VOLUME TWO. No. 37 WHOLE No. 89 NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1911.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

JAILED IN DEN-VER, COLO.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Denyer, Colo., Aug. Local union No. 26 had a taste of sianized America on Monday night, Aug. 14, when Fellow Workers Carl Rave and Walker C. Smith were thrown into the

The whole affair was a frameup by nemies of the I. W. W. but it failed of a purpose, that of preventing street

rectings.

Fellow Worker Smith was on the box Fellow Worker Smith was on the box handing hot shots to the enemy, despite the continued interrupting of a drunk placed in the crowd—Thirdrunk had been led away from the crowd several times, no uniform police being around, and each time was brought back by oppounts of the I. W. W. Upon being led away for the fourth time he was advised to return by one Dr. Hamilton of the Victor Hotels a cheap lodging house just adjoining the corner, of 18th and Larimer streets. Upon returning and re-commence streets. reets. Upon returning and re-commenc-g the disturbance the drunk was taken cross the street by fellow worker Carl ave. In crossing the street car tracks, Rave In crossing the street car tracks, the drunk, being already heavily overloaded, stumbled and fell into the adjoining gutter. Dr. Hamilton immediately secured an officer, several appeard as if by magic, and bad Rave arrested claiming he struck the man. Fellow Worker Smith ceased speaking and crossing the street, offered his services as a withers. An officer grabb d him making the rigant's Witness nothing! You come along too!" Fellow Worker Mrs. Smith told the officer to take her and haby into custody, claiming ahe was guilty if her husband was. The officer refused to do this.

officer refused to do this.

Rave and Snith were then taken to the city jail, carefully searched for dynamite and dangerous weapons, and were thrown into the task. They were kept ex-cominto the task. They were kept ex-com-municado, no one being allowed to see them, no messages allowed to be transmit-ted, and all offers to bail turned down by the police officers in charge. The cell into which they were thrown had-sleeping accommodations for less than a dozen peo accommodations for less than a dozen people, but the prisoners were 28 in number. In this filthy, ugasanizy', food smelling, yermin infested hole the men were forced by the prisoners with drunks in sleep without any blankets or bedding language and asked, him "If working 9 hours aday makes aman a varrant', how every stage of filth. One man in particular language and asked, him "If working 9 hours aday makes a man a varrant', how every stage of filth. One man in particular language and asked, him "If working 9 hours aday makes a man a varrant', how every stage of filth. One man in particular language and asked, him "If working 9 hours aday makes a man a varrant', how every stage of filth. One man in particular language and asked, him "If working 9 hours aday makes a man a varrant', how every tage of filth. One man in particular language and asked, him "If working 9 hours aday makes a man a varrant', how every tage of filth. One man in particular language and asked, him "If working 9 hours a day makes a man a varrant', how every that on the language of him the prisoners of the work can be shown in an otter-ing public dricking cans idd not seem to ing public drinking cups did not seem to be effective for one battered and greasy tin cup was supplied for the entire bunch.

SUPERIOR ON I. W. W. MAP

(Special to Solidarity.)

nies of Free Speech Get Setback Number Two.

(Special to Solidarity.)
Superior, Wis., August 18.
Another victory for free speech can be recorded by the I. W. In Superior, Wis., After a trial that lasted three days, G. H. Perry, organizer for the Superior J. W. W. was found not guilty of the Superior J. W. W. was found not guilty of the Superior J. W. W. was found not guilty of the Superior. He was criticising the pioles force when one of that body objected. After arriving at the station issues be found that instead of the station issues be found that instead of the station issues be found that instead of the station issues of "criticising an officer", it was "obstructing streets and using lan-

The gentle reformers are hereby directed to the city jail. There is enough cleaning up mecessary there to occupy their attention for a considerable period.

In the cold, grey dawn of the morning

In the cold, grey dawn of the morning after, the prisoners received a heavenly mixture called hash, generally supposed to be comebacks from one of the local restaurants; a boiled spud without salt; a chunk of punk and a greasy tin cup containing a dark looking concection labeled coffee. A liberal sprinkle of cockrosches completed the meal. This is given the prisoners twice each day at a total cost of 13 centil ner man. The city is supposed. prisoners twice each day at a total cost of 12 centir per man. The city is supposed to pay 35 cents. Where does the differance go? The prisoners were cooped up in the mess ball—just about one-third, the size of the sleeping quarters—until those who were to be tried were called out. At 9 o'clock Rave was taken to court but. Smith was thrown back into the "cooler." Only then were persons allowed to see Smith. The police at last realized that they had picked up a hot brick and Smith. Smith. The police at last realized that they had picked up a hot brick and Smith was released without having been brought-before the chief of police, the judge or any of the "high up" fraternity. The release, by a strunge(?) councidence, took place at the exact time that Rave was demanding. Smith's presence as a witness. The police declared that Smith shad been released and his whereabouts were unknown. Despite the fact that the testimony of witness record the sife to be a set up ioh, and the fact that the testimony of witness proved the affair to be a set up job, and also showed that the drunk was not rough-ly handled, Rave was fined \$5 and costs. This was paid by the local as certain events showed it best to pursue such a course at present. Smith is seriously considering a suit

events showed it best to pursue such a-course at present.

Smith is seriously considering a sult against the city for damages on account of false imprisonment, loss of position, etc. and is advised by one of the attorneys in the McNamara case, who at present is in Denver that he has an excellent case.

No complaint was filed against Smith when arrested but in the morning the charge was said to be vagrancy, notwith-standing the fact that he had nearly \$1.5 in cash on his person, a bank pook show-ing a belance and was working until the arrest caused him to be fired. Mrs. Smith gave the police captain her opinion in plain language and asked him "If working 9 lours a day makes a man a vagrant, how-long would he have to labor to be a work-ingman."

ness of the work can be shown in no er way than by the manner in which the organization is being fought.

guage that would tend to incite riot?"
When called for trial the Monday follow-

When called for trial the Monday following, the trial was put off and no definite date was given for it. Later in the week Perry was notified to appear on Aug. 5. He found that additional charges were added in the indictment. These charges were, "resisting an officer, islowderly conduct, and breech off the peace." The trial was not called on that date, but was postpouted until August 9. On the 9th Perry stood up before his homor office more and this time the game-started in real earnest. After some argument with the city attorney, Perry succeeded in getting all the charges thrown out but the obstruction of the street.

tion of the street.

The prosecution had a fine but it . witnesses that were typical of their class.

(Continued On Page Four)

NEW YORK HOODLUMS

Attack Organizer Etter With Knife. Good Agitation in Big City.

(Special to Solidarity.)

(Special to Solidarity).

New York, August 20.

Local 179 has been carrying on hive agitation during the past week. Thursday, Aug. 17, we held a good sized meeting at 430 St. & 8th Ave. Saturday roon, August 19, we spack to the men on the water front, and pointed out the necessity of the transportation workers on this side of the water, putting their abbuilder to the wheel to help their fellow workers over in England to gain better conditions.

