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THE KANSAS CITY FIGHT

I. W. W.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
518-160 N. Fifth Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 17, 1911.
To all Locals and Members of the I. W. W.
Fellow Workers:
Once again it becomes necessary for the membership of the I. W. W. to rally in defense of the organization's right to carry on the work of education and organization.
For some time past the city officials of Kansas City, Mo., have been threatening to stop the street meetings of Local 61. On more than one occasion they have interfered with the meetings and caused the organization trouble in various ways. Their activities against the organization finally resulted in the arrest of Fellow Worker F. H. Little while holding a meeting on October 14. Not satisfied with arresting the speaker, the police arrested all of the other members who were present at the meeting, stating that to be a member was sufficient cause for arrest in Kansas City.
This fight must be settled at some time, for it is just as well to settle it now as later on. Therefore, all local unions are requested to enlist volunteers who will accompany us ready to fill the jails in the United States at that point as well as to have interference with the I. W. W. which is the only way to win. This fight, no doubt, will be one of some length and severity, but it must be made, and it must be made a winner. It can be made to win if the membership will respond as rapidly as possible.
Local unions are requested to send all of their active members in full detachment. It should be sufficient to have one or two live wires with each detachment of recruits, and the balance should busy themselves with raising additional men for the fight. In this way it will be made possible to keep up the supply of men coming into Kansas City.
Locals are requested to notify the general headquarters by letter or wire before anybody leaves for Kansas City, and full instructions will be sent them where to report, etc.
Every effort should be made to add to the force along the road if it is possible to do so. Care should be taken not to have the trip interfered with before reaching Kansas City.
With best wishes and hoping for the speedy co-operation of the locals in making this fight an initial success in the battle for free speech in the eastern section of the country, I am
Yours for Industrial Freedom,
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

cockroaches got busy trying to scare or bluff us away. When we refused to be bluffed they called up the slugging committee. A squad of bulls charged on us, picked Perry off the soap box and also grabbed every one in the crowd who had an I. W. W. button on. On the way to the station the fellow workers sang "The Red Flag" until the bulls slugged them and made them stop singing.
This morning in court the dispenser of justice was bothered considerably and business was temporarily suspended by the boys in the bull pen singing "The Red Flag," and when the court attendant tried to make them keep quiet they told him to jump in the river.
When the seven rebels were lined up before "his majesty," his nits was quite angry, and it didn't take him long to convict them "according to the evidence." Cutting out details, it was strictly kangaroo. Perry, Montgomery, Stroussbach and Eden were held as "leaders." The rest were turned loose. Perry was fined \$50 and the others \$25 each. We have five men in jail now, and the rest of us are going in as fast as we can get in. Everyone here is in the fight to win, and nothing goes except free speech with no compromise.
We will hold meetings on the street every day until our material runs out.
Come on, fellow workers, get on the job. All roads lead to Kansas City. An injury to one is an injury to all.
Yours for a big fighting organization,
ALBERT V. ROE.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17.
Kansas City wants to put on the I. W. W. cap. They have put it up to us to get it there. We have been persecuted here about as long as we can stand for it, and we want the help of all interested workers who can get here.
The article by Fellow Worker Roe in Solidarity of Oct. 14, in which he stated it would be foolish to start the fight now, but that Kansas City should be put on the map the first thing in the spring, was written rather hastily; as we, including Roe, now think that this winter is the best time to start.
They feed well on Leeds' Farm, as the municipal farm is called, which is located about ten miles from the city hall. They allow 50 cents a day to work out the fine; of course we will earn our pay.
We think the city will put up a rather poor fight, as it will have to contend with the usual mob element, that numbers from 300 to 500 men. There are already 250 men on the farm, and if they get the I. W. W. methods of working we would soon have all the work done; consequently, they couldn't make any more profit.
Winter isn't very severe here; it is too warm to-day to wear a coat or winter underwear, and we expect this weather to keep up for two months yet. Kansas City never has long cold spells like in Omaha or other cities north of here. In fact, the difference in climate between here and Omaha is surprising, considering the distance.
Now, a few lines concerning the men who were arrested. As already reported, Fellow Worker Albert V. Roe was arrested on Missouri avenue and Main street, and kangarooed with a \$50 fine. We appealed his case, which is to be tried on the 20th. Fellow Worker Little was the next one to get soaked a few days later with a \$25 fine. The other six that went in with him got \$10 fine each. Witnesses were called for, but were not allowed to talk.
Later, Fellow Worker Heinrichs and myself went to see about getting the boys

