



A Call to Duty By a Michigan Miner. . .

Why are you willing slaves? Drive that direct to the center of your heart and brain!

Why are you willing slaves, you miners of Michigan, who are saving ten hours a day in these capitalist hell holes, where you eat powder smoke and create millions of wealth for the steel trust or some other millionaire tramp?

Last spring you were granted an increase in wages amounting to the great sum of from 5 to 15 cents a day. Why were your masters willing to raise you that much, even, if it was not for the reason that they were frightened?

You were going to get together and demand an 8-hour shift. What do a few nickels amount to, when you are forced to drill more ground—and shovel five, or ten tons more rock? Do you not see that the mine owners are making 90 cents by raising your wages 10 cents and forcing you to work harder? And without the right kind of an organization you are helpless to prevent them from drawing the last drop of blood from your veins.

The steel trust or any other trust does not value the life of a miner worth the price of a ton of ore or a stick of timber. No, we are of no value until we are in a position to prove our value through our united organized force.

Not even a fool would volunteer. Then is it not high time we were uniting our forces in the mines, in the woods, on the railroads, in the factories, and wherever there is a human being exploited by wage slavery? To organize as citizens of the working class, whether you are a tie tamper or an engineer, a lumber jack or a miner, a Swede or an Irishman?

Get into the only organization which unites the whole wage working class—THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. "One union for all and all for one" is the slogan of the hour. A union built on weaker foundation cannot long exist under the increasing power of capitalism.

Study the principles of this great movement—a movement that is sweeping over the world like forest fire; the only movement worth while living for. Wait not for some Moses to lead the way. If we wish the respect of our children we must

(Continued on Page Four.)

GROWING I. W. W.

General Secretary Vincent St. John's monthly financial reports for October and November show increasing activity for the I. W. W. in all parts of the country, and a healthy growth in organization. The following new local unions were chartered in the month of November:

Transportation Workers' Industrial Union No. 244, New Haven, Conn.
Greek Branch, Textile Workers' No. 456, Lowell, Mass., Nov. 1.
Coal Miners' Industrial Union No. 256, Burnett, Wash., Nov. 4.
Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 187, Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 17.
Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 19, Pullman, Ill., Nov. 22.
Industrial Union No. 72, National, Nevada, Nov. 29.

SHOEWORKERS

Keep Up Fight With Undiminished Vigor in Greater New York.

(Special to Solidarity)

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 11.

The strikes of the shoe workers in this borough continue to increase in number. Seven shops are now out, namely, Wichert & Gardiner, Chas. Straughback, John Mattaman, Griffin & White, Krieg, Cousins & Co., and Albert & Sons. In addition, at this writing, other strikes are anticipated at Garaside, Dodds, George Baker & Sons and Crowley's.

All the strikes are being conducted with vigor and prospects of success. The employers are unable to secure scabs; and it is recognized on both sides that success depends on the ranks of the strikers remaining unbroken. As a result, the employers are putting forth every means of creating a break. They are circulating postal cards arraying nationality against nationality; and offering choice jobs to deserters. One of the postal cards referred to, evidently emanating from the office of John Mattaman, for it is written on a type writer with a ribbon identical with that employed by the firm, contains these words:

"United Order of Danes.
We want a union now and want you all to join.
We needs both the Irish and the Jews.
"Put a collar on your neck and plays da Dago's monk.
"Every man who gets his living making

shoes."
This attempt at humor and race division met with the deserved fate. It was turned over to the Shoeworkers' Industrial Union by the American worker who received it, where its transparent motive was received with laughter and counter propositions, one of which was to hold an outing at Coney Island next summer, to celebrate the shoeworkers' victory, and there exhibit a couple of dancing employed bears, with appropriate chains around their necks.

It was also pointed out that in 23 years not a strike was lost in Brooklyn through the employment of scabs; that defeat was the result of industrial division. With industrial unity, it was pointed out, victory was certain. Race hatred and bribes were thus given a knockout amid the cheers of the assembled workers.

Picketing as a Fine Art.
Wichert & Gardiner's shop is the center of the conflict. The strikers here are most numerous and were the least paid. Though a "stamp shop," the wages in Wichert & Gardiner's have always been from 20 to 25 per cent lower than in the so-called scab shops. As a result, it was the standard wage shop of Brooklyn, that is, it set the standard for wages in other establishments. Demands for wage increases were always met with the objection: "We already pay more than Wichert & Gardiner's and can't compete with them at all if we give you more." The "union shop" was thus the scabbiest shop of all, for it helped to perpetuate scabbery in Brooklyn.

At Wichert & Gardiner's the strikers are consequently bound to win. They are vigilant and alert. Despite the police, Tobin's union agents and the firm's representatives, they are inducing scabs to leave. From early morning to late at night they get through the police lines and persuade the strikebreakers to depart right under the official nose. Their success has so infuriated George Behrendt, the business agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, that he armed four strikebreakers, plainly with the intent of creating disorder and giving an excuse for police outrages. The police, to date, have praised the peaceful behavior of the pickets, who will continue their good work, despite every provocation to the contrary.

Prompt Answer to Threatened Lockout.
During the week just passed the employers tried to intimidate the I. W. W. workers in four establishments. On Wednesday they posted notices of a shop closure on Saturday "owing to unsettled conditions." The answer was a prompt one. In Cousins' establishment every man quit in the turn and well departments, 15 minutes after the notice was posted. At Garaside, Dodds and Baker & Sons committees were sent to the employers with demands for increased prices. They were requested to give the firms named until tomorrow (Monday, Dec. 12) to answer. Evidently the shut down will be stayed off, if possible; the men employed, however, are ready to strike instead, if their counter demands are not granted.

Lattaman & Straughback are also making overtures.
The press is beginning to notice the strikes, though not to the extent desired. The shoeworkers of Brooklyn would like every shoeworker of the country to know of their trouble, and stay away until the conclusion. In this connection it may be stated that the New York Call has in the past given much space to both the Tobin and the I. W. W. side of the controversy. But A. F. of L. pressure is being brought to bear with the result that the Call is now printing innuendo and colorless reports, of less value to the strikers than the reports in the capitalist papers. Friends of the strikers are writing the Call, protesting against its change of attitude. They believe that Tobin scabbiest should be ex-

Continued on Page Four.

