VOLUME I. NUMBER 52

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1910.

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(Special to Solidarity)

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 4.

The Shoeworkers' Industrial Union shows no signs of letting up its campaign by more wages and better conditions in this borough. The spirit of solidarity is in this air. All the trades are uniting. Meetings grow-larger and larger, membership increases, friendly relations with other organizations extend, and success seems ever more certain. An old aboemaker declares that, in his 26 years of experience in this vicinity, he has never seen anything like it. The manufacturers are reported scared to death. They do not know how to grapple with the unsual situation. Tobin's union cannot make good in supplying scabs. They are up against it. (Special to Solidarity)

apagnint it.

Another are a strikes on, with

Another wo more to come during the
week, at Cousin's and Albort & Sons, the
first against victimization, the second for
more wages. The following vircular has
been issued; it speaks for itself:

SHOE WORKERS OF ALL TRADES! Pay Heed?

Strike on in Brooklyn, N. Y. Men are striking for more bread in the following abops: Wichert & Gardiner, Chas. Straughback, John Lataman, Griffen &

Straughback, John Lataman, Griffen & White, Kriegs, and others.

Stay away. Don't 'hire out. Don't hire out. Don't hire out. Don't hire hotor misleaders. Don't help the bosses. Be men.

"An injury to one is an in injury to all." STRIKE COMMITTEE

Workers' Union 168, I. W. W., 73 Troy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y

Will Shovel Snow Before They Surrender.

The strikes are all determined to remain farm. They say they will shovel snow before they surrender.

At Whefer & Gardiners, the departments are elssing down one after another. The prediction is made that, in a few days, there will be no smoke coming out of the Wichert & Gardiner smokestack.

wichert & Gardiner smokestack.

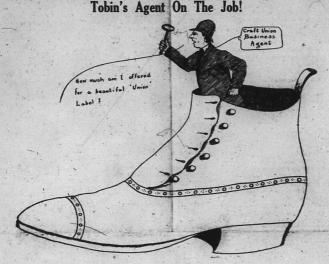
The firm cannot get sufficient sights to take the strikers' place; \$25 strikpforeakers left when told the real condition of affairs, and their fare, were paid homeward.

Some h. ve come from Philadelphia, others from Boston, but the most of them from Pelligrin's impleyment agency in Mulfrom Boston, but the most of them from Pelligrain's imployment agency in Mulberry St., the heart of the Italian colony. They are not shoe workers but street cleaner land laborers. Nevertheless, Tobia's and a gives them union eards and make' od union shoeworkers' of them. The seceless and it loss to the told a committee who that he regelves 35 "Wiehert & Gar-" with, the Boot lar which provides "kys it is to his mean a possible;"

nuch the I. W.

fould do everything leing sent to Wichert in the 1. W. W. in Of such a mercenary the shoe workers of Brook

lay For Bosses' Mo not going to let the Pelli



THE ROLE OF CRAFT UNIONISM IN THE SHOE INDUSTRY.

of extorting money in labor troubles. In a letter to the Brooklyn shoe manufacturers he declares that he will spend \$100,000 to beat the shoeworkers in their campaign for more wages and better pay. This is taken to mean that he will act as strike-breaker if the bosses of Brooklyn furnish that amount. In other words, Tobin is pulling the leg of the Brooklyn shoe manufacturers; he is "blackhanding" them, for his tressury is depleted. His organization has ceased its expensive policy of sending representatives to conventions for the purpose of booming "stamped shoes"; and the revolts in Brockton and elsewhere have been costly to the gentlemen whose headquarters are in Suinner St., Boston.

Biggest I. W. W. Meeting Vet.

Biggest I. W. W. Meeting Tet.

Last night the shoeworkers' industrial
union held a rousing mass meeting in the
large hall room of the Assembly Cafe, 508
Fulton St., Brooklyn. It was the biggest
yet. Tobin had been invited to be preent
to give his side. Needless to say he failed
to attend. The union's organizer, Joseph
Maggio, reported on the situation. J. J.
Ettor, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, T. Gioranti, editor of "Il Proletario," and President Evers, Vice President Morris and
Engels of the Goodyear Operators of New
York and vicinity, made addresses. The
latter dwelt mainly on the situation in
Lattiman's shop, and pledged their personal efforts in sid of the strikers there.

In ew feature of the meeting was the
presence of wamen. Miss Flynn in her
speech, paid special attention to the necessity of organising the women shoeworkers; besides touching on industrial

(Continued on Page Four.) (Continued on Page Four.)

HAYWOOD TO SPEAK

Wm. D. Haywood, who is just retu from Europe, will speak on "Industrial-The Coming Victory of Labor," on day afternoon, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock, In the Yorkville Casino, E. 86th St., ear Third Ave., New York City. Admission will be free; and it is ex ected that a big crowd will be on hand.

COMMITTEE,

The world of labor is facing an The world of labor is facing an "industrial recession" again. J. J. Hill predicts it. President Mellen of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. R. predicts it, Just the retiring president of the Boston Home Club urges it. Labor must be taught that high wages are not competition and unlimited profit. Also that the political as well as the economic supremacy of spic capitalist class must remain undisturbed.

What will Labor do'in this crisis? Can any one befieve that following the turmoil attending the increase of prices there will be social peace amid industrial prostration? Panics, as well as prosperity, have their upheavals and disturbances. The "bread strike" takes the place of the wage strike; resistance is offered to downward treadness. Organization is needed in in needle in in needle in in predictions. tendencies. Organization is needed in

The conditions of employment to-day are such that even the most conservative are compelled to rebel against them.

In all the world to day there is no labo In all the world to day, there is no labor organization ac conservative as the Brotherhood of Engineers. Nevertheless, such is the intensification of labor, the dangers of employment, the trend of invention, that even it is compelled to talk strike for the first limit in control of the first limit is control. the first time in over twenty years.

Chief Stone, in a recent interview on the probabilities of a western strike, says: "The railroads get twice the work they formerly did.

"During the last 20 months 372 engir demand jurisdiction over every

The jurisdiction demand is made neces-sary, if the engineers wish to control com-paratively unskilled labor that, in the long run, will displace them and their good wages

The railroads insist on the bour basis

instead of the mileage basis day. Now, train service is based on 100 miles or less as a day's work. Some times the run is made in five hours. Notwithstanding, the railroads would enforce a ten-hour day, which would practically again give them twice as much work as they formerly got.

