VOLUME I. NUMBER 38.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS.

New Developments In Cloakmakers'

The long continued strike of the cloak-akers of New York City took a new turn Saturday, August 27, when the strik-a, by an almost unanimous vote, rejected contract previously submitted by the

ces, by an annote manner.

ces, a contract proviously submitted by the manufacturers.

The proposed contract provides for the installation of electric power, the abolition of home work, abolition of contracts with individual shop employes, the abolition of all sibe contracting within the shop. It further provides for a joint board of annitary control, a board of arbitration, and a committed of grievances. Hours of labor were to be left to arbitration.

Section 13, of the proposed contract. contains the "joker." It reads as follows: "Bach member of the Manufacturers is to maintain a union shop, as distinguished from a closed shop; a cannot abop' being understood to refer to a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor and rate of wages as herein stipulated prevail, and where, when hirting help, union men are preferred; it being, recognized, that this shall not include the maintenance of a shop delegate, except by agreement between individual employers and their employers; and it being further recognized that, since there are differences fold were a few shall more those employed in nobla-rade, employers shall have freedom of eelection as between one nion man and another, and shall not be confined to any list, nor bound to follow any prescribed order whatever."

Where This "Joker?"

Whence This "Joker?"

Whence This "Joker?"

Shades of Van Cleave! What a beautiful example of "industrial freedom" for the cloak manufacturers! How completely the above clause nullifies all possible chances of a victory otherwise for the striking cloakmakers.

A "union shop," where all the strike-breakers may be kept on the job on whatever terms the bouses please to make with them, and with the hypocritical pretense that "union men are preferred in hiring help." A "union shop," in which the unions is not permitted to have a shop difficulties of the committee to see that conditions are maintained and enforced. A "union shop," where the boss is free to determine gate or committee to see, that conditions are maintained and enforced. A "union shop," where the boss is free to determine which worker, to or is not entitled, to receive the prescribed seale of wages, and when the worker was to be preferred (at least then than the scale of course) over some other 'union man.' is to be preferred (at least then than the scale for this cleverly worded document?

The capitalist papers inform us that the proposed agreement was the joint product of Attenny Julius Henry Cohen, for the manufacturers; Atterney Meyer London, for the studies; and Attorney Londs Marchael (at the proposed agreement was the joint product of Attenny Julius Henry Cohen, for the manufacturers; Attorney Meyer London, for the studies; and Attorney Londs Marchael (at the proposed agreement was the first product here, we have a blank in the information furnished us by the capitalist press: Who, is the layer Marphall, who so innecently appeared as a mediator between the other two attorneys? The aforementioned papers do not say.

papers do not say.

But SOLIDARITY refuses to be left in the dark. A New York correspondent, whose name we are not, at liberty to give, supplies us with the missing information, and incidentally throws some interesting sidelights on these latest developments in the strike situation.

The Role of the Bankers.

The Role of the Bankers.

Louis Mar shall is the personal attorney of Jacob Schiff—"philanthropist, Rothschild and Baron de Hirsch ageht, bond hupen for the Russans pictorery, hench, man of J. P. Murgan, and official irrepresentative of the New York banks."

One readers may inquire, Why is Jacob Schiff butting into the cloakmakers' strike? Let our New York correspondent answer:

"The New York Danks hold over \$8,-

ono,000 of the cloak manufacturers' paper (notes, mortgages, etc.) and every indication was that they would have a tremendous loss unless a settlement was arrived at and work resumed as speedily as possible. Altready the banks had lost over a half million and the outlook was gloomy. Again, there was a threat of the testile mills to curtail credit unless a winning move was made by the cloak manufacturers. Hence the agreement."

There you have it: All the economic forces of the capitalists combining to pre-tect their individual and collective interests against the working class. That is natural and logical. But the picture is not yet complete.

The Role of the Injunction.

The striking cloakmakers almost unanimously rejected the proposed agreement. Dramatic scenes in connection with their refusal to accept this "joker" from the cloak manufacturers are detailed cles-where by "The Commentator."

But at the very moment the vote of the strikers was being taken on the aforementioned agreement, a Supreme Court-judge of New York, named God, handed down as sweeping injunction against the striking cloakmakers in the following terms:

"A labor union that orders a strike to enforce a demand for the closed shop violates the law."

The Setting Complete.

The Setting Complete.

The setting of the picture is now complete. Now we have not only the economic forces of other capitalists coming to the aid of the cloak manufacturers, but also the handmaid of these economic masters—

aid of the cloak manufacturers, but also the handmaid of these economic master—the political state—bringing its force to bear against the strikers with the "legal" sophistry of a judge's injunction.

The Reply of the Workness.

On the other hand we see themands of striking workers, who despite their short-comings in organization and fighting methods, show solidarity and insight enough to unanimously repudiate, the clever trick of their officials and employers to cheat them out of all chances of victory. As our New York correspondent remarks: "This august well for the future. Once these fellows acquire the habit of kicking overboard the compromises of their Leaders the ground is ploughed ready for as to saw the seed of a substantial industrial union@novement."

And what say these strikers to the in-junction? Quick as a flash one of them is reported to have said when he learned

about it:
"No injunction has ever operated a
machine. No injunction ever, made a
cloak. It requires men to make cleaks,
and the men refuse to go to work."
There's your answer, Judge Geff! Will
you and your capitalist masters put 60,000
strikers in jail?

TIP TO THE SUGAR STRIKERS

Orleans Sugar Workers Supplying Maket for the Trust While Those in New York are Striking.

(Special to Solidarity)

(Special to Solidarity)
New Oreans, La. August 18—
I note that there are strikes on at several mills of the Sugar Trust, situated in Yonkers, New York, and Williamsburg, Long Island.
The sugar trust has just finished a \$3,-000,000 mill at Chalmette, Las, just outside of this clay, and they also have serial more old mills in New Orleans.
With the point they now have right.

With the plant they now have right here, the sugar trust can supply all its con-sumers east of the Mississippi from this city alone, and not lose a dollar by delay if every plant in New York and other east-

crn states were shut down.

This new 85,000,000 plant can refine sugar at less coat than any mill in the United States and perhaps in the world, and it is running now day and night, Sundays and holidays.

Of what use is it for a hunch to strike in one mill while another mill is running double time to supply the market without loss or delay to the commany.

If this mill alone were thoroughly organized by the 1. W. W., the New York strike would be won, for this place is the solar plexus of the sugas trust. Theatrikers have got to eat diet till they organize all the mills of the sugar trust.

Fellow Worker George F. Barnes, late of Spokane, Wash., is holding down the "lecture platform" on the streets of Du-luth, Minn. A new local of marine work-ers has been organized; and Barnes had 30 applications to present at the last meet Every I. W. W. member should be

All the harvesters in the Palouse are en-thusiastic in their praises of the I. W. W., for it is because of the organisation that they are getting more wages. The I. W. W. will continue the good work in other districts. All the harvesters in the Palo

The sale and distribution of tickets for the October bazaar and outing of the New York locals at Unionport is meeting with encouraging results, Judging from present indications, the botting will be well attended and a financial success. A Brooklyn lodge of the Brotherhood of Machinists is among the unions that have purchased tickets for the occasion. More presents for the bazaar are solicited. Send them to Willard Northrup, 44 W. 46th St., New York City.

York City.

