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FARM LABORERS A GOOD PLAN OF AGITATION AND ORGANIZATION

(Special to Solidarity.)

Riverdale, Calif., Aug. 26.
A number of our members have been working in the Riverdale district this season. The results we have obtained consist not so much in material benefits, although they have been satisfactory, as in the experience gained.

We have found that job agitation requires more of sound revolutionary principles and stirring common sense. This being given the hardest work is already over.

The secret of successful agitation lies in persistence, thoroughness and determination. On this basis there is no limit to the results that can be obtained. Furthermore the results are in direct ratio to the quantities of those qualities used. Nay more, the results accrue even in a progressively increasing ratio over the rate of increase of the power expended, if the work be kept up.

A good method for job agitation among the agricultural workers is here suggested. In the winter or dull season is the proper time to discuss theories, lay plans and organize job groups or squads for the coming season. These groups should be spread over as great a territory as is practicable. Each group should have its secretary, job delegate, chairman, or whatever you wish to designate him. These secretaries should be the best or best advised of all the important developments and requirements in their respective districts. The locals should know where to place men to the greatest advantage. The several groups would be in constant and feasible touch with one another, resulting in the most efficient co-operation.

New members could nearly always be placed in one of the groups, thus enabling the organization to get the greatest benefit of fresh energy and enthusiasm. Thus we would soon have something tangible to show for our work.

Our educational work on the soapbox and in our halls would be many fold more effective. Our local would become a valuable employment and intelligence bureau. In time the employers would get their men direct from the hall, thereby adding more power to an already powerful local.

Another great benefit would be that our members would be better off financially, not having to waste their few dollars in

fruitless chassings after jobs. When through on the job, work could very likely be gotten with one of the other groups. Members could under such conditions in many cases retire from work in the winter, and thus by lessening the competition for jobs help in ameliorating the severities of those less fortunate.

All the aforementioned advantages would accrue even supposing working conditions unaltered. But thus organized we know that our working conditions would be greatly changed for the better. At the very outset the "daily grind" would be invested with an interest which would rob it of much of its lethargy. Soon our fighting instincts would be aroused and given a chance for healthy development. Improved working conditions would result in developing our manhood, inspiring us with new courage, and healthy aspirations.

New members would flock to our standard in progressively increasing numbers. A high standard of intelligence and activity could be maintained and successfully insisted upon—by ourselves setting the pace.

Thus by organizing into groups; multiplying the groups and extending our territory; enlarging the groups and filling in the framework, we could soon establish a powerful industrial union in the midst of the farm laborers, or even several of any number of industrial unions in the different industries of any given locality, and eventually of all industries in all localities.

Tremendous as such a work would be in its far-reaching tendencies, at the outset it would depend upon the revolutionary principles and stirring common sense, coupled with the persistence, thoroughness and determination possessed by the few who command it.

Yet great as the immediate and ultimate results would be, they could be attained by about the same amount of force we are now expending. Our increased power (as high as tenfold) would be the result of the organization of our present forces. Steam is a force. It only becomes a power by being confined and directed in the boiler and engine. By organizing ourselves as suggested above, or better, is the only way we can utilize our intelligence. Our haphazard and alphanod methods must end if we wish to advance.

FARM LABORER.

KIRBY DOUBLE CROSSING HIS PALS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Chicago, Sept. 1.
Information from the seat of war in the Southern lumber district, would indicate that John H. Kirby is not only trying to work a bluff with his threat to sign the I. W. W., but that he is also making hay while the sun shines, at the expense of his competitors in the Association.

Thirty mills have been closed by the Southern Lumbermen's Association. Most of these mills are competitors of John H. Kirby, who is the head of the Lumber trust of the South. Six of Kirby's mills in the State of Texas are running all the time. Of course, Kirby claims that the slaves in his mills are "not tainted with unionism in any manner."

Kirby's mills are working day and night, which means that he is double crossing his pals of the lumbermen's association.

The workers employed in the 30 mills that are shut down have accepted the gauge of battle and intend to be on the ground any time an attempt is made to start up the mills.

What are YOU doing in preparation for the eight hour day next year?

LETTER FROM MOSBY

Los Angeles, Aug. 24.

Following is a copy of a letter written by J. R. Mosby to E. J. Lewis. Fellow Worker E. J. Lewis:

I wish to thank the I. W. W. and yourself for the interest they have shown in the proceedings now pending before the U. S. Commissioners and the Federal Court. Also for the supplies that have been furnished Fellow Workers Lafin, Reed and myself.

We feel that we are very much under obligations to the I. W. W. for the prompt and unselfish manner and spirit in which support was proffered at a time the self-declared revolutionary S. P. leaders were declaring that we were bandits, ladrones and soldiers of fortune.

If we are so fortunate as to escape extradition, the credit must be given the I. W. W. and Mr. E. E. Kirk, who volunteered to defend us at San Diego whether he received any recompense or not.

There is no organization outside of the I. W. W. entitled to any credit whatever.

Hoping to be soon an I. W. W. man on the job, and now wishing the I. W. W. continued success,

Yours for a sizzling revolution,
J. R. MOSBY.

LABOR DAY IN NEW YORK

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, Sept. 8.
Labor day in New York is once more a thing of history. Approximately 60,000 workers participated in the parade. In the immense parade there was one division reserved for those organizations wishing to put themselves on record as especially protesting against the McNamara outrage. Invitations were sent to all organizations to form part of this division, which invitations were accepted by many among which was the I. W. W. Though all these organizations naturally carried their union banners, an attempt was made by a combination of Socialist party and A. F. of L. fakers (among whom were Julius Gerber and Isadore Phillips of the S. P. and A. Abrams of the A. F. of L.) to prevent the I. W. W. to carry its banner and to force them to withdraw from the parade. They threatened to pull it down but got their bluff called and as the I. W. W. regulars accented their motion with enthusiasm, seeing that their attempt to slug the I. W. W. was a failure they contented themselves with putting up at the tail end of the McNamara division which was the last division of the parade. Here we were joined by several hundred rebels of every stamp, many who were disgusted members of the S. P., who swore all kinds of vengeance even going so far as to threaten a split in the party. The result of the battle around the I. W. W. banner was that the I. W. W. made the best showing in the McNamara division. Besides showing a few of the faithfuls the bettes of their fake leaders we also gave them a sample of the fighting spirit of the I. W. W.

