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FIGHT ON IN ABERDEEN

Free Speech to be Established in the Lumber and Transport Town of the Pacific Coast.

Aberdeen, Wash., is the latest city to opt the abolition of free speech. The W. W. for some time has been carrying much agitation in that section, which is important lumber and shipping point on the Pacific. Some of the largest saw mills in the country are at Aberdeen, and naturally the Weyerhaeuser lumber trust does not want its slaves to be put wise to the new union idea. Hence their official lackeys in the city council of Aberdeen some time since passed an ordinance forbidding the use of certain street corners where slaves congregate, for meeting purposes.

This obvious attempt to render I. W. W. agitation ineffective is being resisted by our organization. Already, at the very outset, the cops are starting a rough house. A telegram to Solidarity, bearing date of Nov. 24, states that the I. W. W. hall had been raided, and all known active members arrested that night. E THOUSAND free speech fighters are lined up at once in Aberdeen! how the lackeys of the lumber trust of the I. W. W. can't be gagged! The slaves are afraid of the National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers that is to be organized in Seattle next February. Hence it behooves our fellow workers to turn this free speech fight into the best possible setting for the I. W. W. and its new national union.

On to Aberdeen!
Aberdeen, Wash., Nov. 23.
Solidarity:
Great excitement in this city to-night.

I. W. W. MEETING

The New Castle Daily Herald of November 27, has the following really good report of the I. W. W. meeting on the day before:

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and William D. Haywood, organizers for the Industrial Workers of the World, addressed a large audience at the Nixon theatre yesterday afternoon in the interests of that organization. The former acted as chairman of the meeting and opened the meeting with a short address "One Big Union For All Workingmen" was the theme of her talk, which she delivered in a scholarly manner. Haywood spoke on his experiences in many strikes conducted by trade unions and of the general lack of success in such movements. He spoke of the greater possibilities of "One Big Union" over any political activity that might be instituted.

THOMPSON IN PATERSON

Solidarity:
I mailed you about a week ago a list of Organizer Jas. P. Thompson's dates in the New England states. Since then through unforeseen developments in the city of Paterson it has been found necessary to send Thompson to that city. Thompson will be in Paterson at least three weeks, the Providence and New Bedford dates are off for the present.

WM. YATES,
Sec'y N. E. U. of J. W.

GOOD MEETING IN DETROIT

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 24.

Solidarity:
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's fourth meeting in Detroit was a huge success. Martin's Hall was crowded with people who came to hear the organizer and lecturer of

CALL FOR CONVENTION

To Form National Industrial Union of Lumber and Forest Workers.

Pursuant to the action of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, all local unions of forest and lumber workers that are affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World will elect delegates to attend a convention to be held in the city of Seattle, Wash., Feb. 12, 1912.

Basic of representation in the convention will be as follows:

Each local union shall have one delegate for the first 300 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200 or major fraction thereof.

Each local union shall be entitled to one vote for the first 50 members in good standing or less, and one additional vote for each additional 50 members or major fraction thereof.

The General Secretary-Treasurer shall furnish a duly attested copy of the standing of all locals on the books of the General Organization which shall be used in determining the standing of all locals having delegates at the convention. Said statement shall show the amount paid into the General Organization for dues during the months of November and December, 1911, and January, 1912.

Organizations of lumber workers, saw mill workers and all others connected with the forest and lumber industry not affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World can send delegates if they so desire. Such delegates, if they are instructed by the organization which they represent to install their locals as a part of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers will be given a vote in the convention. If not so instructed they will be allowed a voice without vote in the convention.

The convention will convene at 9 o'clock A. M. at 211 Occidental Ave.

VINCENT S. JOHN,
General Secretary-Treasurer.
W. E. TRAUTMANN,
General Organizer.
Jos. J. Ettor, Tho. Halero, F. H. Little, Francis Miller, Geo. Speed: General Executive Board.

HILL'S FORECAST

James J. Hill says: "The country's consuming power must catch up with its capacity for producing before we can expect business to feel an impetus. There is plenty of commercial money in the banks, but no investment money. People are putting money in the banks, thus making the banker responsible instead of investing for themselves.

"Crops in Great Northern territory are better than last year. I look for heavy tonnage than 1910. There is no railroad building now. Maintenance work on existing lines does not furnish enough employment to keep manufacturing plants going, consequently many are idle. The land show just held in New York was a big success, and I predict the same for the Chicago show. Crop failures sometimes in North Dakota cause farmers in that State to pause and look about. I told the farmers they were exhausting the soil by raising nothing but wheat or oats. As a result, in that State they took to diversified farming, and it is proving a big success all over the State. Vegetables of all kinds are raised there now, and farmers are happy. The wheat failure was a blessing in disguise. Land shows are proving great institutions of education to the people of the east. The northwest is the real food-producing place of the country. Farmers there have brought their products east and proved it."

Send for sample copy of "The I. W. W. History." Ten cents.

Order literature and sub cards.

"MANEUVERS" ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER

"RAW KIDNAPPING"

(Special to Solidarity.)

Holtville, Calif., Nov. 23.
On the thirteenth of this month U. S. Immigration Officer Gonzalez, a deputy sheriff from Calexico and Superfecto Rodolfo Gallegos, an official from Mexicali, Mexico, came to a camp near Holtville and arrested a Mexican named Toba. The alleged charge was that Toba was wanted for the theft of certain revolvers, and those officers said that Toba would be taken to El Centro, Calif. and tried for larceny. Toba was not put in jail in El Centro, but was taken across the line into Mexico and has probably been shot by the Mexican authorities. Toba was an insurrecto and was prominent in the Liberal movement in Lower California.

