



PHILADELPHIA

"HOUSE OF CORRECTION" EXPOSED TO VIEW BY I. W. W. MAN

(Special to Solidarity.)

Philadelphia, July 20. I will let you know some of my experiences in the "city of brotherly love." I flew in here on the 11th of June, expecting to take part in the free speech fight in case it was pulled off. I stayed two days, and when the case against Miss Flynn exploded, I decided to leave town. While waiting for a sidecar pulled about two miles out of town, I was spied by a bull in uniform. He cross examined me, asking me what I was doing there. I told him I was going to the harvest in Kansas. He decided to pinch me, saying I would be turned loose in the morning.

The next day the bull appeared against me. He told the magistrate that I was a bum, and that I wouldn't work. I was not allowed to defend myself. I repeated to the court that I was going to the Kansas harvest, and the magistrate said they needed harvest hands in the House of Correction. So he gave me three months.

The house of correction is situated at Holmesburg, 12 miles from Philadelphia. The transportation facilities consist of a wagon made of sheet iron and almost airtight, and a police boat. I was loaded into the wagon and unloaded at the river with five other prisoners who were taken out of the station houses that we passed.

We were taken in charge by the crew on the police boat, who were all bulls, and thrown into a hole where we were all locked in. There were about 20 prisoners in all, and it made the air very foul.

After we reached our place of destination, we were taken in charge by seven bulls, who marched us into the superintendent's office. There we were again questioned, consisting of an account of ourselves from the cradle to the present time. Then we were given the first meal since the time of our arrest, which consisted of bread and soup and water. After dinner we were locked into our cells until the slaves came back from work, when we were given supper consisting of two slices of bread and one cup of tea. This is eaten in the cell which is locked as soon as we enter. There we stay one man in a cell separated from each other by a concrete wall about two feet thick, where we remain until the next morning at 7 o'clock. Then we are turned out to get our breakfast, which is two pieces of punk and coffee. This coffee is made of rye grown on the place. It is roasted and boiled. After this meal we are taken to the various kinds of work, which consist of quarry, farm, and gas house.

The gas house supplies gas to the private houses in the neighborhood and the gafters get the money. The men are also hired out as day laborers to private individuals, all for the profit of the gafters.

We get a bath once a week in a pool of standing water. Some of the men have sores all over their bodies; they also wash in the same pool with the rest.

Brutal Treatment of Prisoner.

The first few days I was there I worked in the quarry swinging a 16 pound hammer. I handed out I. W. W. dope in huge raw chunks and the slaves took it like to mother's milk. But as soon as the bulls got hip, I was put in the dark cell and fed one slice of bread three times a day for five days. This dark cell is a room surrounded by thick concrete walls, and is like a vault in a morgue, it is noise proof. The bread we get is so thin that it would starve a sparrow in ten days. There is no bed in the cell and nothing to cover with. They take away the coat so that you won't be able to cover up.

After five days of this treatment, I was put back in the quarry to swing a 16 pound sledge hammer. When I refused

to work, on account of being weak, I was again thrown into the dark cell.

Here I remained for five days more on bread and water, after which I was again taken to the quarry. But I couldn't work fast. So the guard, whose name is Hugo O'Donnell, came over and used me for a punching bag, after which he sent me to another boss. I went slowly, and he picked up stones and threw them, intending to hit me.

When I reached my new boss, he said, "What's the matter?" I said my old boss nearly killed me, and he replied, "It serves you right, and I'll take a poke at you, too." So he beat me up, too. Then he told me to go to work.

About two hours after, the captain came over to look over the work. I went up to him and said: "Captain, I want to talk to you a few minutes." So I told him about the treatment I received, and asked him to look into the proposition, saying, "If you don't I will." He took me back to the jail and said: "You have too much of a mouth; if all the men had a mouth like you I would have to quit my job."

So they put me in solitary confinement. This I endured for a week and a half, not being allowed to talk to anybody or to take any exercise. I had it pretty hard.

I was released through the efforts of Local 11, I. W. W., after serving about a month.

There are about 1600 prisoners in this hell pen; the capacity is about 2500. All the prisoners work, so you can get some idea about the graft.

There is a bug house in connection with the pen, so when a slave goes crazy from the treatment, he is taken into the asylum without any inconvenience. There is also a hospital in connection, so when a slave dies he is dissected, and there is nothing said about it.

There are no toilets in the cells. They have only asbestos paper buckets, which are never scrubbed, and are full of disease germs. The men wear zebra-striped clothes and are forced to march in lock-step fashion, a treatment that has been abolished in the worst penitentiaries, including Sing Sing.

There are men in there who have been given a year on suspicion with no evidence against them. There are small boys in there, mingling with the most hardened criminals and lunatics. There is one boy who has a silver plate in his skull. He had been operated on two times and being sick went to the city hospital asking for admission. He was refused, so he went to the station house and applied for relief. There they said, "Yes, we will give you admission to the hospital; we'll give you three months in the house of correction at hard labor."

Three months is the least you get here for vagrancy or disorderly conduct. Two years is the limit. All prisoners are sent here for insignificant crimes. They are guarded with shot guns by seven guards to about every 100 men.

After going through all this misery during the week, they force the religious dope into us on Sunday. The preacher's test is always the same: he tells them to be satisfied with their misery, and contented with their lot, so they will be happy after they are dead. And if one should refuse to go to the meeting, which is held in a church connected with the pen, he gets five days in the dark cell.

All this and more exists in the land of the free, and no home for the slave.

JOE HARRIS,
Local 85, I. W. W.

There is indeed a reason for building up the I. W. W. press: Send in your bunch of saps today.

LOS ANGELES I. W. W.

Very Much Alive all the Time and Getting the Attention of the Slaves.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Los Angeles, Calif., July 20. In spite of the fact that the minds of the wage slaves of this and many other countries are centered on this city of the angels, in view of the active class struggle that is being enacted here, one sees so little of the doing of the I. W. W. in this place, recorded in our organs that maybe the mass of our fellow I. W. W.'s are asking whether there is an organization in existence here or not.

Well, fellow workers, there is, and furthermore not only are we in existence but very much alive and kicking, and what is more we are the only people that are doing anything.

Three or four nights out of the seven we are holding rousing street meetings, when we get crowds of four and five hundred people, who are almost all in sympathy judging from the applause which greets our respective speakers.

We had Organizer Thompson here from June 29 to July 6, and the visit was an unqualified success all through. On the 4th a picnic was held at Edendale where all had a good time and listened to a short talk by Thompson. A progressive auction was gotten up during the day by Organizer Ed. Lewis, from which the sum of \$13.65 was realized and handed over to the fund for our heroic fellow worker, Vincent Buccafiori. The picnic was such an all around success that we have decided on holding another at no distant date.

