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FRENO FIGHT FOR

(Telegram to Solidarity.)
Fresno, Calif., March 5.
Fight over. All men released. Terms satisfactory. L. W. W. COMMITTEE.

STORY OF THE FIGHT

Fresno, Feb. 22.
A brief history of the causes leading up to the free speech fight is here set forth. Two years ago last October a member of our organization tried to interest the wage workers of Fresno county in industrial unionism. Noticing his activity, Chief of Police William Shaw said to him one day: "We have a large fruit crop on our hands now, and it must be cheaply handled. If you undertake to organize common labor we will run you out of town." The Japanese had already organized and raised their wages, and it was feared that other common laborers would follow. Being weak and unorganized at the time, we worked along quietly until the following October, at which time we got our charter, rented a hall and proceeded to build up a live local.

But we were not allowed to speak on the streets on industrial union until about April of 1910, at which time we got a permit from Chief of Police Shaw to do so, as it was thought that the L. W. W. wouldn't amount to anything anyway. But we were the wage workers interested to see what that we were in a fair way of building up a powerful organization. Thereupon the employers association called upon the chief of police to crush us.

Accordingly, on the 29th day of last May the police broke up a meeting of ours in the Court House square (a public place where other organizations were allowed to speak). The chief himself tore up a State Constitution which one of our members was reading.

From that day we were not allowed to speak on the streets in Fresno. But still our work of organization went on. Finally, on the 24th of last August three of our members were arrested for holding a private conversation on the sidewalk. On their way to the jail they were met by another member who asked the policeman for the reason of the arrest. For answer, he was taken along with the rest to jail.

All but one were acquitted. The fourth one was found guilty of disturbing the peace, by a packed jury, on evidence furnished by stool pigeons of the police. He was sentenced to 21 days in jail. For refusing to work, he was put on bread and water ten days in the dark cell. As it was seen that while his health was easily undermined, his purpose remained unchanged, he was given regular jail rations for the rest of his term and taken out of the dark cell. He did not work on the chain gang.

At the time of the arrest of our four members we called on the Pacific coast and western portion of our organization for their advice on the matter. We were

advised to go to it; the organization would back us up.

Thereupon, we presented our case in a written statement before the city council at their regular meeting for their consideration. In the statement we gave a brief history of the police interference in our lawful and proper work, and asked to be let alone. Our demands were tabled, and when we asked if there were any possibility of having them reconsidered, the reply was: "None in the least, sir! None in the least!"

Being now convinced that a peaceful adjustment of our grievance was out of the question, we decided to resist such manifest encroachment on our rights. Accordingly, on the 16th of last October we formally opened our fight for free speech. On the 23d of November we temporarily withdrew. On the 28th of November we reopened our fight, and it was bitterly contested ever since.

On the 7th of last December our organizer appeared for trial before Judge Justice Briggs. He was acquitted of the charge of disturbing the peace, Police Briggs stating that there was no ordinance governing street speaking.

This put the authorities in a very bad light, indeed, for in the face of this decision they could not very well proceed against us.

They were, in fact, beaten fairly. On the following evening our members on the outside conducted a successful street meeting unopposed. But this was an endurable situation—30 men held in jail for speaking on the streets, while others were speaking without interference. We attempted to hold a meeting on the same corner the next night, Dec. 9th. This was the night of the bread-and-butter riot. We were joined by Pinkertons, firemen, pimps and toughs. We were knocked down, kicked and trampled on, and driven out of town with a warning never to come back. The mob next descended on our headquarters, consisting of a tent, a pane and a half from town, and burned it to the ground. (The police had forbidden the landlords to rent us a hall.) After this outrage they marched to the jail and demanded that the L. W. W. prisoners be turned over to them. The sheriff prevented them from carrying out their plan.

The men attacked and dispersed by the mob re-assembled during the next few days, and resumed their street speaking, regardless of the fact that it was now known that there was no law against street speaking, they were arrested as fast as they appeared on the street.

On the night of December 22 we protested against the fact that it was now known that there was no law against street speaking, they were arrested as fast as they appeared on the street. On the night of December 22 we protested against the fact that it was now known that there was no law against street speaking, they were arrested as fast as they appeared on the street.

For this very human act of our part relations were cut to bread the next morning.

(Continued on Page Four.)

