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NO FIGHT IN DULUTH POLICE LYING LOW.

There was no free speech fight in Duluth on July 12, nor since, in the hour of going to press.
That was not the fault of the I. W. W. Our organization was ready for business on that date; but for some reason the police decided to defer action.

Perhaps the weather was too warm in Duluth. Police are human, at least in that respect; and are not overly fond of "hot" work. And the I. W. W. is becoming notoriously a "hot one" in the estimation of cops, taxpayers and other subordinates or tools of the employing class.

Anyway, after politely ordering the I. W. W. off the streets, Duluth authorities have decided to "sink the other eye." Our street meetings are being held regularly, AND ARE NOT MOLESTED.

But, as General Secretary St John suggests, in reporting these facts to Solidarity, this police inactivity may be only the prelude to a trick to GET THE I. W. W. TO CALL OFF PREPARATIONS for a fight; and then to soak them.

We can't afford to take chances! Our men should keep their powder dry and sleep with one eye open. Which means: get more ready and stay ready for a speech fight in Duluth, until all danger of suppression is past.

Just now, the element that appears to be most disturbed over a prospective invasion of Duluth by the I. W. W., are the socialist politicians, who express fear that their "party" may become identified with these "ho-hoes," and thereby lose the voting support of "representative citizens"

at coming elections.
Verily, "peanut politics," thy name is mud—or something more nasty!
The following from the Duluth Daily News Tribune, of July 9, tells the rest of the story to date:

Local Socialist leaders say that they had heard of rumors to the effect that the Industrial Workers of the World might start a free speech war in Duluth, but that the public should know that the movement had not the sanction of the Socialist party.

"A radical action of that kind may have been taken by the I. W. W., but personally I do not think it will do any good and if our party is mixed up in it, it will not do it any good," said P. G. Phillips, a prominent Socialist. "The workers lost out in their cause in Spokane, and they might lose a similar battle here."

"The Socialists have no strife with the city regarding free speech and a movement of this kind should not be confounded with our party."

The foregoing came from Mr. Phillips, when shown the following Associated Press dispatch from Spokane, Wash., received by the News Tribune, last night:

"Answering a call from the Industrial Workers of the World for 'ten thousand volunteers' to take part in a free speech fight at Duluth, Minn., it is announced that 300 members of the organization will leave tonight and tomorrow to enter the struggle in the Minnesota city."

"It is claimed that 1,000 will go from this district. Spokane's free speech war ended 18 months ago, after dozens of street orators had been jailed."

BOTTLE BLOWERS IN CONVENTION

Craft Union Still Clinging to Old Methods in the Face of Changing Conditions in the Industry.

(Special to Solidarity.)
Columbus, Ohio, July 14.

For a period of ten days the Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada have been holding a convention in this city, the results of which will be discouraging to many of its members, as there was not a progressive step taken by that august body of 225 delegates. A couple of good resolutions were proposed and as usual killed by the conservative membership which predominates. It is sad to say to these bottle blowers, that their organization is practically dead and what little life remains in it will be extinct in the next few years at the most.

The whole argument and debate of this body of the "aristocracy of labor" centered around that timeworn "sacred contract," "identity of interest," "taking care of the boss and his interest," etc. It is gratifying to see that the members of this organization realize what a tremendous factor the automatic "machine" is against them, endangering their very existence as a union.

There was some sentiment at the convention in favor of amalgamating with the Flint. As it is today these two craft unions are virtually scabbing on each other, as was evidenced in the Hocking plant in Ohio, where the Bottle Blowers' Association scabbed on the Flint Glass Workers; and at Cincinnati, where 125 members of the Bottle Blowers' Association struck and their positions were filled with Flint men. These are only two instances, and it was shown at the convention that this scabbing was going on all over the country in the glass industry.

One delegate had the nerve to stand up and say that what we want is one organization of glass workers, an organization that will take in all men working in and about the glass industry. But this sound advice fell upon too many deaf ears to amount to anything definite. The bottle blowers in the Association and the Flint Glass Workers will not amount to a tinker's damn until they get out of these craft scabbing unions, for as long as these unions exist, this thing of scabbing on each other will continue. Let the glass workers organize in One Big Union, taking in all workers in the glass industry and then they will be able to reap the full benefit of their labor, and not only stop scabbing and reductions in wages but also force the boss to recognize their power and thereby gain concessions that they may want.

President Hayes said that the Flint organization has done nothing in the last few years but cover him with mud, and that if they would amalgamate it would be putting the bottle blowers in the hands of the enemy, and that he was not ready to put up the white flag yet.

It was also pointed out that the invention of new machinery and the high dues keep thousands of young men from joining the union. The officers in reading their report said that young men refused to join the union.

These glass workers will have to get rid of such men as Hayes and Roe with the rest of the parasites, before they will advance any farther. The machine is here and here to stay; and eventually you men who, before the invention of automatic machinery, were making all the way from \$12 to \$18 per day and are now making from \$4 to \$5 a day, will in the near future be thrown out upon the already overcrowded labor market; compelled to swell the ranks of the unskilled; willing to barter away your labor power for whatever you can get for it, or in other words for

(Continued On Page 4.)

DETROIT I. W. W. CHANGING BAD NAME OF BIG SCAB TOWN

(Special to Solidarity.)
Detroit, Mich., July 16.

The I. W. W. is on the job all the time in Detroit. Shop meetings are the order of the day. General Organizer Wm. E. Trautman holds noon meetings most every day in front of the large shops. Large crowds are present, taking in the One Big Union idea, the possibility of getting the goods NOW. How soon that may be, depends entirely upon how soon the workers join the I. W. W. and go after the Universal Eight Hour Day for a starter.

One big union, a shorter workday, a fatter pay envelope, better shop conditions and final emancipation from Judiciary are common talk in the workshops now. The mental revolution is taking place in the minds of the workers Detroit, long known as the greatest open shop or scab town of the United States, will soon lose its title to that disreputable championship.

The I. W. W. is also holding street meetings, at which considerable literature is sold. Of late these meetings have become so obnoxious to the autocrat that the usual tactics are employed to keep us from talking. Members of the Social Leper Party adopt the "civilized" plan of protesting to the police against allowing the use of the streets, because we talk "anarchy." Two weeks ago our meeting was stopped, but since then we spoke again with Fellow Worker Crawford from South Africa as the speaker. He delivers the goods on every point. The S. L. P. may act on the "civilized plane," but such actions are rather "shabby" and not in line with working class

ethics. Police informers deserve to be civilized.

"The Packard Monthly" a clipping from which I am sending herewith, brings out the fact that that automobile company is advertising all over the country for help. The local papers are also full of ads for men to work in all kinds of shops. An outsider is led to believe that there is a scarcity of labor in Detroit. WRONG!