Fellow Worker Gustaw Frietag reports that he applied for a job at the Bettendorf steel car works, about four miles from Davenport, Jowa After answering a string of questions regarding. his name, addesse, matisingnois 1 condition, mationality, sagar-previous place of employment, etc., he was instructed to at down and have this picture taken. As Frietag did not appreciate having his photos in the regues "miller ad, the Manufactangra' Association, he rebelled and left the employ ment office, with some doubts about this being "the giorious land of liberty," etc.

of liberty," etc.

The Denver locals are alive and active. The formation of a Cleasura, Pressers and Dyens' local is well under way. The Bakery Workers are becoming disgusted with the A. E. of L., and it is expected that comething will be doing among them soom: The organization of the packing house workers is also to be taken up. They are inorganized. The Denver Express' statement that the W. F. of M. delegates broke up an I. W. W. street meeting is denounced as a fie. 'An organizer of the United Mine Workers challenged an assertion of the I. W. W. speaker, who proved the same, to the satisfaction of everybody present. That was all.

The Neckwear Makers of Greater New York have voted to call a general strike.

Forty fitters in the Grossman shoe fac-tory, New York City, are on strike for better wages and shorter hours.

The Salem, Mass., general strike of shoe workers is still confined to that city. The Beverly manufacturers have satisfied union demands. The strike has already had the beneficial effect of bringing the different crafts into closer relations.

The Illinois coal operators, it is said, have begun preparations for a finish fight with the striking miners in their district. This was agreed upon tentatively at a meeting of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, held at the headquarters in Chicago.

LABOR IN PENNSYLVANIA

Striking agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. at Wilkesbare and Scranton held a meeting and decided by a practically unanimous vote to remain on strike until the company grants their demands for better commissions. They declare the commissions are so low that they cannot make a comfortable living owing to high price of foodstuffs. The strikers say the agents in the Haaleton district probably will join them and that the strike will extend gradually to Philadelphis and through. end gradually to Philadelphia and through-ut the State.

out the State.

The strike of all boiler makers and iron ship builders, as well as the helpers, of Pittaburg, numbering more than 1,000. is still on. Every firm in the district, with the exception of Jones & Laughlin, is completely tied up, this latter firm having agreed to the demands and will pay the union scale on all its construction work on the Alliquipa forraces. The trouble is over the refusal of the employers to accede to a 5 cent raise per hour for both inside and outside work. There is no contention over the hours of labor. The firms which are affected are James McNeill & Sons, James Lapper & Co., R Munros & Sons. Thomas Carlin & Co., Longia, on the South Side; the Riven river combine, two slopes; Sam Reams, James. Reuse, Duf Pakente Company, the Trandwell Construction Co. It also affects the men at work on the sign line at the Cambria Steel Co. in Johnstown,

The Keystone agency of Pittsburg has an advertisement in the Pittsburg Gasette Times offering 86 an oven for pulling coke. A strong man can pull three ovens a day, so this is in effect an offer of \$18 a day for unskilled short, writes Thomas F. Kennedy in the Chicago Socialist. The regular Free for pulling an oven in the Irrsin field is 7.5c. The same employment agency is advertising for miners, offering to pay fare and all expenses of moving families and house rent free. They made no definite promises as to wages, excepting to say promises as to wages, excepting to say

President P. J. McArdle, of the Amalgamated Association, has announced that the atrike which has been effect against the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. for about 14 months since the corporation declared for the "open shop" policy is ended. This decision was reached at a meeting of the executive board last week. McArdle astars, but what the order to see the second policy of the executive board last week. McArdle astars, but what the order to see The Spekane joint locals continue to make big gains in membership. Thirty-seven applications were presented and accepted at a recent, weekly meeting: 147-147. The champs of the executive board last week. Mending at the continue of the continue to the spekane locals, says anent this condition of affairs: "There is every reason to be commending the foundation of the continue of the same effect, and it. Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

About 14 months since the corpus and board for the commens of the company place of the company place of the company place of the company place of the two New Castle lodges, the commending the foundation and the commens of the two New Castle lodges, the commens of the two New Castle lodges,

was the result of the vote of both places that the executive board decided to call

LABOR IN OTHER LANDS

The building trades employes of Winnipeg, Man., were locked out on Aug. 21, following a walkout-of the bricklayers and massons against a Montreal firm of contractors, which is waging a war on the unions in the latter city. Thousands of men are affected.

A strike on the trolley lines of Toronto, Ont., was averted by the men accepting the wage award of the board of concilia-tion. First and second year men receive an increase of 1 cent an hou; those longer in the service 1 1-2 cents.

in the service 1 1-2 cents.

James Larkin, associate editor of the Dublin, Ireland, Harp, and an active official of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, is a victim of the capitalist courts of the Emerald Isle. His case is attracting much stitention in Great Britain and Ireland. In a recent speed, their lordships, their judges, on technical grounds, sustained the lower courts and tree not great the lower courts for the lower courts of Great Britain and Ireland. To do this requires much money and they appeal for funds to all who can add as any way. Any one desirious of sending contributions can address Miss Flyran, 511 East 154th St., New York City. East 134th St., New York City.

The impotent English labor parli Continued on Page Four.

STIRTON'S DATES

Cleveland, O., August 31 to Se

Akron, O., September 4.

New Castle, Pa., Sept. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9, 10 and 11.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 12.

Newalt, N. J., Sept. 13.

West Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 14.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 16 to ±2.

Beffalo, N. Y., Sept. 28.

Dirikhik, N. Y., Sept. 28.

Dirikhik, N. Y., Sept. 28.

Dirikhik, N. Y., Sept. 29.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 27.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 28-29.

Pontace, Mich., Sept. 30.

Ann-Arbor, Mich., Oct. 2.

Jackson, Mich., Oct. 2. Jackson, Mich., Oct. 2. Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3 to 9. Harbor Springs and vicinity, Oct. 10, 11 and 12 Boyne City, Mich., Oct. 13, 14 and 15. Harbor Springs, Mich., Oct. 16. Chicago, Hl., Oct. 17.

Fellow Workers

Fellow Workers:

The above schedule of dates should result in a great deal Being accomplished for the F. W. W., and it will if the membership and the supporters of Industrial Unionism in the different points will get together and work to make the meetings a

Have literature 'on hand; send for prepaid initiation cards that you can distribute among the crowds at street meetings if you have them, see that the meetings are properly advertised and be aure and make the same out of the tryp. Also see, if ible, whether the circuit can not be inued during the fall and winter.

Get busy, act, and we will get results
VINCENT ST. JOHN, neral Secretary-Treasu

SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN PITTSBURG DISTRICT UNION OF THE I. W. W.



Owned and Published Weekly by H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 298 B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 297.

of Publication 58 S. Jefferson St.

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

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders

All communications intended for publica-tion in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor; all others, pertain-ing to financial matters, to the Business Manager.

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS

Incent St. John, - General Sec'y-Treas

F. E. Trautmann, - General Organize

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. J. Ettor, Chas. Scurlock, C. H. Axelson, rancis Miller. George Speed.

THE STEEL TRUST AND THE UNIONS.

A shout of triumph is due from the steel trust. It has conquered eraft unionism. One after another of the unions which formerly possessed some power and influence have gone down before its mighty contempts.

The miners' union on the Mesaba Range in Minnesota; the Lake Seamen: the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tis Workson—have been shattered to pieces in the desperate struggle of the past ten years. Now the coal miners of the Pittaburg district organized in the United Mine Workson of America, are engaged in a life and death struggle with the same antargoist.

To the casual and superficial observer, these craft union wrecks may appear as marking the end of all unionism among the slaves of the steel trust. To one who looks beteath the surface of things, and follows closely the trend of events and the shaping of conditions on the industrial field, these disasters to the old style unions only denote the clearing of the ground for the fertile growth of industrial unionism.

