



# CARRIEGIE CO.

## BOSSSES "ENTERTAIN" SLAVES AT THE LATTER'S EXPENSE

(Special to Solidarity.)  
Pittsburg, Pa., June 30.  
The following interesting incident has just been related to me by an eye-witness:  
A grand picnic was arranged for June 10 by the bosses of the Carnegie steel mill in Homestead for the ostensible purpose of entertaining the mill workers.  
The bosses went around the mill and distributed tickets to all the men for the "First Annual Picnic," saying nothing about the price of the ticket, which was \$1.00, telling the slaves only that the big superintendent was arranging the picnic and that "everybody would go." Nobody dared to refuse the offer. It is reported that some 20 or 30 men out of 20,000 employes of that concern did not buy tickets, and they are all marked men now, with their names on everybody's lips.  
The place selected for the picnic was Calhoun Park, at some distance from Homestead, where the people went in the cars. Although it is alleged that some 20,000 tickets were sold, only about 1,000 men went to the picnic. It was for men only.  
There were some 200 quarter barrels of beer (\$1.80 a piece). Sandwiches were served also. But those sandwiches, having been made of stale bread and greasy, fat parts of ham, were hardly fit to feed dogs. Eggs, sausages and other delicacies were for the bosses, who had a separate table.  
All supplies and expenses of the picnic promoters were estimated approximately at not over \$200. The men had to rent their own car fare to and from the picnic. The picnic organizers cleared probably

some \$19,000.  
There was an overflow of beer. The crowd stood in a solid mass by the beer table. The men who distributed the beer had no time either to raise the glasses or even to dump out what was left by the previous drinker, being in a hurry to fill them up again and give away to the scores of lustily outreached hands. Boys of 14 to 15 years (employed in the mill and known as "pull ups," because they pull up the gates of the open hearth) who were never known to take a drop of intoxicating liquor, found it necessary to get drunk in order to get their dollar's worth. There was nothing but beer, unless we mention a couple of glasses of buttermilk. There was a little music, and some boys furnished an entertainment for the crowd.  
The men got intoxicated early in the afternoon. They were sleeping on the grass without hats, under a burning sun's rays. Many slept in the park on the bare ground until the next morning.  
Conductors on passing cars refused to take the drunken crowds of returning workmen. But special company policemen stopped the cars by force and sent the "disorderly" men home. Others in those cars, particularly women, did not venture to ride with them, and had to get out and wait for the next car.  
Astounding, why those drunken workmen were not arrested, after all, for disorderly conduct, in order to fine them and to collect off them a few thousand more dollars.  
J. P.

## SEAMEN WIN VICTORY

London, July 3.  
Beaten to a standstill, the shipping companies, headed by the White Star Line, today gave in to the striking seamen and dockers.  
At Hull, where the strikers have actually starved for the last week or so, the companies have been forced to grant an increase in wages, and a better set of working conditions.  
At Liverpool, the center of the strike, all the companies have conceded the men's demands. The strike lasted a day or two longer than was expected on account of the greedy obstinacy of the White Star Line, which caused a resumption of the strike when a settlement was on the point of being reached by absolutely refusing to accede to the men's demands, and declaring a lockout of union men and the open shop.  
It was, however, only a bluff. The strikers stood solid, and called it. There was some quibbling by the company over the meaning of "recognition of the union," but Tom Mann the leader of the strike, was able to give them the necessary education with the backing of the men. The sailing schedules will be resumed at once, and every ship will carry a triumphant crew.  
At Belfast and Grimsby, also, the men have won out and resumed work.  
At Manchester, also, things are still lively. Inspired by the seamen, the teamsters today declared a general strike, which tied up everything on wheels. As a result no goods were delivered, and no evening papers found their way from the printing offices.  
Premier Asquith and his cabinet are said to be both surprised and alarmed at this series of nation-wide strikes. They had expected that the "reformers" they had recently introduced would have prevented this manifestation of working class dissatisfaction, and speculation is rife in the fashionable clubs as to the wisdom of opposing Liberal measures for "social amelioration."  
After the meeting of the Transport Workers' Federation on this afternoon, Chairman Cobling announced that the men had the promise of the Atlantic Transport, the Royal Mail and the General Steam Navigation Lines and the chamber of Shipping to confer with the executive committee of the transporters at the earliest possible moment. It is believed that an amicable agreement can be reached without a strike.

# WORLD OF LABOR

**The Seamen's Strike.**  
The big strike of sailors and longshoremen continues to occupy the center of the stage in industrial conflicts. It has been most effective in the ports of Great Britain, where practically every steamship line has been either seriously crippled or completely put out of commission the past week. A London dispatch of July 29 reads:  
"The strike of the seamen and dockers is very serious today. Coastwise and foreign traffic is almost paralyzed. All the stewards on the various liners at Liverpool went out this afternoon, and on account of continued rioting all of the reserve police in that city have been detailed to duty on the water front. The Zealand was unable to get away. The crews of the light ships at the mouth of the Mersey have joined the strike. The strike is beginning to have a noticeable effect upon other industries which are unable to obtain material. The railroads have reduced the number of their goods trains because there is no freight available at the seaports. At Hull the harbor is filled with great steamers and business is almost at a standstill. Rioting is reported at Glasgow and shipping there is tied up. The harbor at Southampton is congested with vessels, whose crews have joined the striking dock laborers."  
The strike, which had been brewing for several months, started with the sailors and firemen, who left their vessels at the end of their trips. Later the dock workers joined in with demands for increased wages and union recognition; and have been mainly responsible for the general tie-up and the spirit of solidarity displayed by the marine workers.  
A report from Liverpool June 30 states that "the strike leaders today issued a manifesto, listing 24 lines which have conceded all of the demands of the strikers, and urging the men to report back to work at once. The dock workers refused, however, until all of the lines have given in and this has enormously increased the strength of the strikers' position."  
The White Star Line has proclaimed a lockout and announces that in future only non-union men will be employed.  
Outside of Great Britain the strike has not yet gained serious proportions. (See elsewhere later report of victory.)

**Greater ease and facility.**  
An international steel trust seems an assured fact. There is only one other TRUST that can match it—the LABOR TRUST—now in process of formation through the industrial union movements in the various countries.  
**Long Strike to be Continued.**  
Indianapolis, Ind., June 28.—Following the plea of "Mother" Jones, the executive board of the American Mine Workers of America adopted resolutions relative to the strike in the Irwin district in Western Pennsylvania, where about 6,000 mine workers have been out for a year and a half.  
The resolutions provide that the executive board endorse the strikers and urge them to continue the fight, and the board pledges its continued support to the miners. It also provided that a general meeting be held in the region, at which a vote is to be taken to ascertain if a majority of the miners' organization is spending about \$80,000 a month to support the families of the strikers. It is said that the operators refuse to recognize the organization in the district and will not consider any compromise.  
**Independents Sign A. S. Scale.**  
Youngstown, O., June 29.—The Republic Iron and Steel Company has signed the wage scale agreement for the coming year with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. It is the same as that which has been in effect for the past year. The Western Bar Iron Association will not follow the company's lead and sign the scale at or before the conference, which is to be held at Cambridge Springs, Pa., on July 6.  
While no move has been made toward signing the scale of the Sons of Vulcan by the puddling plants working under that agreement, the fact that the puddling rate of the Sons of Vulcan in the same seems to indicate that the latter scale will also be signed.

