



STRIKING PARALLEL IN CHICAGO GARMENT STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Chicago, Dec. 26.

The strike of 45,000 garment workers of Chicago has been classified as a unique affair. Not quite, though. It had its counterpart in the big strike of packing house workers in 1904. The same share of tramp-like same heroic endurance of the rank and file—the same confusing issues injected, so as to befuddle the minds of the toilers and make them dependent upon some Jesus Christ who would be put into a political office to rescue the toilers from the miseries they suffer in the places of production.

In 1904 we see Donnelly, the president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers, give a briefing of the Socialist Party to his cost, thinking thereby to "save" the meat barons into submitting to the demands of the 45,000 strikers. In 1910 we hear Abe Gordon and J. Haskins, and more of that ilk, confuse the workers by pleading with them not to desert the leaders because they are going to vote the same ticket that placed Berger and Seidel into office and helped the American Federation of Labor to "score" the "greatest" victory ever won in the last twenty years. (These are the exact words used by Abe Gordon on December 20th.)

Politicians and Fakirs on the Job.

In 1904 the thousands of Poles, Bohemians, Lithuanians and of other nationalities in Packingtown were told that the "job" was so important if men were to be legislators of Illinois who respect the workers. Wages rise, hours of work would be the meat barons would be content with more sanitary conditions. The strike was lost. The workers were divided in the industrial field, and of 100,000 men were tied down by the strike was lost because so

called independent firms were allowed to supply the markets with meat after they had signed up contracts with the unions. Then the A. F. of L. concluded that even if the strikers in the plants of Armour, Swift, Morris, Nelson and others should be lost there would be 5,000 workers left who would continue to pay dues. They argued it was better not to run the risk of losing those 5,000 dues-payers by a complete tie up of the industry.

The shouters for "political action" argued that a loss of the strike would increase the voting strength, and the plea to the workers was based solely on the promise of immediate returns, so as to get votes at any cost. Revolutionary principles were thrown to the background. That was to be an afterthought.

Both camps fared well as a result of the loss of the strike in the plants of the Meat Trust. For a while 5,000 union brothers continued to pay dues after they had helped to beat 40,000 others into submission by their "sanitized contracts."

The agitation for political offices brought surprising results. "Socialists" were sent by Packingtown to the Legislature of Illinois. Five "foreign speaking leaders" handed in jobs as proteges of other political congressmen, and two of them are now running swell banks and real estate houses in the Packingtown district of Chicago.

But after the "Beef Trust" had used its "independent" plants to defeat the workers in the main plants wages were reduced everywhere, and the contract with the union defiantly violated. Six months after the last strike none of the 5,000 "union soaks" paid any more dues to the organization. Immediately after the elections in 1904 the Beef Trust reduced the wages of all employees, or increased the speed of work about 25 per cent. (The wages of laborers in the stock yards—

(Continued on Page Three)

LL GARMENT WORKERS AND OTHERS A CALL FOR ACTION—TIE UP THE TOWN!

hounding of the workers in the banking industry of Chicago are against hunger and cold in efforts to raise wages, shorter hours of work nation of abuses in the factories women and children are dependent strikers and they are facing hunger together. Cruel death by starvation is facing 100,000 men of the class of Chicago in this struggle conditions.

of Chicago you can win this tie up all industries, if you

are bringing strike breakers work. Teamsters are hauling to and from the shops where working. Engineers, firemen men are furnishing power to the shops. Freight handlers are freight sent out from scab union garment workers of Chicago the orders for factories the breakers are working.

shutting on the garment workers and be won

shops, all industries, all traffic

the town. Tie it up tight! you will win the strike, for you will continue making money for the county give you food and the art, warm, they supply you

with food there. Before you allow yourselves to be whipped back to work under an "arbitration" agreement:

Tie up the towns and fill up the jails.

No arbitration to cheat you out of the achievements of the strike!

Tie up the towns!

Hunger, starvation, pestilence and death, the slaughter of the innocents will cease.

No more scabs in the factories. The club of the police harmless against the power of the working class.

Violence, and murder of your brethren and sisters will be stopped.

Close the shops now, or they will be closed against you.

Panics made by capitalists deprive millions of workers from getting bread. A panic caused by the workers deprives a few parasites of millions of profits.

A short strike, a general strike! But labor triumphant, victories! Don't hesitate, don't meditate! Don't arbitrate, don't wait!

The wounds of the clubbed and maimed, the blood of the murdered call aloud for

Tie up the towns! Tie it up tight! Tie it up now! Tie it up now!

COMMITTEE
Of Italian Garment Workers.

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

PERFECTING ORGANIZATION

Shoeworkers Busy at Foundations While Waiting For Bosses to Come to Terms.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 25.

The past week has witnessed little that is new in the shoe strikes. One (more firm, Cohen & Bro., of Brownsville, has been struck, and the I. W. W. has strenuously continued the work of perfecting its organization. To this end, a mass meeting of fitters was called at Tuletona Hall, in the Jewish district of Williamsburg, last Tuesday evening. It was a success, over 150 being enrolled. Organizer Joseph J. Ettor and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke in English, while quite a few of the workers present spoke in Jewish. The latter paid special attention to the bogus character of the Tobin organization exposing it thoroughly. Ettor read the great statement of P. J. Glasgow, Pres. of the Manufacturers Assn., and analyzed its meaning in the light of current events in the factories of the shoe bosses. Miss Flynn gave a view of the general trend of capital toward trustification and urged a like movement on the part of the workers. Since the mass meeting new additions have been made to the ranks. The Shoe Workers Industrial Union now has a membership of 3500.

One noteworthy phase of the shoe workers' struggles is the enthusiasm of the old war horses. These men have been connected with the Sons of St. Crispin, the Knights of Labor, the Eastern Union, and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and independent bodies, which have gone down in craft defeat. They had despaired of unity in the shoe industry. But now they are all aglow with new hope and life. They say they never saw anything like it before. All the trades and all the nationalities standing together! Why, it is fine! Splendid! Magnificent! If you tell these old timers that the I. W. W. is a socialistic or an anarchistic union in which they should have nothing to do they will answer: "I don't care a d—n if it is; it has got us together; that's all we want." And so another attempt at disruption goes to naught.

