

VOLUME L' NUMBER 44

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANL

the away from the scene at the Line, we significant when you read what I say there on.

The editor-in-chief and the editorial flow of the sound of the superior of the superio

Inventing the Story of the 'Times' Explosion.

Lee Angelee, Calif., Oct. 2.

Presented of the water, but the board of the control of the water, which are been dear the control of the water, which are been dear the control of the water, which are the control of the water, which water the control of the water, which was the control of the water, which was the water the form of the Time.

Agentine Markely moving, Col. 2.

Lee Angelee, Calif., Oct. 3.

Lee Angelee, Calif., Oct. 5.

A greet disaster beful the people of the Angelee, water the control of the water, which was the water the green of the water, which was the water the green of the water, which was the water the green of the water, which water the the green of the the green of the water, which was the water the green of the water, which was the water the green of the water, which was the water the green of the water, which was the water the green of the water, which was the water the water the water the water than the law water the green of the water, which was the water the water the water than the law water than the law of the water, which was the water than the law water than the law water than the water than the law water than the water th

in the I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity.)

(Last mouth word was sent me at Meckes Rocks from Huberto Nieri, national secretary of the Italian Socialist Federation (the organization that adheres neither by the S. P. or S. L. P., but really lives up to its duty to the Italian workers in this country by propagating industrial union ideal, urging me to come to New York, as, "given the bitter and and ending of the cloak makers' strike, workers are clamoring for new methods of battle against the exploiters."

Sept. 28 I left, McKees Rocks and reached here the next day. I was at once met by groups of Italian workers who have lost all hopes in the yellow unions, and in List the delasion that they can develop into red unions. Gray haired workers show Michigary of the strike of anything, from human hair workers to button hole workers; keep the workers to button bole workers; keep the workers out starving on the streets; collect thousands of dollars and then when it demen to giving any sid out it.

The I. W. W. Propaganda League in Indianapolis is on the boom. Pifteen new members were admitted at their last meeting and a member writes that "prospects are better here now. We will per make them cat out of our hand." He refers to the mislesders of labor who are as municular to the mislesders of labor who are as municular to Indianapolis as elegibatives.

JOS. J. ETTOR.

New L. W. V. Local Unions.

The following locals have been chartered by the General Office of the 1. W. W. at Chicago sities our lest report:

Coal Miners' Industrial Union No. 183, Linton, Ind., Sept. 1.

Detroit Industrial Union No.08, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 5.

Olean Industrial Union No. 61, Olean, N. Y. Sept. 28.

# THE WORLD OF LABOR

e discharge of one union man caused pathetic strike of 185 other men in a nent New York tailering establish-

Perth Amboy, N. J., plembers, gas and steam fitters are out on strike for more wages, fewer hours and apprentice regula-

East Side New York office and bank clerks are organizing for more wages, less hours and improved conditions generally.

The Custom Tellors' Unions of New York have declared a general strike. Three bundred employes of the four larg-est establishments in the city went out be-fore the order was given.

The long expected revolt of the New York necktie workers is on. Fifteen hun-dred employes have quit the East Side shops and are out for better conditions and higher wages.

Both the lockout of ten unions of brick-layers by the Mason Builders' Association and the strikes of bricklayers in New York and throughout the country have been called off as the result of the "amicable as-rangement reached between interestional officers of the bricklayers and a committee of the association," so the dispatches say.

of the association," so the dispatches say.

"American Industries," the organ of the National Manufacturers," Association, is inaking a deeperate attempt to connect the A. F. of L. with the destruction of the Lox Angeles Times. All nexts of the-ories are put forth regarding the explosion. The New York Call believes it was caused by the Manufacturers' Association, as it alone would profit therefrom. The Call reasons that three bombs were placed at the homes of Otts and Zechandler and in the court of the Times for the purpose of semational discovery detrimental to the union men. The Times bombs went of prematurely, however, and caused the have which resulted: This is the most plausible theory. The perpetrators are not likely to be discovered.

# IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

As a result of the final settlement of the labor troubles with the Sons of Vulcan, in the neighborhood of 500 idle puddling furnaces resumed during the past two weeks at Pittaburg, Youngstown, Girard, O., Wheeling and Stenbenville.

New Castle Forge and Bolt Works, manufacturers of ear forgings, nuts, bolts and rivets, employing 500 men when run-ning full, has closed down indefinitely. Lack of orders is given as the cause of the

## LABOR ABROAD

James Larkin, associate oditior of the Harp, and well known Indiatrial Unionist, has been released from an Eris person. He was arrested on a fished charge of misusing union funds and convicted by a packed jury, because of his effective work is the talerants of histor.

## THE TEXTILE WORLD

return to the regular schedule.