The I. W. W. in the East

A couple of weeks ago, in declining on the strength and possibilities of the I. W. W., the writer asked: "Why can't the locals in the East get together, somehow? Are they dead or dying? Wake up!" Now, I am glad to inform Solidarity that Local 179 of New York City is in a fair way to answer these questions. It is going to open correspondence with the other Eastern locals in order to learn their sentiments regarding general agitation in the East.

It is to be hoped that the results will prove stimulating. The locals of the East are suffering from a lack of opportunity in the midst of most favorable opportunities. Never were economic conditions in the East so favorable. Only the other day, in a letter to the New York call, the railroad clerk was endeavoring to find out how the railroad employes might be organized in anticipation of general wage reductions. The same thing is true in other industries. Labor is ready and anxious to organize. Then, again, industrial unionism is up for discussion in the East. This discussion is being in Greater New York, thanks to the frequent lectures of the speaker.

Industrial unionism is in the air. It will avail ourselves of the fact.

We have ample agitational means wherewith to do so. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Jos. J. Ettor, Samuel Stodel, John Walsh, Justus Ebert and others are delivering lectures and talks wherever possible. Their activities could be extended, within an easy radius of New York City. They are only too glad to deliver the message of industrial unionism and build up the I. W. W. by means of general and shop agitation. Any locality not organized as yet can reach them by addressing Organizer J. J. Ettor, 10, Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Brooklyn I. W. W. men should get in touch with the Shoeworkers at the above address. At 10 Troy avenue there is a splendid room that can be used for public and local meetings free of charge on arrangement with the Shoeworkers Industrial Union No. 168. Don't miss the opportunity.

Help's hoping that the I. W. W. in the East will get set up and doing.

Fellow workers who can aid in making this hope a reality should express themselves on the situation in Solidarity.

Let us Easterners do something worth while.

THE COMMENTATOR

SIXTH CONVENTION CALLED

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Pursuant to the provisions of the constitution, the sixth annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will convene in the City of Chicago, Ill., Monday, May 1, 1911, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The general hall will be announced later. The Convention hall will be announced later. The Convention hall will be announced later.

Local Union, National Industrial Union and Department affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the tax paid by such Local and National Industrial Unions and Departments as provided for in the General Constitution. Immediately upon receipt of the credentials local unions will proceed to choose and designate their delegates to the convention by regular election. The secretary of each local union shall forward the duplicate credentials for their delegate or delegates to the General Headquarters as soon as the delegate or delegates have been elected. The original credential shall be given to the delegate and by the delegate be turned over to the credential committee of the convention.

All credentials and duplicates must have the seal of the union of the same. Local Unions, directly chartered by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof.

Local Industrial Unions not paying tax upon an average membership of at least 20 members for six months prior to the call for the convention shall not be entitled to a delegate.

Two or more locals in the same locality may jointly send a delegate in accord with the provisions of the General Constitution. For additional provisions of the constitution relating to the convention and delegates see Art. IV of the General Constitution.

General Executive Board Industrial Workers of the World Vincent S. John, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. Wm. E. Trautmann, Gen. Organizer. Dated Chicago, Ill. March 1, 1911.

TAFT SENDS TROOPS TO BORDER

Associated Press dispatches of March 7 state that within five days nearly 20,000 American troops will be mobilized on the Mexican border. Already orders have been issued for the mobilization of 10,000 infantry, four regiments of cavalry, two regiments of field artillery and two regiments of coast artillery, the latter organized as infantry, to proceed to the boundary line.

Four armed cruisers, the Washington, Tennessee, Montana and West Virginia, have been ordered to proceed with all possible haste to the Texas coast to co-operate with the troops.

It is believed that the United States government has received word of an insurrectionary movement in Mexico of far more importance than the revolution now in progress. The rush of mobilization and the great number of troops to be assembled, can not be explained.

The immediate reason for rushing troops to Mexico is the inability of the Mexican government to protect the Colorado river dam. It is said the dam is in immediate danger of destruction by Mexican brigands and the Mexican officials say the revolutionists are supporting the brigands.

It is not doubted, however, that the State Department will urge use of United States troops to protect American interests in Mexico and incidentally to uphold the Diaz government against revolutionists, as it is known that American interests chiefly centering in Wall street, in the view of Secretary Knox are dependent upon Diaz.

American interests in Mexico, which are enormous, are almost entirely sustained by concessions from the Diaz government. Meanwhile Madero hastens to announce that the American and other property interests have nothing to fear from the revolutionists. Speaking of this phase of the situation, Dr. F. Vasquez, representative at Washington of the Madero, or rebel, faction, said:

"The policy of the provisional government (Continued on Page Four.)