Following are facts:
There are 17,000 unemployed at this time. Hundreds of men are at the factory gates every morning looking for jobs. Men are being brought in by thousands every month but thousands are also being let out on the most trifling excuses on the part of the boss.

Here is a sample: During the hot spell (11 in the shade) men quit work for the time being; they all get fired for doing so. All kinds of petty chicanery are employed to make life miserable in the shop. True, you can get work; but for how long? that's the question.

If you contemplate coming to this burg, write first to those who advertise for help, and insist upon certain terms. There are plenty of mechanics able and willing to work, right here now. DON'T BITE! This is the same old scheme to make labor conditions ideal for the boss. A large supply of workers, broke and anxious for work, is what Mr. American Capitalist wants.

Stay in your present locality. Organize on the job in the I. W. W. and make labor conditions every where ideal, by doing away with exploitation.

A MUTT.

Strike at Baldwins

(Special to Solidarity.)

Philadelphia, July 14.

The strikers at Baldwin's are still fighting as a solid mass against the boss. Since last week the plate papers have been working might and main to break the strike. They are putting out all sorts of dope, but the strikers care nothing for the reports which are printed each day of five or six thousand men returning to work.

This strike is affecting others outside the industry. It is reported that five doctors and five nurses have been laid off at the Garrison Hospital, near the plant; since the strike began, as there were no mangled slaves to work on.

Wednesday the 12th there was a scab killed at the works and practically all the professional strikebreakers (about 200) quit work on hearing of it.

Elizabeth Gurly Flynn has addressed meetings of the different crafts in Philadelphia and Chester, where the Eddystone strikers mostly live, and is receiving now tremendous receptions.

Fellow Workers Knebel and Flynn have new seen their work proved fruitful. They have talk' the class struggle and the general strike and now the strikers have risen up against their leaders and demanded a general strike in this city in every industry. The labor fakirs are yielding to the strikers now so they can hold their jobs for a few weeks longer.

If we can keep up the work it means the overthrow of both the capitalist enemies as well as the Fakiration in this city, and hasten the day when the organized working class shall rise in their might and bring about their own emancipation, when the torment of revolt shall sweep over the country, sweeping all before it and leaving behind it a nation of brotherhood, justice and freedom.

HARRY S. HOWARD.

P. S. Since writing the first the men have demanded a state-wide strike of all industries and state that if it is refused

they may withdraw from the Fakiration. The labor fakirs are seeking every where for a loophole but can find none.
Now for the fight.

H. S. H.

(Another report from Fellow Worker H. Marston, arrives just at the hour of going to press. It covers much the same ground as the foregoing, urging that more I. W. W. organizers be placed in Philadelphia, and in particular, J. J. Ektor from New York.—Editor Solidarity.)

SPOKANE MUCH ALIVE

Spokane, Wash., July 14.

Solidarity:

The Spokane I. W. W. locals are taking in members quite rapidly, considering the hard times, and the many men out of work. Our street meetings, with Fellow Worker J. M. Foss and myself as the speakers, are a big success every night. Last week we sold \$29.50 literature at our street meetings.

We organized a house to house Literature Distributing Committee, to distribute literature every Sunday morning. Sunday, July 9, we distributed 1200 papers. On July 9, we distributed 1500 papers.

The working people of Spokane are discussing industrial unionism, on the street corners, in the parks, in their bank houses and homes. The politicians and A. F. of L. labor fakirs are getting heart disease from fear of losing their fat jobs.

Yours for One Big Union,

MAX ZETTEL,
Sec. and Organizer.

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN.

Local 247, I. W. W., has opened headquarters and free reading room at 1616 North Fifth street. All wage workers are invited to spend part of their time there. Business meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

JAS. J. STARK, Fin. Sec'y.

CLEVELAND GARMENT STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Cleveland, Ohio, July 15.

The garment workers' strike in Cleveland is still on. The pickets seem to act with a little more spirit than formerly. This is probably caused by the drastic measures adopted by Acting Police Chief Rowe. He has drawn a dead line around the strike district and limits the number of pickets to one picket for every three policemen on duty.

People going to the Union Depot have to walk two or three blocks out of the way in order to get to their destination. Strikebreakers, Pinkerton guards, and other human offal are allowed to carry revolvers by order of "our" courts. A girl was arrested for throwing an elderly girl and was given ten days. Thirty-seven guards were arrested for carrying concealed weapons and were discharged. Some justice, in the writer attempted to get into the strike district on Wednesday, July 12th, and was stopped three blocks away by Chief Rowe's watch dogs. By skillful maneuvering through back yards and alleys he finally got past the cordon of police and mixed up with the pickets. When the scabs came out and got into taxicabs, driven by craft union drivers, the pickets and the writer began to call them by their real name, scab.

The way we worked it so the police could not spot those who were doing the yelling was to form a group with the girls in the center and let them yell until the police broke us up.

One of the "pinks" looked out a window and spotted one of the strikers who was active. He called a stop and the striker was arrested.

The pink then turned to the girls and said, "I got that—that's you and will you jam street walking—soon too if you don't shut up." The police heard these remarks, but of course that is not bad language compared with the awful word scab, so he did nothing.

The girls are showing a fine spirit and if

they were lacked by proper organization they would win. One girl showed some fine pluck when attacked by two burly police. She stopped a scab and asked him why he did not take a vaseline ball as he was a sore on the body of humanity. The police came up and poked their right sticks into her ribs. They then caught hold of her and were trying to push her down the street when she drew a hat pin and told them to keep hands off. The y she "brave and noble-protectors of the peace" let go was remarkable. The writer got the number of one of these "noble heroes" of Chief blowers. He was number 854. When you come to Cleveland look him up and congratulate him.

Later the writer, his companion and two little girl pickets who could not have been over sixteen were escorted by the police six blocks from the scene of war.

With the girls showing such a fine spirit of revolt it is a shame to see them lose but with "union" electricians, stationary firemen, and other "union" men in the plant, and "union" chauffeurs hauling scabs home from work and "union" teamsters hauling the scab material the case is hopeless. Craft union strikes all meet the same end. The death knell of craft unionism has been sounded and dead bodies are poor fighting material.

G. H. PERRY.

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 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

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.
 Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance: 83. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. 84 This is NUMBER

GRIST TO THE I. W. W. MILL

A frequent objection to I. W. W. agitation from some kindly disposed critics, is that our agitation and proposals are "premature." Here, for example, comes a critic with a statement in substance that "the I. W. W. should not have proposed a general strike on the day of the McNamara trial, because the working class is not yet prepared for such a move, and therefore the strike will probably not take place on the date specified."

