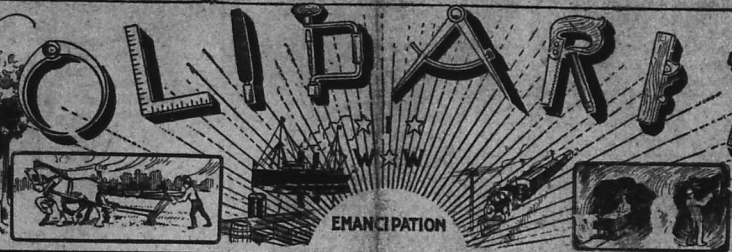


I. W. W. Lecture Every Wednesday
Accidental Avers



VOLUME THREE No. 1 WHOLE No. 105 NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1911. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

THE SILK INDUSTRY

The Rise and Fall of the A. F. of L. Among the Silk Workers of Paterson.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 10.

The latter part of 1908 Chas. A. Miles, national organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L. came to Paterson and began to organize the silk workers. The loom fixers and twisters union was already a part of the A. F. of L., and the warpers belonged to an independent union, but soon joined the A. F. of L.

Mr. Miles, knowing that the weavers favored the industrial form of organization, tilted industrial unionism and promised them that they would all belong to the one union that the fixers, twisters and warpers would come out in support of them in case of a strike and not stay at work as they had always done in the past. He pointed to Rule XXII of the constitution which reads: "That when a strike is ordered by the General Executive Council it shall include all the operatives employed in the mill or corporation where such a strike is ordered." He painted a rosy picture of the moral and financial support the weavers would receive from the United Textile Workers of America and the great American Federation of Labor in general. Well, the weavers fell for it and joined

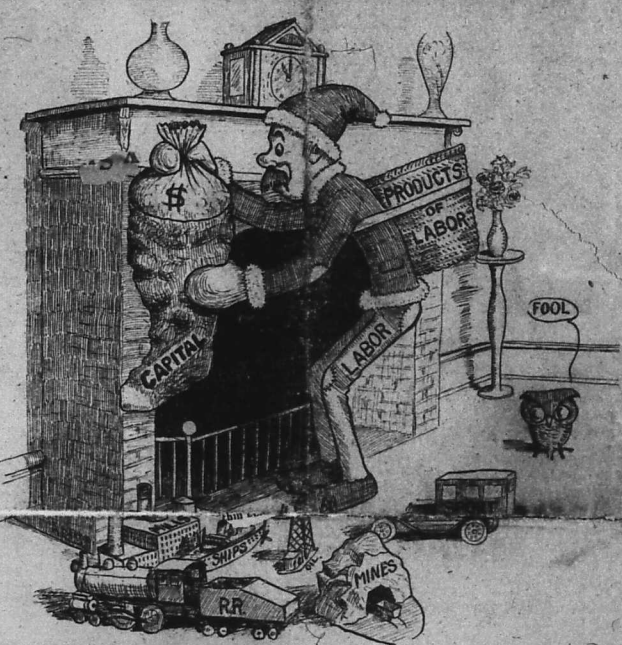
in large numbers, any where from 1,500 and 2,000. Very soon, however, it was found that the whole thing nothing but a daze collecting agency for the old craft societies were again the loom fixers and twisters made a deal for a minimum wage. In most cases they got it without a strike, but in the very Doherty company it was somewhat different. The weavers, warpers, fixers registers all belonged to the union.

The fixers and twisters were getting a price, and when the others asked Mr. Doherty asked for time to consider. Meanwhile he sent for the shop steward of the weavers and asked them if they would go on a strike. The weavers would do in case the fixers and twisters were not satisfied. Mr. Doherty was very much pleased that the weavers by all means at work. When Mr. Doherty promptly refused the demands of the fixers and twisters, a fan started. Those fixers and twisters who were not walked out and it was no strike, but they had simply quit their jobs. The weavers wanted to strike in support of the fixers, but "nothing doing," said Miles. When the boss heard it was no strike he sent for fixers and twisters from the union, but when none came he hired non-union men, who worked side by side with union fixers, twisters and weavers for about three months. These non-union men were incompetent, and the weavers threatened to stop paying dues if they were not allowed to strike or the trouble settled in some other way.

When their revenue was endangered the high moguls of the United Textile Workers got busy. President John Golden and some of the E. B. came to Paterson and after a while fixed up an agreement with the boss whereby the union would not try to organize any more workers in that mill and whereby the boss would hire none but union fixers and twisters and pay the new scale. A price list was also fixed up for the weavers. This agreement was posted up in the mill and had the signature of President John Golden.

This affair gave the weavers' confidence in the union a severe jolt. In other mills this policy of making the weavers submit without fighting was carried out. The bosses began to reduce wages all over, and when the weavers complained to the union they were turned down or fed on promises. On certain green hills, Doherty sent per yard, and cents.

THE REAL SANTA CLAUS—NO MYTH HERE!



SCIENTIFIC STRIKEBREAKING

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 10.

A strike that has no parallel in this country has been going on for two months in the boiler department of the American Locomotive Works here. During all this period the other departments of the gigantic manufacturing plant have been working full time, despite the fact that it is a "union shop," and that during the last three or four weeks strike breaking boiler-makers, protected by armed guards, have been gradually taking the places of the strikers.