REBELS REVENGE MADERO

(Special to Solidarity) BY WM. C. OWEN. Los Angeles, Calif., March 1.

Despite the united efforts of the capitalist press the American public is gradually awakening to the fact that Mexico is in the throes of a genuine revolution, having for its object not the mere detronement of the individual tyrant, Diaz, but such radical social transformations as shall result in the restoration of the land to the people and assurance that the toiler shall receive the full product of his toil.

"Despite the united efforts of the capitalist press" I say, for, while more or less accurate depiction of the actual fighting appears from time to time, a conspiracy of black silence as to the true object of the struggle is systematically observed. With one voice our great dailies seek incessantly to convey the impression that the present upheaval is but another of those contests for political power which have been all too frequent in Spanish-Latin countries.

That the public, or at least that portion of it which has a vital interest in the speedy solution of the social problem, sees through this studied deceit is evident by the increasing frequency with which armed recruits from the Industrial Workers of the World and other radical organizations are finding their way across the border, to join hands with those who are battling for the workers' rights. The growing activity at Washington and the persistence with which the United States authorities are injecting themselves into the conflict also point a lesson that the dullest should be able to understand. In a word, that the revolution threatens most seriously the vested interests of monopoly, native and foreign, is beyond question. Events are developing and will continue to develop. Among the very latest and most significant is the denunciation of Mexico, revolutionary candidate for president, by Magon, chief of the Mexican Liberal party, and his associates. It is worthy of the closest perusal, for it contains a kernel of

infinite possibilities.

"Francisco I. Madero is a traitor to the Cause of Liberty." This is the seven-column head display in "Regeneration" of Feb. 25 over the lengthy article in which Magon explains in detail the causes that have forced him and his associates to take their stand, despite the great apparent danger of splitting the revolutionary forces and bring the movement to confusion. He makes specific and general charges of the gravest character, and concludes what is, in reality, a manifesto with an unflinchingly outspoken statement of the ends he and his fellow-fighters have in view. It is this latter portion of his letter that will command the most rapid attention, for its comprehension will show even the least thoughtful the forces at work on either side. To that, therefore, I devote most of my space; but first I set out, most briefly, the personal charge against Madero, the wealthy land owner who is candidate for the presidency in opposition to Diaz.

Charges Against Madero.

Magon accuses Madero of having taken his revenge on radical leaders, who were known as being opposed to his political ambition, by betraying them to the United States authorities—in the case of Gabino Cano—and by forcible seizure and imprisonment—in the case of Prisciliano de Silva, who had returned from a victory at Guadalupe by which he had obtained most important gains. Magon charges that Silva was fraudulently induced to unite with Madero for a supposed attack on Navarro, and that when he and his men refused to pledge themselves to vote for Madero they were made prisoners. "We do not want a master," they were reported as having answered; "we want land and liberty. The electoral ballot will not feed us."

Having explained that Madero himself is one of the wealthy men in Mexico, that he is leagued with other wealthy men and is supported by the Church, to which he has made special promises, Magon pro-

(Continued on Page Four)

WORLD OF LABOR

The world of labor is rapidly undergoing a change from the extreme subservience noted a few weeks ago. Unrest and revolt is in the air. Strikes and threats of strikes are increasing in number. In the matter of unions the railroad situation, growing out of the rate decision, is largely responsible. Reports of wage reductions and wholesale "lay off" are printed in the press, but the workers are fighting. They naturally do not wish to appear as either using governmental decisions to their own ends, or as oversteering them by practical economic means. Conditions demand apparent submission; and so it is given. On the other hand, railroad employes and their representatives are more outspoken. An employe in the clerical department writes to the New York Call:

"Since the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to permit the railroads to increase rates an uneasiness has developed among railway employes, especially among the unorganized, and never before have they shown such a spirit of revolt as at this time. And in the opinion of the writer the time is ripe to begin organizing them into what is in end would prove to be a powerful union."

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who is well posted, says:

"I believe that all the roads will make reductions in every way possible to meet the decision reached by the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners. I think the campaign of retrenchment and economy will become general throughout the country. Thus speak both the unorganized and the organized railroad employes. Their combined utterances do not stamp the railroad demands as sincere.