An invention that may have an important bearing on the textile joinshipty is thus described by a contemporary:

Theodore H. Price, one of the most powerful exiton speculation in America, and a rival of James A. Patten, is in contrar of a marrelous cutton picking machine, it is celled the Price-Campbell Cotton Picker and is sperated by a 30-licone power gusoline engine. It will pick an acre of cotton an hour and extract all the open cotton on the plant. It has picked in one day's demonstration 300 pismis of cetton seed an hour, or at the rate of \$6,000 lbs. a day, from well fruited plants. It is operated by one man. It will not in any way injure the plant, see harm the unspecied balls or the delicate blooms. But it is not only a cotton picker. Resides that, it can be put in a barn, and with the application of a belt around its fly wheels, mechanical—

The machine of the contract of



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S OF THE WORLD

IVE BOARD

## ING UP THE "REFORM FORCES."

A parties of W. E. Trautmann's "Sur-pof the Situation" in the steel industry as omitted from last week's issue of Soli-rity, and is produced here. Fellow focker Trautmann says:

derity, and is produced here. Peliow Weeker Tentusans mays:

"The coriporations, the monopolies, the trusts, so matter what their economic converse of the control of demand and supply on the labor market may smount to (said it's indeed a formatishic factor in determining labor conditions said rates of wages for employes), are, nevertheless constantly irritated and harmsed by political silgraments and realignments which they are not as yet able control or supervise. The professional politicians are a rather surclable element. To a gred extent their positions in power depend upon a constantly shifting public sentiment. Not in all cases can they be depended upon to represent and, without very high and expansive renumeration, protect the interests of the plutocracy.

"For these reasons the trust magnates, the millensiare families, are pushing their own him into the political arroa, and some of them are, advocating a more or less philanthropic program based on ciric virtues, in sure anticipation that when once selected to legislate by the "people's good and wielfare they will fatter they will fatter they and theter be able to 'shields and protect the possessions in which, they are interested, with less expense to their own interests, and with perfect safety as this direct action' method will cost the crawling middle class clement less in taxes and corruption funds. Thus they will assimilate and reconcile the middle class to the benevolen's autoerasy doministered and directed by the industrial kings of the nation.
"And then, with these plans consum-

middle class to the benevolenal autocracy administered and directed by/the industrial kings of the nation.

"And then, with these plans consummated, the complete consentration of industries in the hands of fewer and fewer people, the complete climination of today's competitors will be accelerated. With public approval, supported by a new middle class, 'beneficiaries of the overflow of plentifulness' enjoyed by the industrial masters, the corporations, foremost of them the steel and oil trusts, will inaugurate the era of 'incorreptible management of public affairs.' In this campaign, with the real objective diagnised by high-sounding phrases, they will line up-all the reform elements, all purity-in-politics advocates, and all its reducing forces and others, on their side."

That this interesting process of lining up e "reform" forces on the side of the the country, no one at all informed on the frend of events can doubt. The question of political countrol has always been a serious problem for the big capitalists. Although that political countrol flows logically from their possession of superior economic power, still it is not without great expenditure of money and informed that the distance of the country do likewise.

The greatust enemy of the big capitalists in the political field has ever been and still remains, the middle class. With all the instincts of the big labor stannar added to the low cunning and crawling methods of the meak thirt, the little cockruche employer, always on the ragged edge of bankrrapter, feels keenly the sting of the big industrial master's lash. Unable to compete with the big fellow in the field of production and exchange, the cockruch seeks relief on the political field through taxation reforms, municipal ownership, government ownership of railroads, anti-trast laws, and orber schemes to curt the power of the great lords of finance and industry.

While in the past we have seen such re-actionary middle class movements as the Greenback party, populsum, and others on a smiller scale, all of white were circum-vented or crushed by the economic and political control of the great expitalists, we now have "insurgency" in the Republican party as the latest manifestation of the small capitalist' revolt against the power of the ruling economic class.

As in the past, so in the future, none of these 'reform' movements will present insurmountable obstacles to the complete control of the big capitalists. But they set as irritants requiring much extra expenditure of money and energy to put the quietus to them, especially since the prefessional politicians will ever try to play the middle and capitalist classes against each other, for the politicians' own benefit.

each other, for the politicians' own benefit.

What more logical then, than for the corporations to apply "gumshoe" methods to the reform movements' The monty saved by eliminating the old time politicians and the substitution therefor of as "economical government of business men" will more than pay for the few sops thrown to the workers to keep them quiet under, the skinning process. And, by this means, all the reform elements, while citenatibly fighting the trust, will be in reality, though perhaps unconsciously, lined up on the side of the corporations against their workers.

Not only will the avowed capitalistic reformers be included in this lineup, but also the craft union labor leaders who are clamoring for "remedial legislation" as well as socialists who are estering to that sentiment in the middle class and A. F. of L. to get votes. All these elements, under the tutelage of the ruling class, can be made, consciously or unconsciously, to fight tooth and natl the rise and development of revolutionary industrial unionism, the only force the capitalist class has any lasting reason to fear.

'Indeed, these reactionary 'reform'' elements are manifesting that opposition to the revolutionary industrial unionists everywhere at the present time. It is not open opposition, but the crafty, lying methods of labor fakirs and politicians whose propagands is summed up in the statement, 'Oh, yes, we believe in industrial unionism, but have in ouse for the I, W. W.'; and in circulating false reports about the latter. All the while these 'reformers' keep on dividing the workers, on strike into craft or district unions, thus showing how much they 'believe in industrial unionsm''; while the 'political reformers' with the same 'belief' on their lips, keep hollering for votes alone.

What should be the attitude of the revolutionists in the circumstances. No compromise with either reformers or capitalist masters. Undiffuching advocacy of the principles and program of the I. W. W. without wasting unnecessary time on side issues or personalities. Building up a circulation for Solidarity in the East and the Industrial Worker in the West, as well as for the I. W. W. papers in foreign languages. Spreading the industrial union literature everywhere.