When the boiler-makers, 800 or 900 strong, struck about October 17 the company did not take the matter very seriously. The grievances of the strikers were regarded as so trivial that they were not indorsed by the great majority of the other 9,000 union men there, and it was expected the strikers would yield.

Locomotives cannot be turned out without boilers, however, and a month ago the officers of the company decided to resume work in the boiler-making department. Captain H. H. Bowen, a "labor adjuster," who handled the strike of the International Paper Co. in four States two years ago, was sent for. He reached here with about 75 guards election night. They were taken into the works at night in heavily armored cars and the next night more than 100 skilled boiler-makers were introduced in the same fashion.

There was no open violence, but there were muttered protests, and a decided feeling of discontent. A week later Bowen sent for 50 more guards and nearly 300 boiler-makers, and the boiler shop began to work on its former appearance of activity. One or two attempts at violence were at once suppressed.

Regular Police System.

In the meantime a police system, under the strictest discipline, had been established. A large brick building in the center of the grounds, which embrace 50 acres, stood up as a police station, with the light outside. Inside was a regulation blotter, presided over by a sergeant. In the rear were cots for the guards.

At least 300 was fitted up. Adjoining was a kitchen as large as those in the largest hotels. Four cooks and 12 waiters are employed. Back of the dining hall rots for 300 were installed—shower baths with hot and cold water, as well as large toilet rooms with all modern appliances, were fitted up. A couple of old Pullmans were run on the railroad tracks to be used as dormitories, and two or three box cars for the same purpose.

Three powerful searchlights were put in on different buildings, so that the Mohawk river, the canal and the plant itself could be swept from end to end at night. Telephone wires were installed—in the cars, in the station house, in the dining hall, dormitories, and a "central" was on duty every minute of the day and night. Electric lights were established in every nook and cranny of the various places that harbored the invading army.

Guards were recruited from all ranks of life. Among them were two men whom Wall street had known well at one time. There were several ex-policemen, also men who had served in the regular army. There were regular "busters," that is, men who act as guards for strikebreakers, a former preacher and a man who had been admitted to the bar of this State. All were of good physique.

Fixed Posts.

The three-platoon system was adopted at once and the men were drilled by a former policeman, who had served in the Philippines. Lieutenants and sergeants were appointed, and the rank and file in a couple of days reported for duty and saluted their superior like veterans.

Some were assigned to fixed posts, day and night. Others patrolled the grounds, and others went through the various buildings where thousands of regular workmen were employed. This last assignment was not a pleasant one at first, but after a few days a surly look was the only sign of resentment visible.

THE ABERDEEN FIGHT

(Special to Solidarity.)

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 10.

Seven fellow workers recognized the hall in Aberdeen. On the afternoon of the 7th inst. they were arrested. Fellow Workers A. C. Cole, C. E. Pedersen, John Gibson, E. L. Jenkins, Theo. Zerkowski, Owen McCormick and Prevez were the ones that were arrested. Late last night Pedersen and Prevez were placed in an automobile and taken from the town. About three miles out they were taken from the auto, blindfolded and beaten most unmercifully. The other fellow workers were not handled quite as roughly. Fellow Worker Harvey and two other members, who are steadily employed in Aberdeen, were ordered by the Citizens' Alliance to leave the city or take the consequences. They have refused to leave. The Citizens' Alliance has not become lax in their tactics. As soon as a stranger hits Aberdeen he is placed under arrest if he looks like a working-man and if he can not give an account of himself that is satisfactory to them he is driven from the city. When Geo. Holmes was arrested the chief of police told him that as far as he was concerned he was not against free speech, but that the I. W. W. had been preaching direct action and now they were getting it. What were they going to do about it?

The workers of the Gray's Harbor country are solidly behind us. The A. F. of L. is in open sympathy with us. The Central Labor Council has passed resolutions condemning the actions of the Citizens' Alliance in their high handed tactics in this affair. We have reliable information that several high wage "locals" will put on free speech tags and go to Aberdeen and take an active part with us when we start something there. The winning of this fight will open the way for a solid organization throughout the Gray's Harbor region.

Yours for a fight, E. G.

Send all money contributions for the Aberdeen free speech fight to J. Amolach, 114 South 10th St., Tacoma, Wash. Do it now, as money is hard to carry on this fight.

ORIGIN OF CHRISTMAS

Old Pagan Festival, Celebrating the "Re-Birth of the Sun."

Christmas—or the great winter festival—is much older than Christmas. It stretches back into the history of kind many years before the so-called birth of Christ, if such a character really existed. Way back in early Rome we find the people rejoicing at this season of the year. It was a period of great festivities. By then it was known as the "Saturnalia." At this season all the great gods of ancient paganism were born.

In old Britain this season was "Yule." With the Brits it was time of great rejoicing, and festivities was a part of the old Druidic festival. At great festival places were decorated with the holly and the mistletoe. The priests of the old faith, as they termed the solemn season, had made of it a great religious feast.

Now, what was it all about? Why rejoicing? Why such festivities? Answer is a simple one.

In the olden days man was a simple creature of nature. His whole was very rude. His knowledge of agriculture was very limited, and he was more or less at the mercy of the storm wind, frost, and famine. Thus his close, though crude observation of the forces of nature was

full of spirit. All good and evil personified every natural phenomenon. He invented a god of the wind, a god of the sea, and others of the elements. God naturally the great god of the sun was the superior of all others. The sun, to the barbarian, breathed the very life of things. With it, him all was cold and dismal. In spring his fiery rays pierced through the thick icy atmosphere, and once again our simple forefathers were assured of the beautiful days of summer, of the golden harvest, of the fruits and flowers, the singing of the birds—everything that makes the heart glad.