The railroads are playing a magnificent comprehensive game. Not only are they using the rate decision to get more labor at less wages from the employes, but also are they using it to further entrench the capitalist class in the economic control of the country. Our valued contributor,

"John D.," writes to the "World of Labor" regarding the confirmation of the reported lay-off of 700 men in the shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.:

"The big railroads are anxious to gobble on the small roads that are heavily over-capitalized; avoid physical valuation and force if possible (and upon their own terms) government ownership. As rates are, the Union Pacific is coming 20 per cent, and the other roads are doing as well."

At 20 per cent dividends, the capitalists are not likely to hanker for government ownership. That frustration and the avoidance of legislation, for other capitalist interests, based on physical valuation, are objectives is more likely. Since the rate decision, the Kuhn-Loeb-Harriman-Brockefeller interests have dug deep into the control of the Missouri Pacific; while Morgan has secured control of the Pere Marquette. Others will follow, according to present indications.

Three thousand paper box makers are out in sixty New York shops for more wages, better conditions and less hours. They are gaining victories. A general strike of bank clerks for similar purposes is on in the same "great" city. At Backport, Mass., 1,000 quarry workers are striking for a renewal of contract on more satisfactory terms than those offered.

The scrub women at the Socie, for Savings building, Cleveland, Ohio, have struck against an increase of hours from 8 to 10 a night.

Hospital nurses are out at Westfield, N. J., against a non-graduate nurse; in other words, they want union recognition and employment of union (or graduated) nurses only.

New York fancy leather goods workers are combing a wage cut—750 men and women, employed by the Kalamazoo Corset Co. (Continued on Page Four)

THE MINE OF THE KEILWORTH MINE

BY WILLIAM THURSTON BROWN

Address delivered at Salt Lake City, February 12, 1911.

(Continued from last week)

Mr. Seifrit, who claims to have visited Kenilworth some time ago as the guest of the coal company, describes the mining camp as sort of earthly paradise. He tells us that the slaves are all contented, and the masters are just the kindest that ever were. He writes of "the extreme effort" made by the company "to care for the health and comfort and happiness of the mine workers in that famous camp," and says it is almost beyond belief that there should be dissatisfaction. He declares that the wage scale was a mine worker's have been extremely well contented. There is no doubt at all that the scales had a "notch" somewhere—the weighing scales—but it was a long way from the top. Scales which suddenly register from 3,600 to 4,600 pounds in the air, where before they registered from 7,900 to 7,800 pounds, must have a big "notch" somewhere. His whole statement conveys the impression that there was or could be no possible cause for complaint in that camp, that its officials were a lot of saints whose halos fairly dazzle one's eyes, and that men who would find fault under such conditions must be ungrateful beasts. And he adds the impression that the purpose of the Greeks in going up into the mountain fastnesses, as he calls them, was to take revenge and menace the lives of those in the camp.

Stocks Aboard Company Store.

He tells us also that the company had established a store on the grounds in order to supply all the necessities of life to the miners at the most reasonable cost. That they were supplied with the best of everything in this respect there was no cause for complaint. It is not singular that this insouler of public opinion, this man who poses before the committee as a journalist, did not mention the fact that Mr. Bell, the superintendent, undoubtedly with the advice and consent of Mr. Seifrit and the rest of the company, has caused a road to be placed across the county road leading to the camp and that no farmer was allowed to come inside the grounds with his produce, and that merchants from Helper or anywhere else were also kept outside, evidently in the fort that these farmers and outside merchants would come in and charge an exorbitant price to the miners for their provisions. It is not as clear as moonday that this provision by the Kenilworth Mining Company was made solely for the sake of the happiness and comfort and welfare of the mine workers? What possible reason could a company have for building a fence around its grounds and placing a gate across a county road, which in theory belongs to the traveling public—what would induce them to take such a precaution except their extreme concern for the welfare of their "hands"? No one could dream of supposing that such a company would venture upon such a violation of law for any other reason than the "fear of the hands," would they? The fact that "company stores" have been made unlawful in some States, that every charge against the company stores made by the miners in the Anthracite coal investigation in 1903 was sustained and it is proven that they charged much more or practically as much more than other stores—these facts of course tend to show what a benevolent thing they are, do they not? I wonder why Mr. Seifrit does not tell the public that the Kenilworth Coal Company was charging the miners 50c a month for water, but had recently raised it to \$1 month, and when the miners complained to Mr. Bell, the superintendent, "I'll give you \$1 this month, and maybe next month I'll make it \$2." Such is the testimony of some of these Greeks in that matter. And the reputation which Mr. Bell has established for himself in Helper and all that Carbon county region is such as to convince any unprejudiced person that it is the truth.