The plan of organization is simple. All the departments in the shop are organized into a shop organization. The shops in turn are united by the general strike committee and the industrial union. The men in all the departments of the shop are given to understand that the strike in that shop depends on themselves. They must do the picketing and attend in a body to all the details, even to the acceptance or rejection of terms. The men are taught direct action, self-reliance, co-operation and general discipline in the interests of themselves and their class; for though they act primarily for their own shop, they never lose sight of the other shops, through their activities in the general strike committee and the industrial union. There are no craft quarrels, no business agents, who act contrary to the interests of the workers who pay them; no ignorance, no betrayals. There is only unity and class interest. No wonder the bosses grow blue in the face denouncing this "different kind of union." No wonder the old-timers rejoice and are filled with enthusiasm once more. "There is a reason," and a good one at that.

The strikers are busy now raising funds. Thousands of the statement and appeal printed in part in last week's Solidarity has been mailed and distributed. I. W. W. leaflets all over the country should work hard to get this circular before the labor organizations in their respective locality.

Subscribe to Solidarity.

WORLD OF LABOR

The new year outlook for labor is not a good one.

"The industrial recession" predicted by the Mills, Mellins, etc., and urged by the Boston Home Club, is well under way.

Seventy-five thousand men have been discharged by the steel trust, which is now working only half capacity.

The Illinois Steel mills at South Chicago have closed down, throwing 25,000 men out of work.

The Cambria Steel and Iron Works at Johnstown, Pa., has laid off 7,000 of its 18,000 workmen.

The same story is told in other steel and iron centers.

On the railroads it is no different. Retrenchment is occurring all along the line. Construction work is being reduced more than any other winter. Curtailment in train service is being introduced. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, particularly the lines west of Pittsburgh, has been laying off men by the hundreds since early last fall.

The Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, Rock Island, St. Paul and Northwestern systems have cut off passenger trains throughout their territories, thus reducing the forces considerably.

In the cities the situation is harrowing. In Chicago the number of idle men is reported to be greater than at any time since the winter of 1907-08.

In New York City the charity organization report an amount of destitution in need of relief that is unprecedented, all of which is attributable to the prevailing "hard times."

Pittsburg is reported hard hit by the "slow down" in the steel industry, and the exodus of tens of thousands of laborers to Europe.

But the outlook is not one of unemployment; wage reductions are also included. The employees of the B. & O. have been plainly told by President Willard that a cut in wages is coming. The Pennsylvania workers also fear a reduction in wages. "Economies in labor cost," "wage readjustments," "prohibitive wages in world competition," etc., are phrases that have been in the mouths of the capitalists for the past year. They expect to give them a definite meaning in the next few months. Let the workers prepare for them.

However, bleak though the prospect is, it has a few bright lights. It may not last long. It all depends on the railroad rate decisions. It is confidently expected that the railroads will be given an increase in rates. That's what the "industrial recession" is intended to produce. With rates favorable to the railroads, the latter will order rails for 1911. This will bring a revival to the steel and iron industries, which, in their turn, will give an impetus to many other lines.

Again, the I. W. W. is growing; working class revolt is growing. The insurgent middle class is getting it "in the neck."

The steel and iron industries, and the mining class are getting no longer together; so near that they can see the white of each other's eyes. Nothing can slow down the industrial evolution that will evolve the capitalist class and the capitalist system into industrial democracy. So why despair? Let us workers get a little closer together. Let

us on with our own organization and emancipation. With these facts and objects in mind, let us be of good cheer and wish one another a happy new year.

IN AND AROUND PITTSBURG

Of the 15,000 coal miners who went on strike in the Irwin, Pa., field on March 10 last, nearly 10,000 have left the district and sought labor in other organized fields.

The new plant of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company at Ford City, Pa., replacing the one destroyed by fire last May, has resumed operations, employing about 500 men.

The Pittsburgh Steel Co., one of the largest independent steel wire and nail companies in the country, is working to capacity. Its important plant is situated in Monaca, Pa.

The Loraine, O., plant of the National Tube Co. is to resume in fall on Jan. 9.

Figures just compiled show that iron ore receipts at the Lake Erie ports during the season of 1910 were 35,499,557 tons, out of a total movement by lake of 48,080,901 tons.

The Pressed Steel Car Co. will build 400 mine cars for the Clinchfield, Ohio Co. and 100 mine cars for the E. E. Coal Co. Mining Co.

Car builders have been asked to submit bids on ten postal cars and ten dining cars for the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh.

The Besley steel plant of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. closed Dec. 22, but is to resume Jan. 15.

The ten idle hot mills at the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. at Sharon, Pa., will resume operations early in January, which will put the tin mill on full capacity. Only two mills have been operating lately. The company will build four more hot mills, which will make the plant the second largest in the world.

An informal meeting of pig iron manufacturers of the central west has been held in Cleveland to discuss trade conditions. There was some talk in regard to the advisability of further curtailing production and the prevailing sentiment was in favor of this. After furnaces are banked, as many of them will be, it is probable resumption will not be very rapid.

FROM OTHER POINTS

The strike of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Railway systems' mechanics, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, rappersmiths and their helpers has been ended by an agreement. The reinstated men are to receive a wage advance of 3c an hour on May 1, the same as other roads have agreed to.

Fall River manufacturers did not receive with pleasure the action of the Arkwright Club in voting for curtailment of manufacture of textiles if conditions do not improve.

Lack of business has thrown out of employment over 600 granite cutters in the Barre, Vt., sheds. Of the 2,000 cutters employed in the sheds there only 1,500 are at work.

Supply of skilled and unskilled labor on the Panama Canal is in excess of demand, except in the case of boiler-makers.

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing **SOLIDARITY**. For instance: 54. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. **55**

CHOW ON THIS, YE SLAVES!

On December 14 a banquet was held in the city of Seattle, Washington. It was attended by many of the leading labor skimmers of the Pacific coast, and was addressed among others by John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and by General Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles "Times" fame.

All of the speakers spent much time in urging the imperative necessity of more widespread and thorough organization of the bosses to cope with the trusts and the labor unions. But at the same time the speakers all insisted with tears in their eyes that they were by no means opposed to labor's organizing. Oh, no! But! The workers must form "good" unions only. They mustn't strike; they mustn't picket, intimidate, scab, or in any way interfere with the industrial freedom of the employer. The whole tenor of the speeches, as might have been expected, while affirming the right of labor to organize, was at the same time a veiled denial of that right.