out. First, we went to see Mrs. Pearson, an official on the Board of Welfare, who seemed to be very fair-minded, but who referred us to the president, who told us to get an appeal. We went to the Free Legal Aid Bureau; and they told us we could appeal our case without bonds, so we went to Judge Burney, the judge who gave the boys the fines.
We stated our case, and the first thing the judge said was: "In the name of God, why don't you quit bothering us?" I made the remark that we were the ones who were being bothered, and that we didn't intend to bother anyone that didn't bother us. And we told him about the clause in the constitution which is supposed to give us the right to assemble and speak.
The judge didn't have much to say, but he gave all the boys in jail a stay of sentence, providing we should get a bond for Little. The boys were turned loose, but we couldn't get a bond for Little. The prosecuting attorney had some personal feeling against the I. W. W., and he has to sign the bond, and won't do it.
More men are going into the lockup continually till the fight is won. Everything arranged. Come on, ye slaves. Feeding is fine. We must have free speech.
Yours for victory,
H. A. EDEN.

KANSAS CITY FIGHT
Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 19.
Free speech fight in Kansas City was held on schedule time, and is now being the billows of the "law and order" gang of this city.
The I. W. W. held a meeting yesterday noon at Sixth and Main. I opened up with a broadside at the kangaroo court, and Perry followed me with a fusillade at the chief of the slugging committee who conspired our literature and told us that we could not sell any such matter on the streets of Kansas City.
We were not more than getting literature out of the speaker when he was arrested on about Monday afternoon. The same day, the

of whom were socialists. When we consider that the Cleveland Federation of Labor claims between 25,000 and 30,000 members, you can see the enthusiastic support that was given.
Not much over two weeks ago it was stated that the N. Y. locals would contribute \$45,000 a week, and in this short time the financial props have been pulled from under and the strike killed.
The I. W. W. decided to leave the strikers alone till after the strike was settled. However, when it came here, we arranged a meeting for Italian strikers at Acme Hall. It was very poorly attended, and we found out afterward that their leaders told them to stay away as Etlor was trying to break up their union. That was what we feared, and since then we have not bothered them. I believe that now we may be able to do some good work. The I. W. W. surely didn't disrupt the craft union as its officials have done.
C. HOCKENBROUCH,
Local 35.

CLEVELAND STRIKE OVER

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 24.
The garment workers' strike is all off. The workers are going back for their jobs. About 1000 are left out. The leaders are claiming that they will be taken care of by union funds. The strike was lost as in the furniture strike at Grand Rapids when the general headquarters refused to further finance the strike.
It was probably a good thing for the leaders that the strike was called off at this time. Some pretty rotten business had been going on. I was told by a striker that some who demanded from \$15 to \$40 a week, the same as they made while working, got that amount to hold them in line. The low priced workers who didn't have the nerve to kick off \$7 per week and less, even those that had families.
Besides, the strikers were not supported by the other unions. As an evidence, a big meeting was called at the Square and a parade was pulled off consisting of about 5,000 as a liberal estimate, a large portion

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International")
Revolutionary Syndicalism Press.
A revolutionary syndicalist organ for the propaganda among the railway men in particular is being published in England, called "The Syndicalist Railwayman."
The editor is Charles Walters, and the address of the paper is: 4, Terrace, Walthamstow, London, E. 17.
The address of the Free German Trades Council and its organ, "Die Einigkeit," has been changed and is now Stralauer Platz, 18-19 V. I, Berlin O. 17.
English Eight Hour Movement.
The executive committee of the 18 federated unions governing the ship building trades have approved the movement for an eight hour day. It is said that the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the federated executives and that the outcome of this meeting will be the almost unanimous backing of the demand for an eight hour day. A similar agitation is reported in the steel trade. The members of the British Steel Smelters' Union have voted largely in favor of a move for the 8 hour day, and the officials of the union have asked for a conference with the employers to discuss the demand.
Union Gains in Britain.
As a result of the recent strikes in Britain thousands of new members have been gained by the unions. Harry Gosling, the representative of the London Transport Workers, has issued a statement that 85,000 workers have joined the Federation of that city. He also states that advances in wages of from 10 to 33 per cent have been secured by car men, seamen, dockers, coal porters, etc., and that the hours of labor were reduced by 8 to 25 per cent. At Liverpool more than 25,000 new members were gained by the Transport Workers' Association and wages have been increased 80 per cent. At Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea and Newport similar triumphant results have been obtained.
The Railway Strike in Ireland.
In order to end the strike the Great Southern and Western Railway company have tried the tactics which already so often have proved successful: to bring division in the ranks of the strikers. The chairman, Sir William Goulding, has offered to take back all the engine drivers,