So far as can be learned by most diligent inquiry there was not a pretense of legal jugglery to lead a color of fairness to the outrage. The taking of Toba appears to be raw kidnapping, with the United States and state officials a party to the act. Toba demanded to be shown a warrant, but was shown a sixshooter, and told that

it was warrant enough.
These upholders of the peace and dignity of the state and United States stole two revolvers from other men in the camp, and in answer to their protest told them that unless they kept "mum" they would be taken along.

Since Toba's kidnapping, a Mexican girl, a member of Local 437, was caught on the street in Calexico, while on her way to the post office, and carried across into Mexico by a Mexican thug named Villaseca. A Mexican named Amador and his son have since been illegally taken across. If those kidnapped are killed outright they will be lucky, but they will surely suffer hours of torture before death relieves them.

There seems to be no legal redress. Governor Johnson of California was informed of the outrage by telegram, but replied that he could do nothing until he received further details.

Some sort of direct action will be necessary to stop this murder.
L. U. 437, I. W. W.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International.")
Federation of Trade Unions of the Leather Trade.

The Federated Committee of the French unions of the leather trade recently communicated with other organizations of the same trade in other countries. For the beginning it asked only their opinion on a project of forming an international federation. The latest number of the organ of the French Federation ("The Worker in the Leather Trade") states the result of their action. Twelve answers have been received. The Furriers of Germany, the Glovemakers of Austria and the Leather workers of Germany are in principle in favor of an international federation, but do not think that the time has come yet to create it. The Saddlers of Germany, a professional organization, simply state their status. The Shoemakers of Denmark refer the French organization to their international federation which is in favor of the idea and invites the French to its congress at Vienna in 1912. Servia, Sweden, Italy and England say that they accept the project in principle. The organizations of those countries are working hard to create trade federations and encourage the French asking to be kept informed of all steps taken by the French Federation for this purpose.

The congress of the French unions of the leather trade held the last week of September at Graillet, having heard the answers, decided to continue the negotiations between the French Federal Committee and similar organizations of other countries.

Two General Strikes Threatening in England

After several days of animated discussion the executives of the four large railway unions have decided to hold a referendum among the workers and employes to find out if they wish to declare a railway strike in protest against the insufficient concessions proposed by the report of the Railway Inquiry Commission.

Anyhow, from the side of the railway companies, as well as from the men, the possibility of a general strike is being considered. Among the projects of the companies, according to the English press, for example, the formation of a corps of special constables, sworn in and provided with the uniforms of the railway police, who will

protect blacklegs against the strike. Of course, in England, as elsewhere, the State willingly will help the companies to enroll these special constables. On the other hand there is a growing impatience among the railway workers and employes in several parts of the country, especially in South Wales and on parts of the Great Northern Railway between Sheffield and Doncaster, where sectional strikes are threatened before the results of the ballot are known. Over 2,000 railway men from all parts of South Wales, attended a mass meeting at Aberystwyth and unanimously passed a resolution rejecting the Commission's findings and criticizing the Joint Executives for not giving 24 hours notice of a national strike. It is evident that there is great unrest on the railway lines, and also that direct action of the masses has become in England a factor to be reckoned with by the leaders of the men as well as by the companies. The times are past when the workers allowed a few omnipotent men to think and act for them. More and more the masses interfere now.

In the Mining Industry.

The Coal Conciliation Board of South Wales and Monmouth has rejected the demands of the miners for a minimum wage. This threatens to provoke a general and serious conflict in the mining industry. The reader will remember that the general meeting of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, held at Southport a month ago, unanimously decided to take the necessary measures to force the mine owners to introduce a minimum wage. The provincial organizations were ordered to begin negotiations with the mine owners, and if these refused to examine the workers' demands the National Federation had to prepare a general strike.

Italy.

The delegates of the unions and co-operative societies adhering to the Labor Exchange of Parma (Camera del Lavoro di Parma) held a general meeting on October 25 and 26 at Parma. The adhering organizations, all with revolutionary tendencies, are: 189 unions with 910 agricultural laborers; in the building trade, 60 unions with 4,362 members; in the transport trade, 979 members in 90 unions; in the clothing trade, 20 unions with 768 members; in the food trade, 13 unions.

(Continued on Page Four)

SOLIDARITY

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
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W. E. Trautmann, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. Eifort, Theo. Halero, F. H. Little, Erald Koebner, George Speed.

FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Whoever will find a number on the wrapper expired last 102

Nov. 23

"Haywood Here Next Sunday."—At the Nixon theatre next Sunday afternoon William D. Haywood and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, two of the most prominent industrial union speakers, will deliver a lecture. This meeting is not being held under the auspices of the Socialist Party, but so far as we know is under the auspices of C. H. McCarty and B. H. Williams; the local organization of the Socialist Party had a chance to have Haywood speak under its auspices but the price was too high. The requirements to have Haywood speak here was that \$125 worth of subscriptions to the International Socialist Review be sold. The organization thinks well of the Review but on account of having a paper here of our own the proposition was turned down.

Our readers, who may not be acquainted with the local situation in detail, will nevertheless readily appreciate the joke in the above. Here is a Socialist Party local claiming a membership of more than 1,000 in a city which on Nov. 7 elected a socialist mayor and city council by a vote of more than 1,700, and since that time has held several meetings in the biggest hall in town costing \$58 a meeting, rent alone. Yet, according to the above tale, it was left for a couple of individuals (both of whom we will swear have been "broke" since they can remember) to handle a date for Haywood whose price the S. P. local found "too high." This tribute to the genius or audacity of two I. W. W. men as compared with the 1,000 or more S.P.'s in New Castle, surpasses by far our most extravagant expectations. That jokeish should by all means be retained on the Free Press staff.