WORLD OF LABOR

The most important present day labor event is the strike vote of the Brotherhood of Engineers.

This vote is felt to be a powerful club in the hands of their representatives in the forthcoming conferences.

It is also the first that has ever been ordered by the engineers on a general scale, and is the first of any kind to be taken since the strike on the Burlington railroad in 1888.

The change that these facts reflect hardly requires comment. It speaks for itself. Think of the engineers holding a general strike club over the heads of the railroad corporations! Think of 33,000 locomotive engineers employed on western railroads, aggregating 43 per cent of the total mileage of the United States, abandoning conservatism for "anarchy," though only by way of threat. "The world do move."

But—it is dangerous to be too enthusiastic and wise to be cautious. It is said that the differences between the engineers and the railroads "may be adjusted by recourse to the Erdman law." In this event the engineers, like the trainmen, may receive awards granting them less than the companies now offer. This, in a way, will take the edge off of the revolutionary strike talk. It will also increase the general dissatisfaction among railroad employes with arbitration, especially the compulsory arbitration which it is intended to impose upon them by way of Congressional enactment. Revolution is bound to win, either way.

We shall see what we shall see.

THE PITTSBURG DISTRICT

The agreement reached between the Window Glass Workers and the manufacturers, by which the factories are being operated on a "market money" basis, is reported to be working quite smoothly, and a large number of the hand operating plants are running.

The Pennsylvania Window Glass Co. started its immense plant at Kane, Pa., two weeks ago, giving employment to over 800 men.

The Kane Window Glass Co. started its plant several days ago.

Consolidated Window Glass Co. at Hazelhurst has just resumed operations in full.

Among the factories soon to start are Chanute, Cunningham, Dunkirk, United, Enterprise, Fairmont, Peerless, Wilcox, Tuna and Utica.

The blast furnace plant of the Clinton Iron & Steel Co. has closed down. A part of this plant's output goes to the Pressed Steel Car Co., both companies being owned by the same interests.

The Painter mills of the Carnegie Steel Co. have closed down. These mills turn out steel hoops and cotton ties.

Preliminary figures received from blast furnace owners show that the output of pig iron for November will total about 1,900,000 tons, compared with a net output in October of 1,800,000 tons. The smallest output for any month since May of 1909. October had one more working day than November, but the daily average for November was 65,000 tons, compared with 67,300 tons in October. Daily average for November is the smallest since May of 1909, also. Twelve stacks

were blown out in November.

Blast furnace No. 3 of the Carnegie Steel Co. at Sharon, Pa., will probably be re-lighted this month. This means the resumption of two more batteries of coke ovens.

The Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Co. at Youngstown is idle about two days a week now.

The Carnegie steel plant at Greenville, near Sharon, Pa., has closed down. Scarcity of orders. Near 500 men are deprived of work.

The Republic Iron and Steel Co. will give special attention to the pipe trade. Arrangements have been made for the organization of a general oil supply concern in the oil fields of the southwest, in connection with the interests in the Texas company, of Port Arthur and Houston. John W. Gates is behind that company, and is also the principal stockholder of the Republic Co. The Mahoning valley is interested in this report, as it means new mills to manufacture various oil well supplies and employment for more men.

The iron ore receipts of Ashtabula Harbor for November were 665,766 tons, making a total for the season so far at that port of over 9,000,000 tons. This is a new record.

Contrary to rumors that the Vandergrift plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. was to shut down, the 37 mills have been put in operation, on a 4-day-a-week basis.

GENERAL

The Gary, Ind., mills are operating 65 per cent of their capacity. The rail mill operates three days each week. Four out of eight blast furnaces are in operation.

Illinois Steel Co. officials say there has been no change in the past month except that fewer hands are employed, but not enough less to attract attention. Small orders are struggling in for current needs.

General steel markets shows little change in the past week.

Reports that efforts are being made to induce coal operators in the Irwin, Pa., field to settle the strike in order to head off a legislative investigation are denied by officials of the companies. The companies say that so far as they are concerned the matter is at an end. President Feehan of the miners says the strike is still on.

The Duluth Evening Herald of Dec. 5 reports that work is plentiful in the lumber woods around that section. There is a great demand for men for post cutting, ties, etc., and all the labor offices around that city have work for this class of labor. Winter is not sufficiently advanced for the hardest work in the big camps to begin, when the demand for more woodmen is expected, for after two years of conservative action, with a small and non-expansive market, the lumber interests will, the present winter, cut to supply a larger market.

From Halifax, Nova Scotia, comes the information that by the purpose of coal troling interest in the Cumberland Coal & Railway company, official announcement of which has just been made, the leading directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation have taken the preliminary steps toward a great industrial coalition. The transfer of the Dominion Steel Corporation to the Dominion Steel Corporation, made at once and a formal merger of the two concerns will be effected. Securities of the Cumberland company comprise \$2,000,000 in stock and a bond issue of \$1,000,000. The change of ownership is expected to terminate the strike of miners which has existed at Spring Hill, N. S., for over 14 months.

SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS

Managing Editor B. H. Williams Business Manager C. H. McCarty Assistant Business Manager Frank Morris

SUBSCRIPTION: Yearly \$1.00 Six Months .50

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publication in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor...

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879

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

GENERAL OFFICERS Vincent St. John, General Secretary W. E. Treatman, General Organizer

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

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance: 52. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 53

STRANGE ADVOCATES OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

Readers of the daily press who are students of the labor movement will probably have been somewhat surprised and not a little puzzled over the reports of the recent A. F. of L. convention in St. Louis.

Amid all the jangle of jurisdictional fights that characterized this convention, in common with all preceding ones, the question of "industrial unionism" came up for discussion on a number of occasions, more particularly in connection with a heated debate over the admission of the Western Federation of Miners.

The western miners want a charter in the A. F. of L. granting them jurisdiction over all workers in and around the mines. That means that engineers, carpenters, machinists, steamfitters, and others, instead of holding membership in their respective craft unions, would have to become or rather remain members of the miners' union alone.

Naturally, then, the question of jurisdiction at once came to the foreground in the discussion over the W. F. of M. charter. Among those who argued loud and long against admitting the miners' organization on the above terms, was James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists.

In opposition to O'Connell and his supporters, were some strange advocates of "industrial unionism." Most notable among the latter were John Mitchell and Tom L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers.

the two miners' organizations would merge into one in the time. Gompers refused to decide the question, and the matter of affiliation was by vote of the convention referred to the A. F. of L. executive board for final decision.

