



VOLUME I. NUMBER 37.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

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

(Special to Solidarity.)

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

The Mexicans have organized a Spanish speaking Public Service Workers Union of the I. W. W. and will, with the assistance of the English speaking local No. 13, carry on a campaign of agitation and education among the Mexicans of this locality, with a view of getting every one of them organized and raising the wages of all of them.

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

But now there is hope, for the I. W. W. is going to be a factor to be reckoned with in the near future, inasmuch as it is proposed to get every Mexican here in the Union, and educate them on the I. W. W. principles and tactics.

Now about the present strike of the Mexicans employed by the gas company. We had several I. W. W. men (Mexicans) on this job, which is digging trenches for gas pipes. They learned that a couple of Americans and several Italians on the same job were getting \$2.25 a day, while they were only getting \$2 for 9 hours. Owing to the educational propaganda, and agitation among the Mexicans all of them went out together, leaving only three other men working.

When the spokesman for the strikers demanded \$2.25 a day and no discrimination against our men, the foreman of the job told him that "he could get all the Mexicans he wanted for \$1.50 a day." This foreman has another guess coming though, not one of them will work for less than \$2.25 and as the Company depends on this class of labor things look favorable for us.

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

We held a special strike meeting Sunday and decided to use "McKees Rocks tactics," and we want to make the strike short and sweet.

Will let you know later how it turns out.

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

At noon the Mexicans were persuaded to quit by the I. W. W. pickets.

After these men quit the strike committee interviewed the superintendent without any results. They then went to the A. F. of L. Headquarters. After the I. W. W. men told their story they were told

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

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

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

Will let you know more tomorrow.

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

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

In our last report we stated that only a few men had been working at the gas plant that day and that they would quit that night (the 3rd day of the strike). They did, but the boss hired a few more Americans and a couple of Italians who couldn't understand what was going on. They worked Tuesday, but Wednesday morning the Mexicans and American I. W. W. men got them to quit with the Americans, leaving the job at a standstill.

The foreman looked crestfallen when he saw his scabs strike. But he still refused to come through with the \$2.25 a day. He still thought he could get other Mexicans to work, but the strike committee told him that if he didn't offer \$2.25 pretty soon that we would force him to pay us \$2.50 and give us an eight hour day besides. He still thought he could get all the pick and shovel stuff he wanted at \$2.00 as we told him to watch us and we went to another job where the Company was laying gas mains in another part of the city and called out every man. They went over to the street paving job on the next street where the Barber Asphalt trust was sweating men 10 or 11 hours a day for \$2.00 and we got every man to quit, without any trouble whatever.

The bosses had evidently taken our advice and watched us for they sent around a squad of police and the patrol wagon, to break the strike committee to the police station where they examined us in the presence of the companies' lawyers, but were forced to free us as we had done our work and conducted the strike without any violence whatever. Our very peaceableness has won for us public sympathy. Even the policemen recognize the justice of our cause for they told us on the side, "to go after our raise and get it." Evidently they have read of the mutiny of the police in Columbus and also Fort Worth, Texas.

Last night (Tuesday) a committee of three went up to the A. F. of L. Hall and met the Central Labor Council and asked them to take action and extend their moral support, if nothing else. A few old stiffs would not talk to us, but a couple of

young fellows did. They would find it in their meeting. We have not heard yet what action they took.

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

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

Although the strike was called prematurely we have every reason to expect success. We have already organized 100 Mexicans and if we had an Italian I. W. W. man, and a Greek I. W. W. man we could organize them too.

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

Yours for Revolutionary Unionism,
Mexican Strike Committee.
L. U. No. 13 I. W. W.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

The police tried to stop the street meetings of Local Denver and failed.

Fellow Workers Spicer and Heslewood are holding successful meetings among the pavement workers of Cedar St. Alene, Ida

Local Union No. 43 of Vancouver, B. C. is progressing in spite of the opposition of fake labor organizations.

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

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

I. W. W. men are prominent in the strike at George N. Young mining camp near Mesa, Ariz. The strike is for an increase of 50c a day.

