



VOLUME 1, NUMBER 45

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

STRIKE IN FRANCE

Railroad Workers Tie Up Five out of Seven Roads in Country by General Strike.

The big event of the week of October 9 to 15 was the great French railroad strike. This strike dwarfed every other occurrence into insignificance. Such was the space devoted to it in the leading capitalist papers of this country that the establishment of the Portugal republic and the threatened revolution in Spain, as well as many important American events, were forced into the background for the time being. Premier Briand told the reason when he said that the strike was a revolt and not the preliminary to the inauguration of a new state of society; and, as such, must be put down at all hazards.

The strike began on the privately-owned Northern railroad. On October 9, 46,000 employees came out. It was primarily waged in the interest of the lowest paid employes, men and women, for increased wages, better conditions and safer employment. It spread rapidly to other lines and into other industries. Paris was completely paralyzed as the roads affected had the monopoly of carrying supplies to the great French capital.

Following the action of the Northern employes came that of the Western R. R., a government-owned line. This line, comprising 5,911 kilometers, employing 3,025 engineers and firemen and 45,514 employes, was completely tied up.

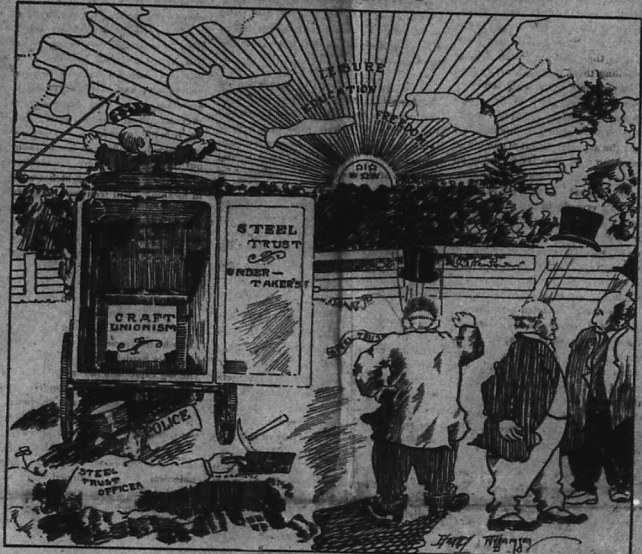
The National Confederation of Railway Unions, in an all-night session, ordered a vote taken by all the lines in France on the question of a general strike. These are:

Railways	Engineers and General Firemen	Employes
L'Est (Eastern)	3,068	41,212
Midi (Central)	1,350	21,383
Nord (Northern)	4,966	45,992
Orleans	3,547	42,415
P. L. M. (Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean)	4,814	81,702
Etat (State)	875	12,205
Ouest (Western)	3,825	42,514
Centrale (Belg)		3,290
Totals	23,092	300,713

Total kilometers, 38,567. All these roads are owned by private corporations, save the State and Western, which are owned by the government. The Belt lines are operated by a combination of all the roads. The railroad men were enthusiastic in favor of a general walkout and a tie-up of the seven roads was a probability of the week. Five were actually tied up tight. In addition, the strikers made effective use of their technical knowledge in preventing the running of trains, and otherwise carried on an energetic and aggressive campaign. Traffic was at a standstill.

The government, on the other hand, surrounded the lines with troops, and guarded the stations with soldiers, with small exceptions. Best connections with Paris were maintained, with a degree of efficiency that is very short of the actual requirements. The strike leaders were arrested by the wholesale on a variety of charges. But the government's trump card was played when it called on the strikers to join the "red" reservists and, in that capacity, compel them to man their own trains, and as being about their own defect. This was ignored; the strikers contending that the law allows the calling out of the reserves only when it is necessary to move troops and supplies, and that as such is not necessary in the present strike they caused to be applied to the government

The Haunting Spectre!



attempt to enforce the call. The situation grew so acute that all the French newspapers urged the necessity for an extra session of Parliament to settle the strike. With a general strike on hand affecting 200,000 employes, threatening Paris with starvation, tying up traffic throughout France and cutting off travel and communication with other countries, the situation was indeed critical. Add to this the prospects of resistance to military orders on the part of hundreds of thousands of men and it will be seen at once that France was indeed in a decidedly bad predicament. But Briand blocked down and the imminent danger of a bloody conflict passed; the strike was quickly settled; wages will be increased. Railroads are again carrying traffic and work is being resumed all along the line.