But General Otis tore off the veil. With the clumsiness characterizing his recent attempt to crush the unions of Los Angeles with a fake "dynamite explosion" scare, he was unable to conceal his hand. Toward the close of his speech, Otis said:

"The folly of the closed shop is the greatest folly of the age. The open shop also has its perils. Do not consider it too safe. Go on and get it; go on and fight for it, but watch it; watch the kind of men that are in the open shop; watch lest they organize and turn their batteries against non-unionists who are at their side. That is something intolerable (applause). They are secret; they combine; they re-organize, and after awhile, some bright morning, they come to the proprietor, 'Lo and behold, this is not an open shop; it is a closed shop. We have taken possession. You turn those scabs out or we strike.' So that don't be too sure that the open shop is absolutely safe; it contains a peril. I will not go into that subject, but I merely give you the point, and you see it for yourselves. I have made no new discovery for you."

Later General Otis rose to make a second speech, and added this gem: "In the discussion, I have not dwelt upon, particularly at all, the question of wages. That is a minor question—a great

more than his share of work under the circumstances, another must work less long or be deprived of employment altogether. If a nation is working an average of 10 hours per day, it will produce far more than another nation working only 8 hours. It goes without saying that a general shortening of the work day will put more men at work. It will reduce the army of unemployed; it will put more confidence and backbone to those at work. It will raise wages as a direct result of more demand for labor power and as an indirect result of more nerve and fighting spirit on the part of the workers."

Therefore, organize and fight for the 8 hour workday. Stop the scramble for jobs and the reign of terror incident to "hard times." The I. W. W. is on the job for that purpose. Join it, build it up, and prepare for a harvest of better conditions for the working class.

A. F. OF L. SYMPATHY

By L. B. WEBER.

Tune—'All I Got Was Sympathy.'

Bill Brown was a worker in a great big shop,
Where there worked two thousand others;

They all belonged to the A. F. of L.,
And they called each other "brothers."
One day Bill Brown's union went out on strike,

And they went out for higher pay;
All the other crafts remained on the job,
And Bill Brown did sadly say:

CHORUS

All we got was sympathy;
So we were bound to lose, you see;
All the others had craft autonomy,
Or else they would have struck with glee.

But I got good and hungry,
And no craft unions go for me,
Gee! Ain't it hell, in the A. F. of L.,
All you get is sympathy.

Bill Brown was a thinker, and he was not a fool,
And fools there are many, we know,
So he decided the A. F. of L.,
And its craft divisions must go.

Industrial Unions are just the thing,
Where the workers can all join the fight;
So now on the soap box boldly he stands,
A singing with all of his might:

CHORUS

Dedicated to the Garment Workers strike in Chicago, Ill.

SOLIDARITY MUST BE KEPT GOING

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 25.
Earl F. Moore, Treas. Solidarity Press Fund, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.:
Fellow Worker:

Your appeal for financial help was read at last meeting of Local 209, I. W. W., and a motion passed that we donate the sum of \$2 to the fund. We are only sorry that our resources permit but this pitifully small sum, but if all Locals will contribute a sum equally in proportion to their financial ability we feel sure you will receive more than the amount specified in your call. We recognize in Solidarity one of the most powerful of our weapons in the class struggle, and can by no means suffer it to die from lack of support. Should you need more in future we shall probably be in position to contribute further. The field here seems to need sowing with literature in order to awaken the slaves to a point where they will be ready to organize in a revolutionary union.

We have a hall at present, but as we do not seem in any way able to get more than a handful to attend outside of our regular members, we have about come to the decision of getting a more humble meeting place at much less expense and devoting the amount saved on rent to the purchase of literature for free distribution; in other words, resolve ourselves into a propaganda club, and thus prepare the workers for organization later, taking in such members as we can in the meantime freedom.

LOCALS TAKE NOTICE.

Local 178 of San Francisco wishes to have a delegate to the meeting through the columns of Solidarity regarding the raising of funds for the sending of a delegate to the International Secretariat.

Hoping we can hear from some other locals in regards to this matter, I am Yours for Industrial Freedom,
BERNARD KALBER.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW

While in Paris, France, recently, Wm. D. Haywood was interviewed by the editor of the "Bulletin International du Mouvement Syndicaliste," and in a recent number he describes the interview as follows: Comrade W. D. Haywood, the American agitator, well known since the great trial against him, Moyer and Pettibone as officials of the Western Federation of Miners, is on a tour of Europe. Coming from England where he addressed several meetings of the striking miners in South Wales, our comrade visited Paris, where we had occasion to meet him.

Having read that Haywood expects to make an extended lecture tour through the United States immediately after his return, and that he is also intending to publish a book in which he will deal with the industrial movement of America, we asked him to inform us exactly about his intentions.

Comrade Haywood confirmed what we had learned about his plans, saying that in his opinion industrial unionism would do better to join the ranks of the A. F. of L. and work there. What is your understanding of that?"

"Debs," answered Haywood, "didn't write that to me! We both know the situation in America, and the last time that I saw Debs he said to me: 'Bill, there is no other thing than this: there is nothing but industrial unionism. To work in the ranks of the A. F. of L. and try to reorganize that movement, is the same as to try to revolutionize the English trade unions. It is impossible.'"

"Let us take for instance the situation in the steel trust, that gigantic trust which produces everything from coal and pound iron to the finished products of all kinds. Among the 130,000 men you will find there no less than some 40 different craft unions now existing. How can these workers resist their employers united in the trust? All these unions have their own officials. You would reorganize them in a single industrial union, that they may fight together? But, that means in the first place to do away with all these officials. Their influence is too great; they wouldn't permit their craft unions to be reorganized at all."

"Do you believe that the I. W. W. will become more and more the organization of the unskilled laborers and the foreigners in the United States, and later of the skilled workers of the A. F. of L.?"

"Oh, that is what the I. W. W. is all ready. And as I say, there is no other way. Let us see; suppose the A. F. of L. has a million members. But our country has 93 millions of inhabitants, and the overwhelming majority of the American workmen are today unskilled workers. Now I say, let Comrades keep his million and we will go our own way. There is enough to do."

