dear, the misery and suffering of the past, the memory of all the brave men and women that have been murdered by the Hessians of the masters, the ery of the wives and children of the dead, bind you to one another and spur you to victory. The coal operators have said, "Shoot them down; give the dama hunkles no quarter."

Let your answer celot "again and again from hill to bill and through these valleys of misery and death: "No compromise,

of misery and death: "No compromise, better to die fighting than to die working, better an ending with terror than a terror

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Worker Louis Duchez begins issue a series of short sketches incidents in the class conflict be-

We have one for next week, sacks" and others will be an

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# NOTICE, LOCAL 432.

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

All members.

before the meeting on that day.

E. M. CLYDE.

All members of L. U. No. 452, I. w., who do not receive their papers are requested to notify the word receive their papers are perhaps he does not keep your address.

E. M. CLYDE,
Sec. L. U. No. 432.

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