



"PRAYER" IN I. C. STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Chicago, Ill.
"Eleven years ago," said Mr. Doolittle in the mass meeting of striking shopmen on October 23th., "the machinists wanted an increase in wages. Before presenting their demands we held a praying meeting in the shops, with the result that we obtained a nine-hour work day with a wage increase of 20 per cent."—Chicago Record-Herald, Oct. 26

This is one of the reasons given by the reverend machinist Doolittle and 17 more reverends of various denominations for praying in all the meetings of strikers that the Lord might soften the hearts of the officials of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.
On October 30, according to the Record-Herald, the officials of the company said that so far they had not experienced any change of heart as a result of the prayers of the men, but as bet. en picketing and praying, they prefer to have the men keep on with the prayers.

The company officials refuse to have their hearts softened by prayers. Now the women of the strikers are to march in procession to these officials and pray with them to make peace with the striking employees, as decided in the meeting of October 29.
But while you are praying the shops are being up.

While you are depending on SOME ONE the company officials are smiling and urging you to keep on hoping and praying.

The Lord is asked to interpose, and the Hunger-Devil is knocking at the doors of the strikers and entering their homes and families with his piercing and deadening grin!

Taking Other Workers' Jobs.

"Well," said one of the labor officials "we need not work for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. We will take employment in other shops. The railroads cannot get competent men. We can work elsewhere, bide our time while working,

until the railroad is ready to recognize the system federation, and then all will return to their vacated positions in the Burnside shops."

And thousands of strikers took that cue. They are now mingling with tens of thousands who have no jobs, in search of employment.

But the market is overcrowded with idle, jobless men.

A strike in one big shop, if carried on right, protects the wages and labor conditions of workers in other shops in the same district. But not in this case.

The Illinois Central shop strikers, upon advice, have helped to swell the crowds of unemployed at the gates of other factories. Many hundreds of them have accepted employment in the Pullman Car shops at reduced wages. Thousands of others in that shop had to submit to the same reductions—from 10 to 25 per cent. in most of the departments.

This policy of biding your time, and praying, of accepting work elsewhere at any wages you can get, has not injured the Illinois Central Railroad Company; but thousands of other workers in the Calumet district who have to accept wage reductions because of this policy are harmed by your obedience to the advice: "Work anywhere, for any wages, until we get the system federation recognized in the Burnside shops."

What Was This Strike Called For?

Is this what this strike was called for? To help reduce wages in other shops to gain for a few leaders the privilege to meet with officials of the companies in the same room and look each other straight in the eyes over the table.

Were higher wages involved? No, say the leaders now.

Were shorter hours of work demanded? No, say the leaders again.

Has abolition, or at least investigation of the "grafting system," been asked for? No, say the leaders again. That's a de-

(Continued on Page Four.)

A SIDELIGHT ON THE K. C. FIGHT

The Kansas City Socialist recently contained a fine article by Steckham regarding the free speech fight. Steckham belongs to the I. W. W. as well as to the Socialist Party, and was arrested last Wednesday night in company with another S. P. member and Bowden. The pinch was made by one of those malodorous maggot, commonly known as "fly balls," on information furnished by a cockroach barber who runs a scab shop at Sixth and Main streets. The two men were subsequently released, but the arrest rankled in the breast of Steckham so that his language in the article was in a manner strenuous.

One parlor socialist, Rufus Bleisten by name, on Sunday, October 29, at the Socialist city convention, brought forth a resolution against the article. He termed the article "highly improper... high-headed... disruptive... unwise and pernicious individualism... tending to bring the Socialist party into disrepute and into unnecessary conflict with the city authorities... unjust insinuations regarding peanut politicians at the back door of the party" and wound up the record by resolving "that we do hereby offer our apologies to the chief of police."

After considerable discussion a de-stopping substitute condemning the "scarcious" language was passed by a vote of 21 to 9.

The chairman refused to accept an amendment to insert "unladylike" in

place of "scarcious."

Bowden said the Socialist party did contain a bunch of peanut politicians, and like other peanuts, they needed roasting. He said that if the truth were known, the Kansas City socialists had a streak of yellow up their backs resembling a flock of canary birds, and the resolution would probably find all of them hiding beneath their beds.

One of the ballot box maniacs said it was all right for the I. W. W. to fight this kind of a battle, as they had nothing to lose.

A motion to extend the I. W. W. the use of the S. P. headquarters should their head be raided by the police, was lost after bitter discussion—9 for and 21 against.

Steckham immediately resigned all official connection with the Socialist party, so far as active work is concerned, and stated that he retained his membership with a faint hope that the party might some day become revolutionary. And this class of shoddy bourgeoisie are the ones who constantly prate about the shadow, the reflex, the shield, the political arm and similar rot. The "political wing" seems to have been reduced to jinx feathers or pin heads.

WALKER C. SMITH.

PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W.

Portland I. W. W. Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 309 Davis St. Business meeting, Sunday at 2 p. m. Stereoscopic views and lecture every Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

There is indeed a reason for building up the I. W. W. press. Send in your bunch of subs today.

A WORD TO COAL DIGGERS

To My Fellow Coal Miners:

Being a coal digger by occupation, that is, when the bosses let me have a job, I can't help wondering at times if we coal diggers are not a little loose in the upper story, seeing the way we generally act and think.

We have the strongest labor organization in the United States; that is, numerically. We are fond of saying it, and our leaders are telling us so often that we can not forget it.

Yet, with this strong organization, the bosses are able to compel us to buy tools, powder, etc., to dig coal for them. Isn't that great? I wouldn't be surprised but what they might compel us to furnish them the mines so as to enable them to give us a job.

Shall we keep on buying tools, powder, etc., to dig their coal or shall we compel them to furnish them? Let those that get all the benefit of the work furnish tools to do the work with.

The bosses are able to compel us to buy all the necessities of life at their store, and pay double price in the bargain.

Shall we let the bosses dictate to us where to buy what we need, like a pack of cowardly slaves, or shall we do as we please?

The coal bosses, with the able assistance of some of our leaders, are able to compel us to scab on members of our own organization. For example: We coal diggers of Wyoming are digging coal that is being shipped to Colorado, where our members are on strike, and have been for 40 months, thereby helping the Colorado coal operators to whip our fellow coal miners.

This is only one instance in a thousand.

Shall we keep on scabbing on our brothers in misery, or shall we stand by them like men and fight the common enemy, the coal operators?

We are compelled by the bosses to pay our union dues to them. They act as our union treasurers, in conjunction with our officers, who seem to be unable to do so.

In view of these facts, I am asking myself: Who is running our union, and whose interests are our officers serving?

Shall we let the coal operators run our organization and our officers, or shall we do the job ourselves?