"The others will come afterwards, when the economic conditions force them?"

"Yes, but not yet."
Comrade Haywood is full of hope concerning the future of industrial unionism in the United States.

Organizing in Eureka.

Eureka, Calif., Dec. 19.
Solidarity:
I have just sent to Vincent St. John for a charter for an I. W. W. local union to be known as Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, with headquarters at Eureka. Fellow Worker Matt Orloff has given me great assistance in getting names and doing the preliminary work of organization. Our meetings will be held in the Sanver Hall on second street, above the Sanver Cafe.
Yours for a powerful I. W. W.
JOHN PANCKER

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

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

STRIKE SITUATION IN LOS ANGELES

(Special to Solidarity.)
Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 25.

The metal trades of Los Angeles for a past six months have been engaged in a conflict against the Merchants & Manufacturers' Association. The cause of the strike is a demand for an eight hour work day and a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour. During that period of time the different crafts comprising molders, machinists, blacksmiths, pattern makers, and also helpers, have succeeded in making the strike an industrial battle.

At the beginning of the strike things looked very bright for the men, as many of the shops were badly crippled. But then the "city fathers" got together and passed an anti-picketing ordinance, preventing the men from picketing. The ordinance was violated daily by the strikers and many of them were thrown into jail. Still the men continued picketing, though of course to great disadvantage, and consequently could not prevent the shop owners from employing scab labor.

The strikers are well supplied with funds to carry on the battle, but of course a strike against the M. & M. Association cannot be won with money. Only action, direct action, is the thing that will win a strike of this kind. Now, what do I mean by direct action? The strike breakers in the Los Angeles shops are producing all kinds of machinery—and structural iron. Where do these products go? The most of these products are consumed in Los Angeles and vicinity, and handled to a great extent by union men. If these union men would refuse to handle the scab products and would make common cause with the men on strike—that would be direct action, in or through words would show class solidarity.

Of course we know that the A. F. of L., due to the damnable craft form of organization and the sacred contract, is unable to support a striking organization. They contribute money to the strikers while at the same time they are scabbing them to death. Fine organization. It looks to me "like boxing a man's brains out and then giving him a headache tablet" to recuperate on.

The M. & M. Association of Los Angeles is putting up a solid front against the strikers. But still, according to reports, there is some discontent in the ranks of the M. & M., due to the effect that the strike has on some of the small shops. Of course, that in itself is a factor in their favor, but it has a certain order of the situation.

The only way in my estimation to win this strike could be won, would be to get the different organizations of the labor trades which are handling the material, and if necessary call a strike. But that will not be the cause of the craft form of organization the labor fakirs at the head of these trusts.

Last week, Sunday the 19th, Dec. 19, I attended a meeting held by the Party in the Labor Temple, the speaker being Charles Edward, a late socialist candidate for governor of New York. After he had finished denouncing the courts, judges, police officers, and other politicians, he then turned to the subject of the other political named Fred C. W. the Socialist Party member and president of the Central Labor Council, appealed to the audience for funds with which to sustain the strikers' children during these days. Would it not be better, Mr. W., to call out the union men for your president, in support of the strikers? get them to refuse to handle scab material? Surely, that would be a great help the strikers to win, and the Local them to go back to their jobs under a condition than they enjoyed \$1.00 or less strike. But of course, Mr. W. would not do, because it might be a political aspiration at some future time. We all agree that it is very profitable some individuals to prey upon the ignorant rank and file of the A. F. of L., and at the same time capture the vote of the middle class in the election, get elected perhaps to some \$1 fat job and hand down socialism to working class on a silver platter.

Any way, looking at the strike situation, the pathetic strike must be called, the better, in order to insure a favorable settlement. Also the discontent of rank and file is very noticeable and while the strike is won or lost it will open eyes of many a striker as to the full craft organization or organized scab

A STRIKE

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

25,000 of them—were reduced from 18 1/2 an hour to 16 1/2 an hour.

What Comes of "Politics."

The thousands of workers looked now to the Legislature of Illinois for relief and expected to "Socialist deputies" to make good.

But Ambrose and Johnson, the two elect, were powerless to stop the cutting down of wages in Packingtown, and the former admitted it.

Final result: The workers, again betrayed in their hopes, quit everything. Agitation in Packingtown was dead for five years, no more deputies were elected to represent the workers in the halls of legislation. No more dues paid to the officials of the A. F. of L. Twin brothers died because of want of seelers to bite and to nourish them. Dead! Dead! indeed, when dead out!

Garment Workers' Parallel.

In the gigantic strike of the Garment Workers we have not reached that stage that the twin brothers are at death's door. Perhaps one of them may be willing to learn to use a recuperative diet in time to be saved. We shall wait and see.

But let us review this strike from its start to show the parallel. In June this year 600 garment workers had won their strike in the Lamm & Co. Clothing Mfg. plant. The return to work was made on W. W. plans of action, and the discharge of all scabs and the re-statement of victimized workers was accomplished 36 hours after the return to work; 8,000 garment workers had pledged themselves to organize on I. W. W. lines.

Strike of Eight Years Ago.

Eight years ago the garment workers were defeated in strike caused by the jurisdiction controversies between two rival national unions of the American Federation of Labor—the Custom Tailors' National Union and the United Garment Workers. The employers preferred to sign the contracts with the United Garment Workers. The Custom Tailors' Union, having about 5,000 organized, went out on strike to defy the "closed shop" contract made by the United Garment Workers. The latter brought in scabs. Gompers hurried to Chicago, declared that it would be better if Custom Tailors joined the United Garment Workers, and to make these acceptable to the angry leadership of Custom Tailors. Upon all the body were assured and officers of the United Garment America. This it happened in Robert Noren, now prominent garment workers' strike, his office of National Secretary of Custom Tailors' National Union into Board member and general organizer of the United Garment of America.

1,000 of these strikers could not bear the termination of this strike, their places having been filled by United Garment Workers in New York City, Philadelphia places. Of course they felt when they had a chance to get full of scorn and contempt in movement.

