



VOLUME I. NUMBER 51

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# PACKERS STRIKE

Pittsburg Boss Says I. W. W. is Wonderful Combination; to be Feared Yet Respected.

## Packing House Workers of Pittsburg and Vicinity.

Read the article about the recent strike and lockout. Pass the paper along to meat drivers, to all employees in the shipping, packing, boiler and engine departments, etc. Tell all to join hands together! Tell them to come to the meetings every first and third Sunday in the month, 2 p. m., at Franklin Hall, East and First streets, W. S. Next meeting, nomination of officers of the union, Sunday, December 4. Come all. All invited, except the ten advertised and branded as scabs. Pass this also to meat cutters and employees in meat stores so that they may look for information how to form a branch of the Industrial Union. Don't rest, get busy!

## Fleischereiarbeiter von Pittsburg und Umgebung.

Leset den Artikel über den letzten Streik und Absperrung. Gebt die Zeitung weiter an Fleischschaffner, an alle Angestellten im Verpackungs-, Maschinenraum u. s. w. Sagt allen, dass sie gemeinsame Sache mit euch machen, dass sie der Organisation beitreten sollen. Kommt alle zu den Versammlungen am ersten und dritten Sonntag im Monat, Nachmittag 2 Uhr, in der Franklin Halle, East & First Str. N. S. Gebt auch dieses den Fleischbauern und Angestellten in Fleisch-Stores, damit dieselben auch eine Branch der Organisation gründen!

All Nahrungsmittel-Arbeiter von Pittsburg müssen organisiert werden. Nächste Versammlung aller Fleischereiarbeiter, Sonntag den 4. December, 2 Uhr p. m. in der Franklin Halle. Alle sollten kommen. Nomination der Beamten und Erwählung von Shopdelegaten, nur die 10, die als Skabs gebrandmarkt sind, dürfen in keine Gemeinschaft ordentlicher Menschen kommen.

Hand an's Werk! Alle zusammen! Mehr wegen heisst mehr gewinnen!

## STORY OF THE STRIKE

By "The Man From Chicago."

(Special to Solidarity.)

On October 16 about 500 packing house workers of Pittsburg decided in a mass meeting to make demands for better pay, and the elimination of overtime which in some cases amounted to 30 hours a week, without pay, making the actual daily work time 14 hours. These demands were made at all branches of workers—butchers, engine room workers, sausage room workers, shipping and sales room workers, cooperers, etc. Committees were organized upon the various firms. The local I. W. W. have their own association, in four big firms are the controlling factors. In their business relations they are at daggers' point with the Chicago Omaha firms, which all have agencies in Pittsburg. In these agency plants there are employed, outside of drivers and curers, butchers and sausage makers; to markets with "home dressed" meat to work into sausage all returned to the plant and stand by for the day of being shipped back to Chicago.

The reason of Chicago never in trouble with their each where local industries are interesting their su-

## The Saddest of Words: "It Might Have Been"



AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

## ANOTHER BLUFF

Garment Workers Join A. F. of Under-Appreciation They are Organizing Industrially.

(Special to Solidarity)

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 30.

On October 30 the I. W. W. Propaganda League received information that the Khan Tailoring Co. was making goods sent here from the striking shops of Chicago. The employees had called upon the Garment Workers' Union of this city to call a protest meeting, but their president could see no reason for doing so.

The I. W. W. was asked to do something. Adjourning our meeting we went to the Jewish Branch Socialist Party meeting. After discussion of the political meeting, we called a meeting, addressed it, and made arrangements for bills calling a meeting the following night.

We surprised the firm. Friday we were sending out bills. The boss closed one door of his shop; but the workers, leaving at only one door, made our task more easy. Although it was Halloween, we had a good crowd, and arranged for a meeting the following Sunday. The workers were very enthusiastic for one big union.

Sunday morning, Nov. 6, our meeting was attended by two delegates from the striking garment workers of Chicago, whom we permitted to take part, with the understanding that we let the new members decide which union they preferred. There were 14 applications for membership.

We adjourned to meet that night at the Jewish hall. The Workingmen's Circle was giving a paid admission entertainment and agreed to let us have the hall after they got through.

When we arrived, we found that some irresponsible person had demanded that the entertainment stop and the Chicago men be allowed to speak; the actor objected, and a fight started. The police were called and order restored; this is the "police interference" story of the Chicago Daily Socialist. The police deserve credit for their prompt behavior; and the only injury, which we regret, was done to the Workingmen's Circle.

Noon meetings were arranged to be held at the factory, the Chicago men talking industrially union.

The Central Labor Union, noting our activity, then called a meeting for Wed-

nesday night, and appointed the C. L. U. president for chairman. All of their officers and several union presidents were there. They had an old fashioned revival, and ran the new membership up to about 35. Of course they ignored us; but all we regret is that many are under the impression that they have joined an industrial union. A strike was called, and possibly 75 responded. The firm's superintendent said 35, and the Chicago Daily Socialist reported 1,000.

PROPAGANDA LEAGUE.

## IRWIN STRIKE

By Observer.

I hardly thought my analysis of the Irwin-Westmoreland miners' strike would be so soon verified. In the articles under the heading, "Of the Miner, the Half Has Never Yet Been Told," it was made clear that strikes are not always what they seem. As yet the strike has not been declared off, although all my predictions have been fulfilled, and the "union" itself has defeated the strikers, likewise its own purposes.

But, the purposes of the Pittsburg operators and the union fair is quite another purpose. Now there is a holy terror of the row broken loose in the Pittsburg district, No. 5, of the U. M. W. of A. Francis Feehan, the district president, is related by marriage to the John H. Jones' family. The Jones are one of the largest competing firms against the Irwin-Westmoreland field. Now Feehan is openly charged with manipulating the strike in the interest of his relatives, the Jones. Some very ugly charges have been already sworn to against Feehan. The district convention meets Dec. 15, and Feehan is a candidate for re-election. Undoubtedly the coming convention will reveal some interesting doings.

## Chew on This, Ye Slaves.

"The way to teach people not to mind the high cost of living is to shut down industries," was the theory advanced recently before the Boston Home Market Club by James R. McColl, of Providence, outlining a system of production and exchange of the club.