When we go on strike for better conditions we are told to be fair to the bosses that live off our sweat and toil; that murder us wholesale rather than place safety appliances in the mines. Our wives and children who go ragged and hungry are never considered.

Everything fair and good for the coal operators!

What about us? To whom shall we be fair? To the well-fed coal operators that probably have never seen the inside of a coal pit and are getting all the coal; or shall we be fair to ourselves, that pass the greatest part of our lives in those cursed holes and are compelled to live in squalid old shacks that we don't even own, and are always in the blackest kind of misery?

Think of this, fellow coal miners! Don't you think it is high time for us to use that strong organization for ourselves and get a little of what makes life worth living?

Let us make no more contracts that compel us to scab on one another.

Let an injury to one be an injury to all, and act accordingly.

Let him that talks of fairness to the bosses go to their ranks, where traitors and fools belong.

Remember, when we coal miners act as a unit we can whip the bosses in 48 hours!

Let us use the tactics of the Industrial Workers of the World. Let us learn their ways of fighting; adopt their principles; organize into one big union, a real industrial union, and the world is ours.

LOUIS MOREAU.

Cheyenne, Wyo.

KANSAS CITY TAMED

(Special to Solidarity.)

Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo., although the largest city ever put on the I. W. W. Free Speech Map, was beaten in its attempt to suppress freedom of speech in the shortest time. On October 16, 1911, the first man was sent to the Municipal Farm at Leeds, Mo., and the last arrests were made on October 24. These men were given fines ranging from \$25 to \$500, which would mean, according to the Missouri law, jail sentences from 30 days to one year. On November 2 every one of these men were set at liberty by the authorities. Freedom of speech is now an established right in Kansas City, and once more the I. W. W. has shown that law made by the organized power of the workers is far superior to the law bound up in sheepskin and put upon the statute books by the long-faced legislative buffoons who are supposed to be our political Moses.

A short review of the fight and the events which led up to the victory will not be amiss. Tactics never used before were used in this fight, and it was won without a single member being put on a bread and water diet.

Albert V. Roe was the first man to be arrested, and he was fined \$25; the decision of the court in this case was appealed to a higher court.

On the 16th of October F. H. Little was arrested, with several others, and was fined \$25. The others arrested with him were fined \$10 each, but afterwards were released.

Meetings were at once held; and the police allowed us to speak without interference until the 19th, when the writer, together with H. Eden, C. Strosach and H. B. Montgomery, were arrested. The writer drew the grand prize in this drawing, in the shape of a \$50 fine. Two others were fined \$25 each.

The next day (the 20th) Roe went up to the Superior court for his appeal trial. The decision of the lower court was upheld, and a fine of \$100 was assessed. The sentence was then suspended. That night Rog spoke again and was arrested, with J. Clark, A. Hendricks and W. Schilling. They were fined \$100 each.

On the 21st A. Cattelan and C. W. Schesler were arrested and fined \$100. They were followed on the 25d by O. Joe Ripley and S. Parkison, who received the same fine.

On the next day (the 24th) the authorities thought they would bluff us out, and

when D. Scott, L. Rachstein, J. McDaniels, R. Ferris, F. Chestnut and G. A. Brown appeared before his honor they were given the limit, which was \$500 fine or one year in jail. His Honor was surprised when he was thanked for the sentence, and the boys on the outside started street meetings with increased vigor. Meetings were held everywhere; streets were blocked; hand bills were passed in direct violation of a city ordinance, but the police had had sufficient. No more arrests were made. The boys on the farm, meanwhile, were using new tactics. They did not refuse to work, but went out on the job and practiced passive resistance by speeding down instead of up. They also took advantage of every opportunity to tell and show the other inmates what could be accomplished by solidarity, with the result that discipline from the guards standpoint was demoralized. When one of the guards tried to strike back by putting five of our men in the hole, we showed the authorities what could be accomplished by unity. A strike was declared, which lasted half an hour and resulted in the release of the five members. After that they did not let us mingle with the other prisoners. The officials were afraid we would have the entire jail force on strike.

The boys on the outside kept up the battle in great shape and used every opportunity to secure publicity for the end. A Dr. Burkhardt, of this city, was of great help to us in securing publicity in the local papers.

On November 1st the authorities, through a bluff, called the Board of Public Welfare to the jail with an offer of freedom if we would sign a contract. As we, the I. W. W. have very little respect for contracts with the powers that be, we told them that we did not intend to recognize it any more than any other contract signed with capital.

On the 2d of November all of those who were in jail were released, and as soon as we reached town we were treated to a fine banquet in the union hall. The banquet was cooked by John (Shorty) Lyon, who served on the outside as cook, serving meals to all the boys coming in to go to jail.

This fight is the first fight of any importance in the East. It was won through the efforts of the boys outside of jail as much as by the efforts of the boys in jail. Publicity was the greatest weapon we had and, backed as we were with the knowledge that we had a fighting organization behind us, made the result known to us before we started.

G. H. PERRY.

NEW PAMPHLET

"The I. W. W.: Its History, Structure and Method" is now ready for delivery.

Advance orders to the number of nearly 1,000 were shipped out this week. This pamphlet is entirely the work of I. W. W. men. Its author is Vincent St. John, General Secretary of our organization; and one of the "makers of the history" he writes about. All typographical and press work on the pamphlet were done by I. W. W. members in the I. W. W. printery here in New Castle. The body of the work is printed on an extra quality of Eggshell Book paper, and it has a beautiful red cover. A more extended review of its contents will appear later.

Meanwhile send 10 cents for a sample copy, and judge for yourself.

Price, in quantities, to Local Unions, FIVE CENTS. Sells for 10 cents. Single copies 10 cents.

Send all orders with the cash to I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

E. G. FLYNN IN DETROIT

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 1st.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak at Martin's Hall, 200 Russell St. on Sunday, Nov. 19th., 2 p. m. Make no other dates but bring your girl to the meeting. Members who want tickets should write to A. Laxier, 1195 Bankers St.

Next meeting of Local 16, Wednesday Nov. 15th. SHOW UP! Supply yourself with tickets and cards advertising the meeting.

Fellow Worker Joe Schmidt organized a bunch of Lithuanian automobile workers into a branch of Local 16. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak before their Friday Nov. 17.

Fellow Worker Ripari, secretary of the Italian Building Workers, reports his local in a flourishing condition. Fellow Worker Flynn will address them at a mass meeting.

A. MUTT.

CHANGE IN STOCKTON

Local 73 of Stockton, Calif., has recently moved to new and larger headquarters at 250 S. California Street.

SECRET

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

F. O. Drawer 522 New Castle, Pa.

Printed and Published Weekly by
C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS
 C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 298
 B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 297.
 Place of Publication—near No. 418, Croton Ave.

