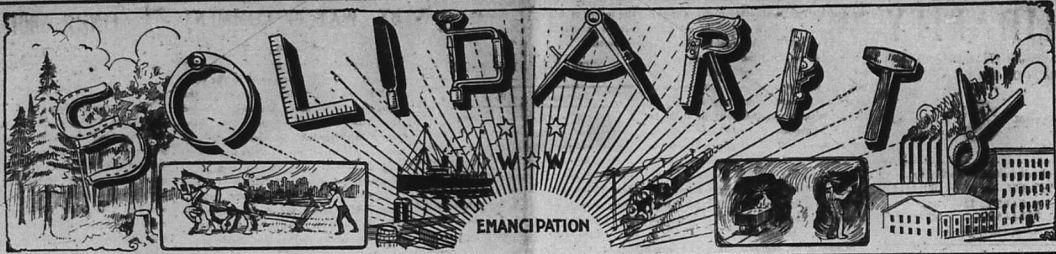


There can be no PEACE so long as the Parasite Boss Enjoys the Beefsteak, while the Slave who Produces it Gnaws the Bone



VOLUME I. NUMBER 31.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

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UNSPEAKABLE COSSACK

Men, Women and Children Brutally Beaten and Murdered in the Pittsburgh Mining District.

In the Irwin, Pa., coal fields 30,000 miners are on strike to secure an eight-hour day and the recognition of their union. They are being opposed with all the ferocity of a tiger by the mine operators and their official lackeys of the State and local governments. Six miners and three women have been shot in cold blood by the brutal company thugs and the Cossacks. The whole section is under the "martial law" of these brutes to the number of 700. Miners on their wives and children are forbidden to leave their homes without permission and are even compelled to get passes from the guards to go to the postoffice or to church.

The Jamison Coal company evicted the miners from their homes and then secured an injunction from a corporation judge restraining the United Mine Workers from picketing the pits for the evicted strikers to live in. Other injunctions of an equally arbitrary nature have been secured from subsequent courts by the coal barons and are being enforced by numerous armed thugs and equally vicious members of the State Constabulary.

The situation is described in detail by correspondents to the "United Mine Workers Journal" and by a special staff correspondent of the Pittsburgh "Leader."

We quote from the "Leader" corresponding to the situation as appearing in that paper July 1:

The vast throng of honest workers who are striking here because they have no other alternative if they are to be just to themselves and their families, who have heretofore cringed and recoiled under the incessant official brow-beating have been striking for nearly three months.

And the end is not yet in sight. If possible, conditions are even worse, growing more serious as the long, hot days go by. There is no evidence of the operators giving in to the demands of the thousands of men, whose only desire is that they may support their wives and children as they deserve to be supported.

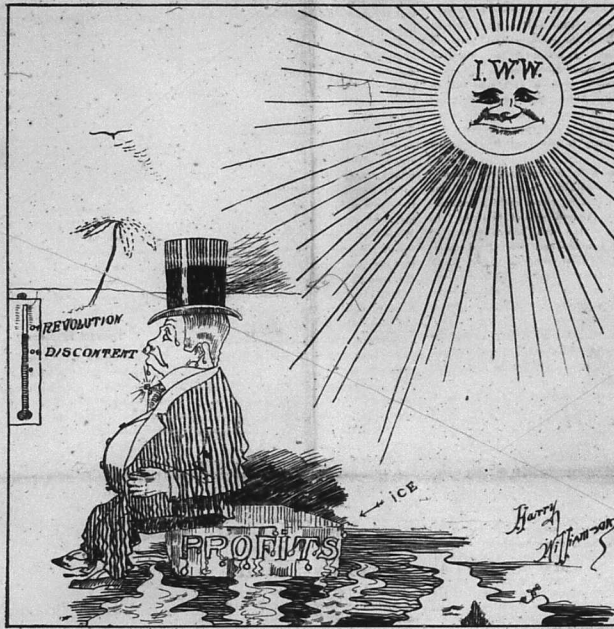
During the reign of bloodshed six strikers have lost their lives because they dared assert their prerogative of justice-loving freedom. And worse than that three women, entirely innocent of whatever complicity might be construed from the well ordered efforts of the strikers, have been slain in cold blood. While worked up to a feverish pitch of excitement and anger, and goaded to almost uncontrollable fury at the sight of their fellow workers and their loved ones shot down, the strikers have remained wonderfully orderly. Eloquent evidence of this is the fact that not a single deputy has been killed by the strikers.

Foul Murder of Mike Chakan.

Most foul was the killing of Mike Chakan, a striker. He was driven into a shed here by mounted police, who by pitilessly begged for mercy. His 7-year-old boy cringed at his side and raised his childish voice in prayer and entreaty that his father's life be spared. Nevertheless Chakan was ruthlessly shot to death by a man who stood at a window of the shed. Frank Chrow, of Bradenville, charged with the crime, is out on bail of \$8,000 but it is said that his whereabouts are unknown.

J. Remenow, who was killed at Youkon, was virtually slaughtered. While standing peacefully in the vicinity of his own home

THE CAPITALIST IS GETTING WARM.



WHERE THE BATTLE RAGES

BY LOUIS DUCHEZ.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

More than 100,000 members of the United Mine Workers are still out on strike. The remainder, about the same number, are at work. An assessment of one dollar per month has been placed on those who have "struck up."

Of the total number, 45,000 are out on strike in Illinois alone. The principal demand of the Illinois miners is to compel the operators to live up to the State law, which states that they shall pay the wages of the shot fliers, instead of checking this expense from the miners' wages. Law or no law, the coal trust in Illinois claims it will not grant this demand. Two years ago the union in Illinois disregarded the State law and signed up, agreeing to permit the bosses to collect from their envelopes sufficient to pay the shot flier. A big yellow streak then led the union officials to cringe, and now the struggle is more severe than ever.