This objection is not well founded, as a little reflection should make clear. Let us suppose a case: Suppose the McNamara brothers are tried on October 10, convicted shortly afterwards, and sentenced either to death or to long terms in the penitentiary. The "peaceable" will see scores of thousands of American workers who have come to look upon this case as merely an incident in the class war, regard such an outcome as a "judicial act of law and order." On the contrary, will not these workers feel that they have acted as cowards and poltroons in merely protesting by words and petitions, while at the critical moment leaving their brothers as victims of an infamous capitalist conspiracy? Will they be satisfied as having done their duty by their fellow workers in following the "peaceable" and eminently "respectable" methods of the A. F. of L. or even the mere "wordy war" of the political socialists? Methinks the militant proposal of a general strike, made by the I. W. W., would loom up big to these thousands should such a fate overtake the McNamaras; and would at least serve as a beacon light for future struggles of the same kind.

The last point is the important one: It is not to much a question of the immediate attainment of an object, as it is the ultimate changing of Labor's methods, which present conditions make imperative.

The capitalist enemy understands that WAR exists between it and the working class; and it watches Labor closely, basing its moves and the extent of its daring on its observations of the mental attitude of the slaves. If the slaves are content to protest merely by words while "awaiting a verdict of our courts in whose sense of justice and fair dealing we have confidence," the masters need no fear to go the limit.

But if the workers as a class show signs of putting their protest into action such as a general strike, our employers will bring a great song. They will fear an awakened class with the formidable ACTIVE

weapon of the GENERAL STRIKE at its command.

Hence the I. W. W. is right in arguing with all its power the use of this weapon on the day of the McNamara trial. Whatever may be the outcome of that trial, the workers will still be found to be at a disadvantage in fighting the masters with the old methods alone; and the general strike idea will grow in response to their search for better and more effective methods.

Everything is grist for the I. W. W. mill. Keep the revolutionary mill grinding.

"NOTHING TO LOSE"

The only man who can afford to gamble with fate is he who has nothing to lose—Duluth "Labor World."

At first blush the above saying seems to be a trite saying needing no further elaboration. Someone may at once object it to the labor movement, and insist that because the working class has "nothing to lose" it matters not what weapons our class chooses in its struggle for better conditions and ultimate social freedom.

But even in that now classic battle cry, "Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose BUT YOUR CHAINS," we find the "trium" doesn't apply. The workers still have something to lose—something which they WANT TO LOSE as soon as possible and without hope of ever "finding" again. The workers want to lose their chains. And to that end, they cannot afford to "gamble with fate."

A thousand and one "saviours" are found in all directions at present, trying to get the working class to place its destiny in their hands—in the hands of politicians, reformers, sectarians and other income-queens and incompetents from the middle and professional class. All of these "saviours" strike the same attitude toward the wage slave: the slave is ignorant; he lacks initiative; is too narrow and bigoted in his ideas; needs a broadminded and capable leader; and my creed fill the bill. Don't depend upon yourself; you don't know enough to manage your own affairs; put me on the job as your saviour, or rather recognize me as such since I have already assumed the role, and we'll have the cow operating the commonwealth or something else just as lovely in the future.

This siren song of the "labor saviour" is doubtless very alluring to many slaves. It must be so, else the grazing for such cattle would not be as good as it is, in the pastures of the labor movement. But to the slave who has received a diversified training in the University of Hard Knocks, and who has had his eyes opened and his wits sharpened by reading, experience and observation, the "saviour's" song only appears as an invitation to the workers to "gamble with fate."

"You have nothing to lose but your chains. Therefore keep them on until I, your saviour get ready to take them off of you. Don't try to break them yourself. Above all, do not call upon your fellow workers to unite with you in a 'universal chain breaking crusade.'" Such is the obvious inference in the "saviour's" harangue.

Yet the slaves should have learned enough from their own experience, if not from history, to steer clear of such a dangerous illusion. And as a matter of fact, there doesn't appear to be much cause for alarm on this score: the workers as a CLASS are in no immediate danger of being "saved" by their would-be saviours, notwithstanding the great number of the latter. The sorting and sifting out process is becoming more rapid every day, and one by one the goats (saviours) are being driven out of the flock to the Desert of the Forgotten; while the sheep are, becoming more aggressive and therefore less sheeplike.

A new conception of labor leadership is developing as a logical result of shifting the scene of action from the weed patch of social creeds to the fertile field of the workshop and the industrial union. The new leader is an ADMINISTRATOR, chosen by the workers themselves to discharge a certain function in their organization. He comes from the ranks; is living and has lived profoundly the life of the slaves; has insight enough to "embody the tendencies of the movement" without going too far or too slow, and without compromising the immediate possibilities and ultimate aims of his union; and knows that in the long run the working class will either keep him "humble" and "in his proper place," or grind him to dust. This new leader never dreams of being a "sav-

iour." He knows that the freedom of the workers from the chains of wage slavery and the building of a new society in the place of capitalism, are only possible through the CO-OPERATIVE CLASS EFFORTS of the workers themselves. He understands in a practical way that "the emancipation of the workers must be the conscious act of the working class itself."

And this new type of labor administrator is potentially both numerous and capable. Whenever the need is imperative, he comes forth from the ranks. Whenever one of his kind appears through persecution or death, another appears to take his place. His intellectual and moral superiority over the "professional saviour" is obvious to any intelligent observer. He is not seeking recognition or applause, doesn't worry first of all about his "meal ticket" doesn't get "cold feet" and run away from the first real difficulty he encounters; and does his duty not from any hope of glory or from an abstract sense of "right" but from a sense of moral responsibility to the labor movement and the working class, of which he is a part.

The next type of labor administrator, like the captain on a ship, will be the last to "take off his chains." He will only discard them when the workers as a class have broken their chains forever. If he can help it, the working class will not "gamble with fate," because it has something to lose thereby.

THE PARADE IDEA

The street parade or procession is an old institution coming down to us from the very dawn of private property and its consequent organization of the forces of violence. The dominant class of the past displayed its power and glory by parading after some victory, thereby impressing the populace at the psychological time. These parades kept the falling slaves and citizens satisfied and enthused while carrying the burden of a class of violent oppressors. So we find the ancients, parading as great warriors, exhibiting their trophies as fruits of valor and prowess.

There were also religious parades since time immemorial, to impress upon the people through the means of pomp and ceremony the supposed necessity of superstitious belief in the unknown. Parading became a custom, a habit.

Later on, the rising bourgeois paraded when victorious in warring conceptions from the governing feudal aristocracy, and the feudal aristocracy paraded its success in momentarily throttling the efforts of the bourgeoisie.

Today, after a war, it is customary for the masters to parade the troops, and even in times of peace the hired assassins of the dominant class are paraded to overawe the radical and enthuse the dense unthinking subjects. "All governments govern a subject class; one class rules the other, though ostensibly it be a republic."