But the joke was unconscious; the real animus of the Free Press writer lies hidden. It is not to be found in the plea that Haywood's price was too high, nor in the other and contradictory statement that "on account of having a paper here of our own the proposition was turned down." Rather should it be sought in the part of argument that Big Bill is handing out from the platform. The cold, merciless lecture of One Big Union idea hurled into the superheated atmosphere of parliamentary piffle, jar on the sensitive ears of politicians and

It is only natural that it isn't blame the professional

politics and job hunters for wishing to keep in ignorance the rank and file of voters who have honestly revolted against conditions.

Haywood's message is for the rank and file. His talk very clearly shows them that the place to better their economic conditions is not at the election booth, but in the shop; that the place to make laws against low wages, a long workday and other oppressive life conditions, is not in the city council, the state legislature, or the national congress; but in their union halls through the enactments of their economic organization. And as he stated at the Sunday lecture here in New Castle, laws thus made by the organized mind of the slaves, cannot be repealed by capitalist legislators or declared unconstitutional by capitalist courts. This kind of talk, as well as the clear cut exposition of the class struggle which Bill understands at first hand, doesn't sound at all nice to the powers that be in the Socialist Party, least of all immediately before or after a "sweeping victory at the polls."

But in spite of this tip to their membership, that "this meeting is not being held under the auspices of the Socialist Party," which had its intended effect to keep many from being present, the meeting was a success. About 300 workers were present, and nearly \$8.00 of I. W. W. literature was disposed of. The chairman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, announced that the meeting was held under the auspices of the I. W. W., and there were more than McCarty and Williams present to support that announcement. It must also be stated that a number of S. P. members took an active part in selling tickets in advance for the lecture, and still more of that Party's membership heard Haywood speak. So everybody is satisfied on this side of the fence.

It may be well in this connection to state that the opposition to Haywood among the S. P. politicians (not the rank and file) is becoming more and more intense. Not only has California barred him, through their state committee, from speaking under S. P. auspices in that state; but Pennsylvania has also done the same. Other states show indications of moving suit. For some time it has been known that no S. P. speaker who is known to favor the I. W. W. or to talk too much industrial union, will be routed by the S. P. state organization in Pennsylvania. This too, in the state of all states, where conditions cry aloud, One Big Industrial Union, which to resist the oppression of the great, most merciless corporations in the world. What better loyalty could the steel trust and the Pennsylvania Railroad desire than this systematic boycott of industrial unionism by the Socialist Party officials? Haywood believes that the situation should be reversed, and that the chief function of the S. P. should be to carry the message of industrial unionism to the working class. Personally the editor of *Solidarity* don't believe the Party will do anything of the sort, or even attempt it, until the I. W. W. gets powerful enough to force it to do so, and then it won't matter whether or not the S. P. essays that role, as the I. W. W. will then itself be fully capable of delivering that message, and in no uncertainties, either.

Meanwhile, the fact remains, that the socialist politicians, with the Milwaukee swelling on their heads, are "playing the game" for all it may be worth to them; and thereby trafficking in the justifiable discontent of the working people.

But Haywood is holding meetings in Pennsylvania just the same, as he did in California, and he will continue to speak here in spite of all politician or other opposition. Not only Haywood, but other speakers for the I. W. W. will be on the job to help educate and line up the working class in a UNION where they will learn to depend upon their own efforts, and not upon the "saving grace" of politicians and other saviors. We realize that this work is slow and the opposition fierce and unscrupulous; but we are prepared to work and wait, and fight, and go to jail if necessary (we are not even afraid of that) in order to accomplish our task.

For this reason, we are glad that the Free Press blundered into "drawing the line." Their knock at the I. W. W. is a boost.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Local 35, I. W. W., has changed its meeting place. We meet the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month at 1950 W. 24th St., at 8 o'clock. Sec'y.

SOLIDARITY

NEWS AND VIEWS

The A. F. of L. convention has come and gone. Its coming and going have left no perceptible change in general conditions. Capitalism did not note the deliberations of the convention with any great degree of apprehension. Nor did the working class await its decisions with bated breath. In fact, the convention lacked aggressiveness and progressiveness. Not a single one of the measures indicate an advance. Even such a slightly progressive change as the interchange of membership cards failed of success. Not only was the convention lacking in aggressiveness and progressive, but it was distinctly on the defensive. In the contempt and McNamara cases it was on the defensive from capitalistic attacks; in the case of the Civic Federation resolution it was on the defensive against working class attack. In both defenses, the convention's decisions were reactionary. In the contempt and McNamara cases they tend to fasten superstitious reverence for capitalist legality in the working-class mind. There was no suggestion of a general strike offered; nor was any other form of aggressive resistance proposed. Submission to established procedure is the keynote. The decisions on the Civic Federation resolutions bolster up the fallacy of "mutual interests." They blur the class struggle, which may be the underlying principle of effective working class organization. They cry: "Peace! Peace!" where all is war, as the various strike issues brought before the convention amply testify. If we would find working class progress, we must look for it elsewhere than in the A. F. of L. convention. Retrogression and the A. F. of L. are synonymous.

But the A. F. of L. has established one thing; rather, it has re-emphasized one thing, that is, the fallacy of "boring from within." How often have I. W. W. men and women been told during the past 12 months that "boring from within" was succeeding? We were informed of the success of socialism in the Machinists organization. Had not Johnson been elected, thanks to the borers? And then, by an altitudinous flight of oratory and imagination, we were told how the same process was going on in, and undermining, all parts of the A. F. of L. There was Mitchell's enforced withdrawal from the Civic Federation; it was now charged to "big operators" and the W. F. of M.'s permeation of the A. F. of L. with industrialism! Oh, it was great, this success of the borers! And now, what a fall we fell; Moyer fell down; Cannon fell down; all of us "borers from within" fell down after the vote on the resolution to sever relations between A. F. of L. officials and the Civic Federation. Just get the New York Call and read the difference in the tone of the report on the favorable vote to elect A. F. of L. officials by referendum and the following reports on various other issues. The difference is one between the elation of success and the chagrin of defeat—a deep and painful reversal. In spite of all, the "borers from within" will continue to bore until, if not honest, they will serve as a horrid example of the faculty of their pet theory, thereby helping the more clear-headed to bore themselves out, voluntarily and quickly. Yes; after all, the A. F. of L. convention was not in vain.