In the exercise we held a meeting at

land to gain better conditions.

In the evening we held a meeting at Bleeker and Thompson streets in front of In the evening we held a meeting at Bleeker and Thompson streets in front of the Mills Hotel No. 1, better known as "Lousy Jacks," a resort well known as a home for scals. Fellow Workers J. J. Ettor, Jack Walsh, Earl Ford, Ed Morri-son, Richard Whalen (a member of the son, Richard Whalen (a member of the loughboremen's union) and the undersigned were the spackers. The street was block-aded with men who seemed eager to hear the message of industrial unionism. Things progressed nicely antil as I was 'about to close the meeting, I mentioned the facts of the high initiation fees in the 'A. F. of . and also that we did not believe in such things. At this stage two men butted in the contract of t hings At this stage two men butted in-to the meeting and made themselves such a nuisance that they had to be led out of the meeting. Fellow Worker Waish mounted the platform a second time, clos-

the meeting. Fellow Worker Walsh mounted the platform a second time, closing the meeting. On our return to headquarters we found we were being followed by the two men who had disturbed our meeting, also a gang of fill grown kids. At the corner of Bond & Breadway, Ettor turned bask and asked these men the reason we were being followed. In reply one of the men stabbed Ettor over the left eye. We were in the act of arming ourselves with the legs of our speaker's platform, to give hattle, but the police arrived on the scene too soon, so there was nothing to do but have the men arrested. At the police taston seven sittches were taken-in. Ettor's forchead. It was also learned that the annex of these men were Frank and George Dechamps. One of them claimed membership in Frank-lin Pressmen's Union No. 23. The men give, charged with felonious assault and are beld under \$1,000 bond. Their trial counces up at \$1 p. m. Monday.

We are going to hold a meeting at the same corner are Standay units and may be to such a such a such as a such and are the same corner are Standay units and may be the same corner are Standay units and may be the same corner are Standay units and may be the same corner are Standay units and may be the same corner are Standay units and may be the same corner are Standay units and may be the same corner are Standay units and may be the same corner are Standay units and may be the same corner are Standay units and may be the same corner are Standay units and may be same corner are Standay units and may be same and the same corner are Standay units and may be same are sam

We are going to hold a meeting at the me corner next Saturday night and may are more trouble from this scab infeated

AUGUST WALQUIST

NEW YORK AGITATION

Local 179 is holding three open air

eetings a week:
Saturday, August 26—47th st. & 3d av.
Monday, Aug. 28—125th st. & 7th av.
Thursday, Aug. 31—138th st. & Willis

arday, Sept 2—36th st. & 7th averalso hold noon meetings whene

Business meetings every Wednesday.

Literature sales are growing. All reads of Solidarity are asked to come around pen air meetings and drop in at head-riers, 212 E. 12th St. any night in

MORRIS MESNIKOFF, Sec'y.

I. W. W. CONVENTION

The Sixth I. W. W. convention will be The Sixth I. W. W. convention will be held in Schweizer Turner Hall, formerly Ulich Hall, 548 North Cark St., Chicago. First day's session will convene Monday morning, Sept. 18, at 9 o'clock. The general secretary informs us that from all indications it will be a good con-rection.

Order literature and sub cards

GRAND RAPIDS

city

cial to Solidarity.)

(Special to Solidarity.)
Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 18.
The strike is off. At a mass meeting of strikers, Thursday night, under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the following motion was carried by a three to one vote: "Mr. Presided in the property of the pr

piece work, 10 per cent increase in wages and a nine hour day. The manufacturers made no concessions whatever, no recog-nition of the union; it is an unconditional

There is, however, one thing these workers have gained—the bitter experience of a craft union strike, and if they profit by this lesson then this strike has not been in vain, and from the ruins of this out of in vain, and from the ruins of this out of date, conservative, reactionary corft union there will spring a modera, class conscious repolationary industrial organization which shall have for its watchword, SOLIDAR-ITY, whase motto stands out boldly, 'An injury too member of the working class is an injury to the whole class,' "and whose ultimate object will be the complete over-throw of capitalism, thus ending wage slavery. There is only one such organiza-tion—the Industrial Workers of the World.

This strike has been of the usual craft type, and has ended in the way that most craft strikes have ended for the last decade or more—defeat.

Strike Benefits Run Out.

The reason for declaring the strike off was the same old craft union reason—no longer able to pay strike benefits. The was the same out craft union reason—no longer able to pay strike benefits. The executive board of the B. of C. and J. decided, in Indianapolis, that it was useless to continue expending money in the strike and that settled the business. When the craft union treasury gives out, the ball is

Never were workers handed so much bunk; never was a strike inaugurated amid such bluster and brugging statements as was this. At a big mass meeting held at Ramona (owned by the union-hating, seahemploying steer railway company, the place where the craft union "tabor Day" the heart-fore heart of the companies of the place where the craft union "tabor Day" the heart-fore heart-fore place in the companies of the place where the craft union "tabor Day" the heart-fore place in the place of the place where the craft union "tabor Day" the heart-fore place in the place where the craft union "tabor Day" the place where the place where the has beretofore been celebrated) prior to the strike, Peaceful MacFarlane loudly

stated that the strike benefits six and eight dollars a week; that striker six and eight doilars a week; that strikers would be cared for according to their needs, and that many strikers would receive more in benefit than they formerly had received in wagas. This statement, after the men had been out two weeks, when the first strike pay drawled, read the head union paid \$\frac{8}{1}\$ to the mar Furlane also stated at the meeting, and many times theres. and many times there at in the national and local treasure the 250,000 members of the B. of C. and J. there were millions of dollars and that the "union" could and would finance the strike for a vear if necessary; that they never had asked aid from anyone and never would. These are only a few of the weird hallucnations that may possibly have been developed in Peaceful MacFarlane's brain by the large amount of 15 cent whisky he is alle ed to have consumed while in this

when the advisory board was created by the Trades and Labor Council for the our-pose of raising funds in order to take care of men on strike whose national organiza-tions had not sanctioned their going out, and others who had no organizations to beof men on strike whose national organisa-tions had not sanctisined their going out, and others who had no organisations to be-long to, Peacell Mac was way indiginally, saying it was unnecessary. But he became very angry when the Trades and Labor Council relaxed to appoint a representative of Mac's union on the board. Perhaps Mac thought he was going to throw a scar-into the manufacturers when he handed over all the board.

Organizer Leaves on Junketing Trip.

Organizer Leaves on Junketing 1rsp.

Mac was not present at the strike obsequies held at Powen' theatre. Thurday night. Mac is too lucky for that. He atill remains a hero-maybe. Mac departed for England two weeks ago as a fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, and poistbly at this moment may be telling the British crafters how he, Peaceful Mac, conducted, single handed, to a successful issue, the strike of 9,500 furniture workers in G. R., U. S. A., and only missed one 15 cent whisky while 9,500 farmiture workers in G. R., U. S. A., and only missed one 15 cent whisky while doing it. On the night that Mac "regretfully" tore himself away from this city, strikers held a mass meeting at a theatre, which was addressed by the usual bunch of labor fakirs, politicians and sky pilots and Mac—you can't lose Peaceful. Here are some of the bon mots that Mac worked "Continued On Peace 1.