They are learning now that the boss is always on the job. He will not give in until he is compelled to. The only thing he will recognize is POWER. Constitutions don't worry him; declarations of independence he laughs at, and statutes favorable to labor he ignores—unless the workers have POWER—REAL POWER—to enforce their demands.

REAL WORKING-CLASS POWER does not consist in taking up rifles and clubs against the slugging forces of the capitalists. The workers have a power greater than those things. They have their labor power. Organize that and the world is theirs. That unorganized, and they are helpless and must gather the crumbs from the economic masters' tables.

The coal miners are learning a valuable lesson. They are being taught the value of solidarity. Had they in the beginning, more than three months ago, stood out to the man they would have won. Not only that. They would have developed a more aggressive spirit in the bigger struggle. And they would have built up a stronger organization.

Better still, they would have impressed the unorganized of West Virginia, the anthracite region and the Southern States with their fighting spirit of solidarity. The result would have doubtless been the beginning of a gigantic union in the largest and most strategic industry in this country.

Instead, districts and individual operators were permitted to sign up and return to work. The result was that those who went back dugged coal which was sent into the places where the men were on strike. Is it any wonder the bosses grin at each other while the miners are slashing each other right and left.

As long as men who call themselves union men with paid up cards in their pockets battle against each other in that manner the bosses' profits are not in serious danger.

But the rank and file are learning. The capitalist minded leaders can only "lead" so long. The giant, LABOR, is awakening. When he begins to arouse hell itself will not stop him. Already he is beginning to move.

A copy of the New York... returned from New York City, where I spent three months as a reporter on the "Call." During that time continued on Page Two.

with several companies he was forbidden by the deputies to enter. His pleading was of no avail and when at last, driven to desperation by the merciless persecution of the armed men, he entered the house, he was dragged forth and horribly beaten. Remenow was fatally injured in the struggle and his resultant death was but the tragic sequel to the shameful outrage.

That the strikers are never actually safe was evidenced when one man, standing by the road, was suddenly pounced upon and pursued by mounted constables. When he was finally overtaken a crowd assembled and it is said that during the affray which followed Mike Optich was shot down in cold blood.

Bull Pens For Strike Breakers.
The mine operators' methods approach the criminal. Strike-breakers are voluntarily and involuntarily kept in sheds on the company lands, are fenced in and guarded by deputies, each armed with two revolvers, a sand bag and a riot stick. I was denied admission to these sheds by the superintendent in charge, but was assured by him that there was nothing there in the company is ashamed of.

However, I learned the story of the "barrack" condition from Geo. Kowalick, who escaped through the pocket of heavily armed deputies at midnight on June 25. Kowalick is a big, brawny Poleander, lured here as a strike-breaker by false stories. He told his story in a straightforward manner—a manner indicative of truthfulness.

"I was a driver of a meat wagon in Chicago," said Kowalick. "I worked for the Swift company, getting \$2.50 a day, when a man told me on the street and offered me a job as a coal miner in Pennsylvania at \$3.50 a day. Myself and 80 others were sent to the Export mines, and, because I could speak English and other languages, they gave me liquor and made me drunk on the way here. I used to be a coal miner,

Continued on Page Four.

In the World of Labor

Three dismissed carpenters employed in store, office and bar fixtures throughout Chicago are out on strike for higher wages.

The Missouri Pacific railroad telegraphers want a raise of 8 to 10 per cent. Arbitration, with prospects of victory, is the result to date.

A cable from Havre announces that the Netherland spinners have proclaimed a lockout, affecting 8,000 employees and 400,000 spindles.

The trackmen's strike on the D. & H. railroad has resulted in a discontinuance of night freight trains. Outbreaks are said to be responsible for the order.

The Crane Iron Works, one of the plants of the Empire Iron and Steel Co. at Allentown, Pa., is shut down on account of a strike, following a demand for more wages.

The Los Angeles Labor Council urges molders, machinists and helpers, sheet metal workers, pattern makers, blacksmiths and helpers, boiler-makers and brass workers to stay away from that city; general strike urged.

According to Pittsburgh dispatches, 100 employees of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., at Youngstown, O., went back to work after a week of idleness in opposition to the orders of Amalgamated Association officials.

The Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission reports that 99 people were killed and 774 injured on the railroads of Pennsylvania last month and 17 were killed and

359 hurt on the electric lines. The casualties show increases.

A workman was fined \$10 for selling Socialist papers in front of a Catholic church at Passaic, N. J. His lawyer says he was discriminated against because he opposes the existing order of society. That is a good reason, and the workman ought to be proud of it.

The Detroit Federation of Labor warns workmen to stay away from that city. They say that the Chamber of Commerce is advertising conditions in Detroit in a manner that is worthy of a Munchausen, and of no benefit to an already too numerous out-of-work working class.

Freight crews are being cut down on both the Philadelphia and middle divisions of the Pennsylvania railroad. Forty-four locomotives were also ordered into storage. Decline in traffic is alleged to be the cause. There is much dissatisfaction over wages on the Pennsylvania east of Pittsburgh.

Complaint is made of the miserable labor organization maintained by the A. F. of L. in San Diego, Cal. The unions are reactionary. They consist mainly of skilled workers, such as the printers, carpenters and others. The unskilled workers, such as the mill and lumber workers, laundry workers, street cleaners and hattermen, and others, are unorganized and working at miserable wages. The Labor Leader, organ of the central labor council, is published in the office of the leading capitalist newspaper and is edited by an

Continued on Page Four.

SOLIDARITY

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

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

T. J. Cole, J. J. Ertor, E. G. Flynn Francis Miller, George Spaed.

LEST YOU FORGET.

Did you read the appeal for funds in last week's SOLIDARITY?

Will you be one of 400 workers to agree to contribute at least 50 cents a month to help keep this paper alive and to extend its influence?