Character of Mine Bosses.

I submit to any unbiased company of people that whoever wants to get at the facts in a case of this kind must undertake investigation with certain standards of judgment and certain indisputable facts clearly in mind. If, for example, an impartial trial were to be had of such a case as this, it would not only proper, but necessary to take into account the established facts in other mine troubles—the investigation of the great Anthracite coal strike in 1903, for instance. Whoever is acquainted with the records of this case—and if Mr. Seifrit has been in the newspaper business ten years it is his business to know the main facts of that investigation— whoever knows the facts of that case would have to assume certain things about this case. He would have to assume that all mining camps have some things in common; that all mining camps produce certain common effects. He would know what kind of men the officers of mining companies universally are; the kind of men attracted to such positions; and the kind of men the positions create. He would know perfectly well that this particular kind of slave driver is one of the brutal our system can boast. Any investigator who knows exactly the facts of this business venture will only be controlling factors in mining camps. It would know, too, that graft is a uni-

versal fact in that business. He would know that no investigation was ever made of such companies without graft. He knows that the mine workers in all these camps are treated like cattle by the brutes who are their masters. And he would know that all these things are inseparable from the system itself, its natural and unfulfilling products.

The Wage System.

What is this system? When we are dealing with the profit system we are dealing with something which can be known as accurately as a science. The coal that is stored in the earth is absolutely valueless so long as it is there. If it could not be taken out it would have no kind of value at all. For example, if it were known positively that there is a vein of solid gold 30 miles down in the ground or a thousand feet beneath the bed of the Pacific ocean at its deepest point it would have no value whatever. Why? Because it could not be reached. All that can give what is called value to an article is the possibility of applying labor to it. So the coal in the Kenilworth mine gets its commodity value, its commercial value, solely from the labor required to take it from the ground and deliver it to the places of consumption. If there were no such thing as private ownership of the mines and railroads, the consumers of coal would give in exchange for what they use an exact equivalent in some other form of useful service, and miners would receive the full social value of their labor. But we have private ownership of the tools of industry, of the mines and railroads, of the vast treasures of nature which all men possess, and the consumers of coal under this system workmen are obliged to compete against one another in the labor market. Their wages are determined exactly as the cost of any other commodity is determined; namely, by what it can be reproduced for under the conditions of the market. Labor power, which is the life of the laborer, his strength, his skill, his endurance, his home, his hopes, his very soul, is simply a commodity, the same as coal is a commodity, and the laborer under this system is exactly on a level with the materials with which he works. And as much as a law of nature—the nature of human society—that the laborer will be treated with exactly the same consideration by his owners, by those who buy his labor power or his life as other commodities are treated. The laborer is a commodity. So long as he remains a commodity he can not expect to be treated as a man.

Now, labor power has some qualities which no other commodity has. For one thing, it is human—it means human life, men, women, children, homes, health, needs, possibilities—all that human life means. And it is the most indispensable factor in producing wealth. Machines have no brains. Tools can not operate themselves. Men are needed in all labor. What do these mine workers do when they work in the mine? They produce certain values by their labor. We measure those values by money. Each miner produces values equivalent, say, to \$10 a day. If he received the full equivalent of his labor power he would receive about \$300 a month. But how is that \$10 a day divided? It is divided so that the worker receives an average of about \$2 and the employer gets \$8. What becomes of that \$8? It becomes the capital of the capitalist owner, or much of it does. It constitutes the wealth of this class of capitalists. What does the \$2 do? It simply feeds, clothes and shelters the worker and his family while he is working, no more and no less. The mine workers produce all the wealth represented by the industry in which they work, and out of that wealth they themselves get only their board and clothes and shelter. That they do not get very good board or clothing or shelter is evident at once to any man who has visited a mining camp or smelter or factory town. What do the owners of the industry produce? Absolutely nothing at all. It is not their business to produce, but to exploit others while those others are producing. That is the whole meaning and import of our present privately owned capitalist system. And the system is responsible for all that happened at Kenilworth last Monday. It is responsible for all the appalling tragedies of all our industries. And all people in this country who are using their brains know that this is so.

Industrial Feudalism.