It stands to reason, that, if the hour basis day instead of the mileage basis day becomes the rule, deaths at the threttle will increase. This will men an additional drain upon the beneficial features of the engineers' organization, as well as upon their own private resources. Death is an expensive incident in the worker's life.

The engineers' demand of 15 per cent, in wages on a mileage basis day and jurisdiction over every type of locomotive is likely to be resisted. It will also likely go to arbitration for final settlement. But its effect, at present, is to break the shell of hide-bound conservatism. As Chief Stonesays: "A strike vote is as bad for the men as a strike itself. It irritates them."

Capitalism works in mysterious ways its wonders to perform. It is digging its own grave in the most conservative of working class quarters. Its very progress makes such a course unavoidable. In this lies the hope and the opportunity of the I. W. W. With industrial evolution working for it, the I. W. W. can not fall. It is bound to win.

The wage increases demanded by the conductors, trainmen and engineers on the western railroads aggregate \$40,000,000 a Most to pay these increases stitute of the biggest labor pa

to constitute of the biggest labor problems in the history of the roads.

Possibly they will never be paid.

In many quarters, especially in those of the shippers, a more economical operation of the railroads indemanded. "The Wall Street Journal" retorts, in behalf of the railroads, by anying: "Railroad economics must come by reduction in about costs."

(Continued on Page Four.)

Boys Put Up a Good Fight Against Union and Postal Telegraph Comp

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, Dec. 1 More than 5,000 telegraph messengues are now on strike in New York and Broat-lya. And the numbers are growing daily. There are 5,000 messengers in Greater New York, and it is quite probable that if the strike continues another thousand will

walk out soon.

The boys were unorganized when they struck. They were employed by the Pasturck. They were employed by the Pasturck. They were the struck of the struck was a stated by myself, Nathan Hoffman say others a couple of weaks before the strike we started by myself, Nathan Hoffman say meeting which we held had Monday nearly 1,000 attended. Joseph Etter and Dennis Breen of the L. W. M. were parent at that meeting, and we there as then established the basis for the messmet which has grown to large.

cat at that meeting, and we there sub-then established the basis for the move-ment which his grown so large.

A couple of thugs, apparently hired by-the companies to break up the meeting and prevent the strike, came in and we had to put them out almost bodily.

The committee, which was elected at that meeting, went with me to the head of the Western Union Company the next day at 11 o'clock. I acted as spokesman, We presented our demands in written form and gave the superintendent of the New York branch of the Western Union five bours in which to decide. He would not say anything when we first met him. When we returned at 5 o'clock in the evening he said. "I will speak to my, bory individually." That was his oltima-tum, he said. We had nothing to do but leave.

leave.

The next day at noon we called the strike. More 7 to 500 responded at once. About 300 %, is formed themselves into line and my need to march from one telegraph of 7 to another urging every measure. For walk, out. The cops interfered, it the kids were scattered, but as far a we went we were successful. The Seamen's Union gave us a head-manters, and we began business. While Coice a single measurer was coranized them.

"Got a single messenger was organized then, we elected temporary officers and at once began picketing.

Grown men could not have carried on the

strike any better than the boys did, with the aid of Fellow Worker Breen and oth-ers, besides myself. Ettor addressed two

Three days later the committee repre senting the Postal messengers went to the boss of that firm. He told us that his "boys were perfectly satisfied." We should have presented the demands to both firms at the same time, as we planned to do, but the Postal committee did not show up. And it was almost impossible to hold the strike of the Western Union lads off a couple of days longer. Boys ast quickly, if they act at all. So we called the strike. Now about 2,500 Westers Union lads are out and about 800 Postal

crease on calls and deliveries, 15c an how instead of 10c, a ten-hour work day instead of 12 and 14 and sometimes 16, 15c supper money when held after 8 o'clerk at night, only 25c to be checkeds lambel system to be abolished, and print delivery to the solution of the state of t minor demands.

The conditions

SOLIDARITY

PFICIAL ORGAN PITTSBURG DISTRICT LUMION OF THE I. W. W.



Owned and Published Weekly by H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 298 B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 297.

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GENERAL OFFICERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

General Sec'y-Treas
General Organize GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. J. Ettor, Chas. Scurlock, C. H. Axelson,
rancis Miller, George Speed.

RENEW THIS WEEK.

is is NUMBER 52 of SOLIDARITY One year of struggle for those who have seen on the job here at the place of publi-action. One year of plowing the ground and laying the foundation for an industrial n press here in the East.

A great many subscriptions expire with

All subscribers have been notified to that effect by postal card.

ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

If so, you should not fail to renew THIS WEEK.

Those who sent in two or more subs last year before the paper started, should look up those readers and get their renewals to

GET ONE OR TWO NEW SUBSCRIB-ERS AT THE SAME TIME

We can safely promise great improve-tent in the makeup and subject matter of SOLIDARITY during the coming year.

THAT IS, WITH YOUR HELP. DO

A QUESTION OF TACTICS.

We are publishing this week we rather suggestive account of the messenger boys strike in New York, written by Louis Duchez. The author very frankly strike in New York, written by Louis Du-cheza. The author very frankly tells the story of his conflecting with the strike, and seeks to justify his action in not op-posing the formation of a messenger's auton by the A. Foof Lr. Doubtless many of the strike and the strike of the s of our members and readers will not be satisfied with that confession and explana-

Someone may say: "Methinks your correspondent doth protest too much", if he is satisfied that he did the "best thing possible" in the circumstances, he should record the fact, and let it go at that. But while Fellow Worker Duchez does not appear to be sure of his ground, the question of facties he raises is worthy of consideration in the same degree of frankness shown by Duchez. shown by Duchez

New York City alone, to say nothing

In New York City alone, to say nothing, of other parts of the country, the American Federation of Labor has time after time shown its utter incapacity to successfully handle spontaneous strikes of unorganized or unskilled workers. Not only has that organization shown its incapacity, but it has painfully illustrated the, effects of its entire system of craft division with the are recent well known examples showing the A: F, of L. to be, consciously or un-consciously, a better ally of the employing class shan a means of defense and aggres-sion logger e workers.