Our readers will doubtless inquire, What does this strange attitude of Mitchell and Lewis mean? Both of these men are reckoned among the most conservative or reactionary of "labor leaders." Mitchell is at present drawing \$6,000 a year from the Civic Federation for doing work obviously in the interest of the master class.

T. L. Lewis is equally well known as a strong advocate of the "sanctity of contracts." In his report to the last annual convention of the U. M. W. of A. in Indianapolis last January, Pres. Lewis recommended that district contracts be made still more binding so as to prevent the possibility of "sympathetic strikes" of one district with another, and added: "Operators in certain districts would not then have a fear that we would order a strike in one district in order to assist the members on strike in another district."

In other words, the coal miners' union, supposed to be industrial in form, was to be and is as effectually split up by the "district contract" system, as any craft union is separated from its associates by its own individual contract. Lewis' proposition is a most complete and thorough negation of industrial unionism in form and spirit.

On the other hand, the Western Federation of Miners at its July convention, voted to do away with all districts and embrace the entire organization in membership of the whole. "These changes would bring the constitution of the W. F. of M. practically in conformity with that of the I. W. W."

What then, is the explanation of this middle? First of all, it must be said that the industrial union sentiment in the coal miners' organization is compelling the attention of its "leaders." As yet that sentiment is indefinite and incoherent. Leaders like Mitchell and Lewis do not wish it to become otherwise. Hence, while taking account of it, they seek to "ride the movement" and steer the budding revolutionary sentiment in a direction harmless to the mine operators.

As to the W. F. of M., that organization is still influenced by past traditions. Having acquired the industrial form and spirit in its fighting days, the western organization does not yet wish to cast off the ragged garment of form which still remains. Nevertheless, its industrial union spirit has become feeble or departed altogether; and under the direction of such cunning leaders as Moyer, Mahoney and others, it is in a fair way to acquire soon a new sectional craft union garment.

The A. F. of L. assumes the role of "tailor" to measure the miners' union for the new suit. "Many pieces" is the principle on which this tailor proceeds to his task. Stationary engineers work in the mining industry. These must and will be come members of the Stationary Engineers' Union. Carpenters work in the mining industry. They will be claimed by the Carpenters' craft union. Ditto with the machinists, and all others.

Otherwise the W. F. of M. cannot be assimilated to the A. F. of L., unless it adopts the system of district contracts, in which case it is in danger of double membership—by districts and by crafts.

The W. F. of M. will either have to accept these new sectional garments, or remain outside of the A. F. of L.

to sleep and place them more completely under the control of their masters." Such a system is a bulwark of capitalist slavery.

At best, even should it become universal, this "benevolence" is only a temporary safeguard to the employer. The "dope" will only work for a time. Disaffection over wages, a long workday, the age limit, and other necessary accompaniments even of capitalist "philanthropy," have in the past and will again penetrate the skulls of workers in "model factories" and drive them into rebellion against their masters.

Capitalist "philanthropy." Industrial union agitators and writers have often pointed out that the employer never volunteers in any way to improve the working conditions of his slaves, unless he has a vision of less trouble and more profit for himself.

The United States Steel Corporation is recognizing this principle of "profitable philanthropy," as is shown by its recent move to increase the "pension fund" for slaves who have performed 20 or more years of faithful service for that corporation.

Traveling salesmen or demonstrators of the products of "model factories" with "workers' welfare" features, have often answered the question, "Do such things pay?" by pointing to the fact of increased profits for the employer as a reward for "taking care of his workers."

The following editorial from the Duluth, Minn. "Evening Herald," of Dec. 5, bearing the title "Humanity and Business," will help to emphasize the point:

"In his penetrating, exhaustive and broad-visioned annual report, State Labor Commissioner W. E. McEwen says: 'During the period of our greatest industrial development, and because of the keen competitive conditions prevailing, the owners of industry had little time to give thought to anything but the commercial aspects of their business. However, a change has taken place during the past few years, and more attention is now being given to the human side of industry.'

"When the captain of industry thought it was good business to give his workers as little as possible, to get from them as much as he could, and to surround them with the cheapest possible set of working conditions, he was mistaken. It was not only unprofitable, but had business and bad economics. A well paid, contented man takes an interest in his work, and he does not regard him more lightly than they do the machines with which he works, as a better producer than the ill-paid, bitter, discontented worker who slaves in insanitary, unwholesome and cheerless surroundings, knowing that nothing but his strong arm and daily wage stands between his family and dire poverty."

"It is as good business to conserve the worker as to conserve the worker's tools, and industry is coming to see that it is. That is why it is, for instance, that in the construction of the new steel plant at Duluth \$100,000 will be spent solely on devices for protecting the workers from the risks of industry."

It will be seen from this, that the effect of capitalist philanthropy is to produce on an average a more contented and efficient slave. That means strengthening the chain that binds the worker to his master. It tends to weaken the workers' spirit of self-reliance and initiative in his own behalf.

But there is no reason to be alarmed. At best, even should it become universal, this "benevolence" is only a temporary safeguard to the employer. The "dope" will only work for a time. Disaffection over wages, a long workday, the age limit, and other necessary accompaniments even of capitalist "philanthropy," have in the past and will again penetrate the skulls of workers in "model factories" and drive them into rebellion against their masters.

Every move of the master class to strengthen its position, only tends to make more certain its final overthrow. The class struggle cannot be suppressed!

MOB VIOLENCE IN FRESNO.

The daily papers of Dec. 11 contained dispatches from Fresno, California, stating in substance that on the evening before, a mob of about 1,000 citizens of that place took the "law" into their own hands, and undertook to drive all the I. W. W. free speech fighters out of the town and county. The tents used by the I. W. W. for headquarters were sacked and burned to the ground; members of the I. W. W. were assaulted by the mob, knocked down, and taken to the edge of the city and told to not come back on pain of being tarred and feathered, and an attempt was made to storm the jail and take out the 60 or more prisoners confined there as a result of the free speech fight. This attempt was unsuccessful.

Solidarity will withhold extended comment on this latest phase of the free speech fight until our Fresno correspondent sends us the details of the affair. Meanwhile we urge all red-blooded I. W. W. members to come to the aid of this fight with more vigor than ever. Neither police violence nor mob violence will intimidate the I. W. W. or keep our organization from all the power it possesses.