Thereafter the United Garment Workers lost all "closed shop" contracts. The organization went to six years ago again the Garment workers rallied to make a fight against stable conditions. They were defied by the "union men" who were able to work in shops that had signed contracts and used the "union" label. In the combination of the principle scabworkers "union label shops" were either to croak out of business or to work under conditions revealed in the big admitted by the other papers, semi-model, model.

shops continued a with occasional hand-Business Agents, a schallit, skidded with 1/2 of the "union label" there was a little of craft and extortion, were known among the not so much though nationalities who had industry with the rapid growth making industry in the last Therefore it was thought that element would be immune

against the inducements of the labor leaders who immediately began to swarn into Chicago after the termination of the first strike of garment workers this year.

A. F. of L. Promises.

But corrupted by offers of getting thousands of dollars on indemnity suits that the leaders promised would be instituted against several clothing firms, the influential workers of the Lamm & Co. shop began to firm pacts with the busy organizers of the United Garment Workers. And when at last the then editor of the "Daily Socialist," A. M. Simons, answered a committee of workers that they should look for support from the A. F. of L., the organizers of the United Garment Workers were informed to be in the meetings of Garment Workers addressed by I. W. W. speakers and present their arguments why the American Federation of Labor was the organization they should again align themselves with.

The occurrences of that meeting, June 28, were described in one of the issues of Solidarity. It was apparently useless to lay down principles to the hundreds who had been told that trades unions was a mere "business proposition" to receive the most of benefits for the least efforts and expenditures.

Here the "neutralists" among the Socialists backed up and applauded Robert Noren, Haskins and others, when they said: "We, the American Federation of Labor, will support you with millions of dollars. We will help you to get iron clad agreements. We will give you the best of our thousands of dollars in bonds to live up to their iron clad agreements, etc."

It was true, that against these arguments based on the merchandise proposition that for every dollar paid in dues the trades unions of the A. F. of L. will promise a return of \$10 in achievements, the appeal to the fighting qualities of the strikers fell flat.

Monster meetings arranged by the I. W. W., one with Haywood as principal speaker with thousands in attendance, aroused the garment workers, they were preparing for revolt, but always after such meetings the "business instinct" got the best of their emotional outbursts of approval of plans laid down to them.

Only bitter experience can wipe out that trait in some people. Against the corrupting influences of the fakirs of the A. F. of L., supported by the managers and editor of the "Jewish Labor World," the I. W. W. was impotent. The field had to be vacated temporarily.

But all the powers of the A. F. of L. could not get the garment workers out on strike. For that the organization was too much discredited. But the fakirs knew that there were among the "foreigners" many who had revolutionary inclinations. Some had gone through bitter fights in the old country. There were many who had been through the general strike of textile and garment workers in Lodz, Russia, five years ago.

To arouse them was to arouse thousands of others who would follow. When on Sept. 30 the 12 seamster girls quit their jobs in Hart, Schaffner & Marx, a firm employing 11,280 people in 28 shops in Chicago, they went immediately to the office of the Daily Socialist, to ask for the exposure of the conditions prevailing in the model armories of Hart, Schaffner & Marx.

Socialist Press Stir Up Results.

The press of the Socialist party, and it alone, was responsible that within three weeks after this small strike 45,000 garment workers had quit their jobs. That is, with the exception of about 1,000 workers, who, mostly victims of the jurisdiction strike of the past, refused to be pulled in by the current. Once black-listed for their activity for unionism they now become valuable assets to their employers. "Scabs made by the union!" The stirring revolting descriptions contained in the Daily Socialist and reprinted in Spravodlivo in Bohemian, Dziennik Ludowy in Polish and the Jewish Labor World were read by thousands. Discontent ripened into revolt and action.

The men's clothing making industry was completely tied up on October 21. But engineers, union members; machinists; union members; teamsters; union members; firemen; party union members; elevator men, peddlers and freight handlers and other organized of work, while the unorganized responded gallantly to the call for action. Everything was exposed in the press aforementioned, but the fact of "union scabbery" on the wholesale plan was concealed—we would not say purposely, as the papers were pledged to strict neutrality on the union question, even

if that "neutrality" was to jeopardize the chances of winning the strike.

Business Agents Wax Fat.

The United Garment Workers reaped again a harvest. The men and women as they left their jobs paid in their initiation fees and dues. Of went the money to the headquarters of the United Garment Workers, and part of it was returned in pay of "business agents" elected by choice of the well oiled machine of the United Garment Workers. It was a harvest indeed. But it was bound to end some time. (It is said by reliable parties that \$12,500 were sent to the United Garment Workers headquarters in the first four weeks of the strike.)

Union Scabbery.

So at the opportune time the cockroach firm also affected by the strike began to squeal, as they did six years before. Shrewd business people among some of the strikers also saw a chance to exploit the strike, and started in "business." One had an awful lament in the Daily Socialist about the injustice done by the strikers to the small firm, and the leaders took the hint. At the juncture, with the strike practically won except for the iron clad agreement, which the leaders claimed was the essential thing to get, they discovered their human feelings for the small fishes: 156 of them were allowed to sign "union label" contracts; 5,000 and more of the strikers returned to work in the small shops, with no improvement of their working conditions. In fact, under worse conditions than they were striking against. That, according to the leaders, was to be settled after the strike against the other firms was on. Comments about the revolting conditions in these "union label" shops are common, as we had occasion to convince ourselves.

Here is the second parallel: to the lost strike of packing house workers. The great victory achieved in 156 "union label" shops assures the leaders \$2,500 in dues every month, and they are little or not at all concerned whether the remaining 40,000 workers win better conditions or not. They can not hope to get an iron clad agreement as held out to the strikers from the big firm, so they are at all concerned whether the men and women in the better shop conditions and better pay. The "United Garment Workers" had nothing when the strike started, now they have \$2,500 a month in dues. And so they will be able to report a "big victory."

Five thousand and more clothing workers are making garments for the Chicago market, scabbing it with the others mentioned upon the 40,000 workers in the disguise of the "union label." And yet Mr. Siskin, manager of the Jewish Labor World, calls this strike an "industrial union" strike under the management of the American Federation of Labor. Ye gods and little fishes!

Socialist Press Silent.