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

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, \$1.00
 Six Months, .50
 Canada and Foreign, 1.50
 Single Copies, per copy, .10
ONE & 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**; all others, pertaining to financial matters, to the **Business Manager**.

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'r
 W. E. Troutman, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. J. Entor, Chas. Scurlow, C. H. Axelson,
 Francis Miller, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing **SOLIDARITY**, For instance 98. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. 99. This is NUMBER

WHAT OF THE LAGGARDS?

Every member of the I. W. W. ought to pass a moment at the present time and consider a few things, chiefly in regard to our propaganda, our press and publishing bureau. We have said before that the time is opportune for I. W. W. propaganda. We are going to say it again, until some more of our members develop activity in that direction. We have said that our papers need better editing and independent going in, and setting that too, until some of our sleepy ones wake up to a realization of the situation.

Do you know what you are doing? You are simply playing the parasite on the movement, by merely "enjoying" the good things which a very few rebels have labored hard and against great odds to give the working class! Oh, yes; you do so much enjoy reading **Solidarity** and the **Industrial Worker**; but many of you are very selfish in that enjoyment. You are unwilling to bestir yourselves in the least towards putting other slaves in touch with our press. You are glad to learn that **Solidarity** is influencing elements outside the I. W. W., which some one other than yourself has put the paper in contact with. But you are unwilling to try your own hand at getting a few readers for our papers, which are supposed also to be yours.

You are glad to know that we are able to keep alive; but you refuse to be in the least excited over the possibility that the financial struggle may be too severe to make survival possible much longer. You would be very glad to have the rest of the working class get a 4-hour work day for you, and then mildly wonder why two I. W. W. men in the **Solidarity** plant, working 12 to 14 hours a day, can't keep up with their work and attend to changing your address a little more promptly.

What do you laggards think of yourselves, anyway? Honestly, we don't think very much of you in your present state of indifference. We are not at all proud to acknowledge you as members of an organization fighting the greatest battle of the ages, and facing wonderful opportunities for educational activity on every hand. Why not open your eyes?

What are you trying to do? Practice sabotage or passive resistance against your own organization? Or just NOTHING, which, in the long run, is far worse? In this kind. After enemy can be thrown out;

the indifferent "friend" is so much useless avoidspole on the organization. Don't be a laggard; take the cop's advice as your motto: "Keep moving!"

You will find plenty to do. Buy some three months sub cards for the **Worker and Solidarity**, and sell or give them away to slaves who are unacquainted with the I. W. W. papers. Buy a few pamphlets and put them into circulation. You may thus accidentally stumble onto a stranger to our propaganda who, after reading the books or papers, will get in line and turn out to be a live one, unlike yourself. Such things have happened, to our knowledge.

A word to the locals: Pay your bills. Don't ask for credit for literature or sub cards unless you intend to use receipts from the sale of same to re-imburse us. We would gladly pay all the organizers' salaries in the I. W. W. by supplying literature to the locals; but, unfortunately, we must first satisfy paper companies, type foundries, landladies, electric light and power companies, manufacturers of ink and other necessary supplies, and a couple of printers—in order to be able to stay on the job at all.

Are you all awake? If so, and you don't intend going to sleep again, nothing further need be said this time.

WHO'S GOT "COLD FEET?"

The adherents of the industrial union idea have no need to get "cold feet." The cause is marching on. The I. W. W. is becoming a power in the land, and outside of it as well. In the Southwest, the lumberjacks organized in the **Brotherhood of Timber Workers** are locked out because they prefer affiliation with the I. W. W. instead of the A. F. of L. In the Northwest (British Columbia), Joseph Biscay, I. W. W. organizer, was kidnapped and illegally locked up to prevent the railroad construction workers from organizing. Despite it all, over 3,000 have joined the I. W. W. In California, 100 live I. W. W.'s are wanted for job agitation—camp delegates, organizers, literature salesmen and agitators. A hall has been opened at Auburn, Calif., large enough to seat 250 people. In the metal mining districts controlled by the W. F. M., the I. W. W. influence is growing; it is a power against A. F. of L. reaction, that is hated and feared. In England, J. Ramsay MacDonald, leading socialist and parliamentarian, blames the I. W. W. for the English strikes. In Kansas City, the authorities have been defeated in a free speech fight with the I. W. W. And many I. W. W. locals are advertising their removal to larger quarters and crying out for soapboxes to come their way to help them out. The outlook for the I. W. W. is certainly encouraging. No need for "cold feet."

Then there are other symptoms worth notice, all favorable to industrial union development.

The writer has before him the November "Machinists' Bulletin," organ of the **Brotherhood of Machinists**. It is worth reading, especially by those who consider the A. F. of L. the labor movement of this country.

Charles Marshall writes from Hoboken, N. J., for instance, regarding the activities of Elystan Lodge No. 2. He says: "We recently joined the Hoboken Labor Lyceum Association, a body of sixteen progressive organizations, including the Socialist Party. The C. L. U. did its utmost to diabolize the B. of M., but when they were unsuccessful, the I. A. of M. withdrew, much to the satisfaction of all concerned."

Did you get that, gentle reader? Formerly the A. F. of L. organizations forced progressive bodies out of existence; now the process is undergoing a slight reversal. It is the A. F. of L. that is compelled to do the "withdrawing" now. And with a "thank you," too.

But more reflective of actual organization conditions still, is the report of Chas. Larsen, President Harrison Lodge, B. of M. Larsen visited Pittsburgh, Erie and Cleveland. He found shop conditions terrible, with A. F. of L. organization practically non-existent in the three cities specified. This too despite favorable general economic conditions in some places, as in Erie, Pa., where, he says, "I found that there is no machinists' organization there, unless the I. A. of M. local of a dozen men may be termed such. Work seems rather plentiful, probably owing to the fact that the General Electric Co. has recently completed an enormous plant in the outskirts of the city."

The **Brotherhood of Machinists** reports

the rapid extension of its membership into new territory. It has again increased the size of its Bulletin. The November issue is especially bright. It reflects the outlook for industrial unionism. An article by Charles Heyde, entitled, "The Elevation of the Class Struggle" is good stuff. It deals with the Civic Federation and other A. F. of L. devices to perpetuate capitalism.

Don't get "cold feet." Stick to industrial unionism outside of the A. F. of L. Things are coming our way.

JUSTUS EBERT.

ATTENTION!

Railroad Workers and Other Slaves of British Columbia and Elsewhere.

This is to let you know that we **Rail Road Bosses** are prepared to work you to death and skin you alive.

You do all the work and we get all the profits.

We pay the lowest wages and charge the highest prices for board and bums-supplies.