MAMMON'S SOLILOQUY.

By Lawrence Tully. I am a product of the sun, A thing from which no good can come: I do not even claim the power, To ease the pain of a single hour. Yet nations mad with my desire, Offer to a funeral pyre, All that ever made them great. All they stand for, as a state. No god was ever paid the price, That I am paid as sacrifice; Do you think that in the days of old, They fed their best to gods of gold? Life to me! A paltry sum. There must be that and more to come: I do not only claim the strong, Those with muscles, brain and brawn. Bring to me your women fair! With dancing eyes and rippling hair: That I may stamp upon their face A look of pain and deep disgrace. When they've vanished beyond the pale, I cry for children, young and frail; E'en their innocence can not stand As a protest against my hand. And while my fires lick their bones, The old and young will out to their groans. Loud and long my priest chant, Of a nation "great"—in bourgeois cant. It is time to laugh; to come, laugh with me. A nation great! Ha! Ha! He! He! Glance at the satire of it all; Look! They are bragging as they fall.

HAYWOOD TO SPEAK

Wm. D. Haywood, who is just returning from Europe, will speak on "Industrialism; The Coming Victory of Labor," on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock, in the Yorkville Casino, E. 86th St., near Third Ave., New York City.

Admission will be free; and it is expected that a big crowd will be on hand. Don't miss this meeting! COMMITTEE, Wm. D. Haywood, Secy.

(From "The Tailor," Organ J. T. U. of A.) First steps in cutting: Be a good dog to the boss.

The Labor Clarion of San Francisco has had its tender heart rent in twain on account of the Jap who made the boss pay him more wages than the white man receives. Down with the Japs!

Ingersoll said: "How is it that the nobility lives on the labor of the peasant?" The answer is in one word—organization. The organized few triumph over the unorganized many. The few hold the sword and the purse. The unorganized are overcome in detail, terrorized, brutalized, robbed and conquered.

Because members of the Industrial Workers of the World are peaceably using the streets of Fresno, Calif. to organize and educate the working class, the Herald and Democrat, a paper published by John Hamilton Gilmore comes out editorially in a recent issue and advocates that the whipping post and cat-o'-nine-tails seasoned with brine be used to suppress the right of free speech and punish those of the workers who are attempting to organize the wage slaves. The above shows to what extent this kind of parasite and so-called molder of public opinion will go in order to continue to bleed the workers. Any and all similar attempts upon the part of the workers to peaceably assert their manhood and to secure the full product of their toil will be met with violence, torture and murder by the master class who will refuse to get off your backs. He who advocates the lash shall be whipped.

Prices and Wages

Have wages advanced as much as prices?

In some quarters an attempt is made to show that the difference in advance between them is not as great as is supposed.

A New York newspaper, for instance, says regarding prices: "To put the advance in ten years at 30 per cent would be placing it high."

With regard to wages, the same newspaper says: "Whether wages have kept pace with it (the advance in prices) is not certain; but there has been a general advance of a good deal more than 10 per cent."

In view of such guess work, the figures in the annual report of the New Jersey Bureau of Labor and Industries, just made public, are interesting. They are the result of investigation, and are, therefore, more reliable. According to them, the cost of living, so far as food stuffs are concerned, has advanced 41 per cent in the last 12 years; average wages of factory and workshop employes, 22 per cent. The difference in favor of prices is 19 per cent, or almost one-half.

But there is another phase that must be considered. The New Jersey price figures relate to the advance in food stuffs only. They do not deal with the increase in the cost of shelter and clothing. Where this is considered the total is likely to reach that arrived at by the leading commercial agencies of the country. These place the increased cost of living at nearly 65 per cent. The difference between prices and wages then is still greater than appears from the New Jersey figures and widely at variance with that suggested by the New York newspaper cited above. It is a difference of 83 per cent, or two-thirds.

Who wonders, under such circumstances, does not shudder to think, um, of what is likely to be the result of a socialist attempt, as they think of doing, costs, i. e. wage rate?

Are they sane? more that "Whom the god they first made The future will

TH The future will be a first St. The mem to call and get is the secretary. Subscribe for Solidarity.

SOME CHRISTMAS MEDITATIONS

BY OBSERVERS.

Hegel has said: "In our reflecting and reasoning age a man is not worth much who can not give a good reason for everything, no matter how bad or how crazy. Everything in the world that has been done wrong has been done wrong for the very best of reason."

Capitalist logic is full of reasons why wage slavery should continue as a buck donkey is full of wind.

However, the bulk of the reasons that are put to the fore are mainly sophistical. The great true reason is PROFITS. For obvious reasons this reason is kept in the background.

PROFITS are not made over the bargain counter by the act of buying and selling they are made in the shop, mill, mine, factory, etc.

If the workers ever take a notion to quit working for the bosses, the bosses profits will stop. Then if the boss wants to live he will have to go into the mill, mine or shop to work for his own living. Oh, horror! Blasphemy!

When this happens the boss will cease to be a boss. But even then the heavens will not fall.

If the workers were to take a notion to go into the mills, mines, shops and fields, and work just long enough to satisfy their own wants then there would be no margin of profits for the boss. Oh, horror! Blasphemy!

Again the boss would have to go to work for his own living.

And when this happens the boss will cease to be a boss. But even then the heavens will not fall.

For the workers there is a lot of difference between working 90 minutes and get it all, and working 510 minutes longer for the boss. The worker only gets the 90 minutes anyway, as it is now.

Five hundred and ten minutes is pretty good for the boss. Some pickings there. One drop of oil does more to make the machinery run smooth than does Andrew Carnegie's whole body; or, for that matter, a hundred Carnegies.

One "Hobo", if he but wheel one barrow of coal per day, earns more and is entitled to more than Rockefeller. This also is blasphemy?

Why do the bosses pay the workers wages at all?

Because the worker works?

No; not exactly.

Because it is a just debt?

Not exactly.

Because the worker has a family to support?

Not exactly.

Because the law compels him?

Not exactly; not always.

Well, then, why does the boss pay wages?

Well, the boss pays wages this week because the worker has worked and made the boss a profit. Therefore the boss wants him to work next week and make more profits next week. As a matter of fact it would be still more profitable to hang the worker or not pay him at all; but in that case no more workers would work at all; and no profits would be forthcoming. So, for the sake of profit, the boss pays.