The locals have also taken steps in the case of our fellow rebels, Mosby, Ladlin and Reed, and have succeeded in retaining counsel for their defense in addition to looking after their material welfare during the time they are incarcerated in the local battle on charges in connection with their activity in the Mexican revolution.

The fellow workers here have voted Ed. J. Lewis as permanent organizer, and he is doing splendid work in enlightening the anarchic wage slaves as to their position, and in driving home the principles of industrial unionism.

The craft unions here, aided by the political grafters, office seekers and revenue hunters of the S. P., are making confusion worse confounded, and it is the I. W. W. who is doing the only real thing, of instilling into the minds of the wage slaves the true revolutionary sentiment of war to the knife with the robber class.

We bave among our active members here fellow worker S. Mainwaring, late of Johannesburg, South Africa, a pioneer of industrial unionism and direct action in that section of the dark continent.

Any fellow wage slave who may happen to find himself in this part of the country, let him hike along to the corner of 6th and Crocker Streets where he will find our headquarters, and help take part in the fight. Yours for the World for the Workers.

MEMBER LOCAL 12, I. W. W.

I. W. W. AND ROCK PILES

Portland, Oregon, July 15.

There was another prisoner beaten up and shot at the city rock pile today. I don't know whether or not he was a Socialist, but they have socialists out there. They have most every kind of man there but I. W. W.'s. They are shy on them. I guess it's because the I. W. W. refuses to scab on free labor or break rock and build road for the parasite to run his automobile on. An I. W. W. man can work 30 days on a rock the size of a hen's egg, and that would not build much road; while most other men believe in doing "fair" day's work. It's certainly shocking, what we are coming to.

CHAS. R. DIXON.

WORLD OF LABOR

How About Some Harvest Agitation?

The Vancouver, B. C. "Province" publishes the following despatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, date of July 8:

That 5,000 farm hands could be placed in a single day in Manitoba alone was the declaration made today by Mr. Joseph Burke, superintendent of the provincial government bureau. "There are hundreds of demands every day for men," said Mr. Burke, "and the demands come in far faster than we can fill them. When harvest commences there will be at least 25,000 additional farm hands needed in this province and another 25,000 in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The question of supplying this help is a serious one and must be grappled with at once. North Dakota and Minnesota are being canvassed for men and we may have to send to England for a shipload."

Again we wish to impress upon the I. W. W. the necessity of getting busy with the work of organizing and educating the harvest hands. Whether or not labor is as scarce as this capitalist report from the wheat belt would have us believe, it can easily be made "scarce" at the right time through organization for the purpose of raising wages and getting improved conditions during the season. A little direct action will make Bos Hayseed come across with a larger slice of the laborer's product and thereby increase the stake of the harvest hand.

Let locals and individual members in the harvest belt keep up an incessant agitation both at their street meetings and right on the job. As an aid to this agitation, get a quantity of McDonald's "Farm Laborer and City Worker" which will be found advertised elsewhere in Solidarity.

Southern Lumbermen Trying to Head Off I. W. W.

Recently a bare summons was sent to all lumber and sawmill owners in the South to assemble in New Orleans "to discuss the labor situation." Following that summons to a "meeting of the bosses' union" comes the below despatch from Galveston, Texas, under date of July 24:

"The conflict which has been brewing for several months between the lumber

and individual members in the harvest belt keep up an incessant agitation both at their street meetings and right on the job. As an aid to this agitation, get a quantity of McDonald's "Farm Laborer and City Worker" which will be found advertised elsewhere in Solidarity.

BALDWIN SITUATION

Philadelphia, July 24. Conditions at Baldwin's much the same. Central Labor Union will call a meeting next Sunday, July 30 to discuss and possibly to call a general strike.

Secretary Montague, of the General Strike Committee, has apparently received his price, as he has returned to work, taking some others with him.

Some 3,000 men are now at work, but they can't turn out locomotives. The majority of men now in the plant are entirely incompetent, incapable of hard, steady work.

The strikers are more and more recognizing that they must join and make use of I. W. W. methods if they are to win strikes.

The "union" engineers are the only workers in the plant who have stayed on the job all through the strike.

HARRY S. HOWARD.

MEXICANS KEEP STRIKING

Mexico City faced a bread famine on July 20 when more than a thousand bakers went on strike. The striking men are making every effort to get all the bakers in the city, about 2,500 in number, to drop their work. The strikers declare that they are working under intolerable conditions from 12 to 18 hours a day and demand an 8 hour workday.

mills in Texas and Louisiana with Brotherhood of Timber Workers, membership of about 2,000, is now on "Thirty-five mills have been shut down and at least fifteen more will close within ten days, and it is predicted prices will soar high in lumber. The mill workers say the lumber workers are affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, and the mill owners say they must destroy the timbermen's brotherhood even at the cost of millions, lest the brotherhood destroy the lumber industry." The curtailment in milled products now amounts to nearly 4,000,000 feet per day."

Thus the I. W. W. is again getting the best possible kind of recognition from the bosses. It is true that the Brotherhood of Timber Workers is using I. W. W. tactics, agitation and organization methods, and literature, in their fight against the southern lumber bosses. And the Brotherhood has so far succeeded in its work of lining up the slaves with I. W. W. methods, that the employers regard it as a great menace to their interests and want to kill it in infancy. Yes, the I. W. W. is getting recognition all right! Say, mate, don't you think it's about time you were getting in on the band wagon and helping the I. W. W. to become still more powerful?

Farm Owners Against Japanese. Why?

An innocent item of news comes from San Francisco under date of July 22, through the A. F. of L. news bureau at Washington, D. C. It reads as follows:

"The organized labor movement has always welcomed and assisted the organization of farmers' unions, and especially so on the Pacific coast. There has been a strong effort made to get into the farmers' organizations every man who shows his product from the soil, save, of course, the Oriental. The trade union movement of the Pacific coast has done what it could in advancing the legitimate farmer. This action has borne results, for the Farmers' Union has taken steps to eliminate Orientals from the fruit picking industry, and the Farmers' Union has drawn to its assistance a large number of public officials of

(Continued on Page Four)

STRIKEBREAKING AGENCY

Notorious P. H. McCarthy Head of a Concern to Prevent and Settle "Troubles."

(Special to Solidarity.)

Columbus, Ohio, July 24.

Last May there was formed a new strike-breaking agency, independent of the A. F. of L. but organized on the same lines, with the notorious P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco at its head. This organization will be used to compete with the A. F. of L. in strikes and thereby keep the workers disorganized and cutting each other's throats so that the bosses may have an easy time robbing the slaves and defeating them in strikes.

At the first meeting of this new "council" held here in this city the other night, (and it was held in the A. F. of L. hall), it was pointed out that since it has been organized in San Francisco there have been no strikes.

The "council" is composed of painters, plasterers, decorators, carpenters, plumbers, lathers, stone masons, and others. They claim they will make an effort to organize throughout the country, and their object will be to organize common labor as well as the skilled crafts.