Strikes in the past year have furnished ample ground for that conclusion. Mc Kees Rocks in 1909; Bethlehem at the beginning of the present year, and other smaller affairs, have shown the direction of the revolutionary wind. Here we saw no longer the skilled workers—the aristocrats of the industry—strongling with the giant corporation; but masse of unakilled, low paid and miserably exploited slaves breaking out in spontaneous revolts more far reaching in their influence and effects than any strike hitherto known. any strike hitherto known

These revolts have their reasons rooted in the conditions of the steel industry itself. That industry his, so to say, been revolutionised usiny times in the past 20 years. Concentration has been the order of the day; skill of workers has been minimised or wiped out by the development of the machine process. The workers, bampered by the form and spirit of eraft unions, have as yet been unable to adjust them. pered by the form and spirit of craft unions, have as yet been unable to adjust them-selves to, these revolutionary changes in the industry. As a consequence their wages have gone down in proportion as the pro-fits and dividends of the steel trust have gone up; while working hours and condi-tions have become unbearable. Hence to 'the superficial observer, the case of the steel trust's employes now appears hopeless.

But the unorganized revolts of the past year have shown that the slaves are not aleep. In fact industrial conditions will not permit them to sleep. The brutal and relentless exploiter the steel trust—is its own worst enemy. It is drunk with power. Having smashed the craft unions, the trust smiles at the thought that it will ever have

1

to deal again with organized labor

But it will, and that soon. The grist of the steel trust mill is of one kind—unskill-ed workers—whose only hope lies in mass action. The only kind of a union possible for them new is ONE BIG TNDUSTRIAL UNION, porodiging a place in its ranks for every employe of the corporation. The grist of

That union is forming in the Industrial Workers of the World. Join the I. W. W. and get in line for the biggest revolt of the working class that has ever taken

EVIDENCE PILING UP.

Still more evidence tending to prove the soundness of the I. W: W. position that economic power is the basis of all other power, has been supplied from two extremes of the country the past week—from New York and San Diego.

Judge Goff, of the Supreme Court of New York issued an injunction sued for by the cloak manufacturers against the cloak-makers on strike, in which he declared that "a labor union that orders a strike to

Accompanying this pompous declaration, is the usual 'legal' sophistry that a jurist makes use of to conceal his real purpose. Justice Goff says further: "If it is, the law that employers cannot combine then that same law applies to labor unions. What the employers may not do the workmen may not do."

This "learned judge" known; better than that. The fact is, the employers may combined, are combined, have been combined, and will be combined in spite of all anti-trust laws and trust-busters' threats to enforce them. The fact is, that the very cloak manufacturers, for whom Judge Goff issued that learned document, were at that very moment combined against their workmen. And the great New York bankers and others interested were in the combination with them.

What Judge Goff meant, but didn't say was that "what the employers MAY DO, the workmen MAY NOT DO." But even that is answered by the vote of the strikers not to accept the open shop proposition of the manufacturers, and their determination to hold out for a closed shop. And that was the unkindest cut of all! This accomplished "jurist," used by one class against the other, was ignored by the latter.

All this only adds emphasis to the I. W. W. contention that the political state moves only in obedience to the interests of the ralling economic class. When in the course of events, the working class acquires the cerems, the working class acquired the economic power through the organization and control of its social labor power in the industries, the political state will either be harmless in supposition to the workers' industrial power, or will, move in obedience to the workers' interests.

The point is further emphasized by the $A_{\rm t}$ W. W. strikers in San Diego. On the lookout for any and every weapon that might help them to win their fight for a shorter work day, and increased wages, these strikers even consulted the law books of California. of California, and dug up an eight hou law passed in 1879, amended in 1903 and which has been a "dead letter" al

The law is explicit in reference to eight hours for all public work. It absolutely prohibits the working of men an public work over eight hours per day, and provides that the eity's official agent, in charge of such week, can withhold from the contract price 310 per employe for each day that each employe has been made to work more than eight hours by the contractor. If such agent or official fails to take cognizance of the violations of the law by the contractor of sub-contractor and proceed accordingly he is guilty of a misdemeanor and the offense is punishable by a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment of six months or both, at the discretion of the judge.

The J. W. W. men are striking for an

These I. W. W. men have no illusions.

Byton. Send us advance order right away.

Other good features will make the coming issue of Solidarity one of the best yet.

regarding this law. They propose to or-ganize in such a way as to compel the Barber Asphalt Company to come through with the eight hour day, law or no law. But if they can use that law to help them in the fight against their master, so much the better

the hetter.

This also goes to show that it requires an economic organisation of the workers, a labor union, to call attention even to the existence of a "labor law," just as it requires a similar organization on the side of the expitalists to bring about enforcement of injunctions against the working class. In other words, there is no political movement without its economic base,

Are these not added reasons why every worker who reads this should join the I. W. W. and work with might and main to build it up? That is the only way to betright away, and to final freedom from the wage system.

PROFIT BY THE LESSON

Ry Frank Marris

The strike of the A. A. against the steel trust has been officially declared, off. This strike has been going on for over a year. It began as a strike against the open shop order of the trust. This strike has been a lesson to the American working class, proving that craft unions and craft strikes are utterly helpless against the power of organized capital. It shows the fulfilty of a small percentage of the workers in an industry attempting to carry on a successful batle against a mighty corporation.

ghty corporation

mighty corposition.

Here were a few skilled workers organized in a craft union putting up a battle for a closed abop, with the great majority of workers in the industry completely unorganized, and with the conditions of the industry insued, and with the conditions of the industry in such a state as to make it an easy matter for these unorganized unskilled workers to be used by the corporation to the conditions of the industry in such as the same and made it an easy matter for the trust to defeat and annihilate the A. A.

This strike began on July 1, 1900, about two weeks before the big strike of the Pressed Steel Cat workers at McKees Rocks. Yet the McKees Rocks strikers in two months forced the Pressed Steel Car Company to come to terms. Why?

Because all the workers of the plant were involved in the strike, thus closing the conditions of craft unions, living on the glory of the past, allowed itself to be hampered by craft prejudies and traditions, and refused of craft unions, living on the slory of the past, allowed itself to modern methods of fighting these industrial battles.

The A. A. is part of the A. F. of I. Still we find that while the A. A. was fighting nobly against the trust the members of other erth unions also affiliated with the A. F. of I. craniated at work, thereby the state of the strike is this:

The lesson of this strike is this:

Med-minditural conditions demand modern inditural conditions demand modern inditural conditions demand modern inditural conditions demand modern individual conditions demand modern in the conditions demand modern individual conditions demand modern in the conditions dema Here were a few skilled workers organiz-

strike.

The lesson of this strike is this: Mod-ern industrial conditions demand modern fighting methods. The workers can no longer hope to fight their battles with out of date wearen

The workers in the tin mills must be or-mized in ONE BIG UNION, just as the ill owners are organized in ONE BIG CORPORATION.

COBPORATION.

The only way to defeat the trust is to organize to control the labor power of the workers, which feed the trust: in other words form a LABOR TRUST.

Let us hope that the mill workers will profit by the lesson of this strike, and get elocated abor part with the words of the closed shop rale with the word power of all the workers in the industry.

FOR NEXT WEEK.