Let us not, like the reformers, be carried off our feet by the wiles of the engany. Let us keep the resolutionary road. The working class will soon be with us, prepared by the industrial process of capital-strand-by a comparation, for the complete program of the L.W. W.

PROTECTING THEIR JOBS

By J. J. ETTOR.

All the white fast the representatives of the industrial wheren of the World in the strike regions of Westmoretand county were merely advising the unions to remain and fight it sut to the end, without referring to elber parts of the district being at work, they were tolerated by the officialdom of the United Minst Workers of Admerca in District 5. Although the organizers and numerous presidents and vice presidents did set look favorably upon our "violent" propaganda, they could not help themsettest. And rather than create a few and get the worst of it they chose to lie low, waiting and praying for an opportunity to by as low.

At last, having to their minds secured the necessary creme, the letter of Local Union 200, I. W. W., of McKees Rocks, reprinted in No. 41 of Solidarity, they are now making what they deem the "best of it."

Fearing that the call-for a general attrike world find.

reprinted in No. 4 to Solidarity, they are now making what they deem the "best of it."

Fearing that the call "for a general strike would find a response in the great mass of coal miners now working, who, if it were not for a contract existing between the officials of District 5, U. M. W. of A. and the coal borons of the Pittsburg district and other districts of Pennsylvania, would gladly lay down their picks to aid their long struggling brothers of Westmoreland county, the entire officialdom of the district, including that of the A. F. of L., has been set at work among the miners, pointing out what and results would accrue from any such "saarchistic procedure;" that "it cannot be done because of the existing contract;" that "it is better that the union miner remain at work and help you out filancially," etc.

But the atriking miners seem to be resultes. If they had a say in the matter a general strike would come tomorrow. They cannot see any justification in the world for allowing the miners of one part of the State to be out on strike against one set of masters, while the others (some of them working for the same interests) are allowed to dig coal and fill the orders of the struck companies.

Unable to answer the arguments presented in the letter of Local Union 206, the organization.

Most of these false statements are too abourd to ways and position, but as usual to spreading lies and calumnics against our organization.

error of our way and position, but as usual to spreading lies and calumnies against our organization.

Most of these false statements are too absurd to waste the space of Soldarity in repeating. They will only act as beomerangs against those who utter them. One organizer, however, samed Barnfaldi, who was too cowardly to say anything in my presence, 1 am told has since gone to Pleasant Valley and there mude the statement that "the McKees Rocks men who organized in the 1. W. W. gwere out on strike three months in 1800, and returned to work with a 15 per cent cut in wages," and that "in New Castle they were out mine months and returned to work with a 25 per cent reduction in wages,"

Thus we can see clearly to what limit the pure and simple fakts will go in order to bolster up their jobs, for with them the labor movement begins and ends with their salaries.

For the benefit of those who may not know, I will any: First, the McKees Rocks men where not on strike. Three months, as alleged. Secondly, the strike was won. The workers did not go back to work with a 15 per cent reduction, but a 15 per cent increase, and had it not been for the presence and influence of such company tools as "Brother Wase" the workers in McKees Rocks would have obtained more. But in spite of all opposition it can be proven that bundreds of men today in the Pressed Steel Cas plant are receiving all the way from 25 to 50 per cent more they gear than they ever received before the big strike of 1900.

Third, the strike in New Castle lasted more than inten months and everybody who knows anything at all knows that it, we not seen the charge of the content of the

more than nine months and everybody who knows anything at all knows that it, was not an I. W. W., strike; that it was not a. F. of L. strike, a strike of the A. A., of which this man Barnfaldi was at one

A., of which this man Bernfaldi was at one time an organizer. The strikers are eager for a general strike of the rest of the coal miners, but unless the miner force the issue over the heads of the official gang, who draw their statute as regularly — the time of the theorem of the partial strike now on will drift along the usual way of all partial strikes conducted by pure and simple leaders, and will eventually reach the usual destination for the workers, thousands of whom have sacrificed their all in order to make the struggle

## A CAMPAIGN FOR SUBS.

A CAMPAICH FOR SUBS.

Subscriptions for Solidarity have been coming in at a fair rate during the past two or three weeks, and we are hopeful that this will not only keep up but improve from now on.

In fact, we wish to see inaugurated a lively compaign for subt to Solidarity by local unions and individual haudres all over the country. It is quite evident from the correspondence we are receiving that Solidarity is making a decided impression with its clean cut propagation.

Our aim is to make it, not a one man's paper, but the expression of the collective genies of the I. W. W. We are still handicapped by many difficulties, but these will be overcome shortly with the co-operation of our active supporters.

A vigorous campaign for subs from now on to the first of the year should be indertaken by ever reader of Solidarity who desires the spread of I. W. W. propaganda, We are not asking the assistance of those who don't.

Boot the circulation of your paper.

Also remember the combination offer with the Industrial Worker. Both papers one year for \$1.50, that is 75 cents a year for each paper.