Ben Franklin said, "Industry must prosper." But if Benjamin was to come around this winter, get a job in some shop, mill, mine or factory, he would have a chance to change his mind. As a matter of cold fact, everything prospers but the industries.

The American born worker might just as well understand right off that he has got to jact to some of his old moth eaten ideas. And one of them is the idea that he can continue to make a living by wage labor. To be sure, you father did it, and your grandfather did it. But times have changed. These then, and you cannot.

Of the insipidity of the capitalist ruling between all workers to an antipolitical social existence. And the destructive. By the railroad, the telephone between they hasten this leveling of the lowest scale of existence questions are hard.

Do you believe in the "world's markets"? You believe in the nation in the cut throat "let it believe here. In the end, the industrial I don't only suffers. True, or as a result of the domination by the "Workers of the Free competition" explained through the ranks of the owning class yet learned the art

the UNION—the labor trust—

will put the workers in a position to dictate the price of labor.

What of the Hobo?

With but few exceptions, the Hobo did not make himself. He is peculiarly the product of the capitalist system; belongs to the capitalist era.

Just as soon as the capitalist mode of production began to get into power the Hobo made his appearance. At first they largely consisted of the displaced English farm laborers. Now they are the displaced laborers of all kinds and types.

In England, in the 16th century, the Hobo had to get a job; find a master, or was imprisoned, fined, whipped, branded and finally hanged. In the 20th century "we" imprisoned him, fine him, whip him, make a peon of him, make a strikebreaker out of him, starve him, abuse him, hoot at him, lie about him, tell him to go work and, altogether, demean ourselves, like the asses we are.

"We," being the "ruling class"—the Bosses. All in all, the Hobo is very useful to the Bosses. One writer has said that, "Our modern civilization can not be overthrown, because there are no hordes of barbarians to overrun it." He was mistaken. The Hobo is the modern capitalist made barbarian that will overrun and destroy the modern "labor movement" unless it can provide for and make use of the Hobo.

One thing is certain, if the workers can not make use of the Hobo the capitalists will—they are doing it.

No political state, no political party, no church, no charitable institution, or any other organization can take this disenfranchised, jobless, homeless man, and put him on his feet, use him legitimately and make a man out of him except the Industrial Workers of the World.

The I. W. W. can not find the Hobo a job, but it can use him and furnish him with a legitimate excuse for his existence.

The Hobo has a tremendous capacity for passive resistance. Hence the I. W. W. can take the Hobo away from the place where the capitalist wants, and put him in another place where the capitalist does not want him. This process will change the Hobo from being a standing menace to the workers into an aid and ally of the workers.

CALIFORNIA FREE SPEECH FIGHT

(Special to Solidarity)

Jungles Camp, Fresno, Cal., Dec. 2. The fight for the use of the streets was reopened in this city Nov. 28. A few facts as to what led up to it at this time may be of interest to the readers of Solidarity.

Nov. 21 a special meeting was held in the Jungles; 24 members of various local, who had come here to take part in the fight, were present, and it was agreed to ask a permit in the name of the organization to speak on the streets.

The permit was readily granted. Our object in asking for it was that we would have a chance to put our side of this great question before the public, knowing the chief of police intended to revoke said permit just as soon as we tried to expose the graft now going on in the county jail.

We held four meetings, which were well attended, and did some good work driving home the fact that the Industrial Workers would not stand to be discriminated against when all the sky pilots and religious fakirs were using the streets.

The crowds seemed to be with us. On Nov. 26 F. H. Little was one of the speakers. As he is a favorite (?) with the chief we expect of trouble. Little made a strong talk on radicalism, mentioning the fact that if the police, for instance, were properly organized they could enforce the 8-hour law for state and county employees. The police in this city work ten hours a day.

Next morning our permit was revoked, the chief saying that he would not stand for our talks any longer. "The idea of telling the police that they ought to go on strike."

Nov. 27, Fellow Worker Andrews attempted to hold a street meeting without a permit, but was promptly arrested. Fellow Worker Hodas was arrested for selling the Industrial Worker on the streets. Both were charged with vagrancy. The fight was now on again, the chief saying that we could never speak ourselves our papers in the city or county again, and we saying that we would speak on the streets every time they let us out of jail, and that we would not compromise.

Nov. 28, 24 members arrested and

charged with vagrancy. All pleaded not guilty, and demanded separate jury trials. We are sending the boys in just as fast as they get here.

The chief is going to start a brand new rock pile for our benefit, so we can exercise. I wonder if that rock pile in Spokane was a paying investment? Ask "Long John" Sullivan.

But as to not to Disappoint Chief Shaw, I appeal to all members of the I. W. W. who can leave their present jobs to come to Fresno at once. The wages will be small, the bunkhouse will be lousy, the grub rotten. But it will be the only eight hour job in the State. Room for 1,000 men.

If you cannot come, send funds, as we need money to carry on this fight. It is the duty of every member to help us win this fight, as it means the life or death of one of the best fighting locals in the west.

Not only that. But in every other town in California the police are trying to suppress our meetings. In San Diego, Bakersfield, Vesalia, Mojave and other places meetings have been stopped and speakers arrested.

Workmen of America, how long are you going to stand for this? Are you going to stand idly by and see your rights taken away from you? Or are you going to stand up like men, and say: "Mr. Capitalist, from this day on we dare you or your liekspittles to interfere with the rights that the Constitution guarantees to us!"

Again we appeal to you for funds to carry on this good work. Make all money orders payable to W. F. Little, and address all communications to Jack Whpte, Box 209, Fresno, Cal.

I remain yours for the whole vineyard for the toilers.

JACK WHYTE.

World Revolt.

The news of labor activities from overseas is full of encouragement to the industrial unions. A tendency to recognize the necessity of a more comprehensive form of organization as a fighting force is evident even in the (presumably) distorted news despatches of the capitalist press. In France the syndicalists proved to an appreciable extent the power of industrial organization. The Fiat bourgeoisie were terror stricken at the prospect when the railroad workers demonstrated how completely labor held them in the hollow of its hand.

In France.