If so, please send your pledge and remittance on same at once. To delay is dangerous.

A little collective effort on the part of our supporters will put SOLIDARITY out of danger.

Send in your donation to the SOLIDARITY SUSTAINING FUND, Box 622, New Castle, Pa., and get others to do the same. C. H. McCARTY, B. H. WILLIAMS.

PERSECUTION IN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

Current events of a striking nature in the "heart of industrial America" are demonstrating beyond any possible doubt the need of one big union of the workers to cope with the situation.

In the coal mining section around Irwin and Export, Pa., innocent and unoffending miners are being clubbed and murdered in cold blood by special deputies and uniformed thugs gathered from the slums of the cities and employed by the mining companies contrary to the law of the State. The illegally constituted "State Constabulary" is also on the job in the same section, and doing the same things. Judge-made "laws" in the form of injunctions are used to restrain the striking workers from doing anything and everything, but breathe; while companies, by using committed cold blooded murder of strikers, are permitted by these same courts to escape on bail and return to the scene of their crimes to cause more trouble. Miners and their families are evicted from the coal company's shacks, and, when they attempt to set up tents as a temporary refuge from the weather, find themselves surrounded in the darkness of the night by judicial deputies, and their tents stolen. "And it remains that they would only tend to increase the suffering among the mass of the men and women.

Company spies line in revolutionary industrial unionism and the tactics that go with it. That means labor organization of the character that the workers can easily shut down every coal mine in

the district and in all other districts at the same time, if necessary, to gain their demands. That means organization that will be able to command the active support of outside bodies of workers such as those on the railroads, who will refuse to haul coals, special deputies, constables or regular troops to the scene of the strike to serve the purposes of greedy and ruthless corporations. That means organization that will refuse to allow its members to be clubbed and shot down like dogs by cowardly and murderous rascals who come forth in the name of the "law," and whose actions show that they have no regard for law, order or human life.

Workers, men, they think your masters respect their fear is POWER. As individuals, or as crafts, you are helpless. Organize your power through industrial unionism and put an end to the barbarous conditions your masters impose upon you and your class.

REACTIONARY CRAFT FOLLY AGAIN.

The event of the week on the industrial battlefield is the cloak makers' strike in New York. As a result of the walkout of 70,000 men and 5,000 women, the entire production of cloaks is at a standstill in that city. Allied trades are also preparing to strike, if necessary, in support of the cloak makers. The tie-up is complete; the industry is paralyzed for the time being.

In the midst of this imposing demonstration of solidarity in the ranks of the garment makers, comes chilling information as to the leadership of the strike. In addition to the well known figures of Samuel Gompers and John B. Lennon, there is the local president of the Cloak Makers' Union, Abraham Rosenberg, who like the amateur "leaders," appears to be thoroughly imbued with A. F. of L. notions of craft aristocracy.

The New York Call of July 9 contains an interview with Rosenberg on the second day of the strike, in which he is reported to have said:

"The cloak making trade today is a highly skilled trade. Twenty-five years ago, when I came to this country, only cheap garments were manufactured. During that time the trade has been revolutionized. Nearly everybody nowadays buys ready made garments. High class work, therefore, is in demand. Yet the pay for this work is not nearly what it used to be, that is, proportionally.

"The manufacturer is splitting up a garment between fifteen or twenty men. And it is this method of making garments sectionally that is the bane of the skilled worker. He is paid on the level with the man picked up around the corner, who is glad to work for any price. This contract and subcontract system as well as the subordination of work must stop if the skilled men in the trade are to be able to make a living.

From the above statement we learn that the cloak making trade is undergoing similar evolution to that of other formerly "skilled" trades. It is becoming specialized by machinery and the division of labor in manufacture. The former all-around cloak maker, who cut, sewed and finished the garment, is being superseded by "the man picked up around the corner," who cuts or sews on a part only. The completed garment is a product of the specialized labor of many hands working at a high rate of speed and efficiency. These "unskilled" or specialized tradesmen are crowding out the skilled workmen, and making it difficult for them to earn a living.

President Rosenberg does not state the relative numbers of skilled and unskilled cloak makers involved in the present conflict. But it is safe to say that the latter are far in the majority, and are responsible for the splendid manifestation of solidarity shown at the outset of the big strike. Their interests apparently are not to be considered by their "leaders," whose eyes are fixed upon the past. Aided by Gompers and Lennon, Rosenberg will doubtless try to make agreements with the clothing manufacturers, favoring the "skilled" craftsman and separating him from "the man picked up around the corner." Doubtless the cloak makers' union, "affiliated with the American Federation of Labor," will establish an apprenticeship by which an "aristocracy" will be fostered, and the rank and file of workers left out in the cold after they have "won" their strike and obtained "recognition of their union."

Any day, the next day, or the following day, if carried out, will be division in the ranks of the cloak makers, with no essential change in the methods of producing garments. A few skilled workers may be benefited at the expense of the mass who will continue to be "picked up around the corner" and run through the merciless mill of capitalist exploitation, until they shall have learned

the lesson of industrial unionism and discarded antiquated craft union methods and leadership.

WHERE THE BATTLE RAGES.

Continued From Page One.

I "covered" strikes, labor troubles and conventions in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the surrounding places. I made a special study of the attitude of the unorganized workers there. I talked with hundreds of street railway men. I met hundreds of other workers in the smaller industries. I asked them what they thought of unionism—the necessity of it, etc.

Everywhere I saw and felt the spirit of revolt. It is even among the rank and file of the old craft union. The most encouraging thing I noticed was that, for the most part, the A. F. of L. and the craft union form of organization was looked upon as hopeless. Until a few months ago many who believed in industrial unionism held that the A. F. of L. would evolve into that form of organization.

That conception is changing. This change of attitude is manifesting itself in a unique and promising way. Industrial unionism is beginning to be called "I. W. W.ism." Some, thinking it more definite, call it "Syndicalism." A good sign!

