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Furniture Industry of Grand Rapids, Michigan . . .

(Special to Solidarity.)
Grand Rapids, Michigan, known as the furniture city, owing to the fact furniture is the dominant industry here, has been prominent heretofore(?) as the open shop town, being rivalled in this regard only by Los Angeles, California, and no one seemed to care a continental damn, aside from the manufacturers and the petty trades associated in the Board of Trade. This organization especially featured this condition in soliciting new "enterprises" to locate in "our" beautiful city.

Occasionally at long intervals an A. F. of L. divider would chime in and shoot out, but conditions changed 'not. There are more than forty furniture factories here, and the number of workers in all of these will approximate, I am informed, some 12,000, and the only portion of this large number who had any semblance of organization until a few months ago was the wood carvers. An indication of the conditions existing among the furniture workers here may be gleaned from the statement of a firm having a chair contract at the Iowa, Michigan penitentiary, which was compelled to show-up the contract because the "normal" penitentiary could not compete with the "free" labor of "our" city. No wonder the prominent manufacturers pointed with pride to Grand Rapids.

Other industries were in about the same condition, the printers, cigarmakers, molasses and brewery workers being about the best organized proportionately. For instance, it is said there are now more than a thousand carpenters in this industrial hell, and of this number possibly 800 may be organized. Then there are the painters to the number probably of 700 or 800, with a few less than 300 in the Painters', etc., union. And so one could go on all through the list of "crafts."

However, a change has taken place among the furniture workers. A few months since, the cabinet makers employed at the Ortel furniture factory went out on strike owing to the discharge of some of its members of a committee selected by the workers for the purpose of formulating and presenting demands to the masters. They were rebuffed. It was one of those fables that foretell the coming solidarity of the workers. The workers were out a few weeks when the discharged men were reinstated and all returned to work. I do not recollect whether any "concessions" of wages or hours were granted, but coincidentally with this spontaneous outbreak of these few workers a number of A. F. of L. dividers appeared on the scene and got busy.

They came through in relays, "covering" Grand Rapids, Battle Creek and Tolt, but those who stayed the longest and got the best results were the representatives of the "Brotherhood" of Carpenters and Joiners, and their time was not devoted to the carpenters, although they were after the "Joiners" all right. They concentrated their efforts on the furniture workers, that is to the "skilled" portion of these workers. And they have been successful. It is now claimed that more than 3,000 furniture workers have been divided into five different craft unions under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. These crafts are as follows: Wood carvers, cabinet makers, machine hands, painters and finishers.

As an illustration of the enthusiasm for organization, they had been developed among the workers it may be stated that on Thursday, August 18, the date of the closing of the church (when members were taken in at a bargain rate) a "class" of 800 workers was admitted to membership in the various crafts into which the workers in the furniture industry have been divided.

of any kind on their masters until one year from the date of the issuance of their charter. That is the law of the A. F. of L. So there ye have 'em, my masters, signed, sealed and delivered.

However, some of the newly "organized" crafts in several of the pen-factories have taken time by the forelock and have formulated the demands they intend to present to the masters at the expiration of the "closed season", and they have made no secret of these demands. They are for a nine hour day, and a ten per cent increase in wages. It would make a revolutionist laugh if he could refrain from getting angry first.

And, by the way, ever since the furniture workers began to organize (divide) the capitalist papers have been filled with advertisements for wood carvers, cabinet makers, machine hands, packers and finishers. Wonder why?

There has been some conjecture among certain workers who have had 'bad' habit of thinking, as to why the A. F. of L. had particularly the Brotherhood of C. and J., erined such a sudden interest in the "welfare" of the furniture workers of Grand Rapids.

Here these workers have been for years unorganized and unheeded, only when they were cursed and looked down upon by the aristocrats of labor. If anyone suggested organizing them he was looked upon as a fit subject for the insane, and told that it couldn't be done. "They're a lot of cheap shavers," "ignorant Hollanders," "all they want is a job at any price," etc., etc.

What brought about the change? What impelled the powers that are supposed to be in the A. F. of L. to send dividers in here to corral these workers into the craft unions and thereby "sew 'em up" for at least one year? Not love for the workers, not by a damned sight. They are looked upon as contemptuously as ever by the "aristocrats." Two reasons are advanced. They are: Furniture Manufacturers in other parts of the country who conduct A. F. of L. union factories are said to have informed Messrs. Gompers et al. that the furniture factories in Grand Rapids must be organized or the factories on the union basis in other parts of the country would "can" the unions. So the A. F. of L. dividers got busy.

The other reason is: On interior wood work in buildings the cabinet maker is the best kind of a carpenter. When work in the furniture factories was dull the unorganized cabinet makers would go out and take the work that "rightfully" belonged to the "regular" carpenter. Not being a member of that union and being a better producer otherwise, the cabinet maker had an advantage over the "regular" carpenter in competing for jobs. So the Brotherhood of C. and J. determined to "fix those fellows" in the interest of the Brotherhood of C. and J., and as by decisions of the A. F. of L. executive council, the Brotherhood of C. and J. has jurisdiction over all wood workers, the main work of dividing the furniture workers of this city was handed over to the Brotherhood (great work, that), and there you are. Take it or leave it.

The present abnormal activity on the part of the A. F. of L. dividers puts me in mind of the hectic fash that over spreads the face of a dying consumptive. When he is at the lowest he will be "gilded" with the idea that he will recover, and once more be healthy and strong. His race is run, but he knows it not, and for the moment he endeavors to be his old self. Then comes the reaction. He sinks back gasping, dying—dead.

Workers of the world: It is their revolutionary industrial union or capitalist industrial hell.
O. L. WAKEUP,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

THIRD TEXTILE CONVENTION

Opened in Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 4, With Nearly All Local Representatives.

The third annual convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers of the I. W. W. opened in Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 4, with the following locals represented: Lowell, Providence, Woonsocket, Paterson, Philadelphia, Lawrence, New Bedford and New York. Sixteen delegates were present.