This shows the greater necessity of One Big Union—the I. W. W.—large and broad enough to take in all workers. Keep your eyes on the McCarthy strikebreaking agency.

M. J. PHELAN.

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER. Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance: 84. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. 85. This is NUMBER

THE TABLES TURNING

Many capitalist papers are just now commenting upon the increasing size and greater violence of strikes. That is, "violence on the side of the workers." These capitalist writers have never been prone to condemn employers and their lackeys for using violence against the slaves. Workers in untold numbers have been clubbed, shot, jailed, enjoined, murdered in the name of "law and order" and to protect the economic interest of the robber class—and somehow by the capitalist scribblers the "blame" has always been placed on the victims themselves.

But there is a noticeable change at present. For instance, the London Times, commenting on the strikers' strike, and the accompanying riots at Liverpool, Hull and Glasgow, shows what the real "trouble" is, from a capitalist standpoint. It says: "Hitherto, few strikes have affected the mass of people, except indirectly. The coal bill of householders may be increased by a strike or lockout among miners. The public may be put to inconvenience because omnibuses or taxicabs cannot be got readily. A considerable strike may be in operation in one part of the country without inconveniencing consciously more than a minute fraction of the population. But the events at Hull bring home, as few strikes before have done, possibilities which must be faced. Our modern artificial life depends upon food not grown at our doors. The position becomes impossible when ships laden with provisions are in the docks and people are suffering owing to scarcity in proximity to plenty. That state of things, we may be sure, will not be permanently tolerated. The country put down its foot firmly when there was a danger that gas stokers, by quitting work without notice, might leave our cities in darkness. There will be like vigor, if necessary, in regard to protracted disputes impeding the arrival or delivery of food-stuffs. Somehow or other society will insist that the obstruction be removed. Were this condition of things to recur frequently, we may be sure that, sooner or later, some emergency force would be organized to deal with it. More and more do strikes seem, in our complicated modern civilization, with the interdependence of all parts of society, a reversion to, or survival of, barbarism."

All of which is highly encouraging and gratifying, from a working class standpoint. This change in the nature and scope of strikes, from small isolated events to ever

larger conflicts of a social character, shows not "a reversion to barbarism," but simply that the tables are being turned, in the class struggle, against the masters.

After having for centuries used violence of all kinds to browbeat, cow and starve strikers into submission to their economic rule, the masters find their slaves becoming less submissive, discarding craft and sectional methods of fighting, and carrying on their battles along industrial, national and international lines. So now, instead of treating with indifference or contempt this latest development of the labor movement, as they did former small strikes, our masters through such mouthpieces as the Times, are proposing violence on a larger scale to meet this growing power of the working class.

But, as we have often pointed out in these columns, all proposals of this sort, to stem the rising tide of revolutionary unionism, are coming too late. In fact, through violence, chicanery, the control of labor leaders, and otherwise, in the past every possible effort has been made by the masters to destroy the germ of the new unionism at its inception. But that germ is born of modern industrial conditions, and flourishes amid the use of all such reactionary weapons in the hands of the enemy.

The secret of economic and therefore of all other power, lies in the control in mill, mine, factory, farm and railroad, of THE SOCIAL LABOR POWER OF THE WEALTH PRODUCERS. It is therefore as clear as the noon-day sun in a cloudless sky, that as soon as the workers organize to control for themselves their social labor power, ALL POWER WILL PASS TO THEIR HANDS.

Nothing can stop this onward march of the working class. And in proportion as the industrial organization expands, the power of the slaves will increase, and the direction or tendency of the economic movement will be clearly perceived. Even now, to those who have eyes to see, the general tendency points unmistakably to the complete supremacy of the toilers over industry and society.

On with the ONE BIG UNION! Let us very soon put capitalism in its grave!

"LICENSED EDITORS"

The Detroit News of July 18 reports with some detail a meeting of the National Editorial Association in that city on the same date. Among other things, the News says:

"The annual address of President Baumgartner proved to be original in its way in that it discussed the advisability of a national law licensing editors. Preliminary to the license, President Baumgartner declared he would have each editor pass an examination demonstrating his possession of high character and fair ability."

"Let them be licensed," said Baumgartner, "as are engineers, physicians and attorneys, and so make it impossible for any foul-mouthed, ignorant, intemperate blackguard to fill the columns of a sheet, which has even a limited circulation, with matter disgusting to the reading public, or to mislead it in affairs of public moment."

"This opens up an interesting field for speculation. It suggests at once an official examiner or board of censorship for reporters, newspaper correspondents, and editorial writers generally. Please allow us, Mr. Baumgartner, to appoint that official examiner. We cannot be impartial in our choice, but will nevertheless select one of high character and more than ordinary ability. He is thoroughly grounded in a first hand knowledge of "human nature" with relation to environment and material interest," and is therefore capable of knowing when an editor is telling the truth about labor troubles and other like "affairs of public moment," and when he is "misleading the reading public" regarding such matters. He despises a mental prostitute whether for \$10 or \$100 a week; and will see to it that none such are allowed to pass the examination and become editorial writers. He will keep off the editorial and reportorial staffs of our journals' all being ignorant, crafty, easily-moulded, machine-like and mentally warped time-servers of the criminal ruling class. He will, in short, thoroughly clean the Augean stables of capitalist newspaperdom, and substitute "clean, wholesome, elevating, constructive journalism" instead. The name of our proposed official examiner is Legion; he comes from the depths, and, wily or nilly, is already on the job, soon to turn the whole river of pure working class thought and aspiration upon the accumulated journalistic filth of ages.

But of course Mr. Baumgartner doesn't

want that kind of an official examiner. His proposal to "license editors" is aimed at keeping "radicals" and "muckrakers" off the job. He wishes if possible to keep a smooth skin on the body social by applying soothing lotions thereto, regardless of the festering corruption beneath.

Capitalist journalism, like every other institution that supports the system of capitalism itself, is a crime against humanity. Yet no amount of "reform" will change its nature. Revolution alone will wipe the blot off the face of society. Build up the revolutionary press!

K. C. AND THE CONVENTION

Kansas City, Mo., July 12. To the membership of the I. W. W. Fellow workers: In response to the general call, issued in the I. W. W. papers, for a large representation at the next annual convention, we, the members of Local 61, I. W. W. of Kansas City have elected a delegate to the convention. We find, however, upon investigation that because of a technicality—namely, that in order to be represented in the convention a local must have been in existence three months prior to the calling of the convention—our delegate is not eligible.

Now, the purpose of this communication is to explain our position to the rank and file so that they in the various locals can give their delegates definite instructions as to what action to take when the case of our delegate comes up before the convention.