"There is one effective way by which the cost of living can be reduced," he said, "and that is by bringing about a long period of depression. People will then learn to do without many things that they now consider necessities!"

# I. W. W. IN THE WEST

Agitators on the Road Describe Conditions and Healthy Activity in Many Sections.

Fred Ialer, formerly eastern organizer of the I. W. W., in a recent letter to a New York friend, describes conditions in the west. Writing from Seattle, Wash., under date of Nov. 10, he says:

"In company with Jerry Smith, ex-secretary of the Portland locals, we left Minneapolis about six weeks ago. Our first stop was Miles City, Montana. Here, after wrangling with his majesty, the chief of police, we succeeded in holding a street meeting. From there we went to a booster town called Forsyth, and thence to Billings. In Billings we held two meetings and realized about \$25 in collections and sale of literature. Our next stop was Livingston. There was nothing doing there; so, after a night's rest, we were again on our way westward, and were soon in Butte.

## The Situation in Butte.

"In Butte we held three street meetings. The first one was poor, but the last two were successful, especially the very last one, held on a Saturday. The A. F. of L. has now fall away over pretty near all the unions that were part and parcel of the I. W. W. during the first year of its existence. Conservation rules supreme, and even the radical wing of the Butte Miners' Union seems to have disappeared, or else is lying low. Butte, at present, can not be classified with the revolutionary towns. The labor movement there has become sane, sanctified and rotten.

"In Butte an interesting incident occurred. After our last meeting a college professor asked me where I had learned all that I had stated from the platform. He added that he was astonished that a man not born in this country was able to deliver such a speech on conditions in general. I told him that whatever I knew of the subject had been gleaned from books and papers written and edited by workers who were, for the most part, Americans. Alas that my own personal experience had taught me quite a few things on the labor movement in this country. I did not forget to tell him that the I. W. W. was mainly composed of well educated workers, and that it was not, by a long shot, one of the shining stars of the organization. I mention this incident, not to boast about it, but to show that all kinds of people, other than workmen and women, are becoming interested, and are sitting up and taking notice.

## In Missouri and Spokane.

"Our next stop was Missouri. We spoke there two nights. Missouri has a good local. We landed in Spokane, Wash., our next jumping off place, at 6 o'clock on a beautiful evening; and at 8 o'clock, Smith, a few others and myself were on the street talking to a big crowd. In Spokane, a permit must be secured for each meeting that is held. As a result, the secretary must go to the City Hall each day and apply for a new permit. Every organization, whether religious, political or economic, has to follow the same course. However, the permit is seldom refused. The Spokane I. W. W. local is located on one of the main business streets and close to the slave market. The rent of the headquarters is \$200 a month. The expense of the speakers' meals and the Industrial Worker is pretty heavy; and to keep the movement going requires a great deal of work and propaganda.

## Seattle is Flourishing.

"About ten days ago I left Spokane for

(Continued on Page Four.)

Continued on Page Three.

# SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 822



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### GENERAL OFFICERS

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W. E. Trautman, General Organizer

### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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### TO OUR READERS

The next number of *Solidarity* will complete the first year of its stormy existence. We are preparing a yearly financial report showing in detail the affairs of the paper and the struggle to maintain it. This report will be published in *Solidarity* as soon after No. 52 as the auditors can get it ready. It will be an eye-opener to many of our readers.

Meanwhile there is a small deficit of between \$150 and \$200 owed by the management for press work on the paper, on leaflets, pamphlets, etc., which we are anxious to wipe out at once, so as to begin the next year with a clean slate. We want to show in this yearly report that the deficit is wiped out. For this reason, we are asking you to help us in several ways:

- All outstanding bills for bundle orders to local unions, should be paid without delay.
- A great number of subscriptions expire with No. 52 and with several numbers immediately thereafter. Notifications have been sent out to that effect by the business manager. Renewals are coming in fairly well, but all others should take notice, and send their renewals at once. Also grab a new sub with you if possible.
- Every effort should be made to get new subs. A few hustlers are sending them in right along, but their numbers should be much greater. Write for sample copies and sub blanks to be used in getting subscriptions. Don't fail to do your part.
- Contributions and small loans are solicited for a **SOLIDARITY PRESS FUND**, to be used to establish a printing plant controlled by the I. W. W., with which to print *Solidarity*, and pamphlets, leaflets and other literature for the organization. All readers who have a dollar or so to spare for that purpose should send it to the manager immediately. This work of raising funds should be kept up indefinitely.

Let us all pull together, and *Solidarity* will show the efficacy what staff revolutionary unions are made of. Come on with the sinews of war!

### THE GENERAL LOCKOUT.

From time to time this paper has made reference to the general lockout of the playing class toward the open shop, and the evident tendency toward the open shop. Not only is that tendency seen in trustified industries, like steel and iron, mining, and others; but also in the more skilled trades, such as those of the building industry.

Last week we made mention of the

formation of a building employers' association in St. Louis with the avowed purpose of using the general lockout whenever necessary to bring Labor to terms. According to reports from Cleveland, Chicago, and other cities, similar moves are about to be made.

This "open shop" crusade may succeed, in fact has already succeeded to a great extent, in crushing the craft unions, due to the latter's inability to adjust themselves to changed conditions. But the crusade with the general lockout as a weapon, will force the workers to organize and act industriously with the general strike as an offset to the general lockout, and as a weapon of aggression on an ever larger scale against the employers.

This is evident from recent events in Germany. There the employers' associations are so thoroughly organized and disciplined, that a general lockout of an entire industry or any necessary part thereof, can be declared and enforced in a single day. Yet, in the recent lockouts of ship-builders and of metal workers, the men, though organized by crafts, were forced to protect themselves by breaking craft lines and uniting in general strikes more extensive than the employers' lockouts.

The spirit of solidarity will not long be stopped by craft barriers. Conditions will force the workers to break down those barriers and unite as a class. The "open shop" crusade with the general lockout will not save the employers. It will only tend to greater unity of the workers, and to broaden and deepen the class conflict. On with the I. W. W. as the only effective means with which to meet the growing power of the master class!