In its anxiety to crush the power of the striking railroad men the government essayed a very dangerous experiment in calling to the colors and arming 30,000 of the strikers. That the infamous Briand was forced to dissolve his cabinet is a tribute to the power of industrial organization to compel politicians to recognize its existence and to seek favor with it. Viviani and Millerand are essentially the political tricksters who were prior to the railroad strike, and it is to be hoped that the workers of France will not be misled by the tribe from life-path that shows such prospects of victory as that which has just been achieved. For while much was contended for was not pressed to a successful issue, the chief demand, that of raising the minimum wage, was easily secured. The syndicalists thereupon played the shrewdest and wisest game by permitting the railway workers to resume employment. The press despatches intimate that the Briand policy, which it is intended to inaugurate, will make employment on the roads contingent on active military service. This should not dismay the working class of France as much it should tend to terrify the French capitalist class. It is the matter of greater difficulty for tyranical, capitalist or monarchial to work its will on a people armed than when their hands are empty. Either way the French workers will gain strength and confidence in their own power, and march on to the conquest of fresh victories until France is theirs.

English Shipbuilders.

In England there is a disposition on the part of the workers to refuse to play the game of "follow your leaders." In the shipbuilding industry the workers have refused absolutely to be governed by the counsel of their officials, have disregarded their "sacred contracts" and ignoring craft distinctions, have determined to stand on their feet together. This tendency to abandon the old belief in the infallibility of their officials shows that the workers of Britain are recognizing the common sense with which they have always been credited, but of which they have hitherto made no display. The officialdom of the craft union organization with its willful blindness, incenseable ignorance and time serving propensities is the last bulwark of cap-

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as capitalism exists. 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 can be changed 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 the 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, 326 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash.

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

Under same management as Solidarity.

Read the following:

"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS," by R. H. Williams. 32-Page Pamphlet. Price 5 Cents

"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM," by Edward Hammond. A Four-Page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.

"UNION SCARFS AND JOYRERS," by Oscar Amstrong. Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.

"GETTING RECOGNITION," by A. M. Stirtan. A Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.

"THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER," 16 page Pamphlet, by Edward McDonald; 5 cents; to Local Unions 2-1-2 c. copy

ADDRESS

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

italism within the lines of labor. The shipbuilders are serving themselves well and pulling the cobwebs out of the eyes of the workers in other industries. May nothing arrest the good work.

Welsh Coal Miners.

In South Wales the coal miners in the Aberdare and Rhondda valleys to the extent of 40,000 men are on strike. From the account of the conditions obtaining in the struck region [I have a copy of the Dundee, Scotland, Weekly News before me] in the capitalist press the sentiment among the men involved is that the strike should be industrial rather than confined to the diggers. Moreover, where it is possible for them to do so, the diggers are compelling the engineers and other craftsmen engaged around the mines to suspend work. Here is what the News' representative regards as the typical attitude of the strikers:

"I should say you have not missed many points in your list of grievances," [I reporter] ventured.

"No," came the prompt reply, "and they have not missed many chances of keeping us in the gutter. We have stood it too long, but this time we are going to have it out, though we go to skeletons."

"And what if the men in the other mines don't assist you?" I suggested. "Suppose they don't come out?"

A menacing look, akin almost to a scowl, was his answer:

"If they don't come with us I tell you there will —," here the man paused; "well, there will be trouble, that's all."

But the gleam in his eye demonstrated without words that he was in deadly earnest.

Here is another extract from the same account which is quite long and detailed:

Strikers Rally to Murring Begle Call.

"The colliers are determined to bring out the engine-men and other craftsmen in support of the strike, a policy which has never been adopted before. The engine-men of the Cambrian combine refused to obey the mandate of the colliers, and consequently, the strikers resorted to drastic measures. Awakened at 5 o'clock by a bugle call, they sallied forth and, surrounding the entrance to the combiner's collieries, they effectually deterred workers from putting in an appearance.

"Again, Dave Dure, an engine-man, gives his experience after disregarding the request of the strikers to tie up with them: 'It was one man against a thousand,' he said. 'I turned to one side, and at once was off my feet. I never touched ground for 50 feet.'"

"As usual, the miners' leaders are serving the bosses as openly as the — are with-

(Continued on Page four.)

Victims of the "District Contract"

The Pittsburgh Dispatch of Dec. 11 has a lengthy account of the present situation among the strikers in the Irwin coal field. We quote in part:

"The rigors of a bitter winter siege now beset the families of the Irwin strikers. Snow drifts pile about their tents at night; high winds sweep against the rude canvas shelter in cutting their way over bleak, desolate regions that have become improvised townships for men, women and children.

"Ends of stovepipe sticking from the sides of the tepee shaped structures indicate the desperate measures to combat the weather conditions. The blustering winds, however, still the latter could seem to mock their miseries in their helplessness to produce warmth and comfort. Two tents have been burned by sides flapping against fires while women and children slept.

"The perspective gleaned from first glance at one of these camps located in an expanse of snow is a sad one indeed. Within the little communities conditions are almost beyond description. Mothers suffer discomfort in silence, working night and day to help and cheer little children. Beside misery on all sides the camps are met without their sad humor. "Happy new year," one of the campstretches, has been named such by the miners just to illustrate an irony of fate."

SHOEWORKERS

(Continued From Page One.)

posed in this fight, just as Wm. Mally expressed it in the Call in the Brockton fight. As supporters of a revolutionary Socialist paper, they expect principles to prevail over policy; working class interests over the bosses' "unionist" interests. They trust their expectations will not be doomed to disappointment.

Referring to socialism, it is a noteworthy fact that most of the founders and business agents of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union of Brooklyn have graduated into the ranks of salaried employees. J. A. Griffin, J. J. Murphy is one of their best paid salesmen and strikebreakers; Tom Martin is superintendent at Krieg's, while Frank Silver is foreman at Griffin & White's. "One good turn deserves another," such is the shoe employers' motto in Brooklyn.

To Take Part in Hayward's Meeting.

The Shoe Workers' Industrial Union last night decided to attend the Hayward meeting in New York on Dec. 18 in a body. They will proceed from Brooklyn to the Yorkville Casino, according to reports, with banners flying. It was reported that the Brotherhood of Machinists will also attend en masse. A big turnout of industrialists is expected on this occasion.

It was also reported that three strikes are on for more wages; in Boyden's, Banister's, Johnson and Murphy's, Newark, N. J. The strikers are unorganized, with some I. W. W. active among them. Shoeworkers, stay away from Newark, N. J.