We organized as a Propaganda League about March 1, with twelve members. All of our members have been paying dues. Our membership has increased from 12 to 30. When we first began activities we had about as far as we could go to maintain open headquarters, but after two weeks we began agitation both on the job and from the soap box, and this work has been carried on with considerable activity ever since. We averaged two street meetings a week and our literature sales ran from \$4 to \$8. And at the same time job agitation was not neglected.

In explanation of the fact that we remained, as propaganda league, we will simply state that we deemed it best to wait until we could organize as an industrial local. But falling in our expectations—at least for the present—we have organized as a mixed local; the charter has already been issued to us.

Now fellow workers, we fully realize that if the interpretation which you place on the constitution is that it is a set of iron bound rules used to govern the organization, then we may expect nothing from our appeal. We believe, however, that the membership of the I. W. W. is intelligent enough to distinguish between an attempt to override the constitution for illegitimate purposes, and the justifiable attempt of a local to have representation equivalent to their taxation.

If the fact that for two months previous to this time our paying per capita to the General Organization, on more than 20 members does not count for anything toward gaining us representation, then why fellow workers do you through the General Organization accept said per capita?

And so we close, having simply put it up to you the rank and file.

A. B. CARSON, MAUD P. SCOTT, HUGH M. SCOTT, Committee.

Note by Sec'y—Since organizing or rather re-organizing in this locality, we have paid Headquarters for 141 stamps, an average of 35 per month.

DON D. SCOTT, Sec'y L. U. 61.

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. In other words, the two papers are now offered to Canadian readers, in combination at the same rate as the regular subscription price in the United States. We pay the extra postage on combination rates sent to Canada addresses.

Here is a chance to boost the Canadian sub of both I. W. W. papers; that should not be missed by any active worker in that country. Roll up a big list for Canada. Do it now.

CHANGE IN DULUTH.

Local 68, I. W. W., of Duluth, Minn., has again changed headquarters, having moved to 111 Second Avenue, West. Free reading room; all slaves welcome.

FRANK WATSON, Fin. Sec'y.

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

REVOLT IN MEXICO GROWS

Mirch of Events Makes Conspiracy of Silence Impossible.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Los Angeles, Calif., July 18. Two factors have co-operated with cruel force to thrust the Mexican Revolution for the moment into the background, the first being the arrest of the McNamaras and the second the false reports disseminated by certain Socialist Party organs and leaders. The first could not have been prevented for the unexpected attack on organized labor was bound to absorb the attention of the labor movement. The second factor, was intentional, deliberately planned, prepared in advance with the distinct purpose of quenching sympathy with and diverting financial assistance from the Mexican Labor Party—the one enemy Madero, plotters and tool of plutocracy, has to fear.

"The Appeal to Reason" led the attack with an article beginning "The Mexican revolution is at an end." Victor Berger, the Socialist congressman, followed suit with an assertion that, even if it were not at an end, the Mexican revolution should not be supported, its active leaders being "bandits." Debs brought up the rear with the specious plea that, for the sake of humanity and peace, the revolution should cease and the revolting peons lay down their arms.

In a word, plutocracy found the very allies it needed most. Happily events are stronger than the best laid plans, and events are with the Mexican Labor Party. Events in Mexico are marching forward and already have reached a point at which the conspiracy of silence becomes impossible. No one supposes, for example, that the "Los Angeles Times," with Otis and his clique most heavily interested in Mexican real estate, wishes to play the alarmist. On the contrary, its policy from the first has been, by editorial and cartoon, to represent the Mexican Revolution as opera bouffe.

In the "Times" of July 16 I find these heads: "Magonists active. Forming armies to fight Madero." Juarez not the peaceful city painted by Mexico's new government. Fear felt that "Reds" may be planning attack on frontier town. Former insurrecto chief has to wire money to ally grumbling troops. Madero to act upon disarmament plan. Soldiers at Cananea hold tight to arms. Rebels men likely to undergo arrest (his head being one of the account of fighting between federal troops, Maderist troops and strikers, in which 175 had been killed.) Priests give orders to stay non-partisan. Spaniards leaving district of Torreón."

Other Los Angeles papers—the "Record" and "Tribune"—bristle with long articles charging that Madero has "fixed" the forthcoming elections, and with accounts of the cruelties practiced by his "Jefe Politico," Vega, in Lower California.

Our own paper, "Regeneration," contains in that issue detailed reports of the least thirty-three different armed clashes with Maderist and federal troops, and a long array of poem uprisings on individual haciendas and plantations. It is probably the most stormy number we have published. It may suit Debs, Berger and other politicians, to dilate on the ignorance of the Mexican workingman, with the corollary that a century or two of education and organization is needed to bring him up to the Socialist Party standard. But there is an absolute bottom fact that they willfully ignore; which fact is this. Millions of the disinherited in the United States would race tomorrow and seize their rights, but that this country suffers from a most powerful centralized government which would drown any such heroic effort in seas of blood.

Mexico, on the other hand, is blessed today with an absence of government; and the Mexican peon—poor, uneducated, bigoted, all that Debs & Co. may choose to say against him—has a comparatively free hand, and he is playing it. In this fact lies the superiority of his position over that of the American workingman.

Win. C. OWEN. Editor English section, "Regeneration."

NEW SONG BOOKS The Spokane locals are now having printed A New Song Book, with the following new songs: "Long Haired Preachers," "The Eight Hour Day," "One Big Union," "The Little Red Button," and many other new songs. I. W. W. locals should get busy and send in their order at once. Price of Song Book is \$5.00 a hundred, and \$55.00 a thousand. We pay express charges on all orders. Send money with your order to Mac Decker, Sec'y, I. W. W. Hall, 518 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash.

WHO ARE THE

"REFORM" SQUEALERS?

Some members of the I. W. W. (self declared anarchists) lend themselves willingly to the argument that "an eight hour day is no good." "What we want is the whole check; overthrow the system or nothing. No compromise goes."

Here in Tacoma it is the socialist business man (small cockroach) who wants it all or nothing.

The eight hour day means only harm for the small business man—he he socialist, democrat, republican or anything else—because he generally works himself and his help more than eight hours.

By forcing an eight hour day on the small fry business man he has to work two shifts of help. If he is running a restaurant it means three shifts.

Many small business men cannot stand this extra help. It would put an end to their business careers.

Can you not see the reason for their squealing, "No eight hour reform movement for me?"

It behooves us to keep in mind our own interest and to be straight to the line.

The squeal we are able to force from the other fellow and the source of the opposition we meet enables us to judge whether we are on the right track or not.

If it is a boss (employer) who says the eight hour day is no good, get it as soon as possible and see if it agrees with his slaves.

We are not organizing for the benefit of any boss!

REMEMBER THAT. A SLAVE.

Tacoma, Wash. TOBACCO

The smoking habit is for many workers an obstacle to their education and indirectly to our emancipation.

He who smokes, stays away from meetings or gatherings where smoking is not allowed. If he goes in any library, he hurries out to he can smoke.