If this is almost

ask, Why didn't Ducher raise a warning voice against the A F: of L. 's butting in on the messager boys' strike? Why not openly and boldly tell the boys that they are in danger of being betrayed? Why not appeal to the intelligence of the lask and trust to their future experience to

and trast to their future experience to justify your contentions?

Our correspondent's plee that he "did not wish to lose the boys" confidence," will hardly seem prisseworthy to some. Suppose he did lose that confidence temperarily, only to gain it back again with the ripened experience of the young rebels? Such things have happened before in the history of the labor movement. Witness, for example, many a discredited \$^1\$ labor leader" who once held the confidence of the slave.

natory of the labor movement. Witness, for example, many a discredited 3 labor leader" who once held the confidence of the slaves.

Others again, will be unkind enough to criticize Decke for "starting something which he could not finish." He says the 1. W. W. had no falls in New York, and could not contribute proper financial support to the boys' strike. But why not applied to the youngsters' fighting spirit, to obtain the necessary financial support and meeting places? That shouldn't be a difficulty impossible to surmount. Why not embrace the opportunity to impress upon the boys' minds that they "must depend upon themselves—upon their own unity of action and fighting spirit—to attract the necessary support from their fellow workers of other industries?

Still others, will probably defend our correspondent, and contend that his was the only course to pursue, in ordet to place himself in position to safeguard the strikers from possible betrayal by craft union leaders and tacties.

It is not our purpose in writing this, to discredit Fellow Worker Duchez, to question the sincertity of his motives. Rather we have sought to present the other side to this tactical questions, for the consideration of the I. W. W. membership, in connection with Duches' statement. For this is a question of tacties that will come up again and again in our organization's experience. It must be met with all the windom at the command of revolutionary unionists, always with s view to protecting and advancing the interests of the workers.

OFFICIAL ROW OVER IRWIN STRIKE.

OFFICIAL ROW OVER IRWIN STRIKE.

There is a deell of a row now on between rival factions of U. M. W. of A. officials over the Irwin-Westmorelapd coal miners' strike. The famous atrike has been on since March, and was marked all the way along by most bloody and brutal methods on the side of the mine owners. A number of strikers were murdered in cold blood by hreling deputies and cossacks; corporation judges issued numerous injunctions, restraining miners from assembling in numbers on the highways, picketing, or otherwise using means to prevent seabs from stealing bread out of the mouths of their children: hundreds of strikers' families were evicted from the company shacks, and even some of the misserable, tents which they were compelled to resort to as dwellings, were stolen from them by irresponsible depoties. Other brutalities too numerous to mention, were reported daily in the press, as haging been inflieted upon these revolting slaves, who numbered with their families some 20,000 human beings.

Meanwhile the union miners of the United Mine Workers of America in adjoining counties of the Pittsburg district, remained at work and at pose with the

Linted Mine Workers of America in adjoining counties of the Pittsburg districts remained at work and at peace with the operators, all during the Westmeralud strike. Only the 1. W. W. rasked its voice in behalf of solidarity and against the betraval of the miners by the district contract system. But our agitators and this paper were met with the cry of "trust agents" and other slanders, by the official warm in charge of the strike.

agents." and other slanders, by the official gang in charge of the strike.

It is now openly charged that President Francis Fechan of Pittsburg District No. 5, U.M. W. of A., called the Westmoreland strike at the instance and in the interest of competing operators of the Pittsburg district, one of these principal operators being Fechan's brother-in-law, John H.

President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, takes up the fight against Feehan, in a letter to the Pittsburg Leader of Dec. 4, in which Lewis accuses Feehan of calling the strike on the latter's own initative, without taking the union inter-national officers into his confidence. Not withstanding this fact, Lewis says the in-ternational organization has sented the Not-

Irva strikers financially to the extent of \$320,000. Lewis says further:

"When the president of the Pittsburg district ordered the strike in the Irwin field it seems that he should have made some preparation to carry the strike to a successful lissue. If he expected to depend

of the Pittsburg operators, are in a fair way to be proven.

But what about Tom Lewis' apology for non-interference in the Irwin strike? Eapecially in view of Lewis' interference and attempted settlement of the Illinois miners' strike last fall? Shall we conclude miners' strike last fall? Shall we conclude from all this that Lewis was more inter-ested in the welfare of the Illinois Toper-ators than of the striking miners, as Fee-han is accused of being with reference to the Pittsburg operators, in the case of the

win strike? Verily, the dark and devious ways of bor misleaders shall be found out!

THE OLD FACTORY TIME CLOCK.

(Tune-"The Old Oaken Bucket.")

Oh, how dear to my heart is the old fac-tory time clock, When tired and weary, it comes to my

riew:
It promises rest for me until tomorrow.
And a supper of horse flesh made into a stew.
Oh, how happy I feel as I punch out my ticket

And start my long trudge for the shack I call home when I get there I'll find on my

A can that is filled up with Edeleweise

The old factory time-clock,

That darling old time-clock,
How I love that time-clock,

When it's time to go home But, ob, in the morning how I do despis

And curse it forever between my clinch-ed teeth.

To tear it to pieces would be a great plear I could trample it lovingly under my

feet.
To think what it means for to punch in

my ticket,
Another long day in the factory bell.
The things that I'd do if I could to that
time-clock,
No language in this world can fitfully
tell.

he damned factory time-clock. That cursed old time-clock, The d How I hate that time-clock

No language can tell.

—B. L. WEBER.