## AFTERMATH OF THE CORONATION

By John D.  
Now that King George V has his crown and the Englishmen have settled down to hum drum of routine, Wall Street is of the opinion that England has some big problems before her.  
Speculation in Brazilian rubber shares was responsible for the failure a few days ago of the Birtbeck bank, which has liabilities of many millions and whose assets were almost nil. The consols (the English government bond) has had one of the most serious slumps in the history of the country, within the past month. Owners of consols have been frightened into selling by the Lloyd-George scheme, and then again the "frost" that was about the coronation, by the middle class was commented on far and wide by business men, bankers and the press generally. Some few Americans called Wall Street banking firms that the lack of enthusiasm was quite significant and was a forerunner of things to come soon. The common people, too, were not very warm either in their greetings to the Royal Fair, or to the cooked up stage settings of General Kitchener and the Duke of Norfolk.  
The people of Great Britain, Wall Street says, realize that while the government is conciliatory in its attitude at the moment, King George won't be on the throne but a few days before a radical program will be forced through with a high hand. This is what disturbs the money lenders and bankers of England. The government's intentions are well known, and if there is one thing that the Englishman now realizes it is that the attitude of labor towards capital is very bitter.  
Conditions in South Wales according to cables received in Wall Street the past week, are such that the widespread and bitter animosity shown to ALL AUTHORITIES, by the colliery workers, exceeds anything ever before experienced in that industry. The feelings of resentment shown conservative labor leaders is intense and many fear it is at the breaking point. Financiers view with alarm the policy of the government in taking up every piece of legislation which seems popular, and then adding it upon the business interests of the country. Old fashioned pensions come under that head, and it is costing the people many millions sterling per annum. It will be the same with the new insurance bill.  
All of these things tend to frighten in-

## ACTIVE IN OMAHA

Omaha, Neb., July 3.  
Solidarity.  
We sold 40 copies of Haywood's "General Strike" at our Saturday night street meeting and about 25 at last night's meeting.  
At our street meeting Tuesday night, a member of the B. of L. E. butted in, and declared he was in favor of a union that would take in all workers. When informed by the speaker that that was what were talking for industrial unionism, the B. of L. E. man stayed to the finish and applauded every point the speaker made. Verily, the leaven is working.  
A call for volunteers last night to aid in distributing dodgers, brought out 5 or 6 more. We have placed about 12,000 of our leaflets and will do as much more this week if the weather does not keep us out. Thermometer is ranging from 95 to 103 in the shade.  
The town is full of idle men. Building of all kind is dull. The times are making them think. B. H. VAIL.

## THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

The growing list of starved and out-of-work suicides recorded in the daily press, makes the eight hour day means more jobs and more wages, and less starvation and less worry looking for employment.  
The eight hour day is the best anti-worm and anti-suicide remedy ever devised.  
The eight hour day will mean more leisure for the intensification of modern pleasures.  
The eight hour day will mean more recreation, more study and more thought on modern problems.  
The eight hour day is the best preventive for the nervous, physical and mental exhaustion of the working class. It is a progressive and revolutionary uplifter and upholder.

## DIRECT ACTION IN MEXICO

The new capitalist regime in Mexico is being kept pretty busy these days, taking care of a number of good sized strikes which indicate widespread unrest among the slaves.  
A dispatch from Mexico City, July 3, states that "street car service in the capital was tied up at noon today by a strike of conductors, motormen and inspectors. Tonight only an occasional car on suburban lines is moving, and the men say by tomorrow every car will be stopped. The walkout followed a refusal by the tramway company to accede an advance in wages, the right of employees to purchase uniforms where they choose, indemnity in case of injury and immunity from discharge without good cause. Between 1,000 and 1,500 men are out."  
A still bigger strike is reported in a mining camp near Torreon, where 21,000 men went out on July 1. The strike started in a smelter with 4,000 men, and the rest followed. The strikers demand from 30 to 100 per cent increase in wages. Troops have been sent from Torreon to "keep order." The company declares it will not accede to the demands.

## MASS PICKETING

The Baldwin Locomotive strikers in Philadelphia are learning the new method of "mass picketing" which has worked successfully in other big strikes, carrying much weight both with scales and cops. A dispatch to the New York World of June 27 describes the incident as follows:  
By the most impressive demonstration ever given by organized labor in this city, the strikers at the Baldwin Locomotive Works yesterday prevented the opening of the plant. Ten thousand of them marched the streets about the works, which cover several blocks, from half an hour before the 7 o'clock whistle until long after the usual opening hour.  
When word was received at police headquarters that the strikers were swarming in the thoroughfares that surround and cut through the plant hundreds of policemen were concentrated about the works, and virtually the entire detective force from City Hall was rushed in the place, but beyond giving orders occasionally to the men to "keep moving," there was little cause for activity from the public guardians. The strikers had no intention of making trouble.  
First Vice President Samuel P. Vanhook and General Superintendent Siskens, who watched the annual parade, were not molested. None of the strikers uttered a taunt or a threat, but marched silently as though they were making part of a funeral procession.  
At one time there was some dangerous trouble. One striker struck a man who was about to enter the plant to work in the face. Instantly he was arrested. In a moment hundreds of men ran toward the policeman and his prisoner, but foremost among those to arrive were the authorized pickets of the union. "Keep moving! keep moving!" they shouted as the crowd gathered, and after a few minutes of uncertainty the crowd dispersed, its members resuming their walk about the silent buildings.

## I. W. W. IN SACRAMENTO

Sacramento, Calif., July 1.  
Solidarity.  
Organizer James P. Thompson of the I. W. W. in Sacramento is expected to open under the auspices of Local 71, the following dates: July 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.  
No wage worker should fail to hear him, as Thompson is one of the ablest exponents of industrial unionism in this country.  
Wm. D. Haywood will speak under the auspices of Local 71 at the Old Pavilion, Sunday, August 26.  
The local maintains a free reading room at 320 M. Street. All slaves welcome.  
FRED HEYER, Sec'y.

## I. W. W. PICNIC IN DETROIT

HO! Be it known to all LIVE ones that the I. W. W. of Detroit will hold a Picnic International on July 16.  
WHERE? Fischer's Grove.  
You to be there. WHY? To come alive and do your stunt.  
WHAT FOR? To raise the coin for agitation and organization, so we Detroit workers can raise Cain with the bosses on May 1, 1912, and sooner.

## EDUCATING THE "BOES"

Mayor Todd, the cold carrying Socialist Party office holder of Grand Junction, Colorado, at the request of the cockroach business element recently ordered all "booes" of the city. He should have instructed his "Socialist" policemen to feed the bunch until 1912 so that they might cast a "re-revolutionary" ballot. Such actions are liable to make the radical "booes" get off their places on the breakwaters of the red special. WALKER C. SMITH.

## INTERNATIONAL STEEL TRUST

At this writing the leading steel manufacturers of the world are gathering at Bussels, Belgium, to confer on their common interests, and it is possible to establish more friendly relations between the steel manufacturers of the different countries." In other words, their apparent object is, to form an international steel trust to "prevent ruinous wars in prices" and control the steel market of the world.  
Meanwhile, Steel King Morgan is busily engaged at the court receptions of King George of England and Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, no doubt paying the way for "friendly relations" between the steel kings and the various European governments, which will enable the former to carry out their plans with

## EUREKA, CALIFORNIA

Local ASI, I. W. W., Eureka, Calif., announces change of financial secretary as follows: A. FISCHER, Box 469.

# SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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### WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance: 81. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. 82 This is NUMBER

### REVOLUTIONARY LEAVEN

The strike of sailors and dock workers, though by no means international in scope, is nevertheless big enough to have caused no end of consternation in and around the ports of England, where practically every steamship line is reported to have been put out of commission during the past week. The dock workers, who were the last to strike, appear to be the backbone of the movement. Although many of the ship owners have offered to yield and grant all the demands, the dock workers refuse "until all the lines give in," thus maintaining the solidarity of the workers against their masters.

The social effects of this strike of water transportation workers leave no doubt in the minds of intelligent observers that the ECONOMIC FIELD is the place where lies the power of labor. The masters cannot run their own ships; neither can the "government" step in and compel the marine workers to run them. And because the slaves refuse to run them, "business" is paralyzed, and all classes of the people are affected. This strike shows that a greater power than the state and the employers combined, rests with the workers, when the latter learn how to use it.

What is evident from a partial strike of the marine transportation workers is seen to be but a fraction of what is possible when the workers shall be ready for similar action in every great industry. Ship Owners and other Employers' Associations, as well as political states will melt like wax before the world-wide industrial organization of the working class.

How labor is coming, Father Abraham.

### NOT!

Do not be misled by anything in general over subjects for editorial comment in Solidarity, we can hit upon nothing more insistent than the hot weather. It fairly permeates into our think tank and puts it out of commission for anything else. So we're going to say something about the weather.

Yes, it's hot; and everyone knows the reason why: too much direct action by the sun on the earth's atmosphere. Heat is a form of motion; and when our Sol plants himself squarely at the top of the sky and keeps shooting his rays in this direction at the rate of a couple hundred thousand miles a second, things mundane must boil and sizzle.

"It's too hot to work," says the parasite

employer. So he leaves his job of working the workers to well-trained wage slaves, and his him to the seashore or to the cool breeze of the mountains for his "summer's vacation."

But with the world goes on just the same in his absence, because the slaves know no seasons—necessity don't permit them to consider the heat or the cold, the storm or the calm. Old Sol's direct action works in vain against the peons of capital.

True, many slaves are on a vacation this summer; but they are not enjoying that vacation. Nor do they ascribe it to the hot weather. Their vacation was forced upon them by the necessity of "curtailing production" in the interests of their masters. Most of these slaves do not seem to understand that they are regarded only as machinery; and that when the benevolent parasites find it necessary to stop the machines for a while, the well-sucked slaves must needs stop eating or accept sweet charity's munificence. Hence the misery of the slaves' vacation.

But, since our subject is "the heat," we may be permitted to imagine that there'll be some "hot weather" of a different sort one of these days when the slaves wake up and decide through their class union to run the industries for themselves and put their present masters to work at something besides blood-sucking.

However, let us hope that final act of ousting the bloodsuckers will happen in winter, when we will all enjoy "warming up" in the fight against the bosses.

Yes, Sol, you're a warm old boy; but we workers will show you something in that line, too, after a while, whether you stay with us or not.

### AN ENDORSEMENT

Solidarity:

Permit me to endorse the sentiments of "A. Mutz," regarding Solidarity, as expressed in the issue of July 1. Truly, "There are many reasons why the sub of Solidarity must increase at once."

The best of these is that the working class in its need of, and anxiously awaiting, Solidarity, is in need of a true unionism. The writer knows this from experience and observation. He takes a bundle of 25 Solidarities weekly; and by means of it has secured 35 subs, mostly yearlies. In addition, he has made some friends for Solidarity, who aid it financially, whenever occasion requires. The expense to the writer has been very little. Sometimes his bundle is sold out on short notice. Sometimes he has a few unsold; these he gives away at meetings, on the trolley car, etc., so that the movement always profits therefrom.

I join "A. Mutz" in urging more direct action in behalf of our press.

New York, July 1. E. J. B.

### CHANCE TO VISIT

### "THE PARADISE"

Solidarity:

Fellow Worker C. H. Shepherd, General Secretary of the New Zealand Industrial Workers of the World, writes to the general office and states that they would like to have some good Industrial Union agitators visit that section of the world as soon as possible.

The New Zealand section of the I. W. W. is contending against great odds and a vote of 480,000. A good proportion of these numbers is made class.

In other words, the two papers are now offered to Canadian readers, in combination at the same rate as the regular subscription price in the United States. We pay the extra postage on combination sent to Canadian addresses.

Here is a chance to boost the Canadian sub list of both I. W. W. papers, that should not be missed by any active worker in that country. Roll up a big list for Canada. Do it now.

### CHANGE IN DULUTH.

Local 68, I. W. W., of Duluth, Minn., has again changed headquarters, having moved to 111 Second avenue, West. Free reading room; all slaves welcome.

FRANK WATSON, Fin. Sec'y.

### THE WHY AND HOW OF I. W. W. ORGANIZATION

L. FRANKFELDT & SONS, Manufacturers of Leather, Silk, Railroad and Engineers' caps. Norwalk, Conn., June 24th, 1911. Industrial Workers of America, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: We would consider a proposition to organize our employes under your organization a week.

We could use about one thousand labels a week. Hoping to hear from you by return mail, we remain,

Yours Respectfully, (Signed) L. FRANKFELDT & SONS. P. S. We were given your address by Mr. Goldberg, New York, who is now connected with us.

### INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters. Chicago, June 27th, 1911. Messrs. L. Frankfeldt & Sons, Norwalk, Conn.

Yours of the 24th inst. at hand and contents of the same carefully noted.

In reply to state that this organization does not make any terms with employers in organizing work. We are not organizing the workers to furnish a market for labels and do not organize any workers unless they are in accord with the principle and program of our organization and desire to be organized of their own free will without any arrangement being made with their employer.

We are organizing for the sole purpose of fighting for better conditions for the workers and not with any idea of boosting the trade of any employer.

Trusting that the above will explain our position to you, we remain, Yours Respectfully, VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary.

### SHALL M'NAMARA DIE?

Shall McNamara die? Shall McNamara die? One hundred thousand union men Will know the reason why.

The judges sit in regal state, King Roosevelt's screaming high, And Taffy is pondering deep and late To find a reason why.

And Pinks and thugs are on the prowl, And Perjury commits, With evil look and angry scowl, To legislate their lives.

Falsely accused of dastard deed, To die they bid their seats at home, And at the bomb's unslyd meed, Against their class to die.

For only their kin lay dying there, When the Angel of Death drew nigh, Only their kin on Death's bed lie, Yielded the last deep sigh.

For the class that thrives off others' need, Were safe in their seats at home, Surely they knew of the pondered deed, And the bloody act to come!

Surely they knew or else, why then Did they sneak so timorously? Do you think for a moment, my fellow men,

That chance in their set had a say? Do you think for a moment that heavenly powers,

(If such there be) had whispered low, Holding their lives more dear than ours, A warning to bestow?

'Twas Oh, no! And a thousand no's, 'Twas guilt, as all may read, And Suspicion's hand unerring goes To the source of the dastard deed.

Shall McNamara die? Shall McNamara die? One hundred thousand union men Will know the reason why. NELSON, B. C. "GOUROCK."

### PROPORTION WANTED

Who are the workers? To read some of the letters in Solidarity one would get the idea that "the workers," the Socialist party, or the A. F. of L. is meant.

Now the workers are neither of these two, though they are both included in the phrase.

The Socialist party is a political organization, with a membership of 100,000 and a vote of 480,000. A good proportion of these numbers is made class.

"The workers," that is, those who work at various occupations for wages, number about 25,000,000; so that "the workers" are not the Socialist party, by a very big majority.