The smoker shuns usually a very weak will-power, for it needs only a little perseverance to free one self from a habit that is almost always engendered through the spirit of imitation.

The constant preoccupation, caused by the practice which he himself has created, takes up a great part of his time; the activity he consecrates to the satisfaction of his desire is lost for his business, for his affections, for his true well-being.

Smoking leads to the use of intoxicating liquors; after a hard day's work, the worker is drawn as if by an irresistible magnet to the saloons where he tries to find strength in liquors and tobacco. He poisons himself slowly completing the destruction of his organism already exhausted in the work-shop.

It has been proven that the intellectual faculties and senses of the man who smokes are less active. He does not feel as well and is slower in understanding and comprehending; he becomes more or less morally and physically lazy giving access to a kind of apathy that sometimes leads to brutishness.

He who has studied the functions of our respiratory organs knows that our lungs are supposed to absorb pure air and not carbonic acid.

In general, the smoker's health is inferior, and it is much more difficult to cure any disease he may contract.

He who does not smoke asks himself if it is really possible to find any enjoyment in accomplishing an action so stupid, so useless, so harmful as smoking. But the smoker does not like to smoke in the beginning; he becomes accustomed to his poison.

Fellow workers, be conscious, get rid of such a habit and know that as the consumption of tobacco diminishes, the intellect of the people dignifies. Know that tobacco is a cause of decadence.

In the U. S. alone in 1905 no less than \$300,000,000 was spent for smoking tobacco.

Give up smoking! JULES SCARCEIAUX, Trenton, N. J.

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN.

Local 247, I. W. W., has opened headquarters and free reading room at 1016 North Fifth street. All wage workers are invited to spend part of their time there. Business meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. JAS. J. STARK, Fin. Sec'y.

Join the I. W. W. and FIGHT for better conditions.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International.")

Labor Unions in Greece.

At present there exist in Greece 45 labor unions which may be divided into three groups. The first group contains 17 societies forming the Federation of Workers of Athens and of the Piraeus. This federation is rather more capitalist than labor as employers are at its head. The second group contains 14 societies united under the name of the Labor Centre of Athens. The secretary declares that this Labor Centre has neither employers nor capitalists but its spirit is none the less foreign to the interests of the workers. The men who belong to this Centre come together for music and dance, sometimes they interest themselves in a strike, but they keep aloof from any revolutionary act. Though this organization was founded in March, 1910, the members number only 150, just the necessary number to constitute the committees of the organizations. The above condition reigns in the capital and its port Piraeus. But it is about the same at Volo, Larissa, Patras, and Cephalonia. At the two latter places socialist influence is somewhat stronger. Volo is situated in the province of Thessalia where the agrarian movement is in full swing which renders the propaganda of socialist and syndicalist ideas easier. At Cephalonia the movement has increased since the assassination of a socialist, Marinou Antipapas. In Parliament are five or six deputies professing state socialism, but in a political sense they are reactionaries. They call themselves "socialists," and publish a weekly review. Besides the above named groups there is yet the League of the workers of Greece, counting 600 members, mostly socialists.

The International Seamen's Strike.

Last week has brought victory for the men at Liverpool and Hull. Considering the results obtained already at Newcastle, London, Grimsby, Belfast, and other places, one may say that the workers have triumphed. At Glasgow where serious disturbances took place, order has been restored because the shipowners according to the decision of the Shipping Federation, in fixing a scale of minimum wages increased the wages around. Especially important is that in all those ports the shipowners have recognized the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, that of the Dockers and other workers. The strike which has been a triumph for the men in the above mentioned places, is continuing at Dublin, where it broke out later, and at Manchester. In the latter town the solidarity strike of the dockers and carmen has caused serious encounters. On July 5, a state of civil war reigned in Manchester, the united forces of the dockers, carmen and stevedores preventing all transport of goods held up by the strike. The whole working class population spontaneously supported the strikers against the police, but the number of wounded in two days was over a hundred. On the continent, at Antwerp the strikers have triumphed, but at Rotterdam and Amsterdam the struggle continues and nearly daily sanguinary encounters with the police and troops take place. In the night of July 5 and 6, a situation became grave: one was killed and several wounded whilst that quarter of the town was declared in state of siege. This strike has shown again that no victory can be won without sacrifices and even victims.

The Visit of the French Labor Unions to Germany.

The Confederal Committee of the French Confederation of Labor had reminded its branches of the impending visit of the French labor unions to Berlin on July 24 to 29, and calling upon them to appoint one or more delegates for this purpose. The Federation of Metal workers has answered by a letter saying: "The Metal workers admit the usefulness of a journey, to study German conditions, and therefore they voted in favor of this journey. Having regard to the circumstances and the present political condition our federation thinks that this visit ought to assume at the same time as much as possible the character of an international demonstration against war for which purpose the presence of English labor representatives is necessary. The German trade union commission however has requested to postpone the peace demonstration, and therefore the Federation of Metal workers has unanimously decided to participate in this proposed journey, reserving the right to send a delegation when the peace meeting will take place." This looks a little less person in internationalism in favor of

peace. The Federation of Metalworkers rightly understands that a peace demonstration especially at the present international political situation, is more necessary than a journey for study however useful at ordinary times.

CALLING BLUFF OF THE COPPS

(From the London "Industrialist.")

The drunken hooligans of the Third Republic, the police of Paris, have long been notorious for the arbitrary manner in which they were in the habit of breaking up demonstrations of strikers and revolutionists at the point of the sword, and their indiscriminate use of steel and revolvers to disperse crowds coming from peaceful meetings of workers. At last the Cossack methods of Lepine's hounds embittered the revolutionary bodies to such an extent that some three hundred youths of the more advanced organizations banded themselves together for the express purpose of preventing further police excesses. They call themselves the "Young Guard," and within the first month of their existence they have defeated the "coppers" in two street fights.

The second and more serious battle of the two occurred on the occasion of the release of Madeleine Marc, a young rebel, who, was imprisoned for assaulting the police on May 1. A number of her comrades had been waiting for her at the gates of the St. Lazare prison to present her with a bouquet of roses, when some fifty uniformed hooligans tried to disperse them. They fired their revolvers, wounding Almeria, one of the editors of the "Guerre Sociale." This was the signal for some 200 Young Guards, who had been waiting in side streets, to descend upon the police. The latter drew their swords, but could not withstand the onslaught of the revolutionaries, who were armed with clubs and knuckle-dusters, which began to rain heavily and with some effect upon the thick craniums of the guardians of the law and order. The police tried to make some arrests, but on each occasion the prisoners were liberated. The battle lasted 15 minutes, when the police, bleeding from many wounds and cursing and swearing, took to flight. They counted 12 wounded, two seriously, while the Young Guards had only one slightly injured.