Here's a conundrum: Why did the A. F. of L. convention permit a majority vote on the proposal to refer the election of executive officers to a general vote, and thereby permit also the socialists to score "a great victory," while, at the same time, refusing to condemn the Civic Federation and demand that all labor leaders sever their connection with it; thereby giving the socialists a solar plexus blow that knocked them to the end of the convention? At first glance, it looks as if they were "leading the socialists on," only to "put it all over them" the more effectively later. Again, what's the history of the referendum in the A. F. of L. but the history of defiance to the mandate of the majority? What happened to plank 10 of the 1904 Denver convention? A socialist measure, carried by the majority, it was never permitted to appear in the A. F. of L. platform. Again, what happened to the referendum on the Machinists organization instructing C. Connell to vote for socialism in the Boston A. F. of L. convention? Why, it was simply ignored, and the reverse course taken, in order to rub it in. Other A. F. of L. referendums can tell the same tale: The labor leaders in the A. F. of L. "stand in" with the

employers. They have, in co-operation with the capitalists, built a machine that enables them to laugh at majority votes. Hence there is no mystery in their seemingly contradictory actions, in allowing a socialist "victory," only to administer a socialist defeat the more effectively. As the poet would say, "It's as plain as the nose on your face;" and perfectly logical wisdom.

Did you notice the way the English suffragettes expressed their willingness to go to jail for their cause? Two hundred and twenty-three of them came out with grips packed with a change of clothes, ready for sentence. Just like the I. W. W. boys, only the latter have no grips and are unable to take such refined precautions. They go to jail with but "one single plea, behind which to shelter me, O Lord!"—the plea of a good cause. Now say, in view of the splendid conduct of the English suffragettes, isn't it unfair to the insertion of the word "unlike" in resolutions characterizing and condemning I. W. W. tactics? Some other word will have to be substituted. Even the ladies, heretofore the personifications of everything soft and mushy, can teach some socialists something regarding hardihood and pluck in tactics.

Hello, there. Have you read Biscay's article on "Building From Without" in the Industrial Worker of Nov. 16? Best reply yet to Foster's advocacy of a change in the I. W. W. tactics. Biscay is right. Our methods are more political than industrial. They don't organize on the job. They are critical and educational, but not constructive. There are many jobs needing organization (all those in the trusts, for instance), and until we organize in them we will be working in the wrong field and in the wrong way. Critical and educational propaganda is necessary to a certain extent, but the main requisite is job organization that produces more pay and less hours. Focus your attention on the job, organize there first, last and all the time. Then we will not need to bore from within, but will be able to build from without.

THE NEW PAMPHLET

THE NEW PAMPHLET
"I. W. W.: History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John. I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 625, New Castle, Pa. Price 10 cents.

According to Scripture, the last shall be first. The latest pamphlet on the I. W. W. is easily its best. It covers the most ground and gives the most comprehensive idea of the organization. Well tempered, written in a simple, fearless and logical manner, it can be understood and appreciated by most workmen and women. Attractively bound, of good typography, low in price, it is worthy of extensive circulation.

The subject matter is well divided. Under "History" the I. W. W. is shown to be a growth. It was initiated by a half dozen revolutionary labor leaders who were impressed by conditions confronting the organized workers in 1904. It has changed with modern conditions. Various organizations have sought to destroy it or to capture it, but it has triumphed over all, and got down to its present foundation. The acts of every convention, from the first to the fourth inclusive, together with some practical results in the labor world at large, are well summarized. There is much in the recital that some may prefer to have omitted because of its probable effect on the minds of prospective converts, but the matter is so presented as to reflect the staunch and self-reliant character of the I. W. W. As such it will appeal to all who recognize the necessity for these qualities in labor organizations. Their name is Legion.

Under "Structure," St. John sets forth the need of a working class solidarity, with a recognition of the class struggle as the basic principle of organization. He says (p. 12): "Its basic principle makes the I. W. W. a fighting organization. It commits the union to an increasing struggle against the private ownership and control of industry."

There is but one organ that the I. W. W. will make with the employing class: Complete surrender of all control of industry to the organized workers.

In considering the need of working class solidarity, St. John points out the weakness of mass organizations, like the Knights of Labor; and the failure of the

craft form of union, trade autonomy and with the boss." Then quite logically, of course, a "line" of the form of organization which the I. W. W. proposes to modern industrial conditions and the struggle resulting therefrom. This outline embraces a description of local unions, national industrial unions, departmental organizations and the general organization. Much detail is set forth under "divisions," "function of branches," "administration of the organization." In addition, there is a chart exhibiting the structure of the I. W. W. This forms an appropriate frontispiece to the pamphlet. All of which will satisfy the most exacting and assist those dull of comprehension.

Under "Tactics or Methods," St. John leaves no doubt as to the principle governing their selection by the I. W. W. He declares that:

"As a revolutionary organization the Industrial Workers of the World aims to use any and all tactics that will get the results sought with the least expenditure of time and energy. The tactics used are determined solely by the power of the organization to make good in their use. The question of 'right' and 'wrong' does not concern us."