Yours for solidarity,
W. Z. FOSTER,
AUGUST WALQUIST,
Press Committee.

MORE ON POSTAL SYSTEM

Employs in the carriers department of the post office will have to stir themselves a bit, or they will lose the eight hour day entirely.

We are now working on a 48 hour a week schedule, which means that we are permitted to work 9 hours or more on any one day providing we do not consume more than 48 hours per week.

To accomplish this, and yet get the same amount of work out of the wage slaves, swings of 5, 10, or 15 minutes are put in to effect, which means that we can stand at our desks for that period of time without performing any labor. Great, isn't it?

Spotters are about, both inside and outside, to see that no loitering whatsoever is done. Sh! sh! Don't breathe this too loud, but here is a report which one of the snakes recently put in:

Carrier reported for loitering 45 seconds. I mean seconds, so don't get mixed up on minutes; loitering for three-fourths of one minute. Do you think the postmaster threw this report out, as he should have done? Oh, no, the carrier was compelled to make out a statement relative to the cause of loitering, and the case seems to be of such transcendent importance that he, up to this date does not know what punishment is to be meted out to him.

A sad thing occurred last week. One poor wage slave was fired out because he could produce no more profit, after having spent 59 years in the business. But he is not the only one, for others are being dropped daily, only this is a conspicuous case.

P. O. EMPLOYEE.

TACOMA I. W. W.

Our new hall is located at 110 S. 14th St., in the heart of the slave market. Business meetings every Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. Address all communications to Seely Ind. Union 380, I. W. W., 110 S. 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.

FIGHT ON IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.
A free speech fight is on in Philadelphia. Last night the cops once more attempted to scatter the meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World and other organizations holding meetings on the City Hall Plaza, and once more the Industrial Workers of the World, the fighting organization of the working class, continued its meeting for fifteen minutes after the prescribed time. I was speaking until three minutes after ten o'clock, and was then told by the committee of the I. W. W. in charge of the meeting to quit, as I was becoming too radical. Fellow Worker Marston then mounted the box and spoke for a couple of minutes, telling them that this organization believed in peace, when he was arrested.

He was pulled from the box twice and remounted twice, then was arrested. Fellow Worker Crowe then leaped from the ground to a chair back of the stand and started to address a meeting there, but

the chair was pulled from under him. I leaped up on the base of one of the lamp-posts around the City Hall and was promptly yanked down and pinched. Fellow Worker Arthur Norton then was raised by a couple of fellow workers into a large window sill of the City Hall and attempted to speak, which he did for a minute or so, when he was clabbed on the shins and pulled down. There was one speaker of the Socialist Party arrested, then they quit.

This morning in court Fellow Worker Marilyn, Norton and myself were sentenced to pay each a fine of \$5.00 and costs.

The I. W. W. will appeal the case. This is an entering wedge which Director of Public Safety Clay is trying to force through to stop the meetings; for if he can force us to stop at ten o'clock, he can force us to stop at 9:30, or 9:00, or stop them altogether.

Yours for industrial freedom,
HARRY S. HOWARD.

As to the Longshoremen

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, August 30.
In the "Longshoreman" for August 1911 appears a report by J. A. Madsen, secretary-treasurer of the Pacific district. International Longshoremen's Association, in which he comments on the I. W. W. sentiment in his district as follows:

"April 2, Vice President Fouch and myself left Portland for Seattle for the purpose of assisting Local 38-12 in getting started on right once more. We found the local in a precarious position; internal strife being rampant; the I. W. W. theory being responsible for a major portion of their difficulty. We ascertained that since the last convention of the Pacific district no effort to organize or solicit members has been made; on the contrary the local was steadily losing members. Upon investigation we found that delegates from Local No. 12, upon their return from the Aberdeen convention, had advised the local not to accept any more members, as the convention had advised not to. Local 38-12 accepted this ill-advised advice in good faith and promptly raised the initiation fee to \$5.00, and to cap the climax their delegate to the I. L. A. convention returned and reported that the I. L. A. was nothing but a fake and that Local No. 12 could expect nothing from that quarter. Taking all the above obstacles, which are only a part of what the local had to contend against, it is a wonder that they are still alive and doing business.

"April 2, Brother Fouch and myself attended regular meeting Local 38-12 and showed them the falsity and falsity of their delegate's report. We also rectified the impression created by the report of Aberdeen delegates and urged them to reduce their initiation fee, solicit every longshoreman in Seattle to become a member of their local, and to prohibit the continual agitation of the I. W. W. doctrine by asking all those infected with the I. W. W. germ to join their faith and not sail under false colors by holding membership in both. I feel confident Local 12 will yet overcome the efforts of the calamity bowlers and progress along the lines suggested by Vice President Fouch and your humble servant."

In analyzing the above article I can name a few more reasons why the I. L. A. cannot grow in the various ports of Puget Sound. Its writfalls fail to mention anything about the various strikes conducted by the longshoremen in that district. In the city of Tacoma I worked four months as a longshoreman and as such with the aid of others succeeded in reorganizing

Transport Workers' Local 380 of the I. W. W. It was an uphill fight, as the longshoremen there were completely disgusted with any kind of organization, having been licked to a standstill in every strike for better conditions. Sailors scabbed on longshoremen, longshoremen ditto on sailors, and in one strike longshoremen from Seattle came over to Tacoma and scabbed and vice versa. When I. L. A. members tried to organize they met with very poor success, former members saying they were done with the union and if they did join any organization it would be the I. W. W.