This much has been gleaned from anti-syndicalist sources. When the French papers reach this country Solidarity will have more definite news to give its readers. One thing, however, is apparent. A great battle has been fought and won. French syndicalism, or industrial unionism, comes out of the conflict, as in the great postal strikes of two years, with renewed prestige and power. The present skirmish was only one of many that will drill the working class of France to take and hold the industries of the nation, and operate them in the interests of society instead of a few.

Ca ira; ca ira!!
Mexican Local 378, San Diego.
 The address of Secretary Manuel V. Soto, of the above local, is at 834 Fourth St., San Diego, Cal.

Loggers' Local Union No. 432, have changed their headquarters to 211 Occidental avenue, Seattle, Wash.
 The locals at Portland, Ore., have conducted a series of successful strikes on the bridge-bill for the O. R. & N. R. R. by the Union Bridge and Construction Co. of St. Louis. When the work was begun the wages were \$2.25 per day for 10 hours. One strike brought \$2.50 for 10 hours, the next won \$2.50 for nine hours. The third resulted in a minimum of \$3 for nine hours.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

Strikes show signs of increasing. They are largely sympathetic strikes and accompanied by capitalist brutality and attempted legal suppression.

The entire force in the Illinois Central shops at Paducah, Ky., numbering over 1,000, are out in sympathy with the striking car men.

The molders at Sweet & Doyle's foundry, Green Island, N. Y., are out on strike for more wages. Special deputies are shooting down the strikers, two of whom have been murdered.

Twelve hundred garment workers have struck against oppression and general persecution in seven of the shops belonging to Hart, Schaffner and Marx, Chicago, Ill. The strike is in the nature of a revolt.

Six New York shops, controlled by interests that are involved in the Tampa strike, have been struck by cigarmakers employed therein. Over 700 men and women are out in sympathy with their Florida fellow workers.

Trenton and Burlington, N. J., trolley lines are tied up by strikes for more wages, better conditions and union recognition. Several hundred men in each city are involved.

Between 300 and 400 miners of the Vesta No. 1, near Charleroi, Pa., returned to work, after being idle for three weeks, because of a contention over the use of safety lamps in part of the mine.

Charles P. Nell, Commissioner of Labor, has notified the anthracite operators that, according to prices of coal at tide water, the rate of wages paid miners for September was 5 per cent above the basis. This is an increase of 2 per cent over wages paid in August.

Machinists of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad, who struck about a year ago, at Chillicothe, O., will be reinstated, according to agreement reached. No announcement of terms of settlement has been made. An injunction against the strikers is to be dismissed as soon as the settlement is ratified by the machinists.

L. J. Connelly and others, of the Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders, lodge 154, have been restraining workmen of James Rees & Sons' Co., boat builders. In asking for the injunction the company said it has been conducting an open shop and that the defendants were trying to induce its workmen to go on a strike because the company would not sign a wage scale.

Charles M. Schwab is said to have made the following remarks: "Steel business is very dull. Conditions are worse than at any time since I took hold of the Bethlehem Steel Co. While we are running our plant at over 90 per cent with the regular force, yet we are getting on new business." Schwab said the slump was due to "the political agitation throughout the country."

IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

No. 2 skip mill of the National Tube Co. at Lorain, O., is running, after being closed down since February. Other departments of the plant are to resume very soon.
 The Wayne Iron & Steel Co., with 25 puddle furnaces and muck bar mills, is running in full. Prospects are good for some time yet.
 The Pittsburgh-Steel Co. plants at Monacaen and Oberlinport, employing 2,000 men, are running full. Prospects for winter are excellent.

The Struthers plant, Carnegie Steel Co., Youngstown, O., has been closed down.

Continued on Page Four.

THE TRUE STORY

Of the Bethlehem Steel Strike Told by an Active Observer.

By ROBERT J. WHIELER, of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union.

The A. F. of L. convention will soon meet in St. Louis. Without doubt the Bethlehem strike will come up for discussion. During the strike, charges were made against Jake Taselaar by Organizer Lehner of the Machinists' union. The charges were never heard before any body with authority to decide as to the truth.