The idea of parading has become so imbedded in the minds of the people in general that even the most revolutionary organizations have a tendency to retain this custom of antiquity. The question naturally presents itself: is it a good thing for us?

Simply because it is an old custom is no reason why it should be retained if it is useless or harmful. The argument is often advanced that it enthuses the workers, when we, as a revolutionary organization, go out in parade. While this in itself may be true, do we not force the attention and consequent violent action of the enemy toward us, by openly exhibiting our opposition and numerical weakness? Do we not mass ourselves at a time when the enemy is superior and can easily take advantage of our grouping to set us back with acts of violence, discouraging a great many, as in the past? Is the capitalist not ready at any time to start trouble with thugs and "pinks," throw the blame on the workers and under that pretext stoke the desire of vengeance against the rebellious slaves? Has not this proven true in Chicago in 1886 and in nearly every May Day parade where great numbers drew the attention of the enemy to our growing strength? Has any of this unnecessary sacrifice of blood and lives forced upon us helped to advance the movement? Are we to follow the sheep-like game of martyrdom, or act like fighters, taking advantage of everything which helps us and giving the enemy little opportunity to deal us a blow without being hurt in return?

These and other questions should be considered carefully, then we should act along lines of least resistance and least sacrifice on our part, toward the goal before us. We should always act to our own best advantage and welfare, giving the enemy no chance to take advantage of us

to do us harm.

The question of parade or no parade should be settled by the I. W. W. before the coming eight hour demonstration of next May. Being an open enemy of capitalism, freely resolved upon the overthrow of the present system as soon as possible, we, as an organization, would be playing into the hands of the enemy by massing ourselves invitingly for the attack of the enemy. We expect no quarter; then, why give the enemy a chance at us?

While the capitalists feel perfectly safe, the parade of slaves passes unnoticed; but after a long agitation to shorten the hours of labor, do we expect THIS to pass unnoticed? The bosses have used violence before whenever it served their interest; they will do so again for the same reason. If we teach the parade idea, we will be preparing our membership for the slaughter which will come sooner or later if we group ourselves to the advantage of the enemy. An idea once taught cannot be stopped in a moment, especially when the habitual period of parade arrives. Many would complain and some even oppose the sudden discarding of parading. Even the revolutionary is a creature of habit and environment.

Would it not be far better for the welfare of the organization to drop the idea of parade entirely? Then in order to use violence against us, the enemy must hunt up the individuals and cannot act against a great number as readily as if we were grouped within easy access. To get a great number of individuals singly would mean much trouble and expense; the parade saves all this for the enemy. Capitalism will be forced to openly show its hand in each instance of individual oppression, while with the mass the old "riot" excuse will suffice to turn public sentiment against the workers, butchered like sheep in a narrow lane.

A mass parade would only contain members and sympathizers, both undesirable to the enemy whose interest is to cripple the revolutionary organization and discourage the sympathizers. He has often been able to do this with one blow.

It is not a question of showing off our courage and willingness to die like sheep without helping the movement, but of tactically retaining our strength for a more advantageous time to deal a blow, instead of having one dealt us while on a useless parade. Our mission is to organize and to give the enemy no advantage fight so as to give the enemy no advantage out, retaining every advantage on our side that we can, in order to bring the day of economic emancipation the sooner.

Let us, therefore, take this matter under serious consideration and prepare ourselves to struggle along lines calculated to our best advantage, without exposing our membership to unnecessary hardship and avoidable sacrifice which does not increase our power or strengthen our position.

THINK THIS OVER.

J. S. BISCUAY.

GOOD USE FOR THE BOSS

Up here in the Minnesota woods we have found a good use for the boss. The other day a big woods and landing foreman was greeted by some river drivers with a "how are you" and a slap on the back. One of the drivers had an eight hour sticker (wet) in the palm of his hand, and the sticker remained on the back of the foreman, who for awhile was a walking billboard with everybody looking at the blue coat he wore the eight-hour sign on it. So you see the I. W. W. can still use the boss to its advantage for the organization. (Worker please copy.)
 International Falls, Minn.

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 the 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 room, all slaves welcome.

FRANK WATSON, Fin. Sec'y.

What are YOU doing in preparation for the eight hour day next year?

MUTT AND JEFF

Jeff.—Did you read that paper I gave you yesterday, Mutt?

Mutt.—Yes, a little.

Jeff.—What did you think about it?

Mutt.—I never thought much of it.

Jeff.—Did you read that article in regard to the eight hour workday?

Mutt.—Yes.

Jeff.—Don't you think we fellows here in the woods had better get to ready to be in line by May the first?

Mutt.—I would like the eight hour day, but I am afraid the boss would cut our wages if he gives us the eight hour day.

Jeff.—You'd don't want to expect him to "give" us anything. He is not the giving kind. What we should do is to organize so that we can TAKE the eight hour day, and when we are organized we can keep on taking. We will be in a better position to get more wages, as the shorter workday will make more jobs, consequently decrease the unemployed army so there will not be so many idle workers to take our places. Besides, this eight hour business is a universal move, so I think now is the time to do business as we will have a better chance to succeed.

Mutt.—You'd don't need to talk about organizing, because the working people just won't attend a union and when they do they won't attend the meetings nor pay their dues. . . . It was in a union once and that is the way it was and that is the way it will always be.

Jeff.—What was the union that you belonged to organized for?

Mutt.—I don't know.

Jeff.—How much did it cost to join?

Mutt.—Five dollars, and the dues were a dollar a month.

Jeff.—I wonder the workers would not join nor attend. I don't guess the whole outfit would worth five cents, much less five dollars.

Mutt.—Well, that is what the organizer said to charge. Yes, and that is another thing—before we can organize we will have to send for an organizer.

Jeff.—No we don't have to send for an organizer. If we sent for one of your kind the first thing he would do would be to divide us up into crafts and make us pay for about a dozen charters and as many different hall rents. Besides we would have to meet separately, and then we our craft would not know to what extent we could depend upon the workers in the other crafts. So you see we could not know our strength—the fact of the matter is we wouldn't have any. What I think we should do is to organize ourselves into ONE BIG UNION and send to the Industrial Workers of the World for a charter.

Mutt.—Oh, that I. W. W. is too radical. They have no regard at all for the boss. I think the boss should have something for giving us jobs.

Jeff.—Don't worry about the boss, Mut. He will take care of himself. And as for him "giving" us jobs, he don't; we pay high for the jobs we get. Besides, he can so as to dispense with as many jobs as possible. And every chance he gets to arrange for one man to do two men's work he does it. So the thing for us workers to do is to begin to organize for the shorter workday, for more wages, and to dispense with this piece work business, and so on. Are you on, Mutt?

Mutt.—I will wait and see what the others do.