if the men whom the company needs most. If these had accepted, the porters and signal men would have been left in a desperate condition and their defeat sure. Happily the engine drivers have refused, declaring that they can accept only if the offer is extended to all the strikers. As the other companies began to follow the example of the Great Southern & W. the workers are threatened with a general strike to be declared by the Irish Transport Workers' Union. Though the threat never carried out it has rendered companies already more reason thousand. The negotiations are not yet over thousand.
Germany.
Agitation among the miners in Westphalia and the Rhine province is rife. The increased cost of living, which is acutely felt by the miners of these provinces, has caused a general agitation among the men for increased wages. The initiative of the movement was taken by three meetings held in the mining districts of Dortmund, Vame and Oberhausen by the so-called Hirsch-Dunker Union, which has liberal tendencies. Afterwards the executive of this mining union put itself into relations with other miners' organizations in order to arrive at some common action. A telegram from Cologne to the Frankfurter Zeitung states that the old miners' union with social-democratic tendencies and the Christian miners' union have declared themselves in favor of common action; so that in the near future some movement may start, as the other miners' unions are likely to agree to its necessity.
Spain.
A general "terror" is reigning in the provinces of Bilbao, Valencia, Barcelona, Murcia, Saragosa, Malaga, Sevilla, Carogua, Asturias, Madrid, etc. Bilbao and the mining regions having been the starting point of the movement, and of several mining revolts which have been always the nightmare of the bourgeoisie manufacturer, have rendered the government meretricious in their repression. Those who were known for their advanced opinions are all accused of having taken part in the movement and arrested. Whether really militants or only suspects great numbers are put in prison, including boys of 10 or 12 years.
When the news of the revolutionary

KANGAROO COURT

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18.
The long threatened fight with the city authorities is on in real earnest. On Saturday, October 14, the blue coated minutemen of "law and order" came up to our open-air meeting at Mississippi and Main streets and, without giving any warning, arrested the speaker, F. H. Little. They then turned to other members and asked if they were leaders. When they were informed that we had no leaders in the crowd they stated that being a member of the I. W. W. was enough, and so they arrested all who admitted membership. After being in jail over Sunday the seven I. W. W. men who were arrested were treated to a burlesque show in the shape of a kangaroo court presided over by Judge Burney. His Honor listened to a cockroach business man telling that he thought that we were unfair (how horrible, Archie) in our statements and that he thought that a copy of Nelson's "Appeal to Wage Workers," which he produced, was all the evidence needed to convict of disturbing the peace. That was all the "evidence" presented by the city. Fellow Worker Little asked for a jury trial, which was denied. The "kangaroo" said: "I know what you men want, and I don't want to be bothered with you this winter, and I am not going to stand for any stamp speeches." Little told the court why we were organized, and the reason we wished a jury trial was so he could be tried in a real court. His "Honor" turned to Nelson's leaflet and quoted the following:
"If demands are not granted, turn out poor work, or slow work, or as to decrease profit, until the employer will be made to understand that he will gain most by granting the demands."
He then asked what we meant by that. The writer told him that as the employers and employees had nothing in common, that we were not bound by any duty to produce any more wealth for a master than was absolutely necessary.
The prosecuting attorney then said to the writer: "I don't believe you ever did a day's work in your life, and you ought to be vagged." The writer replied that he had worked for the past couple of years on a paper, and at present was organizing for the I. W. W. The prosecutor said: "You get your living from the working class, then; don't you?" The writer replied: "Sure; just the same as you do." This shut him up. Little went on excitedly (Continued on Page Four.)

and in the

LUMBER WORKERS OF AMERICA

BOSSSES IN CONTROL

How Employers in the National Metal Trades Association Propose "To Run Their Own Business."