The building trades, which are the backbone of the A. F. of L. in New York City, are, of course, conservative. So are the printing trades, which play an important part in New York's industrial life. Out of these two industries comes the "labor fabric" with all the art of the profession. While these "labor fabric" however, are out for No. 1, first, it must not be thought that they have their constituency doped. It should be remembered that it is to the interest, temporarily, at least, of the few so-called skilled workers to stand in with the boss. By doing so they get fairly good wages, while the mass of "unskilled" do the biggest part of the work and get starvation wages.

It pays the boss to perpetuate the conservative union. And it pays the few, whose interests are that of a small group rather than those of a class, to co-operate with the boss towards this end.

But there is plenty of the revolting spirit among the workers in New York. They are waiting for a battle cry. Let the slaves of the mines and the steel mills move up to the firing line and the revolution will be on in New York City, and every other big city, for that matter.

FOREIGN BUNDLE RATES.

On account of the extra postage required in sending SOLIDARITY to CANADA and FOREIGN COUNTRIES, we are obliged to increase our foreign bundle rate to TWO AND ONE-HALF CENTS PER COPY. Those ordering bundles from foreign countries will please take notice. C. H. McCARTY, Manager.

Missouri Endorses Local No. 432.

Missouri, Mont., July 5, 1910.

At the last regular business meeting of Local 40, Missouri, I was instructed by said local to notify Seattle Loggers local, No. 432, Industrial Worker and Solidarity that we, the members of Local No. 40, heartily approve of protest made by Loggers Local No. 132 in regard to election of our General Executive Board, and further we will join hands with Loggers Local No. 432 in taking action through General Headquarters as to a referendum in nominating and electing of a new Executive Board for the coming year. Also in our convention reports we see the names of Frank Bohm, J. P. Thompson and Wm. E. Trautmann as General Organizer. On the ballot appears only one name, that of William E. Trautmann. We have seen notice of the declaration of Thompson and Bohm. If these last named fellow workers wish to decline it should be their duty to do so in writing through our official organs, the Industrial Worker and Solidarity. W. S. Fisher and Fred Heslewood should, in case of the other two declining, appear on the ballot. Should these fellow workers also decline it should be up to the rank and file to nominate some one to go on the ballot.

Fellow workers, it is up to you to do something. Do not let one of us in the hands of a few, and then kick when it is too late.

Yours for the I. W. W., AUGUST WALQUIST, Sec. Pro Tem. Local No. 40, Missouri, Mont.

New Editions of Leaflets

New editions of "Getting Recognition" and "Union Sash" will be off the press in a few days. Order these leaflets at once. Price of each, 20 cents per hundred; \$1.50 per thousand. We also have in stock, "Two Kinds of Unionism" at the same price. SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

BY WAY OF COMMENT

The Fight at Reno.

The Fourth of July had one redeeming feature. Though given over to the celebration of one fallacy it witnessed the outbreak of a real war. The Japanese followed the Japs in demonstrating that "the white man's burden" was unnecessarily assumed. Not only was Jeffries forced outside the ropes, but so also was race prejudice and domination. As industrial unionists, who believe in all humanity, regardless of color, creed, sex or politics, we rejoice exceedingly when an upstart brings down one of the barriers that divide us.

Feller's Death.

The unexpected death of the most powerful member of the most powerful institution in this country—Chief Justice Feller of the United States Supreme Court—did not affect the country in the least. There was no social consternation nor convulsion. All signs of general mourning were absent. In fact, little notice was taken of it. Considering the importance of the late worker's position, this would appear almost inexplicable. Yet there is nothing mysterious about it. With all its alleged power, the United States Supreme Court is neither a creator nor an initiator of American constitutional interpretation. The business of the United States Supreme Court is to interpret legally that which capitalism develops industrially. The United States Supreme Court, for instance, sanctions the existence of the trust because the trusts are powerful enough to maintain such existence. It is an echo that comes reverberating long after the original note that caused it has ceased to exist. Consequently, the whole court could perish and capitalism would neither be jarred nor grieved.

"Peaceful Revolution."

We hear a good deal, on and off, about "peaceful revolution." This, be it said to the credit of those who use the phrase, is more of a desire than a fact. We are in the midst of an industrial revolution at present; and it is far from being peaceful. According to the New York "Times" of July 6:

"The labor disturbances of the past five years have averaged more than 1,500 a year, and of these at least one-sixth have been accompanied by crimes of violence, maiming and murder."

With Pinkertons, Cossacks, professional thugs, militia and strikebreakers at work every day in the year, creating and fomenting riot and bloodshed, the word "peaceful" does not qualify the present revolution correctly.

When we take into further consideration the additional legal, political and economic turmoil, together with the loss of life attending the technical side of the capitalist development, we find the word entirely inappropriate.

What society is at present undergoing is a turbulent and bloody transformation, with not a few reactionary tendencies in evidence.

A Huge Joke.

The labor movement is a serious proposition. It seeks to emancipate the working class from exploitation for profit; and its endeavor in this direction meets with the ruthless opposition of the social forces in society; thereby giving it, on the whole, a most tragic aspect. Nevertheless, the labor movement is not without its humorous features. One of these is a theory which runs something like this: The political must be the recruiting ground of the economic organization. What makes this theory so funny is the fact that every labor organization ever associated with the political one, who utter it, shriveled up and died, while those who kicked them out and got rid of them survived and flourished. Evidently there was something wrong, either with the "recruiting" or the "ground."

Another funny thing about this comical theory is the utter disregard of American history. But then that is characteristic of the aforesaid theorists; what they know about American history is mainly derived from a perverted Venezuelan imagination. The fact is that the economic organization is the recruiting ground of the political organization. The first American trade society was formed in 1792, and it was not until the formation of the first central trades union in 1827 that a political labor movement developed. We would recommend a study of Prof. John Commons' works to the theorists in question; but then we know that they would spurn anything likely to put them right; THEY ARE SO FUNNY.