The consequence is that the I. W. W. today has the strongest organization of the longshoremen in that port. In speaking on the water front here in New York I made the statement which was doubted by various members of the I. L. A., but in proof of it I showed them an article in their own journal, signed Aug. F. Seitz, secretary Local 38-5, Tacoma, Wash., as follows: "Tacoma Local 38-5, General Cargo Workers, has been working under open shop ever since the local has been in existence. At the present time 15 per cent of the men working in this port belong to Local 38-5. The longshoremen on the outside give just one reason why they will not join our ranks, namely, 'graft'."

"And I might add, failure to benefit their membership, lack of solidarity among the various crafts in the transportation industry; and there we have the reason of the failure to organize the longshoremen of Puget Sound.

There are about 600 general cargo workers in Tacoma. The I. W. W. has 50 per cent of these or 300 members, the I. L. A. 15 per cent or 90 members, leaving 35 per cent still unorganized, and the reason is as I have said before, because they are disgusted with organization as a whole. Until they can be shown which is the best it will be impossible to do anything with them.

We have the same hard proposition here in New York. Out of 150,000 waterfront workers we find about 6,000 members in the I. L. A., and the U. P. A. an independent union. The reason is always the same: failure to get the goods.

The true reason for these leaders being afraid of the I. W. W. is that when we get control of the situation, there'll be something doing.

Yours for further agitation,
AUGUST WALQUIST.

Scabbing on the English Strike.

New York, Aug. 26.

"Hoping you may be able to get some

(Continued On Page 2.)

SOLIDARITY

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. J. Eting, Chas. Spearlock, C. H. Axelson, Francis Miller, George Spaed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 90. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER 91

TIME TO TACKLE THE I. W. W.!

The following appears as the leading editorial in the Wall Street Journal of August 17, under the title, "Government by Privileged Classes":

During the present year we have seen the passing of that New England control which dominated the United States and dictated the tariff policy of the country. It was government by a privileged class; and whatever tariff changes may be necessary, we still believe that government by all the people of the United States is the better plan.

Government by the labor unions would be a form of class rule equally objectionable. It is true that they have had large concessions made to them, over and above the true earning capacity of their members.

There is no pretense of oppression by capital. It is not even contended that wages are small or hours long, as hours and wages go.

It will be observed that the municipally employed tramway operatives of Glasgow have as little respect for the terms of their agreement as the dock strikers of Liverpool. No agreement binds the members of a union any longer, who bind when that socialist organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, obtains full control.

any pledge, and renounce even their organization if necessary, at times when they are not well prepared to give battle, or when market conditions render it advisable to lay low; but they will do just the reverse of what they had to agree to undergo, when occasion arises to gain advantages for the workers.

By the signs of the times we shall soon bring the special privileges of the tariff-favored manufacturer within bounds. As we do not propose to see the United States run by labor union organizations representing less than two per cent of the population, we suggest that it is also about time to tackle that variety of special privilege.

After reading the foregoing, one might conclude that Wall Street is having a fit of the "blues." No doubt the country-wide industrial depression is also weighing heavily upon a majority of the gamblers on the Street. They realize very poignantly that the swag is ever more slipping from the rusty hooks of the middle class into the capacious nets of the big fishers for stocks, bonds, and other evidences of industrial control.

This economic process has in the past, and still is, giving birth to various attempts through political action, to regulate the flow of plunder in the interests now of one, now of another, economic element.

All through this period of the struggle between the middle and upper capitalist class, labor has been used by both simply as a pawn on the political chess board.

All of which retrospect must be pleasing to Wall Street and its Journal. But now behold a change coming over the spirit of their dream!

The fact is, that Labor produces all wealth; and the new unionism proposes simply that Labor shall get all that it produces.

Time to tackle the I. W. W.? No, it is too late! Not "less than two per cent of the population;" but an awakening work-

ing class, long suffering, divided piecemeal and plundered in detail, is now loudly clamoring for ONE BIG UNION, in order to win back and hold forever its stolen heritage.

CONVENTION PROPOSITIONS

Vancouver, B. C. At the last regular business meeting of Local Union 322, held on Friday evening, August 21, the following motions were passed:

Moved and seconded that we endorse the communication from Phoenix, Carried. Moved and seconded that the regular per capita tax be 10 cents instead of 15. Carried.

GEO. S. HOLMES, Sec'y.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 30. At a special meeting of Local 530, I. W. W., held on Aug. 30, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that this local favors a reduction of per capita tax from 15 cents to 10 cents a month, for directly affiliated locals. THOS. J. POWERS, Sec'y.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 26. Following is a resolution passed by the Minneapolis locals in joint session Friday, August 25:

Whereas, most of our agitation up to the present time has been carried on among the floating elements in the country, thus neglecting the trades (the home guards); and

Whereas, the floating element is by this time well able to take care of itself; and Whereas, we believe in organizing the home guards as well as the floating elements; be it

Resolved that we hereby recommend to the incoming convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, that it be the sense of the convention to instruct all its national organizers to devote most of their time to organizing the trades better known as the home guards; and be it further

Resolved, that we, the Minneapolis locals, do hereby instruct our delegate to work to that end. Be it further

Resolved, that a copy of the above resolutions be published in Solidarity and the Industrial Worker. JEAN E. SPIELMAN, Sec'y.

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 23. We, the members of Local Union 5251, W. W., record the amendment to the constitution moved by Spokane joint locals, that no general officer shall serve more than one term.

In putting forward the proposed amendments, the idea is to cut down the power of the individual. As the constitution stands today, a local union with a membership of say 50 members in good standing, is allowed one vote, while the G. E. B., although representing the entire organization, between conventions, that representation ceases when the convention convenes, and no having instructions from any local union or organization, other than the instruction that they received from the constitution adopted at the previous convention, any part they may take on any proposed change or question brought up in the convention, is the part of individuals with power equal to 350 members.