In the month of June occurs the "summer solstice." The sun reaches its closest point to us. Then it recedes toward the furthest point from us until the "winter solstice" occurs, about the 22nd of December. As it recedes, the sun rays become more indirect and the summer fades away. It is at the time of the "winter solstice" that the sun, far away, appears to hesitate, whether to recede forever or "come back." Several days elapse, and again the "great fiery wheel" is seen "coming back." Then the rejoicings occur. It is the "re-birth" of the sun.

Not only was this season the time of the sun's re-birth; but tradition also made it the season for the birth and re-birth of many gods and the sons of gods. And we are told that it was in this season that the last son of a god was born, 1911 years ago. But it is now known that the Christian church merely adopted this old pagan festival as the birth-time of its savior. Seeing that the bulk of Christian eschatology, symbols, rites, and even the garb were copied from paganism at a time when such copying was a popular practice, it is not surprising that the Christian date of their hero's festival day as the date of their hero's birth. W. H. C.

REVOLUTIONARY UNIONISM

In the dull struggle, revolutionary unionism show the signs of a new dawn. In struggle for the control of the workshops, it attacks not only the manufacturer and particular masters, but also the state and the judicial, and even the socialist society the institutions of which it disintegrates little by little.

Its aim does not extend itself directly on the superstructure of society, but it exercises itself on the economic structure and all the capital building is shaken.

ORDER AT ONCE

Manufacture to Lumber Workers' Local 1000, 114 South 10th St., Tacoma, Wash. Do it now, as money is hard to carry on this fight.

SOLIDARITY EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P. O. Dewey 633 New Castle, Pa.

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD J. P. F. Jones, Pres. Thos. H. H. Little, Sec'y

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER

105 This is NUMBER

DIRECT ACTION

A Tacoma, Wash., fellow worker, in-terpreting the later stages of the Aberdeen strike...

We fancy we hear a chuckle from the throats of some of our "socialist" politicians like V. Berger and D. DeLeon...

But we would blush with shame should the I. W. W. do anything of the kind. The Aberdeen chief has seriously weakened his position and put himself on the defensive by such a statement.

The I. W. W. is committed, though not exclusively, to a program of "direct action." That means dealing directly with the boss, or any of his supporters, through your labor union.

In this Aberdeen fight the chief is simply resorting to the old "talk and give resistance" method.

trapped the enemy and put it entirely on the defensive. "Law and order," "the rights of citizens," "equality before the law," and all other slogans of "American liberty" dinned into the ears of the slaves by their piratical masters...

"You have preached direct action and you are getting it; what are you going to do about it?" inquires the chesky and thick skulled chief.

So we may throw back at the chief: "You have practiced direct action without first proving your new weapon; and you already have injured in a hole by it. The siege of Aberdeen has just begun.

WENT OUT OF ABERDEEN BY WAGON SPOKES! Our union was not planned there solely to fight you and we other pimps of the master class.

On to the siege of Aberdeen, fellow workers!

"SONG" VS. "EDUCATION"

There seem to be two elements in the I. W. W. in the West just at present, and the two are divided upon the subject of how to get the workers into the organization.

The master class very much wants to break up the I. W. W., and the methods it adopts are many. If the masters cannot break it up, they will try to use it for their own benefit by turning its propaganda into a religion.

But I find that the advocates of this method throw reason and logic to the winds and let their emotions carry them to some sphere beyond this Mother Earth.

master is liable to turn the organization's propounds into a religion, one is laughed at and outlast one is a knocker and a scissorbill.

What greater inspiration could an I. W. W. man have than the fact that he is carrying the message of class solidarity to the workers, telling them of the cause of low wages and long hours and how the master uses one part of the working class to keep the other part in subjection...

Now, my advice to those who believe in the power of a song instead of the power of education, is to read all books dealing with economics, and quit crying scissorbill until they themselves cease to be scissorbills.

Yours for education and the revolution, Wm. Horn, Member of Local 45, Vancouver, B. C.

AN APPRECIATION

Solidarity is now two years old. The fact should cause I. W. W. men and women to rejoice. Few appreciate the sterling work done by Solidarity. Few realize that Solidarity is not only an official organ of the I. W. W., but also its publishing bureau.

Solidarity's public enables the I. W. W. to be its own publisher and printer, no longer dependent upon others for publication and propaganda. In two years' record proves that the I. W. W. is growing in self reliance, in intellectual and financial strength.

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.

Here is a chance to boost the Canadian 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.

NEWS AND VIEWS

On the 15th inst., while perusing the daily press, we read no less than twelve items of news relating to various phases of the labor problem.

The National Business Congress, recently held in Chicago, was certainly the acme of wisdom. It wants "the creation of an industrial commission which should force a peaceable termination of the war between employers and employed."

The army of unemployed is increasing at such a rate as to cause some effort to bring out its decrease. In Illinois over 75,000 workers are on the out-of-work list. As a result, the Federal government is urged to divert immigration elsewhere.

Louis Brandeis, the lawyer, rises to ask: "What have the trusts done for labor?" He answers the question himself, in these words:

"As to the Steel Corporation, John Fitch's study of the steel workers of Pittsburgh supplies the answer. The corporation has brought over 50 per cent of the steel workers under one employer, has driven working hours until the 8-hour day has practically disappeared.

