



POSTMASTER GENERAL HITCHCOCK FIXES UP HIS PRIVATE OFFICE "ECONOMICALLY."

"Economy" in the postal system is not what the world implies.

For instance, it has just leaked out that Postmaster General Hitchcock paid the whole year's salary, \$5,000, to third assistant P. M. General Lawshe, while he (Lawshe) was away on sick leave, and did not do one stroke of work; whereas if one of the subordinates was away for one-half hour he would be docked for it.

Hitchcock also sanctioned the expenditure of \$7,500 in refurbishing three rooms, \$4,000 of which went to refurbishing the postmaster general's private office alone—\$540 purchased two dayenports, \$98 went for one table; \$295 and \$160 for two desks; \$330 for two arm chairs; a wardrobe to hang coats in cost \$265; one rug cost \$488.75; another davenport will follow at \$750; carpets in one room \$600; telephone table \$64; and \$854 to scrape wood work in private office to prepare it for a new finish.

Such was the measure of "economy" pertaining to Hitchcock's personal comfort, but as regards the employes it was quite different.

I might add that while Lawshe was away he was looking after the interests of the G. O. P. in New Mexico.

With all the talk regarding the reduction of the deficit, not one word was said concerning the increased rate on registered mail matter. The former rate was eight cents, but under the economist was increased to ten cents; and when consideration is taken of the vast amount of registered mail matter sent through the post-office this increase of two cents will make a tidy sum.

You will remember in my article in No. 68 of Solidarity, I stated that in a large eastern city the carrier force was to be reduced 63 men? Well, it has come to pass, but instead of 63 it is 126, just twice that number. They say at the present time, these 126 men will not have their wages reduced, but will do the work formerly performed by the substitutes. Now what sense would there be in simply taking 126 men, retaining them on full wages, and giving them no work? Any one believing that they will continue on full pay must be an imbecile. If they reduce the service to the public, and leave no work for certain men, the most logical thing to assume is that somebody is going to be pushed out; and that is just what is going to happen, all their protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. This is what will occur, and very soon, unless the business element of the community prevail upon their representatives to have the service restored; those men for whom there is nothing to do will be put back upon the substitute list, and the substitutes will have to walk the plank.

This in a way may be a good thing for the majority of the carriers laugh at all radical workmen, thinking now that they are government employes their future is assured, as far as employment is concerned.

GENERAL HITCHCOCK FIXES UP HIS PRIVATE OFFICE "ECONOMICALLY."

(Special to Solidarity.)

Vancouver, B. C., July 8.

The Industrial Peace Association in Vancouver, is trying to do its part toward getting the men to go back to work in the building industry here. This association is somewhat along the lines of the Civic Federation, inasmuch as it is a disinterested organization, interested in settling the strike. How it can be disinterested when composed of business men whose business depends upon labor exploitation, no one seems to know. The association is supposedly composed of those who are not building employers and who are not union men. The capitalist press assures us that these men are "peaceful and respectable business men who wish to promote peace and happiness." We know for whom the "peace and happiness" is intended.

The strike situation is the same as last week. The building contractors are unable to take more contracts and afraid to even bid on them because of the uncertainty (to them) of the strike. There are millions of dollars in contracts to be let and no one to take them, say the dope sheet.

The press of the bosses in other cities are advertising that the strike is over and that men are wanted. The result is that many union men have come here, only to find the strike still on. These men are broke, and the unions here either have to take care of this extra burden or raise money and send them back. Why in hell can't the crafts of other cities at least keep their own members posted on what is going on? But that is craft division.

The local glass workers, also on strike, have practically been abandoned by their general organization. Six telegrams have been sent from here calling for aid, by the glass workers to their general officers. But up to date with the strike on for a month, there has been no answer or notice taken. If the workers telegraphed that they had money to send there would be an answer quick enough. Many of these same men are thoroughly disgusted with craft division and are beginning to study industrial unionism.

The police as usual are being used to watch the pickets instead of thieves, pickpockets, holdup men, forgers, and the like. A fellow who started in with considerable business acumen to collect funds under the false pretense of aiding the strikers, was not stopped by the police until the unions got busy. Then "accidentally" the fellow with others got away. This may be only an incident, but looks bad at this time. While the strikers are being watched, the scab employers are allowed to litter the streets with material.

The independent contractors, those who are not in the trust, met with the Industrial Peace Association and decided upon a committee with a power to arbitrate. One scab herder after a violent speech against the unions, made a motion for the opening, and was not even seconded, according to the capitalist sheets. This only shows that the little skinkers are coming down many good notches. At first there was nothing but open shop, now according to their own information, there is not even a second. A little more and their skin game being about all in, it will force them to give in.

The unions published the second weekly issue of the "Strike Bulletin" to enthuse the members to stand firm. The only deplorable feature of the paper is its political dope at a time when there is a strike on and not an election. I suppose the committee does not like to hurt the feelings of the labor politician who is paving the way for a nice fat job. If this is the method he uses, disregarding the present struggle to boost his position, I feel sorry for the following. They will be sacrificed like others many times before, to the ambition of a few.

J. S. BISCAY.

VANCOUVER STRIKE

Receives Poor Support Even in the Matter of Advertising its Existence on the Outside.

(Special to Solidarity.)

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J. S. BISCAY.

FREE SPEECH IN DULUTH!

"An I. W. W. free speech is on in Duluth."

This is the call to battle now going the rounds of the country among the veterans of Spokane, Fresno, and other battlefields of the Industrial of the World.