Following is the report of the National Secretary, Francis Miller, to the convention:

Fellow Workers:
In making this report for the period since the last convention, I regret that I cannot record the rapid growth of the organization.

Due to the depression in the textile industry, it is safe to say that only half of the membership has had anything approaching steady work. Many of them have been forced to leave their home towns to seek work, the silk and wool and worsted workers being hit the hardest.

Two locals and several branches have been organized; while one local, Fall River, has gone out of business.

The National Union has locals in eleven cities: Lawrence, West Hoboken, New Bedford, Paterson, Allentown, Lowell, Philadelphia, Stafford Springs, Woonsocket, Providence and Washington.

There is a good stock of supplies on hand, but small special orders on the textile industry should be gotten out. The Constitution should also be printed in Italian.

The experience of the past two years convinces me that it will be necessary for the upbuilding of the organization to have some one who can devote his entire time to the work of the organization; that is, my successor should be a secretary and organizer. This would give better results than to attempt to not an organizer in the field. I would earnestly recommend that this convention take steps to this end.

In connection with the last recommendation, I would suggest that provisions be made in our Constitution for members at large. I have quite a list of correspondents, textile workers, in sympathy with the I. W. W., who live in localities where there is no organization, and with a secretary who could devote his entire time to the work this list would grow. This element is an important part of the organization, or rather, would be if they could join. With an initiation fee of \$1 and dues fixed at \$1 a quarter, or \$4 a year, quite a few members could be secured. This would at least pay for the expense of the extensive correspondence needed in organizing work.

There is at present a proposition before the G. E. B. to allow clothing workers' locals to join the National Industrial Union; that is, there could be in each locality a local of textile workers and a local of clothing workers. This proposition will very likely carry, and by simply adding a few words to Art. 1 of our Constitution it would amply cover the matter.

International Affiliation.
Steps have been taken to affiliate with the International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations, a letter from the Executive Board of the National Union being forwarded to the International Secretary last month.

As there is no textile workers' organization in this country affiliated with the International the demand will certainly be granted. Furthermore, the National Union is well known to the militants in the Belgian and French textile workers' organizations and the International commitment in these countries will be furnished with all the information possible.

Organizations of textile workers in 12 countries are now a part of the International.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

Strikes are increasing, with promises of more to come.

The glass cutters of Meriden, Conn., are on strike for 5 1-2 days' work with a full week's pay; strictly union shop, and a voice in naming piece work prices.

The tinware workers of Greater New York have tied up over a dozen shops. They want union recognition; a 50-hour week, instead of 58 1-2; a 10 per cent wage increase; time and a half for overtime, the first day of May to be a holiday and a minimum wage of \$8 a week. Seven hundred men are involved.

Four hundred tailors, members of the Newark, N. J., Garment Workers' Union, went on strike for a 10 per cent increase on certain kinds of piece work, in six of the leading establishments. They were out a day, when the bosses gave in, and they returned to work victorious.

Over 1,000 men, including about 300 in Houston, Tex., and involving the Texas & New Orleans and the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio roads are on strike. They include all our repairers, builders, checkers and inspectors. They want union recognition. Men have quit the shops on all divisions from New Orleans to El Paso.

It is thought that representatives of locomotive engineers of all roads running into New York will meet there late this month to agree on a standard rate of wages on the freight engines. They fear that the roads, in making freight rates conform with the rulings of the interstate commerce commission, may try to cut wages. The engineers think there will be no trouble, but that the companies will strain a point to avoid it.

Signal men, mechanics and caretakers, who look after the interlocking switches, signal apparatus and switch lights, are out on strike on the New York Central. They want \$5.50 instead of \$5 a day, and a 10-hour day. The strike centers about Albany, Western New York and Buffalo. Four thousand men are involved.

The cigar industry at Tampa, Fla., is in the midst of a struggle for the closed shop. Thirty-six of the largest factories, with an annual output of 270,000 cigars, have shut down, affecting nearly 11,000 hands. The lockout came after nine weeks of negotiation. The bosses hope to kill the movement for the union shop by opening branch factories at Jacksonville, New Orleans and other points.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY

The puddle, sheet and nail mills of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Co., at Birdsboro, Pa., have started up.

The capacity of the Weirton Tin Mill in Pittsburg is to be doubled. There are ten mills in operation at the plant, employing 800 men. Additional mills will increase the number to 1,609 men.

The Sons of Vulcan may shortly ask for a conference with iron and steel manufacturers to obtain a settlement of the strike which is on in some of the mills.

The three puddling furnaces of the Lockhart Iron and Steel Co. at McKees Rocks recently started up, after a long shutdown. The workers in the plant were members of the Sons of Vulcan, who refuse to go to work unless their wage scale is signed. The men who started the furnaces were members of Amalgamated Association

of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Most of the plants of the United States Steel Corporation at Sharon, with the exception of the tin mill, are working on short schedules, and are forced to close the last two days of each week. This is particularly true as regards the finishing departments. There are four furnaces furnaces running in this valley, while five are out of blast. The U. S. Steel is operating three out of its stacks, one being down for repairs.

Seventy-five thousand workmen were recently paid two weeks pay in the following industrial plants of Bradock and vicinity: Edgar Thomson works, foundry and furnaces; Carrie Furnaces and American Steel and Wire Co., at Rankin; Union Switch and Signal Co., Swissvale; Westinghouse Air Brake Works, Wheeling; Westinghouse Manufacturing Co., Westinghouse Machine Co. and Pittsburg Metal works, East Pittsburg; McClintock-Marshall Construction Co., Standard Chain Co., Columbia Steel Co., Bradock Machine and Manufacturing Co., Girardville Wire Co., Standard Steel Foundry Co. and Steel and Wire Co., Bradock; Nicholson Chain Co., Bailey, Ferrans Wire Co. and numerous other factories in the district. The Westinghouse companies in East Pittsburg are now employing as many men as in 1907, their most flourishing year. The McClintock-Marshall Construction Co. at Rankin is also rashed with orders and will be working on a \$5,000,000 order from the government for bridges for the Panama canal the next two years. Six mills in the Bradock district are working full day and eight turn.