We have nice, clean, warm barns for horses, and cold, lousy, rotten bunkhouses for you.

We want only suckers and dambloos.

We charge hospital fees, as often as we want to and do as we damn please with your money. If you get hurt or sick you go to hell.

We have the worst camps on earth. The smell would kill a stunk.

You can't sleep in our bunks if chloroformed. We put a dead man in a bunk once and he fresh right out.

No light or fresh air ever gets into our bunkhouses. The rottener the better for you suckers.

Our camps are so fierce you get pneumonia, ague, typhoid fever, rheumatism, smallpox, cholera and typhonic plague all at once.

Our grub will turn you inside out.

If you quit before you are dead we will pay you what we damn please.

Our work is no good. We are so crooked we can hide behind a corkscrew.

We hire men at one price and always pay them less.

We pay off in tobacco or postage stamps if we feel like it.

We allow slips and suckers special privileges, like sleeping in the barn, carrying water, and sometimes talking to the boss.

Every dambloom and sucker must sneak around and report what the I. W. W. is doing.

Stick to us and be a sucker. Don't join the I. W. W.

The I. W. W. wants better wages, and we don't want to pay nothing.

The I. W. W. wants shorter hours, and we want you to work night and day.

The I. W. W. wants decent camps, and we want you to have the foulest camps on earth.

The I. W. W. wants better food, and we want you to have the rottenest grub we can find. If the boss won't eat it, you must.

The I. W. W. wants us to put in hospitals and doctors all along the line for your money, and we want to blow in your dough as we please.

The I. W. W. wants to educate every worker, so he will get a better living, and we want you to be so crazy that you won't have sense enough to kick.

None of us bosses like the I. W. W., which stands for a square deal to every worker, because we stand for the dirtiest deal that will bring most profits from your labor.

Above all, DON'T THINK. Every one who thinks always joins the I. W. W.

Stick to us bosses, and we will skin you to the bone and then grind the bones into fertilizer.

Be a sucker.

Yours for more grub from labor,

THE RAIL ROAD BOSSES.

SUNDAY LECTURE PROGRAM

Meetings of L. U. 85, Branch 2, I. W. W., 133 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 12—"Events in the History of the Labor Movement," W. L. Hall.

Nov. 19—"Impossibility on the Economic Field," E. Val Putnam, editor Chicago Daily Socialist.

Nov. 26—"On the Road to Freedom," W. E. Troutman.

Free discussion after the lectures.

Short talks on live questions, followed by business meetings every Friday night.

All meetings start at 8 p. m. Everybody invited! Bring your friends.

Order literature and sub cards.

PUTTING KANSAS CITY ON THE MAP

Walker C. Smith.

Kansas City is built on a bluff, but they can't bluff the I. W. W.

The I. W. W. has succeeded in putting Kansas City on the map, and today in that hilly village the principal topic of conversation is the **One Big Fighting Union** of the working class.

It is conceded that the authorities had to back down, and they made quite a neat job of it. Chief of Police Griffin, Judges Burney and Clark, together with the Public Prosecutor, saved their face through the medium of the **Board of Public Welfare**. This board consists of well meaning old fossils, recently retired from the crooked strata of society, who spend their time and the "tax payer's" money in sprinkling cologne on the dunghills of capitalism or in politicking bulls on the body politic.

With the threat of "One thousand men for Thanksgiving dinner at Leeds' Farm" haunting them like a spectre, these soap house reformers went straight up in the air.

Kansas City, under normal conditions, can not care for its "unfortunates," and the present business depression, coupled with a threatened I. W. W. invasion, made these sentimental gentlemen throw up their lily white hands in holy horror.

On Wednesday night, with six arrests, the "boho agitators" numbered two dozen. These boys were languished to the tune of \$500 each, for which they thanked the judge in sarcastic terms. One of them, charged with speaking on the street so as to blockade traffic, stutters, so it took him several minutes to tell his name and occupation. Trifles like this, however, never block the road of capitalist justice.

This last haul filled all available space at the municipal farm, and since then no further arrests have been made, although the meetings are being held exactly as heretofore.

On Friday night the speaking started at Sixth and Main, as usual, and the box was moved one block at a time, and 5-minute meetings held on each corner, up to 12th and Grand. This is the busiest section, and the crowd that had followed the speakers and singers, together with those who quickly gathered, became so large as to block traffic—for the first time.

Doyle, Saunders, Lyons and myself were the speakers and the cop on the beat—well, he beat it, accompanied by the jeers of the crowd.

Saturday was spent in putting out "Bulletin No. 1," which was a statement of the position of the I. W. W.

On Saturday morning G. E. B. member Tom Halero and I went to the Board to get a permit to see the boys on Sunday. We were told to return at 8 p. m., and upon doing so were taken down to the office of the chief of police. Some of the members of the Board were there and endeavored to maneuver it into a conference, with Halero and myself protesting that we had no power to take action, and telling them that the men in jail were the only ones who could settle the fight. Notwithstanding this, the conference continued for three hours, and assumed the appearance of a treaty council between equal powers. It conclusively demonstrated the tremendous power of organized might and clearly showed that we are building the new society within the shell of the old.

We are gaining general recognition as a fighting force, disputing control with the powers that be.

The court stenographer was present and took down notes until Halero and I launched into a detailed explanation of the aims and objects of the I. W. W., in which discussion he became so interested as to forget his work.

Each of us spoke about 15 minutes, showing how improved machinery, substitution of labor and trustified methods had produced a class with no property except their labor power, and how the I. W. W. proposed to organize this labor power. In answer to questions, we stated that we regarded the flag just as we would any other piece of cloth, for we had no country, but were citizens of the world. We laughed at their endeavor to connect the death of Sullivan of Spokane with the I. W. W., and told them that what we meant when we said, "We've got the goat of the chief of police of Kansas City," was that the police department had cold feet and was not arresting men for doing the same thing the incarcerated agitators had done. Halero gave a good explanation of what

is meant by the term "to get down on the ground," and that free speech was not to be discontended, and if that were the case workers could not be educated and organized. This stops all possible chances of a peaceful solution and the result would be a bloody revolution and the destruction of that which had required centuries to build.

When we had finished, the chief dropped his former attitude, offered us cigars, and commenced to praise us, saying we were too intelligent to be in such a movement without having some immediate personal purpose. He wound up by saying something to this effect: "Let us be man to man—just what is your name, anyway?" When we stood by our guns he seemed greatly surprised, and to cover his confusion the head of the **Board of Public Welfare** stepped forward and proposed to parole the men. The rules were let down so that Halero could carry the proposal to the whole bunch in jail, and he saw them Sunday afternoon. The boys signed the paroles and, according to present advice, will be released on Wednesday.