Duluth and its twin city, Superior, Wisconsin, are the latest places to make the attempt to stop I. W. W. propaganda.

Right after the Fourth of July—the day we celebrate our freedom—the police departments of those two towns on Lake Superior, notified the I. W. W. members that no more street meetings would be tolerated.

So the I. W. W. members in those localities immediately notified the membership at large that they were going to hold street meetings, and wanted assistance from the outside.

The following telegram from the General Secretary tells the story:

Chicago, July 7.

Solidarity:

Free speech fight opens in Duluth, July 12. Reinforcements wanted on ground as soon as possible.

V. ST. JOHN.

Duluth is an important industrial center in the middle northwest. Nearby are the iron mines of the Mesabi Range, with the vast shipments of iron ore to the Lakes. There are harvest fields in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Lately the steel trust has been building huge steel plants preparatory to the further development of that industry. The lumber industry is also a big factor in that section.

Thousands of migratory workers are con-

stantly flowing in and out of Duluth, to and from the various jobs of the diverse industries.

The I. W. W. has been carrying on a vigorous agitation among these workers for some years. That agitation is beginning to take effect. The employers want to suppress it. So when they see their slaves listening with increasing interest to the industrial union propaganda, the labor skinkers conclude it's their move.

Then their lackeys are called into action, and regardless of "constitutional rights" and like things that are supposed to be sacred, the city authorities order the I. W. W. off the streets.

Of course our speakers will be arrested in this fight. They will not be charged with "speaking on the street" but with "disorderly conduct" and "conspiracy." Judges will decide that "the law" (of the masters' pocketbook) must be upheld, and these "lawbreakers" punished with jail sentences. Night sticks will be used freely by cops; and the fire department may be brought into service. At least these are some of the things likely to happen, if we are to judge by the past fights. Of course, the authorities may get help and be wise enough to quit before the I. W. W. gets warmed up to the fight.

But if they don't, the fight can only end in a victory for the I. W. W. anyway. OUR PROPAGANDA CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED.

So let every I. W. W. member and supporter who can, get to Duluth as soon as possible.

I. W. W. BUSY IN BALDWIN STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Philadelphia, July 5.

The men who are on strike at Baldwin's Locomotive Works are still standing out against their enemies—Morgan and his prostitute, Sam Vaulain, on the outside, and the labor fakirs on the inside. It is a magnificent exhibition of solidarity and the leaders are helpless.

A systematic plan of collection for the benefit of the strikers was proposed by the I. W. W. organizer, Fellow Worker Knebel, at the different craft union meetings, and a committee of fifteen was elected to take charge—five men from the I. W. W., five from the Socialist Party, and five from the General Strike Committee, but of the 15, EIGHT ARE I. W. W. MEMBERS. The three officers elected to take entire charge are I. W. W. members. This gives some idea of the respect which the strikers have for us.

There was a good number of men turned out to collect funds; and although only a part of the city has been canvassed, sufficient funds have been taken in to assist those most in need.

This was the first systematic plan which had been put before them, and in a few days one of Gompers' \$175 a month organizers made a special trip to this city to have Fellow Worker Knebel explain the system to him. The Socialist Party has worked hard in the collecting and the work attending it.

When Fellow Worker Knebel first went to the meetings he had difficulty in getting before the men, but after the first week all that was necessary was to call at the doorkeeper and no matter what business was on hand, the men got up and insisted that he speak at once. At the holersmakers', he spoke before C. O. Pratt, who was also on the platform, and Knebel told the men, as he had told them everywhere, that they must depend on themselves, and that their leaders had no right to betray them if given an opportunity. Knebel is applauded when

he enters a meeting, when he rises to speak, is interrupted throughout his speech by applause, is applauded when he sits down, and again when he leaves the room. Last Friday at a meeting of the International Association of Moral Support Knebel was forced to speak twice, the men keeping up a steady roar for more than five minutes.

The International Association of Moral Support is the name that the members themselves have given it. The strike is "unconstitutional," and the national office of the American Federation of Labor Fakirs cannot assist the strikers financially, but all are offering them their fullest moral support.

Can't eat that.

The works are now entirely tied up. Of the men who had stayed on their job there were 100 who were under the direct management of Sam Vaulain's nephew, whose loyalty to the family kept them on, but when they began shipping seals into their department they quit. The next day about 150 in another section quit for the same reason. The seals who have been imported will not stay on the job more than a day or two, because they are expected to work. There are only a few hundred men at work and practically all of them are office men, contractors, and bosses. But if we count up the number which return to work each day according to the plate papers, close to a hundred thousand have returned out of the 11 thousand who went out.

There are special cars manned by union trolley men taking the seals to and from the plant.

A number of strikers have been pinched, but there has been no wholesale malding. A couple of Poles who were pinched for arguing too strongly with a scab were approached in jail with an offer from Vaulain of \$5 per day and free lodging near the works, and without a moment's hesitation they told the emissary to go straight

(Continued On Page Four)

BALLINGER'S BUNK

Fourth of July Orator by the "Whitewashed" Ex-Member of Taft's Cabinet.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Aberdeen, Wash., July 5.

Following is an outline of the oration delivered by the Hon. R. A. Ballinger, ex-Secretary of the Interior, in this city of Aberdeen, on the 155th anniversary of our slavery.

First and most important, he bewails the fact that a muckraking press forced him to resign his portfolio and that by so doing they curtailed his personal enjoyment and advancement. Fine rig, hey! wants to advance himself at the expense of the great masses.