The next number of Louis Ducher' Stories From Real Life' is entitled, 'Only Hunkies,' and will appear in the next issue. We are planning other excursions into the realm of fiction or semifiction, in the near future, with the object in usud of impressing more deeply than dry statements of facts can, the lesson of industrial solidarity upon the minds of the workers.

the contractor. If such agent or official fails to take cognizance of the violations of the law by the contractor or sub-contractor and proceed accordingly he is guilty of a misdementor and the offense is punishable by a fine of not more than \$300, or imprisonment of six months to both, at the discretion of the judge.

The 1. W. W. men are striking for an eight hour day and \$2.50 against the Basher, Asphalt Co., on contract of laying pavequent for the city of San Diego. The company, has been working the men 9 and 10 hours. Hrince the strikers are after the city superintendent of steers is well.

The tribe the view of San Diego. The company, has been working the men 9 and 10 hours. Hrince the strikers are after the city superintendent of steers is well.

The strike well are projecting the company, has been working the men 9 and 10 hours. Hrince the strikers are after the city superintendent of steers is well.

The strike well are the company of the company has been working the men 9 and 10 hours. Hrince the strikers are after the city superintendent of steers is well.

The strike well are the company of the company has been working the men 9 and 10 hours. Hrince the strikers are after the city superintendent of steers is well.

The strike well are the proper than the purpose of the fair that also confirms i. W. W. theory.

These i. W. W. men has a course of strikers are after the company of the strikers are after the company of the strikers are after the company of the company of the company of the strikers are after the strikers are afte

BY LOUIS DUCHEZ.

THE COSSACK.

"Tim" was a Cossack. I met him in New Castle. It was the first day the bunch of them arrived, about fifteen in number, to patrol the streets in the vicin-ity of the tin plate mills of the Steel Trust. That was last summer.

He was on his horse when I saw him leisurely riding in the middle of the street, while the strikers lined the sidewalks and

while the strikers lined the sidewalks and gazed on; some curiously. Many had never seen the Cossacks before. On one side of his saddle was a large elub, longer than the ordinary cop's club. On the other side in a "boot" hung a ride, or "carbine," as they call them in the army. Attached to his belt was a "six shooter," filled to the muzzle. And around his belt and in his saddle bags he had probably three hundred "rounds", of ammunition.

I was surprised when I saw him, I was surprised when I saw him, He noticed me first and spoke. "Im" I knew well. We had "sold-ierrofin in the same regiment of cavalry together. That was when I was patrotic (5). He "bunk-ed" next me for many months, and we alept out in the open together. I was somewhat surprised to see "Tim" a Consack, because I looked upon him as somewhat of a "rebel." It was one of his hobbies while in the "service" to kid a recruit by asking him if he "held his hand up" because he "got patrotic," and then while waiting for the poor "rookie" to think out an answer, to say: "Yes, like the rest of us-you got hungry." He the rest of us-you got hungry."

That's the kind of a man "Tim" was,

He was worse than that. He was sent to Butler, Pa., before he came to New Castle. There he, with about ten others of his kind, fodd down the strikers and beat them with heavy clubs.

with heavy clubs.

They did the same thing at New Castle. I saw them. About eight of these men on horseback' one day last summer came a galloping out of the enclosure of the tin mills and charged into about 300 strikers

mills and charged into about 300 strikers that were parading the streets, the strikers having had their pictures taken near the mills a few minutes before.

The strikers should have waited until the Cossaeks got through with them and then had the fellow with the camera do his stunt, I thought. These brutal troopers runbed into that crowd of harmless (too harmless) men and boys and dropped heads in every direction. One poor fellow who was not a striken got his "while standing on the curb watching the parade go by. on the curb watching the parade go by. He was loaded a few minutes later into an

ambulance and taken to the hospital, where he had about a month to nurse his bumps and thank God that he was an American

When he came out, as a reward for his impudence for attempting to "prosecute" the Cosack that played tattoo on the top of his head, he was kindly requested to pay the costs of the court trial—which he did.

But coming back to "Tim." After the Steel Trust was through with him in New Castle, he was sent to McKees Rocks. Or rather, the slaves of "the slaughter house" were so boisterous and the tin mill strikers were so boisterous and the tin mill strikers so peaceable that he, with the others, were removed to the gates of the Pressed Steel Car works, and there instructed to duplicate the good work they had been doing in Butler and New Castle.

And here is the ment of what I wanted

And here is the meat of what I wanted to say when I began. These Cossacks started in to pull off the same performance as they had in Butler and New Castle. But a different crowd met them at the "Rocks."

"Rocks."

"I'm not going into the details. You remember something about it, I believe. The point I hasten to make is that I met "Tim" a few weeks later. He told me about the McKees Rocks strikers.
"By God," he said, "I admire the spirit of those foreigners at McKees Rocks. They've been up against it, and they'll fight. If all the latorers in Pennsylvania were as game as they are a strike would not last long rough to need the Constabulary. Either that or the Constabulary. Either that or the Constabulary.

not last long enough to need the Constabulary, Sither that or the Constabulary would not last long enough to be of any use."

But to conclude. "Tim" is class conscious. He's been up against it all his life. But with his vigorous mind there runs a brutal, individualistic attitude. He sees the class struggle, and he sees how the great mass produce so much and get so little. He believes in a revolution, he told me, but to talk "brotherhood" to the workers is a poor method of stirring up the fighting spirit within them, he says. In a grim tone he told me he woke a few

the fighting spirit within them, he says. In a grim tone he told me he woke a few up with his club.

"Tim" actually has the idea in his head, I believe, that the Cossack is the friend of the Social Revolution. I have thought, though, that be thinks this way because he is too wise to work hard. At any rate I met him a few days sigo and he told me he has "quit" the Constabulary. But many a slave has heard and will hear about the "one big union" idea and the "game" men he met at the "Rocks."

CHANCE THOUGHTS

By G. H. Perry, McKees Rocks.

Ain't it awful, Mabel! Just to thirst that after all the troble Gompers, McArdle & Co. went to in writing out resolutions and appealing to the graind and glorious government, the tin strikers must now go back under the self-same conditions under which they came out. But still it may teach the workers that the next time they strike they should strike for better conditions and not for recognition, which is of no use to them unless they have the power-the force it, and if they have that power they don't need official recognition. Ain't it awful, Mabel! Just to think

The capitalists of the Pittsburg district are worrying about the big meeting which the I. W. W. will hold in Old City Hall in Pittsburg on Sept. 4th. Don't worry, plutes, we'll take care of that meeting without any assistance from you or your

And in connection with the above, just keep your eyes on Pittsburg after the above mentioned meeting. If you wish to know more of what's doing in advance be sure and attend the meeting. Remember the date, Sept. 4th, and the place, Old City Hall. A word to the wise is suffi-

Agitators are wanted in the Pittsburg district. Several are already here, but there is room for more. Remember that the coal and steel, industries are the two basic industries of the United States, and that the stronghold of capitalism is not in that the stronghold of capitalism is not in Wall street, but here where the wealth is created. More men are employed in the steel and coal mining industries within a radius of 100 miles of Pittsburg than there are inhabitants in Newada, Arizona and

Idaho. Yes, and then some.

The strike is the most potent form of

If some of you sub getters don't hustle in the subs the editorial force of Solidarity will have to break into jail in order to ea regularly. I was just down to New Castl on a visit, and I know.

And the city authorities of New Castle are kicking because McCarty has worn out the sidewalk between the postoffice and the business office in the vain hope of catching a glimpse of some of those clusive subs.

If each reader of Solidarity will send in a sub in the ensuing week we will guaran-tee to make an eight-page paper at once. Now, then, see what you can do. Of course if any subscriber wishes to send in two there will be no kick coming.