Following is the "Declaration of Principles of the National Metal Trades Association," an organization of employers which has been for some years and is now bitterly fighting the various craft unions in the metal and machinery industry. It is taken from their official organ, "The Review," of Detroit:

We, the members of the National Metal Trades Association, declare the following to be our principles, which shall govern us in our relation with our employees: CONCERNING EMPLOYEES.

1. Since we, as employers, are responsible for the work turned out by our workmen, we must have full discretion to designate the men we consider competent to perform the work and to determine the conditions under which the work shall be executed, the question of the competency of the men being determined solely by us. While disavowing any intention to interfere with the proper functions of labor organizations, we will not admit of any interference with the management of our business.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

2. Disapproving absolutely of strikes and lockouts, the members of this Association will not arbitrate any question with men on strike; neither will this Association countenance a lockout on any arbitrary question unless arbitration has failed.

RELATIONS OF EMPLOYEES. 3. No discrimination will be made against any man because of his membership in any society or organization. Every workman who elects to work in a shop will be required to work peaceably and harmoniously with all his fellow employees.

APPRENTICES, ETC.

4. The number of apprentices, helpers and handymen to be employed will be determined solely by the employer.

METHODS AND WAGES.

5. Employers shall be free to employ their work-people at wages mutually satisfactory. We will not permit employes to place any restriction on the management, methods or production of our shops, and will require a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Employes will be paid by the hourly rate, by premium system, piece work or contract, as the employes may elect.

FREEDOM OF EMPLOYMENT. 6. It is the privilege of the employe to leave our employ whenever he sees fit, and it is the privilege of the employer to discharge any workman when he sees fit.

7. The above principles being absolutely essential to the successful conduct of our business, they are not subject to arbitration.

ARBITRATION.

In case of disagreement concerning matters not covered by the foregoing declaration, we advise our members to meet their employes, either individually or collectively, and endeavor to adjust the difficulty on a fair and equitable basis. In case of inability to reach a satisfactory adjustment, we advise that they submit the question to arbitration by a board composed of six persons, three to be chosen by the employe or employes. In order to receive the benefits of arbitration, the employe or employes must continue in the service and under the orders of the employer pending a decision.

In case any member refuses to comply with this recommendation he shall be denied the support of this Association unless it shall approve the action of said member. 8. Hours and wages being governed by local conditions, shall be arranged by the local Association in each district. In the operation of piece work, premium plan or contract system now in force or to be extended or established in the future, this Association will not countenance any conditions of wages which are not just, or which will not allow a workman of average efficiency to earn at least a fair wage. Adopted June 18, 1901.

"WHY STRIKES ARE LOST"

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

SUPERIOR, WIS.

All communications addressed to Jas. 1616 N. 5th St.,

SOLIDARITY

the Woods and Mills: the many lumber workers under the banner of the fighting I wish to speak a few words to

The American lumberjacks are among the poorest paid labor in the country. Some of you are sawmill workers, married men, living in some company owned lumber town. Unless you are a skilled man, you receive very small wages; you must trade at the company store, and may live in a company house; you are subject to rules and regulations laid down by some rich and powerful lumber baron.

Sometimes something happens around the mill; the foreman shouts at you, orders you to do some hard work that you dislike. You grit your teeth. You feel like fighting. You would like to speak what is in your mind; but you dare not, because you remember your wife and children. You suppress the feeling of revolt. You are powerless alone.

Perhaps you are a single man, and work in the woods; you are a floater, a woodsman or logger. The food you eat at the cook house is very poor; the cook does not get enough help; he does not get the kind of food he orders. This grub does not give you satisfaction. You crave for something that will make you feel strong. The result is, when you go to town you will drink more whisky and beer than is good for you.

When you get back to camp on the job the next day, there is a petty boss, who expects to be camp foreman some day. He jumps up on a stump and begins to holler. He wants to get out more logs so he will get a reputation; if you don't like this you can roll up and go down the line, and the next place you go to is just as bad or worse. It is like jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

I have before me a copy of the "Lumberman," the organ of the bosses' union. From it I see that on boards of directors and as presidents of the different lumber companies are some of the wealthiest men in the United States.