### AS TO "NEWS" AND "CONTRIVERSY."

A New York correspondent writes to *Solidarity* as follows: "Guard against too much long and controversial matter. Give us some more news, for a change. Vary the bill of fare for a change." On the other hand, we have letters complaining that "*Solidarity* is running too much news, and hasn't enough of general propaganda matter." While still another reader says: "I am renewing my subscription to our 'newsy' paper." So there you are.

Allow the editor to defend himself. We intend to guard against too much "long matter." That is, after this week. We mean, of course, mill the next batch of long stuff comes in, which we cannot afford to ditch. News stands a better show than anything else on this score, but that too should be boiled down to the limit, by correspondents. Please don't imitate the capitalists' space-writers, by putting a kernel of wheat in a bushel of chaff.

As to "controversial matter," we have furnished the garbage man with many loads of such stuff the past year. But a little of that even is necessary at times, and we are not going to discourage anyone from relieving our mind whenever he feels like it. Send us news, send us your thoughts on any subject, send us clippings, send us criticisms. We have no favorites, and will do the best we can with what comes in.

The point is that the field of industrial union propaganda is a big one; and *Solidarity* is a small paper. Get subs; increase our revenue; so that we can enlarge the paper and put more help of the job of condensing and systematizing the material for *Solidarity*.

### A CORRECTION.

In the article on "Wages and Prices" in last week's *Solidarity*, occurs an error to which we call the attention of our readers. Where we say:

"The limit to low prices is therefore fixed by the cost of production plus the surplus value," etc., it should have read: "The limit to low prices is therefore fixed by the cost of production of the commodity itself. Below that point is the Sea of Oblivion into which many an aspiring capitalist has tumbled."

### R. R. Strike Still on in Southwest.

Parsons, Kansas, Nov. 22

*Solidarity*: The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad strike is still in full force. I am more than surprised to see the sympathizers staying out as long as this. The machinists struck May 2; the boiler-makers, blacksmiths, steamfitters, with their helpers, went out on October 11. The men of the different crafts tried to meet Gould at New York, but failed, as his secretary did not know where Gould was.

The agitation here is strong in favor of industrial unionism, and I hope to get some subscribers for *Solidarity* in the near future.

## SOLIDARITY

### WHO IS THE BOSS?

Can You Beat Him? Are You Game?

BY E. S. NELSON.

The "boss" is the class that owns the means of production and all social, political and religious institutions. He is the owner of the factories, shops, mills, mines, forests, land, railroads, ships and all other things in which you wage workers must toil in order to exist.

He owns the governments which keep you in subjection. He owns the churches which keep you in fear and superstition. He owns the press which teaches you that you are living in the land of the free and the home of the brave, which is not true. He owns the school which teaches you to sing: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty," which is a delusion. He owns the theatres, which teach you the same bunk. The boss owns your job and also the institutions which tend to keep you in ignorance and slavery.

The boss is more powerful than you, because he is organized, and you are not. The boss is not rich, however, because you are poor, but he is poor, because you are not organized. If you think the boss is getting too much of the product of your labor he will not get any less because you think so. If your conditions are bad, don't ask him to change them; if you can't force him to give you better conditions, don't ask any silly questions. If you think and act more in your interest without regard to the interest of the boss you will live longer and better. If you want the boss to love you, don't kick. If you want better living conditions, join the union of your class—the Industrial Workers of the World—the union the boss don't like.

You will not join that union because you are a craftsman or because you want to protect the interest of your craft. You will join it because you are a wage worker, and because you want to protect the interest of your class. The boss is organized as a class; you are not. Why? Because the boss knows, and you don't, that class-organization is POWER. If you want what's coming to you, you must first gain power. In all combats the most powerful always decide.

Your power is in the workshops. You feed, clothe and house the world's population. If you will organize your power systematically, you will rule the world. To-day you are playing the role of a sucker. You work hard, long hours, for small wages. You make up to the boss as an individual, and you ask him to kindly raise your wages. As a rule he turns you out or not. You work still harder, and you ask him once more, and still more he turns you down. Then you quit in disgust. You hunt up another boss and he hands you the same lemon.

If you would stop this fool play and realize the value of organization you would soon see a better day. The boss owns your job, and you are not organized to control anything. That's why he can put you on the bum any time he wants to. So long as you will let the boss own your job, so long will he be the master of your life. You can not live without a job, and you can not work without permission. If you will organize to control your job you will control everything. The boss will live upon you just as long as you will let him—but no longer. You must organize to control and administer the means of life in order to be free. When you take and consume the full social product of your labor, the boss will have to go to work. That would be justice and equality.

*Solidarity*! Unity of action, concerted action, direct action against the boss. Workers of all tongues, unite! Unite, ALL workers in ONE industry in ONE union; ALL workers in ALL industries in ONE union—INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Organize NOW! Right NOW! To get more, and more, and more; until you get it all. You will never get better wages and shorter hours by waiting. Remember, it is not what you need or what you want; it is what you control, and the way to get it.

Learn the value of the union of your class, and learn the principles and tactics of that union. Thereby you will eventually get the power to force the boss to step down and out. Make it your business to get the boss out of business; the sooner the better, because he is in business to DO you. You are nothing to

lose, but everything to gain; but you can't gain anything by merely expecting to gain anything some time in the future. If you will not fight for something NOW, you will not fight for everything after awhile.

Get in the I. W. W. and begin agitation for an eight-hour work day. An eight-hour day will decrease the army of unemployed to a minimum, and that will be a direct blow at the very foundation of capitalism. The most essential condition for the existence of wage slavery is competition between the workers in the labor market. Organize! Eliminate competition for jobs, and wages will go up.

Sign no agreement with the boss! Form an organization in your industry, combine all unions in your locality, then agree among yourselves to work eight hours, and no more. Set a certain date for this trial, and walk out, all at once, after you have worked eight hours. Then the boss will have to put on more men in order to get out the same amount of goods. If you can get an 8-hour day, by the force of your organization, you can also retain it, without agreement, by the same power. If you can get eight hours in one locality you can get it everywhere. If you can get 8, you can get 6. If you can get 6 you can get 4, and if you can get 4 you can emancipate yourselves completely.