Silent again in the press: the press whose influence has on October 21 aroused the workers and brought about the strike. But this silence regarding the union scabbery is forecasting a repetition in results observed in Packingtown after 1904. One exception though is the Dziennik Ludowy, the Polish paper, which refused to be drawn into the trap.

But after the "leaders" were allowed to make 156 "union label" shops without being reprimanded by the press most influential in this strike, they could consistently assume the right also to make a contract with the main firm involved, Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothing Co., without consulting the strikers. But when Bickert and Robert Noren found themselves on Nov. 3 confronted by a raging crowd ready to tear them to pieces as they tore the agreement to fragments, the press echoed back the damnation noise of the enraged men and women so virulently that in all the blare and blatter the existence of 156 "union label contracts" was left unmentioned and unrebuked. The rank and file repudiated "union scabbery" under contract in the big concern. The attempt was too momentous at once, but tolerated "union scabbery" in small doses under the pretext handed to them that these 5,000 other workers would pay \$2 a week each for the support of the strikers.

W. E. TRAUTMANN.

[Owing to its great length, we are obliged to divide Trautmann's article and another re-statement will appear next week. Watch for it, as it contains some interesting revelations.—Editor Solidarity.]

The I. W. W. at Missoula, Mont., is located in a first class hall at 211 Stevens St. The members invite all wage workers to call and get acquainted. Jas. B. Shea is the secretary.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

It is the historic 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.

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Price 5 Cents
"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM," by Edward Hammond
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AGITATION IN NEW YORK
(Special to Solidarity)
New York City, Dec. 26.
"Little old New York" has been getting some good doses of revolutionary unionism in the past ten days. "Bill" Haywood is responsible for administering them. He spoke at Yorkville, Brownsville and the Bronx. Wherever he went there was interest and enthusiasm. Industrial unionism as an improved form of labor organization and a means of social emancipation and reconstruction was the theme. Its presentation has stirred the conservatives of both the Socialist and the capitalist schools of thought. The statement that no Socialist can be a trades unionist, as the trades union binds him to agree to an identity of interests instead of the class struggle, is even agitating the dear old Rand school. And the New York Times is driven to the task of showing that an industrial union of the 35,000,000 workers in this country is a minority movement, to cease production and destroy society. When the momentous act of revolutionary unionism departs of victory for revolutionary unionism.
at a mass meeting of wage workers at Portland, Ore., held by the Scandinavian Industrial Club, Sunday, Dec. 11, 1910; Whereas, a general eight-hour work day is in the interest of, and desired by all intelligent wage workers; and Whereas, an eight-hour work day would reduce the army of the unemployed and the chances of the boss to get scabs to a minimum; therefore, be it resolved;
1st. That we do everything in our power to establish an eight-hour work day in all industries in all localities, to do everything in their power to start a general economic movement for the immediate establishment of an eight-hour work day.
And further, let it be resolved by all who read these resolutions, that we push this eight-hour movement with such vigor, enthusiasm and power that eight hours may be established in the near future.
RESOLUTION COMMITTEE.

DULUTH I. W. W.
Local Union No. 68 of the Industrial Workers of the World maintains a headquarters at 512 1/2 1st St., Duluth, Minn., for the free use of working men.
The Chicago wage curve averages a little over \$200 a year, while in New York the average is only a little over \$200 a year.
THE EIGHT HOUR DAY
The following resolutions were adopted

UPCOMING EVENTS IN FRANCE

Paris, Dec. 3, 1910.

The French labor movement at present is fairly surging over the condemnation to death of Secretary Durand of the "Coal Harvesters" of Havre for alleged moral complicity in the killing of the snab Donge by several strikers recently. It will be remembered that this is the case where bought witnesses testified that at Durand's instigation Donge was tried and condemned to death in a union meeting, and that the latter's death was only the execution of the sentence.

This story is simply absurd. The condemnation is only a part of the aged old tactics of trying to kill a dangerous movement by persecuting its militant spirits. The C. G. T. is well aware of the real import of the death sentence for Durand and is preparing to put up a vicious fight. Protest meetings are being held in all the large cities of France. The keynotes of these meetings are demands to the government for Durand's release on pain of a general strike, and warnings to all militants to hold themselves ready for a mass movement to back this note.

The agitation has already produced an echo in the Chamber of Deputies, where one excited politician demanded of Briand if he knew that the C. G. T. was openly preparing to revolt against law and order. This gentleman promised to institute an inquiry as to the legal standing of the C. G. T., with the object in view of suppressing it if possible.

Saturday night I attended a great protest meeting at a riding school close to the Place de la Bastille. There were fully 10,000 indignant syndicalists present. Yvetot, Boudonier and other militants were the speakers. These speakers urged the syndicalists to resist the execution of Durand by every means in their power. The crowd was worked up to an intense degree and the speakers were continually interrupted by howlings of the forbidden word, "Saboteur!" The French slaves well know what tactics hurt their masters, and they also know that the word "Saboteur" stands for the most revolutionary sentiments the working class can have, i. e., utter contempt for capitalist life and property. It is coming to mean for them a general panacea for all their social ills.

A Socialist created a division in the meeting by advocating the election of more Socialist deputies, sending committees to Briand in order to stay the hand of the murderous government. When the drift of his talk became clear to the audience, he was greeted with a wild roar of disgust and disapproval. It was only on the appeal of a militant district activist that this speaker was allowed to finish his talk. I was pleased beyond measure at the incident, as it showed clearly that anything I have yet seen since coming to France, that the French working class is getting "clear" on the question of "the belt."

At the exit of the building, a couple of thousand gendarmes and soldiers (infantry and cavalry) were stationed, and when the meeting was finished the large crowd singing the "Internationale" and hooting the police were forced to pass through a small door two at a time. They were then sent in several directions and kept moving for different blocks from the meeting place by the innumerable police, who were stationed in hundreds at all the strategic points in the neighborhood. It required more than an hour for the crowd to filter through this small door. The idea was to prevent those feared even though unarmed syndicalists from "bunching up." I was flattered and pleased at sharing in this general attention from the police, and I was filled with disgust when I thought of the tame and unfeared American labor movement in all likelihood. If it were possible for me to learn French in a couple of years, good enough to speak it fluently, I would surely stay here and cast my lot in with these red blooded syndicalists.