Organizer Jordan, of the Spokane locals, is active in the harvest country about Garfield, Wash. There is much I. W. W. activity and progress in that section.

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

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

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

Spokane locals continue to boom. For the week of July 31 to August 10th 16 new members were admitted; 148 due stamps and \$10.75 worth of literature sold. This does not include I. W. W. papers.

The strike in the iron mines in the Bilbao district in Spain is assuming serious proportions. Unrest is general throughout the province of Biscay.

A compromise has been effected in the dispute over wages between mill owners and employes of the cotton mills, which resulted in a lockout 66 Aug. 3 at Enschede, Holland. The cotton mills are the chief industry of Enschede, and about 10,000 workmen were affected. The employes will resume work.

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

THE WORLD OF LABOR

Another general strike!

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

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

The reinstatement of locked-out union men is demanded. Five firms are affected. The strike threatens to extend to the adjoining city of Beverly. Who's next?

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

Four jurisdictional fights are also on in the building trades, between the sheet and metal workers and the carpenters; the elevator constructors and machinists; the bricklayers and masons and the plasterers, and the warring factions of electrical workers. These will also claim the convention's attention.

Operatives in the 38 porters in Trenton, N. J., have demanded a general increase of 10 per cent in wages in various forms and the installation of more modern methods for improving working conditions, such as dust-preventing devices. The agreement under which the manufacturers are now working expires Nov. 1, and no strikes will be called before that time even if the demands of the men are refused. The conciliatory committee will look into these demands the last week in this month.

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

LABOR IN OTHER LANDS

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

The ship building industry of Germany is practically at a standstill. At Danzig and Elbe the demands of the men have been complied with. The yards at Stettin, Gdansk, Elencburg, Rostock, Bremen, Kiel and Bremerhaven are tied up. There are 35,000 men now on strike. The men want an increase of 10 per cent and a 55-hour week. The shipbuilders claim that these economic demands are a cloak for political purposes, and cannot be granted. The shipbuilders have secured a pledge from the Rhenish-Westphalian mine owners not to employ any of the strikers. They are also endeavoring to move all iron industries closed to the strikers, hoping to force the strikers to resign their positions. Sympathetic strikes of the men in the allied trades are being organized. At Hamburg 3,861 metal workers are on strike.

LABOR IN PENNSYLVANIA

Striking machinists of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. are voting to decide whether to return to work on the conditions laid down by Vice President Geo. L. Potter.

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

Recent news from Gary, Ind., will interest the steel and iron workers of the Pittsburg district. In addition to 248 residences costing \$1,278,000 under erection August 1 work is about to begin on 800 more for employes of the American Tin Plate Co., the aggregate cost of which will exceed \$1,000,000.

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

TEXTILE SITUATION

At the time of writing, the textile situation appears contradictory, though somewhat bright.

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

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

Later dispatches from Boston state that cotton mills in New England employing 50,000 operatives have posted notices announcing a further curtailment, and said similar action will be taken by many other concerns. In New England many mills closed on Aug. 19 until September 6, among those being the Pacific Mills, Dover, N. H.; Everett Mills, Lawrence, and

ILLINOIS MINERS CLAIM VICTORY

Sunday's despatches from the special convention of the United Mine Workers of America in Indianapolis announce that Tom L. Lewis and the executive board were defeated in their efforts to fasten a compromise settlement upon the Illinois miners. The special correspondent of the Chicago Daily Socialist writes as follows from Indianapolis on August 21:

'The "insurgents" gained a sweeping victory in the miners' contention at Indianapolis by forcing through a set of resolutions known as the Green substitute. The resolution, as passed, direct the international executive board to count the referendum vote on the proposition submitted to the Illinois miners and to accept the results as final; most unreservedly endorse the Illinois strike—including the calling out of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and mule feeders—gives the same indorsement to all other strikes now on; levies an assessment of \$1 per week on all working members; declares that the international executive board should have withheld intervention in the Illinois strike until acceptable to the Illinois miners, and directs that the force of organizers be discontinued until the next annual convention.'