For illustration, we will say that a certain local is given the delegate to the convention, all members voting in favor of it; except the G. E. B. member. It is therefore carried. When it comes up at the convention the delegates find that the G. E. B. member, representing his own individual opinion, has voting power equal to him who represents 50 members. That power is dangerous to the organization; so we ask every member to give this their serious consideration.

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 525, J. W. Johnston, Sec'y.

CONVENTION NOTICE

Delegates to the convention should get a receipt for all mileage and fare paid and bring the same to the convention for the mileage committee. VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Sec'y.

PLUTE, SKINNEM & ROBB

Dealers in High Grade Oppression, Extortion, Exploitation, Degradation, Sweating, Starving, Maiming, Slogging, Assassination and Everything That Pays. Up-to-date Methods Always Used.

Mr. Proletariat!—This is to remind you that our system of robbery is conceded to be the most modern ever devised. We have no competitors. We put the old feudal method out of commission because there was not enough money in it.

You will find upon examination that we control the earth and have a claim on the moon. The old methods of slavery whether chattel or serf have been discarded and our own system of wage slavery has been substituted and found to satisfy our most insatiable demands for wealth and power.

We are hungrier as a class to drive the slaves into greater exertions; the whip has been discarded with the exception of child slaves. We use the love of a father for his family to drive him into greater efforts in producing wealth for us.

We fasten the young human beasts to the machine and drive them with the raw-hide. It pays, that is all we are concerned about. These young slaves die like rats afflicted with plague, their bodies often make good fertilizer.

We waste some of our profits in improving sanitary condition of the shops or to protect the worthless lives of the slaves. We prefer to see these beasts die violent deaths by the millions rather than spend one cent on their worthless carcasses.

When they go on a strike we and the union, hell-pen, club, bayonet and machine gun to break their opposition. We trample them and their cries into the mire and float the banner of liberty overhead to fool the ultra-rightists. We use one section of slaves to break the strikes of another or to eat their own throats, while we can walk in sensual debauchery. We get the goods.

To prepare these beasts of burden for the skinning, we have the vials of religion, patriotism, freedom, loyalty, submission, race-prejudice and contentment, carefully injected into their young. This tends to make them like stupid sheep, ready for the shears. We do all the shearing ourselves.

We have special departments working overtime to do this work, of which the state, church, school and press are manifestations. Each department is ready at a moment's notice to do the lowest and dirtiest work in our behalf.

It must be borne in mind that we are humane in our treatment of cows, horses and dogs. We never allow the horse to starve while out of work or to be without shelter. We only allow the human beasts of burden to suffer the torments of the damned.

We never work young colts like we do children and any one that asserts that we treat any animal as bad as that we treat the young slaves will be prosecuted upon sufficient evidence. We also take good care of the mare and never allow her to foal a colt in harness, like some women do in our factories.

We are also deeply religious and willing to allow every human beast of burden the privilege of believing in the hereafter so long as we are allowed to do our skinning here. We are pleased when the slaves imbibe the ideas of submission, contentment and suffering here, because that is just what we desire of them.

thing that pays. We are violently opposed to anything which we hate and will grind under, if we were able. These people are content to allow us to skin them peacefully; they insist on kicking up such a fuss that every one is getting wise to our methods.

Why, if all these human beasts were to organize industrially, we would have to go to work. That will never do, our mission is to work others. We are opposed to this as it would take away our pulp.

Therefore have nothing to do with this aggregation of fanatics who interfere in our business. You that stand for the present order of things, stick to us and we will work and starve you to death so you can go to heaven.

Yours for more profits, IMA CAPITALIST—Agt.

NEW PAMPHLET OUT

"Why Strikes Are Lost," is just of the press and ready for delivery. Send in your orders at once, with the cash. Price 5 cents per copy; in quantities 10 Local Unions, 3 cents per copy.

ALL ABOUT THE RAILROADS!

In the Sept. 10 issue of Solidarity, a timely article will appear. It will be article four of Ebert's series on "Modern Industrialism." It will tell all about the railroads in this country.

Many favorable comments have been made on the articles already published. Don't miss those to come!

TO CANADIAN READERS

By arrangement with the management of the Industrial Worker, Solidarity is now pleased to announce a special COMBINATION RATE for the Worker and Solidarity of TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

Here is a chance to boost the Canadian sub list of both I. W. W. papers, that should not be missed by any active worker in that country.

Stockton, Calif. Local 73, I. W. W. of Stockton, California is in a flourishing condition, and wants to become more so.

NEW HEADQUARTERS IN MINNEAPOLIS. Until further notice the address of the Minneapolis locals will be at Room 3, Webb Block, 10 Third St. S.

ST. LOUIS I. W. W. Local 54, I. W. W. St. Louis, Mo. meets every Friday, 8 P. M., at 509 Market St. 2nd floor.

CHANGE IN DULUTH. Local 68, I. W. W. of Duluth, Minn., has again changed headquarters.

ADDRESS TO AUTOMOBILE WORKERS

By WM. E. TRAUTMANN

Presided by the iron law of social needs, an industry has been developed within a few years which, though marvelous in its achievements, is still in a stage of infancy.

Once upon a time servants used to carry members of the upper class in easy chairs, but this pleasure travel by foot was slow. Men also pulled the cars on which merchandise was delivered to the consumers.

Later on, vehicles pulled by horses, coaches to carry passengers and tourists, and wagons to deliver merchandise—the animal guided by the hand of man—supplanted the primitive instrument of local transportation.

But the making of the devices for these purposes also underwent a change. More marvelous than the changes of device was the revolution wrought in building and constructing them. Hand carts and wagons, coaches and carriages, were built by the hand of masters, who in their small shops worked together with the journeyman wagon builders to turn out the vehicles needed in times of yore. In the blacksmith and wagon shops of those days the worker had to be a thorough and through mechanic. Blacksmith, wheelmaker, bodymaker, topmaker and everything else were typified in the professional mechanic of those days.