Get busy and boom the I. W. W. press.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Come now, lett wagesson together, you

## TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Come now, let reason together, you long winded fellows, who are fond of writing two, three or four column articles long winded fellows, who are fond of writing two, three or four column articles for this paper. Get a yard stick and measure up the size of Solidarity. Notice that it is not a sixteen page paper, and while the printers have enough to do setting the type too, fill it cach week, the entire apparently have no such difficulty. Then, when you are tempted to write 13 pages of manuscript with no space between lines and with one word hugging another, please stop and think of how many other good writers you may be crowding out.

out.

Again, have mercy upon the tired wage slave who, after digging in for 12 hours in the mill, is liable to go to sleep before he gets, half-through your three column article, no matter how exciting it may appear to you.

Also consider the editor. He is a good natured cus, and listes 'to, think of your toiling for several hours ovit a piece of literature, only to have him dump, it into the waste hasket because it's too infernally long.

In nine cases out of ten, brevity still remains the soul of wit. Don't insist that your case is always the tenth.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

New dues books issued by the General Office will have serial numbers printed on them from now on. Local secretaries will use said number in listing members by them from now on. Local secretaries will use said number in listing members by number. Secretaries are also requested to center the number on the first page of the membership book on making out the same. The General Office will furnish books without numbers to be used in case a member loses his dues book. In issuing dues books in place of lost books or when a book has been filled out the original number should be entered in the new book, thus giving one number for the same member. Always enter the number of the dase book on the ledger account when issuing the dues book.

As soon as conditions permit, the General Office will install a card index record of every member. The numbering of does books will be the first step in this plan of keeping the General Office in touch with all the members of the organization.

Solidarity has received a communication

VINCENT ST. JOHN.

Solidarity has received a communication from Birmingham, England, purporting to be from a member of the Industrialist League, who however does not sigh his name, but only initials, to the letter. It is a severe criticism of Tom Mann, whom the anonymous writer says is trying to organize a Transport Workens. Ecdecation, instead of a genuine industrial mone, and is in various other way an unworthy advacate of industrialism. What this writer says may or may not be true, but in the absence of folical sanction from the League, and particularly because the writer contited to sign his name, his communication is refused publication.

## BY WAY OF COMMENT

country politically. It can exceely be a more effective than the old devices which the espitalist reled economically.

Talk about "government by committed economically have about government by the economical e

Who blew up the Lis Angeles Times is a question that will receive the same answer as who blew up the station at Inde-pendence, Colo.: the briefings of the Manufacturen' Association. They alone would profit therefrom.

There is only one result likely to follow from the international competition of the oil trusts; and that is international absorb-tion or combination. The Standard Oil will either eat or be caten; the result, in-either event, will be the creation of a still larger oil cornoration, either here or abroad. Competition is the birth of combination.

Dear old combination, how well the maintains prices in the steel and from industry, while denying the workers the right to organize for better wages, inconsistent?. Not at all; for the profits of the employers are only preserved by the disorganization of the employers. When craft unionists get that into their heads, industrial unionism will experience a boom! ism will experience a boom!
THE COMMENTATOR.

## THE SPECIAL STEEL ISSUE.

# An Appreciation Written by a New Yorker —What It All Means.

The special steel and iron issue of Solidarity is worthy of note, for many reasons. It gives the reader a bird a eye view of the hig task undertaken by the Industrial Workers of the World, in the so-called Pittsburg district, while, at the same time, making cleartie far-reaching importance. Without the two-fold bland of show organization of the steel and iro which it is the aim of the Industrial Workers of the World to develop, everything else undertaken in labor's amen and for its improvement and emancipation will fail. For, as this special issue points out, given such conditions as those which now prevail under the control of the steel trust, industrial democracy will be impossible. It need not be pointed out, in this connection, that what is now the rule in all the industries. The working class is rapidly coming under the tested and tron sindustry is fast become in the steel and two industries in the steel and two industries. The working class is rapidly coming under the full sway in an industrial despotism. The expitalistr are besting the workers into servility, by means devised within the industries for, the continuance of those industries, independent of and in definee of the State or nation. This servility, are counteracted; the specially via present political institutions, a dream and a dejusion. With such an organization as that projected by the I. W. W. in the field, however, the situation takes on a different complession indeed. The tendencies to acrivity are counteracted; the specially devised agencies of industrial despotism are met by the progressive forces of labor; and the soil is prepared for the seed of social transformation; a beginning is made at the root of modern society.

It is needings to look to the A. F. of L. tos results and the first conditionary of the conditionary of the progressive forces of labor; and the soil is prepared for the seed of social transformation. To refer to it, in the face of such failure, as an organization that is evolving in the mistake retorgression for growth.

A NEW YORKER.

Get busy on the campaign for an olidarity. It means education and e ation which in turn lead to emay

the Half Has Nevye Yet Been Told.

of firece vengencie ever children aftere, vengeful, censeless hatred than these espitalist these shetches are cangered, over the mark, to any useh I wish to, that stone the appearance of the first types under the title, "Of the Miner; that he Neer Vet Been Told," ceptalist press of Pittaburg has more an confirmed every detail, and added our that have developed as a part of the atmorphand struggle.

Bund Colored Gentlessus in the Wood Pie.