KEPPLER AGAIN

Readers of Solidarity will remember the article in this paper some time ago by Robert J. Wheeler, on the Bethlehem steel workers' strike, and the shamefal "settlement' "nade by craft union organizers, in particular, Keppler and Lehner, of the International Association of Machinists, who, in their efforts to gain something for these craft union, settled the big strike on an "open shop" basis, and destroyed all chances of victory for the great mass of unskilled workers at Bethlehem. Wheeler writes further on the subhem. Wheeler writes further on the sub-ject for the New York-Call of Dec. 1, and among other things says; "There are at least 4,000 men working

aution in which the members are absolutelig-analer the control of the offects just by
lig-analer the control of the offects just by
light and are liable to be ordered to seally
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The New York Evening Post is a newspaper devoted to the interests of the high financiers. It has only one redeeming feature. Owned and edited by desendants of William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist, it is a stunned befreder of the colored nee. In its issue of November 25, the Post prints an editorial on "The Newron and the Unions" that is valuable as a summary of the discrimination practiced against the colored workers by the craft mutons. The editorial is as follows:

"Mr. Gompiers, in a telegram to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Pootle, makes haste to deny that in his recent apeech before the Federation of Labor convention its said anything derogatory to the negro race or proposed to read the negro out of the labor movement. As reported, he had conveyed the impression that, he wanted all negroes climinated from unions because we could not expect "a people with all their traditions tending to tear down, to understand the fundamental philosophy of buman rights; this is not a theory, but a condition with which we have to deal.", Not unnaturally, from Booker Washington down there have been protests. If the labor union movement, Iss any justification, it is breamed it intends or was originally intended to all those classes least able to help themselves, the classes beset by ignorance and prejudice and exploited ply greed and cunning. It is precisely for these reasons and the inshibity of the working women to vote that the movement to originize women workers in unions has been making headway in this city." to organize women workers in unions been making headway in this city.

been making headway in this city.

"If to become a philosopher first is essential to the acquirement of a union card, it is obvious that many cards would have to be revoked. Labor unions that draw the color line or refuse permission to Italians or other nationalities give the lie to the union assertion that theirs is a movement union assertion that theirs is a movement for true economic equality and gennine de-moèracy. But if Gompers denies that be attacked the negro race and wished to ex-clude them from the unions, there is noth-ing in his utterances at St. Louis or else-where which we have seen that, indicates an earnest desire to enroll many negroes amoing his supporteis or to give them a real welcome. He dwells upon the diffi-trities of liandling the colored workers; he does not seem to declare that these are Edities of handling the colored workers; he does not seem to declare that these are precisely the difficulties the union movement likes to grapple with ani meet. As a matter of fact, his attitude reflects, in the mine, that of the unions throughout the country. Few welcome the negro with open arms, though there are some that do so, notably in the mining districts of Alabama. Some, like the engineers' union on the Central of Georgia Railway, Noudle confine him to the lowest grade of engine labor, while others, particularly in the north, are sallenly indifferent, or admit only a few men of color, if any.

"Take the situation in New York City."

"Take the situation in New York City. According to Miss Mary-White Orington, who has given years to investigation, there were in 1906–102 trades or divisions of who has given years to invisional were in 1906 1.02 trades or divisions of trades which has eno negro members. This discrimination, Miss Orington feels, is due to the fact that, there are few skilled negroes in the labor market, and that union, "endeavering to maintain a high standard of living for its members, may decide for a time to adopt a poley of restriction of membership," by means of excessive dues, "be admitting for a time only the friends. or by admitting for a time only the friends of the men already in the organization. Miss Chington finds that, while this policy bears hardest upon, the negro, the Jew suffers from it, and, to a smaller degree, the Italian. But both of the latter are, in New York, in so much larger numbers that the unions feel them to be more of a menace, to themselves, and therefore are more rgadily admitted. 'This discrimination is primarily economic, not racial, but it is hard to determine where economic motive ends and race or caste discrimination begins.' or by admitting for a time only the friends

gins.*.
**So far as the American Federat among other things 8393;
"There are at least 4,000 men working the continuation of the legality of excluding negroes from local unions, central labor bodies, or federal la-

on the international organization of the United Mine Workers for the financial assistance necessary to make the strike as success, then he should have left the work of organizating that field to the international executive board.

"I have refrained from going into the Irvin strike district because I had no destree to be drawn into a controversy with the president of the Pitsburg district. The strike was ordered by him without consulting the international officers, and had I done anything that would have given him an excute he would have immediately found fault with my work. He has gone out of his way to misrepresent me and to theceive the mine workers of Western Fennsylvania, as well as that mine workers of the country. Why he did this I do not exire to state."

From the foregoing it appears that the accumations against feeban, as being a tool of the littsburg operators, are in a fair way to be proven. But what about Tom Lewis' apology for and to do their share in elevating them, in asking for them the education which, his many sections, is practically denied them, and in giving them higher standards of living and the greater responsibility which comes with a more important social and economic position. But even should a reactionary policy of rigid exclusion prevail, it cannot keep the negro down industrially; it will doubtless handlesp him in many sections, but the only needly who can keep. by it will doubtess names man in many sections. but the only people who can keep the negroes in an inferior economic and social position are the negroes themselves. A race that has risen so rapidly against such wonderful odds is to be held back by no organization of workingmen, however

> The I. W. W. recognizes the dang The I. W. W. recognizes the danger of excluding the negro. It recognises the danger of excluding any worker. It em-braces them all, regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion or politics. "An in-jury to one is an injury to all"—such is the motto of the I. W. W.

CLASS SOLIDARITY

BY E. S. NELSON

The I. W. W., the industrial union movement of this country, a syndicialist movement of Europe, are possed of and controlled. by wage workers. The principle which actualtes the members of those movements in their revolutionary economic and social activity is the interest of the working class as a class. In form these movements differ, but in form only. In principle and textics they are one. The former is centralized organization, the latter is decentralized organization, the latter is decentralized.

ganization, the latter is decentralized But the great fundamental organisation. But the great fundamental principle which actuates both, namely; class interest, class unity of action, solidarity—is really more important than the form of either. For, if the workers are not imbued with that principle they will not act in their own, interest no matter what form of organization they may have. Still, of course, the form is worth consideration. In the United States we have the contract of the property of the prop

sideration. In the Unitéd States we have the employing class organized industrially, locally and nationally. So in order to meet requirements we must organize likewise. We must organize all the workers in one industry, in one union, no matter how extensive that industry may be. We must organize in all industries shoully a well as nationally; so that we may be able to act together whenever necessary.

to act together whenever necessary.

The interests of the working class de-The interests of the working class demand such a form of organization. But no structure can be built without a foundation. The foundation of a revolutionary organization is, and must be, solidarity. It is our knowledge of our interests as a class, and our understanding of the struggle we are engaged—in, which points the way to practical forms and tack.