This is putting it mildly; but even at that the condition of industrial slavery, which the trusts make imperative, is well shown.

"The New York Union Printer," devoted to the Typographical Union and allied trades, contains a startling "Expose of the Wabneta Secret Organization" in its December issue.

The expose of the Wabneta organization is written by Delegate E. S. Close of Denver Typographical Union No. 49. Close charges President Lynch of the I. T. U. with being a supporter and defender of the Wabneta.

The whole article makes interesting reading. It shows once more the methods by which the union officials add the bosses, and the bosses add the union officials, in crushing progress within the unions.

The Socialist Party preaches now in the throes of a discussion regarding industrialism and tactics. This discussion, evolved some remarks regarding the industrial movement, in which the increasing 8,000 m. Address all communications to Sec'y Ind. Union 380, L. U. 110 S. 144 Tacoma

in order to check the argument. First, pure and simple, contends that its basic laws, America is a real democracy." Unfortunately, he does not submit any evidence to prove the contention; takes it for granted. That is the trouble with most socialists, they take too much for granted, especially from writers like Feigenbaum.

Now, there is nothing in theoretical socialism or in the facts of contemporaneous American life to substantiate the Feigenbaum contention. Theoretical socialism contends that government is primarily a class institution founded on class property.

Again, the facts of contemporaneous American life show that Morgan and his fellow plutocrats are fostering a bumper picnic in order to compel the undisputed domination of the Trusts in the political and legal world. This performance is not entirely new with them, as they have repeatedly used their economic power to win political power.

There are other phases of American life that prove the absence of a real democracy. There are the hundreds of thousands of migratory workers; and the millions of natives and foreigners who have no vote because government by way of the ballot box.

The I. W. W. is under no such necessity. It knows that America is a real plutocracy, owing to its basic economic ownership by the plutocrats. Consequently, it aims to destroy that plutocracy by increasing the economic power of the working class through complete industrial organization.

Join the I. W. W.

MADERO'S WATCHDOG

The U.S. immigration officials are being hand in hand with the blood of Madero to help this Diaz II. termination to crush the revolution. Evidently the American government make the part of procurer who traps you and turns them over to the new administration in Washington.

The following is a character of American neutrality. Mrs. Isabel Flores, a member of the I. W. W., was taken into custody by a degenerate Mexican named Fernando Villaseor, turned over to Madero's underlings, and imprisoned in the "cuartel incomunicado."

She was later taken to Ensenada with eleven other political prisoners. It may seem incredible, yet it is a fact that but for a humane citizen furnishing her a male, the trip would have had to be made on foot. The cruelty of Mexican officials is封建 and aberrant beyond belief. A woman just risen from a sickbed is marched on foot 200 miles over deserts and wild mountains, expected to generate and brutal soil.

TACOMA I. W. W. Our new hall is located... Business meetings every 8:00 p. m. Address all communications to Sec'y Ind. Union 380, L. U. 110 S. 144 Tacoma

THE HOBO

Will the much-heralded attempt of the American Federation of Labor to organize the hobo element be successful? This is a question worthy of some consideration?

There can be no question whatever as to the urgent need of organization in the ranks of the migratory workers. Their present condition presents the most forlorn spectacle the world has ever witnessed.

If some means is not devised that will enable this element to act collectively on their own behalf the future for them is without hope or promise.

But is the A. F. of L. competent to devise and carry out any scheme of organization that will be able to function as a weapon sufficiently reliable? Such union as will at all times and under all circumstances be prepared to present the issue that are more peculiar to this element than to workers in more permanent and skillful callings and fight their battles to the best advantage.

It must be remembered in dealing with hobos we have to deal with men who follow a variety of occupations and wander over vast territories. In view of these facts the American Federation of Labor remains consistent? Can it adhere to its accepted policy and offer to the unskilled workers an organization on which they may depend?

Digging from its past record and its present conduct of the working class affairs with which it is entrusted, the only conclusion we can arrive at is that it is beyond the power of the Gompers' Federation to offer the "hobo" anything in the way of organization that would be worthy of their acceptance.

The necessity of traveling to secure employment resulting in a change of location which compels a change from one jurisdiction in a union to another in the same body, and very often from one calling to another, would entail a round of expense in the form of transfer charges and initiation fees which the casual laborer cannot afford.

If in the city he had worked when he became a member of his union the initiation fee was \$5, and in the city or town to which he traveled in search of employment

was \$25, it would cost him the sum of \$30 before he would be enabled to work in the new jurisdiction. The station of his paid-up card would be annulled if his union principles. Even if that card be backed up by a record of his service in the cause of labor it is his ability to pay or his willingness to be entitles him to consider-

not leaving his home town the union worker, on changing occupation himself compelled to pay a new fee when he is employed where-

F. of L. affiliation is powerful enough to enroll himself in "ship."

ample, at the beginning of the a member of the Blacksmiths' Union and on May 1 he got a carrier his Blacksmiths Helped not secure his transfer into Carriers' Union. He would be forced to pay the initiation fee. If in August he obtained a place in a concrete gang the Cement Workers' Union would compel him to pay out another initiation fee. And thus it would go.

There must be a radical departure from its present methods before it submits a program that will prove attractive to the hobos. Any serious attempt to bring the migratory workers into the fold of the A. F. of L. involves such changes as to constitute an abandonment of its fundamental principles.