After two years of preparation the U. S. Steel Corporation has started work upon the foundations for a mammoth steel plant at Duluth, for which \$10,000,000 has been set aside, and this sum will probably be increased. This is an important development, for it will permit of manufacturing the steel practically at the mines, and the plant will serve a large western territory and effect great economies in freight, both in the transportation of the raw material and the finished product. Of an great importance is the fact that the Steel Corporation has started out on such a large expansion policy at this time.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is employing at its works in Bethlehem about 12,000 men, including 3,000 machinists, says a Wall Street newspaper. This is the most men ever employed at the plant. The increase is due to the construction of new mills over the last several years. The average annual wage per man is said to run very close to that of the United States Steel Corporation. The general average of 1,000 or more boys serving their apprenticeship.

By the first of next year it will be producing at the rate of 900,000 tons of iron from a year. Only a few years ago the iron production of the eastern furnaces was 1,250,000 tons a year.

It is strongly fortified from the standpoint of iron ore. Its possible supply of ore underground represents requirements for from 50 to 100 years.

The net profits of the company are running at the rate of more than 10 per cent on its preferred stock.

TEXTILE SITUATION

The strike declared by the workers of the Arkwright mills at Fall River, Mass.,

SOLIDARITY

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

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS Vincent S. John, General Sec'y-Treas W. E. Trueman, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD J. J. Eitor, Chas. Scribner, C. H. Axelson, Francis Miller, George Speed.

REVOLT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London despatches last week report that "British employers are in a state of fear" over the actual and prospective revolt of their slaves

This will perhaps be surprising news to those writers who have all along insisted that "radical unionism" or "direct action" is only to be expected in France and in the other Latin countries

But the revolutionary unionist of the I. W. W. is not puzzled over this news from Great Britain. He understands that "nationality differences," no matter how pronounced they may appear on the surface, are found to be all of one kind when taken from the same melting pot of industrial evolution

The I. W. W. man also sees something more in this despatches from London. He understands why the masters are "afraid." Simply because their economic interests—their profits and their power—are threatened at the source of all those things—the workshop. They are "afraid" lest they may lose their present control of British industry (and all that flows from that control) by losing control of their slaves, without whose associated labor power, industry would be impossible.

The British working class has had a long ining of parliamentarism. For years the workers of that country have apparently been more concerned about getting their "leaders" into Parliament than they have in fighting for better working and living conditions by direct action in the mines, mills and factories.

of the "labor leaders."

Let us hope the workers of Great Britain will keep up the good work from now on, until the labor movement of that country is completely transformed, and Britain takes her place along with France and other nations, in the worldwide revolutionary union movement.

SPECIAL STEEL EDITION.

A special edition of Solidarity dealing with the Iron, Steel and Tin industry will appear on the date of Oct. 6 with number 43. We wish to warn all those who have copy in preparation for that issue to have same here at least a week ahead of that date, otherwise we can not assure its appearance in that issue.

But if our plans materialize as we expect them to, the Special Steel Edition will be positively the best issue of Solidarity yet printed. So get busy, everywhere, fellow workers, and send in the bundle orders and the snbs.

There are I. W. W. local of some sort in many steel and iron centers, and if necessary they should do as New York did with the textile edition—take up a collection among their members and order a big bundle for distribution. Don't ignore this matter, and make us feel that our efforts to reach the slaves with good propaganda material are of no concern to some members of the I. W. W. We are willing to do our part at this end of the line. Do yours.

A CARD FROM KENNEDY.

Altoona, Pa. Sept. 11. Editor Solidarity: A recent comment on my article in Review. When I wrote "syndicalist" I had in mind the industrialists in southern Europe, whom I had been led to believe do scoff at war chests. I did not mean the industrialists of America, and that is why I wrote that word rather than industrialist.

THOMAS F. KENNEDY.

(Kennedy is still in error. Take for example the great peasant strikes of Italy and Southern France. Here the "war chest" took the form of sending the children of strikers to the cities to be taken care of by the syndicalists, while their parents were contending with their masters and the police powers of the state. The children were provided for mainly at the expense of the city organizations. French syndicalist papers contain lists of strike contributions, showing that money is recognized as a necessity in carrying on struggles there as well as in this country. But the main reliance of the Italian peasants and the French syndicalists is upon the solidarity of the workers in the fight. This has not yet understood what the A. F. of L. has not yet learned from all its defeats, viz: that divided forces in battle are for no reason as empty treasury, and that united forces will help more than anything else to fill the treasury when it is needed.—Editor Solidarity.)

NOTICE, PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

Organizer Joseph J. Eitor of the I. W. W. District Council, is available for speaking dates at present on only day of the week except Tuesday, within a radius of one hundred miles from Pittsburgh. Terms on application. Organizations wishing to aid in the propaganda of industrial unionism, and who want a clear and vigorous exposition of the principles of the I. W. W., should write to Fellow Worker Eitor. His address is 343 Oliver Street, McKees Rocks, Pa.

"Power of any kind is of no use without a transmitting agent. Solidarity is the dynamo that generates power for the workers. Subscriptions are the wires over which we transmit that power. We are short of wire. Send me in." So says Perry of McKees Rocks. And the editor and manager say, "Amen; pray on, brother." Send in a bunch of subs today.

The Industrial Worker, of Spokane, has some cheering news in its "Boosters' Brigade" column. It shows that quite a few active workers are getting wise, and pushing the Worker. They deserve special notice, if only through the international capitalist press. The support of the I. W. W. press should be one of the chief labors of every I. W. W. man and woman. There can be no organization without education, and the press is the best means to that end. Push it along.

Read this paper and then pass it along to a friend. Get him to subscribe.