In the light of recent experiences in some parts of this country, during strike periods, one could not do better than point to the exploits of the Paris youths and repeat the Biblical injunction—"Go do thou likewise."

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

The New York Brotherhood of the unemployed has declared in favor of the 8 hour day. It says unemployment is an industrial and not a political issue. They know what's what.

It is said the unemployed make an eight hour day impossible of attainment. According to David G. Wells' "Recent Economic Changes," there were 750,000 unemployed in 1886, when the eight hour agitation was launched. But the capitalists didn't depend on being not a jugful. They hung a few "anarchists" in order to kill the movement, instead. They are "practical men," not theorists.

Unemployment, combined with intensive labor, makes shorter hours and more jobs necessary. Prevailing conditions instead of being an argument against 8 hours, show the necessity for them. It was the same way with the 10 hour day; 12 hours created abominable conditions; and therefore the 10 hour day was made imperative.

Don't overlook the 8 hour day agitation. There's nothing the capitalists detest so much. Recall the Colorado labor troubles, in which the W. F. of M. had the struggle of its life. What were they all about? Why the Eight Hour Day! Recall '86; again the 8 hour day! The capitalists know a bad thing for them when they see it! Push the 8 hour day agitation! Keep it to the front.

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 8:00 p. m. Address all communications to Sec'y Ind. Union 380, I. W. W., 110 S. 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.

Agitate for the 8-hour day!

NEW YORK I. W. W. ON THE MOVE

New York, July 20.

The locals of Greater New York are once more rejoicing over the possession of their own headquarters. Thanks to the members of the Italian Propaganda League, a splendid ground floor has been rented at 212 E. 12th Street, near 3rd Ave., Manhattan. Here Joseph J. Ettor, the general organizer and G. E. B. member, now has a centrally-located office; and it is here Mixed Local 179, the Shoeworkers' tailors, and the bakers' locals will meet in the future. Members from out of town are invited to call.

Organizer Ettor is busy perfecting the organization in many lines principally carried on by the Italian workers. He has accepted a challenge to debate with an A. F. of L. organizer in Newark N. J. His debate with Arturo Carito, which was stenographically reported, is now running in "Il Proletario," the weekly Italian Socialist Federation and I. W. W. organ. The Federation has officially declared in favor of the I. W. W. It has printed 3 I. W. W. pamphlets in Italian and now has 3 more in press.

Conditions in New York are rotten. For instance, Terry and Tench, contractors, now employ 50 men; their force usually number 1,000.

Don't forget the address of the new headquarters, 212 E. 12th Street, near 3rd Ave., N. Y. Give us a call.

N. Y. M'NAMARA CONFERENCE

New York, July 20.

Fellow Worker: From all parts of the country come reports of strikes and labor struggles, usually followed by big injunctions restraining the workers from using the same methods as their masters. These methods are direct and forcible and are all legalized by their paid minions and carried into action by their cops.

This action of the master class is forcing the workers to take similar action in spite of injunctions. That is, their methods must be forcible and direct in that their power when expressed will result in a complete tie-up of all the industries if necessary until the workers program is carried out.

At present the workers are united on the proposition that they all have a grievance. But the capitalist takes up each case individually and easily disposes of the workers' protests and demands.

The workers can successfully combat their masters only when their power is organized and united.

The above named conference is organized as a lever to aid in the unifying action of the workers. At the last meeting of the body it was decided to hold a mass meeting on Union Square, Saturday afternoon, July 29, 1911 beginning at 1 P. M.

The committee in charge of this meeting is working to make it a mighty success. The organizations represented in the conference will bring their fellow unionists there, also their banners. Your body is requested to do the same.

There will be capable speakers on hand to address the meeting.

This conference is composed of progressive organizations of Greater New York and vicinity and meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of the month at Labor Temple, 343 East 84th Street.

THE COMMITTEE.

A FELLOW WORKER GONE

Sacramento, Calif., July 9.

Solidarity: The following resolutions were adopted at the memorial meeting on July 6 at Sacramento, Calif.:

Whereas, that inevitable change that all things on this planet and throughout the universe is continually undergoing, called Death, came to our faithful and able fellow worker, Alonzo D. Loudernick last Saturday; leaving behind a loyal wife and two children who sadly need that erstwhile assistance, as the fellow worker like many others was robbed of his heritage by capitalist cannibalism; therefore be it Resolved, that a memorial meeting be held and a collection taken up to be turned over to the secretary of Local 71, I. W. W., of Sacramento as a starter for a fund for his wife and children now left to struggle for an existence; and that a copy of these resolutions signed by the chairman of the committee be presented to the bereaved family as a token of sincere sympathy.

CARL BROWNIE, Chairman Com. FRED HEYER, Sec'y I. W. W.

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 set 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 to 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

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

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"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

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"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

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

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

ADDRESS

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU,

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JAY FOX, Editor
Lake Bay, Washington

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Send in the subs.

WORLD OF LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

the smaller towns. It is stated that the members of the Farmers' Union will not have an Oriental on the farm or ranch when it is possible to get a white man."

And why, may we inquire, are the farm owners of California, who formerly substituted Japanese for white labor, willing now to change back again? Is it because they have, under A. F. of L. tutelage, suddenly acquired race prejudice in matters that concern their economic interest? Have the bosses really become patriotic and believe in "America for Americans at all cost?"

Rather, isn't this "change of heart" due to the discovery by California farm owners that JAPANESE LABOR IS DEARER THAN WHITE LABOR? Some years ago the California labor commissioner reported in substance:

"Japanese labor is a greater menace to the employers' interests than white native labor. The Japs will work cheap until they have eliminated all possible competition, when they become absolutely mercenary."

When their employer, demanding higher wages, sticks to sticking together as one man until they get it."

On more than one occasion, Japanese fruit pickers raised their wages by opportune and concerted moves at times in the fruit season when the bosses couldn't afford to refuse their demands; and in many places they demanded and got decent living and sleeping quarters on the ranches where former white workers had been allowed "to sleep anywhere on the ranch except in the house or barn."

It is this experience with "Orientals" that has caused the "change of heart" of California ranchers. And the A. F. of L. proposes to assist the farm owners and "public officials" (doubtless backed by the "vagrancy law"), in securing white labor TO SCAB ON THE JAPANESE! Thanks, Gompers, for your new item.

A Lesson For the Slaves.

Those working men who believe in being merciful and considerate toward their employers (and they are some few in number), should take a lesson from the methods already to have been employed by the sugar trust against its independent competitors.

An employer or corporation that will do what Claus Spreckles said the trust did to him, will not hesitate to employ fraud, chicanery and brute force against its rebellious employes. Among other things, Mr. Spreckles reported by the New York Call to have testified to the following facts before the Hardwick Congressional Investigating Committee in New York on July 22. Says the Call:

"Mr. Spreckles gave starting testimony as to the alleged activity of the trust in hampering him after he opened up the Federal Sugar plant, at Yonkers. He opened the Yonkers plant in 1902, some time after he had given up the planting business."