NOTICE.

At the request of some locals who have asked for more time to dispose of tuckets sent them, the raffle for the arranged for the benefit of schools the been postponed to Dee, an initiatic The winner will be y dues are

arranged for the benefit of Schish-Rei
been postpond to Dec. An mittatic
The winner will be yet dues are
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trial Worker. Abarter Application I
ticket will please I TWENIT significant
A. A. J. Local Industrial

A. A. J. Local Indu

SPECIAL Northean

Another very implu-of the New York 1. Vo held on Sunday, Dec; -at 112 East 19th St., 1 flight of stairs (front). Dog date. All members should b

TRAUTMANN'S REPORT

As General Organizer, to Fifth Conve of the L. W. W.

(Continued From No. 50)

(Continued From No. 50)

One more great object lesson could be drawn from the conflict against the giganic capitalist combination, the steel trust. Time and again supporters of the fossilized union movement have asserted that the American Federation of Labor would gradually, atep by step, develop into an industrial organization. This theory was so effectually exploded as a hollow bubble in the strike of workers against the U. S. Steel Corporation, that a knowledge of the facts alone will suffice to show fwage workers the shallowness of that contension. Another claim, that the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tim Workers will. Be will be much so the sufficient of the steel workers in the mills on the lines of industrial unionism, was shattered to pieces as a result of their actions and the attitude of that organization during the strike of the steel work-was in the plants of Schwab at South Beth lehem, Dec.

Bethlehem Strike.

There again, in a criminal manner indeed, the workers were 'told, when the
growing spirit of working class solidarity
thereatened to tear down, the barriers, of
and and race separation, that they could
all go together into one organization-embracing the 9,000 workers in that mill.
But again, in spite of the frantic appeals
of thousands not to be deserted and spirit
sounder during this force combat against
meierspulous, murderous tyrants, the strikof thousands not to be descrete an instander during this ferce combat against unicerpalous, murderous tyrants, the strikers were told that, they had to allow themselves to be separated in a score of craft groups of different national unions; while the large bulk of 12c-an-hour men were tald that there was, no room. for them in the craft union movement. The TA. A was contented with organizing the rolling mill workers so as not to infringe upon the jurisdiction of the machinists who had formed their own craft charch, and the steel molders and the electricians, who also sepig etc from the other and entered with the company for a separate of the steel and the steel with the company for a separate of the company for a separate of the steel and the steel

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin. Workers, at the command of all the National Civic Federation digitatives, has proven by its sellion in the Bethlehem strike that the proclamations in its plagiarized manifesto were intended only to blindfold the workers, to trap them. to strangle them in their craft-separation policy, and allow them to be defeated, as was utilizately the case with all the sorkers at whitnesselves. altimately the case with all the workers at Betblehem. For the stime being, as was the case at New Castle, in South Sha.on, ir Martin's Ferry and other places, and it is Betblehem, the workers were thus

It is Bebblebem, the workers were thus a state from coming together in one or a stion, that not only advocates soli-carty of the workers as a class, but gives iteraghs and weight to these proclamations by actions and support of the workers in their struggles that "will ultimately make for the consolidation of all forces of labor for better conditions, and also for the final battle against the formidable forces of the common for."

Other I. W. W. Strikes.

The common new Chief. W. W. Strikes.

Other I. W. W. Strikes.

The influence of industrial union propagands, as stated before, is infinitely more far reaching than the strength in membership would indicate. Where workers ence comprehend the true mission and function of the industrial organization they early the message from shop to shon, from place to place, byer waters and land, and their enthusiases, though often not accompanied by sufficient experience to reap the fruits of a seed sown, is the greatest organizing for that the industrial union at the present of the pr

all city offihe workers a

will force itself upon the workers. Then, fortified by more experience and supported by more calcuston carried on incessantly in these districts, the workers will be ready to maintain organizations that no canoning, no underhand work and trickery will be able to test to pieces again.

In one big independent steel mill at East Chicago, Ind., the Inland Steel and Iron Co., operated with -62 members of the A. A. as a so-called union shop, a strike of 462 common workers—Servins, Hungariam, Poles and Ruthenians—forced a complete shut down of the plant. Threy were on the verge of being divided by the agents of the employer, among others some asloonkeepers, and of being defeated, when I. W. W. organisers succeeded in consolidating the warring elements again, and in ultimately forcing an unconditional surrender of the company to the terms of the strikers.

The Resublic Iron and Steel Co.'s mill.

The Republic Iron and Steel Co's, mill at Rast Chicago, Ind., was also tied up a week after this success, and the company has already offered an increase of 10 per cent in wages.

cent in wages.\(^1\)

While we cannot too unch oppose the time contract system of the craft union movement, in this instance and others that cannot all be recounted, all of the enemies of the 1. W. W. used .the fact of our not having anything 'black on white,' as an entering wedge to pull the workers away from the organization through which they had been able to win the strike.

Church and Saloon in Partnership.

Cherch and Saloson, in Partnership.

The clergy commingling with grafting salosukeepers, with whom the district is flooded, joined hands with the latter to intimidate the workers and make them desert the organization. The strike there was of too short a duration the give us a chance to bring home to the workers the lessons of industrial unionism, so that no power one earth would be able, to pull them was from the commission.

away from the organization.

The Catholic clergy has also been used in the plants of the Pressed Steel Car Co. at Hegewisch, Ill., to destroy all efforts at at Hegewisch, III., to destroy all efforts at getting and holding the workers together. What that company (known in Hegewisch as the Western Car and Foundry Co.) could not accomplish by brutil-force of arms, of which's large assortment had been kept in store as soon as the workers showed signs of uneasiness and, were organizing, was temporarily accomplished with the aid given by the agents of all institutions that have good cause to fear the I. W. W. because of the education and enlightenment that it is carrying into the hovels and shattes of hundreds of thousands.

The latest successful strike conducted

hovels and sharties of hundreds of thousands.