But with the growing demand for vehicles of all kinds, machine production entered into competition with the old-time mechanic. Production on a large scale rendered necessary the subdividing of work into diverse but interjoined processes, to turn out the finished goods. Once upon a time the tools were simple; every mechanic carried with him the things he needed in his work. Now the gigantic and ever more improved machine tool is confined to the factory, which with all other instruments of production, is owned by the masters of today, the capitalists.

The horse-pulled vehicle is passing to a stage of antiquity, and we are entering the age where the motor, driven by mechanical power, turns the wheels on the vehicles on the streets, highways and in the air.

In the making of these vehicles the revolutionary process has continued unabated. Not one set of mechanics any longer builds and finishes the carriage or wagon, but half a hundred or more processes performed by as many groups of workers are necessary to turn out the motor vehicle for land or air travel.

So large has the industry grown that hundreds of thousands in the United States alone find employment in the recently developed industrial plants. In the rush for quick gain and in mad response to a growing demand for luxury cars, immense profits accrued to the owners of the plants, and fabulous fortunes were amassed in a few years. In the experimental stage workers with some mechanical detail skill were needed, and their wages rose with their ability to help increase the productivity of a plant in the rapacious desire of capitalists to beat their competitors in the market. What then did these workers care what would be the aftermath? They thought they enjoyed a share of the immense prosperity that lucky economic circumstances bequeathed to their employers.

But the stimulated investment of large capital in the industry, brought irresistibly also the crash, as a result of the mad competition that such investments necessarily developed. Factories went into receivers' hands; the weaker ones were and are being crowded out. The General Motor Car Co. and the United Motor Car Co., backed by the United States Steel corporation, have entered the field to devour the small fry. The monopoly by a few over that vast industry is in the way of being consummated, as soon as the next process will have run its course.

The motor car or aeroplane industry now largely confines itself to the making of pleasure and luxury vehicles. But recent inventions, among them the latest Edison compound storage battery, invites an extension of the possibilities. The motor-driven truck or car for commercial purposes is bound to displace completely the horse-pulled wagons and trucks. An immense field lies open for further exploitation by the capitalist owners of the motor vehicle industry. Another mad rush for the supply of the market is bound to ensue (has set in already), another war for the markets, before the next crash comes, when the General Motor Car Co. will absorb the remnants of the institutions ruined by this war for the spoils which hall thought to be within their reach.

Conditions of the Workers.
But what of the workers? The days of relative prosperity, a result of the experiment-driven trade, have passed forever. The building process has nearly reached its end. As long as this period of commercial boom building prevails, perhaps for five years more, some few may rise, and of them a

small percentage may, here and there, command good wages in some of the departments of the industry.

But wherever the process of concentration and consolidation has resulted in the absorbing of the factories by the General Motor Car Co., the working, and subsequently the living conditions, of the workers have been reduced to the lowest possible station of human existence. Where this is not the case the economic power of the combination is soon accomplishing the same things as they have in all the industries and institutions that they brought in to their survey.

Then will come the days when the life-necessities of the most contented and lowest living workers will be the measure of the working conditions to which all the workers in the employ of the trust will have to submit to, or be crushed down by the misery that enforced idleness and unemployment will follow in the wake of protests, resistance or revolts against such conditions by the individuals or small craft groups of individuals.

The workers in the automobile industry begin to see that this will be the inevitable outcome. And thousands are talking about organizing. Thousands realize that it is the economic power of a few that enables them to exploit, to oppress and to rule the millions. Thousands more despise organizations because they have been in the struggles of the past, in other industries, and witnessed only defeat after defeat. Why then organize to be defeated again? In an argument. True, in the last fifteen years defeat always resulted from the struggles of the workers against further encroachments by their employers. But why these defeats? Is there no chance to organize for victory? The workers were defeated because they organized in separate craft unions, under the dictation of self-elected leaders, and allowed these leaders to determine the policy by which one craft union in the same industry was made to scab on the other craft unions in the same plant or industry.

Craft Union Divisions.
The leaders of the American Federation of Labor, the capitalist scab bosses of this country, would tell you men in the automobile industry: "That the men in the engine and fire power departments would have to divide themselves among three national unions—1, the engineers; 2, the firemen; and 3, the electricians unions. The men in the tool rooms in three different unions—4, the machinists; 5, tool makers and 6, machinists helpers. The workers in the foundry department into 7, the pattern makers; 8, the iron molders and 9, core makers unions. The men in the motor assembling department into 10, the coppersmiths; 11, the metal polishers and 12, the pipe fitters unions. The wheel makers in 13, the wheel makers union, the blacksmiths in 14, the blacksmiths and helpers unions, the top makers in 15, the leather workers union, the upholsterers in 16, the upholsterers union, the seat makers in 17, the woodworkers union, the body makers in 18, the carriage workers union, the painters and varnishers and finishers in 19, the painters and decorators union, and the car truck makers in 20, the car workers union."

And so on. You would have in the industry about 26 different unions, one trying to take advantage over the other, one remaining at work while the other would be on strike for better conditions. With one or two of these unions the employers would sign contracts, to make them scab when the others would be on strike, as they did this year in Syracuse, N. Y.

And then, under that system of organization, about half of the workers in the industry would not be eligible to membership in any union. When on strike, being unprotected, they would easily be induced to turn against the others and help the capitalists to defeat the other workers. Such an organization would be worse than no organization at all. In fact the employers have defeated the workers only by helping to divide them up in craft unions. Such a union organization, as thousands of you know, by the A. F. of L., an organization that has caused thousands to be brought to the army of strikeworkers has been made by such a division of the forces of labor in the industry.

One Big Union.
Therefore you must have an organization in which all the workers in the industry are brought together, are organized in one union, in any one plant and all plants operated in a given city or district. Such a union must assure all its members the same rights, and guarantee that all branches of workers will stand together in any controversy with the employers over wages, hours work and other things.