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

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

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

The U. M. W. of A., with a membership estimated at 250,000, still has nearly 80,000 members on strike in the various districts, and, according to an official report, will need the sum of \$144,000 each week from now on to support these strikers. It is expected that that sum will be realized by the \$1 a week assessment from those now at work digging coal while their fellow members are striking.

Many delegates, doubting of the defeated faction, expressed doubts of the willingness of their locals to pay the assessment.

The Iowa, Indiana and Ohio mines are being operated up to the limit to supply the coal market, while 40,000 Illinois miners, and as many more from other districts, are striking for better conditions. The strike has been on since April, and it is stated that the \$1,000,000 treasury of the Illinois miners union is completely exhausted.

There was some talk in the convention about withdrawing financial support from the 30,000 miners on strike in the Irwin district of Pennsylvania, to concentrate it on the fight in Illinois.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

Continued From Page One.

organizations of the old world. Frequently letters are received requesting that their official mouthpieces be put on Solidarity's exchange list. Only recently Karl Legien, president of the German Trade Union Federation, sent a copy of "Korrespondenz Blatt," the Federation's organ, with a request for an exchange. Support the I. W. W. press. Let it not be said that the I. W. W. press is a prophet in a strange land.

The New York locals are systematically distributing the special textile issue of SOLIDARITY (Aug. 4-5) at the gates of the silk mills of Manhattan, the Bronx, West Hoboken, N. J., and College Point, L. I. Good results are anticipated.

The hazy and pious of the New York locals at Hoffman's "Champion" are being exposed by the special textile issue.

The New York Independent Mechanists Union and the Furriers' Union of New York and vicinity have purchased tickets for the event.

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

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

The I. W. W. members at Garfield, Wash., are holding large and enthusiastic meetings, as a result of their successful strikes to increase harvest hands' wages from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. Two hundred were present at the meeting of Aug. 8. New members are being enrolled, and considerable literature and dot stamps sold.

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

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

CHANGE OF PLACE

For the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers' Convention.

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

As most of the large locals are in favor of taking this referendum it is practically certain to carry.

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

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

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

F. MILLER, Secretary.

SAN DIEGO NOTES

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

A tip for general headquarters. Why not put on a Jap circuit organizer in California?

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

Members of this union (L. U. No. 13) want to hear ofteners from the general organizer Trautmann, we want organizers, we want advice on how to organize—we want to know that the general organizer is alive.

There is a strike on in San Diego—the Mexicans are striking against American tybams as they did against Mexican tyranny in that oppressed country—Mexico.

San Diego is not asking for funds from other locals just because we have a strike on, but if anyone wants to send us some literature we welcome it.

STRIKE COMMITTEE

Reduced Price on "Blind Leaders."

In order to clean out the remaining 800 copies of the first edition of B. H. Williams' pamphlet, "Eleven Blind Leaders," we are offering the pamphlets to locals and other propaganda bodies at THREE CENTS A COPY POSTPAID. Order a quantity of this pamphlet and put them in the hands of slaves who think. Address SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT BELT

Conditions Described by an I. W. W. Agitator on the Ground.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Fresno, Calif., Aug. 17.

Just a few lines to let you know what is doing in the San Joaquin valley of California. This is a great fruit country—peaches, prunes, grapes and other kinds. The weather is hot, wages low and the slaves are compelled to work long hours. Cost of living is high. So the workers do not live, but just exist. In fact the Mexican jackass of the Mojave desert, that lives on cactus and sage brush, is better off than the slaves of this country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So it looks to me that instead of the Socialist Party wanting to bar the Japs, they should deport the "yaps (the free born Americans).

But in spite of all the obstacles, Local 66 is forging ahead. And if we had the streets so we could get to the workers we would build up a good fighting organization. And we must prepare to take the streets, but will have to have outside aid. There should be at least 500 men ready to go to jail the day the fight starts.