The A. F. of L. numbers about 1,500,000; so that, following the same reasoning, the workers are not the Socialist party, though the A. F. of L. are nearly "the workers" than is the Socialist party.

If we bunch both the Socialist party and the A. F. of L. together, there are still about 25,000,000 workers who are not within their ranks.

So why pay too much attention to them? True, they are organized movements among a mass of unorganized men and women. They have facilities for good or

evil; and often stand in the way of progress. But admitting all that, too much space is spent on them. All the millions of unorganized whom we seek to rally to our standard.

All things in proportion. Let us therefore take the notice of both the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. But don't overlook the unorganized. Write more articles explanatory of modern industrial organization for their benefit, than letters for the purpose of comparing either the S. P. or the A. F. of L., or both.

Forget the latter occasionally; but always remember the workers.

A READER.

### WHY MAGON FIGHTS

Last week my own brother, who is a prominent attorney at Mexico City and does not pretend to be a revolutionist, visited me in Los Angeles, having been invited by Madero to induce me to give up the fight for the arrest of Madero and the Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party followed.

Madero had the support of the moneyed power of the world, rebel though he was. He had the support of the United States army, the officers of which feted him after the fall of Juarez. All we stand for the people; because we wish to see them in possession of the necessities of life and do not want them cheated with fine words; because we insist that their blood-earned hard-earned money, in respect to hard-earned earnings, must not be allowed to have been spent in vain; because we will not give up their cause; we find ourselves again in prison—in prison unjustly and without a trial.

How can we help fighting on? How, so long as we retain a vestige of honor and self-respect. CAN we give up the ship? And why should we think for one moment of surrender when we know we are struggling for what the masses passionately desire and for which, thus far, they have fought so successfully.

### RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

### KIND OF LEADERS WANTED

We have examined the situation pretty carefully and are entirely convinced that the people hunger for leaders with "guts" in them—to put it bluntly—and we are certain that what the people hunger for is not going to get. Notoriously they haven't got them, for example, in the "has-beens" who hang around the Civic Federation; and Civic Federation speakers are today at a discount. Sunday night the writer was one of a crowd of fully 500 that listened to an I. W. W. soap box orator, and he contrasted it with the empty benches that were gleaming in evidence at the regular weekly meeting of the Socialist Party, the colossal membership of which throws the "Appel to Reason" into weekly hysterics. You will notice that the layword draws immense crowds everywhere, and nine out of ten of those who go to hear him are perfectly indifferent as to whether he was or was not guilty of the offenses charged against him. A man consisting in a man of "guts," and as such he fills the bill. "Regeneration" organ of the Mexican Liberal Party, Los Angeles.

### A CATCHISM FOR COAL DIGGERS

Question.—Who is god? Answer.—John Mitchell. Q.—Who made him god? A.—The capitalists and the disciples. Q.—Who are the disciples? A.—The district officers. Q.—What do the disciples do? A.—Draw nice salaries. Q.—How are they enabled to draw their salaries? A.—Through the check of system. Q.—What is the check of system? A.—It is an arrangement that the disciples have with the coal operators to retain for their own pay enough to support a few yarn spinners in luxury in each district.

Q.—Why are the operators so kind to the disciples? A.—Because the disciples secure for the operators time contracts that prevent the miners from striking when the operators are not ready for a strike. The disciples also arrange for these district contracts to expire at different times.

Q.—How do the disciples gain so much power and prominence? A.—They do it radical stunt until they get the confidence of the miners; then they adopt a different policy—the "arbitration of differences." They know that they will be at the arbitration.—Then they arbitrate anything but the check of Q.—Why does God (John Mitchell) receive so much glory? A.—Because he made the U. M. W. of A. what it is—a conglomeration of district officials.

Q.—Why don't the miners abandon the whole district arrangement with the time contracts and kid glove pimps? A.—Search # TYLER WILLIAMS.

### ACTION NECESSARY

Shall We Allow Our Fellow Workers to be Sent to Mexico to be Butchered by Madero.

San Diego, Calif., June 22. Six former members of the Liberal army of Lower California are under arrest in this city, charged by the Mexican Government with "murder and arson" committed in Mexico. They are J. R. Mosby, J. E. Laffin, Jos. Reed, C. R. Pryce and two Mexicans.

The Madero government has taken steps to extradite these men, and local radicals are taking active steps to prevent this, as it is well known that they would be shot once they were returned to Mexico. This charge of "murder and arson" would apply equally well to Madero himself and all his troops, as in the war which has been waged by Madero there has been much property burned and many people killed. The difference between Madero and the Liberals is that the former represents the capitalist class and the latter the proletariat, therefore only the latter are to be shot.

The men now under arrest entered the United States as Political Refugees after the defeat of the Liberals at Tijuana, and it has been the settled conviction among a majority of us, that political refugees would find safety on OUR (T) shores, it is up to us to save them from extradition and death by their cause is our cause, and what they fought for, we fight for, LIBERTY.

The arrested men have appointed E. E. Kirk to prepare their defense and as there is no time to lose, we ask that the American Government at Washington be advised that WE WILL NOT TOLERATE THE SENDING OF THESE LIBERALS BACK TO MEXICO.

We also need funds as we have none as of E. E. Kirk, Union Building, San Diego, Calif., where they will be accepted for and promptly taken care of.

Yours For Action, STANLEY M. GUE.

### INDUSTRIALISTS IN COURT

(By A. B. Dunbar in the "Voice of Labour," Johannesburg, South Africa.) Seldom in the courts of Johannesburg has such interest been taken by the public as that evinced on Tuesday last. Arraigned before Magistrate Gill were Dunbar, Lane, Revolutionist, and Campbell, Industrialists (Glyn and Dunbar). The charge preferred against the accused was the violation of a certain provision of the Industrial Disputes Act. The accused had a fire array of legal talent, namely, Advocate Morris, Mr. H. D. Berberg and Mr. McIntyre (of McIntyre and Mottram).

Mr. Morris handled the case in the same fashion as a well informed socialist handles the economic question of present day society. The case being remanded and the next sub-judice I shall leave for the present.

Another case which created much interest, where the accused was alleged to have done things to have cost a man a "scab." Inspector Cartridge, on being asked by the defence to define "scab" replied "A scab is a scab." This is a questionary often put, and on few occasions properly answered. I should say "A scab" is a conglomeration of antiquated objectional sub corroded and antiquated festered sore. The working "scab" in what I have stated covering a son of the Capitalist state. It is defined by the Capitalist and his lackeys as "A Loyal Workman."

Whatever may happen, the I. W. W. has justified its existence. The single year of propaganda has been the cause of rousing the workers of the Rand from their slumber. A few strikes conducted on the same lines each year must have the desired effect of showing the workers how powerful they are when they as a body withhold their labor power. The workers must not forget that the most powerful weapon in their hand is the strike when they are well organized. The capitalists will forgive anything but one, and that is "refusal of the mass to sell his labor power." Keep in mind what the Pretoria News pointed out recently, viz. "The workers must be beaten and when beaten pay the penalty of those who lose." Industrial Unionist like the industrialist of this kind, they do not know the Capitalists lackeys, and no understanding exists between these two sets of individuals. They know the class war is a real live issue with no myth about it, all we want is the rank and file to think. Our opponents want someone to appoint and dictate how that someone shall think.

Every time a strike takes place if the strikers' leaders favor the strike, the men are condemned by the Capitalist Press for paying attention and obeying such demagogues and agitators, via press reports of Tammany strike and Printers strike. In the last strike on the N. E. Railway in England and also in the present strike at Soc. W. where the strikers' leaders condemned the men's action, the Capitalist Press denounced the men for not taking the advice of their "elected and responsible leaders."