It may be argued that the scheme of organization is not intended to include city workers, but workers engaged in such callings as the employment shark furnishes men for—logging camps, railroad construction, extra gangs, harvesting, etc. But it is an undeniable fact that there is a constant interchange of places between city workers and others.

Any scheme of organization that will not take the hobo union principles for granted on the payment of his first initiation fee and afford him protection in the various occupations which he may be compelled to follow in his wanderings is not a hobo union.

sions, and realizes that in the success of his fellows better conditions for him also are involved. The molder's laborer of today is perhaps tamping ties or swinging an axe two months hence. And so it is throughout the whole world of industry. The unskilled worker has an interest that permits no craft distinction. He knows no particular job, but stands ready to deliver his labor power wherever opportunity offers.

Again, he is beginning to appreciate his importance in industry, to realize his position, and to estimate his power.

The knowledge he has gained during his years of bitter experience will enable him to decide that the A. F. of L. will not do. Will not do at all.

THE RAMBLER.

SOURCE OF POWER

At the present time the capitalists have succeeded in having the organized, or better, the so-called organized workmen of the United States in a general mixup through the McNamara scheme. The scheme of the robbers is to throw suspicion on the radical element of the labor unions. In order to do so they selected a bunch of Roman Catholics as tools to get the men they really wanted, as time will prove. But in the meantime let us keep busy to show the working class how to prevent these Jesuits from accomplishing their aim and object.

Look at France and you will see how easy it is for an organized working class to prevent the carrying out of any scheme of their enemies, by united action in industry.

It so happened that the Coal Heavers' Union of Havre, France, went on strike, and the workers of France are fighters in the interest of the working class. A scab foreman was killed during the strike, and next day the whole capitalist press and government officials raised a great cry, and when they could not find the men responsible they arrested the Secretary of the Coal Heavers' Union, who, by the way, was in Paris at the time this foreman was killed, as was proven by hundreds of witnesses. In spite of this fact, he was sentenced to death by a capitalist court.

Now, listen, Mr. American wage slave!

As soon as the trial was over, the organized working men of France got busy with direct action and sabotage, and in a very few days France was in an industrial panic, caused by this direct action of organized labor, and the government and capitalist class lost forty million francs as a consequence. So that at once got busy and made the court repeal its decision, and, instead of a death sentence, they tried to commute his sentence to seven years in jail. But the workers said: "We will keep on using our power till you set Fellow Worker Durand free."

Understand, Mr. Workingman, that is true industrial unionism, called "syndicalism" in France.

Remember, "An injury to one is an injury to all," and as the capitalists of France had the power of the working class sufficiently they opened the prison doors and set Fellow Worker Durand free, after he had been condemned to death.

In the face of this demonstration, there are socialists who tell you that the ballot box is the only road to industrial freedom. They try to make you believe that the Socialist Party is the political arm of the working class. Let us see Marx says: "Political power, properly so-called, is the power of one class to oppress the other." Where do they get this power? Even our friend, the socialist, admits that they have this power through the ownership of the means of production and distribution, and not through the ballot box.

Let me show you how Rockefeller and Morgan combined to organize the Steel Trust, with a few others. For what purpose, may I ask? They organized the Steel Trust to get the power to oppress other dealers in the steel industry who did not belong to the trust. You see, they did not have the political power to do this until they had the industrial organization formed. Politics is the reflection of industrial power, or, in other words, the power that comes from industrial organization by either class. The workers will never gain political power until they control their labor power through an industrial organization. Then they will be able to use political power, and not before.

Let me plain, there will be no political power until there is a complete industrial organization as has been proven by the action of the Steel Trust or any socialist is duping the workers that

the present method of voting in an unorganized humanity of all classes is politics or political power, which he contradicts by his advocacy of the ownership of the land and means of production. When the feudal lords or the Catholic church dominated the rest of humanity they did not vote at all, still they had all the political power without the ballot box, through the ownership of the land, and the means by which humanity must live.

Now, then, Mr. Workingman, when you control your labor power, from which humanity must live, then you have the political power to oppress the rest of humanity who do not work, but only eat, who do not spin, but dress and who do not build but room in mansions while you live in hovels full of disease. So join the I. W. W. and help build up the industrial arms from which the political arm must derive its power.

PRESS COMMITTEE LOCAL 15, San Diego, Calif.

APPEAL TO THE NEGROES

Brotherhood of Timber-Workers, Grand Lodge.

To the Colored Wage Workers of Louisiana and Texas:

There is a move on foot among the saw mills that have been shut down to fool up all the negroes who will listen to them and pit them against the poor unfortunate white men, who have been kicked out of their jobs because of their affiliation with the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, in starting these mills up again. Now, we have this to say to you colored people: If you allow yourselves to be made tools of by these men who are sent out to hunt you up and hold out flattering promises of good wages and good treatment, you are doing the very thing that our organization proposes to prevent and forever put a stop to. The Brotherhood of Timber Workers is the only one that has ever been organized in the South that takes the negro and protects him and his family along with the white wage worker and his family on an industrial basis. Thousands of your race have taken advantage of the opportunities afforded by our order and have nobly and loyally performed their part in the great struggle of the wage worker for the right to organize and correct the abuses now