Wery froquently, when a strike cocurry, care are caused and influences at work at are carefully kept in the background, deed, it frequently happens that the most interests are best aerved by proving workers into a strike. This was a cause in the great miners' strike in the thractic region, and also in the great concetted strike. And strike also. At present, in the Westmoreland county. For suning, cold blooded, unreasoning and areasonole, beautile resely, the like has give been excelled in all the dark its made portable by a strike also. At present, in the Westmoreland county. For suning, cold blooded, unreasoning and areasonole, beautile resely, the like has give been excelled in all the dark its sween said of conditions in that fedle sen not partry half the trath. No Boans Patrician, no African alwe driver, no against these port to beat, shoot, main, revisible, and strike cocurs, and the structure of the wind or the present in the westmoreland county. For suning, cold blooded, unreasoning and areasonole, beautile resely, the like has give been excelled in all the dark history of the wage system. The logic is faint the conditions in inevitable. So may see we say system of alvery entered the sun structure of the sunday of the present of the present in the westmoreland county. For suning, cold blooded, unreasoning and areasonole, here are a sun and the present in the westmore and county. For suning, cold blooded, unreasoning and any strike also. The logic is faint the conditions in the feet of the present in the westmore and county. For suning, cold blooded, unreasoning and cou

Bow the Capitalist Hates His Slaves.

Geborne Ward tellis as how the ancient Patrician shave owner would have his alaves whipped in the evening after doing a day's work in order to spiar them on to the a harder day's work on the morrow. Ward also tells us of the thousands of alaves of old Rome crucified at the orders of Crassus and Pouppey. And we shudder and are sick with horors as we read of these crimes of a "ruling class."

"Twas ever thus," What a curious frame of mind overcomes the cuslaving exploiter in every age. All history simply branch the "master," as a beast of prey, And, like all beasts of prey, he is not alone constant to deceive his vietim, but he must neath, through sheer weless cruelly, send, and tear, and torture his vietim as a matter of gratification. And this is true seen, and tear, and torture his vietim as a matter of gratification. And this is true area, and the same that what is now transpiring in the Westmore-land field almost dases one, and we doubt ear ewa sense and imagine we are again in the ages of barbarism listening to the mass of the beats within the areas.

That which is now transpiring in Westmoreland county will leave a dark and bloody stain on the history of this Nation forever. Past all redemption, even you, the shame of it is burned into the history of the socialistic david are driver. Again history transpiring of the results of sherry wards and their position of the excitation of the results of the explaint sides of the results of the explaint sides of the results of the expense of the tensile of th

ever be the same—cruelty! cruelty! y!

and Henry Ward Beecher speak with
soquence in condemnation of chattel
y. Said Jrs. "The history of the
slave has never yet been written,"
to you, neither has the history of the
wage alave ever been written,
or cas pen and paper exaggrate, the
steps are now occurring. Amid
'free" schools, free press, free li'free" institutions, the capitalmade of his slave an outlaw whom
see sport to rob and totrure, kill
subsey. And -if you will ge, this
steep, And -if you will ge, this
steep, And -if you will find, that
of "peace," you will find, that
of "peace," you will find, that
of this tendever has "decreed" that
the place between heaven and hell
the "outlawed profestriam" has any

Iration.

In this instance the "business man" bappens to be the petty little middle class profit monger of Westmoreland county, and the strike somewhat interferes with the profit-mongering. They belong to the class that swindles the workers out of two hundred million dollars per year by the simple little device of abort weights and measures alone. They care nothing for the workers only as they can skin them for profits. Of course they are for arbitration, or anything else that will restore their profits.

their profits.
Tours, Persons, Politicians and Arbitration.

Hereabous there is a well defined belief that the Pittaburg operators have had a hand in bringing about the present strike in the Westmoreland district. In fact, this assertion appeared in the Pittaburg necessary since this strike has grown strenous, but was straightway suppressed by "the interests." However, it is a fact that the Westmoreland field haf for twenty years been a thorn in the field but for the Pittaburg coal operators, and also a thorn in the U. M. W. of A.].

In the competitive market the Westmoreland operators have always had considerable advantages over the Pittaburg operators, and more than once the latter have demanded that the U. M. W. of A. should unionize the Westmoreland dend that be used to be a suppression of the properties of the strike the capital that the capitality reset of Pittaburg published them a few weeks ago, together with the additional information of Pittaburg operators had insulgated the Westmoreland strike and had financed it up to date. But, as I have personally stated, all this information was instantly suppressed. But that there is a very substantial amount of truth behind it, there is no doubt. So again, just as it has happened many times before, the life and death struggles of the workers are also made to serve the interests of the alave drivers.

As for the fakira, they, too, are willing to arbitrate. And why not? What do they stand to gain by arbitration? Just this: To arbitrate the Westmoreland strike means recognition of the union implies the installation of the check-off; and the Westmoreland operator would also become the forcible collectors of the fakira well and the westmoreland district? The secres? They have that now. So has the union. The eheating scales? They have that now. So has the union well also become the forcible collectors of the fakira well and the string they have that now. So has the union. What, then, does the Westmoreland universe stand to gain by a recognition of the union implies the installation of the capital page of a part of "union condi tration, or anything clae that will restore their profits.

Tears, Parses, Politicians and Arbitration.