Don't forget that we want the EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY, May 1, 1912. You must do some real hard work meantime! Keep busy.

"IS THE I. W. W. TO GROW?"

Above is the title of an article in the July number of the "International Socialist Review" by Frank Bohn. We would pay no attention to this one-sided and superficial view of the I. W. W. and the industrial union movement generally, did it not afford an opportunity for enlightenment to many of our new readers who are also readers of the Review.

After giving expression to the statement that "the working class of America desires one big union; and one big union will shortly develop," Bohn announces that "the time has come for a careful examination of the condition of the I. W. W. Is it or is it not worth anything to the American working class? Has it a future or has it only a past?"

He continues: "The great hopes of its founders and its marvelous growth during the first 15 months of its existence we shall not here describe. Enough to say that both were well founded. During the first three years the I. W. W. has fought a number of hard battles in which the correct principles of industrial unionism were exemplified in actual battle with the employers. Also, during the last two years the I. W. W. organizations in many places have degenerated into small cliques of theorists. These habitually destroy their organizations and at the same time deeply injure the cause of industrial unionism. They make it their main purpose in life to attack the Socialist party. Conceiving themselves to be gifted with the power to set the whole socialist movement right, they are usually found, not in the shops organizing and educating the workers, but in the Socialist party headquarters or meetings, expounding their views and sneering at the ignorance of the politicians, meanwhile describing how they were 'once upon a time just as ignorant,' etc. Where this goes wrong, it usually has from two to seven members and soon becomes bitterly hated by everyone else. It dies when the clique tries to talk about themselves. The general headquarters of the I. W. W. in each town it must visit two or three years before any of its organizers will again get a hearing."

Bohn then goes on to classify the different types of "anti-politicals," such as "members of the I. W. W. from the mining towns, lumber camps and grading gangs of the West," who "come logically by their position," because many of them "are not long enough in one place to vote," and having "experienced the brutality of capitalist oppression have lost the patience to build their movement on the basis of organization and education. They imagine that somehow political action will take a long time, while industrial 'direct' action will finish the fight in a hurry." He also refers to another type in the "real philosophical anarchists," who, however, are busy with their own peculiar propaganda, and are therefore "least of all responsible for the present state of affairs in the I. W. W."

Bohn then centers the greater part of his article on what he terms the "anti-political fanatic," saying: "The people we mean are those who make of anti-politics a fetish." According to Bohn's point of view, this third element are fanatics from temperament, coupled with ignorance. He says: "The fanatic is a person who sees or thinks he sees but one thing. Whether the thing he sees is there or not is of secondary importance. The anti-political fanatics in the I. W. W. see the Socialist party and nothing else. What they think they see in the Socialist party is usually expressed by a vocabulary of vituperation which it is unnecessary to repeat here. In their eyes the Socialist party they forget why they hate it. They forget industrial unionism. They forget the class struggle. They forget why and what is the enemy."

Bohn then draws a fanciful picture (which he would have the Review's readers believe is the general thing in the I. W. W.) of an "anti-political" organization forming a mixed local of the I. W. W. by pulling out some half-dozen disgruntled members from the S. P. as a nucleus for the local, and concludes: "Thus both the Socialist party and the I. W. W. are disrupted, deadened and sometimes completely destroyed in the localities where the fanatics operate. When one visits such a place later it is found that the remaining Socialist party membership hates the I. W. W. and is suspicious of the whole propaganda of industrial unionism, while the I. W. W. is either non-existent or is misrepresented by the aforementioned spiteful philosophers. Of course, the Socialist party, as a whole, is big enough and strong enough to escape without much injury. But the I. W. W. has not escaped. It has suffered from this crowd until the question which is the subject of this article stares us in the face. . . . We must not expect that the whole Socialist party will join or advocate the I. W. W. Only the wage workers are wanted, and many of these, if they are in a position to do any propaganda, had better do it without joining the I. W. W. When workers in their industry begin to organize generally, then there will be time to think of joining. But these stupid and disrupting attacks on the Socialist party are forcing all of its members and thousands of others away from the I. W. W. If members of the I. W. W. cannot see their way clear to join the Socialist party, let them leave it alone and cease from doing it injury. . . . Is this clear warning set now the leading ele-

ment in the I. W. W.? Is it in a majority? If it is, the I. W. W. is not dying. It is dead. If it is not the mass element in the I. W. W., then the majority of the membership who wish to organize the workers industrially must first deal with it, as it is becoming known everywhere as the I. W. W."

Bohn then makes his grand finale as follows: "But let the members of the Socialist party, the vast majority of whom are industrial unionists, not hesitate even for a moment. Spread the propaganda of revolutionary unionism. In the writings of Debs, Haywood and Wm. E. Trautman we have a solid and vital literature. To yield the industrial union field to anti-political fanatics would be just as fatal as surrender the political field of the class struggle to Hearst, La Follette, the California and other party and the other opponents of revolutionary unionism."

Before taking up these specific charges of Bohn's against the I. W. W., let us begin with a generalization that needs to be emphasized at all times: The industrial unionist, whether inside or outside the I. W. W. who makes of politics or the political party THE MAIN QUESTION, is unconsciously or consciously playing into the hands of the capitalist enemy. This applies as well to Bohn and his kind as to the anti-political agitators in the I. W. W.

The MAIN QUESTION IS INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION—the structure, methods and aims that go with it. Industrial organization presupposes the uniting of the workers as a class ON THE BASIS OF THEIR MATERIAL INTERESTS, and not according to any ideas they may hold upon the question of politics, religion, or any other "creed." The history of all revolutionary periods is behind the above generalization. Yet we find the ruling class in all such periods, striving with might and main to keep the revolutionary class divided through a diversity of "creeds," which lead the revolutionists away from the main issue.

The present period of the American labor movement presents the aspect of manifold divisions and of internecine warfare over creeds and dogmas. "Socialists" of many varieties, "anarchists" of several different creeds, "single taxers," "progressives" whose faces are turned to the past; and numerous others with all varieties and shades of "opinion" are hammering away with their ideas at the great silent mass of wage slaves. No one of these elements presents anything like unity within its own ranks even, and all them are more noisy than numerous or effective in their propaganda. None of them have shown by their actions any appreciation of the great historic principle, that the working class as a class on the basis of their class interests, for the control of industry and society.

Into the midst of this medley of contradictory social ideals (inevitable at this stage of social evolution) comes the I. W. W. with the first clear expression of that historic principle of working class unity. The workers must organize as a class, not only for the every-day struggle with the capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown; to build the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. In other words, the I. W. W. places the main issue before the working class; and we were unto our organization if we don't keep that main issue to the forefront.

But there are mountain-like difficulties in the way of that main issue, even after it has been clearly stated. Not the least of these difficulties is the environment of the I. W. W. as above stated. All the above-mentioned elements are striving together with the ruling class, to keep the workers away from the main issue. The I. W. W. finds itself in conflict with them, both theoretically and in its practical work. Notwithstanding Bohn's inference to the contrary, the I. W. W. has so far "made good" in keeping true to the principle above stated, as to win the hatred and enmity of all the divergent sects, as well as of every employer of labor with whom it has justified. This, more than anything else, justifies the "faith" of its founders, that the I. W. W. will eventually succeed in reaching the mass of slaves—who have not been contaminated by the sects—and drill them for the revolutionary change in society. But the struggle of the I. W. W. with the "sects" has been a severe one; and has doubtless left its marks upon some of our members. Among the products of that struggle is the "anti-political," who in some cases is obsessed with the idea that "the political question must be settled first." Bohn thinks this attitude is due to "a peculiar type of mind"—in other words, is temperamental, and, therefore, hopeless.