Second, he denounces all laws or measures of any kind which tend to educate or elevate anybody but a select few. Another bright idea. Keep the slaves in ignorance, and capitalist tyrants will rule this world for many moons to come.

Third, he says if we attempt to tinker with "our" present laws we will incur that which cannot be overturned. Let the slaves organize right on the job and we will soon show him and his kind how long we will stop to do any tinkering.

Fourth, he says that any great change in our social system spells revolt and revolution and means the loss of "our" liberty and freedom. Yes, Ballinger, you hit the nail square on the head that time. It will mean, not the loss of freedom and liberty, but it will mean that you are free to start in doing something useful for the benefit of yourself and the rest of humanity. You probably will have to forego some of the champagne suppers until you learn how to work enough to produce the necessary wherewithal to buy a bottle or even a champagne cork.

Of course Mr. Ballinger was given a great deal of applause when he said we should not try to improve our laws but to improve the quality of the men who make those laws. If we had a few more snakes

like him in office we would not need any laws. They could run this world without any laws—with the lackeys' and stool pigeons' claws.

He likens socialism to a snake crawling through the grass and leaving a besmirched trail of revolt and bloodshed.

But he never said one word about the great dragon or octopus of capitalism and the awful mess of slime and filth and disease it is spreading over the world.

Last but not least, he tells us that the great depression or silent panic now upon us will not be lifted until all of this agitation ceases.

Coming as this last does, from a lackey of the capitalist class, it constitutes itself as a declaration of open war. If they want war, then for the love of Mike let's give them a taste of direct working class action on the day the McNamara boys go on trial.

The sum total of "Whitewashed" Ballinger's great speech amounts to very little. The most significant fact is, that through the whole thing there runs the thread of fear that the agitators will succeed in arousing the working masses to action.

So boost, boys, boost; and we'll soon show these lickspittle lackeys that we have absolutely no fear of them and their panics.

Ballinger put the money end of a No. 2 shovel look good to me.

FRED H. ALLISON.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Local 35, I. W. W., has changed its meeting place. We meet the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month at 1929 W. 25th St., at 8 o'clock. Sec'y.

TACOMA I. W. W.

Our new hall is located at 110 S. 14th St., in the heart of the slave market. Business meetings every Wednesday at 8:00 p. m. Address all communications to Sec'y Ind. Union 380, I. W. W., 110 S. 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.

SALT LAKE, UTAH.

Local 99, I. W. W., of Salt Lake City, Utah, means headquarter and a free reading room at 63 1/2 West End St. So. All workers welcome.

E. CERNY, Fin. Sec'y.

SOLIDARITY EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

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

B. H. Williams Managing Editor C. H. McCarty Business Manager

Subscription rates: Six Months \$1.00, Yearly \$1.50, Canada and Foreign 1.50

ONE AND ONE-HALF CENTS. Advertising Rates on Application. 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 Sec'y-Treas W. E. Trautmann, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD J. J. Ector, Chas. Schrock, C. H. Axelson, Francis Miller, George Sped.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER. Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY.

"ORGANIZING THE HOBOES" The below item appeared in the daily papers of July 5.

President Andrew Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union of America, today submitted a plan to President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, for the organization of three million migratory workers, or "hoboes," throughout the country.

In submitting his plan Furuseth says: "According to statistics, there are about three millions of the migratory workers or 'hoboes.' This situation is dangerous to society as a whole and to the organized workers, and it is from them that the remedy must come.

"To organize these so-called migratory workers, the first thing is to gain their confidence and their friendship, to show them what they can do alone, and then what might be done when organized labor takes a serious hold on the situation."

Thus the American Federation of Labor pays tribute to the genius of the I. W. W. Unlike some of our friends the socialist politicians who shout "bums," "feared labor," "slum proletariat," and others labor "leaders" like Furuseth recognize at least that the hobo is a logical and vital portion of the working class.

But, says Andrew, "this situation (of 3,000,000 hoboes or wandering slaves) is dangerous to society as a whole and to the ORGANIZED WORKERS, and it is from them that the remedy must come." That, it appears to us, lets the cat out of the bag on this A. F. of L. scheme: the purpose in organizing the hoboes is to control them, in the interest of the existing society and its prop—the craft union. There is no intention of making the hobo a revolutionary force for the overthrow of capitalism and the reconstruction of society on a new basis. And for that reason the scheme is bound to fail.

The hobo, as correctly defined, is a migratory WORKER. He is not a loafer, though he usually has to loaf between jobs; he is not a bum, though he is often "broke" and at such times has no scruples about asking for a "handout." The hobo does an immense amount of the work of this country, at least.

And because he moves around from one locality to another, often hundreds of miles at a stretch in search of elusive jobs, the hobo gains a first hand knowledge of men, places and conditions. The illusions that blind so many stationary workers are dispelled

in the travels of the migratory worker. He becomes a rebel, with a strong tendency toward individualism. He is the "gad fly" of the revolutionary labor movement. Hence the hobo's "danger to society and the organized (craft) workers" as Andrew Furuseth sees it.