St. John applies this principle to strike and contracts. He describes the use of "sabotage" as a working class weapon the necessity of establishing the short work day, of slowing up, of facing the organization by prohibiting large initiation fees and dues; concluding with descriptions of methods for picketing and contracting strike-breaking and injunctions. The array of new ways for strengthening labor is both inspiring and instructive. "Education" describes the I. W. W. press and propaganda—in a word, educational methods.

Results of All Things.

Having shown I. W. W. history, structure and methods, St. John next proceeds to show I. W. W. results, under the subdivision, "The Struggles of the I. W. W." This is a new and commendable feature; for what care the practical for his lore, structure and methods without results? The results are varied; most creditable to the organization, and a serving to demonstrate its soundness. Read about them in the pamphlet.

The pamphlet concludes with "The I. W. W. at Present." Herein the General Secretary of the I. W. W. displays his usual good sense and an unusual candor. He refuses to pad the numbers, for the very excellent reasons given by Vincent St. John in the actual membership known shows its industrial composition and class of skill. Textile, steel, lumber, mining, farming and railroad construction workers—mainly migratory and unskilled workers—constitute the bulk of the I. W. W.

As for the future, St. John says: "The future belongs to the I. W. W. The day of the skilled worker is past. Machine production has made the unskilled worker the main factor in industry. Under modern industrial conditions the workers can no longer act in small groups with any chance of success. They must organize and act as a class."

The optimism is encouraging and well founded. One of the best features of the pamphlet is its modest reserve. Nothing is said of the influence the I. W. W. has exerted on the labor movement at home and abroad. The tangible and concrete only are set forth; all of which is commendable.

Praise to the Printers.

Much praise is due to the I. W. W. members who printed the pamphlet, making it an I. W. W. product throughout. Their excellent workmanship indicates once more the increasing ability of the workers to produce wealth without the exploitation of parasitic capitalists, under the guise of "directing ability." Coupled with the work of the author, it proves that working class emancipation is really being achieved by the working class itself, instead of by some intellectual Moses from the middle class.

Push the new pamphlet! Every one of its features make it worthy of extensive circulation. J. E.

LOGGERS AND LUMBER WORKERS' LOCAL UNION 432.

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

How about getting some of those three months sub cards? Agitate for the eight hour day.

FUSION

Foster seems to think. It is safe to say that the majority of the membership have fully analyzed and understood the position of the I. W. W. in this class movement and realize the importance of the A. F. of L., not from theories emanating from some professor of economics, but from the cold, hard facts of bitter experience. It requires some courage for a worker to join the I. W. W., when he knows it often means the loss of jobs, privation and misery. Many hesitate to do it. Although they believe in its principles, yet they lack the moral stamina to endure the persecutions its members often go through.

As to the constitution, it may be unsatisfactory to a few members, whose main stock in trade seems to be kicking against everything, either for dishonest purposes or lack of understanding, but are unable to bring forth anything better. I believe the majority regard the constitution as a rule to go by and not a cast iron law to keep us in subjection; a direct actionist as a rule is a poor parliamentarian, but knows what he wants and will find ways to get it. He will not let hard and fast theories stand in his way when fighting for freedom. There is ample room for the different and conflicting elements (not so many and so conflicting as Foster would have us believe) to fight under the banner of the I. W. W.

While it may seem on the surface that the I. W. W. in the past was trying to harmonize the different elements, such is not the case. The three years of internal strife was a fight for supremacy between the revolutionists, the different brands of political savors and the stool pigeons of the Mine Owners' Association. That some of the founders of the I. W. W. left it, is true. Some were unable to drive out the revolutionists and gain control, and so these left for better fields; others left because unable to further their utopian schemes or exploit the I. W. W. for political purposes or a meal ticket; while others, either did not understand the aim of the I. W. W. or understood it too well.

Whether it would be logical for the German and English syndicalists to fuse with the respective trade unions of those countries, I can't say, not being well acquainted with the labor movements of those two countries; but it is a well known fact that it is the supposed barren agitation of the English I. W. W., that has more influenced the English trade unionists in their revolutionary character, which at best is a very mild form, than the boring of Tom Mann or Bowman who are at best revolutionary mild ticket artists.

The French syndicalist movement presents the best example of boring from within in tactics, but it is poor logic to think that because they were successful in France they must necessarily be elsewhere, and I believe that if George Yvetot and Jushaus had understood the situation in America they would not have given such advice, and I have reason to believe that neither one would do so now, according to a recent article published in "La Voix du Peuple" the C. G. T. official organ.

The several trade unions from which the revolutionary syndicalists formed the C. G. T. 17 years ago, were then of a more revolutionary character than the American craft unions of today; and the natural revolutionary tendency of the French working class made it possible for the French revolutionists to get such good results.

The French labor movement presents a peculiar condition: It is generally the skilled workers who are revolutionary, while in America the reverse is the rule. When the French revolutionists began boring from within most of them were members of the union of their trade or eligible for membership, while in the I. W. W. the majority are not skilled in any particular trade, but are constantly shifting from one industry to another and are not eligible for membership in craft unions, and if they were would be prevented by high initiation fees, or would find the doors barred against them, as craft unions often do. I have personally known men who were members of craft unions and the I. W. W., compelled by their craft union to give up the I. W. W. or lose their means of livelihood at their own trade. We even see craft organizations whose by-laws bar their members from holding membership in any other union; the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, for example.

Even if I. W. W. men could join the craft unions it would simply mean that they would surrender their principles and have their wings promptly clipped. Perhaps we could wait until Uncle Sam organizes more migratory workers' unions and takes in the I. W. W.—maybe. No, Fellow Worker Foster, the I. W. W. man who has been a member of some craft

union will not be forced into it again. He is not going to fatten the fakirs, grafters and stool pigeons that infest those unions. It is a well known fact that lots of craft unionists are only waiting for the disintegration of those unions to break away from them, and that disintegration is taking place rapidly with the advent of new labor-saving machines reducing the skilled mechanic to a mere hand.