BY WAY OF COMMENT

In the "International Review" for September, Max Hayes expresses the belief that the A. F. of L. "is more conservative or reactionary than it was 15 years ago." We think the belief is a correct one. But we would like to know how Max reconciles it to his contention of a few short months ago, when he held that the A. F. of L. is steadily evolving toward industrial unionism? Since he is right now, he must have been wrong then, as events have proven.

In the Sept. 7 issue of the New York Call, Wm. Mailly has a lengthy expose of the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. He describes it as being "but merely an instrument of the shoe manufacturers in the promotion of peaceful and profitable exploitation of the shoe workers of the country." Mailly's expose should be reproduced in Solidarity, the Industrial Worker, and every real working class organ worthy of the name. It is an eye-opening arraignment of a too prevalent type of capitalist "unionism."

"The Workman's Paper" of Seattle, Wash., is of the opinion that the next great conflict will be between the capitalists' trust and the labor trust; that is, between organized capital and organized labor. With this statement we are substantially agreed; the only fault we have to find with it is in the matter of time. "The next great conflict" is not waiting in the line of historic events like a customer is a barber shop; it is already here, and occupies the earnest attention of intelligent workmen and women to the exclusion of every other so-called issue.

Talk about high prices, Henry Smith Williams writing on "The Increased Cost of Living," in the September McClure's Magazine, hastens to assure as that the worst is yet to come. "By 1950," he writes, "it has been predicted the gold dollar may be as easy to get as the silver dollar is to-day, and of no greater exchange value than the quarter." He also says that: "It is not human nature to rest content when, day by day, and year by year, a maximum effort on the part of the workers results in a smaller wage adequate provision for his family." And then he proceeds: "If conditions are allowed to go on unchecked until we have, let us say, the 30-cent or the 20-cent dollar. * * * Discontent will swell irresistibly near to out-and-out rebellion; unrest will verge closely upon the bounds of anarchy." The history of prices in England and France amply bears out Henry Smith Williams.

Archbishop Trench, in his admirable essay, "On the Study of Words," states that "New necessities, new evolutions of society into more complex conditions evoke new words; which—now come forth, because they are required now; but did not formerly exist, because in an anterior period they were not required." What is here said by the Archbishop of words also holds true of phrases. New necessities and new evolutions also call them forth because they are now required, and did not formerly exist, because the past had no need for them. Who, for instance, ever heard of the "preferential union shop"—that is, a shop in which union men are preferred, though so-called are not barred—before the recent ending of the New York cloakmakers' strike? The Journal of Commerce coins this new phrase, in an effort to describe the new conditions resulting from the termination of that strike. It now remains to be seen in how far the "preferential union shop" differs from the open shop.

A most interesting conception of the power of the capitalist class is that put forth by Henry L. Slobodin, in an article, "Roosevelt's Idea," in the September International Review. "The economic power of the capitalist class is boundless and undisputed," says Slobodin. "So great has the power of that class now become that it is in a position to fulfill, in its private capacity, all the functions of a sovereign government. It can maintain private armies and protect its property and the lives of the capitalists. It can wield force, the chief attribute of sovereignty. It can also issue its own money. And with the organization of the trusts internationally the capitalist class will be in a position to message through its private agents, the sign affairs of the nation." Having thus depicted the actual present day economic power of the capitalist class, Slobodin proceeds to give some equally profound observations on political power, especially as applied by modern capitalists. "It is a mistaken oop-

tion," he declares, "that political power resides only in the government. Any social class or group which is in a position to impose its will or its interests on any other class or group of society, regardless of state or government, is a political power. Our capitalist class possesses such political power. It has no more need of the agencies of government. It looks upon them with hostility or contempt." Slobodin's utterances on capitalist economics and politics are in harmony with those of the I. W. W.

THE COMMENTATOR.

APPRECIATION FROM SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Calif., Sept. 3.

Editor Solidarity: We are glad to see the prominence that Solidarity gave to our efforts here in San Diego to organize the Mexicans, and the consequent strikes, and hope in the near future to state up our account and in advance for our papers, and also to increase our bundle, which latter we will surely do. I consider Solidarity the best propaganda paper we have. I know why this is so, for I recognized the newspaper man in the tone of your letter.

As I have notified you, the Spanish speaking workers have won their first strike, and are now waging the second, against the asphalt trust, the Barber Company. In this second strike, we were forced to send the men back to work after they had been out for about two weeks. They will use I. W. W. tactics from now on. We will win this strike yet. The strike has not been declared off and as I said we will win.

We have organized a Spanish language branch of Local Union No. 13 and are taking in members fast, and have sent for a charter. If we pull together we can get a big revolutionary union of Mexicans all throughout the Southwest.

Wishing the best of success to that live bunch of rebels that are making Solidarity the greatest I. W. W. paper in America and the best propaganda medium, I am

Yours for the Revolution,

MEMBER LOCAL 13, I. W. W.

STIRTON IN NEW CASTLE.

A. M. Stirton, former editor of Solidarity, held three meetings last week in New Castle and surrounding towns. He spoke in Youngstown, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 3, in Sharon, Pa., Sept. 6 and in New Castle, Sept. 7. Rain spoiled a meeting advertised for him in East Palestine, Ohio on the evening of the 8th. Good crowds were in attendance at all these meetings, and it is quite evident that the tin mill workers' strike has not caused the slaves to lose interest in industrial unionism. Stirton went from East Palestine to Philadelphia and New York, where preparations are being made for some good meetings. The dates and places for the New York meetings will be found elsewhere in Solidarity.

NEW PAMPHLET

The editor's time the greater part of this week has been taken up with getting out the new pamphlet, "The Farm Laborer and the City Worker," and that has prevented him from giving as much attention as usual to the paper this week. Ten thousand of the new book have been printed, and will be ready for delivery by the time this reaches our readers. It contains sixteen pages, and will have a neat cover. Single copies may be had for five cents, but to local unions, agents and other propaganda organizations it may be obtained in quantities at TWO AND ONE-HALF CENTS PER COPY POSTPAID. Order a quantity at once and put this work in the hands of all classes of slaves as well as farm laborers. It is an eye opener, and should be given a wide circulation. Address Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 692, New Castle, Pa.

INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA.

The Propaganda League of this city cordially invites any I. W. W. man who is passing this way to visit us. Conditions are ripe for a good industrial union here, although the workers are slow in taking up anything new. Hoping to hear from you soon! I read thru all the cities far the flame of discontent.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,

EDWIN H. JORDAN, Sec'y Propaganda League,

Indianapolis.

NEW YORK I. W. W. MEMBERS

Wanted, volunteers to help distribute leaflets and cards advertising the Stirton meetings. Call any time at 44 West 96th Street and get them.

SECRETARY.

Join the I. W. W.

EDITOR'S CASE POSTPONED.

He is notified by Attorneys to Appear Again in Reading in December.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Reading, Pa., Sept. 13. Reached here this morning, in compliance with lawyer's request that my case would be called to-day.

Upon reaching here he informed me that by common consent, after having been broached by prosecutor's attorney, the case had been postponed till next term of court, which will be in December. Postponement agreed to without my knowledge or consent.

The company is anxious, from all inforation, to quash case against me, in the hope that the case against Supt. Applebee for assault and battery upon a striking fellow worker will also be dropped by us. There is nothing doing in the line of compromise as far as I am concerned.

The company is linked at every turn of the road. They want an easy way to crawl out of the fight. They don't dare to have the "criminal libel" case come to trial, and the proposition to postpone is merely a trick to put me to a big expense making more trips here.

The gang will be fooled on that point. Too much expense already, and if found innocent, the expense will be more than sufficient punishment.

I put it up to the District Attorney this afternoon that if they will not give me a trial this term—while I am here—I will be unable and unwilling to come back for trial, and either that they must give me a trial or I will leave here. Bonds expire to-night. I don't want to bother about new bonds, as that will give the lawyer of the company an opportunity to delay the case.

The strike is still in force. Most of the boys have secured work in other shops, receiving more wages than the Parish outfit pays. The men are agitating energetically in the shops.

The Parish shop is up against it for men, especially machinists. New men are hired every day. Most of them quit as soon as they find out what conditions are. Will wire more later. I am anxious to get away here as soon as possible, in order to be in Greensburg Thursday morning to be witness for defense of miners arrested "for inciting to riot" at Export.

The deputies deliberately started the riot, killed one man and injured many, and then arrested about 25 for "inciting to riot."

Conditions are such that if I could stay here a formidable organization could be effected.

There is no A. F. of L. worth talking about. Thousands and thousands of slaves slave and dig long hours for miserably low wages. Discontent is rife. The I. W. W. fighting methods and manly attitude against the masters are admired. Oh, that we could put men of energy and enthusiasm over this part of "barbarous Pennsylvania!"

Salutations and cheers to all.

JOS. J. EITOR.

THE HOBO'S BOAST

I am the bondless spirit all the race must recognize! In me the soul of Labor still stands free beneath the skies. In me the soul of Freedom, still unconquered, marches on— I am the hope of liberty—the herald of the dawn! I am the hope of liberty, earth's Lucifer today— The dread within the heart of kings, sword within their way; The block on which their heads shall fall, the knife that shears them off; I am the great avenger; I the "thing" at which they scow! I am the hope of liberty—its star is in my hand; By me its light is scattered thru the dark of every land; By me Wong's mask is shattered and the veil of Custom rent; I spread thru all the cities far the flame of discontent. I am the bondless spirit all the race must recognize! In me the soul of Labor still stands free beneath the skies. In me the soul of Freedom, still unconquered, marches on— I am the hope of liberty, the herald of the dawn! —COVINGTON HALL. Subscribe for Solidarity and push its circulation. Do it now.

The Farm Laborer and the City Worker

By Edward McDonald
(Continued from last week)

Now let us take a look at the other form of unionism mentioned. This form is called the Industrial Union. It is represented in this country by THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

There are other unions more or less adapted to the industrial plan of organization, but this is the only union which fully meets the requirements of industrial principle. It aims to organize the workers along class lines. Instead of trying to restrain the workers from joining the union, as the other unions do by high initiation fees, closing their books, and other "crafty" methods, the I. W. W. makes every effort to induce all workers to join the union and so put up a united front to the power of capital. Secondly, the I. W. W. says in its constitution that local industrial unions shall be composed of ALL the actual wage workers in any given local industry regardless of what they do, thus preventing the workers being split up into little craft unions such as disgraces and hamper the labor movement at the present time with their jealousies, high fees and numerous officials and their contracts that cause one union to remain on the lowest side when the other is demanding better pay, etc.

In short, the I. W. W. is bent upon forming one grand united working class organization and doing away with all the divisions that weaken the solidarity of the workers in their struggles to better their conditions. When the workers understand the nature of this plan they will rally in one grand working class organization, breaking aside the schemes of craft and clique, of party politicians and false religious preachers and guided by the principle that "labor is entitled to all it produces" they will build up a union that even the trusts with all their power cannot destroy.

The working class is the only class that is necessary to society. Without labor no wheel could turn, no fires would blaze, no crops would be gathered, no coal and

mineral would be mined. It is not plain to see how foolish it is to stick to the little craft unions with their jurisdictional quarreling and authorized scabbery, instead of uniting solidly in one true Industrial Union.

Already the plan of Industrial Unionism has been proved sound by the severest tests. In 1909 in McKees Rocks, Pa., the I. W. W. was victorious in a great strike against the steel trust, although divided by 16 languages and hampered by the labor fabric, who wished to organize the old craft unions in spite of former failures.

The position of the workers in the world of industry and the object for which they must organize is well expressed in the following declaration of principles adopted by the convention of the I. W. W.

[See Preamble elsewhere on this page.]

One word more in regard to the practical features of the industrial plan in operation.