All through this neck of the woods everybody appears to be willing to give the utriking miners everything except the things they need worst. And what they really need is full industrial freedom and the full product of their labor; in a word, justice. This would put an end firever to the Capitalist Boss, the screen, the plackmet store, the docking boss, the avinding scales, the check-off, the eraft union, the labor fairt, the wage system, the Cossack, the deputy murderer, the mean shack. The political state, and all clae that makes life a hell for the workers.

However, as if is, the lady reporters, the parsons, the female clubbits, the politicians of every shade, are all clamoring for arbitration. And the help reporters write touching accounts of the suffering of the strikers and their families, supplemented by editorals demanding arbitration. And she had year porters are sufficiently to be employed in the Westmoreland strike district. And such is craft unionism—angs, indignated, what teams are filled with ads for strikebreakers and "guards" to be employed in the Westmoreland strike. These they richly bedew with their teams and ship them for Westmoreland county. Bless their innocent hearts, capitalism has still left them with some traces of humanity. But what they do not know about the class struggle would fill volumes.

The parsons are simply be editions of the Sonale-subsists, following the same line: of proceedings. They law needs of the second of aguit." But some of their parishoniers have a particular and therein their argument in the Westmoreland strike—and parties, and there principle world and principle—or a sound basis, a sound principle—or as s

# I. W. W. PREAMBLE.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

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P. O. ox 2129, Spokane, Washington.

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A Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

# SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ otherwise. The point at issue is the right to organize at all upon any basis whatever. If the workers organize unwisely that is their loss. If they organize wisely it is their gain; but wisely or otherwise, they will never concede the RIGHT to organ-

The eight-hour day, the six-hour day or the three-hour day is a secondary detail that remains to be worked out by the or-

that remains to be worked out by the organization.

The way to organize is to organize. We glon't need the bosses' consent. We don't need the received the continued of the cont

## ETROT FREE SPECIA FIGHT

persent time "texase Mayor because reper wouldn't stand for it," and told to above his fountees. This aroused the fighting blood of Stirand, as it happened that the S. P. oil mee in joint session that very event, he went before them and made them tolder that it is had been forbidden the reds on the grounds that his talk was ostalistic" they should back him in his this and to would defer the police. Associationly on Saturday evening Fellow larker Stircon mounted the box and to a went of about 1,000 began to expound as principles of tendential antionian, when me 50 or more of the police charged the word and took him to the station. In it mades Fellow Worker Stirton received evere blow on the back of the neck, high the cops credit to some unknown tiams, but which Stirton, is much inclined ithink was delireased by toge of the blue tast themselves. No excise can be fored for their outrage, as no resistance, heater or was attempted. Later in the vaning Fellow Worker Stirton fiscer the station. Stirton has one joined by upwards of 50 proletarians, each of them (but set all themselves in the same program has been macked night after sight, and Stirton has one joined by upwards of 50 proletarians, each of them (but set all members of the I. V. W., and one a member of the L. V. W., and one a member of the Mageweight of the State of Washingson, who happened to be in Detroit. Forey thigh a bunch of proletarians go to all for simply saying "Fellow workingstem."

stal for simply saying "Fellow working-sacen."

The fellow workers referred to were not left in jail more than three or four hours, however, when they were relegated through the influence of certain well-nearing but short-aighted residents of Detroit, chief of whom was Conrad Pfeiffer, the well known hrewer and "friend of labor." Stirron growied horribly (indeed he had refused hall), but when he was told to "get to hell out of this" there was nothing left to him but to more on.

One man (and later in the evening a woman) was dragged out of an automobile-for simply rising in their seats and endeav-cing to make an announcement. Stirtoo writes us that he has been very careful all through not to confound the S. P, with the I. W. W. or to their into any alliances which might prove entangling even constructively with any political parties.

even constructively with any political parties.

He also prites us that in his opinion, this fight must be kept up, as it has an immediate and direct bearing on the right of the L. W. W. to use the stretch for propagands in the immediate future.

Meanwhile every evening Fellow Worker-Fellow Workers Stirton, accompanied by 6 to 9 other revolutionists, make their nightly full grimage from the stretc corners to the station bouse. Meanwhile revolutionary ferror, though probably for the present somewhat confused and muddled, is gaining in intensity, and Sitrion writes us that he expects great doings in Detroit and throughout Michigan, generally, this coming winter. Already two local unions have been organized in Detroit after his New Castle imprisonment, and a movement is on foot to engage him throughout the winter in southern Michigan and northern Ohio.

A letter from J. W. Stirton, Oct. 9.

A letter from J. W. Stirton, Oct. 9, adds: "The agitation here is great and of adds: The agustation here is great and of the proper color. Fine outlook for I. W. W. organization both here and in Pontiac, and my brother expects to be back in both places this miter and perfect that which he has started. He will go on to Grand Rapids and Boyne City just as hoon as he gets through here for the present

Local 178, Oakland, Calif., would like to bese from M. J. Arnett, late financial secretary, and C. R. Evans. Please com-municate with the recording secretary, C. J. Fels.

## UNIONS OF FRANCE

Editor of the Call:

The statement was recently made in the Call that the Prench syndicallet unovenent was in a seakened condition, and it was estimated that the extreme revolutionary, anti-parliamentarian tendescies prevailing in the General Confederation of Labor were responsible for that situation. The following facts and figures, takes from La Guerre foorfale, may prope of some interest to the readers of the Call.