The latest successful strike conducted by the I. W. W., in the Byers Tube Mills of South Pittsburg, and also a victorious strike of automobile workers in Anderson, Ind., were again evidences of the superior methods of industrial unionism. All these combats proved that wherever one portion of workers in the start was able to influence all other workers in any one plant or industry and urge, them on to concerted action, the employers could not operate the factories at alls. They could not get strikebreakers to fill the places of workers on strike. They were compelled, it duristic interference did not cheat the workers of the results of their fights, to make concessions and improve the working conditions of the employes. But all the achievements, gratifying as they may abe, can tions of the employes. But air the aemers-ments, gratifying as they may he, can only be made permanent by the existence and maintenance of an organization, which will also be the instrument to use the first gains as stepping stones to further achievements.

Lesson of the Spokane Fight.

Touching briefly on the free speech fight in Spokane, we should admit, after all, that the same will have a beneficial result, that the same will have a beneficial result, in spite of much adverse criticism. But this contest, with all due credit to those fellow workers who stood so valiantly by their guns, should convince all that more power no industrial lines and in the industrial areas must be created and developed through the formation of industrial unious and the securing of control over industrial conditions, so that, in the event of terms. and the securing of control over industrial conditions, so that, in the event, of strugger seeds on other than the economic field, the workers will be able to enforce their observations and acts with more force, preciseness, deflectiveness than in this fight in Spokane.

Conclusion.
Summing up all that was done, we can these of their Summang up all that was done; we can on the Jace to was the Industrial Workers of the World to any other cause, the active men start work and also places. But after all, it tested and made beasts of burden, better of a few months when shat place and many others

sobody to give them encoungement in their once hopeless struggles for better things and for liberation from the mostappalling features of oppression that the indescribable system in these mills forced them to submit to—look new, and will in near future in still larger numbers look to the I. W. W. as the only organization that has opened its door, has spread its light, has implanted new hopes in the hearts of wage workers whom others had regarded as easy marks for prey and oppressions. The future will crown the hard work of these days—a future still dependent upon the hard efforts, the 'self-carficing work, and the knowledge that the advocates of industrial unions will be able to impart to these still suffering under the bondage of ignorance, the juheritance of millions from a dark past and backward posterity. The world mait be conquered for the-workers! And by the workers! This is

from a dark past and backward posterity.

The world must be conquered for the workers! And by the workers! This is the task! May the deliberations of this convention enable the workers to grapple with the problems and make the task easier, so that the glorious work of the past year may be redoubled in the near future, and the world gradually but surely be prepared for the world gradually but surely be prepared for the world are not industrial world in the past year. be prepared for the revolution. WM. E. TRAUTMANN,

Gen. Organizer I. W. W.

Messengers' Strike.

(Continued From Page One.)

have been working are almost intolerable. have been working are almost intolerable. Ages of the messengers range from 11 years to 65. The average wages for the Western Union are 83.50 a week, and the Poatal head told—free personally that he pays his boys from 84.50 to 80 a week. The spirit of the boys is enthusing. They are not philosophers, but have remarkable working class knowledge and are fighters. Their training as messengers has taught them the necessity of discipline.

line.

At first the big papers laughed at the strike. Some of them said it was simply the "annual fever" of the messengers, for there have been during the last few years strikes galore among the messengers, in groups of ten or more. Systematic agitation and the employment of industrial union tactics and the spirit that goes with them have how they the sause of gut success or.

A. F. of L. Steps In.

A. F. of L. Steps Ia.

At this writing the bighest enthinianm and discipline prevails among the boys. Bat we were becoming too powerful. Thebasis for a revolutionary union was being formed in one of the most important industries in New York. Everything indicated that our lehances for success were good. The companies are hadly crippled—the Western Union, especially, is almost tied up completely.

ed up completely.

So the A. F. of L., realizing what we were leading to, at once developed a great "sympathy" for the boys! A committee of ten was appointed to assist the strikers. A little finance was furnished and a big mise made

Monday this committee of ten, scared to death that we would organize a union of the I. W. W., called a meeting and started an organization with more than 500 to begin with, to be known as the International Messengers' Union of America. I at-tended the meeting and was asked to

I did not oppose the formation of the I did not oppose the formation of the _ion, but simply let them go ahead, for I saw it was the only thing to do and still retain the confidence of the boys. I had been from the beginning the official spokes-man of the boys; I had been the chairman been from the beginning the official spokes-man of the boys; I had been the chairman of all the the meetings we held, and while I remained in the background as much as possible, the general conduct of the strike was a result of my suggestions and advice, so it is seen that I could have made a hol-ler that would have been heard. But it would have been crushing to the budding revolutionary spirit of the lads.

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 of the control 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 smalled to oppe with the ever-growing hower of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another as we atte of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another as the office of the control of the control

injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must insertise 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 more society within the chell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization of the structure of the wages of the control of

ing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely nection 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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ADDRESS.

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU NEW CASTLE, PA +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

day is coming when these little workers will be with us; they are learning fast. I am among them daily doing my best to of L. If we had—the agitation and educateach them industrial union principles and action. I can not force it down their throats. To shout labor fakir would, in view of the financial support which they are getting from the A. F. of L. organizations, be to place myself in their eyes as one with personal ambitions.

In a mutchell, our own organization was not in a position to take advantage of what the kinds and myself did.

Fear Capitalia Influences Through A. F. of I.

Fears Capitalist Influences Through A.F. of L.

Fear Capitalist Influences Through A.F. of L. What I fear now is that since the A. F. of L. men have interfered, the Civic Federation, arbitration boards, the mayor and other crashing influences will enter.

However, the written demands, whicheve have placed before the companies call for a complete settlement before there is a settlement at all. If there is any crooked, work being done on the kirks, I am going to make a held of a sheller, a lany orter.

Besides the assurance that Error and Breech have given use in the strike, Fellow

However, with all that, I am entities work being done on the kids, I am going boys have explicit confidence in me, and I to make a hell-of a holler, at any order.

Some in hold w.

The I. W. W. here as yet has no monel, son halls, and the kids must have both to carry on the fight.

We did the best thing possible under the circumstances. The concern which the boys are fighting is a trust. The A. F. of L. may reap what we have sown, but there is another side to the story. The

Local Union No. 68 of the Industrial Workers of the World maintains a head-quarters and reading room at 907 Michi-gan Street, Duluth, Minn., lor the free use of working men. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Industrial Worker, Solidarto 10 p. m Industrial Worker, Solidar-ity and many other papers on file. Come and get wise. Educational and propaganda meetings every Tuesday and The day at 7:30 p. m. Sendays at 5 p. m.