I also have before me a scrap book in which are many newspaper clippings, some of which read thus:

"Woodman killed."
"Woodman crushed by a log."
"Mill man who his foot crushed at Scotia, Calif."

Such is the reward of men who go into the wilderness to cut down the big trees, and to bring down the lumber in order that some parasite may live in a palace.

Against such a system the I. W. W. calls on all to join the One Big Union in order to better their own conditions and to finally establish industrial freedom by their own direct action.

Methods Advocated and Used by the I.W.W.

The industrial unionists and the syndicalists of the world do not believe in going out on long starvation strikes, or fighting the capitalists with big treasures; we want a strike that is short and sweet. We would paralyze a city, an industry or a nation; put as much expense on the capitalist as possible; have a big strike, but a short one; hit the boss right in the pocket-book.

Suppose we had 100,000 lumber workers organized on the Pacific coast, we could call a strike and paralyze the lumber industry of the coast.

It would be harder for the boss to get 100,000 seals than it would be for him to get 500. We could picket the employment offices. If the employers got out an motion we could smash the injunction killing the jails with men, because we see men like money.

Not a few thousand seals, we would work and weed out the best such methods as these: If a man is working in a sawmill, drop a nail on his foot by mistake; if working in the woods, make him carry a Tommy gun up some steep hill; ditch his gloves when he is pulling logs with his bare hands; make him strike again at the mill; look out the mill, look out on them. They don't like it.

would be that the small companies would want to give in.

The recent British transport workers' strike, consisting of about one-half million men, most of them the despised dock wallopers, blockaded the ports of Great Britain better than all the navies of the world could have done. Think of it, the industrial power of one-half million wage workers is greater than the political and the military power of the State.

In twenty-four hours the general strike can disorganize any government, because INDUSTRY IS THE BASIS OF SOCIETY. If the coal mines, oil wells and railroads and marine transportation were closed down for one month in this country the U. S. navy would be as helpless as a pile of scrap iron.

This alone ought to show wage workers that they must organize into an industrial organization, and not along political lines or military lines. Politics is a dirty game for honest workingmen to play; it turns discontent of the workers into peaceful channels. The capitalist state is a capitalist institution and should be destroyed and not reformed.

The revolutionary social general strike might be accompanied by an armed revolt, but the armed revolt could not be successful without the general strike of the organized wealth producers.

During the general strike in Belgium for manhood suffrage, thousands of workers marched from the factories around to the small establishments and forced all the workers to quit working. The electric lights in the big cities went out, transportation and production ceased. The army was called out, but soon became disorganized; one capitalist would want some soldiers to guard his palace; another one wanted some to guard his factory. Soon they found they did not have enough soldiers, so they called out the reserves—but the reserves were the striking workmen themselves. When the latter received their guns and uniforms, instead of going out and shooting down their mothers, fathers and sisters, they marched through the streets, singing the "Marseillaise," and carrying a red flag. When the ruling class saw this they said: "This will never do; give us back the guns and uniforms; you don't have to join the army." Then the king ordered the fleet of battleships to come up the river to the big cities; but the workers sank some old sand barges and blockaded the channel. The battleships were sunk without coal and food. The final result was that the workers got more.

Such is the power of the general strike.

Sabotage.

The French railroad workers have been using sabotage with great success. It means to stay at work and draw their wages, but to use blockading methods, such as putting the baggage in the wrong car, or putting on the wrong check and sending it the other way. Finding a crack in the wheel and loosening the train, losing parts of the machinery, creating confusion and blockading traffic. For instance, if a big redwood tree was to fall on a stump, by some mistake, it would smash into pieces, and the company would lose hundreds of dollars.

The writer was working in a sawmill near Astoria, Ore. One day two Finlanders were pushing a truck load of lumber. They stopped, pulled out the pin and washer, took a two by four and worked the wheel off; the load of lumber fell over and blockaded the gangway, so that the other trucks could not come. The foreman came running up and asked what was the matter; the Finnish worker answered: "No savvy." About an hour's time was lost pulling up the lumber and looking for the pin and washer, which were never found. The truck was disabled for a few days, and the mill hands had a half-hour's rest. What would be the result to a sawmill owner if a few of these mistakes were to happen every day? Would they not cut into the dividends?