The constitution provides that the workers shall be united in various departments of closely related industries—these, in turn, to be united under the general administration, the general convention and the referendum. One of these will be the agricultural department. It will have its local union at convenient points for the workers to meet and transact all business of the union.

In places where there are other workers, such as mechanics, miners, lumber men or other workers, the different branches will co-operate for mutual benefit and by sharing the expense, assisting each other in strikes, and combining in social affairs, they will develop a spirit of working class solidarity which is the great need of the hour.

The industrial movement needs organizers—faithful and intelligent members of the working class who value freedom above dollars, and who will carry the message of Industrial Unionism to the workers.

Are there no such men among the farm workers? Experience proves that there are and to these we say: "The harvest is ripe." Let us all work with a determination to bring every farm-laborer into the fold of the I. W. W.

Let us come to the front in this great movement of labor which is proclaiming the new era in the words of our motto:

"WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE."

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 have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions cannot 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:

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper
Represents the Spirit of the West

Subscription: Yearly, \$1.00; Six Months, 50 Cents; Canada, \$1.50 Per Year. Address

INDUSTRIAL WORKER,
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Box 822 NEW CASTLE, P.A.

every Spanish speaking worker organized in the Industrial Workers of the World and act with the workers of all nations to gain our freedom.

AMALGAMATED HELPS CORPORATIONS.

The Pittsburg district is now witnessing a struggle between the United Sons of Vulcan and the Iron making corporations, in which the latter seek to compel the former to work at a lower rate provided by the Amalgamated scale. The mills have been idle since July 1, but neither side calls the situation a strike. The companies concerned are about eight in number, among them the Crucible Steel Co., the A. M. Byers Co. and the Pittsburg Forge & Iron Co. The scale demanded by the Sons of Vulcan calls for a rate of \$6.57 1-2 per ton on a 1.45 card rate. The manufacturers have signed a scale with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers which calls for \$6 12-1-2 for puddling on a 1.45 card basis, but the Amalgamated Association cannot furnish the puddlers, and while the disagreement will eventually be settled, all departments except the puddling furnaces are ready to run.

In connection with the tie up attention is being called to the great reduction which has taken place in the number of puddlers in recent years. There are actively engaged in their trade at this time only about 3,000 puddlers, and most of these are said to be willing to quit the work if opportunity offers. Twenty years ago there were 40,000 puddlers. The change in part is due to the great extent to which steel has taken the place of puddled iron, but it is claimed by some manufacturers that new puddling furnaces could be built in the Pittsburg district, if the men were to be had to man them.

The manufacturers declare that the mills will remain idle until the men decide to work for the Amalgamated Association scale. The puddlers seem confident that some of the manufacturers at least will soon sign the scale, but if they do not, the puddlers declare they will seek other employment.

STIRTON'S DATES

- New York, N. Y., Sept. 16 to 22.
- Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 23.
- Dunkirk, N. Y., Sept. 23.
- Eric, Pa., Sept. 25-26.
- Cleveland, O., Sept. 27.
- Metroit, Mich., Sept. 28-29.
- Phoenix, Mich., Sept. 29.
- Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 1.
- Jackson, Mich., Oct. 2.
- Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3 to 9.
- Harbor Springs and vicinity, Oct. 10, 11 and 12.
- Boyer City, Mich., Oct. 13, 14 and 15.
- Harbor Springs, Mich., Oct. 16.
- Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

Local No. 174, Oakland, Cal., is reported to be getting along fine. A good class conscious bunch constitutes the membership.

Organizer Thompson is holding a series of successful meetings in Washington. He has longshoremen of Seattle on invitation.

Fellow Worker Pancker spoke at a meeting of the Socialist party in Eureka, Cal., recently, and interested a large number of workers in the message of industrial unionism. He reports much discontent and a good chance for organization there.

Coscar d'Alene, Idaho, was recently the scene of some lively tussles between Federal soldiers and I. W. W. men. Led by Organizer Franklin Jordan, assisted by Fellow Workers Spicer, Dorce and Corbin, the I. W. W. men went out in the battle for free speech, fair play and industrial unionism. The vast crowd enthusiastically voted, on a call for a show of hands, to stay by the I. W. W.

Prisco locals are holding four outdoor meetings a week; three nights at Third and Jessie streets; Sundays, 2 p. m., at the foot of Mission street. George Speed and Ed Lewis spoke to a very large crowd on August 31. Headquarters are maintained at 909 Howard street, where all members are invited to come when in Prisco.

Not only is Solidarity appreciated abroad, but the Industrial Worker is, too. It is in receipt of some subs from N. Strahan, Victoria, Australia. Get wise, you men and women at home, and support your own press, let the good sense of the workers.

Expose your lack of ability to recognize a good thing when you see it.

Local No. 316, Anacostas, Wash., reports having good meetings; members are taken in at each meeting. The shingle weavers are recognizing the necessity for one big union. The near future looks bright.

Vancouver, B. C., local 322 reports getting quite a few members weekly when a speaker is on the streets. Literature is selling good; though the right kind, dealing directly with industrial unionism, is hard to get in pamphlet form. (You pamphlet writers, get busy!) Altogether, the workers around Vancouver seem to be getting wise to industrial unionism.

The steaks employed at the Pediatric Hotel at Spokane, fearing a rebuff from the Cooks and Waiters (A. F. of L.), intimated they would like to join the I. W. W. They were referred to the Cooks and Waiters, who have displaced industrial solidarity, and have had the active support

of the I. W. W.

The police force of Missoula, Mont., has requested Secretary Shea of the I. W. W. to cease speaking on the streets. Shea has replied that under no circumstances would he refrain from exercising his power of free speech, especially when the Salvation Army is allowed to shout and sing on the public thoroughfares.

Backed by the I. W. W., 58 men employed in fighting the forest fires at Avery, Idaho, succeeded in securing their pay from the representative of the U. S. government, after what appears to be a deliberate and outrageous attempt to defraud them. Forty-three of the 58 were impressed with the lesson of industrial unionism thus taught by the Spokane I. W. W. locals that they became members of the latter at once.