Scandinavian Speaker.

Any club, union or seeffty wishing a speaker on revolutionary industrial unionism or any subject dealing with the working class problem in the Scandinavian Inaquage, please notify me.

Yours for Industrial Unionism,

HERMAN ALLARD,

I. W. W. Hall, 62 1-2 N. Second St.

A PAGE FROM THE MESSENGER BOYS' STRIKE

"De strike is on."

There were \$,000 earnest seckers after life and the pursuit of happiness, all of which great goods were embraced for the time being in their battle cry: "Ten plunks a week, de cight hour day," and several other union demands. About the down town central offices of the Western Union, hundreds of small bots deftly sneaked and tensely watched. The tie-up was complete in the Western Union. But the Postal boys, who get a little better seampany officials, said they had no kick. True, they get a little app frow and then, such as supper money (15 cents), which the Western Union never gave.

When I asked one of the boys, who seemed to be quite a leader among them, he replied:

wann 1 auge one of the boys. However, he replied:

"Sare, dey with—Tunder struck. De houses was Under struck," he repeated. "An' de atrick's on. No, we never tells 'em we was going to take to de air. Dat way dey could plot and conspire agin us. Dis way dey was Under struck. Nobody pat de ides in our heads. Plain common some of de kids did de trick."

I told him I was interested in a good haber paper, and wanted to do something for the boys.

He replied: "No, sir; I aint talked much for de poipers. Yessir, I'd be will-like' tot tell youse 'hout it. 'Yer poiper is Solidarity, and 'talka-'One Big Union, Dat's what we want, but youse ean't get dem muts in de Postal to t'ink dat way. An' youse is friends to de union an' very fair."

He looked across the way and said:

He looked across the way and said:

"Toussands of messages is tied up in size. Every now an den some bloke fires a bushel of 'em in de mail box; special deliveries. Dey're breakin' de comp'on up wid de special postage stamps. Dey tifed telephonin-messages, too, but udder. "Tings in sown is don'. Dar' goes a seab! Cop him, Sliver!! (His pal, Sliver, did cop him in about a block. What happened, I can't say.)

"Yessir, we walks out to de last kid yesterday in me station, an' goes to de meetin'. Red Green, he makes de speceh of his life. Red is a thearte guy. He shifts seenery now, but he ja' a frend of us muts all right, all righty. 'Youse kids golter be union men,' he ser. 'Youse gotter git 10 plunks a week. Youse gotter git 10 plunks a week. Youse gotter git pay for overtime. Youse gotter git pay for overtime.

gotter git 10 plunks a week. Youse gotter git pay for overtime. Youse gotter git less of other t'ings, and last of all," he says, youse got ter stick to de union. Youse want more dough. De-boss, though, he could guy us an' said to us, 'ter hell wid de union; an' youse said, 'is dat so,' an' de boss wouldn't cough up, an' youse streek.' Den he tells de kids dey gotter make de strike good."

struck. Den he tells de kids der gotter make de strike good."

When I asked bim about the friendship of the police, and remarked how nice they are to the icab chauffeurs, he replied:
"Yes, de wap on de corner sent us some fruit dis mornifs. He said he didn't mean dat ripe fruit fer' us to eat, I ut 'twas too good to bat de copie wid. Yessir, de cops been lively 'round here today. Usually der's t'ree in saicht; now de air's bloe wid 'em. Most of 'em likes de kids-rus's 'em in, maybe-an' chaese 'em away from 'em in, maybe—an' chases 'em away from de picket lines. Dar's a mean one—de guy dare. De kids is layin' fer him; they say he'll get killed tonight. But they don't mean it. 'Cause Red says we must keep our buds on, an' not get gay. No de kids is good kidsydey all mind 'dere biz pretty good

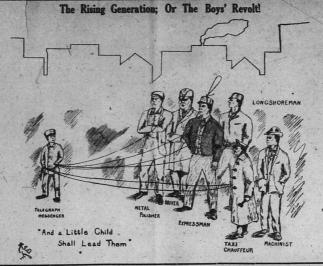
pretty good.

"Yesair, de kids dey all fell in. Some of de kids said dey might win de strike all right, but how was dey to square t'inga wid de old man an 'old wordna. One histle kid dis mornin' he set up a holler when we tore off his badge an' fold 'im he belonged to the union. 'Me mudder'll lick are if I giv me job, 'he blubbers. 'An we'll lick yer if yer don't,' we says. Feadders, he's wid de gang. One of de kids he tried to hold his job: meaked out a winder t'rough de alley, an' was up by de bridge 'fore de kids spotted 'im fer a measly scalb. Dey got on 'im an' tore his chikes of hourin' fer newages. Bey

was in his shoes. Take em back or we'll trow ye in de river, dey says. De kid tied up his clothes, an' took em

"Yesterday a bunch of blokies còmes along (all stewed) and t'rows sum coppers an' nickels in de.road, an' de kids made a seramble fer dem. One of de guys said dey was human monkeys; an' de kids replied dat de company had de suits made, an' anyway der wasn't seable.

"One of de kids dis mornin' dinn' have



de price, an' he swiped a newspaper off a news stand on de corner. De kike put up de strike. An 'we needs de paper, too. On de ad page was de following:

"BOYS wanted as messengers, 10 years of age and over; bring references and working papers. American District Telegraph Co., 62 Yeary."

"It's a dirty trick of de company, an' de cops chases us; won't let us picket de coffice.

We hope we winn; by t de Postal will crash it sure as hell, I t'inks. Well, beter comes me relief, an' I knows where dere's a box in de alley where I ean get a snoose. Hello, Pug! Did youse getyour cath?"

"Yes," replied Pag; "I got a swell to the National organization. The presentation of the National organization.

cata?"
"Yes," replied Pug; "I got a swell breakfast of red hots."
"Well, so long, mister; come down ter de meetin' dis afternoon or tonight. So long." TOS FOLEY.

New York.

WORLD OF LABOR

Continued From Page One.