THE COMMENTATOR.

CENTER SHOTS.

By a Western Rifleman.

Get in and Scratch.

The working class must emancipate themselves. They alone can realize their condition, and they alone can apply the proper remedy. This is illustrated by the story of the little boy who was industriously engaged in scratching his head. Some one asked him the question, "Why are you scratching your head, my little man?" The lad replied, "Cause I'm the only one who knows just where it itches." The chains of the workers are felt by the workers only. The workers, and no others, can gain the strength to burst these chains. The I. W. W. is the only organization with a practical program for strengthening the wage workers today and for breaking the bonds in the future. The I. W. W. is composed of men who know where capitalism itches. Get in and scratch.

A. F. of L. "Industrialism."

The American Federationist for June shows what the industrialism of the A. F. of L. really amounts to. In a report written by H. B. Perham, chairman of the Railroad Employees Department of the A. F. of L., it is shown that a majority of the members of the alleged industrial department voted down the application for affiliation of the Sheet Metal Workers, objections having been made by the International Association of Steam, Hot Water & International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers. Also on Feb. 11, 1910, the application of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America was not acted upon because of jurisdiction squabbles with the International Association of Car Workers. If this be industrialism what is craft division and disunion?

That the A. F. of L. is largely a dues-collecting agency is shown by the report of the secretary-treasurer of this so-called Metal Trades Department. This official recommends that the organization within the department which at present pays the highest dues shall be made the standard, and that all the other organizations be required to raise their dues to the same point. How the official flies do like honey?

The teamster who is transferred from the work of delivering beer in kegs to the task of delivering it in bottles and is charged a new initiation fee in the Beer Bottle Drivers' Union swiftness where in the devil the industrialism of the Brewery Workers is located.

The bakers' strike in Denver did not include the drivers, the clerks, the checkers or the other unskilled help because "the bakers' organization does not include these men. The largest bakery in town produced thousands of loaves of bread nightly during the strike, with the proprietor's son and the drivers, stablemen, etc. Fancy cakes and pastry alone were cut. The imported seals who were hired later on became restless and were fired. The boss told them 'not' to get chasty, as they were not really needed. As the little 'home' bakeries are being crushed out of existence by the large concerns it don't take a very wise owl to see what the craft unionism will be up against in a few years. An industrial organization containing every wage worker in the bakery industry is the only hope for the bakers. The A. F. of L. is only half baked.

Spokane I. W. W. on Boom

It seems that the great free speech fight in Spokane, Wash., last winter did not result in weakening or breaking up the I. W. W. in that city, as some of its enemies predicted would be the case. Last week's "Industrial Worker" contains the following summary of local activity:

"The local unions of Spokane are humming just now. Every member seems to vie with each other to see who can bring in the most results. Propaganda meetings in the hall are being well attended and results are being secured in the form of new members. The largest bakery in town produces Street meetings are well attended and do so beginning to look worried.

"The hall at 616 Front avenue is extremely too small and the locals will soon have to get larger quarters. The Sunday night meetings are so crowded that many remain out of doors. More I. W. W. men are now working in Spokane than in any period of the locals' history. Keep 'em going, boys."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

By Our Wall Street Correspondent.

It is predicted in Wall street that railroad securities, which have always occupied a dominant position in the speculative market will soon lose their present leadership, and industrial stocks will take their place, the same as in England and Germany, where these issues have been the leaders for years.

In Great Britain, railroad stocks once focused speculative interest, but government regulations have divested these classes of securities of their speculative character, and fluctuations have become so narrow that British stockbrokers can not make a living scalping them.

British railroad shares now are investments per se, and in Germany the roads have become State properties and stocks have practically disappeared from public view.

Should the American Congress legislate government supervision of the stocks and bond issues of railroads in the United States it would open a poor market for speculators, and a matter of fact governmental restrictions are now too great to suit Wall street financiers and market manipulators.

But no such restrictions apply to industrial stocks. This, together with the changes in prices of manufactured goods, wide fluctuations in commodities, and the gambling spirit of the American people, is expected to be reflected in the market and many good judges look for fireworks and the widest speculation to break out at any time.

Speculation batteries on non-paternal supervision and if this condition prevails long these shares will offer the best field for the skinning of the lamb—the investing public.

"We are on the eve of big things," Wall street says. Sure we are! Every I. W. W. man knows that. Things are moving the way of the "man who makes things," as against the tide setting in for the "man who takes things." That is one of the big things that is coming off when I read conditions correctly. That is one of the big things on organization. We are mighty, without it a puny "critter" indeed.

Business in the bond market is simply wretched in the Wall street district at present. Southern Pacific 4s were offered last week to the extent of \$25,000,000, which has, according to Judge Lovett, president of the system, but \$5,000,000 in excess of that sum against them as collateral. This is unusually small and indicates to what extent the roads are driven today for funds. It is considered a very scant margin and failure is predicted for the issue by New York bankers.

Wall street bond syndicates, which underwrite large issues of railway convertible bonds last year, have been forced recently to let large portions of these issues go at losses ranging from 5 to 10 points. A few years ago bond syndicates organized by J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. were able to make profits of from 5 to 10 points in stock or bond fluctuations and yet not be called upon for a penny of the subscriptions guaranteed. Today the loss is on the other foot, railroads having called for the money and the syndicates have had to dispose of the bonds and pay up, in many instances taking very heavy losses.

Here is a story just to show the Wall street methods of skinning small investors. A couple of years ago the papers carried big advertisements regarding Wireless Telegraph company stock, and on the strength of fake buying orders the price was jumped up from \$1 to \$4 a share. Last week at auction a 1,000 share lot of American De Forest Wireless Telegraph company preferred stock brought \$7 for the lot, or at the rate of 3-4 of one cent per share. Wall street says whoever bought that stock is out \$7.