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

F. H. LITTLE, Member Local 66, I. W. W.

WORLD OF LABOR

Continued From Page One.

other plants in Lawrence, and the Massachusetts mills of Lowell, employing 7,500 operatives.

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

An editorial appearing in a leading commercial newspaper of New York City declares that "cotton mills comprise one of the largest industrial investments in the manufacturing interests of the country." Six hundred and fifty million dollars is the capitalization likely to be reported by the census of 1910. The census of 1900 gave the capitalization as \$407,000,000.

The editorial declares: "The textile industry has probably been the most prosperous in the history of the industry." For whom?

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

year on a capitalization of \$1,500,000 declared a half-year dividend of \$550,000. The Kilburn mills, on an equal capitalization, declared dividends of \$272,500. For the first half of 1910, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. declared 12 per cent, the American Thread Co. 12 per cent, while the New England Cotton Yarn Co., representing spinning investments, paid 6 per cent the same half year." And, adds the editorial, by way of conclusion, "Thus far the current year is not doing badly, and the outlook is now quite as good as the recent past has been." What say the unemployed textile workers to that? Let them answer by rallying to the standard of industrial unionism as exemplified in the I. W. W.

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.

Any wage worker, wishing to become a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, may proceed in the following manner:

1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (recruiting) union already in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union. He will furnish you with an application blank containing the Preamble to the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The questions are as follows: "Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization?" "Will you diligently study its principles and make yourself acquainted with its purposes?"

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually \$1.00 or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from 35 to 50 cents.

If there is no Local Union of the I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may become a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, whose address is given below. You will be required to answer affirmatively the two above questions, and pay an initiation fee of \$2.00. The monthly dues are \$1.00 for Members-at-Large.

Better still, write to the General Secretary for a Charter Application Blank. Get no less than TWENTY signatures thereon, of bonafide wage workers in any one industry (for a Local Industrial Union) or in several industries (for a Local Recruiting or mixed Union) and send the charter application with the names to the General Secretary, who will send you \$10.00 charter fee. Supplies, constitutions and instructions will then be sent you, and you can proceed to organize the local.

The Local Recruiting or mixed Union is for propaganda purposes and to get recruits for bonafide Industrial Unions. According to the I. W. W. Constitution, as soon as 20 workers of any one industry are found in a Mixed local, these 20 must form a Local Union of their own industry.

Join the I. W. W. Do it now. The address of the General Secretary of the I. W. W. is VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE COAL MINERS.

(Continued From Page Three.)

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

Let your answer echo again and again from hill to hill and through these valleys of misery and death: "No compromise, better to die fighting than to die working, better an ending with terror than a terror without ending."

STORIES FROM REAL LIFE.

Fellow Worker Louis Duchez begins with this issue a series of short sketches based on incidents in the class conflict between the workers and their exploiters. We have one for next week, entitled; "The Cossacks" and others will be announced from time to time. Subscribe for Solidarity, the cry of slaves and children of the dead, bind you to one another and spur you to victory. The coal operators have said, "Shoot them down; give the damn hunkies no quarter."

NOTICE, LOCAL 432.

All members of L. U. No. 432, I. W. W., are hereby notified that there will be held at Room 3, Nelson Bldg., Seattle, on Sept. 4, 1910, a meeting of Local for the purpose of Reorganization.

All members are urgently requested to attend, and to arrive at the meeting on time before the meeting on that day.

E. M. CLYDE.

All members of L. U. No. 432, I. W. W., who do not receive their papers are requested to notify the Secretary, as perhaps he does not know your address.

E. M. CLYDE.

See L. U. No. 432.

Orders Solicited For ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS. A pamphlet dealing with the subject of "Practical Socialism" and "Revolutionary Tactics" from an I. W. W. standpoint. BY B. H. WILLIAMS. Reply to and criticism of "Leading Socialists" on the subjects: "Co-operatives," "Government Ownership," "Labor Legislation" and "Revolutionary Industrial Unionism." Price, Five Cents a Copy. \$4.00 per 100. Order Now. Address SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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