R. U. A. MUTT.

EIGHT HOUR DAY

The eight hour day was once the rule in "Merrie England," during the middle ages.

With the great wealth producing machinery of modern times, it can easily be made the rule again today, without any hardship to society, and to the great advantage of the working class.

The eight hour day strike waged by the machinists in New York city is instructive. It gives the lie to those who declare the eight hour day to be "a capitalist reform."

The capitalists oppose it, tooth and nail. If it is a reform to their advantage, why don't they compel (sic) their slaves to accept it generally.

Say, wouldn't you fight if the boss wanted you to work only 8 hours?

The International Textile Congress knew what it was about when it declared in favor of the eight hour day.

In an industry in which the machine is paramount, the textile workers do not fear that the eight hour day will make more labor disorganizing machinery. They know that no matter what the hours are, the machine comes anyway. So they prefer short to long hours.

E.

IS THE I. W. W. DEAD?

Everybody Got Busy.

There appeared in the July number of the International Socialist Review an article by Frank Bonn which in some regards is timely, but whether or not it is of very great importance to the I. W. W. can be judged by the members themselves.

This much, however, can be said in favor of the I. W. W.—the fighters have never lain down on the job. I will admit, though, and I think you will, that a great many of our members are in a state of catatony—that is, they are not alive to the conditions and opportunities for the building up and organizing of the I. W. W.; for as Fellow Worker Bonn has well stated, the time is ripe, yes and I say, dead ripe, for the One Big Union. But with all the laggards, there are hundreds of live I. W. W. members doing all they can to build up a live-powerful fighting machine. These men are striving, running the risk of their lives on street corners, in the bowels of the earth, in factories and mills, on the roads, riding pilots of engines and side door pullmans. Men and women are being locked up in capitalist jails and prisons of all descriptions, where vermin and disease lurk in every corner—all for the cause. Men and women are being persecuted by the non-producing class by the hundreds in every shape, way and form. And still this gallant, unconquered army goes marching on, on to victory. These battle-scarred veterans who know not what defeat means; who have been unmercifully lashed by both pen and dungeon; these unconquerable spirits who know what it is to freeze in winter and burn in the scorching heat of the summer; these evangelists of the working class who are beaten and starved, hunted, and black-listed from coast to coast; these unconquered heroes still go on undoubting day after day, carrying everywhere their message, even willing when necessary to suffer death for what they believe in—Industrial Unionism, One Big Union, the I. W. W.

On the other hand it is also true that there are thousands who are apparently dead or in a trance. They do not seem to realize the importance and significance of building up a fearless and powerful industrial union. But I do not think this lack of initiative is altogether their fault; it can be put down to a lack of education or knowledge as to I. W. W. methods and principles. But even here the organization is doing all in its power to remedy this, and in time as with everything else, these dreamers or chair warmers if you please will be few and far between.

Then again, there are some who are not worthy to be called I. W. W. members, for all the good they are doing. They may be dues paying members, but what of that? Are dues more important to the welfare of the organization, than agitating, organizing and getting subs for our papers? To me, subscriptions are about the most important.

How many locals have gone the way of the wind completely after the organizer had left the field, all on account of a lack of initiative, of backbone in a few of its members to keep life instilled into it? Keep life in your local at all cost; if necessary make things interesting, get up and smash someone in the face. DO SOMETHING before allowing your local to go to the scrap heap.

Talk I. W. W. and One Big Union loud and loud, but talk it where most needed—in the shops, mills, mines and factories, at street meetings, etc. Stop "philosophizing philosophy." What's the difference to us now whether man had the missing link where his head is, and his head where the missing link was supposed to be, or not? What do we care whether or not a man is a catholic or pagan, protestant or infidel; black or white; republican or socialist? Our object is the INDUSTRIAL UNION, our aim is the building up of the I. W. W.

So I say fellow workers, let us each and everyone get up and stir around; get busy, and stay so. Let every member now in the organization get a new member every month, and keep things warmed up so that you can hold them.

Let every subscriber to the Worker, and Solidarity get a new subscriber every month, or a three months' sub every week. Let every member purchase a thousand stickers, also about 50 cents or a dollar's worth of five and ten cent pamphlets, and sell them to the slaves in the factories, etc.

The members of our organization could do better in the shops agitating and organizing, than they can ever do wrangling with the politicians. Let them go; we do not want them, any way, so do not waste valuable time. We all know that the

political parties as they are constituted today are absolutely worthless to the slaves. They control some of the capitalists and the bourgeois class, and dominated by crooks, fakirs, misleaders and bloodsuckers for their own benefit and nothing else unless to keep the workers in ignorance. You cannot blame these modern Judases for hating industrial unionism and the I. W. W. What do we care for these old capitalist, reform, vote-catching machines and their hangers? Let them go; if given enough rope they will hang themselves. The time is not far distant when the crisis will come in the S. P. Then it will be that the Berger reform socialist party will have to change colors or die, and of course it will be death. This change is actively taking place right now. The S. P. in many parts of the country today is actually split or held together by ties so warped, bent and cracked that a mere word will almost sever them in two. So fellow workers do not worry.

Let every member arise! Awake, ye slaves! Get a bump on yourselves! Fire up your boilers! Get steam on, and don't stop until the I. W. W. has emancipated the slaves. Let the watchword be HUSTLE! Try your very best to organize in the shops, mills and mines. Hustle for jobs and Solidarity and the Industrial Worker. Say, for instance, that every member orders a dollar's worth of those 18 weeks' prepaid sub cards every month. They will not be hard to sell. Try it; sell one every week. Keep this up, and it will not be long until the I. W. W. press will be a power to be reckoned with, and nine times out of every ten every reader will become a member of the organization. Sell literature; paint the country with I. W. W. propaganda. Let the next convention on Sept. 18, be a hummer. Let it bring out the best there is in the organization.

Keep everlastingly at it. We are bound to grow!
M. J. PHELAN,
Columbus, Ohio.

OBSERVATIONS IN NEW YORK

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, July 13.

Just a few lines from little old New York. The weather has been very hot here lately and the slaves have been dying in bunches. The capitalist papers are always harping on the people dying from the heat, but not a word is said about the other conditions that are the real cause of the fatalities—lack of sufficient nourishing food, proper clothing, living in poorly ventilated and dirty houses, inability to get ice, etc. I wonder why the papers don't dig down and ascertain the real cause of the present conditions among the masses. If heat is the cause of the high death rate, I wonder why it is that the deaths are all among the poor and not also the rich. It must be because the rich are able to go where it is cool.