The next meeting of the Shoeworkers' Industrial Union 108 will be held Saturday, Dec. 27, at Assembly Cafe, 308 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Shoeworkers of all trades, join its ever increasing numbers! Be prepared!"

BROOKLYNIAN.

DETROIT I. W. W.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10.

The I. W. W. is still flourishing in Detroit. Last Tuesday evening (Dec. 6) at a joint postgraduate meeting of Locals 10 and 68, 17 new members were admitted, 7 for Dec. 10 and 10 for 16. This makes a total of 55 received by these two locals, both of which were chartered last summer, within the last three weeks.

At the same meeting Fellow Worker Reinald reported having a list of 16 names signed to an application for a German speaking branch, and it is expected that a charter will soon be on the way, for a good, strong, German speaking organization in Detroit.

Organizer (Sturton has returned to his home in (Garetown), but states that the work is now in such shape that the locals will continue to keep up their good work.

THE BROOKLYN I. W. W. CLUB.

The I. W. W. in Brooklyn is by no means confined solely to the Shoe Workers' Industrial Union. When the Sturton tour was announced, a club was formed in

Brooklyn of I. W. W. members, friend and sympathizers. This club arranged two successful meetings. Since then it has been meeting regularly and increasing its list of members, especially among workmen and women not affiliated with the I. W. W. (At present the club is aiding the Solidarity Press Fund. A social entertainment is being arranged to secure the amount it has determined to raise.

The club aims to build up and launch a local and extend the I. W. W. propaganda in Brooklyn in every way possible. Brooklyn readers of Solidarity desirous of joining should communicate with Justus Ebert, 876 Greene avenue, who will notify them when and where meetings are held.

Employment Sharks.

W. E. McEwen, labor commissioner of Minnesota, devotes a part of his biennial report to the injustice done workmen by employment agents. He calls attention to the fact that in Minnesota men pay good money for jobs hundreds of miles from the point at which they are engaged and on arrival at the distant point often find that there is either no work at all or else that the work is not of the character for which they hired out.

He states that the men have absolutely no means of redress. Nearly always all their money is spent in transportation to the place they are to work. On arrival there they either have to accept what is offered or walk home. Seldom does it happen that they have means to return to the point from where they shipped. Even though they did, they would have to have additional money with which to hire a lawyer.

Mr. McEwen says that it should be unlawful to bring men to this state unless they understand fully the conditions here, what sort of work can be obtained, how long it would keep them engaged and the amount of money paid for their particular services.

The labor commissioner gives several instances of where men were sent more than 1,000 miles to find that they had been duped.

A CALL TO DUTY

(Continued From Page One)

help free them and ourselves from wage slavery. If we haven't the principle of manhood, why not then get down on our fore paws and represent a human monkey? Don't think you are a union man if you carry a card in some craft union which has signed a contract with the master class and helps to keep the workers divided. What right have I to agree with the boss and force you to labor tomorrow under the same conditions I labor under today.

Study the conditions of the working class and the principles of the I. W. W. and you will become a real union man at once. Then the fear of capitalism will leave your brains, and your "cold feet" will become warm, with the assurance that you are united with your fellows in one big union for all. None but a traitor will oppose it. No honest man can refuse it. Heed not those who wear silk gloves and orestocks in July, who blame all suffering and poverty on the will of the Almighty; who preach contentment while thousands, eye millions, of tender little children are dying for the want of nourishment and clothes.

Take your choice; uphold this inhuman form of livelihood or support the organization that will bring wealth and happiness to the world of suffering humanity. Work and fight against this system of individual rule—a state of workers where there is nothing left but poisoned blood and calling bones, in a "Christian land" such as America.

Join the union that is advocating the 8-hour work day, as this is the only way we can get immediate relief. Disorganized, we represent a half starved nation suffering in silence. Divided, we are no power. United, we are all power. A light breeze waves the wheat heads in the fields; when stacked together it takes a mighty wind to jar them.

Properly organized on the industrial field the workers will reduce the hours of labor, which will keep more employed and in turn strengthen their organization, giving them still more power to increase their wages. Each worker will gain more for the workers and reduce the profits of the master class, until we reach the end of this miserable class struggle, when the workers will receive the full product of their toil and save their bodies and souls from capitalism. Join our union! Eight hours first! Norway, Mich.

World Revolt

(Continued From Page Three.)

out revealing themselves completely, as witness the following dispatch, following a conference of the I. W. W. Federation officials and the Board of Trade, to the miners' agents in the affected districts: "Please arrange to suspend hostilities, and also make the necessary provision if the management wants men to raise the horses from the pits, as soon as possible. Signed: Waitis Morgan, Ben Davies, Tom Lucas, and a full deputation at the Board of Trade." The report does not state whether this order was complied with or not.

The old sophistry that the workers have a proprietary interest in the masters' property was attempted, without success. "If the pumping machinery is allowed to stop there will be no work for a month after the settlement of the dispute," said Mr. Llewellyn, addressing the men, "and if the machinery is stopped for a month it is doubtful whether it would pay to re-open Nos. 2 and 6 of Llewellyn's again."

But the workers were apparently not intimidated by this threat, for they continued their efforts to induce or compel the engineers to join their ranks.

It is possible, indeed, that the confidence was renewed, knowing that the capitalist boss is more likely to grant concessions in such an emergency rather than lose the opportunity to continue exploitation of colliers in pits Nos. 2 and 6. The workers are getting wise in Wales, even though Keir Hardie is painting their speeches. Anyway, this time they are moving in the right direction. Let us hope they will continue in the same path till meeting with the shipbuilders they form the nucleus of the form of organization that will win Britain for them and for their class a world.

The I. W. W.

At home we have the Industrial Workers of the World making propaganda in every city, town and industrial plant in the land, its megats are canvassed, and its principles discussed in remote lumber camps and mining hamlets of North America.

It arrests the attention and wins the approval of the workers as the concrete expression of their experiences and the embodiment of their hopes. It is winning its way by sturdy and persistent fighting and gaining strength and experience from the strength.

Don't be discouraged, boys, take a new hold. Remember McKees Rocks and be inspired! Remember Williamsburg and be hopeful.

Look to England and France for encouragement. Let France and San Diego renew our determination.