On my way home I went down into the subway station at the Place de la Bastille and was fairly startled at meeting some of the foundations of the Bastille which were uncovered and left exposed for exhibition purposes by the Metropolitan Subway Co. Each of the stones contained a hole, and with the frame of mind I was in after attending this revolutionary meeting, and fairly jerked me back to the times when labor hadn't the slightest idea of its interests.

I thought if revolutionary sentiment grows amongst the Parisian building trades workers as much in the next 20 years, it will in the past twenty years, prison walls such as that I was looking at

will be impossible, the workers will simply refuse to build them. The building of churches in France has ceased, due to lack of demand created by a growing intelligence amongst the workers. The next phenomena in order will be to stop building prisons for staff with militant workers. This also will emanate from a rapidly learning working class.

The Socialist Prime Minister Briand has got something new up his sleeve now. He has laid out to be voted on, a legal scheme of compulsory arbitration for the railroaders, which will deprive the latter of not only the right to strike, but even to organize. Severe penalties are attached to infraction of the law. Some people call Briand a traitor in taking such measures as he has in suppressing the railroaders in the recent strike and in advocating these laws, but this, however, is a little harsh on the gentleman, if he did once profess to believe in the efficiency of the general strike and urge the use of direct action tactics in conjunction with political action, it was only due to a slight incoherence of ideas on his part, or possibly a desire to secure a few votes. He is now "coming to" and takes a sincere and true Socialist attitude, i. e., that the only proper tactics for the working class to pursue is to vote, vote and to vote again. He is simply doing openly what every Socialist is doing all over the world—discarding direct action tactics and suppressing them as much as possible.

The "Employers' Association" has issued a long fake protest against the compulsory arbitration laws. This is, of course, only to make the workers believe that the law will have some elements of justice in it. It will soon be time for the C. G. T. to take a hand in this merry little game and straighten affairs out a little. Almeredy and Merle, the two editors of "La Guerre Sociale," arrested as political prisoners during the railroad strike and held as common prisoners, went on a hunger strike a week ago to secure rights accorded political prisoners, but after a few hours of it the Governor weakened and sent them to the special quarters reserved for political prisoners.

Yours for double-jointed fish-balls,
W. Z. FOSTER

BARBAROUS FRESNO

Inside History Leading Up to the Disgraceful Fight Against Free Speech.

By E. Flawith, in People's Paper.
Early in the summer of this year a mere handful of men, members of the I. W. W. local in Fresno, got busy amongst the poor Mexicans, Russians and others who were working for the Santa Fe, Electric Power and other companies.

They showed the men that they were being bled of all they earned at the companies' stores; that they were not under compulsion to accept their enslaved conditions as they imagined they were, by virtue of a so-called contract.

The result of this agitation was effective. The Santa Fe authorities complained to the police that they had lost \$10,000 by the unsettled condition of the men. The police, like all other dogs, knew their master's voice.

The Mexicans did not want to leave town at the behest of their master and work on a dam.

Silvern, a contractor, complained of this to Chief of Police Shaw. This hawkshaw is said to have then told Silvern to give him the name of every man who refused the job out of town, no matter what the wages or conditions happened to be, and he would have every one arrested as vagrants.

Now the fight was on. Mexicans and Russians left town to avoid arrest and trouble. Labor was getting scarce. Dividends of stockholders were being lessened.

The police, not being able to get any real charges against the I. W. W., awaited their opportunities when no private individual was looking on. They affronted and insulted a few leaders of the agitation, trying hard to provoke them to personal encounters. Failing in this, they prosecuted the men for disturbing the peace. Perjury was like a blue smoke. It was so thick and nauseating that even Judge Briggs is said to have privately admitted that what the police said was proper.

But the men had to go to jail "because they were impudent in court." Impudent because they said the police were telling lies.

No I. W. W. was to be tolerated after this. Permits to speak on the streets were revoked, although there are no ordinances in Fresno abridging or regulating free speech. The result was the arrest, from

time to time, of between 30 and 30 speakers. Finally most of these men capitulated, gave up the fight, paid guilty and were set at liberty on "ninety-day footers."

The papers, including the "Republicans," said to be owned by the mayor, and the "Tribune," owned by Scripps-McLae, were obedient and frothy in their praise of this chief of police.

This particular chief, according to them, had proven himself more sagacious and capable than any other chief in the country. In fact, all other chiefs should communicate with him and find out the great secret whereby he had been able to rob men of free speech and break up the I. W. W. organization.

But these pimps of plutocracy laughed to scorn. The little brothers, and two or three others, rented a five-acre lot, owned by a Socialist, on the outskirts of town. There they pitched a tent for headquarters and as a hostelry for new fighters.

In three or four weeks attempts to speak were renewed and permitted under insulting restraints and conditions. But on Sunday, Nov. 9, at a very sane and orderly meetings the corruption and brutality of the police were spoken of. This was enough for the Cosacks of Fresno.

No more speaking was to be allowed. The fight was on again.

Men began pouring in from Spokane, Portland, Oakland and other places.

Chief Shaw cried and wept. He bellowed out to the press that something had to be done to shut up the I. W. W.

The "Republican," said to be owned by the mayor of "Barbarous Fresno," came out boldly on Dec. 2 and said: "The citizens should act." It suggested tar and feathers. Chief Shaw had thrown up his hands in helplessness, and is quoted as saying: "The time is now ripe for the residents of Fresno to act." Then, to roid the infamy, the Scripps papers, the "Tribune," said to be in the fight for the working man against "big business" and rotten officials, came out boldly on that same day and said: "The chief needn't worry. There was a well defined movement amongst the citizens to form an organization that would present an ultimatum to the residents."

The result to date is violence and brutality by barbarous police and citizens, and the burning down of property with the fleeing of industrialists.

But this is not the end. Car Shaw, of "Barbarous Fresno," thinks he has maintained his illegal sceptre and crown.

He no doubt has enjoyed the fettery, and "well done" of Hogeocracy.

But this is not the end. It is not the end of Scripps-McLae's perfidy, nor Mayor Rowell's anarchy.

HELP THE FRESNO FIGHT

Fresno, Calif., Dec. 19.