Yesterday I saw a fine sight on one of the East River docks. A barge of ice was towed into the docks and the thousands of men, women and children who had been on the docks all night tried to buy, beg or steal a small piece of ice in hopes of saving the lives of their babies or sick relatives. But no, there was nothing doing they were told the ice was all sold to regular customers, and of course the slugging committee was there to see that the bosses' property was protected. Upon being refused the ice, the women got desperate and stormed the office of the ice company. They rushed to pay double the price for it, but they were treated to the water cure instead, as they were thrown out of the offices and doused with buckets of water. What they should have done was to go on board the boat and help themselves.

As I was passing through 125th Street yesterday, I witnessed a very amusing incident. It was a good example of what the wage slaves are up against at present. A bunch of bricklayers, some of the aristocracy of labor, were putting up a building. They were laying brick as if their lives depended on it, and until they organize it does. The heat was intense, the slaves were sweating and nearly ready to drop. The bricklayers were doing the usual thing; following a leader who of course was an expert and every other slave on the job had to keep up with the leader or step out of line and give way to some one else who could. On the sidewalk in front of the building was a portion of the army of the unemployed who are just as necessary to the boss as the man on the job, since they (the unemployed) are the whip the boss holds over the back of the slaves on the job. This bunch of ex-slaves

were watching the slaves on the job dig in and hoping that the heat would get so intense that some of the regulars would fall over and have to quit, thereby giving some of the reserves a chance to work, or else hoping the leader would speed them up to such a pitch that some of them would be unable to hit the ball, in which case the result would be the same.

Another thing that interested me was the fact that the despised common working stiff, working on the ground and not being speeded up like his "superior" fellow worker on the scaffold, found time to keep the sun going between the corner saloon and his job; and to rub it in he took the "suds" in front of the high priced slaves on the scaffold, who of course could not take time to rush the can, and who could only make goo goo eyes at their inferior but more fortunate fellow worker with his can of cool "suds." I wonder how long it will take the slaves to wake up.

We have just had another example of what the eight hour day would eliminate. Engineer Curtis of the New Haven R. R., after working all day Monday in the intense heat on a switch engine in the yards at Mott Haven, was called out to take the Federal Express that night from New York to New Haven. Instead of being allowed to go home and get the rest he needed so badly he was forced to stay on duty all night, work a double shift, and consequently, the Federal Express was wrecked and so far 14 lives have been the price.

If we had the universal eight hour work-day, such "accidents" would not occur, as there would be no engineer going to sleep at the throttle through work.

It seems funny that the slaves don't get wise to what they are up against. Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain! I am boosting for the universal eight hour day and the one big fighting union. ALBERT V. ROE.

CRAFT WEAKNESS

As the improvement in the methods of production accelerates toward the point of the automatic machine, displacing skill, reducing all workers to a common standard of cogs or gears of wealth production; in the same proportion the craft form of organization becomes useless. The point has been reached where organization along craft lines becomes actually detrimental. This is especially true when the craft union is still retained after the craft or hand skill has passed away.

The crafts of the past, at one time comprising industries in themselves, have been divided and sub-divided in an effort, on part of the workers, to keep step with labor division.

Some crafts like for instance wood-carving, which required hand skill even to the point of art, have been entirely displaced by the modern machine. The worker cannot follow his trade at even the lowest wage. Though he be an artist if his profession, what chance has he with a few hand tools turning the pieces, while the machine turns out car loads automatically? The mechanic's skill becomes useless, he falls into the unskilled class and his craft union disappears. Here he meets with many different grades of skill displaced by the machine which makes inroads in every direction. As this skill is eliminated, production becomes more and more the work of the machine and the human appendage, requiring little skill in operating. Even children can be used.

The laborer is shown a few simple manipulations and becomes competent to operate the machine. In large industrial establishments the foreman simply picks the operative from the crowd at the gate, rarely asking for skill except where the machine is yet imperfect, requiring a longer time to teach the more numerous motions.

Production is organized and run along industrial lines, the workers co-operating in the production for the benefit and the increased profits of the employer; by resisting or attacking the same employer, they divide up into crafts, fighting singly instead of co-operating against the enemy. Divided into a multitude of small unions in an industry where all work together, the workers face the bosses who are organized industrially as employers. It's not a craft against the individual employer, but a craft against another craft at work and the industrial combine of employers thrown in for good measure. Such a struggle is always to the advantage of the bosses, who pit craft against craft and watch the fool workers break their own strikes.

Skill being eliminated, the craftsmanship of today is easily displaced, his mythical skill

(Continued On Page Four)

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working-class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

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

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

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

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

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INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International.")

Great Agricultural Movement in Italy.

Great agitation reigns among the 40,000 agricultural laborers of the Ferrara province. A struggle is everywhere imminent, except in some sections such as those of Argentina, Portoferraro and Codigore where it has already broken out. Negotiations between the organizations of the men and of the employers have been broken off.

In the Ferrara province, one of the largest of Italy, agriculture consisting chiefly in the cultivation of wheat and hemp, is carried on like an industry. The labor organization of Ferrara in the name of the great masses of agricultural workers, had entered into negotiations with the Agrarian Association of Landowners proposing in order to obtain an equitable distribution of labor and a diminution of unemployment, the following conditions:

1. That the landowners promise when in need of labor to address themselves to the Central Labor Organization of Ferrara, giving advance notice in due time to the branch office in the locality where the property is situated. The labor union promises to furnish the desired number of capable men.

2. That the landowners promise to inform the labor union of the extent of the lands to be cultivated, so that the work may be distributed equally among the agricultural laborers according to rules.

3. Abolition of exchange of labor (obligati and metayer).

4. In order to diminish the miseries of unemployment each landowner must promise to employ three casual laborers by turn during the time of year when unemployment is usual, and to pay them according to the established rate of wages.

The Agrarian Association of Landowners rejected these proposals, qualifying them as attacks on rights of property, and consequently negotiations were broken off. The labor union thereupon assembled and decided to leave full liberty to the branches in the various localities to begin the fight when and how they thought best. It is probably that the movement will come to a head at the same time throughout the whole province, that is, at the harvest time, towards the end of June.

Alesteje de Ambras.

German Trade Union Congress.

On Monday, June 26, at Dresden the congress of the so-called "free trade unions" was opened. They are sometimes called social democratic trade unions in order to distinguish them from the unions with christian and liberal tendencies. More than 400 delegates representing over 2,000,000 members, were present.

President Karl Legien, speaking of the

CRAFT WEAKNESS

(Continued From Page Three)

does not keep seals from the job through inefficiency to do the work. The few skilled men in a given industry today cannot tie up the industry unless the unskilled co-operate; the unskilled, on the other hand, can tie up industry if all quit work. The skilled workers depending upon the unskilled for the preliminary work have to discontinue whether they wish to or not. So, already the balance of power is in the hands of the unskilled.