Fellow workers, the I. W. W. is fast organizing the lumber workers in the Pacific Northwest. The Brotherhood of Timber Workers in the South is organizing the lumber jacks, and is considering the proposition of joining the I. W. W. in a body. Sabotage, the general strike, and anti-militarism are your best weapons. We can't delegate system used by the workers locals of the

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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JAY FOX, Editor Lake Bay, Washington

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Hustle in the

Send in the sub.

FROM THE SOUTH

Man With a Mule and a Hoe Still Hoping to Get There in Georgia.

Summersville, Ga., Oct., 21.

Solidarity:

I am a Populist lawyer, living in a small old fashioned town, practicing in a conservative court, and having clients fully saturated with middle class ideas. Well, and why do I read all the Socialist literature, and still more do I greedily devour every number of Solidarity? Because my friends, Populism is a state of mind resulting from the industrial environment of the individual affected. Transportation is the only industry here which involves a joint of production so vast as to thoroughly exclude from the mind of every worker, and most others, every hope of participation in its ownership or control under capitalism. Cotton growing is the chief and basic industry of this section, and the unit of production is a cheap mule, a single plowstock and a hoe. Every worker using such simple tools, either owns them or dreams of owning them, and is actually or prospectively a capitalist at heart. Millions are yet surrounded by like conditions, which they reflect in every thought and act. I do not read the Socialist and syndicalist literature because I believe all that either attempts to teach. But I am sure that without either of them my view of things would be very imperfect. I compare the letters of Easter from Germany with the reply to him by Frank Jäckel, and I think both are worth reading.

I do not think the German worker is such a hopeless dupe of politicians as friend Foster thinks. The British worker I always seemed to be the most hopeless Franco-European proletarian. But it is myself who am the very best and greatest.

Each one of the Germans will be in opposite to, at the right time. My closing SOLAR must not forget the map of Europe. How much the organization at there is yet weakened, divided and befuddled by the vestiges of feudalism which yet cling to their mentality in the form of divers languages, petty states, competing religious and imaginary race differences. No class, priestly, kingly, noble—not even the capitalists have yet been able to surmount these old vestiges of feudalism in Europe. But the history of America is unique and can not be explained by the European rule.

A sort of hot house experiment of planting the old world classes along the Atlantic coast was made in the colonial period. We could slice off all that, and still our history would develop only a little more slowly, but not at all differently from what it is. For America has grown from the individual pioneer. The roots of American history and destiny are not in traditional classes, but in individuals, social atoms broken loose from old traditions, and recognized and set upon the process of evolution under conditions that never existed elsewhere in the course of time.

So, while European developments are of great interest, it is in America that the class of classes, must be seen in its true nature after citadel over, and the flag of privilege is decided, and in my opinion, the decision is not distant or doubtful. Jäckel is strong and I think very sound on the question of race suicide. Let the old Adam assert itself in primitive vigor among all the workers. Practically every orthodox teaching with which the worker is stuffed is false and dehumanizing. The schools are institutions for misinformation or for the discouragement of thought, and truth.

The standard responsibilities are just as many fetters upon the minds of the workers. I enclose a dollar, for which kindly move me up another year on your book.

With best wishes,

C. D. RIVERS.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(Continued From Page One)

events arrived in the large provincial towns and villages of Valencia provinces, such as Carajante, Bunol, Collera, Jativa, etc., the people there believed that the day of their liberation had come. They armed, attacked the town halls and proclaimed the republic. But the government sent so many troops that the towns had to fall. Then the arrests and repression. Marx at last was the governor of Barcelona. The Bilbao events might spread of demonstration, searched the offices of the anarchists. The "Jercion Nacional de Trabajos" (Spanish Confederation of Labor), hoping to find a pretext for arresting the labor movement. It was said that a plot was discovered and a list of "terrorists" found. All

SOLIDARITY

KANSAS CITY FIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

planning to the judge the purposes of the I. W. W., and in the middle of a sentence the judge cut him off with: "You are fined \$25 and the rest \$10 each. Little and the writer were the only ones allowed to say a word in our own defense. Fellow Workers Roe, McGuire, Montgomery, Reeder and Strobach were kangarooed without saying a word in their own defense.