- PITTSBURG TAKE NOTICE. To All Iron, Steel, Metal and Machine Pipe Mill Workers of Pittsburg

and Vicinity. The time for action has arrived!

Listen, a word with you!

A monster mass meeting of all workers who do any kind of work in the steel mills, pipe mills and metal industry generally will be held Sunday, Sept. 4, at 2 p. m in Old City Hall, Market and Diamos

streets, Pittsburg.

Prominent speakers will address the workers in the different languages.

Make this known to all your shopmates.

Make it the talk of the town. Turn out-by the thousands. It will better conditions for us all. Let all workers who yearn for better conditions come to this meeting.

INDUSTRIÁL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Progress of the Strike

rers Win Two Strikes and are now Fighting the Third, any, for \$2.50 per day and Eight Ho

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 20, 1910. urrah for Industrial Unionism! T Hursh for Industrial Unionism! The listy little union at San Diego, Cal., only seven months old, has done an immense samount of agitating, and is organizing all classes and nationalities of workers. We have already organized to such an extent that we have pulled off three strikes and won two of them. We are now engaged in the third, against the asphalt trust, the Barber-Asphalt Co., for eight hours and \$2.50 a day. We have attred up the capitalists, and they have imported 18 or 80 detectives and have tried to prejudice the public through their corporation newspapers. However, the atrikers have got the public sympathy, though the A. F. of L. refused to give us their moral support. One newspaper, belonging to the Scitips-McRae League, has come out in favor of the Mexicon I. W. W. strikers.

Tiber's an article in the Constitution of the State of California which states that eight hours shall be the legal day's work, and that State, county or city officials or any contractor who works his men more than eight hours a day is liable to proceed to any contractor who works his men more than eight hours day is liable to proceed to do so, working them nine and ten hours for \$2 a day. We organized the Mexicons and Italians who were doing the work and are going to make the company come through! We have taken the matter up with the city and. State officials and have received a big advertisement for the I. W. W. lusty little union at San Diego, Cal., only

received a big advertisement for the

A Call to Organize Mexicans.

A Call to Organize Mexicans.

SAN DIEGO CAL Aug. 20 1010—
Now is the time for Pacific Coast Locals to co-operate with San Diego and help organize the Mexicans. The I. W. W. at San Diego has had three strikes, winning-one, and the other two are going on now.

The Mexican laborers are the poorest gaid laborers in Southern California if not in all California, Arizona and Team. They were forced to leave Mexico on account of the hellish conditions there, where if a man dares to think of better conditions his life is worthless. They came to this infic is worthless. They came to this country expecting to flad refuge and a good job. They came to this country by the carload, some of them who were liberals or revolutionists or union men were chased by the soldiers of the Bloody Diaz smitl they had to escape to this country.

But instead of finding happy homes and

But intend of finding happy homes and peace, what did they find? They found a job about 8 months in the year, the wages ranging from \$2.00 a day to as low as 50 cents a day and board. Their sons turn estimates and their daughters turn prostitutes to earn their bread and the poor oparessed Mexican turn to the low asloon to drown their miseries. But they still remembe, their oppressors in Mexico—they recognize they are oppressed here as bad if not worse then in that country, and when the poper time comes and they cannot stand conditions that are literally bell-on earth ten they will revolt. That then bas come. The Mexicans are organizing in and around San Diego in couch a manner as to really seep the capitalist bosses who have grown fat off the total and syecat and blood of these Mexicans. Dome shall be a supplementation of the supplementat But instead of finding happy homes and peace, what did they find? They found a job about 8 months in the year, the wages

will receipt for all remittan.
INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

We have chasasted our docal treasury
and we don't want to call on the east for
support. They have enough strikes on,
hand already, so, you fellows "come
through." We need the money to buy
stale bread and office for the families of
the Mexican strikers. We are dispig our

art, do yours?

In one year from now let us have one
anion of all Mexicani in the United
all work States. It is not impossible if we all work

all donations to the address below: ary Local Union No. 13 I. W. W. 834 Fourth Street San Diego Calif. Send all do

SAN DIEGO A. F. OF L.

In Spite of Its Claim to "Stand For the Principle of Unity," Fails to Make inciple of Unity," Fails to Make Good and Becomes Indignant at the Thought.

Last week Solidarity mentioned and commented editorially upon an incident in connection with the l. W. W. strike committee's visit to the A. F. of L. headquarters in San Diego, Calif. The committee was told that "we stand for the principle of unity, and will see what we can do for you." The guy who made that statement must have been young and green, as will appear from the following extract from a clipping from one of the San-Diego daily papers sent to us. The name of the paper and the date are not indicated on the elipping, but it tells the usual story of A. F. of L. is scabbery and opposition to the interests of the workers: "Resolutions were unanimostly adopted."

usual story of A. F. of L. scabbery and opposition to the interests of the workers:

"Resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Federated Trades council last night denouncing rumors to the effect that the union teamsters will go out on strike, and denying in equally positive terms the assertion made by agitators that the Federation has either sanctioned "It is claimed by the union men that an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World is responsible for the statement that the Teamsters Union will participate in the strike of street workers now in progress. The union teamsters are wrought up over the report and considerable time was spent last night in discussing the situation. In reports that the meeting the derection an indignation session.

"At the conclusion of the meeting the

fact the men were so increased by the reports that the meeting bordered on an indignation session. The meeting the following statement was issued by the Federated Trades and Labor Council, representing fully 2,000 union men engaged in various lines of skilled work:

"The Whom It May Concern:

"This is to certify that the American Federation of Labor does not recognize the line."

"We also with the extens of the local I. W. W. in San Diego.

"We also wish it known that all rumors about a teamsters' strike are false.
Signed: JRA H. MARKWITH, Signed: JRA H. MARKWITH, Secretary Federated Trades."

Live Bunch in Tac

Tacoma, Wash., August 23.

Solidarity:
Your communication regarding finances
received this forenoon, and will do the
best I can by sending what Local 380 owes
and for a few in advance.
You can bet your letter will receive proper consideration at the next business
meeting, along also with the "Industrial
Worker's" condition.

Resembling in Theory books to prompt

Worker's" condition.

Leverything in Tacoma looks as promising as a real revolutionary movement can expect at present.

Day before yesterday we were able to show the clerks what direct action means. There is a, 5 and 10 cent store in Tacoma operated. By E. P. Charlton & Co. of Fall River, Mass. You know in the "Golden West" the boss pays such high wages that we are all getting rich. At this place in particular the girls receive \$8.00 per week. The foremangof the store department receives \$10.00 per week, and his assistants \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week.

Of course they don't have to work long and that may account for these small wages. You see, they only work 15 hours daily.

and that may account for these small wages. You see, they only work 13 hours daily. However, we persaaded them that 10 hourswould be much better, and while they agreed, yet they couldn't see how the boas would give in.

They were much surprised to learn that the way to shorten the working bours was just to take the shorter work day.

It's needless to say the boas was, too. Well, the clerks were all smiles the next morning, and for several mornings after the service of the service o

hat, too.
The clerks have a pretty good opinion (the I. W. W. now. Strange, sine it, how working people ave such a good opinion of the I. W. W. When they get wise.

R. L. BRAZZLE.

ITALIAN I. W. W. PAPER.

The attention of our readers is called to the Italian I, W. W. paper, "Ragione Nasoas." It is a published monthly a 2-6.