The confederation as a whole shows an increase from 2,858 unions in 1005 o,500 unions in 1810, and from 300,000 to between \$30,000 and \$400,000 members.

An analysis of these figures reveals the fact that the organizations composing the conservative ving of the confederation have barely held thirt own, and, in some case, suffered severe loans in membership; the revolutionary unions, on the contrary, have shown very encounaging interesses.

The figures for the conservative wing are as follows:

The tertile workers' federation consist-

The textile workers' federation consisted in 1908 of 126 unions; now it numbers 125. The printers' federation consisted in 1908 of 126 unions; now it numbers 125. The printers' federation security amalgameted with the pressures's federation with a membership of about 1,000; nevertheless its membership remains at the old figure, 10,000. The federation of state employes shows a decrease of three unions—from 83 to 82; the number of lithographers' unions has decreased from 30 to 37; machinists, from 50 to 48; municipal employes, from 37 to 29. The miners' federation has a membership of 30,000; the official figures for 1908 are not available, as it did not belong then to the confederation.

Figures for the geolationars with a state of the production of the probationary with the state of the state o

able; as it did not belong then to the confederation.

Figures for the revolutionary wing tell a different story, a story of growth.

The Building Workers Federation has, grown from 380 to 485 unions, and from 40,000 to meanly 100,000 on sembers; the Poolstuffs Workers Federation has grown from 70 to 152 unions; Jewelry Workers from 15 to 20; Brush Makers and Wood Turners from 21 to 31; Lumber Workers from 104 to 115; Tannery and Leather Workers from 68 to 10; Clothing Workers' union, for years a conservative organisation, now in the revolutionary camp, has increased the number of unions from 200 to 340; its membership is 56,000.

A. BODANSKY.

## AMONG THE LUMBER JACKS

(Special to Solidarity.)

(Special to Solidarity.)

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 4.

There are about 20,000 lumber jacks in the State of Minnesota, and, conditions are somewhet bad in the logging camps.

Most of these lumber companies get their help through the employment agencies in Duluth, Minnespolis and other places, and the-lumber jack has to pay a 81 fee for the job (information), and then he goes to the camp and finds that the bunkhouses or sleeping quarters are "on the hog," filthy, unasnitary and classachreeding shacks.

The lumber jack has rather a short work day. At 4;30 or 5 o'clock in the morning he is waked up to get ready to go to work, and the work only lasts till 6 o'clock at night, after which time he cats supper. After support is nearly time to

supper. After supper it is nearly time to "turn in," as the lamber jack hasn't much time to lose if he wishes to rest or sleep a little before 4:30 a, in.

little before 4:30 s. m.

There are also many miners in this part of the country, and the steel trust is hiring men for \$8.1, 0.5 a day, 10 hours, to work in the mines. These are mostly Austrians.

The steel trust is also building a big steel plant in New Duluth, a suburb of this city. This is a regular slave pen. Men are being hired at \$2 a day of ten hours work. Men report that conditions are on the hour.

hours work. Men report that conditions are on the hog.

The I. W. W. is growing fine. We initiated 60 new members last month, mostly lumber workers, and septiment is all in favor of the I. W. W. We expect a Powerful reganization to and around this past of the country. Many Polish workers are joining this wegatination, as well as Swedes. We also expect to make good inroads on the Finns in the near future.

Duluth, Oct. 8.

1. W. W. growing rapidly here in Du-luth. Initiated 26 members this week. Finnish organization under formation with charter open for another week. Have al-

From July 27 to Sept. 24 the Spokane cals added 521 new members to their

Local 272, Phoenix, Arisona, is taking an active part in the Freeno, Cal., free speech fight.

The Industrial Worker is going to make its issue of October 15 a Ferrer number, in commemoration of the first auniversary of the murder of the great Spanish edu-

. There is a demand for good pamphlets dealing with the form of organization of the I. W. W., the history of the labor movement, tactics, etc. Try your hand at one and send it in for publication, when finished.

The newly chartered local of workers speaking the Spanish language is reported by our San Diego correspondent to be in a flourishing condition. The new union has a membership of nearly 100 men and is growing already.

Don't fail to get a supply of the new I. W. W. pamphlet by Edward McDonald, "The Farm Laborer and the City Worker." Minneapolis, Spokane, Trecons and other western locals have ordered good supplies of this excellent propaganda pamphlet during the past few weeks. It contains 16 pages, has several illustrations, and an attractive cover. Will sell readily among workers everywhere. Single cooies, 5c; to local unions and agents, in my number 2 and 1-2 costs per copy postpaid. Address Solidarity Literature Burean, Box OZY, New Castle, Fa.
Here is the way the Eureka, Calif.,

New Castle, Pa.

Here is the way the Enreka, Calif., Daily Herald describes in part the advent of I. W. W. agitators into that city, which is the center of the redwood lumber belt!

"A threstening cloud has loomed up in Humboldt county labor circles. The J. W. W., a militant order, so not of foster brother of the Western Federation of Minera, is putting in an appearance here and almost any Saturday night you will find a half dozen of the I. W. W. 'a holding a street meeting along Second and it is now amounced that a hall will be hired and a local union,—of the order attried. The same thing is going on all up and down the coast. They have commenced a crussel asimultaneously in San Diego, Santa Barbara, Bakerstield and Premo for 'free speech and the right of assemblage.' 'Spokane, Wash., Sept. 50.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 30. To all Local Unions of the I. W. W.