What the "Anti-Political" Sees. That is a mistake. The "anti-political" attitude is due to much the same cause that appears in Debs when he writes his article—a superficial view of the general situation in the labor movement. As one fellow worker remarks regarding Bohn's contentions: "Anti-political is due to the failure of the political movement to make good." (This fellow worker is an S. P. member and voter.) At least that is how it appears to the "anti-political." He may see "only the Socialist party," but he sees a multitude of contentions and non-revolutionary things in connection with that political party. He

sees one element in that party who are dubbed "opportunists" whose socialism consists of little more than government ownership under the wage system, and who even go so far (in Wisconsin) as to offer to "buy out the capitalists." He sees this opportunistic element practically dominant in numbers or influence every where in the Party, and wonders where the workers are. He sees the California State Committee of the S. P. refusing to route Haywood, Brown and other S. P. speakers, and thereby score away a few A. F. of L. votes; he sees the Pennsylvania State Committee "tabooing" all S. P. speakers who are known to favor the I. W. W. He sees Debs, Bohn and others talking abstract industrial unionism; without inviting the workers to an organization that seeks to build industrial unionism a concrete reality. He sees "Daily Socialist" betray 45,000 garment-strikers rather than offend a bunch of contemptible and criminal labor fakirs who are fattening a fake "union" of strikers upon the duped rank and file. And so on.

The "anti-political" sees all this and more about this heterogeneous "party" of 850,000 members covering a continent. He gets sore. That is his mistake. He should expect nothing else; enjoy the grim joke as best he may, and keep his mind centered on the MAIN ISSUE, digging in as never before for the ONE BIG INDUSTRIAL UNION of the working class.

The "Pro-Political" Fetish. And as a matter of fact, most I. W. W. men are keeping the issue of politics out of their minds. We have reasons to know that Bohn's investigations along that line are not very extensive. Much of this "anti-political" is based on the surface only. While we deplore it, and fight it on every occasion, for the reason above given—that it obscures the main issue; yet we have seen its manifestations mainly as a result of the "pro-political" talk about "fetish-worshippers." Here is an instance: The editor of Solidarity was a speaker recently at an open-air meeting in this section. Among other things in his speech, he contrasted the possibilities of industrial power as exemplified by a general strike of all railroad workers organized in one union, with the work of 100 "working class" representatives in Congress. "Neither the ballot nor the S. P. were ridiculed or disparaged. But when he got through, a Socialist Party member approached and said: 'Your principles are all right, but why do you knock political action?' This man had paid no attention to our argument for industrial organization. He worshipped the fetish of political action." That is the complement of the "anti-political" fetish, and clashes usually take place over this question when these two elements meet. Has Bohn any more right to ask the I. W. W. to deal with the anti-politicals? than we have to ask the S. P. to deal with the "pro-politicals"? Both are products of the present period of the American labor movement, and their influence will wane in proportion to the hold of the working class upon the real thing.

Not is it true, as Bohn contends, that "the vast majority of S. P. members are industrial unionists." If he had tested that statement as we have tested it, on many an occasion he, could never have written it. He would find a majority of these members upholding their party officials in catering to the "F. of L. and other reactionary bodies" he would find those same members supporting their papers which are absolutely silent on the great question, or which only mention it occasionally as an abstraction. He would find them raising funds and furnishing speakers for "jolly" strikers led by irresponsible craft union officials, and interfering with the "sacred contract," the official treason and wormout methods of the craft union. If Bohn thinks this element, worshipping the fetish of "political action" as the main thing, is going to lead the industrial union movement of this country, we shall have to cheerfully disagree with him.

Is the S. P. "intellectual" willing to do what the despised I. W. W. "hobo" has done? Could he ride the blacklist with a smile? Could he face the rods of a freight train and burn handouts at the back doors, or to enter agitator in some out of the way mining or lumber camp in the West? Could he go down on the picket line in front of the policeman's club or the soldier's bullet? Could he go to jail rather than submit to a brutal denial of his right to speak? Could he endure the long wait; the numerous and sometimes disastrous setbacks; the disappointments; could he go with the pioneer stage of the industrial union movement? Could he, in short, pursue the object of ONE BIG UNION line in front of the purpose worthy of all past historic movements? If so, the said "intellectual" might in time prove his worthiness to lead. Until then: The I. W. W. is not worrying over the attacks, the disappointments, the element on the defensive. We are cordially hated by all of them, and are proud of it.

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 trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

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SALT LAKE, UTAH.

Local 69, I. W. W. of Salt Lake City, Utah maintains headquarters and a free reading room at 65 1/2 West 2nd St. All workers welcome.

E. CERNY, Fin. Sec'y.

# FLYNN MEETINGS IN RHODE ISLAND

(Special to Solidarity.)

Providence, R. I., June 28.  
Providence had four days' work laid out for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in the tour arranged under the auspices of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers.

Her first meeting, June 8, was held in Labor Temple under the auspices of Clothing Workers No. 151. Every seat in the big hall was taken, and the crowd stayed until the last question had been answered. The audience was with the speaker and applauded every point made in favor of the industrial union. All the literature on hand was disposed of.

The following night an open air meeting was held on Olneyville Square. A large crowd straggled through the meeting, until half past ten.

Here the police butted in, and helped us to get a tremendous crowd to start with. A permit is required in Woonsocket to hold open air meetings. A friend of mine had secured the permit early in the week, but he was not in sight when we got to the square, so after waiting some time, we decided to start the meeting. Powers started off in good shape and made a little speech without interference from the "powers that be," but Miss Flynn had hardly pointed the box and started to talk when a policeman made his way to the speaker and called for the permit. Tom assured him we had one, but as the cop insisted on seeing it, had to admit that it was not at hand. Tom is not used to having cops doubt his word; so he sat in and gave Mr. Policeman a gentle roasting.

While this was going on the square was filling up fast from the surging crowds coming from the various streets. Miss Flynn, who had remained on the stand through all this, then quietly "butted in" and wanted to know whether it was best to wait until the permit came, or to go right ahead with the meeting. This took with the crowd, and I'll wager that this policeman was the policeman in the crowd when he pointed my friend with the permit, showed up. Meeting lasted until 10.40, and all literature on hand was sold.

Sunday night the meeting in Textile Hall was a roaring success; every inch of space in the hall was utilized, with extra settees in the aisles. A collection was taken up for the defense of Fellow Workmen, which was \$120.00. This with \$7.50 that had been collected from the members of the local was sent to the treasurer of the defense fund.

From all reports this is the most successful tour of I. W. U. speaker in the East. Big meetings are reported from every place, and increasing interest in the idea of "The One Big Union." MILLER.

# PROGRESS OF STRIKE IN VANCOUVER

The small contractors are beginning to set up a square that the strike is cutting them out of business. These are the little fellows, too small to be admitted into the Building Employers Association. To force their way into the association, the employers, the cockroaches held a meeting with a view of forcing an opposition, but this fell through before the meeting ended. Instead the expression of sentiment was to get all the employers in the building industry to meet and form a better organization. Some of the individual cockroaches advocated setting singly with the unions on strike.