Our watchword: Onward to emancipation! Live a revolution!

THE RAMBLER.

Labor in Great Britain.

The struggle in the South Wales coal field continues, and there is little likelihood of a settlement this year. The Boilermakers will probably compromise but are not at all likely to accept the masters' terms respecting fines.

From the larger view, all these struggles may be taken as truly indicating a genuine advance in the fighting spirit of the men.

The next fight on a large scale is likely to be that of the printing trades, of whom 60,000 are organized and demanding a 48-hour week. They are willing to accept a 50-hour week beginning with the 1st of January, 1911, and the 48 hours on the following January. TOM MANN. Nov. 24.

NOTICE.

At the request of some locals which have asked for more time to dispose of the tickets sent them, the raffle for the gold watch arranged for the benefit of Solidarnosc has been postponed to Dec. 24, 1910.

The winner will be announced through the columns of Solidarity and The Industrial Worker. Any one desiring to buy a ticket will please communicate with the undersigned.

A. A. ZIELINSKI, Editor.

1114 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. Industrial Worker please reprint.

Scandinavian Speaker.

For the purpose of reaching a wider speaker on revolutionary industrial unionism or any subject dealing with the working class problem in the Scandinavian language, please notify me. Yours for industrial unionism, HERMAN ALLARD, I. W. W. Hall, 62 1-2 N. Second St. Portland, Ore.

Everybody is Happy.

Doing pretty well, thank you! The I. W. W. is 5 years and six months old and say: It's some history ain't it? Five and a half years of glorious raction. We've been up on our toes all the time. Made some enemies that we are proud of and got some good fighting men that are worth while knowing; fellow workers that do not need to be told what to do and don't need urging to do their best. The kind that just keep plugging along without the help of brass bands, etc., etc.

Where is the organization that has shown better than ours, in the world's history? The C. G. T. of France has 11 years behind it. The Australian Labor Federation 21, and so on down the line.

The A. F. of L. in the United States was 13 years getting any kind of recognition. The kind they got after 13 years of organizing(?) was a reward for their work in breaking the A. R. U. strike in 1894.

The total receipts of the A. F. of L. for its fifth year were \$474,111.

The receipts of the I. W. W. last year were \$17,104.02.

The A. F. of L. has been on the job now 29 years and claims a membership of 1,562,112.

It was Kirby of the Manufacturers' Association who said and pointed out that the I. W. W. had 73,000. Well, we ain't saying nothin', but we're picking up the good ones now and then.

The A. F. of L. makes its campaign on its record of diplomacy and death benefits. The I. W. W. makes its campaign on education and a fighting record.

None of us are complaining, thank you. Everybody is happy. And say, if there's a scrap down your way, lead us to it. EDWARD HAMMOND.

A Daily Attraction.

Solidarity: Enclosed find the "Daily Attraction" bill (or at least a part of it), setting forth the various "rights for the curious," which are daily being staged "free of charge" all over the U. S. A. (and elsewhere) by the great drama promoters, Graft & Greed, of the world infamous tragedians.

We I. W. W. lads of the great northwest are seeing these "attractions" daily and endeavoring to call the attention of other "slaves" to this great free show in the hope that we may eventually bring about a few much needed changes in the "daily bill." And, now, that the "wedge has entered," we are striking mighty blows by way of the soap box, etc. "Some day—some time." "Quien sabe?"

Things Seen (2)

1. A "good" Christian?
 2. A dissatisfied lackey.
 3. A hungry preacher.
 4. A fat wage slave.
 5. A class-conscious policeman.
 6. A just and honest judge.
 7. A good-hearted master.
 8. A "spiritualistic" pork chop.
 9. A well-liked revolutionist.
 10. A virtuous society daniel.
 11. A truthful politician.
 12. A capitalistic news editor unafraid of "his master's voice."
 13. An under-fed horse or mule.
 14. A Bible pounder who practices the doctrines which he preaches.
- And so on ad infinitum.

Things Often Seen.

1. The parties who blew up the Los Angeles "Crimes."
 2. Thoroughly satisfied wage slaves.
 3. Two millions of child slaves.
 4. "Patriotic" Americans.
 5. Misleaders of the working class.
 6. Starving wealth producers.
 7. Jail full of workmen.
 8. I. W. W. street meetings.
 9. Upholders of this system.
 10. Death trap coal mines.
 11. Girls forced "below the dead line" in order that they might exist.
 12. Shining marks in society leading the most dissolute lives of lust and debauchery.
 13. Small wages and long hours.
 14. Children of the workers who are literally and actually "born-tired" worked to death before birth.
- And all of these things to be seen on every hand, all the year around, in free America.

DULUTH I. W. W.

Local Union No. 68 of the Industrial Workers of the World maintains a headquarters and reading room at 907 Michigan Street, Duluth, Minn., for the free use of working men.

SOLIDARNOSC

Official Organ of the POLISH MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W.

Published by L. U. No. 317, I. W. W.

First Polish Industrial Union Paper Ever Published.

Subscribe Now 50c a Year.

Make Remittances Payable to A. A. ZIELINSKI, Sec. Press Comm. 1150 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Emancipation"

Official Organ of the Franco-Belgian Federation I. W. W.

3 months 15c, 6 months 30c, 1 year 60c.

Make remittances payable to

AUG. DETOLLENAERE, Secretary, 9 Mason St., LAWRENCE, MASS.

La Union Industrial

Published by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. at

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

The only Spanish paper in the United States teaching Revolutionary Industrial Unionism.

Subscribe Now. Address:

F. VELARDE, 944 E. Van Buren St., PHOENIX, ARIZ.

WARNING TO WAGE WORKERS

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec.-Treas. 518-56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.

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

1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (recruiting) union already in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union. He will furnish you with an application blank containing the Preamble to the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The answers are as follows:

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

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually \$1.00 or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from 25 to 50 cents.

2. If there is no Local Union of the I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may come a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary. The address is given below. Be required to answer affirmatively above questions, and pay of \$2.00. The monthly fee for Members-at-Large is \$1.00.

3. Better still, write Secretary for a Charter A. Get no less than TWENTY (20) bona fide "born-tired" workers to back your one industry (for a "Local" or in several industries (ing or mixed Union) an application with the necessary fees. Supplies, constitution will then be sent you, need to be organized. Join the I. W. W.

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