Atwells Ave., reary Providence, R. I., and The abstraction pole, it only 2-6 between This paper has a big field among the Italian workers in this country, and should be given a wide circulation. English speak-type of the Providence of the Providence

ABOUT THE GOLDFIELD STRIKE EVY ery From San Diego Answered by Vin cent St. John, Who was Active in Goldfield Strike.

San Diego, Calif. Aug. 20 1910.

San Diego, Calif. Aug. 20 1910.
Solidarity:
In our arguments with our A. F. of L. friends we have it thrown up in our faces that the I. W. W. turned out a lot of union men, out of Goddleid and forced up to the control of the contro

Yours sincerely, Local Union No. 18, I. W. W.

Chicago, Ill., August 27, 1910.
Secretary L. U. 15, I. W. W.
San. Diego, California.
Fellow Worker:
Your question relative to the attitude and action of the I. W. W. -membership toward A. F. of L. members in Goldfield, Nevada, has been referred to me for information.

toward A. F. ot L. members in vostmens, Nevada, has been referred to me for information.

I note that the membership of the A. F. of L. in that vicinity state: First, that the control of the control of

out that here out not make them alone men.

The most individuals who were ever handled roughly in Goldfield were individuals of the most individual of the most indindividual of the most individual of the most individual of the mo and waters of Tonapah, Nevada, in their fight for an 8 hour day, the Restaurant Keepers' Association imported scabs to fill organizer of the A.F. of L., one M. Grant Hamilton, who organized the scabs, chartered them in the A.F. of L., one M. Grant Hamilton, who organized the scabs, chartered them in the A.F. of L. and signed an agreement to work 12 hours for less inoney than the I. W. W. cooks and waiters were asking for 8 hours. It is a fact that during the lockout in Codifield this ported into Goldfield to organize such scabs as the Business Men's Association and the mine owners could segure to work the stores and restaurants, and around the mine owners could segure to work the stores and restaurants, and around the mine water as the Business Men's Association and the mine owners could segure to work the stores and restaurants, and around the mine owners could segure to work the stores and restaurants, and around the mine owners could segure to work the stores and restaurants, and around the mine owners could segure to work the stores and restaurants, and around the mine owners could segure to work the stores and restaurants, and around the mine owners could segure to work the stores and restaurants, and around the mine owners and around the mine owners and the stores and around the mine owners. A store the mine of the store of the stores are the stores and around the mine owners and around the mine owners. A store the stores are the stores and the stores around the stores around

General Secretary I.

Police Persecution in Duluth.

Pelice Persecution in Duluth, Minn., is evidently taking effect, as members of the police force in that city have been busy recently in attempts to stop it. Fellow Worker A. A. Rice of Local 88 informs us that a certain police officer. named Olson, who according to his own admission, was a deputy sheeff during the W. F. of M. strike on the Mesaba iron range a few years ago, has been the chief with the contract of the contract

until Monday, when they were released on bill. Their beasting was et the Sept.

Fellow Worker Kite says the chief of police has since given then a written permit to hold meetings on all but two avenues in Duluth. The chief seems disposed to be fair, and our fellow workers think the charge will be dismissed when the trial comes off.

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 militocan be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among militocan have all the pool the and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the pool the and the few who make up the employing class, have all the pool the cart hand the mechinery 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 the workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in the workers of the property of the state of a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another a worker of the state of a state of the constraint of the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class uptained 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 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, sherefore, that such an organization is abso

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER,

P. O. Box 2129, Spokane, Washington.

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

INDUSTRIAL UNION LITERATURE

Under same management as Solidarity.

"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS," by B. H. Williams. 32-Page Pamphlet.

"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM," by Edward Hammond
A Four-Page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.0 per 1,000

"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS." by Oscar Ameringer
Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

"GETTING RECOGNITION," by A. M. Stirton
A Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

ADDRESS

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

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

DENVER ON THE MOVE

Denver, Col., Aug. 23.

Solidarity:

Enclosed find money order for \$4.50 to pay for 100 copies of "Blind Leaders' and a bundle of 130 copies of Solidarity. Continue bundle order until further notice. We take the solidary of the so , and are well received by

pendent unions, such the rank and file.

WALKER C, SMITH.

TEXTILE CONVENTION.

TEXTILE CONVENTION.

The referendum on changing the place for holding the third annual convention of the N.-#. U. of Textile Workers from Philadelphia to Lawrence, Mass., carried, and the convention will open at 10 a. m., Sept. 4; in 1. W. b. hall, at 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

A mass meeting Saturday, Sept. 3, will begin at 6 p. m., fellowed for a grand hall. Delegates should get off at the North-Lawrence station and take street are via Water street.

F. MILLER, Sec'y. Subscribe for Solidarity today.

ORDER LEAFLETS.

A list of leaflets will be found adve ed elsewhere in Solidarity. In addit ed elsewhere in Solidarity. In securior, we have two new ones already announced, those by Vincent St. John, on "Why the A. F. of L. Canhot Become an Industrial Union" and "Why Political Parties are not Endorsed by the I. W. W." The faster these are uploaded, the quicker we have the property of the pro not Endorsed by the I. w. w. Ine
faster these are unloaded, the quicker we
will be able to get out new ones, several
of which are already in preparation.
Order now. Address
SOLIDARITY.LITERATURE BUREAU,

"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS."

This pamplet is now being sold to Local Unions at the rate of THREE CENTS PER COPY POSTPAID. Three hundred were disposed of the past two weeks. We still have about 500 left. Clean them up. A new edition will be published as soon as possible,
SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU,

Box 622, New Castle, Pa. Stirton in New York

Stirton will be in New York and vicinity
Sept. 18th to 22 nd inclusive. New from Sept. 13th to 23 nd inclusive. New Jersey locals are requested to communicate with New York Headquarters care of W. Northrop 44 W. 96th St. List of dates and places of New York meetings will be published in next week's Solidarity.

Jane A. Roulston, Secy. 179 I. W. W.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

Is it a Dream, Possibility, or Eml Reality?—Read and Ponder.

Industrial Democracy—is it a dream or a possibility? The writer has recently witnessed some things that lead him to believe it is more than both—an embryonic results.

It was on Friday evening, Aug. 20th, the day the lawyers representing both sides met, farsted, and made public a settlement of the big cloakmakers strike in New York City. The writer was passing through Union Square Park, near the heart of the cloak-making center, upaware of the latter fact. Suddenly he became conscious that something important was afoot. Eager men swammed about the Yiddisher newsboys, and gobbled up the evening newspapers as fast as they could be banded out. The columns were feverably accumed, and the 'whole atmosphere seemed tense and surcharged. Four blocks downtownward, at E. 10th St. and Fourth arenue, a speaker was addressing from the first-story office of the Cloak and Skirtmakers' Union a crowd of Jewish men and women that jammed the street from early to curb Excitement was once more evident. What the speaker said could not be understood by the writer; but it was plain to be seen that he was forcible and earnest, with no trivial message to deliver. Next day. Saturday. Aug. 27th. the be understood by the writer; but it was plain to be seen that be was forcible and camest, with no trivial message to deliver.

Next day, Saturday, Aug. 27th, the writer was again passing through Union Square park; this time in the early morning. Groups of men could be seen in animated discussion. In the center, one of the number was reading from's yiddish newspaper. Argument followed. Then another reference to the paper, followed by more argument, sometimes individual, sometimes with the tumult of the whole group. Going up Broadway and looking westward through the side streets, large groups of men and women could be observed before the tall modern loft buildings, all consulting the press and discussing. On West 20th, the bicycle policemen, who have been on strike duty steadily, they joined the groups of strikers and listened intendity, while one of the latter, newspaper in hand, dwelf on the terms of agreement drawn up by the lawyers, and their significance to the strikers. It was an absorbing topic to all concerned.

nificance to the strikers. It was an absorbing topic to all concerned.