When the I. W. W. gets ready to fuse with the A. F. of L. it will be time to organize a new revolutionary organization to take the place of the dead one. In the meantime let us hammer away at the damned system; to put it in hell, where it belongs. Let no babbling fools or old timers stand in our way. Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer, keep the red flag flying here.

LOUIS MOREAU.
Cheyenne, Wyo.

THIS ONE WANTS FUSION

The question raised by Foster, as to the tactics used by the I. W. W., is to my mind a pertinent one. Go where you will the One Big Union is being discussed in general, and the I. W. W. in particular, and the only reason it is being discussed is that conditions are ripe for such an organization. Yet with conditions rotten ripe for industrial organization the I. W. W. at best can muster only a few thousand members. Why? Some seem to think that a slow growth is necessary for the welfare of the organization and keeps it in a healthy state; while others say that our growth is slow but, taking everything into consideration, rapid. Personally, the growth of the I. W. W. is altogether too slow for me and this continual fighting, being driven from place to place, being blacklisted wherever you go, is only offset by the knowledge that we are fighting for the uplifting of society. That consolation don't fill empty stomachs and is rather a weak incentive to fight with, at least for the writer who although he feels the shame and degradation of his class, must admit that the dominant force (outside of economic pressure) that forced him to join the I. W. W. was the selfish desire to better his condition. It is needless to state that if this desire has not as yet been accomplished.

Is the I. W. W. using the right tactics by creating a dual organization. That word dual will no doubt jar on some of the readers' ears; it did for a long time on the writer's, who had been guilty along with many other speakers, of shouting it aside. Dual, I admit that the A. F. of L. is composed of workmen. But so is the army and if we are dual to the A. F. of L. we must be dual to the army, etc. But as Kipling would say, that is another story. Here is the A. F. of L. (with the other craft unions not affiliated), with between two and three million members on the one side; on the other, the I. W. W. with we will say, eight thousand; between them the unorganized majority.

The trade unions have been disciplined; that is one of the reasons they meet defeat so often. They are so willing to obey the orders of their leaders, that is why the English strike ended in a fizzle. Can we utilize this disciplined, disjointed labor organization and dress it into fighting attire? Methinks we can.

Speak to the average A. F. of L. man about joining the I. W. W., his answer generally is that the I. W. W. is all right, they've got the goods, "but you fellows can't do anything for me yet. I have got to belong to the A. F. of L. before I can work, and if I join the I. W. W. they will expel me and put me on the blacklist; but when you get strong enough you can depend upon me." If he happens to join the I. W. W. and become an active member they expel him. Why? Because we are a dual organization.

The strongest weapon the labor leaders use against the I. W. W. is to insert into the minds of their members that the I. W. W. is trying to destroy their organization, and as we can't deny it, it naturally reacts against us; and until we have a stronger organization it will be used successfully against us.

It is a natural line of reasoning that the trade unionist follows. Here they have an organization that, weak as it is, affords some protection, and until the I. W. W. can offer more than a principle and a chart to trade unionists are going to stick to what they have. So, if they won't come to us, while admitting as a whole that our reasoning sounds good, would we accomplish more if we mingled with them? Could any

union will not be forced into it again. He is not going to fatten the fakirs, grafters and stool pigeons that infest those unions. It is a well known fact that lots of craft unionists are only waiting for the disintegration of those unions to break away from them, and that disintegration is taking place rapidly with the advent of new labor-saving machines reducing the skilled mechanic to a mere hand.

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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 those 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 trades 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 interests 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 any one an injury to all.

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

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

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

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

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

ADDRESS

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU,

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The Industrialist

Official organ of the Industrial 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 Boyne, 1 Union St., Union Square, Islington, London N., Eng.

THE AGITATOR

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, 112 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

"La Vie Ouvriere"

Semi-Monthly Syndicalist Review Appearing 6th & 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.

Hurry in the sub!

Send in the sub!

(Continued On Page Four)

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(Continued From Page One)

564 members; 350 members in four unions in the metal industry, and eight various unions with 505 members; 38 co-operative and mutual societies with 5,141 members. A general total of 19,508 (15,190 men and 4,318 women). On October 28 the various unions held their congresses, each to deal with their own affairs. On October 29 in the morning the general meeting of all the delegates was held.

Political and Economic Development of Japan

From a political point of view the present tendencies in Japan are for the complete democratization of the country and the gradual recognition of the rights of the people. Though its progress might not be such as to satisfy all that young enthusiasts hope for, still there is no mistaking that things are tending in the right direction. The condition of economic thralldom of the masses is intolerable, and there is nothing more important at the present time than to preach the gospel of freedom and of economic emancipation. But here we meet several obstacles at the very outset, namely: First, while the people are so backward in recognizing any right in themselves, the upper classes are so clever and cunning in keeping down the masses; second, the persecution by the government—though this may be only a temporary reaction of the Kotoku case—is such that nothing can be done in this direction; third, the distinction between the rich and the poor in Japan is not so pronounced as in America; fourth, the people are so accustomed in oppression and abject conditions of existence that they do not complain of their miserable lot, even though the rich may grow richer at their expense; fifth, the people, because of their traditional sentiment of loyalty to their ruler, shun the movement for their own emancipation. Such being the case, their awakening cannot be expected for some time to come, and the conditions of the lower classes will grow from bad to worse. It is to be hoped that the comrades will remember this condition of Japan and consider the ways and means for the liberation of the Japanese working classes, and for the advancement of their happiness.