But Furuseth, with the usual limited mental horizon of the "labor leader" comes along too late with his proposal to "save society and the craft union." While the hobo merely acted as an individual without thought of organization, the A. F. of L. turned up its official nose at him. He was not "dangerous" then. But since many of his kind have begun to think, and talk, and work, for ONE BIG UNION of the working class, the genus hobo is getting "recognition" from all directions. The employers by the blacklist compel him to change his name about every week. The civil authorities of Western cities, after clubbing and jailing him in large numbers in free speech fights, finally bow to the hobo and grant him the right of way. The politicians don't like him, because he won't or rather can't stay long enough in one place to vote, and in lieu of that sacred privilege, talks about and makes use of direct action in his struggles with the master. And the respectable, safe, sane and conservative craft union leaders are beginning to fear the hobo as a menace to "society as a whole" and to their meat tickets in particular.

All of the different elements are perfectly justified in their respective attitudes toward the hobo.

But in the classic language of one of them, we inquire "What are youse all going to do about it?"

Andrew says, "We must gain their confidence and their friendship." Well, did you ever? Imagine an A. F. of L. organizer, wearing a diamond pin in his immaculate shirt-bosom, and a \$125 a month smile on his mug, trying through a Pullman car window to "gain the confidence" of a workin' stiff on the rods underneath! More than likely the hobo would mistake the "organizer" for a "ball" and "duck" before the "friendly conversation" had a chance to take effect. But possibly Furuseth would have the A. F. of L. employ hoboes to organize the hoboes in the "jungles" or at the working camps? Clever, again! But there isn't a "jungle" a mining or lumber camp, or a harvest field in the West which the pesky I. W. W. has not already invaded many times and scattered with the seed of revolutionary unionism. We fancy that even the "hobo A. F. of L. organizer" would look like the proverbial three cents after thirty seconds of "organizing work" in one of these places.

Better give up the idea of "organizing the three million migratory workers." Andy! The "ho" is on you. At least HE cannot be misled by the craft union fakir. And since the "organizable" material is running pretty low elsewhere, we fear the A. F. of L. will soon be in a bad way.

But the I. W. W. has its Twentieth century eye not only on the 'ho, but on the millions of "home guards" as well; on the skilled and unskilled, the white, black, brown and yellow; the native and the foreign born slaves, that make up the great American working class.

And we're going to get enough of them together to finish the job of wiping out capitalism and putting the Industrial Commonwealth in its place.

KEEP IT GROWING

We have received several long articles this week, replying to Bohn's question, "Is the I. W. W. to grow?" and would be glad to publish all of them did space permit. The editor will try to make extracts from them for the next issue. Meanwhile the best way to answer that question is not on paper, but through DEEDS in behalf of the I. W. W. As a means to that end, get some subs for Solidarity. The hot season is on now, and there is a noticeable slump in receipts due to inactivity. That is making it extremely difficult to meet our necessary obligations at this time, and if continued very long will endanger the existence of the paper.

Returns are also coming very slowly on bundle bills for June. Please don't try to use Solidarity as a milch cow without supplying her with any food. PAY UP YOUR BUNDLE TO DATE.

Order literature, advertised elsewhere. Help the I. W. W. to grow by keeping busy with its propaganda regardless of the hot weather.

BISCAY REPLIES

Publication of the following letter from Fellow Worker Biscay has been delayed for technical reasons only. It was written in reply to our personal letter to Biscay, before publication of the correspondence on Haywood's "General Strike" in Solidarity. —Editor Solidarity.

Vancouver, B. C., June 16. B. H. Williams, New Castle, Pa.

Yours of the 9th inst. received. Note that you do not agree with my criticism of Haywood's published speech.

I realize the weight of what you say about the average slave not noticing those few words about politics, but since the detachments of "comrades" are longingly looking for something in our literature to be used for their own purpose, the mentioned slave would be put wise soon enough. I would have used such a work myself in the past, while I still believed in politics, especially when it had the emblem of the organization, printed for a local union.

Having heard Haywood myself, I cannot disagree much on the point you make about his "trick of oratory" leading all facts to a common ground. This may be true in a speech, but when in print as a propaganda pamphlet, I am not sure that many would take it as you mention.

To the last point, my criticism of Haywood's reference in comparison with Bucsfors, I admit that I was wrong. I took the words "shoe worker" and used them as "shoe workers," a body instead of an individual as a mistake. That whole paragraph was a mistake.

True, the organization does not conflict with any member's belief in the ballot or action along those lines; as a body we are neutral. For this reason our literature should be neutral, to say the least. As I see it, the workers are led off to follow the politicians of one grade or another, and we should be careful about treating the matter in an indifferent way. I know that while I thought I saw some good in balloting, I did much harm to the I. W. W. Being somewhat of a soap-blower I led members of the I. W. W. even into doubt as to being right in not following politics. The average worker is not a thinker even after he becomes one of us, even come from the utopian political movement. Little is required to get such to think of politics. In this way a pamphlet of this nature would become a political bomb, when read by a recruit from a party.

It may be that I am over zealous, knowing from experience what harm political agitation will do. It may be that the sentiment on this point is different in the East; in that case it is not for me to judge. On the coast the sentiment is strongly anti-political, in the ballot-box sense. To me the "ballot" and politics in the accepted sense, without hair-splitting down to the point of "all action being political" if organized, is NOT a debatable question. No more so than industrial unionism. If the latter is right, the former is entirely unnecessary. If we differ on this point, there may be reasons for it: You may represent the sentiment in your portion of the country.

As it is not up to me to dictate the policy of Solidarity, I could not insist upon the publication of my criticism, except for personal motives—of which I have none. It would be wrong for me to expect anything to be printed which might do harm to the organization. Though I may differ with you as an individual, I recognize that you are in a better position to judge in your part of the country than I. If there is even a possibility that I might be wrong, or taken to be wrong by others, leave it out. JOSEPH S. BISCAY.