On the way out of the court an amusing occurrence took place. One of the numerous parasites who acted as flunkies around a court room tried to hurry us on our way to the cells. We refused to be hurried. When we came to the door leading from the court to the jail door. He was told that he was drawing pay for doing that himself. His surprised look showed that he was not used to men with backbone.

After we had gone back to the jail a delegation from the local Solidarity honor and, after telling him that we intended to have free speech, he decided to reconsider his former action, and he discharged us all but Fellow Worker Little. When we were discharged Roe tried to get back about \$10 worth of literature which the police had taken, and he was informed by the chief of police that he had no right to sell such literature in Kansas City. Roe asked for his property receipt book and was told he could have it and use it for toilet purposes. Little left for county farm this morning. This attempt to do away with the selling of I. W. W. literature and street speaking must be met with determined opposition. Men are needed. We are sure they will be found.

G. H. PERRY.

FROM THE COUNTY FARM

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 22.

Solidarity: Am getting this to you by underground. Things are looking our way. Nine men are in, and more ready. The jail is filled to the roof now. They make to parole 15 or 20 every day to make room for more. The ones paroled are men with "strong backs and weak heads," leaving the rebels in. Good hope for us. His ribs, the judge, his honor, Mr. Burney, is up a tree. He is trying to scare us out by six months' sentences, but it is evident that he doesn't know the kind of material the I. W. W. men are made of.

Another thing in our favor is that the authorities on the "farm" are at loggerheads with the judge. This farm is a losing proposition. It lost over \$2,000 last year, and will do worse this year. Another thing is—this winter Kansas City becomes a headquarters for floating workers. The only way the police kept this vast army down was by raids, arresting 200 or 500 and sending them to the farm. If the farm is filled with I. W. W.'s they won't be able to arrest them, and Kansas City will get an awful benefit. All the petty crooks will be outside, and the dear taxpayers will kick like hell.

The whole thing looks like victory for us. Send in the men and Kansas City will be heard in I. W. W. circles.

Yours for the goods,
J. D. WORMENHARD.

ARE NOT JAILS ENOUGH FOR THEM

(Kansas City Star Oct. 24)

"Afraid of getting arrested? Hardly! We want to get arrested. We'll flood the jail, and the county farm, and any other place they want to send us to."

That's what a member of the Industrial Workers of the World said yesterday at their headquarters on Sixth street, near the county jail. Vigorous nods of the heads on the part of the dozen other men in the room affirmed his declaration. The speaker continued:

"There are 15 of our members in jail or on the farm now. Within a week there'll be a hundred; that is, if the police keep on arresting us as we want them to. And we have got men coming from every part of the country to help keep the jail full. They're coming from Spokane and Fresno and Sacramento and Los Angeles, and from Chicago and New York. We've got less than a dozen of our members here, and help us assert our rights. Local 84, go to jail with us as

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In English
The Social General Strike, by A. Roller, 8c.; \$2.50 per 100.
GEORGE BAUER,
P. O. Box 1719,
New York City

is a world ruled by industrialists, and all men shall be workers and better equal by their fall. Our industrial democracy will be brought about by an alliance of all labor, so that by merely stopping work we can paralyze all industry. A resumption of work could be accomplished through terms which would give us a share in the profits of our labor."

One peculiarity of the Industrial Workers of the World is that they believe in strikes, lockouts, boycotts and other means of obtaining their "rights," but only in the shape of passive resistance. Violence is denounced.

CHICAGO I. W. W.

Local 85, branch 2 (English) meets every Friday night at 183 West Madison St., near Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Lecture every Sunday night.
Wilbur M. Wolfe, Pres.; Karl Bathje, Rec.-Cor. Sec'y; 881 La Salle Ave., Tillie Meyer, Fin. Sec'y, 612 N. State St.

LOS ANGELES I. W. W.

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

NEW HEADQUARTERS IN MINNEAPOLIS

Until further notice the address of Minneapolis locals will be at 133 Webb Block, 10 Third St. S. All communications should be directed to above address.
JEAN E. SPIELMAN, Sec'y.

PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W.

Portland I. W. W. Hooven, Sec'y.
Free Reading Room, 305, is under the same meeting, Sunday and a trained opinion views and a trained night school.

TOLLENAERE, WANTED

9 Mason St., MASS. wants the address of TOLLENAERE, MASS. for the purpose of sending him the I. W. W. Solidarity.