This means that the I. W. W. can speak on any corner in Kansas City without securing a permit of any kind, where such meetings will not endanger the life and limb of passersby and where no valid objections are raised by abutting property owners.

It means the I. W. W. has succeeded in maintaining the right of free speech in Kansas City and has passed one more milestone on the road to industrial freedom.

Kansas City has spoken on the map along with Missoula, Spokane, Fresno and Philadelphia. And now, fellow workers, On to victory!!

FOSTER AND JACKEL

Solidarity of Oct. 31 contains an article by Frank Jackel, wherein he upholds the centralized form of organization. Let's get to the point. Is it necessary that a local union be subordinate to a national union, a national union to a department, or all departments to a G. E. B., even between conventions or general referendums, in order to practice class solidarity?

Are the workers not able to determine if they need go on strike without advice from a G. E. B. If they are not, then how are they going to be able to educate themselves? What do we have to kick against authority as long as we uphold and support authority within our own organization? But, you may say, they are there to interpret the constitution. It reminds me of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Don't you think the rank and file of the I. W. W. know as much as the men who wrote the I. W. W. constitution? If we are going to rely upon constitutional authorities we'll remain just where we are. As to race suicide and free love, I believe in both; Roosevelt and Jackel don't. Jackel asks: "What is free love under capitalism?" (What is it under anything else), and he answers: "Nothing but charity prostitution." Well, what's a marriage according to capitalist law and order? Paid prostitution? Do you think you are a great and honorable revolutionist if you pay for a marriage license to a capitalist state? Am I not as good as you are, if I live with a woman without capitalist permission? Or even though it be contrary to the I. W. W. constitution?

E. S. NELSON.

Portland, Oregon.

ST. LOUIS I. W. W.
 Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, Mo., open headquarters at 1314 Franklin Ave., Business meeting every Friday, 8 P. M. Soap boxes coming through please drop in. All slaves welcome.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local 179, I. W. W., has headquarters at 212 East 12th St. Business meeting every Wednesday evening. Lecture Sunday evenings. Sec'y.

LOGGERS AND LUMBER WORKERS' LOCAL UNION 432.

Business meeting Sunday at 1 o'clock. Secretary, J. H. Reynolds, office hours from 10 in the morning until 10 at night. Headquarters 211 Occidental Ave. (rear), Seattle, Wash.

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 290, I. W. W., 110 S. 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.

"Why Strikes Are Lost" is just the pamphlet now. Order from this office.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

the "Bulletin International.")

Repression in Russia.

The expression of trade unions and other labor organizations in Russia begins to be more and more stupid and ferocious. We give some recent facts which occurred in Moscow, where, after the stagnation of the last year, the labor movement began to grow again. By order of the local government, the following unions were dissolved: Cabinet makers, carpenters, turners. The police searched the offices of the Tailors' union. The whole executive of the Bookkeepers' union has been arrested and will be prosecuted. The members of the Tea Workers' union have been deprived of the right of meeting. The motives of these measures, arrests and persecutions may be judged from the words of the official text given of the arrest of the executive of the Bookkeepers' union: "The intellectual level of the members is too high." As for the Tea Workers of Moscow, till now they have not been able to find out why they have been deprived of the right of meeting. But the real cause of all these measures is obvious. As soon as a union begins to develop, to be alive and active, the central government of Russia brings down the hand of repression.

SERBEY.

Miners' Strike Threatening in Germany.

In the Ruhr coal field numerous meetings were held on Sunday, October 15. All these meetings were in favor of a general strike, forced on by the increased cost of living. Those who are more or less acquainted with the labor movement know that it is not doubtful that we are on the eve of a monster strike of miners, and that the English and German miners are trying to come to an understanding for common action. In Germany the strike would involve over 700,000 workers. What will be the attitude of the French and Belgian miners? The resolutions of the latest international miners' congress are very encouraging and guarantee effective solidarity.

JAILS AND BUNK HOUSES

Organizer Biscay, Who is Acquainted With Both, Draws Some Comparisons.

I. W. W. Booming in B. C. (Special to Solidarity.)

Lyton, British Columbia, Nov. 1.

Well, now that the trial is over, I am allowed to enjoy the beneficent glories of freedom, including foul smelling bunk houses, rotten grub and other glorious manifestations of liberty, so dear to a fellow's shriveled heart. Not that I want to throw any reflections on the jails of Canada, which are provided with spring blankets, government clothes (bearing the I. W. W. union label), bath once a week, and no work. It was like a vacation to me after the hardships of the road, or trails, in tramping this community. When I think of the comforts of the Kamloops jail and compare them with the hardships of the dirty places the boys had to inhabit, I felt sorry that the jail was full and that they could not share the good things which the authorities showered upon yours truly. It's a blessing to be in a free country. But, to make the comparison for the benefit of the fellow workers in the East who may not know what an up-to-date bunkhouse is like.

There is much ventilation in jail; none in a bunkhouse, which is especially designed to confine the affluvia Blankets are furnished in jail; that never happened yet in a bunkhouse out West. Spring beds are provided in jail; in the bunkhouse you enjoy the spring in the ground or planking. A doctor is always handy to the jail; the bunkhouse never knows what a doctor is. The jail is kept sanitary and cell floors scrubbed twice a day; the bunk house is so constructed that you have the liberty of contracting the mumps, ague, pneumonia, typhoid fever, small pox and bubonic plague all at once. The jail is steam heated; the bunkhouse is heated with exhalations of the workers. A person can sleep comfortably in jail; in the bunkhouse you can't sleep if chloroformed.

So you can readily see why the jails are overcrowded while the camps are being slightly improved, especially since our nose has forced the health authorities to investigate the camps, closing up several and forcing the contractors to improve the rest. Now the new camps are being built much better, though I hardly expect

SOLIDARITY

there is no telling what would have happened. As it was I was placed under arrest and hustled off to Savons. The constable there asked me to plead guilty, so as to do the job quick no doubt. I only laughed at him and refused to stand for trial at that place. Then I was sent on to Kamloops where a hearing was held a couple of weeks later. At the hearing it was plain that every effort was being made to jug me for as long a term as possible, and my case was put up to the grand jury and finally for trial. Here the judge refused to take anything for granted.

He forced the contractors to confine their evidence strictly to the case, and even scoring their witnesses from time to time. The evidence under such conditions was so weak that we did not need to call a single witness. There was not called upon to tell what took place at the camp. During the trial the court room was filled with members and sympathizers and as the case went to the jury, the bosses and their tools took a sneak. After the acquittal the judge made a statement. He felt grieved at the circular addressed to the authorities and stated that we could always expect to get justice regardless of what we belonged to or who we were. As far as Judge Gregory is concerned, I believe that his statement was honest and sincere, as he has the reputation of being the fairest judge in Canada. As an official of capitalist authority, he is an exception.