Jake Taselaar was sent to Bethlehem by Pres. Gompers. He was given full charge of the strike. Taselaar organized the big body of men into a kind of industrial union. His aim was to win the fight for all the men rather than for the men of any particular craft. I was present at a meeting of the executive committee one day and heard Jake say: "I am here to see that the interest of every man on strike is looked after. As far as he is worthy man, whether he be the lowest paid handy or the highest paid mechanic, give the same help and protection."

Now this is good union doctrine. In deed it is the hope of the whole union movement that a man, no matter whether he be white, black or yellow, American or foreign, he is to be looked upon as a fellow workman and given the same treatment. It was with this idea that Taselaar developed his plan of organization, bringing representatives of every craft into one big committee.

But this did not suit the representatives of some of the craft unions, who were on the job in the interests of their individual organizations. These organizations became impatient with the policy Taselaar was trying to carry out, a policy which had the sanction of Pres. Gompers.

As the strike dragged on and there appeared to be a likelihood of a long fight, these craft organizers began to show hostility against Taselaar. They wanted to settle the strike on any terms that would give their crafts some advantage, not caring whether others were protected or not. It will be plain to anyone that in a great strike like that at Bethlehem, the old heartless policy of everyone for himself could result in nothing but disaster.

Craft Organizers Divide Soldiers.
 And so discord entered into the ranks of the men. These certain leaders did all in their power to promote it. As individuals they were bent upon getting some kind of a settlement for the craft which employed them. It did not matter so much to them that such a move would destroy the chance of winning the strike for the thousands of other men. They were not so much concerned about the others. They represented the interests of individual craft unions. These unions paid them to try to gain advantage for each separate craft. To hold the job as organizers they had to show results. It is not my purpose to accuse these men of lack of honesty or loyalty or faithfulness. They were honest, loyal and faithful to the separate crafts which employed them. It is not a sad situation that the faithful, loyal service of these men toward their individual craft organizations resulted in the destruction of the hope of all the other workers. Here is a case that illustrates fully the fundamental weakness of the craft form of labor organization. How can we hope to make progress with such a fatal weakness. We are indeed a house divided against itself.

Continued on Page Four.

SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT UNION OF THE I. W. W.

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by
C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS
C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 398
B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 397.
Place of Publication 58 S. Jefferson St.
B. H. Williams, Managing Editor
C. H. McCarty, Business Manager
Frank Morris, Assistant Business Mgr.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Yearly, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
Canada and Foreign, 1.50
Remitt. Orders, per copy, .01
Advertising Rates on Application.

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publication in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor; all others, pertaining to financial matters, to the Business Manager.

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS
Vincent S. John, General Sec'y-Treas
W. E. Trautman, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. Ector, Chas. Scurlrock, C. H. Axelson,
Francis Miller, George Speed.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS.
The French railway strike has once more demonstrated several things.

Prime Minister Briand says it "is a direct attack upon the government." To be sure it was. Since the government of France like that of all other countries exists only to guard and protect the economic interests of the employing class, a direct attack upon those interests such as a general strike of railway workers, is in the nature of things "a direct attack upon the government." Minister Briand is a former socialist, and should therefore speak with authority upon that point. Grover Cleveland also understood that when he sent United States troops to Chicago in 1894 to help break the Pullman strike. Thus the theory of a "government of, by and for the people" is again found to be a bit premature in its practical application. You cannot separate the political state from the control of the ruling economic class. You must first do away with that economic control—that is, the control of the means of production, transportation and exchange. Then will disappear the political state along with the economic power of the capitalists, and in place of both will arise for the first time in history—the democracy—the rule of the people—INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY. The French strike has again brought into relief the true character of the political state, and this also demonstrated the political significance of the great industrial strike.

The strike in France has also demonstrated the oft-repeated assertion that neither railroads nor any other industries can be kept in motion through the collective efforts of the workers themselves. With all the employers' boasted "striking ability," there is nothing doing when the slaves walk off the job in a body. "Running the railroads" is not an individual performance; it is a social function requiring the combined brains and muscles of the working class. All that is wanting to complete the social process is for the working class to perfect its industrial organization to the point of taking complete control of all industries in its own interests. Progress is being made in that direction through the revolutionary unions of France and other countries. The General Confederation of Labor in France is not only an effective fighting instrument against the capitalist enemy, but it is also a constructive force laying the foundations of the new society.