(Continued On Page 4.)

IDAHO POLICE

Attempt to Stop L. W. W., With the Result That a Local is Organized.

(Special to Solidarity.)

(Special to Solidarity.)

Max Desettel of Spokane recently came to Boise to organize an 1. W. W. local. On Saturday night he talked on adaptival unionism and the U. S. army, and the police and farmers did not like this, but it suited the workers all right. On Saunday he talked on asoloage and the power of the L. W. W. and this made the cockroaches can the notice and

I. W. W. and this made the cockroacher and the police imad.

Monday night when Fellow WorkerDesettel get on the box to talk, there were about five fly bulls and one policeman with a big club. The policeman grabbed Dezettel just as he was going to explain why there are breadlines and soup bouses, and on the way to jail the cop choked Dezettel and punched bin twice. The chief of police called Dezettel into his private office and skid, to him: "The police have been keeping an eye on you

police have been keeping an eye on you from the first day you got here. The po-lice are willing to allow anyone to use the

allow anybody to get on the street corner and make these remarks: (Dezettel said in his talk Saturday night): "No man can fall lower than to become a detective, militiaman or soldier."

militiaman or soldier." The police asy that the fake medicine man and the Salvation Army are all right, and the accialist speaker is all right, but boise will not stand for any industrial unionism or I. W. W. When the meeting was broken up Mondaw night there were about \$50 men on the corner. We cot Dezettel out by paying a bail of \$50. About 100 workingmen waited outside the city hall, to prove to the farmers and the police that the I. W. W. and) the talk Dezettel made suited the wage workers of Dezettel made suited the wage workers of

Boise.

Agrapplication for charter to start an

I. W. W. local was filled out and sent to
the general headquarters of the I. W. W.
in Chicago. The trial is to come off at

2 p. m., today and we will send you move
news after the trial.

Yours for one big union in Boise City
and the world.

and the world.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Boise Local I. W. W.

SOLIDARITY RUMBLES FROM THE

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P. O. Drawer 622



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

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eneral Headquarters-518 GENERAL OFFICERS nt St. John, General Sec'y-Treas

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD J. J. Ettor, Chas. Scurlock, C. H. Axe

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number ng SOLIDARITY. For instance That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER

ATTENTION, DETROIT I. W. W.

As a result of the tremendous crowds listening to I, W. W. speakers and organ-izers at outdoor meetings near automobile izers at outdoor meetings near automobile shops in Detroit, Mich., the general presi-dent of the International Opion of Carriage, Wagon, Automobile and Aerolane Work-ers, affiliated with the American Federa-tion of Labor, has announced that he will residelish permanent headquarters at the Burns Hotel (a scale bailed) for the jurgoos of taking sidvantage of the situation. A of taking advantage of the situation. A dozen or more organizers of the A. F. of

L. are to assist him in the work.

The claim is made by them that the the claim is made by them that the automobile workers can organize into 'one big union' under an A. F. of L. charter, and hondreds of workers in the Cattillae, the Packards, the F. F. and M., and other big automobile factories of Detroit, have been misled into the belief that they ganizing into the f. W. W. when they made application to the automobile craft union of the A. F. of L. recently tormed in Defroit.

The meetings of said craft union are The meetings of said craft union are held on the same day in the week as the meetingsbof Automobile Workars' Industrial Union I. W. W.; and the circulars distributed by the thousands by that outfit purposely conceal the fact that they are a part of the American Federation of Labor.

To upset this, and open the eyes of the workers to this evident fraud and succeptions the substituted by the control of the con

workers to this evident fraud and speece-tion, the undersigned—has prepared an "Address to Agtomobile Workers" which will be published in Number 91 of Soli-darity. This will be the issue of Sept. 9 If the I. W. W. members wish to show that Detroit is still on the map of busy cities; they should get that number of Solidarity distributed by the hundreds in every shop, and money should be collected to have the tenfle trinters and distributed

to have that leaflet printed and distributed

by the thousands.

If you don't hustle now you may see a repetition of what happened in the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. and the Furgiture Factories of Grand Rap-ids. In both places the workers were made to believe that they were organizing into "one big union," the I. W., W., un-til now the protracted strikes and their results of seint union deception, em to pay dearly for the mistakes

You I. W. W. automobile workers of Detroit, will yourselves avoid the sufferings accompanying every long drawn out strike on eraft union lines, if you get busy now and put your other fellows on the job wise

Wm. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen'l Organizer I. W. W.

SLAVE CLASS

The Angels Need a Wash

The Angels Need a Wash.

There is war between the Burns detective agency and the detectives in Portland, Ore. Some of Burns' disciples are accused of collecting money for the discovery of stolen property on the conditions that no attempt be made to catch and procesuate the thief; which leaves abundant room for a suspicion that the thief is also a member of the Burns gang. The Burnsites have retailated by investigating the (in) visible means of support of our native 'Nick Carter,' and make the claim that a fat slice of it is contributed by unfortunate women. Both sides seem to have an abundance of evidence, but; considering where it comes from and who 'found' it, it would be folly to try to guess how much of it is true. But this much is plain enough, the Guardian Angels who 'protect us from the criminal element,' need to be washed, fumigated, and whitewashed.

and element' need to be washed, tuningated, and whitewashed.

The scandal is a serious shock to the innocent who have formed their conception of "detectives" by studying the antics of Sherlock Holmes and other heroes from

of pipe-alream fiction. The McNamara Case.

Leaving out of consideration the moral character of the McNamara brothers, there is one question which every m n who there is one question which every m n who knows anything about the business methods of labor unions mest ask himself when he reads the so-called news items about the case, and that is this: WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM? To suppose that the union should, in their business meeting, decide to use money for dynamiting purposes, is absurd, If naything of that kind occurred it would be known to everylody before the meeting was well over. There are no secrets in any labor union, and the union men are fairly well over. There are no secrets in any labor union, and the union men are fairly well aware of that fact. The altempt at secrety is merely a fooljah habit.

On the other-hand, to suppose that Me-Namara could use the union's money as he have fit, without giving any account of what it was used, for; and no one who knows anything about a union's bookkeepping will suppose anything of that kind. But, if a union official vools the could use of mode of the other propers without the smooth enough and crocked enough to missappropriate a mior's money as ws anything about the business methods

enough and crooked enough to misappro-priate a union's money, he could surely also be wise enough to put it in his own bank account, instead of hiring a McMani-

benk account, instead of hiring a McMani-gal or an Orchard.

As for the "evidence", it is all McMani-gal, just as the "evidence" in the Hay-wood case was all Orchard; and Orchard is still "saved" and is considered a fit sub-ject for pardon, although his "confession" included all the worthshile crimes in the calendar. The idea of getting "saved" by throwing our sins at the feet of Jessu must have begun when he was a "labor leader".

leader."
Wonder what the Gumshoes have got the goods on McManigal for, anyway? Politics and the Judiciary.