If all the unskilled workers were to cease work all over the world spontaneously, the wheels of industry would become dead. What good would a few engineers be on a railroad without firemen, brakemen, switchmen, trackmen, freight handlers, round-house men and the many others, all necessary before the engineer mounts the cab?

This elimination of skill on the one hand and the co-operative production on the other, is driving all workers in an industry to unite as they work—industrially. Already the membership of different crafts in the same industry are beginning to join hands in struggles, disregarding the craft divisions. This is all a step toward the total abolition of craft lines which divide the workers instead of uniting them.

It is necessary for the workers to co-operate industrially in fighting the enemy; division means defeat. It is necessary to be united under industrial heads solidly so the organization can resist the enemy like a solid. The different industrial departments when united form parts of the whole, which is the one big union.

In the event of one department coming into open conflict with the bosses, the other departments would work with their

undenable progress of the social movement in Germany, took care to remind his hearers that the power of the employers was at least as strongly increased. The proof of this is that in recent years the defensive tactics of the employees have been changed into the offensive. This statement of Legien's comes as a confirmation to every observer, who must have been struck by the fact that the German employers for some time past have answered every strike by a lockout, thus forcing into submission the masses of German workers unaccustomed to revolutionary tactics.

The president in his annual report touched two more sore points of the trade union movement of Germany. He recalled the discussion with Kautily on the question whether trade union activity was worth while or not (a delicate question in a reformist movement), and he defended the officials of the trade unions against the frequent reproach that they by their position are becoming bourgeois.

On the following day the congress was occupied with the interesting question of insurance, a question which showed the evolution of the German labor movement. During many years this movement was interested only in labor matters and parliamentary action; lately co-operative action and especially the alliance of trade unions with co-operative societies of consumption have been taken up. After hearing a report by Bauer, the congress declared itself in favor of insurance societies organized by trade unions. The collaboration with co-operative societies has as a purpose to cut down the enormous profits of private companies.

Then the congress treated the question of home employment, legislation, on this general protective labor legislation, and finally the right of union and the project of a new German criminal law. Doctor Heinemann, who dealt with this point, foresees that the workers will have to prepare for serious struggles; as the new legislation, not directly but indirectly, aims at depriving the workers of the right of action by destroying their unions and depriving them of their leaders.

Australia and the Japanese.

The papers report the following declaration made by William Morris Hughes, acting Premier of Australia:

"Australia will never agree except at the sword's point, to admit Japanese immigrants, even should the refusal mean separation from the mother country."

It must be remembered that the labor party is in power in Australia. The above declaration contains the same conservative sentiment as prevails among the American privileged workers and their organization the American Federation of Labor.

The troops and seals might be forced to camp a hundred miles from nowhere without food, the food car having broken its coupling, accidentally of course, and lost on the way. The truck ahead is found to be unsafe. In the morning the track behind might be found unsafe through some mysterious power having acted during the night and the good walking exercise of walking is due to the things. They can easily feed on patriotic airs and feed upon their wrath, as the organized workers are wise enough to get all the food out of the line of march. That would be doing a good humanitarian act, by preventing violence which the capitalist sent the thugs to perpetrate. Such expressions of class solidarity on the part of the workers would soon stop capitalist violence, yet there are those who think we must ballot in order to stop the violence of the army and navy.

Everything is founded upon the job; everything from exploitation to patriotism; from child-labor to religion; from art down to the traffic in virtue, comes from conditions of the work, the environment, and the life of the toiling slaves. The job is the source of civilization; organize on the job and see what happens.

JOS. S. BISCIAY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Of the Fourth Convention of French and Belgian Branches of the I. W. W., Held in Lawrence, Mass., May 27-28, 1911.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

The delegates were met at the railroad station by members of Local 20, and conducted to the headquarters, the Franco-Belgian Club, at 9 Mason St., where they were received by the members of the different organizations and their families; the band, "Solidarity," playing the International upon their entrance. Refreshments were offered the delegates while the band and chorus rendered several more revolutionary pieces, among others, "The Red Flag." The federal secretary, Fellow Worker August Dettoleneere delivered the address of welcome to the delegates. Fellow Worker Michel Dumas, of New York, then made a short speech in response, which was vigorously applauded, after which the convention was ready for business.

Fellow Worker Dettoleneere after a few opening remarks called for the nomination of a committee on credentials. This committee verified all credentials present. Joseph Bedard, delegate of the Alliance of Textile Workers of Lawrence was admitted with a voice but not a vote. A chairman and secretary for the convention were then chosen—Eugene Lamoine as chairman, and Louis Pivavet secretary.

The chairman announced the order of the day as follows:

1. Verifications of credentials.
2. Report of the Federal Bureau.
3. The eight hour workday.
4. International Language: Esperanto.
5. The Rational School.
6. Abolition of Piece Work.
7. Abolition of Overtime and Night Work.
8. Industrial Union Propaganda, and the appointment of a French-speaking organizer.
9. Industrial Union and Co-operation.
10. Labor accidents.
11. The official organ and the election of an editor.
12. General rules for the federal body.
13. Fixing time and place for next convention.

The chairman of the committee on credentials made his report, which was adopted after a short discussion.

The federal secretary read his report, which was approved. A statement was made concerning the non-payment of per capita for twelve months by the local of New Bedford, and Fellow Worker Saulniers of that local gave as a reason the several strikes, which had drained the local's treasury.

Delegate Berchpoff of Providence moved the election of an auditing committee, to examine the books and accounts of the secretary. The motion was seconded by Delegate Francis Miller, and was carried.

The convention then passed to a consideration of the Eight Hour Workday. Delegate Oscar Mass of Philadelphia read his report upon the question, concluding with an appeal for unity of effort and co-operation with all other I. W. W. organizations for the conquest of that reform on the date specified by the General Organization of the I. W. W.

The federal secretary also read his report which concluded in the same sense and accepting the date fixed by the G. E. B. An animated discussion followed. Certain delegates contended that, in view of the ignorance of the people, they ought to try to reduce the hours of labor gradually. The majority of delegates were opposed to this view.

Delegate Dumas, while declaring himself in favor of the proposed action, saying that the eight hour workday is a question of principle—the symbol toward which the thought of the working class is directing itself and which will make that thought vibrant in unions in the world over, nevertheless declared that it is an illusion to think that the conquest will be made on a fixed date.

Delegate Pivavet declared himself in accord with Dumas regarding the fixation of the date; but as this will have a tendency to inspire the mass of workers and attract them to the proposed action, not necessarily on the date set, but at some date, he made a motion to endorse the action of the General Executive Board decreasing an agitation for the establishment of a Universal Eight Hour Workday on May 1, 1912. The motion was carried. A motion by delegate Miller of the G. E. B., that Fellow Workers Dumas, Mass and Dettoleneere be named to prepare a leaflet on the eight hour proposition, was carried.