To all Local Unions of the I. W. W. Fellow Workers:

I am writing under instructions from the local unions of Spokane, to see if arrangements rould be made towards forming a pool of expenses for the purpose of getting the general organizer, William E. Trautmann, to make a tour of the west.

The idea, as suggested by the membership of these locals, was to form a fund, each local putting in a certain per cent to cover the railway expenses only, as he is receiving a stated salary from the general headquarters.

receiving a stated salary from the general headquarters.

I have been unable to ascertain what the case cost of transportation would be. The flat rate from Chiesgo to San Francisco, via Butte, Missoulu, Spokane and Scattle is 800. This does not allow of stoporer privileges, however.

It was thought that by billing him in all the towns possible along the road he would not only be of great service in awakening sentiment in favor of industrial unioniam, but would also help to defray the expenses of the trip.

It was rauguested that possibly with a very small coulty-from rach local we might have in services but from once you well not a tour would be of great value to the organization, both as to members and non-members.

T. H. DIXON,
Joint See. Spokene Locals, I. W. W.

## Labor Unrest in Britain

The surest to the South Wales coal field extensive. Not less their thry depose, on a the present hour. One of the south was the coal state present hour. One of the south was the coal war to be south was the coal war to the coal war, and the most as to what manger rate they are entitled to. An extensive the coal war, and the south the coal war, the co

The bollerunkers' case is as follows: When the 17 trade unions agreed to act together to arrive at a settlement of wages for a period of five years the bollerunkers and ship platens (one union) protested against the decision arrived at, as it adversely affected them. But being in the minority, they were overridden and the agreement signed. Now that they find it reduces their power standard, the bollerunkers refuse to work under it and many of the engineers are much dissuitafied also, and it may lead to a great stoppage of work. But it is a healthy sign the men are more determined than formerly to fight for better conditions.

TOM MANN.

# Largest Puddle Mill.

Largest Feddle Mill.

At the new puddle mill of the Byers
Co, Girard, O., 42 puddling furnaces are
in operation and 46 are being erected.
When these are completed, the plant willconsist of 88 single furnace, with 25 verticle boilers attached. This will be the
largest and best equipped peddle mill in
the country. There will be two Irsins of
muck rolls, each with separate squeezer.
The total capacity will be more than 300
tons of muck bar per days on double turn.
Present output is about 100 tons per day.
The plant is equipped with elevated
electric trams, that deliver coal, irm and
ore to the furnaces and remove cinder and
ashes, loading them on cars at the same
ismediling. All cranes, shears, lathes and
other machinery are driven by electric
power, the current being supplied by gas
engines using blast furnace gas.

One Belgtan 12-inch skelp mill is in
operation, and plans are completed for a
skelp mill to roll wire plates, as the company is now intending to 'make large iron
pipe.

All of the product of this plant is being

pany as mo-pipe.

All of the product of this plant is being shipped to the Pittaburg tube mill of the Byers Co.

Iron pipe is in good demand and pros-petts good for a steady run.

The company's blast furnace, capacity 400 tons per day, is idle for repairs, and it is uncertain when it will resume.

is uncertain when it will resume.

Seattle Members, Notice.

Members of L. U. No. 432 are notified that all questions recently submitted to a referendum vote of this local carried in the affirmative by large majorities.

That we reduce the initiation fee from \$2 to \$11-60 yes; 14 no.

That we consolidate headquarters with other locals at 211 Occidental avenue as soon as we can arrange the hall. The exact date will be announced hate.

E. M. CLYDE, Sec.

WANTED—By the local unions of Minneapolis, good organizer; wages, \$15 per week. All spouters take notice. Ad-dress J. S. Cimens, Sec., 104 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

## NOTICE, PITTSBURG DISTRICT.

NOTICE, PITSBURG DISTRICT.

Organizer Joseph J. Etter of the I. W.
W. District Council, is available for speaking dates at present on any day of the
week except Jekenday, within a redius of
one hundred miles from Pittsburg. Terms
of the propagation of industrial union
and on the propagation of industrial union
exposition of the principles of the I. W.
W.; should write to Fellow Worker Etto.
His address is \$45 Olivin Street, McKees
Rocks, Pa.

Order St. John's leaflet, "Political Par-ties and the I. W. W." It is an eye-opener. Price 20 craits a hundred; \$1.50 a thomand. Box \$22, New Castle, Pa.

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Reply to and criticism of "Lead-ing Socialists" on the subjects: "Co-operative," "Covernment Ove-orskip," "Labor Legislatics" and "Revolutionary Industrial Unicome." Price, Five Cents a Copy. \$6.00 per

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## HOW TO JOIN THE L. W. W.

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

nanner:

j. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (recruiting) onton already in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union. He will furnish you with un application blank, containing the Presumble 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:

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 dilignathy study its epinciples and the country of the constitution of the constitution of the country of t

ing or mixed Crima; and sealing application with the names to jaccretary, with the \$10.00' e Supplies, constitutions and will then be sent you, and yo ceed to organize the local. Join the 1. W. W. Do it in The address of the General the 1. W. W. in WINGING \$18 Combridge Billy, Chèr