Such a big union must allow those who cannot speak the language of the country to discuss the affairs of the shop in their own language, in their meetings, so that all will be governed by the same rules of thought and unity in all actions. But such a union must also provide the workers with enlightenment so that they will realize the need of a strike for the product of the labor of the working class will not cease until the workers organized as a class, are able to control and to administer industries for themselves and appropriate to themselves the product of their toil. If you do not want to be lowered down in your life conditions to the stage of the most contented and low-living class of workers, you must come together to elimi-

nate that class of satisfied workers. You must show them that they, also, are entitled to the same good things of life as you, and then you and they will fight and stand together until the aims of such organizations are achieved, namely, in gradual successions:

An eight hour workday, higher pay, better shop conditions, more rights, no contract and leisure at home, more educational enlightenment, and finally complete emancipation from the traidment of wage slavery.

Such an organization is the Industrial Workers of the World.

New Tactics.
But how do we propose to win the fights for better conditions? Long drawn out strikes of workers, as witnessed in the past, exhaust all the resources of the workers. They alone paid the expenses of the strikes, and usually they returned starved out and were forced to return to the same positions and conditions worse than they were before they went out on strike.

The Industrial Workers of the World proposes to win the fights by means of a contest for better conditions upon the shoulders of the capitalists. This can be accomplished by passive resistance strikes, by staying in the shops and not working, by sabotage, etc.

All these things you have to learn. But as a concrete illustration let us suggest one instance. There are seven thousand workers employed in one automobile factory in Detroit. They decide, by signing a request, that after May 1, 1912, they all will work only eight hours, for a certain price in each department, determined upon by the men in that department. The employers don't accede. On that day the workers all together stop their work when eight hours are up, and go home. They do the same on the next day, and continue until payday; that is, providing the employer does not meanwhile post up a lock-out notice. At the next payday the employer pays the workers half the wages demanded for their eight hour day. So next day the workers don't work more hours than they receive pay for, figured on the basis of a daily workday of eight hours. And so continue, all together, until they get the stipulated pay at an eight hour rate.

If the employer locks out the workers and starts to hire new help on his own terms, all the locked out men by vote of their organization apply for reinstatement, and all re-employed work for awhile until they again are ready to carry out their decision not to work more hours than stipulated by their organization, or for wages lower than they themselves have decided upon. No scab will have a chance to take your places. No strike benefits are needed. No labor fakirs can sell you out.

These tactics bring invariably the desired results. There are others too many to mention and we shall in this leaflet. However, we know that these few words will appeal to you. We know you will organize together with us, will join the industrial union of automobile workers and help yourself and us to get better conditions in the places of employment, and finally to obtain complete control over the jobs which the workers must have in order to live on this earth of monopolized industries. For all this all workers in the Industrial Workers of the World are striving.

Don't Be Fooled.
But the capitalists, and their labor lieutenants, are telling you that there is another organization formed on the same plans, namely the International Union of Carriage, Automobile, and Aeroplane Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. You are made to believe that the automobile workers all over the country are organizing under their charter as "one big union."

Don't be deceived again. The number of crafts as compared with the crews, into which the automobile work is divided—20 different unions—is taken from the official convention decisions of the American Federation of Labor, decisions rendered for the last six years, according to which said International Union of Carriage, Wagon, Automobile and Aeroplane Workers had to compel the blacksmiths, the machinists, the painters, the toolmakers, and others in the automobile shops of Chicago, Cincinnati and other places to withdraw from that organization and break the solidarity of the workers when making demands for better conditions. In Rochester, Syracuse, and other places the members of the I. U. of C. & A. W., of the A. F. of L. had to scab against the automobile industry, after agreeing to go out on strike together with the other crafts, as all together had submitted their demands, and had agreed to fight together. The said International Union of Carriage, Wagon, Automobile and Aeroplane Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., described the other workers in the same industry, after securing contracts with the bosses for their own members; and therefore, notwithstanding their contrary pleas, they are organizing you only in the interests of the employers to defeat each other in wage wars. (See for reference the August 1911 Journal of Metal Polishers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., pages 14, 15 and 16.)

Automobile workers, everywhere! Don't organize to scab! Organize to win! Organize into ONE BIG UNION! Such a union is the Industrial Workers of the World. Get together! Ask for information on what we will demand from the employer, and how to enforce the demands. For all information write to the General Headquarters of the I. W. W., Room 518, 160 N. 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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 capitalism, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

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

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Four-Page Leaflet, 20 cents a hundred; \$1.50 per thousand.

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A Worker's Semi-Monthly

Advocate of the Modern School, Industrial Unionism and Individual Freedom

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

L. JAY FOX, Editor
LAKY BOX, Washington

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THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

Regardless of many illegal objections to the eight hour day, lashed out by tricky politicians, the eight hour movement is progressing. The intelligent workers are realizing that a general eight hour day is an absolute necessity in view of the rapid industrial development of labor saving machinery, and the consequent increasing army of unemployed. They are beginning to understand that this eight hour proposition is a matter closely related to the natural law of self preservation.

If we wage workers as a class, who constitute the real pillars of society; upon whose existence and maintenance the human race depends, are going to submit to this cold blooded, inhuman system of exploitation, we will eventually be degraded to mental and physical wrecks; and the dream of writers and poets of a dawning of a new society of emancipated men and women, will never be realized.

But if history is true, the workers will submit only so far—they will rise in rebellion. Economic and political oppression and suppression have two effects: the first, that they get richer, but the hope lies in the fact that the slaves get more rebellious.

The I. W. W. and the Eight Hour Day.
A comparatively small number of workers, calling themselves the Industrial Workers of the World, not because they want to be, big but because they realize that they are a part of the workers of the world regardless of race, creed, color or nationality, have banded themselves together not merely to acquire the eight hour day, but for the complete overthrow of the wage system. Those workers understand that before they can arrive at a stage in their development where they are in a position to overthrow wage slavery and establish in its stead industrial democracy and economic equality, the workers must be brought together upon one tangible practical proposition such as the eight hour day.