Now, this system has certain inevitable consequences. The mining industry, as now conducted, is a distinct species of feudalism operating in an alleged democracy. It is a description of feudalism that Mr. Seifrit gives in the Tribune and elsewhere. Only it is a picture which does not correspond to the facts. What Mr. Seifrit wishes to say is that a benevolent feudalism is exactly the ideal thing in America. With such a condition of things there can be no cause for complaint. What we must have in our industry is not the one side benevolent masters and, on the other side, contented slaves. Industrial feudalism is exactly what we have in every mining camp. But it must be remembered that we live in an age of democracy. It don't mean by that that we

actually have democratic institutions even in politics—we haven't. But we have that theory as the alleged basis of our political institutions. We boast of democracy. Even our feudal mine owners, when they are talking for public consumption, boast of our alleged democratic institutions. This whole nation by its literature of every kind, has advertised itself for the eyes and ears of the great rest of the world as a land of democracy. We have not only welcomed, but invited, the oppressed of other lands to come to our shores and make their homes here. We have pride ourselves, in theory, that here the first test of democracy was to be worked out; here was the last hope of mankind for freedom and justice—the land of the free and the home of the brave. We have so long boasted that transparent lie, that many of us actually believe. Whereas, it can't stand the simplest test you may put it to. Right now we are to have the spectacle of an alleged journalist, a model of public opinion, a teacher of the people, approving the principle of feudalism in this so-called democracy. Feudalism means the irresponsible control of the masses by the few—the irresponsible control, for example, of those masses of miners by the handful of mine owners. It is the system under which it is arranged that a few people shall decide what is right and good for all the rest. But democracy means the control by all the people of their own affairs. Mining companies and all other corporations are the very opposite of democratic in their whole relation to the workers whom they exploit. Indeed, the profit system requires feudalism in industry. If industry were democratic there could be no exploitation in it.

When, therefore, Mr. Seifrit says that it is almost beyond belief that they should be any dissatisfied on the part of the miners, he confesses himself either a fool or a knave and a liar. He says he cannot understand how there could be any complaint in this century, on the part of slaves against the treatment received by them from their industrial masters. If Mr. Seifrit could become a mine-worker, where he would be far more useful to society than as it is, we, you understand very clearly why mine-workers, not only Kenilworth, but at every other mine, are dissatisfied and why they have reason to be. Mining camp is an organized violation of democracy; it is a slave camp anywhere is a slave camp and its officials are slave-drivers.

(To be continued)

FOR THE DEFENSE OF BUCCAFFORI

Brooklyn Shoe Workers' Union Issues Stiring Appeal For Aid For Fellow Worker.

Shoe Workers' Industrial Union No. 168, I. W. W., has issued the following appeal in behalf of Vincent Buccaffori, who is in the Raymond street jail of Brooklyn awaiting trial for murder by whom the hoses, it is declared, are determined to send to the electric chair.

Comrades and Fellow Workers—To you we, your comrades in toil and hopes, plead the support of belief of our comrade, Vincent Buccaffori, who lies in the Raymond street jail of Brooklyn, awaiting his trial and doom for having dared to respond to the true instinct of man in defending his life from the unjust and unjustifiable assault of the man who, not satisfied with being a part controller of our comrade's means of livelihood, sought also to control his actions and thoughts outside of the workshop. Unable to accomplish this by fair means he became enraged and used his brutal strength.

Vincent Buccaffori, a member of this union, a shoe worker of no mean ability who had worked in the shop of J. M. Dodd for a long time and was respected and loved by all of his shopmates, was thought well of by Mr. James Will, who was foreman of the shop, until fellow worker Buccaffori showed the courage and manhood to join a union of his class and became its shop representative, working devotedly for the welfare of his fellow workers. Buccaffori having done this, Mr. Will became more and more a mercenary driver, wielding his power with arrogance and cruelty against the will of his fellow workers, so upon the others who dared to organize in an institution for common defense and for the achievement of the workers' interests.

On numerous outrages and insults heaped upon our fellow worker reached a climax when on December 1, 1910, he was assaulted and then discharged from his position. Buccaffori, upon telling his case to the owner of the factory, was re-employed, much to the discomfiture of the foreman, who awaited the first opportunity when the owner of the factory was away, and once more discharged Buccaffori, slapping his face and shouting: "You have reported me to the owner, you have been re-employed by him, but if you don't get out of the shop, once I will throw you out of the window."