The 21 unions that walked out in the building industry, are still out and as far as we are able to determine, there is no sentiment of laying down the tools. A few scabs scattered on some of the jobs which the bosses are trying to complete, but they are generally by far more costly than double the number of union men. Like in the strike, the scab is exceptional. In comparison to the great number of unemployed that were here before the strike, the few men on the streets today is a source of amazement to many. These men began leaving town as soon as they heard of the strike.

Some scab employers at Hastings Park have been trying to discredit the workers on strike and ex demand the liberty of fencing in the public grounds. They give as a reason, that the strikers are intimidating the men, but when proof was established by the Council (something unusual) the contractors only "hemmed" and "haved." The nearest they got to proving intimidation of any kind, was by pointing out that some men walked around about in the park. Some brilliancy there, eh? A park is not supposed to be walked into, if a diminutive brained cockroach has made it a place of exploitation.

Though at first these contractors were refused the privilege of fencing in a public

park, they are continuing to squeal about it through the press and if they continue, no doubt the city will allow the park to be closed so the labor skinner can hide his scabs. As the day of insanity for all patriotic mutts approached, the Coronation Day, the workers began to think about some counter demonstration. At first the idea of a parade the day before, was thought of by some, but this soon fell through, owing to the advantage it would give the employers in starting violence.

The building employers are very restless as the strike goes out like all other skimmers of labor, it would not be impossible to suppose them resorting to any order in order to break the strike. Another plan was suggested, the holding a mass meeting the day before the parade of the machinery of assassination, took place. When this was about decided, it was then learned that the city could never permit a mass meeting of workers on a public place of ground. The same ground could be used for anything else, but a strike of workmen who had refused to work—never. So the mass meeting was not held.

An incident occurred at one of our street meetings that led me to suppose that some dirty plans are being thought of by some of the skimmers of labor.

I had a large crowd as usual and in the course of the talk started to explain how the capitalists resorted to violence whenever it paid. A well dressed person in the crowd broke through the crowd in an effort to get away from hearing me; it had struck him suddenly that he was off his head, snarling and shouting. He soon dried up when he saw that the crowd began to make toward him and decided that there was no place like home, acting accordingly.

Had this fellow not had something on his mind, he would not have acted as though his thoughts were laid open in a public meeting. In the meantime the strike is still on. There has been no trouble up to date, owing to the fact that the workers have not given the capitalists a chance to begin the usual violence. There are plenty of the human snake specie here as in any strike. Every worker on the continent should advertise the strike. J. S. BISCAV.

# EIGHT HOUR LEAFLET

An edition of four leaflets will be issued from the press of the I. W. U. Publishing Bureau this week, right after Solidarity goes to press. Among them will be an eight hour leaflet. How? When? Where? should be put into circulation at once, and be given a wide circulation.

New editions of "Union Scabs," "Appeal to Wage Workers" and one other will be printed also.

We also have in preparation two pamphlets, which will be ready for delivery before the month is gone. One is a new pamphlet by Vincent St. John, containing a brief history of the I. W. U., together with an outline of its structure, aims and methods. This will contain about 32 pages, and will be printed on good paper with an attractive (red) cover; and will be offered for sale at ten cents per copy. In quantities to local unions at five cents per copy. The other pamphlet will be a new and attractive edition of Trautmann's "Why Strikers are Lost." This will retail at 5 cents per copy, to locals at 3 cents postpaid.

The pamphlet "Eleven Blind Leaders" is exhausted. A new edition will be gotten out as soon as possible.

Send for eight hour stickers. Five designs in assorted lots at 75 cents per thousand. We also have a small quantity of two designs in a larger size with address of General Headquarters and blank for local address, at \$1.00 per thousand. Help us to clean these up so we can print more.

Send advance orders with the cash for the above literature, and get busy with it. Will have more announcements soon. I. W. U. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

# NEW SONG BOOKS

The Spokane locals are now having printed a New Song Book with the following new songs: Long Hated Preachers, The Eight Hour Day, One Big Union, The Little Red Button, and many other new songs. I. W. U. locals should get busy and send in their order at once. Price of Song Book is \$3.00 a hundred, and \$35.00 a thousand. We pay express charges on all orders. Send money with your order to Max Dezettel, Sec'y, I. W. U. Hall, 518 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash.

# DEBATE IN DETROIT

Challenge—Issued by Herman Richter. "Resolved, that the I. W. U. of which Wm. E. Trautmann is the General Organizer does not differ in principles, methods and tactics from the A. F. of L." Place—Mannehack Hall, 273 Gratiot Ave. Large hall upstairs. Time—Tuesday evening, July 11, at 8 p.m. Special invitation to all workers who want to hear truth and logic triumph over falsification of facts and inconsistency. Remember time and place. Admission free.

# SOLIDARITY ANOTHER REPLY TO BORN

"Is the I. W. U. to grow?"

This is the question propounded by Frank Born in an article bearing that heading in the International Socialist Review for July, 1911.

In the course of the article we were reminded that since we were little children, we needed to be guided to the only road of salvation; and when we refused to have the front set at our mentors, preferring, devilishly enough, to learn our own way out by the experiences that we could make, they proceeded to hurl anathemas upon our devoted heads by calling us anything, beginning with "fools," ending with "anarchists," and ending with "agents provocateurs" and "veiled dynamiters."

Shall we now start anew? That is the question that is now agitating my little mind.

I am on the last mad desire to rake over the bones of the dead past, but for one extremely anxious to avoid any new schism of "shield, wings and two arms" in the I. W. U.

Those whose memory serves them noly, recollect first that the first opposition of the I. W. U. encountered was from the socialist politicians or aspirants to be such. Now came the "split," virtually the handwork of the S. P. and S. L. P. politicians and fanatics. Then the schism of the "political clause," as the apple of discord, kept the membership "chewing the rag," discouraged or distracted the membership from real work before us; all which climaxed into a campaign to wreck the I. W. U. because some wise old fellow had decreed that labor could only make progress by the road of one "defeat after another," and the action of the union activists in ousting the whole gang of them.

All these past three years we have gone on in the even tenor of our way, struggling along, the best we could, maintaining the old line of march at the same time either taking part or conducting the most formidable battles of unskilled and unorganized workers.

In spite of all odds and obstacles we have established the organization and its no mean press on a sound footing and are on the high road to success, if not immediately at least that of the very near future. The struggles at McKee, Rocks, Spokane, Hammond, Ind., New Bedford, Mass., Fresno and the Brooklyn Shoe Workers, we had to conduct alone. They are as well known as the "salt and pepper" at the same time and never losing hold on the flesh pots of life.

I have no objection to serene criticism. But I do believe that it should come from our own ranks. At least, to my mind, the only ones who have any right to offer advice or criticism are those who have been active, who have done the best they could for the organization. Even though they have made mistakes; certainly not from those who never did anything else. It comes with very bad grace from those who never anything but forsoke us when we cried for help to now offer us their saintly advice about politics and other blessed subjects that have been so potent in the past to either grow or stunt our growth. Grafted that mixed fables may be "an unmitigated nuisance" and that they are not shop organizations. What have our general critics done to make us cry? I have no information that our kind critics for the past few years did anything around here in New York to cut down the influence of the mixed locals; the only method that a potent—that of organizing shop unions. Let us be sincere on these matters.

To my mind the I. W. U. may have made mistakes, but what of it? We have also paid for them, and paid dearly. And not all of the mistakes were of our making, but we paid them in full with days and nights of our energies to build up shop politicians in their scraps among themselves had destroyed. Those who helped us into trouble were generally absent when it came to paying the bill for the broken chinaware.