The lying capitalist press of this city came out with an article this morning saying that we had surrendered. The truth of the story is, the boys in jail by a unanimous vote refused to except the terms offered by the city authorities. So fellow workers this is going to be a long and hard fight, the right of Free Speech and peaceable assemblage must be retained at any cost, as it means the very life of Local 60. Are you going to allow one of the best fighting locals in the West to die? I hope not. Now is the time we must stand shoulder to shoulder and fight for our rights.

If you can assist us in any way do so. Hold protest meetings in your city. Our condition in this city is every bit as bad as they are in Japan; 78 men in jail speaking with vagrancy, their only crime charged on the streets. Rally to our aid at this time and victory will be ours. Send all funds to W. F. Little, Box 209, Fresno, Calif.

Yours for Liberty,
JACK WHYTE, Sec'y.

Contrasts And The Remedy

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 15.

Solidarity:
I am sending you herewith a couple of clippings from the "Evening Press" of December 6, one showing the terrible condition of a worker's family, and the other showing the class conscious organizing of the New York manufacturers of automobiles. The workers will continue to starve in their shortsightedness, until they organize along proper lines, and in so doing shorten the hours of labor, thereby eliminating the competition among themselves for jobs. On the other hand we see the manufacturers of New York and all over the country organizing themselves industrially to protect their interests.

They don't rely on political action, either. They organize on the job. Now, what in hell must happen to you units to make you see the necessity of class conscious organizing? Get busy as quick as you can and organize along industrial lines. Join the Industrial Workers of the World, and eventually the whole works are yours.
J. VAN HOOF,
Secretary Local 202, I. W. W.

(Clippings.)

Clothed in a bundle of rags, gaunt and wizened because of a lack of proper nourishment from his mother, a year-old baby boy died of want and exposure in the city of Grand Rapids this morning. A few hours before death came to relieve his sufferings the little fellow was taken to the U. B. A. hospital. There the nurses and physicians used every device known to medical science to revive him. But their efforts were futile.

The child was in a moribund condition when it arrived at the hospital and in his weakened state failed to respond to the expert treatment.

Another human life was exacted as a sacrifice to poverty.

Over near Lincoln park at the home of Abraham M. Shero at 7 West street a Jewish mother wails the floor of the little wood-colored shanty which she calls home and wrings her hands and cries for her baby.

The interior of the little house is neat: There is every evidence that the father is not lazy nor the mother slovenly. But still in the midst of plenty surrounding them they are in want. The child, the youngest of six, came to its death because in spite of the tender care it received, it was improperly housed, clothed and fed.

During the last few days of the baby's life there was no fire in the house for the greater part of the time.

New York, Dec. 6.—A movement is under way among the independent manufacturers of automobiles, it was learned here last night, to organize a new society for the protection of their interests to be known as the National Association of Motor Car Manufacturers. It is expected a permanent organization will be effected during the coming week, with officers will be elected. It will be distinct from the so-called Licensed Manufacturers.

I. W. W. WAGE SCHEDULE FOR 1911

Nelson, N. C., Dec. 25.

Solidarity:
I am mailing you a copy of the wage schedule of Local 525, Nelson, N. C. Wish you would publish it in Solidarity.

Things will be slackening up here pretty soon, and we have lots of working plugs here right now. So any I. W. W. fellow worker who comes this way had better cut the schedule out of Solidarity and not work too cheap.

Yours son Industrial Unionism,
ALBERT L. ELLIOTT,
Sec. 525, I. W. W.

	Hours	Wages
Laborers on new work (excavations)	9	\$ 3 00
Laborers (quarry work)	9	3 00
Hand drillers	8	2 50
Laborers (loading teams)	9	3 00
Excavating for water or sewers, laying pipe	9	3 50
Cement mixers, box, board or machine	8	3 50
Cement work finishers	8	4 00
Mortar mixers	8	3 50
Bricklayers, carpenters and stoneasons' helpers	8	3 50
Scaffold builders	8	3 50
Moving, raising, jacking up, excavating and all other labor work pertaining to old buildings under repairs	8	4 00
Teamsters, by the month	9	80 00

Overtime, Sundays and holidays, time and one-half to be paid for extra, at the above rates, as per classified work.

If a public holiday should come on a Sunday, the day observed by the public to be reckoned as a holiday, and paid for at the time and a half rate. These union rules to go into effect on Jan. 1, 1911.

C. A. BARTON, President.
A. L. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
Nelson, B. C. Local No. 525, I. W. W.

Send For These Letters.

The following letters in the factories of I. W. W. Hall are called for and returned to be forwarded by notifying the Secretary. Also membership cards.

Letters:
F. A. Smith, Edward McDonald, Arthur C. Ward and A. A. Schur.
Membership Cards Found:
Joe Boronh, J. F. Castle and Andrew Miller. JOHN M. FOSS, Sec. 380.

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WARNING TO WAGE WORKERS
Beware of Frauds and Fakirs claiming to represent the Industrial Workers of the World.
There is but one organization that any claim to the name of Industrial Workers of the World. The general office that organization is located in Chicago, Illinois.
All organizations and individuals claiming to represent the Industrial Workers of the World do not have proper titles from the above organization of its local unions are frauds and it pays no money to them.
All organizations using the name Industrial Workers of the World not affiliated with the general head at Chicago, Ill., are fakes.
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD,
Vincent St. John,
Gen. Sec.-Treas.
518-516 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.
Any wage worker, wishing to be a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, may proceed in the manner:
1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a similar one, you may join by presenting to the secretary of that local union your name and an application containing the Preamble to the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions each candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The questions are:
"Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization?"
"Will you diligently study its principles and make yourself acquainted with its purposes?"
The initiation fee is fixed by the Union, but cannot be more than \$2 any instance, and is usually \$1.00. The monthly dues are \$2.00 or less, and are in most localities \$1.00.
2. If there is no local union of your industry, you may apply to the Secretary for a Charter Application. Get no less than TWENTY signatures thereon, of bonafide wage workers of your industry (for a Local A or B in general industries) or of other workers in your industry. Application with the names of Secretary, with the \$10.00 Supplies, constitutions and will then be sent you, and you need to organize the local.
Join the I. W. W. Do not miss the address of the General Sec. the I. W. W. is VINCENT ST. 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.