Add power and prestige to your class by joining the I. W. W. Don't wait! Do it now!

Portland, Oregon.

### "HIGH SALARIES" AND "DISRUPTORS."

*Solidarity*:

I read an article in the *Industrial Worker* not long ago, by a member of Local 10, in regard to highly paid officials, etc., and in reply to that article I wish you would give space enough to say my little say.

In the first place that member of Local 10 didn't sign his name; whether he was too cowardly to do so or not I don't know. But this much I do know: That there are too damn many such members in the I. W. W. They sit around the hall all day and philosophize, wear out all the chairs, spit all over the floor and never get out to help do anything. They talk about everything but the right thing; discuss the merits of the co-operative commonwealth, from all points of view, and mind everybody else's business but their own. I think it's about time to get a few of these "breakfast revolutionists" by the neck and kick them out.

Talk about your high salaries! Is \$20 a month a high salary? If it is, I'd like to know so. I've made two times that much many a month, and didn't do half the work St. John does. But then, some of the anti-bosses have always got to say something; I never knew what to fail yet. If St. John was getting \$20 somebody would be sure to holler about high salaries. I'm doing the work here for Local 10 and only getting my doughnuts, and still there are one or two not satisfied.

One thing is sure; a man can't give good, efficient service and live on hot air. But just because there are one or two people in the organization who are getting a living wage, some disruptor must get up and howl his head off. I'd like to see every official in the organization get good wages as long as he or she gives good service, and that is no more than right; but some people are so imbued with the breakfast revolution and the co-operative commonwealth that they can't stand to see anyone else get along.

Now, it's time something was done, to put the disruptor on the bum. Hoping you will give this a little of your valuable space in *Solidarity*, and that I may hear from other fellow workers on the subject, I remain

Yours for the Revolution,

JAMES L. CORBIN.

Denver, Colo.

### AN "UNPATRIOTIC" SLAVE.

*Solidarity*: I am sending you a few clippings from one of our capitalist sheets called the *Minneapolis Tribune*, date November 21. The pink sheet with the headlines, "Troops Rush to Quell Revolt of Mexican Workmen," is the sporting extra of this same paper. Those are pretty nice headlines for a sporting sheet, aren't they? Quite interesting for the capitalists to see or read such good news of how the police are beating down their own workers; shoot down their own father, mother, brother or sister, just because of that "patriotic" dope that is put into their dusty brains.

"You must defend your country."

Whose country? They surely haven't reference to that two by four house cage which the patriotic yaps have for a home some times, when they have 15 cents to pay for it. If the workers would spend half of that wasted energy fighting for their own interest instead of for "our country" (which they haven't got) they would be better off.

In closing I will state that we are holding meetings in our new hall whenever we can, but are not doing as well as we ought to, because we have no organizer at present. We really need one the worst way.

H. DETTMANN,

Member Local 64,

Minneapolis, Minn.

### SHORT AND SWEET

When the factory whistle blows, it does not call us to work as Irishmen, Germans, Americans, Russians, Greeks, Poles, negroes or Mexicans. It calls us to work as wage workers, regardless of the country in which we were born, or color of our skin. If we get together then, not on national or race lines, but as wage workers, just as we are compelled to do in the shop when the whistle blows?

The factory gate knows no race, nor religion, sex or color. It knows only workers, who pass within its portals, punch the clock, and are compelled to labor together for the profit of the boss. Why then should the workers bicker about race, religion, sex or color? Why not get together as workers only, but with one enemy, the profit-skimming boss?

Get together!

The employers are getting together. They don't divide themselves according to trades. They form associations according to the industries in which they are interested.

The employes are getting together. But not as their employers are doing. They divide themselves into unions according to trades, instead of uniting according to industries.

Get together, as the employes are doing; into organizations according to industries, instead of trades.

In other words, join the Industrial Workers of the World, which organizes on industrial lines only.

### WARNING TO WAGE WORKERS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec.-Treas.,

518-56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Beware of Frauds and Fakirs claiming to represent the Industrial Workers of the World.

There is but one organization that has any claim to the name of Industrial Workers of the World. The general office of that organization is located in Chicago, Illinois.

All organizations and individuals claiming to represent the Industrial Workers of the World that do not have proper credentials from the above organization or one of its local unions are frauds and impostors. Pay no money to them.

All organizations using the name of the Industrial Workers of the World that are not affiliated with the general headquarters at Chicago, Ill., are fake.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Vincent St. John,

Gen. Sec.-Treas.

518-56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Polish I. W. W. paper, "*Solidarnosc*," will be moved from Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago. The first issue published from Chicago will be out about Dec. 15. After the change in the location the address of the editor will be B. Schraiger, 3343 16th St., Chicago.

Local Union No. 380, I. W. W., of Tacoma, Wash., has expelled B. G. Ayhoya for acting as a strikebreaker in a machine shop of that city. It seems that Ayhoya in the past has been restrained by the craft principles (P. O. of the I. A. T. O. members) of the same. The I. W. W. has no such restrictions, and the expelled Ayhoya to stop work he was reemployed by the same shop.

Now is the time to get the editor of this paper, and NOT the union propagandists, in action.

PACKERS' STRIKE

Continued From Page One.

Co. is also president of the Pittsburgh Street Railway Company, and he had learned through how workers could be pitted against workers, by appealing to their race, and their craft prejudices.

Tools of the Employers.

The Wm. Zoller Packing Co. claimed in a meeting of Pittsburgh Packing firms, held at the Walsh building, that they had a screw by which they could drive their employees back to work in case of a strike. The Pittsburgh Provision Co., anticipating trouble, called together all its trusted slave drivers, mostly Irish, a few Germans and Swedes. Each of them, about 40 out of a total working force of 600, were given an individual contract for two years, which guaranteed them a minimum of \$25 a week; work or no work; but under piece work system. There was to be no objection if these piece workers would make \$10 and \$12 a day, which a few, indeed, can make.