Now that we have things coming our way in this neighborhood, we will keep looking for more and more. Every effort is being made to get the local down on the best possible business basis in the shortest time, then we can begin to extend the good work into the new territory. If the workers in other parts of the country and continent get similar locals in shape, we should have a Department organized by spring. We have enough for a national industrial union in our local alone, but further education is necessary before greater organization is feasible. In the meantime every worker in these parts has his shoulder to the wheel and the results since the formation of this local show that there are quite a number that are pushing the good work along.

I guess the I. W. W. wop't grow? WHAT? J. S. BISCAY.

P. S.—The reason I did not write as soon as I was let out, is because I gained five pounds in jail and was too fat and lazy. Had to work it off. J. S. B.

GERMAN I. W. W. BOOKS

And German Weekly I. W. W. Paper.

A German edition of "Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win" (Von Niederlagen zum Sieg) by E. Trautmann, has just been printed. This book is almost twice the size of the English edition and the regular retail price is 10 cents, but we will send to those interested in German I. W. W. propaganda single copies at 5 cents or 25 copies for \$1.00 postpaid.

An advance edition of the proposed German weekly I. W. W. paper, "Der Weckruf," which will appear regularly beginning with the first week in January, 1912, is also ready and copies will be mailed at the rate of 25 cents per dozen.

Special Offer for November—To all local unions ordering 50 copies of "Von Niederlagen zum Sieg" and 50 copies of "Der Weckruf" at \$2.50 cash with order before Dec. 1, we will send free of charge 250 Illustrated Eight-Hour-Day-One-Big-Union Post Cards with either general or special announcements of the I. W. W. printed on both sides of the cards. Additional cards (if ordered at the same time) will be sent at the rate of 10 cents per 100. These cards can be handed out with the request that the recipients mail them to others whom they desire to interest in our common cause.

A. SCHIERMEYER,
Sec'y, Central Com. German Language Branches I. W. W.,
612 N. State St.,
Chicago, Ill.

"WHY STRIKES ARE LOST"

"Why Strikes Are Lost," the new pamphlet, is selling rapidly. Send in your orders at once, with the cash. Price 5 cents per copy; in quantities to Local Unions, 3 cents per copy.

MOVED IN SALT LAKE.

Local 69, I. W. W., has moved into larger headquarters, now situated at 32 Richards Street. Any sympathizers coming this way, please call, as we need them.

N. JOHNSON, Fin. Sec'y,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

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

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

These conditions 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.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER,

P. O. BOX 2129, SPOKANE, WASH.

W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Complete list of Publications in Stock

- "THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER." By Edward McDonald. 16 Page Pamphlet; 5 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 2 1/2 cents.
- "Why? How? When?" (Eight Hour Workday). Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent Hayes, Jr. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Getting Recognition." By A. M. Sturton. 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; 90 cents a hundred; \$1.50 per thousand.
- "Why the A. F. of L. Cannot Be an Industrial Union." By St. John. Four-Page Leaflet, 80 cents a hundred; \$1.50 per thousand.

ADDRESS

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU,
Box 922 NEW CASTLE, PA.

The Industrialist

Official organ of the Industrialist League, the British Section of the Industrial Workers of the World

American Subscription Rates:
Year, 50 cents; Six Months, 25c.
Published Monthly

Address all communications to Leslie Boyce, 1 Union St., Union Square, Islington, London N., Eng.

THE AGTATOR

A Worker's Semi-Monthly

Advocate of the Modern School, Industrial Unionism and Individual Freedom

Yearly, \$1; Quarterly 25c; Sample Free

JAY FOX, Editor
Lake Bay, Washington

La Union Industrial

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

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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

Address

LA UNION INDUSTRIAL,
512 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

Hustle in the subs!

"La Vie Ouvriere"

Semi-Monthly Syndicalist Review

Appearing 5th & 20th each month.

Foreign Subscription Rates
One Year, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.25; Three Months, 75c.

Address all correspondence to Pierre Monatte, Editor, 96 Quai Jemmapes, Paris, France.

Send in the subs

CRAFT AUTONOMY

(From "Why Strikes Are Lost")

Now, as observed in the beginning, a body of workers, only recently brought together, may walk out on strike, before they have learned to know what craft autonomy implies. They usually win in such cases. As soon as they begin to settle down to do some constructive or educational work, to keep the members interested in the affairs of the organization and prepare for future conflicts with the employers, they learn to their chagrin that they have done wrong in allowing all to vote together.

They are told that they had no right to organize all working at one place into one organization. The splitting up process is enforced, trade autonomy rules are applied, and what was once a united body of workers without knowledge of the intricate meaning of "autonomy" is finally divided into a number of craft organizations.

The result is that no concerted action is possible in the conflicts following. Many a time the achievements of one strike, won only because the workers stood and fought together, are lost in the next skirmish. One portion of workers, members of one craft union, remain at work, while others, members of another trade union, are fighting either for improved working conditions, or in resistance against wrongs or injustice done them by the employing class.

Take, for example, the first street car workers' strike in San Francisco, in the first year of Mayor Schmidt's administration. Not only were all motormen, conductors and ticket agents organized in one big union, but the barn men, the lamplighters and repairers, and many of the repair shop workers united in the union, also the engineers, the firemen, the electricians, the ash wheelers, oilers, etc., in the power stations. They all fought together. The strike ended with a signal victory for the workers; this was accomplished because the workers had quit their work spontaneously. But hardly had they settled down to arrange matters for the future, and to make the organization still stronger, when they found themselves confronted with the clamor of "craft autonomy rules."

They were told that the electricians in the power houses, linemen and line repairers had to be members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The workers heard to their amazement that the engineers had to be members of the International Union of Steam Engineers.

The firemen, ash wheelers and oilers were commanded to withdraw at once from the Street Car Employes' Union, and join the union of their craft. The members in the repair shops were not permitted under trade autonomy rules to form a union embracing all engaged therein. They had to join the union of their craft, either as machinists, molders, polishers or woodworkers, and would not be permitted to be members of any other organization. They are restrained by the rules of craft autonomy from being members of a union embracing all in the industry, even if they had chosen to remain members by their own free choice. They were not allowed to think that their place would be in such an organization through which the best results with the least of sacrifices for the workers could be obtained.