Buccaffori went home. The next day he came to the shop to take away his tools and working clothes, and while so doing he was approached by the foreman who uttered imprecations and curses upon his head, and unable to satisfy his anger proceeded to strike Buccaffori in the face and then slugging him in the mouth, causing him to bleed from the nose at the time that Buccaffori pulled out his revolver and shot the brute in human form, who died some days later.

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I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among 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 trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has 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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DULUTH I. W. W.

The office of Solidarity is now located in the Gillfillian building at the rear of No. 8 Croton avenue, having been moved from 10 1-2 South Mill street.

Send in the subs.

DANGER AHEAD REBELS DENOUNCE MADERO

By Corbett.

(Continued From Page One)

We are skating on thin ice these days. The foundations of the social structure are daily giving evidence of their decay...

And what are we doing about it, we advocates of the co-operative commonwealth? We are preparing these men and women for their place in the future society?

Most emphatically we are not; and be it to our eternal discredit that we must acknowledge it.

Intemperate warfare is absorbing the best of our energies. In factional fights we are miserably divided.

S. L. P.'ers; S. P.'ers; S. D.'ers; I. W. W.'ers, and the various other organizations, are so amazingly industrious in pouring forth their venom on each other's devoted heads...

They are told that they are lazy loafers and won't work. They have no job to go to.

They are told that they are ignorant asses, and should read Marx. They wouldn't understand him if they did.

So it goes on; and the impending upheaval ever draws nearer, in danger of being understood.

It can mean but one thing, and a repetition of the Paris Commune, when the French workers found themselves in control of the ruling powers, and didn't know what to do with them.

Do you wish a repetition of this (also)? Do you prefer to waste much valuable time and energy in stammering each other, in petty factional squabbles and campaigns of abuse...

When all is said and done, your aim is a common one. Your difference is alone a difference of tactics, and of procedure.

Drop all personal and factional squabbles then, and let all your available energy be concentrated upon the education and organization of this ever-swelling, ever-more-discontented army of unemployed.

It has been said, "If we don't hang together we will hang separately."

FRESNO FIGHT WON

(Continued From Page One)

ing, which we refused. The fellow workers attracted the attention of passers-by from our prison windows...

The crowd was rapidly increasing outside, and something must be done. The prison hose was found inadequate.

Three days previous to this outrage the city council had passed an ordinance prohibiting street speaking, except in the outlying districts...

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needs to show that Madero brought himself into prominence by subsidizing the press, the false reports spread broadcast by his agents having been rendered possible by the fact that the "Junta" leaders lay for years in prison...

Furthermore, Magon states that in September last, shortly after their leaders had been released from prison, the "Junta" insisted that Madero should explain his attitude toward its program of principles.

Magon also states that a circular diligently disseminated by the "Junta" in which he himself is alleged as signing himself "Provisional Vice President,"

Years ago when Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were arrested on trumped up charges and the masters' agents placed upon their banner the watchword of death, "They will never leave Idaho alone,"

Shall the facts that he is a member of the rank and file of labor's advance guard, he occupies no lofty position, drew up the rights of the masters to insult, injure and rob their slaves without mercy.

Money is needed to secure a counsel to defend this worker's life, and we appeal earnestly to all on his behalf, and we hope sincerely that our appeal will not be in vain, that it will not reach deaf ears and cold hearts.

Send all remittance to Charles Linafante, treasurer of the Bucacaffori defense committee, Shoe Workers' Industrial Union No. 168, Industrial Workers of the World, 10 Troy avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOSEPH J. ETTOR, Chairman of Committee, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 1, 1911.

WORLD OF LABOR

(Continued From Page One)

Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., are doing the same. More serious is the W. B. C. strike at Taylorville, Ill. Troops were sent out for purposes of intimidation.

The express drivers, helpers and freight handlers are again out in New York City against discrimination against union men.

The biggest strike, however, was that on the Hearst papers at Chicago, resulting from a day's preparation of the new wage scale by a board of arbitration.

The threatened strikes are those of 1,000 State railroad N. Y., building trades workers for increased wages, the International Seamen's strike, which is much discussed in England and Germany, and has lately favored in this country; and, finally, the strike of the workers at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The company declares it will settle only with the men direct. "This action means that a gigantic strike may take effect April 1."

"Dead John" (last name Mitchell) has resigned from the Civic Federation. All hands are asking: "Is there a nigger in the woodpile?"

in the woodpile?" The "World of Labor" intimated in a previous issue that John will again try to get control of the mine workers.