"The first year, he said, he had all kinds of trouble. Soap and matches would be found in the sugar and frequently the liquid syrup would be drawn off and allowed to escape from the vats. The machinery in the plant was also badly crippled at times."

"One midnight the witness said he went to the plant and personally inspected a shipment of 300 barrels of sugar ready to be sent out the following day. He opened several barrels and found dead rats and other refuse mixed in them."

"He decided to stand it no more, and the next day fired every one of his employes at the plant. When they demanded the wages due them, he said: 'Get your pay from the people who put you up to doing this dirty work.'"

"After he had cleaned out all his employes the trouble at the plant ceased. His father had had the same trouble at the Philadelphia plant before he had sold part of the stock to the trust, the witness added."

Situation in the Anthracite.

The below report from Philadelphia was circulated in Wall Street and other capitalist centers the past week:

"Though the wage contract of the anthracite miners does not expire, the labor leaders are already active in the coal regions. The prosperity of the miners for the past three years, during which time the present contract has been in force, has been such that they have become delinquent in their duties as members of the union, and it is necessary to stir up the men in order to get them to pay up their dues, and to increase membership."

"The present contract expires April 1, and a Presidential year affords unusual

opportunities for the labor leaders to make a demonstration. In 1909 John Mitchell, then the head of the Miners' Union, succeeded in securing Chairman Mark Hanna of the Republican National Committee, and in making the unionist demonstration of that year national. Through the efforts of Mr. Hanna and other leading men the miners succeeded in enforcing their demands for an increase in wages; against the wishes and judgment of the anthracite coal operators."

The beginning of the campaign of 1918 of the men at this early date is an indication that they mean to make a determined effort next year. They will no doubt demand more pay, and ask for certain concessions which they have failed to get. The influence of this early movement will be felt chiefly in an increase in the production of coal, which will go into stocks, in order that there may be a sufficient supply for any emergency in April next. In 1902-3, when the great wage contest was on, the supply of coal above ground was very small, and the producers found themselves at a disadvantage. They are not likely to be caught again in similar circumstances."

PRISON STORY FROM PACIFIC COAST

The Portland, Oregon, "Daily News" of July 17, publishes the following tale of prison brutality at the county rockpile at Linton:

Guard "Jumbo" Riley of the Linton rockpile will be called before the next grand jury to answer to a charge of assault and battery. Deputy District Attorney Page's attention was called to an article in the News last week denouncing the brutal treatment that prisoners receive at the Linton rockpile, and Sunday he made an investigation. He found witnesses who said that Henry Powell, a prisoner sentenced for assault and battery, had been beaten by Riley after being filled with buckshot when he attempted to escape from the rockpile on July 9. That he had then been thrown in a dungeon and kept there without food or water for several hours, and that not until seven or eight hours later was a physician called.

Page saw Powell, and questioned half a dozen witnesses to the affair. Riley, when questioned, told conflicting stories, and when asked if Superintendent Briggs of the rockpile had been there that day, he said "yes." He afterwards denied that Briggs was there.

Briggs' record throughout the time he has been with the rockpile is filled with charges of brutality and, according to witnesses, he had knowledge of the beating of this man and knew that he was thrown into the dungeon without first receiving medical treatment.

Joe Merrit, one of the rockpile victims, who was driven to make a desperate escape from the institution, was captured Sunday morning at the county poor farm and taken to the police station at Deputy Sheriff Hunter and Sheriff Stevens. Merrit was one of the three who escaped 10 days ago. With him when he escaped were Ole Hill, highwayman, and Joe Pepe. Pepe was captured last week, but Hill is still at large and his whereabouts are not known to Merrit or Pepe.

NOT AFRAID OF WICKERSHAM

The Atlantic steamship pool will raise rates for first and second cabin passengers \$3.50 beginning today. This is a certainty, and there is a prospect that freight rates will be raised by some amount not yet stated.

There is an amusing impudence about the action of this pool. It is under prosecution as a combination in restraint of trade in this country, but sitting in London it displays an ingenious complacency worthy of the worst of our malefactors of large business. Why do those three wicked men tremble at the name of WICKERSHAM? Can it be that they never heard of the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose functions extend to combinations in restraint of foreign trade? And is it possible that the Commission will calmly endorse this pulling of its official beard? Shall the railway pool be forbidden to raise its rates, and the steamship pool be allowed to raise them? There are reasons of beautiful copy in prospect, and there is not a lawyer earning \$50,000 a year who is not delighted at the outlook.

NEW HEADQUARTERS IN FRESNO

Please notify the members through Solidarity that Local 66 has moved to new quarters. Any slaves coming this way are cordially invited to visit us at 958 1/2 Street, upon one flight first door to your left. Free reading room.

JOHN J. M'NEILL, Sec'y,
Box 209, Fresno, Calif.

SOLIDARITY

NEW LEAFLETS

TWENTY THOUSAND each of the following leaflets are now ready for delivery. Price of each leaflet, 15 cents per hundred; \$1.25 a thousand postpaid.

"Why? How? When?" Eight hour leaflet. Just the thing for the eight hour agitation.

"Union Scabs and Orlers," by Oscar Ameringer. Larger size, bold type and better print than former editions.

"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women," by E. S. Nelson; second edition. "Political Parties and the I. W. W.," by Vincent St. John. Will put all elements who follow the I. W. W.'s attitude towards politics.

We also have in preparation two pamphlets, which will be ready for delivery in a short time.

One is a new pamphlet by Vincent St. John, containing a brief history of the I. W. W., together with an outline of its structure, aims and methods. This will contain about 32 pages, and will be printed on good paper with an attractive (red) cover and will be offered for sale at ten cents per copy. In quantities to local unions at five cents per copy.

The other pamphlet will be a new and attractive edition of Trautman's "Why Strikes are Lost." This will retail at 5 cents per copy, to locals at 3 cents postpaid.

The pamphlet "Eleven Blind Leaders" is exhausted. A new edition will be gotten out as soon as possible.

Send for eight hour stickers. Five designs in assorted lots at 75 cents per thousand. Help us clean these up so we can print more.

Send advance orders with the cash for the above literature, and get busy with its circulation.

Will have more announcements soon I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU,
Box 692, New Castle, Pa.

HOW ABOUT THE SHIELD?

Duluth, Minn., July 21.

Readers of Solidarity will be interested to learn what has become of the free speech fight. The police drew their horns, and are not troubling us at all. They arrested Tom Lewis, an S.P. speaker, and fined him \$10. An I. W. W. man was arrested at the same time, but when they found out that he was an I. W. W. they let him go. Some class to us, eh?