(The point of this discussion does not bring about any possible differences of opinion between Fellow Worker Biscay and the editor of Solidarity. While the "ballot" or the "political party" might not be a debatable question with us two, it remains a debatable question with a large part of the I. W. W. membership. For that reason the I. W. W. as an organization takes a NON-PARTISAN (party) rather than an ANTI-PARTISAN attitude, thereby giving individual members the right to differ as widely as they find it necessary on debatable questions. That distinction should be borne in mind always.)

THE "RECALL" DON'T RECALL

The following dispatch was printed in several New York evening papers of July 6, says the New York Call: Berkeley, Calif., July 6.—J. Stitt Wilson, newly elected Socialist Mayor of

Berkeley, struck his first political snag yesterday when he successfully opposed the election of a City Attorney proposed by a Socialist Councilman.

Mayor Wilson was then invited to appear at a meeting of the party organization and explain his action. He was asked why he had not presented his resignation according to Socialist usage. "The meeting is set for the night of the regular council meeting, and I cannot go," said Mayor Wilson, "As to the resignation, I do not intend to offer one."

EIGHT HOUR LEAFLET

TWENTY THOUSAND each of the following leaflets are now ready for delivery. Price of each leaflet, 15 cents per hundred, \$1.25 a thousand postpaid: "What? How? When?" Eight Hour leaflet. Just the thing for the eight hour agitation.

"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer. Larger size, bold type and better print than former editions.

"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women," by E. S. Nelson; second edition. "Political Parties and the I. W. W.," by Vincent St. John. Will put all elements into the I. W. W.'s attitude towards politics.

We also have in preparation two pamphlets, which will be ready for delivery before the month is gone.

One is a new pamphlet by Vincent St. John, containing a brief history of the I. W. W., together with an outline of its structure, aims and methods. This will contain about 32 pages, and will be printed on good paper with an attractive (red) cover, and will be offered for sale at ten cents per copy. In quantities to local unions at five cents per copy.

The other pamphlet will be a new and attractive edition of Trautmann's "Why Strikes are Lost." This will retail at 5 cents per copy, to locals at 3 cents postpaid.

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

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

Send advance orders with the cash for the above literature, and get busy with its circulation.

Will have more announcements soon. I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

AS TO LOWER CALIFORNIA

Denver, Colo., July 4. In the latest issue of Solidarity I see an appeal for funds for the defense of the Liberal Junta of Los Angeles who were arrested for social violation of the neutrality laws of the United States.

Now I wish to call the attention of our fellow workers to the fact that there are I. W. W. members who were wounded in the battle of Tia Juana on June 22; and furthermore, Fellow Workers J. Mosby and Adjutant General Latin are in jail in San Diego charged with murder and arson, for having participated in the struggle in Lower California. E. E. Kirk has charge of the defense of the ex-instructors, and with the help of the revolutionists throughout the United States, will surely be able to prevent the possible extradition and murder of our fellow workers.

The address of E. E. Kirk is 521 Union Building, San Diego, Calif., and all donations for our wounded fellow workers can be sent through the Los Angeles workers can.

TO CANADIAN READERS

By arrangement with the management of the Industrial Worker, Solidarity is now pleased to announce a special COMBINATION RATE for the Worker and Solidarity of TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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

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

CHANGE IN DULUTH.

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

FRANK WATSON, Fin. Sec'y.

KAISER REVIEWS HIS TROOPS

Socialist Member Rebel Discusses Anti-Militarism.

(Special Correspondence)

Berlin, June 1, 1911. Today I witnessed the annual review by the Kaiser of the troops stationed in Berlin. It took place at Templehof field—an immense military drill ground on the outskirts of Berlin—and was a remarkable sight. Possibly 30,000 men took part in it.

I arrived on the scene about 7 a. m. and already the troops in their gorgeous uniforms were drawn up in two dense lines about a mile long. Dr. Kaiser arrived shortly after and he had a bunch of princes and royal petticoats, etc., came on the field about forty hands played—the most important thing I ever heard of they were either all playing different airs or were out of time—and all had a bunch of "hoos." Willy rode along and looked the slaves over and later had them march by him. This marching by the Kaiser is a ceremony worth going long way to see. It shows what damned fools working men can make of themselves. Each regiment as it approached the Kaiser's stand fell into a peculiar step, the men lifting their legs, stiff kneeed, at least three feet from the ground. They kept this up until out of the sacred presence. Just what part this monarch's review in making of "good" soldiers is rather difficult to discern. I figured that a man who would keep that step up for 500 yards would be a case for the hospital.

After about three hours of this barbaric pageant the affair came to a close and I went home and continued my reading of August Bebel's book entitled "Not Standing Army but Militia" (Volksheer). Bebel is one of the most radical of the Socialist "anti-militarists" and one is inspired by his revolutionary criticism of the army. He even goes so far as to say that the uniforms of officers and men should be made of more sombre materials than the polished leather strappings, burnished steel helmets and breastplates should be abolished; that the wearing of medals and orders be forbidden. The revolutionary significance of the Kaiser's review is beyond computation, as anyone who has seen the German army on a field day will admit.