Folities and the Judiciary.

The ex-judge in our highest political office has decided that a territory which insists on the right to recast it we judges is unfit to become a state; because the recall of judges would bring polities and judiciary too. close together. As were member the many unchallenged charges made by the "Appeal to Reason" during the last year of two, as well as how tremblingly careful to the property of the p or two, as well as how tremblingly careful the waeres of judical ermine sousily are, lest they offend men of the "McPartland and Burns type, we are rather inclined to think Taff is right for once. It would not be right to soil the character of stainless statesmen like; Abe Ruef, Lorimer, or Hinkey Dink by getting them mixed up with the affairs of the judiciary. By all means Jet us affequent the purity of our statesmen.

B. E. NILSSON.
Partland Ore. Atesmen. Portland, Ore.

HARD TIMES CAUSE AND CURE

The cause of the hard times is improved machinery. The machines are doing the work and the workers are looking for jobs. One loig engine pulls three trains over the road; the result is two engineers, itso firemen, foor brakemen and, two conductors (ten workers) out of employment, then they are unable to earn the money to buy food, clothing, etc. Consequently clothing and shoe factories must shut down or curtail production which throws more men and woinen out of jobs. So you see it goes from lad to worse. It does not matter whether the machine has been introduced in your industry or not, it affects you just The cause of the hard times is impro

What we need is m but not users work. The question naturally rises as to what we are going to do to make - oure jobs. Shall we put workingmen in Congress? I would not mind having the job myself, but I am anable to see how I would do much for the workers—I might get my friend in air postmaster or census taker, but I can't see how I would make jobs for the ten million people. Congress did not make the big meschines and cannot unmake them.

Shall we take a stick of giant powder and blow up the machine? No, that will do no good as the next one will be larger. How then can we make more jobs? The only plausible solution for the problem is to establish a universal shorter workingday. There is said to be about thirty million wage canners in the Univil 200.

to establish a universal shorter workingday.

There is said to be about thirty million
wage earners in the United States. There
might be thirty million willing to work
but there must be close to ten million that
are unable to find a master. So that would
leave about twenty million slaves working ten, twelve and fourteen hour shifts—say an average of eleven hours a day. If three liours were taken off of each of these twenty million workers that would make a total of sixty million hours to into 8 hours shifts, which would make jobs for about seven and one-half million of the unemployed. Now I don't mean to say that the 8 hour move will cure the rheumatism or reduce Laxes, but I will make conditions hetter for the working people, The greatest trouble with this 8 hour move is that it is a little late. But it is coming, I just returned from a trip and I saw 8 hour stickers all along the line. She is spreading. When you kee a working man that can't grasp the importance of a universal move for a shorter workday he is either a politician or a little shallow or some relation to a mule's pape. Now I into 8 hours shifts, which would make jobe either a politician or a little shallow or some relation to a mule's papa. Now I have shown that improved machinery has produced the intemployed army ship stands between the worker and a better living; and that a shorter workday is the reincely for the unemployed problem. Then the question gaturally arises as to how to get a shorter, working day. The Industrial Workers of the World have set a day (May 1, 1912) for onlied action and are proceed-ing to organize the slaves to take the eight hour day them the six hour day and so on. C'hel alaudry workers here in Sheriday, Wyo, got their heads full of the eight hour dope. They were all organized into one Wyo, got their heads fall of this eight hour dope. They were all organized into one union. Now when these girls wanted the eight hour day they told not go up to the city dads and ask for an eight hour ordi-nance but they informed the proprietors that if an eight hour day with the old nine hour scale was not forthcoming there would be a strike, and of course the bosses "would not afford; it". So the girls (mostly, girls—a few men) walked out. The boss reased seeh one their cheek in fall as they "enul not afforth". So the girs (mostlygirls"—a few men) walked out. The boss
pasard each one their cheek in fall as they
went out in a kind of "I don't care a dam'
manine. It not) took the proprietors about
four days to decide that they did care and
that plays could afford at. The boss was
ore and in about 3 days he fired the president of the Laundry workers local but it
only made another bitter pill because, he
had to put her back and pay her for the
timp she was off. Now don't you 'think
that I am toosting the Laundry workers
as a thorough class' conscious up-to date
union for pheir tactics were exceedingly
lame especially to anyone alive to L.W.W.
maneuvers. I simply eite this aktimish to
prove that only through organization, there
is power. If the city council had been full
of ditch diugers and washtub artists, the
Laundry workers in Sheridan would have
been working 10 or 12 hours a day and
not allowed to speak to each other had
they not had their organization. When
they are 'ungenized they have more power
than the boss. They can say how long
the machinery can run and who cannot be
fired. Which is more than the boss can
say "even though he had a stack of title
deeds as high as the moon. Shark lawyers
and practical politicians can't write papers
that can to no shirts. So you see all these
high sounding papers written intechnical language and covered with lath phrased
seals, will be valueless when we are organtized into one big union to carry on productions when experiation when he were organtized into one big union to carry on productions when experiation when he were organtized into one big union to carry on producized into one big union to carry on production when capitalism shall have been over thrown. TYLER WILLIAMS,

SALT LAKE, UTAH,

Local 09, 1, W. W. of Salt Lake City, Utah maintains headquarters and a free reading room at 63 1-2 West 2nd St. So. All workers welcome E. CERNY, Fin. See'y

Join the L. W. W. and FIGHT for bet-

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

"PATRIOTISM"

author of "War and the Workers" Ha A Worthy Flag Worshiper Some Hard Jolts Under the Fifth Rib.

San Diego, Calif., July 25, 1911.

Walker C. Smith, c-o The I. W. W. Pub. Bureau,

New Castle, Pa.

Sir: I have the honor to state that I have read your circular and wish to tell you that you are a liar; a traitor to your flag, and that you class with the rest of the us reptiles that prey upon the igvenomous reptiles that prey upon the 18norance of some of the working class, in
order to make a living because you are too
last to make an homest living, and I regret
that there is no law to handle such despicable as you are. Take my advice and
go to work and don't be a coward.

JAS. O/ BAKER.

715 W. 11th Ave., Denver, Colo., Aug. 13; 1911.

Your dainty missive of recent date is at

Your dainty missive of recent date is at hand and if your aim is as poor as your argument there would be no need of carrying on an anti-military propagands against an army composed of such material.

Your "billingsgate", causes me both amusement and ply. Amusement, because you so boldly, make the charge of cowardice at a point several thousand miles from the writer and that too, without giving a street address. Pity, because in this supposedly enlightened century you are content to class yourself with the beings of the Dark Ages, who sealed their radimentary minds against new ideas and who tary minds against new ideas and who poured forth calumny upon those who had the courage to think. You call me a liar, thereby inferring that

the material contained in my leaflet on war is false. Let us examine it.

Soldiers are referred to as "food for cannon" and as "targets". This is a fact so evident as to need no further comment.