In the afternoon, going down Fourth avenue, at Twelfth street, a long line of strikers, baseded by women carrying. American flags, was encountered. They turned into East 11th St., where they were received with applause and cheers by a block full of people, mostly, men. A large portion of them were hurrying in and out of Webster Hall, in whose big interior, the Cutters' local was votine on the out of Webster Hall, in whose big interior the Cutters local was owing on the terms of settlement. A still larger number was formed in line, ready to parade. At their head was a humer, hearing the legend! "We protest against the conference; we want the closed shop." They were bound for the headquarters of the conference conference committee on West 34th St., their to demonstrate against the acceptance of the terms of settlement drawn us their to demonstrate against the acceptance of the terms of settlement drawn op by the lawyers. They marched off shoating: "No open shop! No open shop! No open shop!"

As they marched away, the writer, still hearing the words, "No open shop no open shop," faulty in the distance, sakedy himself! What does it all mean. Why

open shop, "fainty in the distance, asked, himself: What does it all mean? Why should whole streets full of men and wo-men 'exite themselves unduly over the open shop? Why should they demand the right to maintain conditions, hours, wages and methods of labor determined by their own economic might, in a manner that re-quires the exclusion from the shop of the men and women detrimental to that right Why not leave conditions, hours, wages, and methods of labor to the kindly care and forethought of the capitalists, or vote for them all on election day?

Because modern industry demands the

The working class is massed together by industrial process; consequently it must together en masse. To permit scab-g by individuals is to act contrary to nomic lawe. It means decline in the co-operative effort destroved by individual want, as every stake tied up and ruined.

muscles and wants it is impossible. They should, therefore, own and administer it in their own interests, not through a State sub-divided into assembly and congressional districts, but through origination in the shop, where every worker of whatever age, creed, color, sex or nationality can vote on all matters affecting their interests

vote on all matters affecting their interests and welfare.

The shoo is the workers' State. The State is not the workers' shop. Where industrial ownership, whether private or public, exists without industrial democracy, there exists also industrial despositsm. Where industrial ownership exists with industrial freedom.

The cloakmakers were taking an industrial over; a vote directly affecting their own specific interests in the shop; a vote necessitated by industrial development and anticipating the vote of fatter society; as

necessitated by industrial development and anticipating the vote of future society; a vote more vital to them and posterity than any other vote ever cast by them; a vote that knew no distinction of years, sex, age, nationality-or creed; a vote that fore-casts the doon of capitalism and the liber-ation of humanity from exploitation and

want.
So thought the writer, as he saw the parade disappear and heard the ever receding slogan: "No open shop! No open

osed capitalism!
THE COMMENTATOR.

AN I. W. W. VIEW

Of the Los Angeles Metal Trades Strike

(Special to Solidarity.)

(Special to Solidarity.)

"Yours for industrial freedom, Maurice
A. Lovey," is the finale to an article that
appeared in the issue of August 13th of
Solidarity, written by an A. F. of Lite.
He would have you believe he is a member of the I. W. W. and understands industrial unionism. But the writer knows
him well, and you can take it from me, he
does not.

trades out on strike to stay away from Los Angeles is quite right, for the workers here are poorly organized, and even though it is an A. F. of L. strike, they

though it is an Ar. To be starting through it is an Ar. To be starting through the four L. W. W. locals, that the strike way being carried on along industrial lines. Let us see whether it is, and at the same time let us get an understanding of Lovey's interpretation of industrial unionism.

All the however workers are out on a

tation of industrial unionism:
All the brewery workers are out on a strike, and the A. F. of L. bartenders are serving seab beer over the bar to the public, and the A. F. of L. trainmen are delivering carloads of malt and hops to the breweries, and are delivering the seab probreweries, and are delivering the seab pro-duct to outside towns. Union feamsters are delivering iron to buildings under con-struction by seab structural iron workers, and carpenters, bricklayers and 'hod, car-riers with eards in their pockets are work-ing on the same job side, by side with these, self-same seabs. In the seab machine shops, union en-gineers and firemen with A. F. of L. cards, keers the machine which and the ever

gineers and firemen with A. F. of L. cards, keep the machinery moving, and the ever-lasting cry is, "The bosses wont sign our contracts," those elastic documents for workers to observe and capitalists to break when they don't suit them.

No, fellow workers, this strike is no different than any other A. F. of L. strike, and the results will be the same as the

this article is: Who is the real instigator of this trouble in the metal trades of Los And who wants to see it pro Angéres? And who wants to see it pro-longed? To this question I answer, The Manufacturers' Association of San Francis-co; and I def; contradiction of this state-ment by any A. F. of L. member, Here is the proof of what I say. On Sonday evening, July 24th, in the German Turner Hall at San Diego, Stuart Reed, an official organizer of the A. F. of L., addressed the workers of that city, continue the state conditions, in Lee

L. addressed the workers of that city, outlining the strike conditions in Los Angeles. He said in part:

"The cause of this strike is, the manufacturers of San Francisco could no longer compete with the manufacturers of Los Angeles. So the Fisso employers went. Angeles. So the Fisco employers wen to their employes and said, now see here We can no longer pay you men the wage we are paying or allow the hours you are working unless your members in Loss An-geles receive the same pay and, work the Because, also, modern industry makes industrial democracy imperative.

Industry is no longer industry.

Industry is no longer industry in longer compete with the Los Angeles in longer compete with longer compete with the Los Angeles in longer compete with the Los Angeles in longer compete with longer competed w

men, regardless of the organized condition of the Los Angieles unions.

Further proof of this statement is in the International Machinist' Journal for August. In an article appealing for funds, C. F. Grow, the local business agent of the Machinist' Julion, states: "We are paying the men on strike 60,000 per week, through donations received from the cities around the bay of San Francisco, namely, San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and San Joe, and they have pledged themselves to do so until the fight is won."

In the same article he claims that over \$\frac{1}{2}\$100 men are out and over half belonged to no union at all when the strike was called, thereby proving they were not prepared in the way of organization when the command came from San Francisco.

The fight, in short, is one between the manufacturers of San Francisco on one side and the merchants and manufacturers of Los Angeles on the other. The instruments of battle in the fight are the metal trades unions of Los Angeles. The leaders know this, but the rank and file don't, for they are wearing the "\$\frac{8}{2}\$\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ \$

8 hours with a contract. badges.
G. A. FRICK, Press Committee
Metal and Machinery Local No.
W., Los Angeles, Calif.

WORLD OF LABOR

(Continued From Page One.)

(Continued From Page One.)

tarians are going to demand a change in
the flaw that prohibits labor minos from
the flaw that prohibits labor minos from
poses. A general strike of the 155 minos
in Great Britain is, talked of. In the
meanwhile these parliaments of presentatives are succeptible to none other than
Liberial party influences. In the statement
addressed to the working class in behalf of
James Larkin, it is said: "Though many
requests were made to have the Larkin
case questioned in parliament, the so-called
question thus far, but have allowed the
house of commons to adjourn without attacking the law department of the crown."
Nevertheless, the labor parliamentarians
talk: "workers' rights" with capital letters.