Bebel further shows this capitalist destruction reforms by stating in italics that their institution would afford immense relief for the officers who would be freed from many of their very unpleasant duties. Bebel being a socialist naturally is patriotic; he is in favor of the very strongest army possible, in order that the workers may be able to defend their country—the old statement that the workers have no country has long been struck in the Socialist's attic. He complains bitterly that the efficiency of the German army is greatly impaired by the workers' lack of military training between the age of 14—the age of leaving school—and 20—the age of joining the army. He says on this point of the military education of the youth must be such (drilling, turning, etc.) continued until the 20th year, on Sundays, holidays, free afternoons, or the evenings of summer evenings. "Our unthinking American Socialists should take a tip from Bebel's hint of how to utilize their spare time; and when they have done this for the rest of the steel mills they can put in the hours in the day in organizing companies of boys scouts, etc., in order that our country may be defended from threatened attack by the eskimos.

Bebel favors the Swiss army very strongly, though he says it is by no means perfect. In the Swiss army all citizens between 17 and 30 are soldiers. To make the Swiss army "perfect" from a Socialist standpoint it will probably be necessary to extend the service limits to "from the cradle to the grave." The American Socialist movement being young is somewhat unsophisticated. It is not wise to itself yet and is floundering around in the most absurdly contradictory doctrines and tactics. One of these contradictions is its stand towards the military question. In one issue of the International Socialist Review we see pictures of Eugene Dennis delivering an American flag, and in the next a glorification of Gustave Hervé, who is one of the "ranked" anti-militarists in Europe.

The Socialist movement must get right, it must either cut out Hervé and anti-militarism or cut out the American flag. The example of its older and wiser sister party of Germany will indicate the proper factor to eliminate. It has cut out anti-militarism—as expressed by Hervé and the syndicalists with a vengeance. To be helpful, I might suggest that some one translate Bebel's book (above quoted) which is a sort of bible of socialist "anti-militarism" and also that the rule "La Patrie" which Hervé has laid on the shelf. The continued circulation of this latter unfortunate work can only result in hurting the work of the Kansas hayseeds and "our" vote will suffer in consequence. The substitution of Bebel's work for other hand would prove conclusively that the best Socialists are the best patriots.

W. Z. FOSTER.

ONE BIG UNION

Some of Its Possible Means and Methods.

The means and methods used to win a strike are many, and depend wholly on conditions at the time the strike is called, and sometimes necessitate a change of front during the trouble. We must at all times choose our own battle ground, our own methods of conducting a strike, and consider the interest of the workers only.

Interruption Strike.

The "interruption" or "intermittent" strike is generally for the purpose of reducing the surplus stock on hand, while at the same time supplying the strikers with sufficient money to carry on their fight with full relations.

In the coal regions, for example, when the miners go on strike it is generally at a time when coal is piled mountain high in the companies' yards; and defeat is certain when a strike is carried on along these old stereotyped lines of starve me to death as soon as you can.

Under such conditions, the first thing that should be done is to reduce the surplus of coal on hand; and that can be done without starving the miners to death, if some intelligence is used. The average workman is only two weeks from his job to starvation; so when the strike is called, let the workers stay out just as long as their pocketbook will allow, or until the boss begins to find strikebreakers; then call the strike off, go back to work, "defeated," if you like; work long enough to get rid of the strikebreakers and draw down enough wages to keep the men on strike for a few days again. Repeat the intermittent strike until the surplus runs out, then you have the bosses in a position where they are ready to talk business. Small profit look better to them than no profits at all; the heart and soul of the master class are centered in their pocket book. That is where you have got to strike.

Passive Strike.

The PASSIVE STRIKE has been and can be used effectively by the workers, and in using it they are living up to the law. Take, for example, the rules and regulations laid down by the different railroad corporations, they are merely made to protect the company; with the express understanding that the employees will break them every minute in the day. If a switchman is killed while attempting to step on an engine when it is in motion, all the company has to do is to show the learned judge the rules laid down, and the glaring sign that is on every switch engine, warning the men not to step on or off the engine while it is moving; and the case is decided in favor of the company. The dead switchman is buried at the expense of the "coffin society"; that parades under the name of union; and the wholesale murder is allowed to continue.

These rules, in times of strife, can be utilized in the interest of the workers, without any loss of pay. At big terminals they have at one end of the yards a steep incline, known to railroaders as the hump. Its height depends upon how far the car has to go, and the speed it travels is governed from five to ten miles per hour. The rule on a great many road states that a car must not be switched any faster than a man can follow it; enforce this rule and what would happen? Either a congestion of freight, or else they would have to put on more crews.

Follow that up by stopping the engine every time a switchman wants on or off; this would mean more crews or more overtime. The car inspectors, in looking over passenger coaches or freight cars should be careful, take their time, and see that there is nothing wrong before O. K.'ing their work. If anything is wrong, they should not shut their eyes simply because it is not a change station; order it out for repairs— you are on strike.

Passenger conductors should see that all the passengers are safely aboard before giving the signal to start. All conductors should see that they don't start out before the time allowed between trains traveling in the same direction has expired. Before leaving stations the conductor should read and compare orders with the engineer; this rule is on a great many roads, and where it is, train crews should refuse to take orders on the fly. Every engine has its tonnage; don't haul any more. Certain parts of the road have their speed limits; don't go any faster.

Just live up to the rules of the company, and you tie the road up. It is only by doing that, that you can ever expect to win a strike.

Sabotage.

SABOTAGE is to the master class what

the bogey man is to the child, only the latter is imaginary, while the former is real. Its terrors are hidden, until it comes down with a crash. The fear of losing money is as terrible and has a more lasting effect on the capitalist, than the fear the child has for the dark.