The eight hour day will never be given; it must be taken. We must organize, fight for it, and take it. A thing not worth fighting for is not worth having. It is a certainty in our midst that we cannot afford to lose the master class to reduce us to mere cogs in the wheels of industry. Our lives are shortened by this grinding slavery and there is anything in the world where we can value more highly than our own lives.

The I. W. W. is steadily increasing in membership and power, and this progressing band of revolutionists are fully determined to thoroughly annihilate this vile system of slavery.

Objections to the Eight Hour Day.
There are many objections to the eight hour day, and the bulk of them come from politicians. One says: "If we can take the eight hour day by the power of our organization, we can also emancipate ourselves through the same power."

This is partly true, but only partly. We will no doubt emancipate ourselves by the power of our organization, but the power depends upon the average member's conception (understanding) regarding the justification (understanding) of his or her action.

Where we find one in favor of overthrowing the wage system, we find 80 who are indifferent. But a majority may favor the eight hour day. This does not mean, however, that those 80 are anti-revolutionists. A large percentage of them may be of a revolutionary trend of mind, but they have not yet been reached by the still limited propaganda of the I. W. W.

These so-called revolutionary political parties have in all probability reached a great number of them; but true to their class instinct these workers cannot see any practical solution to the question in those parties. First, because they are composed of, and in reality conducted by members of the parasite class, and second, because the methods and tactics used by these parties are ineffectual and useless.

On the other hand, if these workers can be reached by this eight hour propaganda, and if the eight hour day can be established in all industries in the country when the date set for action arrives, the workers will have established confidence in their own power and ability, and they will be quite interested in questions of more importance.

It is futile to imagine the great army of toilers whose brains and muscles move the world, as a big chunk of raw material to be shaped and molded according to the will or wish of a few. The working class must be attracted to a cause by a concrete issue such as the eight hour day, which they know to be of immediate material benefit to them.

The workers are no fools. The S.P.—S.

I. P. Johnson claim a fit now and then... "The workers are so ignorant." Still, the workers have enough sense not to follow them. True, there are some, but as soon as they begin to think for themselves they burn, as they have burned in France and Sweden, away from the politicians. We've had enough of would-be saviors.

It's the same saviors who tell us to wait for the eight hour day till election day. Sure, then they are going to hand the eight hour day down to us, and we are to receive it from them.

We refuse to accept anything from above; we respectfully decline their hand-outs. A political office holder is a parasite, whether he is a comrade or not.

We will take and hold all we can in the shape of higher wages, shorter hours and improved conditions in the shop until we shall be in a position to overthrow everything the capitalist system stands for, and establish the new social order.

E. S. NELSON. Portland, Oregon.

An Anarchist's View.

To assume that an eight hour day in all industrial pursuits, will tend to abolish the wage system, or will help to face the social revolution to the front, spells confusion, and is a visionary dream. To find the revolutionary character in man, we need not search among the low paid slaves; rather will we find such individuals among professionals or small employers. The slogan, "Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to progress in production," has been found for the past 25 years in the mouths of all shades of reformers. Many sacrificed life and well being for it.

The way advocated by the I. W. W. to institute the shorter workday in all industries (universally) is the correct method—by direct action on the job; but to be a revolutionist, or if you please an anarchist, one cannot content himself with that action alone, but must strive for the overthrow of the existing economic order, and the State as a political institution to perpetuate and protect the sacred rights of private property in land and in the social product of labor.

This will serve as a reply to the communication from Tacoma, Wash., signed by "A Slave."

Yours for industrial unionism and the social general strike. JOHN BUCHIE. Lake Bay, Wash.

MACHINE MUSIC

Another craft of the aristocracy of labor has begun to witness its downfall as a craft. This time it happens to be the Musicians' Union (in Columbus, O.), this bunch of skates voted to ride the street cars during the strike here last summer. In New York the National Association of Theatrical Producing Managers are going to show the Musicians' Union that they no longer depend upon their service and that if they want employment it will be necessary to do the work cheaper than a machine. This will be done by substituting for the orchestra in each play house, the Association an electrical orchestra played by one man at a key board. It was so decided at the fourth annual meeting of the producing managers at the Hotel Astor the other day.

According to the managers, the American Federation of Musicians at its meeting in Atlanta a month ago voted to make some demands upon the theatres, and that they, the managers, are going to show the musicians that it is useless to ask for the demands; for their services will not be needed much longer.

This electric orchestra has replaced 40 musicians in the Auditorium at Ocean Grove and is also in use at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo. Some of the greatest singers have endorsed it as being superior to the manual orchestra. It can be carried about in a baggage car.

Now, I suppose that the Musicians' Union will boycott this invention by telling the people in put cotton in their ears when they are in a theatre where this automatic orchestra is playing; and they will endeavor to put it out of business at the next national convention by voting their disapproval of this one man orchestra as being very unfair, and of course send the theatre managers a copy of same, but how will that make any difference.

This only goes to show the right and correct position of the I. W. W. What craft will be next to be placed upon the scrap heap by invention? Oh, you nice good sacred craft union, you will learn your lesson yet, if it is necessary for the boss to pound those brains into shape so that you can do some thinking. M. J. P. Columbus, Ohio.

MORE PRESS PERSECUTION

Editor Fox of "The Agitator," Arrested On a Trumped-up Charge.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lake Bay, Wash., Aug. 30. I was arrested Wednesday, Aug. 23, charged with "publishing matter tending to create disrepute for law." After two nights in "the tank" I was released on \$1,000 bail. Trial is not yet set.

Note the "tending to create" part. How does that sound for Russia? And there is a law in this state covering the case. The law reads so that if "proven guilty" I can be sent to jail for a year, get \$5,000 fine, or both.

Of course a charge can always be framed up when the capitalists want to go after a paper, no matter what state it is published in. The capitalists, if they can help it, will not stand for our direct action propaganda, and they will attempt to grind it under the iron heel of "the law" at every opportunity. The syndicate stand any kind of attack except direct action.