The brief outline of the Spanish-American War' could not do full justice to, that foul blot upon civilization but such charges as were made have ample proof to bear them out.

Embalmed beef is a matter of rec history that no amount of patriotic white-wash will efface. The deaths were too

numerous.

The Shoddy Uniform, Burn fitting Brogans and Leaky Tents can be vouched for by hundreds of ex soldiers and by the underpaid factory operatives who turned out the materials. In fact the only decent part of the soldiers' equipment were their

part of the soldiers' equipment were their rifes—the mordering machines. In support of the charge of Rotten Ships and a Rottener Bureaucray, quote from a s speech by Congressman Willet made Jan-uary 18, 1900 in the House of Represent-atives, Washington, D. C. Willet referred to Dewey as "the hero who took Manila with the worst ships a rotton bureaucray could find for him".

could find for him."

The rotten armozing of the cruisers by
the Steel Trust was the subject of investigation as well as the still rottener Armoziting of the men by the Beef Trust, and
neither whitewash nor hogwash will clear

Malarial fever claimed its death toll in this country and at the seat of war. Ignor-ant officers encamped the men on swampy ground, both in Florida and Cuba. The ground, both in Florida and Cuba. The toll taken by Venereal disease was even greater. Secretary of War Dickinson said, "Venereal disease pause a greater sick rate than all others added together". The spread of syphilis following the Spanish-American War is enough of itself to condemn militarism to utter oblivion.

denin militarism to utter oblivion.

I am sorry that there was not space in my leaflet to deal with the degeneracy caused by unnatural military conditions; particularly in the navy. This ranges from self abuse to sodomy. I pause to inquire, "Why is Admiral Sperry no longer in the naval service?"

That the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts gain-ed control of the cane and tobacco planta-tions in Cuba and the Philippines, subsequent events have proven.

To prove that "the officers got the hon

or and the glory while the men got shot the 'I est at the the men got shot the 'I est at the the telf confessed 'limelight hero' Teethajar Roosevelt was rescued from San Juan Hill by the 10th negro cavalry. The negroc-were properly rewarded at Brownsville were properly rewarded at Brownsville.

And who can name a single one of the men
under "Kissingbug" Hobson, who so gallantly sank the ship which failed to block the harbor. Yes, the officers came back covered with glory and honor and the men covered with "graybacks".

overed with "graybacks".

That many of the rank and file were ungry while the officers well fed is like-vise true, and the fact that some of the

much. The haughty grandeur of those lacefrilied veterans who got as far as Tampa, was
a sight to make strong men weep (from excessive laughter). The 'round robin' circulated among the men, the moddled military manoeuvers of the society soldiers,
and the number of officers shot fin the back
(by the enemy- as well as by the men)
showed that the war was used as a means
of giving positions to the black sheep of the
weather fensible fensible.

showed that the war was used as a means of giving positions to the black sheep of the weslthy families.

The workers of the United States had no quarrel with the Spanish workers, yet many went to war, with the priests and preacher on both sides praying to the same "just and peaceful" non resident food for victory and the Red Cross 'outfist close at haird to repair the human targets for use in fature battles.

When the war closed the soldiers were given no preference for the few jobs to be

given no preference for the few jobs to be

given no preference for the few jobs to be had. The employers have no use for natrotism on the job except to keep the workers divided. They continued as before to hire those who were wakest in the head and strongest in the back.

The belance of the leaflet may be similarly proven true but no doubt the starspangled stiffs will say, "What, you tell goes in one ear and out the other". This is also true as there is nothing between the
ears to stop an-idea. In fact I make this an open Jetter in order that the time consumed in writing it may not be totally wasted.

open Jetter in order that the time consum-ción writing it may not be totally wasted. Having proven the first charge false I deal now with the charge that I am a "traitor to my flag". As I have no flag this statement falls flat. A flag that flout-ed over the bull pen in Cripple Creek can-not float for me. I recognize but two sia-tions, the working class and the employing class. My entire interests are with the former and I would rather be classed as a register to all overnments this a traitor to traitor to all governments than a traitor to my class. If this be treason, make the best of it.

Not third charge is even more foolish than the preceding ones. I am charged with writing to make a living. Where does the author of the charge get his information? For his benefit I will state that I have lettered, written and otherwise endeavored to advance the interests of my class since I was 18 years old and to date I have never received one cent for any work. I do not say this bousting 5; for there, are thousands of others who have done and are doing the same thing. And

there are thousands of others who have done and are doing the same thing. And even wrie I paid it would not affect the validity of any argument I might present, You conclude your assinine remarks by telling me to "go to work, and don't he a coward." Why not give this advice to the employing class? They neither work nor fight. When John D. Bockefeller starts as chauffeur of an Irish buggy, or Injunction Bill Taft, the fat office boy of the jultoracy, shoulders a gun and Injunction Bill Taft, the fat office boy of the 'plutocracy, shoulders a gun and narches to the front, I might consider going to war myself, even though I have no country to fight for. I work every day except when hunting a job, and have done so ever since I syeam of age. I do this because I haye to, not because work it dignified. I receive wages enough to buy food enough to get strength founch to on dignified. I receive wages enough to by food enough to get strength chough to go back to work to repeat the process. With the exception of 10 days, I have worked steadily for 3 years. And as I stand up to A Hoffman Pressing Machine with 45 or 50 pounds of steam blowing in my face, alt day long, I think bitterly of such damned fools as yourself and resolve to fight all the harder to jam a few ideas into your correct craniums.

Because I would not ask anyone to take a risk I was not prepared to take myself, I signed the Isralet. That fact alone discussions are in San Diego and I in Denver.

Now, Mr. Baker, I have furnished you some-facts. I regret I cannot furnish you with a set of brains to assimilate them: Take my advice and try to grasp these facts and if you must oppose the working class interests, at least 40 so with argument rather than invective. Until that the long to want to the casting order, Mr. I EDF C. MMTH. food enough to get strength enough to g

WALKER C. SMITH

TO CANADIAN READERS

pleased to announce a special COMB. TION RATE for the Worker and Solity of TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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JOERN INDUSTRIALISM BY JUSTUS EBERT

A Series of Descriptive Articles Written Especially for Solidarity.

ARTICLE THREE

The Extractive Industries.

The Extractive Industries.

Modern industrialism is a machine of manus, parts. It has various forms and community of the extractive of the

industrialism

The extractive industries are the primary industries. They extract—food and raw material from land and sea. They include farming, fishing, lumbering and mining. Without them, society would be impossible; progress a word unheard. Social bodies, meaning, fishing, lumbering and mining. Without them, society would be impossible; progress a word unheard. Social bodies, means, extons and woolens of the farm, and the fish-foods and by-products of the water, wherewith to bould in the humber of the early wherewith to give them both light and warmth. Nor can they erect and operations are also as the social products of the early, wherewith to build the humble coutage and the coatly sky seraper, and the fuel wherewith to give them both light and warmth. Nor can they erect and operation of the importance of the timelicetual, artistic and spiritual life of the day. The conservation movement is a recognition of the importance of the extractive industries and of the material basis on which society flourishes in its most highly developed pheers. Heree its most physical ph

own timber lands to draw on for raw supplies.