In the second strike of street car workers in 1907 the absolute failure of the complete disaster, was solely due to the fact that the workers, separated in several craft groups, could not strike together and win together. Similar cases, by the hundreds, could be enumerated to show what grave injuries craft autonomy inflicts upon the workers. And if the investigator will follow the investigation of facts and underlying causes, he will be surprised to see how the employers take advantage of this dividing-up policy. He will see how the capitalist gleefully helped to pit one portion of the workers against others in the same or other industries, so that the latter, while kept busy fighting among themselves, had no time nor strength to direct their fight against the employers and exploiters.

The most striking example was given recently in the two strikes of street car workers in Philadelphia. In July, 1909, they went on strike. Only a portion of them were then organized. But the workers all made the fight a common cause of all. Not only did workers on the subway lines begin to quit, but also the power house workers in several stations walked out, shutting off the power, thus forcing the company to make a settlement.

The Philadelphia street car lines are owned by the same corporation that owns the lines in San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville,

Detroit and other cities, the Elkins-Widener-Dolan Syndicate. The same trick was played in Philadelphia as in San Francisco after the first victorious contest. The separation process began. The power house men, members of the National Union of Steam Engineers and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, 1,800 of them, according to Tim Healy, one of the head labor factors of these organizations, and the electricians were tied down by contracts.

The street car company forced the second strike in February, 1910, and of course the craft union engineers, the union firemen, and the union electricians remained at work, protecting their craft union interests.

When, in the course of rapidly developed events, it was found necessary to call a general strike in all the industries, what was the result? The A. F. of L. unions who had declared the strike were the ones to ignore the strike orders. They had to protect their "contracts," by order from the national labor lieutenants. The Brewery Workers, the Printers, the Molders, later the Cigar makers, and scores of other "union men" scabbed it on their own order, while the big bulk of unorganized again responded nobly.

Now that the real facts are known, it is ascertained that out of approximately 380,000 wage workers in that city, 45,000 responded to the strike call, of whom there were 32,000 so-called "unorganized" workers, or partly organized in independent unions or in the Industrial Workers of the World. The balance, 15,000, were either building trades workers, who were not striking anyway at the time of the strike order, or were members of very radical, progressive unions.

But the multitude of approximately 45,000 workers, organized in the A. F. of L. unions, who had issued the strike call, remained at work, protecting their contracts. The real union made scabs—the 1,800 union engineers, firemen, electricians, in the power houses—failed to respond; they union-labeled scabs by order of the labor lieutenants! And all other street car workers in other cities, where the same syndicate operates the street car service, remained at work, although a farcical general strike was pulled off, so as to discredit forever the general strike idea.

In the Baldwin Locomotive works thousands of so-called "unorganized" workers had gone out in response to the general strike call. They were ready to form an organization embracing all in that industry. First they were urged not to insist on having one union. Their reply was: "Either all into one, or none at all!"

Finally, in a meeting attended by most of the "great" leaders of the strike, they were promised a charter as "Baldwin Locomotive Workers' Association," but at the moment that the promise was made William Mahon, "president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Car Employes," A. F. of L., turned around and remarked: "They can be as good as dead in response to this strike is over. (Authentic reports, corroborated by editorials in the Philadelphia Tagblatt, the official organ of the German Trades Union-Council of Philadelphia.)"

What more is needed to convince the workers of the reason: "Why Strikes Are Lost!"

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL 179

Whereas, the proletarian leaders of the Mexican Liberal Party, Pryce and Mosby, having been acquitted of the untenable charges of murder, arson and robbery, are again arrested and remanded to the courts for alleged violation of the neutrality law; and

Whereas, the reactionist Madero and his followers have admittedly, and with the aid of the U. S. government, violated the same law again and again, be it therefore

Resolved, that Local 179 of the Industrial Workers of the World protests against this flagrant discrimination against the working class, and extend sympathy and support of those brave and determined fighters in the Cause of Freedom.

Attention, Fellow Workers!

Local Union 273 of Phoenix, Arizona, calls on all members of the I. W. W. to withhold judgment on the expulsion of Fellow Worker Joe Kennedy by Los Angeles until his case has been thoroughly investigated.

CHAS. CLINTON, Fin. Sec'y.

SUPERIOR, WIS.

Until further notice, all communications to Local 947 should be addressed to Jas. L. Corbin, Fin. Sec'y., 1616 N. 5th St., Superior, Wis.

PRAYER IN I. C. STRIKE

(Continued From Page One)

mand that concerns the Hunkeys only.

Well, let us pray together so that the strikers may not scab on others in other shops, by accepting employment at lower wages.

In the Daily Socialist, the only paper now accepted by the strikers as their information bureau, the secretary of the Blacksmiths' Union claims that all strikers would immediately return to work if the company would only meet the officials of the Shop Federation—"and that's all that would be demanded."

Great Scott! Is that all you are fighting for?

But what's the use of that? Let us pray!

Picketing.

The shops are filling up. No more picket lines since the injunction was issued. "Obey the injunction, and let us elect our own judges," was the advice given on October 17.

But the Daily Socialist, the information bureau of the strikers, says that on Oct. 28 strikebreakers were annoying the picket lines. You know that that statement is garbled to suit the purposes of the labor officials, who are not anxious that the facts be known to the workers elsewhere. Strikebreakers did not annoy the picket lines, but seven pickets were arrested, all members of the Industrial Workers of the World, on Oct. 25.

So there must have been some picketing! Of course, twice since the injunction was issued was picketing done. Once, on Oct. 18, by advice of the labor officials, against the 157 striking members of the I. W. W., who had called a meeting to be addressed by Gurley Flynn and others. The courts, of course, would not restrain you from stopping a meeting in which the struggle between the employes and the company was to be discussed in all its details. So 500 men "picketed" the hall on that day, to prevent that devilish God-condemned outfit of "wonder workers," as Rev. Doollittle calls us, from holding a meeting. It was a great deed, indeed! There was rejoicing and hilarity in the camp of the ministers and labor leaders.

But there was another picketing service done, again at the advice of some of the labor leaders, who, at the same time, claimed to represent the socialist. This was after the leader, Mr. Dergli, representing, as he said, the Socialist Party, at the suggestion of his colleagues told the hundreds of Hungarian workers who could not understand English, in their own language:

"Now has come the time to defy the law and the injunction. Now 3,000 members will go on the picket line, and all will go to jail if one is arrested. Not a word was said in English to indicate that such a proposition would meet with the approval of the strikers.

But all the Hungarians and Polish members of the Industrial Workers of the World, not thinking that the Socialist Party man Bergli was purposely laying a trap to send men to jail, went on the picket line on Oct. 21. Nine were immediately arrested and thrown into the lockup! At the same time this Bergli was seen in Burnsidge sneering remarks with the policemen about "that outfit" that was arrested.