Continued growth in membership has compelled the Spokane I. W. W. locals to move into larger quarters, at 326 Main avenue. On Sunday, Sept. 4, there was a reception and housewarming at the new hall, a good program of music, speaking, and other forms of entertainment was given, to the instruction and delight of all present.

Vincent St. John, general secretary of the I. W. W., has sent a telegram to the Spokane Industrial Worker, authorizing a call for volunteers to go to Fresno, Cal., to prove to the officials there, as was proven in Missoula and Spokane, that the workers are going to have free speech in spite of all the blue coated thugs in office. No date has been set, but all fighting I. W. W. men who wish to take part are requested to communicate with the Worker.

In a letter to a friend and fellow worker in New York City Fred Isler, formerly eastern organizer for the I. W. W., thus describes the situation in Minneapolis, Minn.:

"The I. W. W. in this city is growing pretty fast. There are here four locals, with a membership of several hundred. Headquarters are large, and meetings are held nightly on the street and often three times on Sunday. Daily members are joining. I spoke here 11 times in eight days and sold much literature. They sell an average of 800 Industrial Workers weekly and quite a few Solidarity, besides loads of song books. The future for the I. W. W. looks bright here."

At this writing, five promising meetings have been arranged for Stirton in New York City and Yonkers, N. Y. They are as follows: Saturday, Sept. 17, 8 p. m., Yonkers; Sunday, Sept. 18, 3 p. m., Hart's hall, Gates avenue and Broadway; 8 p. m., Socialist Educational Club, Graham and Bagot avenues, Brooklyn; Wednesday, Sept. 21, 8 p. m., Hagodora's Tavern Hall, 52nd street and 4th avenue; Thursday, Sept. 22, 8 p. m., Progressive Workingmen's Club, 3309 Third avenue, between 104th and 105th streets, New York City. Arrangements are under way for additional meetings in New York and New Jersey. All the meetings are being well advertised, and their success seems assured.

BRUTAL TREATMENT

Of Mexican Laborers Shipped From Mexico To Work On Railroad.

San Diego, Calif. Sept. 5, 1910. Another story of home wrecking, thieving and robbery by American corporations as practiced on Mexican workmen was exposed here today when nearly one hundred Mexican workers arrived at San Diego from San Diego and Arizona railway construction camps near Tia Juana, Mexico. These men were part of a shipment of 150 men from Mazatlan, Mexico to this city and which arrived here a few days ago. The story told by these men is one of hardship and is enough to make the blood of every worker boil regardless of nationality, race, creed or color.

It is as follows: These 150 men were promised by agents of the contractors on this railroad, big wages if they would come to America and work. These agents told the men that they would be paid \$2.00 and board in American money and that they would have a steady job and good food, etc. This looked like heaven to the down trodden Mexican workers and so they shipped at once, some of them bringing their families with them. They thought that at last they would have a good home and be happy in a free country. Now what were the actual conditions when they arrived here? They were such as to make all the rebellious blood of the Latin race rise in these misled workers.

This is what they got when they were shipped here. Instead of working in America they were sent from San Diego, Calif. where they landed, down to Tia Juana, Mexico just below the border where the Southern Pacific is constructing their new railroad to Arizona. "The San Diego and Arizona Railway." And instead of getting \$2.00 a day and board in American money they learned that they only got \$2.00 in Mexican money which is only equal to \$1.00 in American money. Out of this they were forced to pay 75 cents a day for rotten grub so that they only got 25 cents a day for 10 or 12 hours work a day under the hot sun. Those of the men who brought families or their wives with them were up against it as they were told that they would have to pay 75 cents a day board for each member of their families. They could not do this when they were only getting 25 cents a day, so the whole 150 men demanded justice and just went to eat and to furnish food for their families. Their answer was "Get out of here you dogs" or words to that effect and they were ordered out of the camp without any money or anything to eat and with their wives with them. Some of them are reported to have gone to Tia Juana where it is expected they were arrested by the watchdogs of Diaz and the other part about 50 per cent came to San Diego, where the Industrial Workers of the World were waiting to help them. They are being taught that solidarity of the workers of all nations is the only thing that will get them out of slavery.

Mexican Fellow Workers and Fellow Workers of all tongues, do you stand for this kind of treatment to your class? Let

OF THE COAL MINER

The Half Has Never Yet Been Told.

By Observer.

For 40 years I have taken observations of the coal miner and the conditions under which he works...

Yet, it still remains a fact that in many respects the robberies and brutalities put upon the coal miners exceed about everything of the kind in modern wage slavery.

With the Irwin-Westmoreland deadly struggle now its tragic climax it is a good time to pass up the theories and receive the hideous facts.

The Screen and What It Stands For.

Perhaps no more impudent and barefaced system of robbery ever existed than the coal screen that is part of every mine equipment.

This is the rule of practice that has always obtained in this part of the bituminous field, and affords a very good basic idea of the extent of robbery practiced upon the miners from time immemorial.

Not satisfied with the two thirds stealing, it has always been more or less of a practice to "fix" the scales of the triples until it took all the way from 2,700 to 3,400 pounds to short tons.

Decided Scales and 3,000 Pounds For One Ton.

Docking a Fine Art.

After the miner has done his best, it only requires a little showing of skill, and it is seized upon as a pretext for still more docking of wages that should be credited to the miner.

The "Pluck-Me" Stores.

The pluck-me store is a gem of its kind, and as a means whereby to waylay and rob defenseless workers it has never been exceeded.

Shacks, Huts, Hovels.

There is scarcely a mining company but what owns large areas of land that would make attractive residence sites.

Sometimes they are built upon the waste material dumped out of the mines, where the air is thick with dust.

IN MINE CENTERS

More than 1,000 men are out as a result of the recent strike declared at a number of mines in the southeastern Kentucky coal fields.

for the blacksmith and the doctor. Well, the blacksmith is needed and has an excuse for his existence...