It may be, however, that these authorities are waiting for the water cannon now on in Duluth to be over with. Thousands of visitors are in town and it would be a poor advertisement for the boosters' club to have a free speech fight on. Maybe after these "live-ones" are out of town they will turn their attention to us. Well, we are ready.
G. H. PERRY.

DEALING WITH A SCAB

Vancouver, B. C., July 11.

At the regular business meeting of Local Union 45, July 9, Rasmus Olsen, a member of L. U. 45 but who was over four months in arrears, was charged with scabbing, which he admitted and said that he intended to keep on working.

So a motion was made that his name be scratched off the books and that we notify the Worker and Solidarity to turn all other locals to be on the lookout for him.

He is a Scandinavian, between 40 and 50 years of age, is about six feet tall and weighs about 300 pounds. He has property in the States as well as in Canada and is not scabbing through want.

We have not been able to secure his membership book yet, as he said he never had it on him.

T. H. BAIRD, Sec'y L. U. 45.

DOING DIRTY POLITICS

Fresno, Calif., July 21.

E. A. Cantrell, state organizer of the Socialist Party of California, spoke at this place today. After putting up a good talk to a mixed crowd on the street, as if he were addressing S. P. and I. W. W. members only, Cantrell made a personal attack on W. D. Haywood, accusing him of being a drunkard, etc.

The full report of his talk shows that he is making a trip through the state for the purpose of knocking Haywood. Cantrell is doing the dirtiest piece of "dirty politics" ever done in the state of California. He could not improve on it if he were an agent of the M. & M. in Los Angeles.

Yours for the I. W. W.,
W. F. LITTLE.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

To get circulation we must advertise. We've said that before, and we are going to say it again.

The working class has got to know that the I. W. W. is in existence, with a press of its own.

So talk it up in the shops and on the job; in the shack and tenement in which you live; on the street corner where you come in contact with the workers; in any old place at any old time, talk one big union and its press.

The Spokane locals have a good idea. Did you read about it in the last issue of Solidarity? They have organized a committee to distribute literature from house to house every Sunday morning. That's worthy of imitation.

Order 5,000 or 10,000 of the leaflets advertised elsewhere in this issue and then distribute them on Sunday mornings. Once a month, or every alternate Sunday, make a special canvass for subs.

We need more subs. We offer inducements that should prove tempting! We pay 25 per cent commission to live agents. We would like to get in touch with such; write to us for particulars.

Locals are urged to go after subs: Buy \$5 worth of our prepaid sub cards. We have them for three, six and 12 months. We will also give 25 per cent commission to locals. This can be turned into the treasury and used for other purposes.

Now then get busy on subs. We must have more of them, and then some more. Don't let the hot weather faze you; a cold-weather I. W. W. is not wanted; it is out of place and no good. Hustle in subs!

Locals should increase their bundle orders. Some progress has already been made. Our July bundle order receipts already exceed those of June.

Keep it up, boost again, and then again! Don't let a street meeting, a picnic, a demonstration or shop-gathering of any kind get by you. Be there with a bundle to sell.

The Detroit Locals have the correct idea. They are looking for an I. W. W. man who will be willing to sell our papers in front of shops and make a house to house canvass.

That's the ticket; get after the workers where they work and where they live! If

GEO. DROGOWICZ

Capitalism reaped another victim on the 25 of June when our fellow worker, George Drogowicz was killed while hunting for a job. Little is known of how it all occurred except that his mangled body was found on the N. P. track outside of Seattle. He had no money—a half loaf of bread was all that stood between him and starvation when the train put an end to his struggles and misery.

The section foreman saw him pass down the track on his way to Tacoma and soon after the body was discovered.

This worker held membership in the I. W. W. for 8 days. He joined Local 92 on June 17, mentioning that he was pretty low in cash, but that he would not be satisfied until he had a card proving that he was one of us. That was the last we saw of him.

He was one of the number who left Vancouver rather than take the proffered jobs to scab on the workers on strike. Like this fellow worker, there are many who walk out of town, with a loaf of bread in the pocket, resolved to bear any hardship rather than be a traitor.

'Tis the fault of the present system which forces men to hunger and undergo privation in order that another may live in luxury and sensual abandon. It is such struggling workers like our deceased fellow worker who are fighting for better conditions; for a condition when men will not need to be tramps, searching for work while little children are dying from overwork.

It is not the loud mouthed person that makes the revolutionary movement go, but often the silent worker who, though he may be in want, friendless, homeless and alone, yet he clenches his teeth with grim determination to stick to the end and is never heard squealing. To such we uncover our heads.

Vancouver, B. C.
J. S. BISCAP.

TACOMA I. W. W. HALL

Local No. 960, Tacoma, Wash., maintains a headquarters and reading room at 723 Commerce street. All members and other workers passing through Tacoma are invited to call and get acquainted.
JOHN M. FOSS, Sec.

you can't find a man to undertake the job hire a reliable boy. There's profit enough in it for an enterprising young man.

Send in your bundle orders. The locals who are asleep should read the news in this department for last week. They will see that the locals that are growing are those that carry on a good educational propaganda, include lectures and the sale of literature. Go thou and do likewise. Send in your bundle order now. The charge is 1 and 1/2 cents a copy; all bills payable at the end of the month; but preferably in advance.

The letters published in the last week's "Circulation Department" are worthy of another reading. They contain many good points. One is that, our press, in order to interest the workers, must print matter that will appeal to them. Now, if you want to introduce Solidarity into any shop or industrial center, write a report of either that shop or that center, send it to Solidarity for publication and order, at the same time, a bundle containing the report. Sell the bundle, solicit subs. It works every time!

Our readers will notice that Solidarity is receiving an increased number of reports of current labor events from all over the country, that are not printed in other papers. This feature is so pronounced that often we haven't enough space for other matters.

Despite this, however, Solidarity is in the need of printing special articles giving a view of the entire economic situation. Beginning the second issue in August, Solidarity will print a series of articles on "Modern Industrialism" by Fellow Worker Justus Ebert. This series is in course of preparation. Ebert is well-known to our readers, he having contributed the reviews of current events, articles, stories, etc. signed "The Commentator." We hope to secure a writer for a series of articles on the 8 hour day.

Our motto is: ever better and then better still. Our readers should make their motto read, ever greater circulation and then greater still.

Increase circulation so that we can have an 8 page paper for our 8 hour agitation. All together now for the subs and "saddle order" push, hustle and boost, all together!

THE CIRCULATION BOOSTER.

NOTICE FROM LOCAL 11

All donations to help Local 11, Philadelphia, should be sent to Chas. Brathwaite, Financial Secretary, Room 10, 1305 Arch St.

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 (retaining) 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 signatures therefrom, of bona-fide wage workers in any one industry (for a Local Industrial Union) or in several industries (for 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, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

OTTO ECKERT, Communist, is advised to write with Local No. 13, at once, in order to save further trouble. Address Box 319, San Diego, Calif.