These 40 were sure to whip the others in line. With wages at \$7-70 per day, and only three days' work in the week, the balance of the workers were to be satisfied, if only these slave drivers could earn enough for a full dinner pail.

A week before the final climax came these favorites of the exploiters, chief among them a certain F. Garvey, infamous through his official connection with professional craft scab unions of Chicago, made money flow in streams over the counters. In the filthy atmosphere of places where the bargains for the slaughter of the deluded was made, the brags could be heard for blocks away: "Well, the other hand, these same dirty tools went around to the Czechs, to the Krostians, to the Poles, to the Jews and others: 'Well, there are too many Americans in that bunch, and you, dear brothers, from the foreign countries, know that the Americans are not going to strike with you.' This would be good stuff for a farce, were these things not so tragically true.

Enemy's Plan.

To think that the Pittsburgh Provision Company sells all its goods in mining camps, in steel mill towns, in Homestead and McKees Rocks, and then to know that Callery, the president of the concern, gave orders to the Garveys and his ilk of scabs to raise the Hunkey racket so as to divide the workers, will be sufficient for a hundred thousand of workers in the Western Pennsylvania district to be on the alert and to inform the Pittsburgh Provision Co. to sell their meat to those human scavengers only who can be used as decoys to lead the workers to the shambles. However, the Pittsburgh packers ascertained that the Chicago houses would concede better wages to their Pittsburgh employes. They imagined that in case of a strike the western houses would grasp the opportunity to take away more of their customers. They had to guard themselves against that. So in their meeting again one wise gentleman (for the present we deem it expedient not to reveal his name) proposed to kill two birds with one stone.

First, by publicly asserting that the meat from Chicago was fermenting they were to be the benefit of the "Meat Trust," whose employes therefore would be allowed to remain at work. Second: by thus discrediting the strike now discussion among the workers, and break the solidarity which, in return would mean that no wage increases could be forced from them as a result of the ranks of workers being shattered into fragments by distrust.

It was then further agreed by the employes that one firm should lock out all the other employes. The Wm. Zoller Packing Co. and the Pittsburgh Provision Co. would supply the customers of the firms affected by a lockout and subsequent that no Chicago firms would be reached away the trade. These plans! But also, on the night of the enemy, that is the work, was in possession of all the details of nice war sketch.

The Lockout.

On October 31, in the evening, the act of the property was carried the employes of the Fried & Reineiman Packing Co. and their services would no longer be theirs. They were locked out. Care of their plans would go to the players paid off also one of and he was to serve for seager and chief hells for

the meeting. For eternal infamy his name is here recorded.—"Paul Rottmann"—his bank account \$1,820," as far as can be ascertained.

The same evening the story circulated among retail dealers and rumors were flying thick and fast through the air, that the "man" from Chicago would strenuously oppose a motion to have a strike in the Chicago and Omaha distribution plants. This was to be a proof conclusive that he was paid by western firms to make trouble for the Pittsburgh independent packers. Then the exposure was to follow, and the row among the workers on this question would force the "man" from Chicago to take to his heels.

The meeting hall, the same night, was jammed with an eager crowd. The news of the lockout had spread. All shops were represented.

Paul Rottmann, under the instructions from his employers, was the first to report, about the hostility of the Fried-Reineiman Company—he thundered sulphur and fire upon their head and wound up with a motion, expecting it to be opposed by the "man" from Chicago, that now since the bosses declared war every one, in every packing house, should quit their jobs, so as to compel the employers' association to force the lockout off.

And to this, in solemn silence, amongst the immense crowd, the motto of the Industrial Workers of the World rang out loud and distinct.

"The injury to one is the injury to all. Better, ye workers, for all of you to forsake the temporary gain for a few, and to preserve the interests of all of you fellow workers, the interests of thousands in Pittsburgh, of thousands of thousands throughout the country. Reject all wage increase offers from any employer, and see to it that no one's, and be he the lowest paid, well being be jeopardized or sacrificed. Now, you must strike together, not for wage increases, but to compel the Fried & Reineiman Packing Company to lift the lockout order against their wage earners."

General Strike.

The men responded everywhere. The western and the Pittsburgh packing houses were tied up tighter every day that passed by. Wm. Zoller Packing Co. could not supply meat for others. The Pittsburgh Provision Co. found that the scab ilk of the Farley-Garvey type could not keep the men in the sausage department at work; could not make the machine kill hogs without human labor applied to it. All the war plans of the employers went to naught; drivers by the dozen started to join the strikers. But the Chicago houses managed to get others to supply the meat brought in larger quantities from Chicago, and although their Pittsburgh employes were out with the rest, they managed to cut into the trade of the Pittsburgh packers. No longer, though, could Mr. Reineiman or Mr. Fried holler through their tool and Pink, Paul Rottmann, as they had planned, that the "man" from Chicago was paid by the "Beef Trust."

On the fourth day of the strike, about 1,500 employes were counted to be out; in a special meeting of packing, and shipping room employes and drivers, attended also by coopers and steamfitters employed in the packing houses they agreed to join the strike Monday following, that is, Nov. 7. In a monster parade Saturday, Nov. 7, about 1,500 strikers marched in the parade of the Socialists, carrying emblems emblematic of the immediate work, that aims of the Industrial Workers of the World, and signs such as: "Wm. Zoller's Packing Co. meat is poisoned with the sweat of the workers toiling long hours under low pay." "Sauer Kraut—No Pork." "Better Pay—Better Meat." "More Pay—More Meat." "The full product in the dinner pails of the workers—that's what we want."

Bosses Want to Settle.

The same day in the morning several bosses approached their employes that committees be sent to them for a settlement.

The third largest firm, Dunlevy's, received a committee, and were it not for the lockout still in force in Fried & Reineiman's, a settlement as to wages and other things would have been arrived at that day; and with two other things, but things looked so favorable everywhere that it was thought that the association would force Reineiman to lift the lockout, so as to establish the lockout.