When timber lands are not directly owned and egyloided in co-operation with other industries by one and the same corporation or trust, they are owned and exploited indirectly through large interests and combinations. The Weyerhause interests, the largest timber land owner in the country, the head of which is repixed to be wealthier than Rockefeller, operate saw mills, industrial raincads, etc., throughout the Northwest and British Columbia under a variety of corporate names. the western than interesting operations we wanted the control of t

written Especially for Solidarity.

synonymous with the seven coal carrying railroads, which own and control it, making of it the great anthracite coal trust that it is.(2)

In the Westmoreland, Pa., and West Virginia coal fields, the Pennsylvania R. In the Westmoreland, Pa., and West Virginia coal fields, the Pennsylvania R. In the proper seven the property of th

in general ang great owners of natural resources. Like prequite their ransportation produces. The second is the second of the second product of the second

driven machines and factories operated by wage slaves, are being organized for farmers by farmers. Like the manufacturers in the days of the pool and the syndicate, the farmers are primarily consolidating to take care of outlets and markets; they do not consolidate in order to farm together. (6) But consolidated farming will come as sure as consolidated manufacture followed the pool and syndicate. And for precisely the same reason, viz: the development of consolidation within soil preduction itself that they are the pool of the

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

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

Management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions make to cope with the energy energy power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affair which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers hot be same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions ald 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 a common with their cupiloyers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class to do away with capitalism. In tasted of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must insertibe 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 industriedly we are forming the structure of the Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

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JAY FOX, Editor

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Send in the subs,

TRAUTMANN IN G. R.

Holds Four Successful Meetings With Much Interest, History of I. W. W. Local.

(Special to Solidarity.)
Grand Rapida, Mich., Aug. 16.
Last week the workers of Grand Rapida had an opportunity to hear the revolutionary message of the Industrial Workers of the World, and large numbers took advantage of the The "messenger" was General Organiser W. E. Trautmann. He is the "goods" all right. Local Union 202 secured Fellow Worker, Trautmann for a three days engagement, and the only regret of the little bunch of fellow workers is that we could not keep film here for a month.

month.

Trautmann addressed four street meetings all well attended; not only that, with a few exceptions, the crowd remained from the open to the close of the meetings and the open to the close of the meetings and then many remained discussing the speech. At every meeting the speaker received the closest attention and at many points there were-diffusion of enthusiatic applause and such remarks as "That's the talk," "Give us more," "You're right," "Give 'em hell," were frequently heard. I looked over the rounds of section of the

I looked over the crowd and studied the I looked over the crowd and studied the faces of the slaves, many of whom were atrikers; and the predominating expression was carnestness, indicative of thoughtful consideration. There were many sad, careworn, toil wrecked men and women in the crowds whose somewhat despondent, hopeless air seemied to end there, to be transformed into one of hope as they listened to the fervid, eloquent, fearless spokemiss-of the Indiatrial Workers of the World Ealth's Worker Touttman the World. Fellow Worker Trautmann spoke Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights,

also Sunday afternoon.

It is necessary to have a permit to hold street meetings, but under the present city administration this has always been issued without questions. No. 202 secured its permit May 12 and it is good till May 12, 1912. In order to sell literature other than newspapers and periodicals, it is necessary to have a license. This cost \$1, 90 per month or \$10 per month or \$10 per year. We did not essary to have a license. This costs \$1.90 per sionth of \$20 per year. We did not have the literature license in time for the, Friday night meeting, so could not make any sales; leaflets and cards, however, were distributed. At the succeeding meeting \$5.00 worth of literature was disposed of, the best seller being, "Why Strikes Are Lots."

Strikes Are Lost."

Everyone of Fenow Worker Trautmann's Everyone of Feliow, Worker Trautmann's talks was good; fine. But in my estimation the best was the one delivered Sunday afternoon, "The I. W. W.—It's Form of Organisation, Its Object and the Methods by which It Will Attain that Object." Trautmann has a pleasing personality, a fine voice, a fund of information concerning the bistory of the various workers' organisations that have come, soon and are anizations that have come, gone and are oing, a facility for arranging his knowgoing, a facility for arranging his know-ledge in an orderly, concise and compre-hensive manner, and above all, he is a tireless worker for the organization. May he come again and stay longer. And it's us that would like to have a good I. W. W. speaker at least twice a month, and we hope to have one for Saturday, Sunday and the Labor Day that the workers did not take, but crawled on their helies before their masters and begged the boss to please let 'em have a boliday.

Struggles of Local 202.

A word or two about No. 202 might not be out of place here. This local was or-ganized a year ago last July. Most of those who formed the local were formerly ganized a year ago last / July. Most of those-who formed the local were formerly mean era of the S. P., and a few retained their membership in that organization, and with one or two exceptions, those who retained their political affiliations, are in arrears to No. 202. Those who were foremost in advocating the organization of the J. W. W. local were former S. P. imembers who had become convinced that the power to transform and overthyou capitalism could not be accomplished by political action represented by a put pour political organization composed of petty employers, petty fraders, aky phots, lawyers, doctors, professors, capitalist-miaded trade unionists, with a small aprinking of professors, capitalist-miaded trade unionists, with a small aprinking of professors capitalist-miaded trade unionists, with a small aprinking of professors active the S. P. to carry on a propaganda for industrial unionism. The latter could not see where a political party that wanted to get possession of the political state for the purpose of securing economic control, tand i party time and particular of the workers) sould emancipate the workers; and more-work while a lot of the S. P. members proclaimed their "belief" in industrial antionISM, and loudly shouted, "We need booth organizations," it struck the Reda to "belief" in industrial unionISM the industrial organizat

was different altogether to building up in-dustrial UNIONS, and that those who shouted about "both" organizations only paid dues into the one that seemed most important—the S. P.

Also, the Reds who left the party have

Also, the Reds who left the party have been hawled out ever since by some S. P-ties as "traitors," "Gools," "anarchists," etc., and these "class "conceious revolutionisty" have not missed any opportunities to sneer and jeer at the little bunch of I, W. W. men who had the courage of their convictions and left the organisation that did not and cannot reflect the material interests of the proletariat, to aid in building up the only organization that is hard on the material interests of the proletariat, This idea of going up into the six. on the material interests of the proletar-iat. This idea of going up into the air and building the roof of the cowoperative commonwealth prior to the process of lay-ing the foundations and sticking up the framework, appealed to us as something of a joke. It also seemed to un that to divide our energy between two organizations was wasteful, and we know that "divide and conquer" has been the metto of all ruling Claikes. Knowing also that when our eyes are blinded by the "sacred" bailot box we are unable to clearly discern where our are binded by the "ascred" ballot box we are unable to clearly discern where our power is—on the job, where we are robbed—the Reds came to the conclusion that one big union, with one big object, wherein the workers can concentrate their energy and give it their undivided attention, never deviating from the revolutionary purpose, was the thing. So we went to it. We were not "pulled out" of the, S. P.,

purpose, was the thing. So we went to it. We were not "pulled out" of the, S. P., as one college professor comrade asserted after being in the city for ten minutes (his first visit). A number of the members, the writer among them, had not paid duest the S. P. for from four months to a year prior to the organization of No. 202.