THIS ONE WANTS FUSION

(Continued From Page Three)

thing be accomplished if the eight thousand revolutionists were to drop into the different trade unions?

As to what the result would be, I do not know. It is the only place outside of their union hall that you can get them to listen with any degree of attention and what do you hear?

The A. F. of L. speaker is usually listened to with a certain degree of coldness and suspicion. When the I. W. W. speaker is given a chance he is applauded because he starts to speak. Why? Because the principle of the I. W. W. is so well known even if they have so small a membership.

Before he gets through he generally has the strikers worked up to a point that spells danger to their masters. Yet the very next day or the day after they will obey, not very gracefully, but nevertheless, obey the dictates of leaders whom they positively distrust. Why? Because they see members of the same organization. They applauded the I. W. W. speakers because they say that the craft unionists can't say for themselves and obey the A. F. of L. leaders because they have been taught to.

If the W. W. members were in the trade unions their influence would be a hundred fold, providing of course that the carrying a card in a dual organization were removed.

That phrase that is generally used on our letterheads "Education, Organization and Emancipation" sounds nice, but in actual practice it is a failure. If we are going to wait until the workers are educated before they organize, God knows we have got some wait coming. We talk about the intelligent minority, but what use is it if we separate it from the majority. Or worse we have the great unorganized to consider, but even with regard to that our membership does not denote much progress.

As to whether the A. F. of L. can be made revolutionary, that is a question that can never be settled until it either becomes revolutionary or goes out of business. The late English strike, although practically a failure, was gained, showed what can be done with the members of the A. F. of L. in a simple trade union. With the help of a few direct actionists on

the inside to lead the way instead of on the outside it is not very hard to tell just how the English strike would have ended.

Anyone who has been a member of a trade union or has studied the trade union movement, knows that it is always a few who decide the actions taken by their union. Why can't the I. W. W. furnish that minority? They could if they wanted to. Just now we are engaged in trying to capture or rather destroy the A. F. of L. by stealing its members. When we get some of them and they decide to still keep their A. F. of L. card, they will have to keep their mouths shut and hide their I. W. W. card. Their influence as far as the I. W. W. is concerned is zero. If they should decide to take the floor in their union halls and expound the I. W. W. principle, the influence that they might have had is lost due to the fact that they carry a card in a dual organization. And as the constitutions of every trade union with which the writer has come in contact clearly state that no member can belong to any other union, it is only a matter of time until they are expelled and become a part of the isolated intelligent minority.

Remove the dual cloak we are wearing and it will give us more room to work, a better chance to reap what we have sown. Let us be what we really are, a propaganda organization. Let our members have an equal chance with the minority in control of the trade union at present, where we shall be able to express our views without fear of expulsion. Let the intelligent minority get among the unthinking majority (organized labor) and there is no question in my mind but that good results will be accomplished.

J. W. JOHNSTONE.

Nelson, B. C.

CONDITIONS IN OKLAHOMA

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 23.

Solidarity: Just a few lines to let you know what the conditions are in this section of the country.

Cotton raising is the principal industry here, but three years of drought have made the small farmer about ready to join ranks with the wage slaves. In fact, if they could find jobs, the most of them would do so.

The socialists have a stronghold among the farmers, but most of them I have met seem to be up a tree; they don't see how the socialists will be able to construct a government. When I explain the One Big Union to them they jump at the idea. Lots of them want to join, and are disappointed when they learn that none but wage earners can join.

Some of the farmers; that is, the small fry, are getting up meetings for me. They can get up local in some of the large towns. I will start to work as soon as I get able; have been sick for some time.

If readers of Solidarity in this State who want to get up meetings for the purpose of organizing the workers will let me know I will be with them.

Write me at R. R. 3, care of Mrs. Allie L. Cox, Guthrie, Okla.

F. H. LITTLE.

NEW PAMPHLET

"The I. W. W. Its History, Structure and Methods" is now ready for delivery. This pamphlet is entirely the work of I. W. W. men. Its author is Vincent St. John, General Secretary of our organization; and 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.

LOCAL 179. All mail for Local 179 should be sent direct to Local 179, care of I. W. W. headquarters, 212 E. 12th St., New York City, instead of to individual members. MORRIS MESNICKOFF, Cor. Sec.

SOLIDARITY FROM BOISE, IDAHO

Solidarity:

I find articles in the Worker and Solidarity to the effect that the Socialist Party is becoming reactionary and is playing the game in a great many places. I do not deny this charge, for I know that it is so, and that as it grows out of the propaganda stage it will become more reactionary in the future. But we do not want to overlook the fact that the Socialist Party has been a great educator. On Desettell coming to Boise he was thrown in jail, and it was the socialists that got him out and made the town red hot for a week. They also turned their hall over to us and allowed us the use of their hall to hold our meetings, without any charge. Desettell did not give them credit for this, but I believe in giving every dog his due.

But enough of this. Fellow Worker Workman was speaking on the street a while back on anti militarism and the boys scolded in particular, when one of the youngsters stepped up and, drawing out his sword, said: "I'll run this through you if you say another word about our organization."

The 20th century civilization (20th century barbarism would be more appropriate) teaches the growing generation how to kill with the express purpose of shooting down the working class if they rebel against the capitalist tyrants. But they can do all they wish, but nothing can stop the ultimate victory of the proletarians, for the future is theirs.

We have a bunch of fellow workers that are revolutionary to the core, and we intend to build up a strong organization in the spring.

We were reading about the lecture bureau that one local advocated for the northwest and would say that we would like the idea and would like to get in on it.

Yours for one big union and then industrial freedom.

S. H. CHAPMAN.

Boise, Idaho.