The session closed at eight o'clock.

LOUIS PIVAVET, Sec'y.

(To be continued)

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

To get circulation we must advertise.

What are you doing to advertise Solidarity? Have you sent in a contribution to the advertising fund?

Have you forwarded a list of workers' names and addresses or the names and addresses of workers' organizations? This method brings good results. One of our fellow workers sends in a dollar for the yearly sub of the president of a craft union. He was induced to subscribe by a sample copy of the graphic industries issue.

Try out the sample method; you'll find it a good one. Push it along. Contribute now to the sample fund.

"There is more than one way of killing a cat." There is more than one way of getting circulation. Where samples fail, try individual sub-getting and where sub-getting fails, try a bundle order.

Get circulation! Get it one way or get it another but, by all means, get circulation!

Here are some encouraging letters: H. Weinstein, secretary Los Angeles locals, sends in remittance for a good bundle order and adds:

"J. P. Thompson's meetings here are a great success. Everything O. K. in Los Angeles. Hope other locals are doing the same."

Later Weinstein remits more for bundle, and says: "Have our bundle order come 200 each week instead of 100. Los Angeles is growing. Ed Lewis is now organizer of L. A. locals. Our slogan: 1,000 members by first of year." A. Lazier, Sec'y Detroit locals, writes, when remitting for bundle order and subs: "Solidarity is getting recognition in Detroit. We're selling them fast and also receive subs."

"A. Mutt" also writes from Detroit: "Solidarity and the Industrial Worker will receive a boost from now on. We are on the lookout for an I. W. W. man who would be willing to sell our papers in front of shops and make a house to house canvass."

Minneapolis has also a good word for Solidarity. Sec'y W. T. Nef remits for 4 weekly bundles in advance. His local also orders 1000 "Appeal to Wage Workers" and 1000 "Political Parties and the I. W. W."

The Portland I. W. W., through B. E. Nilsson, sec'y, increases its bundle from 150 to 200 and writes: "We have a good literature salesman just now. His locals also order a thousand 8 hour stickers."

Local 431, Eureka, Calif., also sends a letter through Sec'y A. Fischer, ordering an increase in number of weekly bundle.

Local 11, of Philadelphia, increases its bundle order to keep pace with the agitation resulting from the Baldwin locomotive strike; 50 last week, 125 this week. The Phila. locals are now holding a series of lectures every evening with Miss Flynn as the speaker. Much good, no doubt, will result therefrom to our press.

Vancover, B. C. locals send in remit-

tance for June bundles, with several items for publication. Vancouver appreciates the practical value of our press and the necessity for sustaining it in a practical manner.

B. H. Vail writes from Omaha, Neb.: "Enclosed find cash for another bundle of Solidarity. Sold 44 copies at Saturday night's street meeting and 20 last night. Hope to increase order again soon. A good many would like to buy, but they haven't the two cents. Their economic condition is making them think. Our street meetings are increasing in attendance."

J. W. Johnstone, Sec'y's Local 525, Nelson, B. C., sends various items for publication, some subs and a remittance for bundle orders. He writes: "Prospects look good here; we have all the building laborers and teamsters and expect to get the carpenters, stone masons, etc., shortly."

Thos. Whitehead, Sec'y Literature and Organization Com. I. W. W., Seattle, remits in advance for two weekly bundle orders; also for 3 subs. and one donation. He writes:

"The two issues we about sold out; but this is an exceptional time as the lumberjacks are in town, and quite a number of lumber camps; it is claimed, are shut down for 3 or 4 months; but after a month's sales prove to be fairly constant, we will increase the order."

Our orders for papers are as follows: 50 Industrial Worker, 300 Solidarity, 50 Solidarity, 50 Brass Bulletin, 40 Fairly, all weeklies; 50 Industrialist, 100 International Reviews, both monthlies.

The two Swedish papers have been added lately, and have gone like hot cakes, and we shall have to increase our order. All are paid for in advance."

That finishes the letters for today. Every local and every reader should find inspiration and suggestion in reading them. They show that we can be carried on bundles sold at organizers' meetings and street meetings. They show further that in times of strike, Solidarity can be made to appeal directly to the workers concerned. This is a point of importance. Use our press to interest the workers by writing about matters that will interest them. Then get a bundle and go after them for subs. But keep after them under all circumstances, which are never of the best to the working class.

Make ways and means to circulate our press a standing order of business in your local. Cut out discussion, abstract questions and get down to business. Compare your literature sales with those of Seattle; and then make up your mind that there is something better to be done, chewing the rag. Dig in and beat those sales. Make Seattle look like 30 cents; and Seattle will rejoice, for it wants to see the I. W. W. grow. Its literature sales prove that."

Now then, all together. Boost our press; so that our next batch of letters will be more inspiring and suggestive still!

CIRCULATION BOOSTER.

BOTTLE BLOWERS

(Continued from Page One)

just enough to exist upon.

You old men can well see this great industrial change taking place. Machinery will eventually flood the labor market with skilled tradesmen. Therefore the only salvation for the glass workers and all other trades union men is an industrial union recognizing the fact that an injury to one is an injury to all. Such a union exists today—the I. W. W.—with thousands of class conscious members who are constantly asking you to join them and help in this last struggle against the capitalist system. You will be forced to come in by conditions whether you want to or not.

So get rid of your misleaders; throw them down. Get rid of the Roes, Hayes, Gompers, Mitchells, and Morrisseys; and do nothing but draw big salaries and sell you out whenever they have a chance.

I think I will not be going too far in saying that the death of the glass blowers' organization has taken place, and all that remains now is the burial which will take place in the near future.

Join the I. W. W.

M. J. PHELAN.

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.

I. W. W. locals should get busy and send in their order at once. Price of Song Book is \$5.00 a hundred, and \$35.00 a thousand. Send your order to Max Dretzel, Sec'y, I. W. W. Hall, 518 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash.

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 local secretary of the 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 questions are as follows:

"Do you agree to abide by the constitution and bylaws 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. If there is no Local Union of the I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may become a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, whose address is given below. You will be required to answer the same two questions above questions, and pay an initiation fee of \$2.00. The monthly dues are \$1.00 for Members-at-Large.

Better still, write to the General Secretary for a Charter Application Blank. Get no less than TWENTY signatures thereon, of bonafide wage workers in any one industry (for a local Industrial Union) or in several industries (for a Local Recruiting or mixed Union) and send the charter application with the names to the General Secretary, with the \$10.00 charter fee. Suppliers, institutions and instructions will then be sent you, and you can proceed to organize the local.

Join the I. W. W. Do it now. The address of the General Secretary of the I. W. W. is VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

OTTO ECKERT is advised to communicate with Local No. 13, at once, in order to save further trouble. Address Box 319, San Diego, Calif.