Did the other 3,000 men come to the picket line, as was announced? Did they go to jail, as one of their leaders, Bergli, brazenly promised? Did the ministers of the gospel come to pray these arrested men out of the lockup? No; but when the trial of these men takes place we shall not be surprised to see officials of the Illinois Central and officials of the labor unions go hand in hand on the witness stand, to disclaim any responsibility for this "violation of the law" that one of their tools had publicly advised and commanded.

This is the way you are making this fight! You all, with no exception, are responsible for this condition of affairs. Those of the rank and file who have courage enough to make some show of a fight are thrust into jail; others pray, hundreds of others are taking employment in other factories at reduced wages, as a war measure, thereby scabbing on outside workers; and others are on a vacation, with the approval of the Illinois Central Co.

"Vastion."

On a vacant Yes, members of the International Association of Car Workers, although affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, signed a contract with the company, and they remained at work when called. But as it was rather

Order Now THE I. W. W. HISTORY, STRUCTURE AND METHODS By VINCENT ST. JOHN 10 Cents per Copy; \$5.00 per Hundred Address I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

er annoying to pass through the picket line the first week, and as the company could well afford to have these men stay from work also, they were given a vacation. Most of their will return when called upon to do so, that is, when the shop is well filled up in other departments.

Position of the I. W. W. We, as members of the Industrial Workers of the World, have not broken ranks. We are on strike, although many of our men were offered inducements before they walked out. We could not stay in the shops when our fellow workers were engaged in a conflict with the only foe we workers have—the employing class.

But we will not fight for the recognition of a system of federation of shop employes. We will emphatically protest against strikers scabbing it in other shops by helping to reduce wages.

We will not ask the employers for the right to have one big union. We will have that right when we have the power. The system federation cannot exercise that right, because it is based on a wrong foundation.

Power alone will determine the outcome of all struggles between capital and labor. The power of the workers THEMSELVES, and not prayer to some one not connected with this strike, will decide whether we can enforce the demands we have formulated, as a basis around which the workers will rally in the construction of a real instrument of power, an INDUSTRIAL UNION, which will embrace not only the shop employes on the railroads, but also all workers in the operating and other departments. We have demanded:

- 1.—An eight-hour workday for all employes. 2.—Fifteen per cent increase in wages for all workers earning from \$1.20 to \$2 per day (and they are the majority). 3.—An increase of 10 per cent for all earning from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. 4.—An increase of 3 per cent for all who make \$2.50 and more a day. 5.—The abolition of the "grafting system." That means the discharge of all superintendents and foremen who have exacted from \$10 to \$25 from workers for giving them employment. 6.—The establishment of a labor bureau in which the employes have equal rights of control and supervision as the employers. 7.—The abolition of the practice of deducting hospital and pension fees from employes.

We know that we have not the power to enforce these demands now. And if the system federation of shop employes is recognized, we are told by the labor officials that not one member of the I. W. W. would be allowed to stay in employment of the Illinois Central. This statement was made to our members by the executive board of the Illinois Central strikers.

But we will continue to build up the One Big Union. We will continue the eternal conflict against the boss in the place of employment. We will pray that brimstone may fall from heaven or hell into the wheels of engines and cars; we will pray that trains may not run and freight not be moved; we will pray that the roadbed be softened so that the purse heart of the capitalists be affected; we will pray that billing cards on freight cars change over night so that the freight will be routed to other destinations; we will pray that the brakebeams are pressed tight when trains run up hill, and that the air freeze in the hose when running down hill. Oh, what else shall we pray? But when we pray, we will have the power to lack up the prayers, and win our demands—the recognition of our right to work only eight hours a day, with pay increased according to our strength organized to ONE BIG UNION OF RAILROAD WORKERS.

We will then need no pickets, and no jails. No policemen or soldiers can make the trains run, or the freight be moved. Come, fellow workers, pray with us for the real thing, and get it by fighting for it. Better conditions now; industrial emancipation as the finality.

Organize your power! Organize in the Industrial Workers of the World. Railroad Shop Workers' Industrial Unions of Pullman and Burnside, Ill., I. W. W.

Until further notice the address of the Minneapolis locals will be at Room 5, Webb Block, 10 Third St. S. All communications should be directed to the above address. JEAN E. SPIELMAN, Sec'y. CLEVELAND, OHIO. Local 55, I. W. W., has changed meeting place. We meet the 3rd and 6th Wednesdays of each month at 1959 W. 52th St., at 8 o'clock. Sec'y.

SYNDIKALISTEN The Official Organ of the SVERIGES ARBETARE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION The revolutionary union of Sweden. Address: G. SJOSTROM Vastergatan 2, Lund, Sweden.

"Emancipation" Official Organ of the Franco-Belgium Federation I. W. W. 3 months 15c, 6 months 30c, one year 60c. Make remittances payable to AUG. DETOLLENAERE, Secretary, 9 Mason St., LAWRENCE, MASS.

Pamphlets in German Der Sociale General Strike, by Arnold Roller, 5 cents Die Directe Aktion, by Arnold Roller, 5 cents. Syndicalism, by Max Baginski, 5 cents. Die Gottespest, by John Most, 5 cents. 100 copies \$3.00 postpaid. Politische Redite und ihre Bedeutung fur die Arbeiterklasse, Sc., \$1.50 per 100. Anti-Sybilus, by Dr. F. Krasser, 5 cents; \$1.25 per 100. In English The Social General Strike, by A. Roller, \$2.50 per 100. GEORGE BAUER, P. O. Box 1719, New York City

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 subscriptions 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.

CHICAGO I. W. W. Local 85, branch 8 (English) meets every Friday night at 185 West Madison St., near Fifth Ave., Chicago. Lecture every Sunday night. Wilbur M. Wolfe, Pres.; Karl Rathje, Rec.-Cor. Sec'y, 881 La Salle Ave., Tillie Meyer, Fin. Sec'y, 612 N. State St.

LOS ANGELES I. W. W. The I. W. W. is now located in a new and up to date headquarters with a seating capacity of about 300, at 327 East 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Everybody welcome who comes this way. FRED BERG, Sec'y.

VICTORIA, B. C. The I. W. W. has two new locals here in Victoria, B. C. We have a hall at 1230 Langley St. Teamster's local meets first and third Fridays of each month; and Recruiting local meets every Monday at 8 p.m. Members coming this way are invited to call and see us. J. WEIR, Sec'y.

NEW HEADQUARTERS IN MINNEAPOLIS. Until further notice the address of the Minneapolis locals will be at Room 5, Webb Block, 10 Third St. S. All communications should be directed to the above address. JEAN E. SPIELMAN, Sec'y. CLEVELAND, OHIO. Local 55, I. W. W., has changed meeting place. We meet the 3rd and 6th Wednesdays of each month at 1959 W. 52th St., at 8 o'clock. Sec'y.