When we were first organized the S. P., through the efforts of soine "good" ones, gave us the privilege of "meeting in their hall Saturday nights. We met there a few weeks, when we were uncertamonously canned. By the way, the workers who left the S. P. for the I. W. W. had been the live wire's and workers in the S. P., and it was mainly through their efforts that the S. P. foad been built up, and their work that furnished the hall. Also it was the uncompromising revolutionary altitude of these workers that gained for the S. P. local here the reputation of being the local here the reputation of being the

local here the reputation of being the "reddest in the state."

We rented a hall and held business meetings once a week and propaguads meetings every Sunday. But things went against us. We were misrepresented and lied about by the officials of the craft unions, chief among the liars being MacFarlane. Many of the workers were intimidated against our meetings and many of our own members left the city, while others became discouraged. We gave up the hall and rented a room, where we have since been holding business meetings and carrying on propaguada work as well and carrying on propaganda work as well as we could.

as we could.

The little bunch that has stood firm, going into their jeans for the wherewith to meet the expenses, hopeful and undismayed, resolved to stick, firm in the belief

mayed, resolved to stick, firm in the belief that the little seed we have been sowing will in time germinate and blossom forth into a big organization. And it will. . When the little bunch of revolutionists listened to Fellow Worker Trautmann and observed the attention given him and the interest arounded by his, regards, we felt that ig, a few months more the leaven ould begin to move the mass.

We felt good. D'ye blame us?

T. F. G. DOUGHERTY.

SUPERIOR ON I. W. W. MAP

(Continued From Page One)

Saloon keepers, etc., were represented, One of their witnesses, was so drunk he could hardly answer questions. Perry produced plenty of witnesses to show that he at no time had the streets blicked, and that the police discriminated between the I. W. W. and, the Salvation between the I. W. W. and, the Salvation Army who block the street nearly every night with their leand. The evidence produced, however, was not so much responsible for the verdiet at the spirit of solidarity shown by the workers. At every session of the-trial the court room was packed with workers who expressed their feelings at times by appliance, laughter, hisses, etc. It was not an orderly court

hisses, etc. It was not an orderly court room scene, by any means.

The verdict of not, guilty ought to assure us the right to speak on the streets, but if it does not, why, then, we will treat Su-perior to a liberal dose of direct action.

The men in this section are fast awaking to the necessity of industrial organization. New members are joining every night, and our new local, No. 136, Building Workers,

Duluth on the Sixt of July, has already won shorter hours and increased pay. This local only a couple of weeks old, called a strike but they had their members so solidly organized that the strike only lasted one half hour. They were working eight and a half and nine hours a day and only getting pay for 8 Nov they work eight and a half hours and get fall pay for that time. New members are joining every day and they will soon be in position to hit the boases another good joil.

The b-ad of the lakes will be making history during the eassing year.

history during the ensuing year.

MODERN INDUSTRIALISM

(Continued From Page Three)

were worked by individuals, just as are

were worked by individuality, just as are the-farms.

This suggests another comparison. And that is that during the next forty years the farm will be worked by corporations, just as are the mines. The agra technical plant has come intensive farming treats to receive the control of the farming treats to receive the control of the farming treats to receive the control of the farming treats. So, does the army of farm laborers. The U.S. Statistical Abstract, 1910, 35d book, p. 225, shows that 10,381,765 persons ten years of age and upwards were engaged in agricultural pursuits in 1900. Of these, 4,410,877 are classified as agricultural laborers.

Farming is going the way of mining.

Fishes and Factories.

Fishes and Factories.

Fishing is in the same boat as farming—
it such a thing as a farm in a boat is metaphorically, permissible: Men go to sea to
keep canneries and refrigerators supplied
with material for profusible marketing. Or
they dredge-gloyte, beds for the profit of
preserving companies. The day of the individual logger, exhtleman, farmer and
unior is gone; so is that of the individual
fasher and oyster man. The matrine equilment required wross over larger more
highly explicitled.

We have the Booth Fish
count, the bir salmon samerica need no
proclamation recarding their existence; it
is felt and appreciated at a gonsiderable
distance.

Autriefes of the conditions exhibites

as the and superceited at a considerable distance.

Aurisides of the conditions existing in the fishing industries is given in "The Boston Cooking School Magazine" for June-Jolv. In an article descriptive of a New England product, "The Sardines of Pasamagoodh Bay," it is asserted that. "To carry on successfully the acapital of \$50,000 upwards, and a firm credit with the commission houses that handle the finished product." And this refers to packing that depends on mere fishing only; marine equips ent is absent.

So here too, as in farming, specialization has developed industries with machines, factories and exploited labor, all for expirations of the control of the control

factories and exploited labor, all for capi-latis profit.

Henry, George's suggestion that the landless and-explatiless might profishing in order to survive conomically, is now more impossible than when he made it in his debate with Sergius Schevitch in 1887.

[The next article will treat of "Trans-portation and Manufacture."]

1. These facts here gathered from the New York American, Industrial Worker, Solidarity, and New York commercial wspapers.
2. Henry D. Lloyd, "Lords of Indus y," articles on coal mines and railroad

3. Henry D. Lloyd, Wealth vs. Com-monwealth; Ida M. Tarbell, History of the Standard Oil Co.; E. S. Meade, Trust

Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colo

5. Compare Ameringer's "U Scahs" with his speeches on the fa question, Socialist Party conference, cago, Ill., N. Y. Call, May 20, 1910. Chi

Reports of the Farmers' Union com n, N. Y. Call, May 9, 1910. 7. U. S. 38d number Statistical Abstract, 1910,

Frank Bohn, "The Barber Farm at erton," International Socialist Re-

view, July 1911.

9. Textile issue Solidarity; New York commercial newspapers; adve Lutz & Schram Co.; and information by "John D" 10. Appeal to Reason, 1910.

11. "Atlas Cement is Morganized, Like Temesce Coal," N. Y. World, July 9, 1911.

ON CHANGING OFFICERS AGAIN

in the last number of Solidarity, the In the last number of Solidarity, there-were two lettres endowing the idea of one or two terms for general officers. Just to be contrary will say, I'm for a "king." I think we should be a little careful about letting this so-called democracy run "hog wild," it's lable to get us into difficulties. We should not forget that the I. W.W.

We should not lorget that the I. w. w. proposition had been made and none get the goods: and by the way, that's would be; that they stood just where they what we want more than we want demonstracy, the goods, the fruit of our labor. Now when an organization is in a fight, seems to me it's rather unwise to try and make a Sunday school picnic out of it or a statement that it had been determined that

meers for labor politicians.