It is the same old story. During the shoe workers' strike here I could only secure the help of three old I. W. U. adherents. Yes, the workers were full of well wishes. But now, because of the defeat, due partially to their poltroonery and refusal to help, there comes a bushel of "you should have done this and that" sort of advice. Fellow workers, you who remained loyal to the colors when it was less popular to do so than today, you who had to sell your own souls to make a name for the S. P. can't keep things up. Has enough to do to mind its own business electing folks as sherrifs and hangmen in Milwaukee and sending denouncers of the Mexican labor revolt to Washington. As certain it can't destroy us, for if it could that would have happened ere this time, for consciously or otherwise they have tried hard enough.

All eyes, all energies, all hopes for the SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION in Chicago next September. Let us all be there and show that we no longer need to

# CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

To get circulation we must advertise. There are millions of workmen and women who have never heard of either the I. W. U. or Solidarity.

We intend to make the existence of both known to some of them. We are going to:

1. To send out sample copies of Solidarity.
2. Get out advertising matter for free distribution.
3. Advertise in the labor press of the country.

The sample copies will be mailed from this office. Our readers are requested to send us lists of individual workers and of workers' organizations to whom samples may be sent.

The advertising matter for free distribution will consist of a card or a throw away that can be easily handed out at meetings of all kinds and where ever opportunity permits.

Advertising in the labor press will enable us to reach thousands of workingmen and women already alive to the need of organization.

Last week we announced our plan of advertising and called for contributions to an advertising fund.

We have already received a generous response. A New York fellow worker agrees to advertise Solidarity in the Sunday Call during the month of August, at his own expense.

Who will follow suit? Pick out the

"hang on mother's gown."

To us, despised of the earth, belongs the future. Let wise men use their hammer. We will meet them at Phillips square. JOSEPH J. ETTOR, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 1.

# AGITATION IN SALT LAKE CITY

(Special to Solidarity.) Salt Lake City, Utah, June 24. Salt Lake is on the map. Former Organizer J. H. Walsh spoke for the local Saturday night the 17th. A crowd of 500 was very enthusiastic and applauded the speaker continually. Literature sales were \$4.15 and 6 new members initiated.

Sunday, June 18, we held a meeting in Liberty Park. After a preacher who was speaking about 150, got through, Walsh mounted a box and began telling the workers about the necessity of getting some of the pie on this earth instead of waiting until we get "up yonder." In less than half an hour the crowd had increased to about 8,000. Literature sales were good and new members taken in.

The crowd was very enthusiastic and cheered the speaker throughout the meeting. It looks as if good results would be accomplished. Industrial conditions are bad, and the workers are waking up.

# I. W. U. IN THE REDWOODS

Eureka, Calif., July 1.

There is all kinds of work going on in Eureka and vicinity right now. Logging camps are in full operation. Wages from \$2.25 to \$3.50 and up. Board \$3.50 a week; hotel for 90 cents a night.

Come, you I. W. U. men, to this part of the woods and help build up the new local, 431. We now have a membership of 175. Organizer Panzer is now in Fort Bragg where he is working to launch another lumber workers' local. We need more I. W. U. men down here right away. A. FISCHER, Sec'y 431.

# AGITATION IN OHIO

Fellow Worker G. H. Perry, who writes for Cleveland, that he and Fellow Worker Cattelan will remain in Ohio for about a month, and will be glad to fill dates for meetings in different sections of the state. Anyone wishing the services of these two agitators please write to Walter Glover, 1592 East 38th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

# M'NAMARA DEFENSE CONFERENCE

New York, July 3. At the last meeting of the above named conference the following motions were carried unanimously:

- "That we communicate with the Central Federation Union requesting that body to aid in forming a joint conference of the two distinct bodies or conferences."
- "That we extend an invitation to the Socialist Party to take part in this conference."
- Delegates from five new organizations were present at our last meeting. At the present time many of the organizations represented are affiliated with the A. F. PRESS COMMITEE.

# SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN.

Local 247, I. W. U., has opened headquarters and free reading room at 1618 North Fifth street. All wage workers are invited to become a part of their time there. Business meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. JAS. J. STARK, Fin. Sec'y.

labor papers in which you think Solidarity should be advertised and inform us of your choice and offer.

If you do not wish to follow the example of our New York fellow worker, send in a contribution to Solidarity's advertising fund. Simple, three-waives and advertising space require funds; not much, but more than we can stand at present.

Now then, what say you? Send in lists of names of individual workers and of workers' organizations! Send in also contributions to the advertising fund. Act promptly.

A boost in time saves nine. All together! While gathering the sinews of circulation, viz., lists and contributions, don't overlook subs and bundle orders.

Don't wait for your local, or a local if in an unorganized locality, to secure either. Any live worker can hustle in subs and send a bundle of Solidarity. Have a bundle of 10 sent to your address for 15 cents, and try it. The sales will cover expenses and you'll be surprised at the results.

We are soon going to start private correspondence in connection with this department.

You may expect to hear from us. Hustle! Get active, if you want to see both Solidarity and the I. W. U. grow! THE CIRCULATION BOOSTER.

# SHOE WORKERS' STRIKE FUND

To All Contributors of the Shoe Workers' Strike Relief Fund: Herewith is presented, to whom it may concern, the itemized report of the expenses of the month received at this office for the Strike Fund.

We can only give an itemized report of the expenses for the reason that we lack space in this paper and the expense involved prevents us from furnishing a detailed list of all contributors. Receipts from all sources, December 19th, '10, to April 11th, '11 \$7,386.00

Expenses as follows:	
Office and strike committee help, collectors, etc.	281.10
Halls, offices, rents, arranging meetings	141.90
Stationery, expressage, office supplies	128.90
Printing, circulars, letters, envelopes, etc.	385.00
Relief to individual members	553.02
Relief distributed through shop crews	5,993.05
Postage of all sort, special deliveries, registry, etc.	290.97
Various special committees, tele- phone, telegraph, car fares, etc.	151.03
Relief and expenditure members of Strikers' General Committee	421.50
Attorney fees, legal papers	160.00
Court fines and payments to prisoners	80.00
Committees sent out of town for revolutive purpose	155.95
Sending scabs out of town	145.65
Special expenses	60.00
Return of loans	60.00
Balance on hand May 18th, day books audited	\$7,288.72
Sincerely submitted, J. S. LINAFTE, Treasurer. JOS. J. ETTOR, Organizer.	97.94

# A PIONEER SOCIALIST'S VIEW

But let us accept that the government makes no use of its power, and that a Social Democratic majority be elected to the Reichstag—as some Socialist phantasy politicians dream. What would the majority do? "He Rhodus, He Sals." Now is the accepted moment to revolutionize society and the state. The majority adopts the world's historical resolution. A new era is born. Ach nein. A company of soldiers chases the Social Democratic majority out of the "temple" and if the gentlemen object to this, a couple of policemen will escort them to the city jail where they will have plenty of time to ruminate over their Quisotic enterprises. Revolutions are not held with official permission. The Socialist ideal can never be realized within the modern state. The state must first perish. No peace with the modern state, and away with the cult of the general and direct franchise. Let us participate in the elections vigorously as ever, but only as a means of propaganda, and let us not fail to emphasize the fact that we can never be the cradle of the Socialist state.

"The political position of the Social Democratic Party." Page 188. William Liebknecht, 1869.

# THOMPSON IN CALIFORNIA

Organizer James P. Thompson, of the I. W. U., is now on a tour of California. Speaking dates have been announced as follows: Fresno—July 8, 9 and 10. Other dates will be announced later.