In France sabotage is used in almost every strike. When a strike is threatening in that country, the boss begins to worry, for strikes there are not the tame affairs for the employer that they are here. His first worry is, whether the strike is going to be conducted on the job, or of the job. He doesn't like the change of battle ground from the outside to the inside of the workshop. When a fight is carried on right within the gates of the capitalist stronghold, it brings the two opposing forces face to face and leaves no room for politicians, arbitration boards, scales of all uses, to get in between and earn their Jewish money. The workers are striking and at the same time drawing full pay. They run all industries, and if they run them smoothly it is because they want to; and if they cause a state of chaos, the trouble generally lies in the fact that their wages are smaller, their hours long, and they have accordingly less interest in their work. Employers should take note of this, and when everything seems to be going wrong, mistakes being made that eat into the pocketbook, they will generally find that the cause is in the pay envelope. An increase of wages or a shortening of the workday has the wonderful effect of diverting the attention of the workers from the pay envelope to their work, and everything will again run smoothly, until they want more of their product, and then the boss will have to come through again; it is only remedy.

The "Morality" of Sabotage.

On the other hand, the workers should be careful about losing interest in their work. A mistake that will cause expense to the capitalist is a criminal act, and is always punished if the one who makes it is caught. A law is only a law when it is enforced, and the workman who breaks it becomes a felon if caught. If not caught, he still remains a respectable wage slave. Right is always right to the man who sees it that way; but if you haven't the might it is generally punished as being wrong. To be wrong is to be weak, to be right is to be strong. Let's develop our strength.

All For Want of a Shovel.

Some of the "mistakes" made during the big railroad strike in France were rather amusing to the man on our side of the class line. One case in particular touches the humorous chords of the writer. It is very seldom that a joke is perpetrated at the expense of the boss, and when one does come along it is generally appreciated. The scene was a railroad track, and the stage a special train, the engineer, fireman, etc., all members of the one union, were the actors, the passengers were members of the aristocracy. The latter had a contract with the railroad company to land them at a certain place at a certain time, or forfeit a certain sum of money. Secretary Durand, of the coal shovellers' union had just been sentenced to death for a crime he never committed. Three thousand railroad strikers had been fired. The thoughts of the fireman on that engine were with Durand and the strikers; his actions in putting coal in the fire box were mechanical; until he forgot himself entirely and his shovel went into the fire box along with the coal. It really was a stupid act, and the fireman recognized that fact. In order to save himself from humiliation, he lied. The train happened to be going down a steep grade when he told the engineer the shovel was gone. Where, he did not know; probably it slipped off the deck going around a sharp curve. The engine was stopped at the bottom of the grade, and a search in the darkness with lanterns for the shovel began, with the passengers assisting, of course. It was not found, and as it is an utter impossibility to keep clean up in a modern locomotive without the aid of a shovel, the train had to be sidetracked until the fireman got another one. In sidetracking, the engine went off the track. Some hours were lost, the passengers did not get to their destination at the stated time, and it cost the company some thousands of dollars.

Remedy For "Wandering Thoughts."

There are two morals to this story. First, workmen should try to keep their thoughts on their work. Second, employers should see to it that the conditions under which their employees work are such that they won't cause the workers' thoughts to wander.

But in order for men's thoughts to wan-

der, they must be capable of thinking. Do the workers of this country think? Scarcely, not if they have advanced to the stage where their brains can work at one thing and their hands at another. What they generally do at the present time is to petition Congress for an investigation into violations of the Constitution. They allow conciliation boards to settle their grievances, they pay labor leaders enormous salaries so they can wine and dine at the Civic Federation banquet table; and then they wonder why they always meet with defeat.

What Will Happen?

When the workers become class conscious, they will begin to think for themselves. Their thoughts will be with the Baccarots, Preston and Smiths, the McNamars, and other victims of the masters. "The up industry," will be the cry, and the hands will carry out the workings of the brain. Mistakes will begin to be made. Goods shipped from Chicago to New York will land in San Francisco; wet rails and defective sandpiles will cause loss of time; firemen will forget to shut the blower off or close the fire door when turning on the injector. Machinists when grinding in top checks will become careless, and the emery is liable to fall into the oil cups. All railroad employes will strictly live up to the rules laid down by the company. Baggage men will forget what pieces of baggage the check goes on, and a logger is liable to receive a suit of fine clothes, while some college professor will receive the logger's blankets. Lumber jacks in the woods will forget to saw the logs through, and the men following up will lose a lot of time trying to roll the logs before they find out what is wrong. All kinds of mistakes will be made.

Machinery will suffer, power plants will break down, cities will be in darkness, traffic will be delayed, industry will be paralyzed, and the hirelings of the master class will be helpless. The only remedy will be to focus the attention of the workers on their work, and that will only be accomplished through an enlargement of the pay envelope, and a shortening of the workday, the releasing of Preston, Smith, Baccarot, etc. Then everything will run smoothly again for a time, just long enough for the workers to catch their breath and prepare their forces for another onslaught.

There are really no periods for rest, in this veiled civil war—the one who is always prepared has the best chance to win.

Sabotage is a dangerous weapon, and the master class realize it. It is aimed at the pocketbook, and does its work effectively. Sabotage is unwholesome, and sabotage will doubtless be punished if caught; so don't get punished.

Agitate, educate and organize into the one big revolutionary industrial union, and the world is ours.