fastened on us. They do not realize that each must perform his duty honorably if we expect to among the organized powers of the world; Are you one of this number of good, loyal negroes who are willing to stand by their own class, or are you one of those fellows who have no thought of the future welfare of your race as well as yourself and family? If you do in and take the jobs that have been wrongfully taken away from honest, hard-working white and colored men, you will not only assist these mill men to keep up their system of low wages and abuses unmercifully, but you will also assist them in whipping the many thousands of white men and men of your own color and race. Of course it is impossible for these mill men, even with your assistance, to ever completely whip these men who have stood up so nobly for their own good and for the good of all wage workers, and there is absolutely no chance for them ever to down the order which we have organized for our mutual benefit and protection, but as long as you suffer yourselves to be made tools of these mill owners will continue their unfair and foolish fight against us. Let us plead with you to get in and help us in this great fight for you and yours. If you can not do this, in the name of all that is high and holy do not be misled and made tools of against the best interests of your own class and your own color.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

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; as. Recruiting local meets every Monday at 8 p. m. Members coming this way are invited to call and see us.

J. WEIR, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Fellow Worker W. P. Leslie, Chas. Carson, and Louis Howard please send your address to Secretary, 309 Davis St. Portland, Ore.

B. E. Nilsson, Sec'y.

TACOMA I. W. W.

Our new hall is located at 110 S. 14th St., in the heart of the slave market. Business meetings every Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. Address all communications to Sec'y Ind. Union 280, I. W. W., 110 S. 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.

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

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INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International.")

Suppressing Unions in Russia.

The union movement in Moscow, the center of Russian commerce and industry, is on the point of dying. This unfortunate fact is not astonishing. Every day new persecution and repression is directed against the labor organizations of that city. The unions of bookkeepers and tea workers having been dissolved, the Moscow papers now announce that the unions of tailors and tailoresses, and that of the furriers have been dissolved. These three unions, which recently had united in a syndicate of the clothing industry, have existed over seven years, had over 900 members and were the most active unions of the city. In fact, that was their undoing! They had a bureau of legal advice, a registry office where places were found for workers free of charge, a library and a reading room and meeting room where numerous

ing to public and trade meetings were held. Manager, had made arrangements for the winter hold free lessons and lectures. All ber 16, 1908, Castle, Pa., employed workers who saw in this industrial work a dangerous weapon in General Headquarters, workers—formerly docile Building, Chicago, Illinois, conscious workmen.

GENERAL Organized by the masters Vincent St. John, W. E. Trammant, in Bohemia. General Executive Board, Thos. Hale, H. L. Kottler, etc. The miners, contained a fight then every day. The number of strikers was increased and twice on Sunday. The number of strikers was increased and twice on Sunday. The number of strikers was increased and twice on Sunday.

SEARCH FOR Thieves, criticizing the membership of property. The number of strikers was increased and twice on Sunday. The number of strikers was increased and twice on Sunday. The number of strikers was increased and twice on Sunday.

Forms of Union Organizations. The number of strikers was increased and twice on Sunday. The number of strikers was increased and twice on Sunday. The number of strikers was increased and twice on Sunday.

SCIENTIFIC STRIKEBREAKING

(Continued From Page One)

doctor was engaged to look after the men, with a barber and bootblack, whose services were free. Smoking or chewing tobacco was served every second day. A message was opened for contentment of agents and strikebreakers. A store was opened where overalls, shirts and socks could be bought at cost. A mail box was installed for the reception and sending out of letters.

The Commissary.

A refrigerator car supplied with meat was switched onto a sidetrack on the grounds. Eggs, milk and vegetables were contracted for and the 600 or more strikebreakers sit down three times a day to a fine meal. Eggs are served at breakfast and meat for dinner and supper. The table is cleared, a second supply of plates, cups, knives and forks is in readiness and the second contingent takes its seats. Only a few days were required to perfect this system, and it has worked without a hitch. Not a man has been hurt, and if it were not for two mounted police and a small knot of strikers outside the main gates no one would imagine a strike was on and slowly drifting in one of the largest machinery plants in the world, while at the same time nine-tenths of the regular force are quietly going about their work.

A few days ago 90 holermakers who struck a year ago at the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, were not taken back, arrived at the works here and escorted inside by the guards. They had their UNION CARDS and, although they will sleep for the time being on the ground, they are assured of steady employment and will send for their families.

"Discipline and Common Sense."

Officials of the locomotive works say the strike has been handled in a more scientific and skillful manner than was ever known. Representatives of other large plants and railroads have visited the works to observe at first hand the extraordinary conditions there and to absorb the system inaugurated by Bowen. Bowen, a giant, says he relies on discipline and common sense. He will not ask his men to do anything that he is not willing to do himself. He does not make promises of the gods. If one of them goes to do anything, he will go himself. In this he sends his own example. He simply reads the possible dangers and when they are threatened, he is ready to meet them.