J. P. Morgan usually keeps up a stiff upper lip, even in times of Wall street's gloom, but when he returned from Europe last week he had not a word to say regarding conditions in the Wall street real estate market. Why? There he was hand-writing anywhere along the political and economic horizon?

All of the bond houses in Wall street that are starving for business continue to talk about the automobile fever and quite few think an item of \$300,000,000 is one which our political economists should

sit up and take note of.

But C. W. Mathewson, one of the leading auto manufacturers, says: "That the public demand for automobiles is growing greater all the time is sufficient answer to any criticism from no matter what source. It is quite possible that the public has been fooled so often in the matter of extraneous issues in the way of stocks, bonds, etc., that the opportunity of obtaining something from which rest, clean and wholesome enjoyment at least can be obtained, is a welcome sensation. Watered stocks, unwarranted bond issues and real estate in swamp lands of very doubtful value have never been seriously criticized by those high in Wall street's councils as proper channels for using up the surplus income of many people. The novelty of securing something in return for an investment of possibly greater intrinsic value than a beautifully engraved chromo or a deed made by trustee indeed in some quarters."

The above is a sample of the talk of a rancorous nature that is now being indulged in by our captains of industry on one hand, and our big manufacturers on the other.

Western Pacific 5s, which are guaranteed by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, sold last week on the curb at 90, a new low record. There are \$50,000,000 of the bonds outstanding and it looks like the Denver would have to cut its dividend soon, and this will cause a curtailment of interest on the Western Pacific bonds. Thus perisheth another section of our aspiring middle class, because foreclosure will follow. Morgan will then reorganize, and, oh, Mabel!

Since E. H. Harriman died last fall the shares of the Union Pacific railroad have dropped about \$50 a share and many Wall street men think it will go to 100, which will mean an additional slump of about 60 points from the present quotations. The Master Fire has gone to his reward and Wall street crieth as children in the darkness.

Just how Wall street affects the newspaper man can best be told in the case of a certain owner of a big metropolitan sheet that owns a batch of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad stock. A few days ago the shares had a very severe decline, and the employes from editor down are now looking for the owner to cut salaries, in order to recoup his losses in the market.

So you see Wall street, as I have always contended, affects editor and newsboy alike. It's robbing both of 'em.

Wall street bankers thrive on the bonuses and commissions which are caused by the indiscriminate increases of capitalization which the railroad directors of the country have been permitting for the past few years. Big "take offs" have been so frequent that they smack of highway robbery and only a few days ago the president of a great trunk line admitted that his road had received only 87 1-2 per cent securities which were sold in Paris at 97. A commission of 9 1-2 per cent for selling the securities of a railroad whose credit is supposed to be of the highest is plundering of the most pronounced kind and for the first time in years stockholders have found enough courage to say so. Wall street financiers say that the sign of the three balls would look well outside of Morgan's, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the other big banking firms who have been floating railroad bond issues of late years.

Last year \$300,200 7 per cent preferred stock of the United States Worsted Co. was sold in Paris, the first time in the history of that industry. The transaction represents the intricate transaction of a group of London and Paris bankers, with \$50,000,000 of capital, who will devote that money to introducing industrial shares throughout Europe. The United States Worsted Co. is a combination of textile mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island which manufacture men's wear and dress goods of the value of \$4,000,000 yearly.

The Stock Exchange is about to put a crimp in the activities of the curb market by taking over dealings on its board of securities to the value of \$275,000,000 within the next two weeks. Other issues are expected to leave the curb for the Stock Exchange in the near future, like the Standard Oil which has a capital of \$100,000,000. Should this absorbing combine at will go a long way to wiping out the big trading on the curb, which has developed during the past decade.

Judge Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the U. S. Steel Corporation,

told the Wall street reporters before sailing for Europe last week that the next ten years will be the most prosperous in the company's history, since the Trust is determined to exploit a hundred new avenues for the selling of its products.

The Judge added that labor troubles were solved for a long time as far as the steel corporation is concerned.

France has invested the last year about \$300,000,000 in American securities, and the capitalists of the United States have decided to take advantage of the favorable situation for our securities now prevailing in the South American countries, whose economic development has assumed gigantic strides, especially for meat and food stuffs.

The Standard Oil company expects soon to increase its capital stock from \$100,000,000 to \$600,000,000, upon which tremendous capital it would be able to pay a dividend of 8 per cent yearly. The company is now doing the largest business in its history, and its earnings are also large. The company has about 100,000,000 barrels of oil in storage, which represents about \$50,000,000.

June failures footed up 818, against 1,083 in 1909 and 1,115 in 1908. Liabilities aggregated \$11,917,404, comparing with \$12,607,322 in June, 1909, and \$14,708,795 in 1908. There were in all 17 commercial failures during the month and one dry goods store house went up for \$1,500,000 and a big grain concern failed for \$1,000,000.

Nothing is heard of in Wall street at the present time, but regulation of corporations, high cost of living, poor bond business and a general feeling of distrust permeates the whole business system.

Under the first head, a very prominent president of one of the country's largest corporations said the other day: "It is among the most serious business conditions leaders are blind to their own best welfare. They are so short-sighted that they do not know that there is a new deal on present in America, and since the public have it in their hands, and if these men don't behave and give the American people half of a square deal it is my opinion that we are on the verge of a great political upheaval that will root them out boots and saddles. By ceasing their obstructionist tactics they may be able to put themselves at the head of the new ERA, now about here. If they do not, their opportunity is gone forever. I am not stating this from mere hearsay, but, on the other hand, state it with the utmost gravity of fact, since my information comes from the thinkers in the upper ranks of industry, and the above expresses their views regarding the present unrest and situation generally."