Wm. Zoller, of the Wm. Zoller Co., called a meeting Saturday afternoon of all his trusted officials, and asserted that with the four scabs that had remained at work, and two who had been engaged, one of

them being a "saboteur," which the firm, of course, could not know, they were not able to run the plant; and that the Chicago firms were infringing upon its markets without mercy. He then suggested that a settlement be made with the union officials.

But here one of the "superintendents" of the firm who dreams perhaps that his salary would soar up high if he helped to defeat the workers, aware that with a little sinews of war, and under guarantee that he be allowed to pursue his course undisturbed, he would be able to get the larger bulk of their old employes back to work, and thus break the backbone of the solidarity of the workers. He promised to make good on the previous assertion of the Zoller Packing Co., that they had a screw by which to drive the workers back with.

Persecution of Strikers.

All this while the employes acted in some cases like cannibals. They caused the arrest of pickets. A few of them had to pay fines; two went to jail. In their predicament, two firms induced policemen to do the loading and unloading of meat. In the Zoller Packing Co. and the Duquesne Packing Co. they put up cots and beds in the sausage rooms to help the scabs in the plants day and night. Dirt and filth, as can be testified to, were mixed with the meat puddings. Only when protests were made did the superintendent of police stop his subordinates from doing the work of "scabs," and the public health department, at last, and hearing that the Legislature of Pennsylvania will have the "Pittsburgh Packing House Conditions" on the agenda of the next session, ordered the removal of the vermin-filled cots from the rooms where meat was handled and converted into sausage and other things. But after all men were back to work, did they realize in what fix their employers were; only then did they have an estimate of the enormous losses that the meat packers had sustained, just because they had told their employes, through the mouth of Mr. Reineiman, "that all the employes could go plumb to hell." (These are the exact words used.)

In McKeesport a strike, was assaulted, without provocation, by Mr. Peters, senior, of the Peters Packing Co., who knocked him down with a brick and cut his face open. In self defense (as about five witnesses could testify) the attacked retaliated, and a blue eye in Peter's face will show for some time that there are always two to a good licking. However, Peters, who employs about 25 men, and sells all his meat in workmen's quarters, had enough political pull to cause the unwarranted arrest of a bystander, a striker, who was fined without further ceremony \$10 and costs by a plant tool of a magistrate. The victim was only a Czech, a Hunkey—so thought the magistrate, perhaps and they are good enough in the Pittsburgh district to be haled by the nation and corrupted political tools of the big corporations.

But while on Saturday, Nov. 5, the tie-up was complete, and everything figured, as even capitalist papers of Pittsburgh conceded, for a complete victory in two or three days, the nocturnal forces of the employers worked their game. All depended on whether the "trusted official" of the Wm. Zoller Packing Co. could apply these screws as they twice had asserted.

Just as all depended also upon the attitude of the Fried-Reineiman Co., who, in spite of all advertisements, could not get scabs—all plans had miscarried and Peter's "Pink" Paul Rottmann fell in bad grace with the bosses. He was watched day and night, though, by the few who had been given knowledge of the plans of the employes.

This may be rather lengthy. But, after all, good object lessons will be drawn from this whole affair. What now follows will be embodied as a memorandum to be submitted, by request of Packing House Workers I. W. W. No. 143, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by Fellow Worker Maurer, Socialist member-elect. Maurer, is a supporter and advocate of the I. W. W., will have a chance to show whether the axiom will hold good in this country, that one "red shark in the ponds will drive them all to bay." After all, it's worth while a trial.

The trustees of the employes might good!—But how?

The Bosses' Trick.

Then, when the men were befuddled, befuddled by a few who were also on strike, but hired for this dirty work, the trick that they would be held liable for criminal acts perpetrated for the "profit" of the chief criminals be-

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class & 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 on 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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for the law, served as the whip by which poor, deluded workers were driven back to the shambles.

A Decent Inspector.

Since the "jungle" exposures, and forced by public clamor, the packing houses of large cities, not of all, though, have been compelled to allow meat inspectors to "interfere with their business." In some cases the meat inspectors are merely figureheads; in other places they are purchasable. But in the Wm. Zoller Packing Co. they happened to get an uncorruptible inspector. He was too strict. He had too many eyes to see. Too many ears to hear when the employes chattered about being ordered to work infested meat into sausage. His nose could distinguish sauerkraut from sour meat. This inspector ordered too much goods condemned. He was interfering too much with their business. He looked for cleanliness. When he was watching no hogsheads would go into the lard tank without being shaved, cleaned, washed and the muzzles taken out. That required more work; more men. But

lard of all that sausage stuff. Lard, extra fine, superb! Meats by Wm. Zoller Packing Co. The employes were forced to be accessories to criminal acts. In the cool houses of the firm the inspectors found thousands of our hams. Meat, still warm, was thrown into the coolers; the surface froze too thickly and prevented the evaporation of steam and gases from the inside. Hams were spotted and condemned. Thousands of dollars' worth more were to be inspected. Inspectors, however, work only eight hours a day. So in the dark of gruesome nights the workers were again made accessories before the fact of criminal acts. They had to use the inspecting needle, supplied by the firm, and all the hams found sour were loaded on trucks and brought into the sausage rooms to be converted into Polish and Weiner, shipped mostly into mining towns. Prison penalties are provided for violation of the law. And because of this, the trusted official and his four tools threatened the striking employes with the severity of the law, with prison and jail. The "trusted official" went even further

But we will save all these details for future reference.

Who Broke the Sanitary Laws?

And to make it doubly sure all the employes of the Wm. Zoller Packing Co.

(Continued From Page Four.)

demand  
condit  
Cont

SAN DIEGO POLICE

Prevent I. W. W. Members From Holding Meeting, Arrest Speakers and Subject Them to Bitterness Explanation in Jail.

(Special to Solidarity.)

San Diego, Calif., Nov. 20.

This city is stirred up over the outrageous and unwarranted action of the police in closing up the Germania Hall and preventing our meeting (the I. W. W.) in commemoration of the hanging of the five workers in 1887 at the instigation of the capitalist class for alleged participation in the Haymarket riot.