bers of Nor. 11 and 18 with the forms of organization of labor. It is not the form, says he, which plays the chief role, but the spirit and tactics of the movement which give the character to the fight against capitalism. Nevertheless the forms in many cases play an accessory role and therefore it is necessary to find the most efficient form of organization. The author deals specifically with two forms of organization: trade union and local federation. The trades union, says he, are of more value than the guild of old times, but the struggle is becoming more and more general and involving more and more industries. For that reason a local federation may be useful. Capitalism is no longer organized on the same basis as at the beginning of the labor movement. Formerly the workers were face to face with the individual employer, the owner of the factory; at present the enemy is known as a "Company Limited" or a "Trust," and the great capitalists have shares in various industries at the same time. Sometimes these capitalists recoup the losses due to a strike by increasing the price of the products of some other industry. In this way the workers are led to generalize the fight in various industries simultaneously, and local federations acquire great value. Sometimes the employers make the fight general by declaring a lockout in other industries besides that in which the fight takes place. This happened in Sweden in 1908 and again in Norway in 1909 when 3,000 miners went on strike for some months; to break their resistance the employers declared a lockout of 34,000 workers more and more, so that the employers unite more and more, so that the workers, in a single organization without distinction of trade. The trade union often cultivated professional pride leading to the birth of a labor aristocracy which considered itself above lower trades. But the local union of all workers strengthens the spirit of solidarity. There, not only the interests of one trade but of all trades are discussed, which leads to unity and solidarity in the fight against the common enemy—capitalism.

The Alliance to the recent conflicts in Scandinavia countries make the article very interesting. When, on duty every guard wears a pair of slate-colored gloves to distinguish him from the employees of the plant. A large businesslike niggardism is the only weapon they are allowed to carry, and are dressed as the ordinary citizen. A couple of finished locomotives have been sent out from the works within the last few days. This fact, the officials say, is proof that the strike is being handled not only in a clean, effective way, but also with so much tact that the loyal workmen have no complaint to make and continue at their jobs.

THE SILK INDUSTRY

(Continued From Page One)

to take their places. It was impossible to get the consent of the General Executive Council to fight against such conditions, and great dissatisfaction existed among the members. They were promised that when the old agreement should expire a better one would be made. Well, the agreement expired, and Golden came to Paterson, renewed the old one, and was gone again before the weavers knew anything about it. Many weavers became disgusted and dropped out. The boss had a free hand in so as they pleased; and we saw the spectacle of bosses appointing the shop committee and urging the weavers to join the union. The weavers in the Doherty & Wadsworth Co. organized, and when the firm refused to recognize the union and discharged four weavers who refused to join, the weavers walked out on strike without the consent of the G. E. C. and were promptly refused all benefits from the U. T. W. of A. The strike lasted for a long time and was lost.

Matters came to a head in February 1911, when the Henry Doherty Co., one of the largest firms in this city began to compel the weavers to run four looms on raw silk instead of two. The four-loom weavers struck and were ordered back to work by the local council at a meeting of that body held February 11th. Mr. Frank Habschmidt a shining light of the local Socialist Party, who was their organizer for the weavers' union, representing the weavers; Thomas Moran, delegate of the late A. F. of L. convention, representing the kners and twistlers; and James Starr, the carpenter. This trio claimed that Mr. Doherty was justified in expecting the weavers to run four looms as his competitors in Pennsylvania were doing the same thing.

The weavers were driven back to work; the carpenter was threatened to fill their places and union weavers. After a few

SOLIDARITY

months the boss followed up his advantage by starting the four loom system on soft silk as well. The weavers became wild with excitement and threatened to go on strike immediately, but were kept back by all kinds of promises and delays until they strike the first week in November against the four loom system. They are out yet, and should be given all possible assistance. The loom fixers, twistlers and warpers, like good A. F. of L. union men, are working; therefore helping the bosses to introduce the four loom system.

What there was left of Local 907 has repudiated the United Textile Workers of America and severed all connection with that body. The silk workers want no more of the A. F. of L. and the feeling against that body is intense. If the bosses succeed in forcing the four loom system upon the workers the A. F. of L. will have the blame.

The I. W. W. is doing all it can to prevent the bosses from succeeding in their scheme. We are agitating and organizing the workers to take the eight hour day. This would compel the employment of more workers, thereby reducing the number of the unemployed, which in turn would have the effect of forcing up wages. James F. Thompson is on the ground and is doing good work. The only topic you can hear among the workers is how to prevent the four loom system and how to get the eight hour day.

SOME REAL HORRORS

Tons of mental poison have been administered to the reading public during the past week through the medium of the daily press. Never before was the power of the press demonstrated as during the few days that have elapsed since the report of the pleas of guilty of the McNamara brothers were sent broadcast over the world.

Hidden in this mass of hypocritical howl is the worst phase of it. Labor here and there is imitating the journalistic mouthpieces of Capital in expressing hypocritical horror of the death of the 21 men who were in the Times building at the time of the explosion.

Other Horrors. But was the horrible horror worse than the explosion that blew nine young girls into fragments last month in a Cheblain powder mill fame girls sacrificed on the altar of greed?

Was it any more horrible that these 21 men should die in the manner which they did, than that the lives of 16 young men, seven of them leaving widows and children, were snuffed out in an explosion at Lawson a little over a year ago? Or was it any more horrible than the Kolsin explosion a little over two years ago, where nine men were instantly killed, leaving 8 widows and 24 orphans?

Was it any more horrible than the fact that 45 men died in accidents and explosions in the mines of this State during the last year, or the fact that 39 men died in a similar manner the year before?

Was the Times explosion more horrible than the Cherry mine disaster of a couple of years ago, where hundreds of widows and orphans were left to mourn their bread winners? Or what about the 146 girls who were murdered through the carelessness and greed of their employers in the Triangle Shirtwaist factory in New York a few months ago?

"No Horror in This"

Was the fact that 21 men were killed in the Times explosion any more horrible than that over a million little children are being slowly murdered in the cotton mills and other factories in the South and East? Or what about the hundreds of thousands of young women who have been driven into a life worse than death because the department stores or other wealthy employers refuse to give them any chance to live on for their better selves?