It will require at least one more chapter to describe other experiences in the miners' lives, particularly the infamous "check-off," the same being the bastard child of the craft union labor fair.

In closing this chapter, I wish to say that I never pass a coal mine but what I think of that dreadful inscription that Dante saw over the gates of Hell: "All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

(To be Continued.)

WORLD OF LABOR

Continued From Page One.

The Thorndike Co.'s cotton mills, at Thorndike, Mass., controlled by Bliss, Fabyan & Co., of New York and Boston, which had been running but four days a week for the last nine months, have started on full time, employing about 600 persons.

After a shut down of ten days or more the Tremont and Suffolk and the Massachusetts cotton mills at Lowell, Mass., resumed work on Sept. 6.

In consequence of the high price of cotton and the general depression in trade seven cotton mills in Bombay have announced that they will close down on Sept. 30.

The recent big advance in cotton has closed down several hosiery mills in the heart of the Kensington, Philadelphia, district.

The Southern Soft Yarn Spinners' Association has decided to continue curtailment until Oct. 15.

LABOR ABROAD

England has apparently reached the depth of trade union impotency. New conditions demand its overthrow.

The railroads are also likely to have serious troubles. Economy in operation at the expense of the employes is the main reason.

A general stoppage of work in the Lancashire cotton industry is threatened as a result of disputes, and it is feared that 140,000 cotton workers will go on strike or be locked out by Oct. 10.

In Cardiff, Wales, 12,000 miners have decided to strike, as the result of a notice given by the company to a few men who have been out 18 months on a dispute over wages.

The industrial situation in England is one of revolt and unrest. The Boiler Makers' Union has repudiated its leaders, who favor guarantees in regard to the fulfillment of strike agreements.

It must be either one or the other: either organization like the United Textile Workers with high per capita rates and by-laws that practically stop you from going on strike.

More than 1,000 men are out as a result of the recent strike declared at a number of mines in the southeastern Kentucky coal fields.

local and national, will permit" is sufficient. No matter what your by-laws say, you cannot do any better than that.

The miners of the Manifold mine of the Youngblood & Ohio Coal Co., near Washington, Pa., who have been out on a strike, have gone back to work on the promise that the matter in dispute shall be submitted to the officials of the Miners' Union and the coal operators.

The Penna. Coal Co. has organized a mounted constabulary of its own composed of six members, of which former State Trooper Hertz is chief.

The Greensburg, Pa., grand jury has returned indictments against 400 Irwin striking coal miners. A new workhouse has also been recommended to relieve the congestion in the county jail.

The Southwestern coal miners' strike of five and a half months' duration is ended, and the operators and miners agreeing upon the arbitration point regarding future contracts.

The strike of Illinois coal miners, which had been in effect for 23 weeks, is settled. A committee of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association has signed an agreement adopting a wage scale outlined by the Peoria miners' convention.

THIRD TEXTILE CONVENTION

International: England, Germany, Denmark, Austria, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Hungary, Holland, Bulgaria, Sweden and Serbia.

A resolution endorsing the action of the Executive Board and reaffirming our desire to have closer connection with the textile workers' International would help.

The most important strike in the jurisdiction of the National Union was that of the members of No. 425, Philadelphia, an outcome of the so-called general strike.

The strike at Greenville, R. I., involving many members of No. 530, Providence. This strike, like so many that have a small mill town for their scene, was to the finish.

Local No. 157 has still many members involved in the slasher tenders' strike in New Bedford. Steps should be taken at the convention to provide further financial assistance to the strikers.

In relation to strikers, I would like to see the convention adopt a resolution recommending the striking out of clauses in by-laws of locals that specify strike benefits.

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More than 1,000 men are out as a result of the recent strike declared at a number of mines in the southeastern Kentucky coal fields.

local and national, will permit" is sufficient. No matter what your by-laws say, you cannot do any better than that.

This is a matter which I believe should be taken up by the convention. The French Federation, as constituted at present, is composed of the French branches of the textile unions, holds conventions and has a central committee.

Undoubtedly the Federation has done good work, but I believe that groping along national lines will have a bad tendency if carried out.

An obvious defect of the language federation lies in the fact that the propaganda carried out under its auspices, the proceedings of their conventions, will always be influenced by the conditions in their respective countries.

French Organ, "L'Emancipation."

The Constitution provides that: "The National Executive Board shall assume the right to guide the policy of any publication that may be published by any organization or organizations subordinate to the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers."

To sum up, I would recommend that this plan be substituted for the present Federation. The matter should be put to the French branches, along with a statement giving the reasons for it.

Years for working class solidarity. FRANCIS MILLER, Sec.

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.

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

1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (crafting) union already in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union.

2. If there is no Local Union of the I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may become a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, whose address is given below.

3. Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization? 4. Will you diligently study its principles and make yourself acquainted with its purposes?

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually \$1.00 or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most localities 50 to 75 cents.

5. Better still, write to the General Secretary for a Charter Application Blank. Get no less than TWENTY signatures thereon, of bona fide wage workers in any one industry (for a Local Industrial Union) or in several industries (for a Local Recreational or mixed Union) and send the charter application with the names to the General Secretary, with the \$10.00 charter fee.

6. The address of the General Secretary of the I. W. W. is VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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A pamphlet dealing with the subject of "Practical Socialism" and "Revolutionary Tactics" from an I. W. W. standpoint.

Reply to and criticism of "Leading Socialists" on the subjects: "Co-operatives," "Government Ownership," "Labor Legislation" and "Revolutionary Industrial Unionism."

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THE ONLY GREAT ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE THAT STANDS SQUARELY FOR THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS.

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The only color "roughneck" revolutionary monthly on earth.

Main article, "BELOW THE DEAD LINE, giving the history and present conditions of the Red Light, 'fallen women,' etc. with photographs from life."

WAGE EARNERS OF THE WEST. The I. W. W. maintains a free room and hall at 926 Wood St. S. M. Join the I. W. W.—Do it now.

All working class papers, push its file. Call around and see J. B. SHEA