J. W. JOHNSTONE.

NEW LOCAL IN ABERDEEN

Aberdeen, Wash., July 5. Solidarity: Just a few lines from a new local in the far West. I think we can justly claim title to being the farthest west in the U. S. A.

We have not received our charter yet, so I cannot give you our new number. The old number was 534, a mixed local. We are thinking seriously of applying for a lumber industry charter, as that is the principal industry of this section of the state.

We have a fine large hall and reading room at 406 1/2 East Heron St., and hold regular business meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 P. M. until further notice.

We have a good speaker but can use more, or would like to exchange with other locals, as variety is the spice of life. Any sympathizers coming West are requested to give us a call and boost, if convenient. FRED H. ALLISON, Sec'y Protem.

POLISH PAPER IN CHICAGO.

"Solidarnosc" (Polish for Solidarity), which was until recently published twice a month by the Polish I. W. W. local in Buffalo, has since been moved to Chicago, and now appears weekly as the official organ of the Polish locals of the I. W. W. "Solidarnosc" has eight pages, and the subscription price is \$1 per year, six months 50 cents.

I. W. W. members and supporters who come in touch with Polish workers should not fail to introduce this paper to them. Address all subscriptions and communications to

POLISH SOLIDARITY, 1469 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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 pit itself against another in wage wars; moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class as 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

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"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Stirton. Four-page leaflet, 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred \$1.25 per thousand.

"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith. Four page leaflet; 20 cents a hundred; \$1.50 per thousand.

"Why the A. F. of L. Cannot Become an Industrial Union." By St. John. Four-page leaflet, 20 cents a hundred; \$1.50 per thousand.

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I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

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JAY FOX, Editor, Lake Bay, Washington

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Send in the sub.

LABOR

Horses and Mail Carriers.

"The postmasters of this country have got to treat the mail carrier with as much humanity as dogs and horses receive in the hot weather," declared Congressman Victor L. Berger...

Why waste all this effort on the mail carriers? If they haven't sense enough to take off their coats en masse, the post MASTERS are conferring a favor on the carriers by compelling the latter to keep their coats on...

Women as Strike Breakers.

From Schenectady, New York comes the interesting information in a dispatch dated July 6, that women have taken the place of striking excavators in a Warren street trench...

This incident shows more forcibly than any amount of I. W. W. argument, what little consideration the employers have for their slaves when the latter leave their jobs...

Will the craft unions get wise to this new deal, or will they simply waste sentiment on the "poor-bosomed Italian women who work the 'bosses' as heartless cutthroats to use as strikebreakers?"

Industrial Depression Continues.

From all sections of the country and from many large industries, reports of business and industrial conditions show that the "silent panic" is still in full force.

BALDWIN STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

to bell. That is the spirit which is winning this strike. "One Big Union" is the slogan of the strikers. They are standing solid without a break in their ranks...

The expenses of Local 11, I. W. W., owing to this work are very heavy, and we would ask locals who find it possible to help us financially to do so.

More Strikes in Mexico.

The street car strike, declared in Mexico City July 3, to effect increases in wages ranging from 30 to 150 per cent, was promised the next day.

Irwin Strike Called Off.

Following the announcement by the press last week, that the Irwin-Westmoreland coal miners' strike was to be continued...

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Repetition is the first aid to education. We are going to repeat what we said last week, as we want to educate our readers to assist us.

We also called for contributions to an advertising fund. Have you given your mite as yet? If not, do so at once.

Don't overlook your bundle orders and individual subs; while pushing the advertising fund.

It particularly known that he was a member of the I. W. W.

During the regular business meeting of Vancouver, B. C., I. W. W. Local 322, on July 3, 1911, this man J. Hawley was discovered present...

K. C. ON THE MOVE

Kansas City, Mo. Solidarity: The K. C. Propaganda League of the I. W. W. has moved from 1233 Walnut street to 211 East Missouri avenue.

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:

NEW SONG BOOKS

The Spokane locals are now having printed a New Song Book, with the following new songs: Long Haired Preachers, The Eight Hour Day, One Big Union, The Little Red Button, and many other new songs.

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN.

Local 347, I. W. W., has opened headquarters and free reading room at 1416 North Fifth street. All wage workers are invited to spend part of their time there.

A TRAITOR UNMASKED

A traitor to the I. W. W. has been discovered in the shape of one J. Hawley, a self-proclaimed coal from Spokane, Wash., where he held membership in the I. W. W. local No. 223.

“Emancipation”

Official Organ of the Franco-Belgian Federation I. W. W. 3 months 15c, 6 months 30c, one year 60c.

I. W. W. PICNIC IN DETROIT

HO! Be it known to all LIVE ones that the I. W. W. of Detroit will hold a Picnic-Industrialism on July 16.

WANTED

Wanted: A man who will be a member of the I. W. W. and who will be a member of the I. W. W. and who will be a member of the I. W. W.

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INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International.")

International Textile Congress.

On Monday, June 12, the international textile congress was opened at Amsterdam, Holland. In addition to the national textile union of Holland there were representatives at the congress: England by 40 delegates, Germany by 15, Austria by 2, Switzerland by 3, Denmark by 2, France by 3 and Belgium by 2 delegates.

Direct Action Against Pension Law.

At a conference of the French Labor Exchanges and Federations held June 22, it was decided to oppose the new law on old age pensions.

Lockout Again in Germany.

From Gera the news comes that the workers of the Bakti Dye works at Meerfeld have been ordered to obtain the closure of the works at 4 o'clock on Saturdays.

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