Here is how Wall street is trimming the middle class, something the workers of the socialist movement have been looking for in the development of industry. Ten years ago the Chicago & Alton railroad line was one of the most prosperous in this country. It so continued under the management of President Blackstone, and until E. H. Harriman secured control of the property it was operated for \$22,000 per mile. Harriman ran the figure up to \$112,000 a mile and then got Theodore Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, to have the savings banks make the bonds of the road an investment for these institutions. It was a fine scheme and Teddy fell easy. At that time the shares of the road sold in the neighborhood of \$2000 a share; its common and preferred paid 7 per cent in dividends and some of its bond issues the same rate. Last week during the semi panic condition that prevailed on the Stock Exchange it was impossible to obtain even a bid for a property that a decade back was one of the best investments in the land. So the I. W. W. man does not need to worry about putting the middle class "down and out." We are doing it very nicely in Wall street, thank you!

From A. M. Stirtion.

Lansing, Mich., July 5, 1910.

Enclosed find the sum of \$0.75 for subscriptions as per card enclosed. Also it pays for three 3-months subs taken by me at Flint, but whose subscribers mailed the cards themselves. I had ten good meetings in Flint yesterday in different parks. There is much of promise there. I started one fellow out with a wad of leaflets, a handful of constitutions and an application blank to secure signers for a charter for a local union. Will return later and see what is doing.

There's also much of promise in Detroit for good meetings, subs, and organization a little later on, but much of the work they could do there was simply preparatory. One of my street meetings there was broken up by the police, who did not offer to arrest me, but chased the crowd away and was wounding up the meeting. However, while in Detroit I think I managed to set some forces in motion that will bring me back there shortly with good results.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 10.

Enclosed find \$10.00 for subs. Subs will be forwarded just as soon as I can get a moment's breathing spell—probably today. A. M. STIRTION.

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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 trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage 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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UNSPEAKABLE COSSACK

Continued From Page One.

and I wanted to work in the mines again, so I was glad to get the job the stranger offered me. For four days I was kept in those sheds, where it was impossible to earn more than a quarter of the money offered me in Chicago.

"The conditions in the sheds are barbaric. The meat we were given to eat was putrid, and the bread was hard and staler. When I first noticed the odor of the room, I asked a deputy what it was and he said a baby was sick near-by. We had plenty of beer, but I could hardly get a drink of water. When I sobered I found out about the strike, and, although I am not a union man, I escaped. I wouldn't be a scab."

In order to maintain a careful watch on all that goes on here, the corporation employes have two large searchlights on the big tipples and a near-by hill and these they play on the entire village at night. Friendly gatherings of the populace are seldom held, as the people are in constant fear of inhuman treatment at the hands of the deputies and officials.

Brutal Treatment of Women.

Not alone have the miners suffered during the reign of terror, but others are feeling the stinging effects of the rigorous shakedown maintained by the officials. The wives and children of the unemployed miners are the real sufferers. Innocent of crime—even more so than the miners themselves—these fragile women and innocent children are often forced to go hungry and, more than that, compelled to endure the harsh treatment at the hands of the deputies.

Mary Colarsky is the strike leader among those women of the town, who take an active part in the demonstrations against slave rule. She told of the barbarous indignities suffered by members of her sex.

"The deputies treat us women like cattle," she said with no little feeling. "One day when we were talking over the strike trouble near the stables of the coal company the deputies tried to arouse our anger and produce excitement and turmoil in order that they might arrest us. Soon they turned a hose on us. The water was not so hot at first, but after a while it became exceedingly hot and some of the women were scalded. Wet as they were, several of the women were taken by the deputies to Greensburg, where they were put on trial for disturbing the peace. At other times the guards have shoved us from the sidewalks, whether we were doing anything or not."

Terrible Results of Eviction.

Conditions throughout the strike zone are similar. At Harmony the coal operators are spending a large sum enclosing the village with a high board fence. The miners who live in company houses were evicted without warning. As a result many of the families are in a pitiable plight. This condition of affairs was some what ameliorated, however, when a number of tents were furnished the unfortunate by the union organizers.

Tented in the open, the poor families barely exist. They are crowded for room and are afforded insufficient protection from the weather. While the union organizers have put forth titanic efforts to take care of the destitute families, they have been unable to care for every body. But there is a feeling of fraternalism among the unfortunate people and a spirit of cohesion in their misfortune has resulted in many being given shelter by other families. This has resulted in great crowding, men, women and children being herded into the tents like so many cattle.

A rival contrast is presented between the palatial homes of the operators—bought with blood money—and the lowly, overcrowded hovels of the sufferers, out of whom have been wrung the wherewithal to provide luxuries for the officials.

Despite the deplorable conditions and the continued oppression, the strikers are advocating their demands in a vigorous manner. Throughout the Irwin coal fields, the local mine organizations are gathering frequently and discussing the situation as they find it. These meetings are held on private property and leaders address the strikers as instructed to be peaceful, but aggressive in the struggle for their rights.

Under date of July 8, the "Leader" correspondent again writes:

Deputies Attack Miners' Camp.

Export, Pa., July 8.—Another outrage was perpetrated by the bloodthirsty deputies at the Irwin coal field early yesterday, being a still further attempt to force into subjection the nearly 80,000 striking miners who have for months been fighting for their rights.

A miners' camp was attacked at Ruffner, near Jamison mine No. 1, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. While one section of the camp was attacked at the base of a hill, another party stole a dozen tents which were to have been pitched by the strikers on top of the hill. When the strikers tried to offer resistance the attacking party opened fire. While no one was killed, the bullets flew in every direction and many defenseless men were injured.

There is a movement on foot through the strike zone on the part of the coal operators and their thug-like deputies to get rid of strikers' camps at any cost. The terrible conditions of privation and want existing here and in the vicinity owing to the ceaseless oppression of the companies, the miners and their families have had to depend on what little assistance the union could offer. But they have been evicted from their homes and many sheltering tents stolen.