The hall was paid for three weeks in advance and the meeting advertised several days. Mrs. Laura Emergen, John Troy, Caspar Bauer and others had been advertised to speak. We had no intimation whatever of any trouble until we arrived at the hall, when we found the chief-of-police, "Keno" Wilson and six of his hirelings guarding the door, which they forbade us to enter. A little crowd of about 25 had gathered when two of our members, Charley Hopkins and Francisco Martinez, appeared on the scene each with a bundle of papers under his arm. Hopkins was in the act of handing out a card to a spectator, when the chief grabbed him and Martinez, hustled them into an automobile which they had with them, and without any explanation took them to the police station, leaving a guard at the door to prevent a meeting. The man in charge of the hall arrived and he returned to the hall rent.

The members of the Industrial Workers of the World immediately held a meeting at our headquarters and elected a committee to interview the police and see what was to be done with our fellow workers. We saw the chief himself, but he wouldn't talk to us at all. When we asked him on what grounds the men were held, he said: "There is no argument at all; the men know what they are here for; they will be out in a few minutes."

Notwithstanding this statement, our fellows were held without any warrant and without any charge being made against them for about four hours, during which time they were forced to remove their clothing, and their bodies were measured and their thumb prints taken and a number put on them and photographed—just like convicted criminals. All because they wanted to talk and work for a better condition of humanity; because they wanted to make you and me and our children happier under a better system of living. Just think, men and women put through this treatment, and others tortured or shot or hung just because they want to make the lot of our children and grand-children better and give them freedom and happiness. God! what justice!

But damn me, fellow rebels, I shouldn't speak that thing we call justice when it is dead, gone. There is no justice for the work.

Packers' Strike

(Continued From Page Three.)

were told that every one old get a 30 per cent increase in wages, payment of overtime at the rate of one and a half, and other concessions. None would return, so was the threat, treats would be made and information given for their perpetration of these criminal acts, to which, according to that trust official, the Zollner Packing Co. never gave consent. Of course a law abiding firm—very much!!! But who bought it inspecting need? But before we proceed further it is necessary to state that since the termination of the firm, in my very much troubled because the meat inspectors are more inquisitive than ever before. We know why! In his despair, as they are advertising every day for more help, he has approached and asked him whether he could not get aim a few Slovaks or Poles who could not talk English, so that they would blindly obey the orders, and not put the meat inspectors wise.

In all my life and in my connection with strikes, I have but once seen employers use such disgraceful tactics in efforts to break the neck of the workers, threatened when one brewery proprietor threatened to give information against strikers because they had used "license stamps" more than once. In that particular instance the employer, though had thrown a boomerang; and this is also published for the same

purpose. Meat Inspector Arzberger, who has too many eyes for the superintendent of the Wm. Zollner Packing Co., will again be informed about the latest schemes of the company, so that they will not be able in future to again force unfortunate workers to become scabs because the employment of strikers themselves had inspired, so as to make more profits.

To be sure, on Nov. 7, the Wm. Zollner Co.'s plant tools could get their reward for making good. With the exception of 7 loyals, all employes of that company were coerced back to work. The balance of men of the Pittsburg Provision Co., ready to quit all together at 9 o'clock, sent word down that the bad news had changed their plans. In Fried & Reineckmann's, however, the tool of the bosses, Paul Rottman, had conveyed the news to the locked out men that the firm was ready to take all employes back, but they should not report in the meeting, but return at dinner time. The majority went back; the others reported in the evening that all their places were open, and asked permission to return to work. They were permitted to go back to their former positions.

Lockout Breaks.

Thus the Fried & Reineckmann Packing Co., just a week after they had told all employes to "go to hell", was compelled to open their doors again for the same employes they had locked out. Of course, the gentlemen would not humiliate themselves to admit that they had been beaten at their own game, nor would they publicly say that the lockout was declared off. But, after all, what's in a name; facts can not be disputed.

Gentlemen, you selected a dummy as your tool to do the dirty work. Paul Rottman could not deliver the goods. Try it with someone else next time!

Strike Called Off.

Next morning the employes of other shops reported that their employers had asked them to return; even the Pittsburg Provision Co. wanted their former employes back, needed them badly. Some firms promised their employes wage increases; in two places, one a big concern, orders were issued that all workers should return as members of the union.

Votes were taken by ballot, by every shop separately, on a resolution to declare the sympathetic strike off, since the bosses had lifted the lockout orders. But to continue the negotiations for a regulation of a day's work, and wage increases.

All workers went back to their old places; only two firms, one of them the Rea Packing Co., refused to allow their former employes to take their jobs. Out on account of some firms abolishing overtime work at once, the workers got jobs elsewhere. The Dumlery Co., for instance, engaged 12 more men as a result of the reduction in the hours of work.

Victorious Aftermath.

All of these men, before they went to work, gave a pledge to remain loyal to the union, and when at the next meeting the shops were reporting, it developed that in six places the workers have "shop control." They established the closed shop without contract, and without consent of the bosses.

But in the next meeting appeared also a delegation of the employes of the Wm. Zollner Packing Co. Pay day had come, and none of them had received the promised 20 per cent increase and other things they had been dreaming of. They asked whether all could come back into the organization. "No barrier," was the reply, "anybody who helped the 'trusted' but those 7 scabs. To secure the others' blood-money, will eternally be branded as scabs. They never can redeem themselves!"

Circulars setting forth the facts were then flooded all over the district. Three days after this last meeting rumor had it that Zollner's employes, to redeem themselves with their fellow workers, would strike on their own hook. Some of the members of the union immediately were ready to revenge themselves and take their places if they should strike. But once more they heard the solemn declaration of the I. W. W.: "Don't help the employing class to defeat workers in wage wars. Two wrongs will not make a right!" And the workers agreed that the I. W. W. was right.

But the rumors about another strike never came to rest. The employers knew by this time that all the powers of the earth could not help them use an organization, or to put it in the words of one of the managers of the Swift Packing Co.: "A wonderful combination that we must fear and yet respect!" Then, at last, a day before last pay day, several employers called either their foremen, or members of the union, into their offices, and asked them whether there was any more to be made. To the evasive answers, the bosses finally gave out that all workers would get increases in wages, and overtime work would all be gradually abolished, or paid up.