THE PANAMA CANAL

G. W. Lator, assistant freight traffic agent of the Southern Pacific, speaking of the opening of the Panama canal, said on Monday last week:

"We know that it is going to hit us pretty hard in a way. We shall lose in freight. It means that New York manufacturers will be able to quote practically New York prices to San Francisco consumers. Jobbing on the coast will lose business, but the new idea of big business is winning everywhere, and we feel that whatever is for the good of all is ultimately for the good of the few.

"What we are particularly interested in is the stability of the labor market. Just as open as the canal is opened the big employers of labor will be able to solve this problem of many years' standing and by imposition of unprejudiced labor handle the labor market in such a way as to clear the whole atmosphere. Ships will land Italian and other European laborers directly at San Francisco.

"Another thing that is not known here in the east is that oriental goods will come direct to New York instead of transshipping to rail at San Francisco and Seattle. This will greatly increase New York's trade. So fast is the trade movement already started now in the shape of tangible negotiations, such as manufacturers' agencies, that Hongkong, San Francisco and New York will form a chain of interdependent factors in world trade.

"Under an apparently quiet surface this gigantic movement has made such headway that when its actual operation is set in motion the business world will be astonished."

ATTENTION, DETROIT

Members of Local 16, I. W. W., take notice! Ballots have been received from the general office. Every member should be present at the next meeting of his local union to vote for general officers and on the various propositions out for a referendum vote.

Next meeting, Wednesday, Dec. 6, in Martin's Hall, 200 Russell St. SECY. 16, I. W. W.

VICTORIA, B. C.

The I. W. W. has two new locals here in Victoria, B. C. We have a hall at 1280 Langley St. Teamster's local meets first and third Sundays of each month; and Recruiters meet every Monday at 8 p. m. Meetings coming this way are invited to call on us. J. WEIR, Sec'y.

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.

SAY, YOU
 There is nothing wrong with the man who is a capitalist, except that he gets "down" to it.
 Profit is the amount the worker pays for the privilege of earning his own wage.
 A workman with a capitalist conscience is a traitor to himself, his family and his class.
 Our only fault with the workers is that their methods of class warfare have hitherto been too feeble.

The co-operative commonwealth will be realized, not by preaching the merits of collectivism, but by building up a fighting organization of the working class.
 The master class always strives to appear religious so as to set an example to its slaves who cannot be successfully robbed of surplus value unless their minds are bedazzled with some superstitious ideas.
 They are either maudlin sentimentalists or downright humbugs who prate of race suicide. Are the workers continually to rear children for the masters to murder by slow degrees in their industrial halls and stinking slums?
 —Voice of Labour, Johannesburg.

ORDER AT ONCE
 "Manifesto to Lumber Workers," four page leaflet; large size; 25 cents a hundred, \$2.00 per 1,000. 90,000 in stock.

NEW HEADQUARTERS IN MINNEAPOLIS.
 Until further notice the address of the Minneapolis locals will be at Room 3, Webb Block, 10 Third St. S. All communications should be directed to the Secretary Locals 64 and 147. Swedish branch meets every Sunday afternoon, 2.30, at above address. All members should attend. Sec'y Joint Locals.

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.
 Any wage worker, wishing to become a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, may proceed in the following manner:
 1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (creating capacity of about 300, at 327 East Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Every one welcome who comes this way.)
 FRED BERG, Sec'y.

CHANGE IN STOCKTON.
 Local 85 of Stockton, Calif., has recently moved to new and larger headquarters at 236 S. California Street.
 SECRETARY.
PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W.
 Portland I. W. W. Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 300 Davis St. Business meeting, Sunday at 2 p. m. Stereoscopic views and lecture every Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

ST. LOUIS I. W. W.
 Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, Mo., open headquarters at 1214 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.

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 rebels will find us at this station every night and all day Sunday. Slaves, drop in.
 SEC. NO. 67, Camden, N. J.

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 p. m. Address all communications to Sec'y Ind. Union 550, I. W. W., 110 S. 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.

SYNDIKALISTEN
 The Official Organ of SVERIGES ARBETARETS CENTRAL ORGANIZATION
 The revolutionary union of Sweden.
 Address:
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 Vastergatan 2, Lund, Sweden

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 Der Sociale General Strike, by Arnold Roller, 3 p. 10 cents.
 Die Directe Aktion, by Arnold Roller, 3 p. 10 cents.
 Syndicalism, by Max Baginski, 10 p. 20 cents.
 Lecture every Sunday night.
 Die Gottespust, by John Most, 100 copies \$3.00 postpaid.
 Politische Redite und ihre Bedeutung der Arbeiterklasse, 3c. \$1.50.
 Anti-Syllabus, by Dr. F. Krasser, 5 p. 10 cents.
 La English, 10 p. 20 cents.
 The Social General Strike, by A. Roller, 22 p. 40 cents.
GEORGE BAY
 P. O. Box 12, New York

CHICAGO I. W. W.
 Local 85, branch 2 (English) for his every Friday night at 183 West St., (near Fifth Ave., Chicago) 8 p. m. Lecture every Sunday night.
 Wilbur M. Wolfe, Pres.; Kay and Rec.-Cor. Sec'y, 381 La Salle; Tullie Meyer, Fin. Sec'y, 612 N. Dearborn.

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

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 Local 85 of Stockton, Calif., has recently moved to new and larger headquarters at 236 S. California Street.
 SECRETARY.
PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W.
 Portland I. W. W. Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 300 Davis St. Business meeting, Sunday at 2 p. m. Stereoscopic views and lecture every Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

ST. LOUIS I. W. W.
 Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, Mo., open headquarters at 1214 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.

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 rebels will find us at this station every night and all day Sunday. Slaves, drop in.
 SEC. NO. 67, Camden, N. J.

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 p. m. Address all communications to Sec'y Ind. Union 550, I. W. W., 110 S. 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.