When an army is organizing, are generals appointed for a term of one or two years? How tilly. They are appointed for war. I believe in electing officers, of course, b t. I don't believe in limiting an

for war. I believe in electing officers, of course, by I don't believe in limiting an efficient officer to one or two terms for no other reason, so far as I can see, than because some politician has his eyes glued on a pie card and what more b can get. He waint to increase his chances by having more elections, shorter terms. To do this, he parades his dope under the guise for democracy, usually elaining this agitation comes from the rank and file, etc., Conventions are better able to determine the calibre of officers, than all the referendums ever conceived.

I think the members of the I. W. W. are the kind, when they see anything wrong, they fix it. They were not long in putting the boots to Sherman, McCabe, et al., at the second convention; and say, will some of the referendum friends tell how they would do the same trick with their never failing rum dum? When an officer has to stand before live men and explain his acts, seems to me that will invare better service than to have him yould it out over 100,000 miles of red or pink tayer. the action to be taken over another

the action to be casen over another tool 900 miles of red or pink tape. I am one of those that want the works and I am not so dammed particular how I get it, but I want it as soon as I can. I know it is necessary to have efficient maknow it is necessary to have efficient ma-chinery to get it, but clogging what ma-chinery we have, don't help. We are not electing officers to shoor them or because we feel sorry for them, but because they can and are delivering the goods. Any time I see a man more capable than the one we have, I intend to get up and speak out in meeting, man fashior, I hope. EDWARD HAMMOND.

FURNITURE STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

off on that occasion:
"How to Win."

"How to Win."

"Obey the law and you will win."

"You have the public sympathy and cannot lose." "I have never demanded the closed shop; I consider it just that the employer should be conceded the right to employ whom he pleases." "No sane trade unionist ever demanded the closed shop." All these "jokes," and more, are alleged by the capitalist press to have been perpetrated by Mac. Mac also stated that the strike would be settled by the middle of August. He knew then that the strike pay hould stop It was stopped; then Hyl, the "leader" now in charge, has the nerve to say, the matter is now in the hands of the men as to whether they will continue or ead the struggle.

A craft union canpot conduct ** strike

continue or end the struggle.

A craft union caspot conduct w strike without strike henefits. But that's the way these slimy, well fed, well dressed, leaders have of stepping from under. As for Mac: "Well, had it not been necessary for me to go to England things might have been different." If the strikers had gained something it would have been because they followed Mac's instructions. Mac and, the rest of the bleeders win no matter which way it goes; their 'benefits' are not discontinued.

"Flought like Gentlemen."

"Fought Like Gentlemen."

Of the eight factories which made settle-Of the eight factories which made settlements with the men prior to declaring the strike off, not one granted all the men's demands, and the last settlement was that the men gc back as individuals "at the conditions prevailing in the factory since April 19." What the conditions were was not stated, but I was informed that the president ofcome of the unions said the men got practically nothing, "but that the bosses must take their hats off to us and admit that we have fought like gentlemen." Rough necks for mine, parel

bosses must take their hads out to us and admit that we have fought like gentlemen.
Rough necks for mine, pard!
A settlement by the Fancy Furniture Co, just prior to the last one, was on the hast of 55 hours a week with 60 hour?
May: men to go back as individuals, with a promise of the 9 hour day! if the unajority of the factories would grant it after Jan. 1.
On the strength of this settlement MacFarlanc called a mass meeting of the strikers and they were asked to vote whether they would accept such a proposition if it were made by the manufacturer's association. The vote was said to be in the affirmative. Then the representatives of the manufacturers and no such proposition had been made and none would be; that they stood just where they had before and since the beginning of the style.

none of the members of that de his partial-could belong to the B. of C. & June very tain membership in the church very main reason for this was that the unfor-was chiefly for the purpose of promoting material interests. Say, I wonder what those fat bellied parasites would do if the slaces who support them were to withdraw their material aid from the church? It is noticrable that this 'bull' was not issued at the legunning of the strike when the enthusism was at its bright,

at the legiming of the strike when the enthusiasm was at its bright.

The strikers will find that most of them will be quable to obtain work, especially the older men; they will find that the masters have catablished new "systems" whereby much division and subdivision of

masters have extansined new systems whereby, much division and subdivision of labor has been developed, especially in cabinet making, thus limiting the number of skilled workers. One atriker summed it up thus: "If we go back we are merely men out of a job looking for work." Here is what one of the lenders said to the atrikes; at the mass meeting: "If the vote shows the majority feel that ous best interests will be subserved by returning to sork, then go back to your jobs (what gall) like men. Give to your employer even a better day's work than you did in the past dod show him that'your strike and your even and show the that'you exist and show him that'your strike and your even mission has done nothing but good."

In't that a gem? Oh, you craft union bleeder, you craft union bleeder, you craft union

leeder, you By the way, some weeks ago, for the By the way, some weeks ago, for the purpose of preserving the open shop intact, the G. R. Show Case Company discharged two.boys, one-17 and the other 16 years of because their fathers were members in unions.

up with industrial solidarity and victory
O. L. WAKEUP

SPEAKING DATES ELIZABETH G. FLYNN

The following schedule of meetings has been arranged by Local 11 of Philadelphia with Fellow Worker Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as the speaker:

PHHADELPHIA
Sindle-A-92 (2011)

Sunday, Aug. 27, City Hall Plaza, N. S. Monday, Aug. 28, Columbia & Ridge. Tuesday, Aug. 29, Front & Dauphin. Wednesday, Aug. 30, Germantown &

Thursday, Aug. 31, Cumberland & Rob

CAMDEN, N. J. Friday, Aug. 25, Broadway & Newton.
Friday, Sept. 1, Broadway & Newton.
CHESTER, PA.

Saturday, Aug. 26, 3d & Market H. MARSTON.

Local 11, I. W. W.

CROWDED OUT

Owing to the enormous wad of copy on the editor's book this week, much inter-esting matter has to be held over. Our "Circulation Booster" gets a layoff

for one week, after preparing some poetry for that column, too. But we may say the circulation, outside of bundles, is low, and must be stimulated at once. Send in

he subs.

Kansas City is threatened with a free
peech fight. A detailed account of the
local's experiences with the police, arived Wednesday morning, when the paper was filled to the brim.

And much more good copy is crowded ut of this number.

ST. LOUIS I. W. W.

Local 84, I. W. W. St. Louis, Mo. eets every Friday, 8 P. M., at 309 Mart St. 2nd floor. All wage workers inted. Wm. YOUNG, Fin. See'y.

CHANGE IN DULUTH.

Local 68, I. W. W., of Duluth, Minn., as again changed beadquarters, having loved to 111 Second avenue, West. Free reading room; all slaves welcome. FRANK WATSON, Fin. Sec'y

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Local 38, l. W. W., has changed its meeting place. We meet the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month at 1959 W. 25th St., at 8 o'clock. See'y.

"Emancipation"

Official Organ of the France-Belgium Federation L. W. W. 3 months 16c, 6 months 30c, one year 60c. Make remittances payable to

AUG. DETOLLENAERE, Secretary

9 Mason St., LAWRENCE, - - MASS.