Then the next pay day brought the reality. Wage increases ranging from 8 to 15 per cent were reported; even in Wm. Zollner Packing Company, the few men who remained loyal to the organization received increases ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. The "scabby goats" received

PILLARS OF THE STATE--TOOLS OF THE BOSS



SCENE—In Anthracite Coal Field of Pennsylvania. Party investigating conditions among the miners. CENTRAL ROW (from left to right)—John Mitchell; Cossock; T. Roosevelt; Cossock; Bishop Hobson; Semantov; John Fisher Carran of Wilkesbarre; Cossock; all around: reporters in the doorway. ABSENT—Miners.

only 2 per cent as their reward for treacherous acts. Mr. Walsh, the general manager of the Dunlavy Packing Co., who at least acted fair and square during this controversy, in a final interview said: "I don't know of any strikes of such nature, too expensive. We prefer to settle grievances before it comes to another clash."

Perfecting the Industrial Union.

But the Packing House Workers' Industrial Union of Pittsburg does not propose to rest on its oars. The work of organizing all branches, interrupted by the quick development, will be vigorously pushed. Young Americans, militant and enthusiastic, will join with all the others—Germans, Austrians, and Czechs—to make the union a bulwark of protection for all.

For the time being, they will have enough to do in informing the workers in the district about the horrible conditions still prevailing in the Pittsburg Provision Co. That is the only firm which, instead of giving wage increases, hired last week men for \$1.50 a day to work 14 hours a day, with only 3 or 4 days' work in the week. It's the same firm that used the nationality racket, in vain though, to divide the workers; and that firm in conjunction with the Wm. Zollner Packing Co. is advertised in their true light in all working class quarters, until some of the most appalling wrongs are redressed and more humane conditions conceived for the workers. WM. E. TRAUTMANN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

[Note by Editor: Trautmann adds a postscript to the effect that, on Nov. 12 he was notified by an emissary of the packing firms, to leave Pittsburg that day, as the Zollner Co. had a warrant for his arrest. But Trautmann immediately notified the parties that he would not leave Pittsburg until Nov. 21; and gave his address. He was not molested, and states further that he will announce in advance his future visits to Pittsburg, so that the gentlemen may carry out their threat, if they dare.]

I. W. W.—IN THE WEST.

(Continued From Page One.)

Seattle, where I am at this writing. The I. W. W. in Seattle is flourishing. The locals are located, like those of Spokane, in a large hall on one of the main business streets and close to the slave market. Our street meetings are held on the corner, where we have a great deal of competition from the various religious organizations. I speak to large crowds here every day. "Will leave this city in a day or two for Tacoma; from there I will go to Portland, then to Sirtion and Etor have had good meetings in old New York. New York needs strong doses of revolutionary unionism to wake it up. I hope that you and the rest of the fellow workers will administer them."

Notice to I. W. W. Locals.

At a joint meeting of locals No. 95 and No. 179 of New York City, held Nov. 5, it was brought to our knowledge that a certain organization known as "The Industrial Literature Bureau of New York" is erroneously supposed to be part of the I. W. W. of this State. It was therefore resolved that the New York locals repudiate that organization and warn the general membership that its literature is not sold for the benefit of the I. W. W. Per Order Locals Nos. 95 and 179, New York City.

The five I. W. W. locals of New York took part last Monday in a demonstration called to protest against the killing of 52 workers by the Japanese government. It was a big success.

HAYWOOD IN ENGLAND

W. D. Haywood writes as follows from the strike district of Wales:

As to the labor situation being badly muddled here, that does not begin to express it. The pretty part of it all is that these "Labor Leaders" can't see the light anywhere. They are groping in inky darkness. On every hand they are being repudiated by the rank and file.

The strike of the Welsh miners is the biggest thing on now. I was down there for a week, and am going back Monday.

In face of a five year contract signed only last April, the strike is spreading to sections not affected by the lockout. Industrialists are among the leaders of the strike. Through their efforts I am going back there again. The officials of the union or Federation are bolting "bloody murder" and doing everything in their power to stop the reaction. President Mabon is singing the "Land of My Fathers" in Welsh. Heretofore he has soothed the savage Welshman with his plant. But now it seems to have lost its charm. The Cambrian Coal Co. offered \$500 a month to feed the school children. The miners refused it unanimously, saying "thy money perish with thee." The Welsh miners are making rapid strides toward industrialism.

The boilermakers, who have been locked out by the Ship Builders' Association, are now taking a third ballot and will reject it by a larger vote than before. Here again the officials are getting a hot between the eyes. They are pleading with the men to accept and the men refuse to heed the advice. November 4, 1910.

Greek I. W. W. Agitation.

Willard Northrop, of the New York I. W. W. locals, is in receipt of the following letter:

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 13. "Fellow Workers: "We are trying to get the preamble translated into the Greek tongue; also the leaflet "Greek Recognition." We could organize nearly 2,000 workers here. So if you could help us out or have somebody who do the translating you will do great good for the cause."

Hoping you will do what you can, I remain

Yours for Industrial Freedom, E. CERRY, Fin. Sec. Local No. 69."

Box 1432.

Northrop secured the translation of the preamble used in organizing the Greek textile workers at Lawrence, Mass. He sent it on.

DULUTH I. W. W.

Local Union No. 68 of the Industrial Workers of the World maintains a headquarters and reading room at 907 Michigan Street, Duluth, Minn., for the free use of working men. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Industrial Worker, Solidarity and many other papers on file. Come and get wise. Educational and propaganda meetings every Tuesday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sundays at 4 p. m.

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

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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 \$2.00 in any instance, and is usually \$1.00. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from 25 to 50 cents.

If there is no Local Union of the I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may come a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, whose address is given below. You are required to answer affirmatively the above questions, and pay an initiation fee of \$2.00. The monthly dues are for one industry (for Local Industrial) or in several industries (for a Local B or mixed Union) and send the application with the names to the Secretary, with the \$10.00 start-up money.

When sent you will be sent you and you need to organize the local. Join the I. W. W. Do it now. The address of the General Sec. of the I. W. W. is VINCENT SE. 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.