A general seamen's and dock workers strike, to affect the whole of Europe, he been ordered by the laterational Seamen's conference, recently in session it Copenhagen. All the seamen's unions of America and Europe, with the exception of the French association, agreed to de clare an international strike unless the shipowners of each country concerned agree to the formation of a board of coin ciliation to deal with the grievances of the men. In the discussion before the congress a date two or three mouths hence was given as the time at which the strik will probably be called unless the gree ances with the employers are adjusted.

ances with the camboyen are adjusted.

The Copenhagen International Congress of Seamen had some lively discussions. According to cable despatches, the Germans and the Anglo-American delegate took opposing stands on forms of organization. The Germans want de an ind. rial plan of organization to take in all forkers in the transportable, industry, perfaming delegates want each group organized separately. The American and English delegates opposed the Germans, who were against the English strike plan, and an Angle-American motion, which was supported by the Danes, re-establishing a special international Seamen's Union in Transport Workey's Federation, which arranged the present convention. The federation control committee, which consists only of Germans, insists that seamen join the Federation, which includes dock law between the control of the control

TEXTUE SITUATION

The situation in the textile indust continues to grow more favorable in the woolen branch, with the cotton end pra-tically unchanged, if not slightly worse.

Fifteen thousand employes of the Amos-keag Cotton Manufacturing Company were thrown out of work on Aug. 26, when the 17 mills of the plant closed for 15 days. Curtailment is the artists.

At Fitchburg, Mass, the Parkhill ging-ham mills, sill be closed from Sept. 3 to Sept. 12. The weave rooms of the Park-hill mills have been running five days weekly since July 1. Several other textile plants are also curtalling their output.

According to Boston despatches many soms in New England woolen mills have seen set in motion, indicating that indus-ry is improving. The outlook in Boston mill offices is regarded as bright.

The American Wanden Company, ah owns thirty plants in New English New York State, has started additio machinery during the past week, and some of its mills much activity prevails

In Rockville, Conn. another large woolen center, the four big mills of the Hockanum Company and the mill of the New England, Springville and Minterburn corpora-

tions, which have been running on abort time schedules since aprisig, have resumed operations on full time. The woolen mills at Almyville, Plainfeld, Central Village and other Connection points have resumed in full and at Central Village the Central Worsted Mills are running until 9 P. M. daily. Another mill which will run over-time is 'the Somerset Mill of Monsen, Mass., which went on a day and night schedule.

The Berkshire Woolen & Worsted Com-pany's mills in Pittsfield, have again started work after a long shutdown. After a three weeks' shutdown the Gonie Woolen Mill in Rochester, N. H., got into motion.

Gonie Woolen Mil in Rochester, N. H., got into motion.

The Manchester, Eng. Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, which controls the greater part of the cotton spinning indusers of the cotton spinning indusers, is given as the vanse of "a condition of things without parallel during recent years." As a remedy, "curtailment of production" is held to be abouted's necessary. From July 10, 1909 to April 23, 1910, there was an equivalent stoppage of 635-hours, in the mills of "the American section of the Federation members, together the control of the control of the control of the American section of the Federation members, together continuers. The report continuers.

"The expertsion in the cotton trade has been universal, and, through the agency of the International Federation, short-time working has also been adopted by practically all the European Continuental countries and the United States of America. At the time of issuing this report showly individual time of the country, although individual control of the country although individual control of the country of

n. Since June 30 this has been practically

where is the Federation of Operative Cotton Spinners to look after the interests of the servants as well as the Federation of Master Cotton Operators looks after those of the unasters?

I. W. W. ACTIVITY. Continued From Page One.

liver that the Spokane movement is soon going to resume its former hustling and militant spirit. News comes in from many other cities that things are moving for-ward, and with the coming of fall we may look for things to be stirring."

Organizer Franklin Jordan is conducting Sunday lectures in the I. W. W. head-quarters at Spokane, in which the condi-tions of the steel workers in the East are set forth. Good idea.

The L. W. W. is hated by the capitalists because it has a definite and practical program. For the same reason, it wins the support of the working class wherever appears to the working class wherever the following will be found in substantiation of this, point: "In Ellenburg speakers may spout all the 'philosophy they please, but when they talk of organizing industrially they are ordered off the street. The Socialist party speakers are not bothered and the I. W. W. organizers are all they get down to home conditions and talk of going after larger wages in the harrest, they are syndred off the box. Recently a large bunch of engineers and fireuens prograd, and and, W. W. speaker to conditione speaking, and and they would furnish bail if necessary. When the town cop observed their attitude he ceased interfering.

A. M. Stirton's dates on Circuit 4 in

A. M. Sitton's dates on Gircuit 4 in New York City are September 16 to 88 inclusives. Steps are being taken to make Sitton's stay in New York a big success. An "effort will be made to bive Hart's hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the afternound Sunday. Speak, 18. An indoor meeting, in Greenpoint will also be arranged for the vening of the same date. Beaders in Brooklyn willing to aid in making these meetings a success will belease write to meetings a success will please wi Justus Ebert, 876 Greene Ave., Bro N. Y., who has charge of arrangeme

The Unionist Movement in England.

The most significant feature in the union-ist movement during the post month, has been the manifestation of a revolutionary spirit on the part of the railway employes of different lines, notably, the North Eastern, the Great Northern and Great Eastern, and this although they are under

Eastern, and time atthough they are under an agreement for five years.

In the Cotton Industry the officials of the unions have agreed to a five year, agreement, not to put in any claims for that time, but many of the best men in the unions bitterly resent this, although it wither the carried. But the revoluis likely to be carried. But the revoluprinciple is spreading well for a drastic change.

TOM MANN.

ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS

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

BY B. H. WILLIAMS

Reply to and criticism of "Leading Socialists" on the subjects:

"Co-operatives," "Government Own ership," "Labor Legislation" and "Revolutionary Industrial Unionism."

Price, Five Cents a Copy. \$4.00 per 100 Order Now Address

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

THE INTERNATIONAL

SOCIALIST REVIEW

The only great illustrated magazine that stands squarely for the revolution-ray movement of the working iclass. It is not stand to the control of the wags-workers of the world.

Monthly, 100 pages, illustrated; ten cents a copy 15, 100 a year.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY

SOLIDARNOSC

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

L. U. No. 317, I. W. W. First Polish Industrial Union Paper Ever Published.

Subscribe Now 50c a Year.

Make Remittances Payable to

A. A. ZIELINSKI, Sec. Press Con 1159 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Emancipation"

Official Organ of the Franco-Belgium Federation L. W. W. 3 months 15c, 6 months 30c, one year 60c. Make remittances payable to

AUG. DETOLLENAERE, Secretary,

9 Mason St., LAWRENCE, - - MASS *****************

La Union Industrial

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

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

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

Subscribe Now. Address F. VELARDE, 944 E Van Buren St PHOENIX, ARIZ.

JUST OUT. "THE WAGE WORKER"

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

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

32 pages of HOT STUFF. DON'T MISS THIS!

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

THE WAGE WORKER.

Do It Maw!

WAGE EARNERS OF THE WEST.

The 1. W. W. maintains a free readings om and hall at 620 Wood St., Missoula,

All working class papers, and literature file. Call around and become acquainted. J. B. SHEA, Organizer.

trust. much o war on This ner of threw this was Gibralt with he

still me fagged

The

VOLU

One Bi

Pittsbu

This is, a pa all oth scabbed eraft u worker struggl tragic

and lac the ope strike i nated t from its the puo A. and that to leaves union ticket s How

the par

also on Associa Vulcan ist are that are As a UNION

craft di

know a came only en plain to tended to the t

and ste again; i as a ma have to the livin bulk of idly bed To il

and rep describe palling; that oth lehem told the United many of tution n