The Agitator is not going to yield an inch from its revolutionary attitude. I will rot in jail before I will retract a word I have written or published. In this I have the unqualified support of our readers who have the fighting qualities.

I am very much encouraged by the fine conduct of the Tacoma I. W. W. who held a big protest meeting the day after my arrest, and packed their hall to the door to listen to me on Sunday night, when they pledged their active support in the fight for freedom of the press.

Of course The Agitator is not in a financial position to stand much persecution. The expense and trouble attached to this journal, will eventually ruin it, unless its friends come to the rescue.

A thousand new subscribers would be the best possible answer to its persecutors. With such an answer I would go to jail with joy in my heart.

All the paper wants is liberal support, and it will stay on the firing line till the last slave is set free.

Yours for the Social Revolution, JAY FOX, The Agitator.

P. S.—Copies of article complained of are for sale, 5 cents each.

AS TO THE LONGSHOREMEN

(Continued From Page One)

of the spirit in your men"—Ben Tillet.

The majority of the men working on the steamship docks of the companies involved in the English strike are affiliated with the English workers. The I. K. A. dockmen and longshoremen worked on, when coal heavers (unloaders) were discharged for refusing to work more than the usual tonnage of coal. The companies wanted to carry enough coal to make a round trip. The coal boats are loaded by a local office I. L. A., and a large number of the captains are members of the boatmen's union. In the latter end of the strike a few gangs of men were taken down to discharge perishable cargo and put supplies for the passenger aboard, making a few hours a week, then turning out to wait for the next ship.

An attempt was made by a few men to have the District Council of the port take action, but it was a failure. A letter and telegram were sent to Buffalo, asking L. V. O'Connor to come to New York city, but strange to say he had left for parts unknown. BURTON HOOKS.

AGITATION IN CLEVELAND

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 3.

I am sending you a copy of the Cleveland Leader with Berger's speech that he made in Luna Park on Labor Day. Some of the boys stood outside the gates and sold Solidarities, song books and other I. W. W. literature.

I speak at Lorain on Saturday night, the 9th, and meeting at Elyria.

Will have a Glee for Italians. Sunday afternoon at Acme hall on 9th Street, in the gymnasium. Joseph J. Eitor will speak. They are mostly garment workers. CHAS. HOCKENBROUCH.

MOVED IN SALT LAKE.

Local 69, I. W. W., has moved into larger headquarters, now situated at 33 Richards Street. Any soapboxes coming this way, please call, as we need them.

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

Don't forget that we may the EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY, May 1, 1915. You must do some real hard work meantime. Keep busy.

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

FIELD NOTES
Civilization has come to mean nothing more or less than modern machinery. This of course, in turn means unemployment; a relatively small number of workers construct the machines and each appliance when put into operation requires fewer workers to perform the task than by the old methods. Only a few sections of the globe are yet untouched by the modern methods of transportation, labor displacing machinery and sub-divided labor. Japan has made tremendous strides, China is awakening from its age-long sleep, and in South Africa the growth is more remarkable than in any other section. In South Africa civilization is making rapid strides and labor seems to keep pace with capitalism. The I. W. W. with modern methods of class warfare is gaining adherents rapidly and up-to-date tactics are in use in many labor disturbances. The "negro question" is still a bogaboo to many, but as capitalism requires a certain amount of education from its slaves so must the Kaiser be brought up to the required standard. With education, coupled with the enforced contact of workers of both races, will come a better understanding of the common interests of all exploited members of society. Capitalism, to make profits, must educate all and must cast them together in the industries. Willing or unwilling, capitalism paves the way for its own downfall. It digs its own grave.
The action of Ben Tillet, member of the Social Democratic Party, in ordering the London Dockers not to strike in sympathy with the seamen; the refusal of the Socialist Party of Holland to extend financial aid to the strikers of their country; together with the actions of certain "leaders" of the Socialist Party in this country in vilifying the work of the Mexican revolutionists; all points to a failure of the parliamentary position so far as it concerns the class struggle.
The dockers did strike; the Holland workers are standing firm; and in Mexico the revolution continues despite the efforts of the pseudo-economists, who have proven on paper that it cannot be. All of which points clearly to the fact that the workers and the workers alone can free themselves.
The Colorado State Federation of Labor in its year book has an advertisement of the firm of which Colonel Verdebeck, who ranks in infamy next to Sherman Hall, is a member. The California State Socialist paper "The Social Democrat" has an advertisement for "The Golden State Detective Agency." Both are disgusting to workers who understand their class interests.
"We scheme, we toil, we pray, In wretched plight, For what?—Three meals a day, One sleep at night. —Arthur Gutterman in Colliers".

Many Mexican revolutionists are using direct action, not to pillage and destruction as the politicians pretend to believe, but as a means of obtaining the full product of their toil. These men settle on a piece of land without respecting the title deeds of the robber class, and proceed to raise crops for themselves and their families. The legal "owners" in an effort to save their titles to the land, are recognizing these men as tenants or even as part owners. Direct action coupled with industrial organization will bring the workers into their own.

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

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.
Any wage worker, wishing to become a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, may proceed in the following manner:
1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (recruiting) union already in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union. He will furnish you with an application blank containing the Preamble to the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The questions are as follows:
"Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization?"
"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 \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually \$1.00 or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from 35 to 50 cents.
2. If there is no Local Union of the I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may become a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, whose address is given below. You will be required to answer affirmatively the two above questions, and pay an initiation fee of \$2.00. The monthly dues are \$1.00 for Members-at-Large.
3. Better still, write to the General Secretary for a Charter application Blank. Get no less than TWENTY signatories thereon, of bonafide wage workers in any one industry (or a Local Industrial Union) or in several industries (or a Local Recruiting or mixed Union) and send the charter application with the names to the General Secretary, with the \$10.00 charter fee. Supplies, constitutions, and instructions will then be sent you, and you can proceed to organize the local.
Join the I. W. W. Do it now.
The address of the General Secretary of the I. W. W. is VINCENT ST. JOHN, 513 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.