Did you ever see in any of these "lamentable" papers any elaborate account of the number of children that were born to young girl-mothers at the Florence Critchden home in Seattle, girls who when working, received insufficient wages to live on and, therefore, were compelled to submit to some "gentleman friend," who perhaps paid her room rent that she was unable to furnish on her starvation wages?

Did you ever see an account in any of the "horror-stricken" dailies in Seattle of how many of the 48 young mothers at the Critchden home last year were recently employed of the Bon Marche? Did you ever see these same papers horrified to seek company of men because they were receiving only from 83 to 86 a week?

Oh, my, no! To tell about those things would be to gain the enmity of the department stores. And to gain their enmity would be to lose their advertising; and to lose the big advertisers would be fatal to the modern daily paper. But to get back to the McNamara case! The plan of the enemy is clear.

Don't Follow Enemy's Advice. Advice as to how to carry on the work of Organized Labor are filling the daily papers. And who gives the advice? John Kirby, Jr., president of the Manufacturers' Association; Walter Drew, business agent of the National Erectors' Association; William J. Burns, detective for the same labor-hating association; Harry Orchard, self-confessed assassin and liar, and others of the same ilk.

What do they tell us? They want our union labor to free itself from "the criminal element!" They want the "radical element" suppressed. They want "such men as John Mitchell at the head of Organized Labor. We didn't know we had a "criminal element!" Unless they mean that it is "criminal" to want to get all we produce. That would probably be criminal, in the eyes of those men named above, as they all live off the products of our toil.

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Labor should not act hastily in passing judgment at such a critical moment as this. Under no circumstances should we listen to the arch enemies of Organized Labor. The very fact that they want us to do certain things is a pretty good reason for not doing them.

Therefore, let us not ape the journalistic birlings of our enemies. Let us not howl for blood because they do. Let us not take their advice as to changes in our organizations. The hypocritical howls of horror and the clamorings for blood of the mouthpieces of Capital should not be countenanced, much less imitated, by Organized Labor.—The

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20,000 STRIKES!

A new 20,000 edition of Trautmann's "Why Strikes Are Lost: How to Win" is just off the press of the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau. We are now ready to supply the pamphlet in any quantity desired. Single copy, 5 cents; in quantities to locals and agents, news stands, etc., 3 cents per copy.

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"GENERAL STRIKE" IN ITALIAN

The Buccalieri Defense Committee of New York has just had printed a large edition of Haywood's "General Strike" in the Italian language translated from the English by A. M. Giovannini editor of "Il Proletario."

Price of Italian edition is \$3.00 per hundred. In order to get out another edition of "The General Strike" in English, those still on hand may now be obtained at \$2.50 a hundred.

Send all orders to Buccalieri Defense Committee, 212 E. 12th St., New York City.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Local 61 has moved its headquarters to 606 South-West Blvd., in the heart of the slum district. Free reading room open all day. Business meetings every Friday night at 8 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

THOS. DOYLE, Sec'y. Box 602, Kansas City, Mo.

LOGGERS AND LUMBER WORKERS' LOCAL UNION 432.

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 - In English: The Social General Strike, by A. Heller, \$2.50 per 100.
- GEORGE BAUER, P. O. Box 1719 New York

CHICAGO I. W. W. Local 85, branch 2 (English) every Friday night at 183 West St. St., (near Fifth Ave., Chicago, Webster every Sunday night; Karl Bathje, Rec.-Cor., Sec'y, 381 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. Every body welcome who comes this way. FRED BERG, Sec'y.

SUPERIOR, WIS. Until further notice, all communications to Local 247 should be addressed to Jas. J. Stark, Fin. Sec'y, 1616 N. 3th St., Superior, Wis.

CHANGE IN STOCKTON. Local 15 of Stockton, California, has moved to new and larger head at 256 S. California Street. SECRET!

PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W. Portland I. W. W. Headquarters Free Reading Room, 909 Duane Street, meeting, Sunday at 4 p. m., option views and lecture every night at 8 o'clock.

ST. LOUIS I. W. W. Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis open headquarters at 1214 Fra Business meeting every Friday Soap boxes coming through in. All slaves welcome.

NEW YORK CITY. Local 179, I. W. W., has moved at 212 East 12th St. Business every Wednesday evening. Local 179, I. W. W., has moved at 212 East 12th St. Business every Wednesday evening. Local 179, I. W. W., has moved at 212 East 12th St. Business every Wednesday evening.

CAMDEN, N. J. Camden Local No. 67 has established very comfortable headquarters at 418 Mickle street. Business meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Rebel literature for our reading room, and visiting letters will find on at this station every night and all day Sunday. Slaves, drop in. SEC. NO. 67, Camden, N. J.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON. We have organized a new local of the I. W. W., mostly all loggers. It is known as Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 435. We have opened up headquarters at the corner of Market and Second St. JOHN PANCNER, Sec'y. Protom. Box 638, Marshfield, Ore.

NEW SECRETARY IN TACOMA. Local 380, I. W. W., Tacoma, Wash., has elected a new secretary. The new secretary is J. H. ... South 14th St.

TACOMA I. W. W. Our new hall is located at 800 ... Business meetings every ... Sec'y Ind. Union 885, I. W. W., Tacoma, Wash.