This suggestion has been seriously en-tertained by the ultra-capitalists. It has terance by the utra-capitains. It has been made clastic enough to cover all industries in which "labor costs" are being continually forced up by the increase in prices. As a result, a rigorous onalaught upon all forms of labor uniquism is urged and expected in the next few months. Watch for them.

Among the industries that are likely to be involved in union difficulties in the next few months is the newspaper printing in-dustry of Greater New York. Negotiations have been going on between the preismeds and the publishers looking to the adjustand the publishers looking to the adjust-ment of certain grievance. It is rumored that the publishers show a disposition to make an aggressive fight; while the press-men have already taken steps to fortily their position in the event of a rupture. In this respect they are seriously handicapped by the lack of industrial unionism existing in the newspaper printing industry. This condition is apparent to the most intelligent of New York pressmen, who urge its immediate remedy as the first step to

POWER OF LABOR

The threatened Christmas strike of the New York expressmen has been averted.

A cold shiver went down the backs of the ompanies when it was announced.

Such a strike, besides exposing "the seed will and beace on earth to all men" spirit of the season, would also have revealed the strength of the men and the weakness of the companies.

It would have demonstrated that with-out the working class there can be no fes-tal feast; no transportation of goods, and no dividends for the capitalists. Without labor there can be no cheer, no civiliza-tion, no progress.

Labor does not recognize this fact as

By a referendum vote members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union will be required to pay, a 2 per cent assessment to the National organization. The pres-ent assessment is 1 per cent, but it has been found that this rate is too low to meet

The plant of the Kane Window Glass Co., at Kane, Pa., which has been shut down for six months, has resumed opera-tions. It gives employment to 700 men.

At a banquet given for John W. Gates, at Youngstown, O., Gates said that the Republic Iron and Steel Co. will spend \$15,000,000 for extensions and improvements at its Youngstown plant in addition to the \$10,000,000 now being dysended to prepare for fite-trade antispitated from the opening of the Panama Canal.

The Ohio plant of the Carnegie Steel Co. has discontinued the practice of bank-ing its furpaces over Sunday and will now run them continuously. The loss of time-in getting them started after banking as well as the danger from accident caused this action to be taken.

naces will be blown out on account of slack orders.

Plans are being prepared by the Jones 8: Laughlin Steel Co. for enlarging the Alliquippa plant by building new mills and farnaces. The cost will be near \$3,000., 000. The additions will include six sheet and tin plate mills. Thirty-six sheet and tin plate mills were to be erected at Alliquippa, sa well as a number of wire and nail mills. So far only 12 have been consistent. pleted.

The pension system to be established by the United States Steel Corporation will provide for the voluntary retirement of employes at the age of 60, who have been in the service of the corporation for 20 years. After 20 years of service, retire-ment will be compulsory at the age of 70. The new system will go into effect Janu-

Ten more hot mills are to be added Ten more bot mills are to be aduced to the Shenapso tin. plant of the American Sheet and fin Plate Co. at New Castle, Pa., increasing the hot mill capacity by one-third. This will make it one of the largest in the world. The output of the South Sharon plant of the same company is also to be increased largely. The machinery of the plant at Niles, O., recently dismantled, it to be taken to the Sheanapo plant.

MEETING IN DULUTH

(Duluth News-Tribune, Dec. 5.) "Open Shop or Closed Shop," was the topic of discussion at the meeting of the Duluth local of the Industrial Workers of the World at their hall at 907 W. Michian street last evening. The discussion as led by Otto Justh, while several other embers participated in the arguments on the question

the question.

This was the second meeting the local has held for discussion and debate. It appears that interest is the work of the Industriel Workers is increasing, as the hall was well filled hast evening. It is planned, as soon as it is found possible and convenient, to occupy larger quarters and to broaden the work of the Daluth members.—While the debate last evening did not reach to a differ a department of the debate last evening did not reach to a differ a debate last evening the discussion. broaden the work of the Duluth members.—While the debate last evening did not result in either side winning the discussion of the proposition, it was interesting and educational to the workers. It is their idea to have a "closed shop" and an open union, that is to have employers secure cally union workers, but keep the unions open to the men at work.

It is their plan to ultimately have all the workers of the world combined in one strong organisation and, thereby, secure for the workingman what constitute, his rights, according to their theory.

Another meeting will be held next Sonday evening at which "Free Speech" will be the subject for discussion, dealing with the recent events at Fresno, Cal. The use of school buildings for civic meetings and other gatherings will also be talked over.

A SHORT PRIMER

A number registered by a clock when it goes to work; a check; a human being with labor power that is used for the profit of his boss.

Because he has no land, machinery, or capital of his own; and believes he would lose his identity, and incentive if he had them in common with other workers.

Then a worker is only another name for

a. "chump?"

Not exactly. "Chumps" never learn;
the worker does. He is trying to get rid
of his delusions. He strikes; gets enjoined, and otherwise gives indications of progress. He is even telling Sam Gompers
to go to the place from whence the Civic
Federation emerged. And finally he is
joining the I. W. W.

The worker is all right.

I. W. W. SHOE REVOLT.

ued From Page One)

(Continued From Page One)

Institute in Access to the State of the Sta

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WARNING TO WAGE WORKERS

Beware of Frauds and Fakirs claiming to represent the Industrial Workers of the World.

There is but one organization that has any claim to the name of Industrial Work-ers of the World. The general office of that organization is located in Chicago, Illinois.

that organization is located in Chicago, Illinois.

All organizations and individuals claiming to represent the Industrial Workers of the World that do not have proper credentials from the above organization or some of its local unions are frauds and imposters. Pay no money to them.

All organizations using the name of the Industrial Workers of the World that are not affiliated with the general beadquarters at Chicago, Ill., are takes.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD,

Vincent St. John,

Gen. Sec.-Treas.

518-56 Fifth Avc., Chicago, Ill.

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

1. If you live in a locality where th 1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (recruiting) union aiready in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union. He will furnish you with un application blank containing the Presmile to the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The \(\text{questions}\) are as follows:

in the administrative. The questions are as a considerative of the constitution of the properties of the constitution and regulations of this pragnization?" Will you diligently study its principles and make yourself acquainted with its purposes?"

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than any instance, and is usuay. The monthly dues are the control of the control