Denver, Col., March 2.—Urban Walter, editor of "The Harpoon," organ of the United States Railway Mail Clerks, was arrested on a Federal warrant charging violation of the peacetime law.

Walter has fought the postal administration's "economy" policy and organized an "economy" and general strike.

If you read Dunn's Review upon the business outlook, you feel assured that "things are looking up." "Steel and iron trade shows favorable gain despite rate decision."

Anti-militarism is growing in this country. The Illinois miners' convention at Springfield denounced the boy scout movement, declaring a scheme to promote an era of militarism.

Industrial unionism is advancing. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and "Bill" Haywood are speaking in various parts of the East, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Machinists.

Editorial Unionism is the theme of the "Industrial Worker's Monthly Journal" (A. F. of L.). He comes strong for it. In fact, to look at the Journal one would think the I. A. M.

Organization is the grouping together of a number of organs in a body either social or vital, welded in nature, each performing its respective function in the whole aggregation working in regular order.

Organization is the grouping together of a number of organs in a body either social or vital, welded in nature, each performing its respective function in the whole aggregation working in regular order.

The basis of organization is co-operation, the welfare of the unit being the welfare of all, and likewise the welfare of the whole being for the good of the unit.

It is therefore the very antithesis of competition, which is always antagonism, war and death, destruction to the weaker by the stronger, or in present-day society, the survival of the most brutal, meaning the waste of force instead of the utilizing of all phenomena in nature, upon the change in environment; and when it has no like any function to perform it atrophies and dissolution takes place.

The existence of an organization is dependent upon the right and healthy working of one organ. If one organ is diseased, the longer functions fully it throws a strain on some more vital part which if not soon relieved will cause general disorder ending in death and decay.

Now is the time of this paper, union people

place in any social body of jealousy of members will lead to ruin and disruption, often a next harm. Also the lateness refusing to take office, causing overwork and giving the whole appearance of being run for the few leaders, for if in a union the members are asleep or do not look after by somebody.

It is therefore the duty of every member in the union never to refuse if nomination for office. Even from all standpoint they should not, no how incapable they may be, as attempting is always learning. So done is something learned, no matter how they have been. They will be sorry for it, for ability only through effort.

Something else that is most for the proper working of an organ is criticism, which when imparted is not to be confounded with knocking bad feeling. Criticism is necessary to keep a union on the right track, and the rock of disaster.

Organization of any kind cannot properly without a system. For the tem is the rules that anybody or organization for the proper method of business. A system is the keynote of success, the economizing of all the energy directing it to its right function; and most everything in its place, punctuated by meetings and held always at a proper time, and all other work being formed in right order.

Organizations cannot exist without central directing authority, despite the fact that the tendency is to resist the central for control. A central authority is the feeling of the whole body, and to the will of the whole organization as to the proper action of each part. A few people must be selected to direct the work, but it is impossible for many thousands to do so, extending over a large territory.

Vanocover, B. C.

ABOLISH RESOLUTIONS

Milton, Ore., March 1.

Solidarity: We, the undersigned, desire to ask members of the organization to read the Are you going to permit your name also the space in our official organ filled up with resolutions?

1. Our program and constitution literature are based on direct action resolutions are diametrically opposed to action.

2. Resolutions, sympathy, and class has paid dear for outlining of action by resolutions. We must reform of tactics. We must reform of tactics.

3. We will have to admit that this political action did. We members to the editor of the Appeal, Fred D. Warren.

4. Resolutions upon resolutions are written in regard to Preston and Capital are still in effect. Resolutions are the free speech fights of Missoula, Spokane, and resolutions are not fighting the Fresno fight at present.

5. We are confident that the members of this organization do not believe in political action, and why should we believe in resolutions?

6. Resolutions, if we want to maintain our program, has been passed. We must abolish resolutions, political action, warmers and spittoon artists.

Now is the time of this paper, union people

TROOPS TO MEXICO

(Continued From Page One)

ment since the revolution began has been (frequent) confirmed in our papers, pound of supplies, and in our pockets in cash and every attempt at robbery had been attended by swift action, 181

ere punishment. In the matter of the road, there has been no such thing as a road that would be closed to regular train service if no soldiers were transported from point B. The Diaz government in our troops were compelled to desert sections of the road here as prevent the passage of an

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