An assistant coke boss at one of the mines was summarily discharged because he was seen talking to James Dismore, president of the Cabtree local. Relentless vigilance is being maintained with a view toward intimidating the strikers and forcing loyal ones from the ranks of those who are carrying on the determined fight for justice.

Near Heath camp yesterday morning John Konecar was shot in the left hand and two fingers were almost severed. As has always been the case, it was impossible to trace the shot beyond the fact that a crowd of deputies and mine officials were in the vicinity. At New Alexandria the Salem and Huron mines have been shut down and conditions there are growing similar to those in other places where the business at a standstill, the strikers driven from their homes and starvation staring many in the face.

Miners Leave "Land of the Free."

Although the miners have had their hopes raised by the promise of assistance from the Pittsburg branch of the United Mine Workers of America, many foreigners are leaving for their homes across the ocean. Many who dreamed of fortune and freedom to be secured in this country are returning to the land of their birth, entirely disillusioned.

Every day the ranks of the strikers are being depleted by disappointed miners who, having seen their hoarded savings rapidly melt away during their enforced idleness, are going back to their native lands before they are entirely destitute.

But there are thousands of those who refuse to acknowledge defeat and are sticking to the ship in spite of every rebuff. They are the ones who are fighting, and who will continue to fight. They are vastly in the majority. Then there are those who are practically destitute, made so by the slave-driving treatment of the greedy coal operators.

The striking miners have made no further demands than those they advanced at the beginning, and they have retracted nothing. They are still in the "struggle, fighting for an eight-hour rate and recognition of the union. Other than that they only ask that the laws of the State be obeyed—in the particular instance that the miners be permitted to employ their own checkweighman at their own expense in order that they might not be cheated.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, went to New York City last week to view the 75,000 clock makers on strike. According to the "Call," he thought this strike, which has tied up the entire industry, "so great important to the labor movement in America that he decided to remain in New York until every one of the 75,000 men and women have had the chance to see and hear the national labor leader." Let us hope the strikers will improve the opportunity to see and hear the modern Don Quixote. If they do, Gompers may in future avoid New York City, as he has avoided other former strike centers, following his "activity" there.

New York I. W. W. Meetings.

Tuesday, July 19—106th St. and Madison Ave.

Thursday, July 21—24th St. and Madison Ave.

Saturday, July 23—East End Ave. and 34th Street.

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Remit for Bundle Orders.

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AT McKEES ROCKS

The six I. W. W. members of Local 296, McKees Rocks, who were arrested sometime ago charged with "rioting," were sentenced each to 60 days in the Allegheny county jail last week. A full account of the case will be a special feature of next week's Solidarity. It will show the same antiquated legal chicanery and the same methods that are being used everywhere throughout Pennsylvania to railroad workmen to jail on trumped up charges, whenever those workmen stand in the way of corporations.

About 300 members of Local 296, with their families enjoyed an outing last Sunday at West Park, McKees Rocks. The place is an ideal one for a picnic, although too far from the end of the car line. For that reason the crowd was smaller than it would otherwise have been. But everybody enjoyed the cool breeze of the hill-top, the music and open air dancing, refreshments, and the speaking. B. H. Williams of New Castle spoke briefly in English, and A. J. Zielinski of Buffalo, editor of "Solidarnosc," addressed the picnickers in the Polish language. The net receipts of the picnic to Local 296 and the District Council amounted to a considerable sum.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Continued From Page One.

employe of John D. Spreckles, the local capitalist magnate. Of such is the San Diego A. F. of L.

The cooks and waiters of Spokane, Wash., have been carrying on a winning strike against the Restaurant Owners' Association. They are greatly aided by the imported scabs, who desert in large numbers, unable to stand the intolerable conditions. The "good union" A. F. of L. musicians, bartenders and barbers are standing by their agreements and the bosses, thereby, forcing the strikers the most damage. The latter are disgusted with "good union" scabbery.

From 800 to 1,000 New York workmen and women recently held a meeting on historic Union Square to protest against the outrages perpetrated against the Hawaiian peasants who revolted against the rule of the sugar plantations of Hawaii, with the result that many were imprisoned, while their leader, Vassilleff, was threatened with deportation as an anarchist. Since this meeting Vassilleff has been released on instructions from Washington, D. C. The peasants face starvation.

The members of the National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery of the United States in convention assembled at Atlantic City, N. J., on July 6, again declared openly against the enlistment of members of the organization in the National Guard. A resolution calling on the members of the organization to discourage the rank and file of workmen joining the "citizen soldiers" was passed by a unanimous vote. Good for the Pottery.

Three thousand men are out on strike against the discharge of four union men at the American Sugar Refinery in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, N. Y. The plant is completely tied up. The men have refused to return to work on the orders of Hugh France, district organizer of the A. F. of L., with which a majority of them are affiliated. He wishes the grievances of the four men considered by a committee; the strikers want going short of unqualified reinstatement. The men discharged are old and competent employes. This is the second strike at the refinery within three months. The first strike was thought impossible, such was the submission of the sugar workers. The outburst was spontaneous and successful. The second will most likely be the same, if the A. F. of L. keeps its hands off until after the men win, as was done in the first instance. But—

France is threatened with a general railway strike. Increase of wages and other ameliorations are demanded. Negotiations are under way.

THE REVIEWER.

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Seattle, Wash.—"Enclosed please find money order for \$8.00 to apply on 2 yearly and 4 half year subs: I deducted 25 cents on Solidarity, and one dollar for sub to enclosed name.—F. L. C."

Denver, Attention! The Headquarters and Reading Room of Local 29, are at 1017 Nineteenth St., Denver, Colo. Delegates to the W. F. of M. convention and others coming to Denver are invited to visit us and make themselves at home. Our hall is open night and day. SECRETARY.

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