Perhaps the most striking demonstration in connection with this French railway strike was the bold attitude of the workers' financial "warrior rights." Many acts of sabotage were reported. These acts consisted, for example, in cutting electric light and power wires, throwing dynamite and throwing portions of Paris

in darkness; also in holding up sea trains, compelling the crews to get off and then tipping the engines over into the ditch. Of course, in the eyes of capitalist moralists these acts of striking workmen are far worse than murder. That is because capitalist ethics hold property more sacred than human life. The French strikers reversed the idea. Their lives and well-being are more important than the masters' property. Hence they break through a superstition to gain their point. Sabotage under direction of a revolutionary labor union becomes a most effective weapon.

In short, the French railway strike clearly demonstrates the lines of attack and defense which the revolutionary working class movement must follow in its onward march toward industrial freedom.

USES OF A "SKY PILOT."
Speaking about "lining up the reform forces": "A spectacle is seen daily here in New Castle that illustrates the point. Double files of workers from the different industrial plants are seen in long procession marching through the streets. On strike? Oh, no. The mill bosses were simply giving their slaves a partial holiday and compelling them to march in a body to the "tabernacle," a temporary structure in the heart of the city, where Evangelist Billy Sunday is holding "revival" meetings. The reports reached us one day last week that the superintendent of one of the steel trust's tin mills was seen lining up his employees for that purpose, and admonishing each one that "he must get in line." Why this holy crusade in the name of the lowly carpenter of Nazareth? Can it be that our masters are going crazy over the doctrines of that hobo agitator who, 19 hundred years ago, wandered up and down the hills and byways of Palestine, bawling out the ruling class of his time, calling them "hypocrites," "whited sepulchers," "thieves," and other uncomplimentary names, and then, for which they crucified him? Nay, say, Pauline, the masters are not crazy. They know that present day "apostles of Jesus Christ" like Billy Sunday are not going to make their slaves acquainted with any such subversive doctrines as the Nazarene taught in his day. On the contrary, the New Castle slaves are to be subjected to a hypnotic process by which for the time being they will become more faithful and willing slaves for their masters, work more steadily, drink less cheap beer, be more prone to consider their boss' interest, and thereby grind out more profit for him. Hence the masters' interest in the "souls" of their slaves. The old Greek philosophers were less hypocritical; they declared that slaves had no souls. They were not wise to the game of capitalism; they didn't know how to line up the "reform forces."

APOLOGIZING FOR VIOLENCE.
The most striking feature about the fake "dynamic explosion" which wrecked the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, and the subsequent bold and insolent charge of the Times editor that "the unionist bomb did it," was the strenuous denial of the craft unionists themselves. Instead of treating the charge of Seah Herder Otis and the Manufacturers' Association with dignified and contemptuous silence, every craft union "leader's" tongue was set wagging with the assurance that "violence is no part of the labor movement's program" and "we didn't do anything of the kind." The Los Angeles Printers' Union even showed its good will by its avowed and inveterate enemy, General Otis, by offering "to set type and get out the Times at any time," while the State Building Trades Council offered a reward of \$7,500 for the arrest of any guilty persons connected with the outrage. The latest dispatches from Los Angeles state that Otis' charge has practically fallen through, and that the Manufacturers' Association has withdrawn all but a fraction of the \$100,000 reward which it offered for the "capture of the dynamiter."

Nothing could better illustrate the weakness and ineffectiveness of the craft union movement than these strenuous denials of "guilt" in connection with the Times explosion. Contrast these hysterics with the warlike attitude of the employing class and their spokesmen. The latter are ready at once to take the long kind of a chance in fastening the "blame" for their own misdeeds upon their enemy, the union. Resolutely and directly the employers go to the charge. With index finger pointing to the workers, the bosses say: "You did it." It matters not whether the capitalists be and know that they lie; it is good tactics with which to disconcert their ene-

my. And the bosses' enemy, the craft unions, are straightaway thrown "on their beam's end." Like the school boy facing a ruler in the hand of his teacher, the craft unionists begin to snifle and between sobs say that "they didn't do it," and "under no circumstances could they think of such a thing." "Violence has no place in the labor movement."

All this apology, in the face of the long nightmare of the class struggle. Of record of crimes and deeds of violence committed by the employing class against the working class. In the face of the Paris Commune, where tens of thousands of workers were lined up against walls and shot down in cold blood to avenge the fury of the ruling class. In the face of Cripple Creek, Coeur d'Alene, Pullman, Homestead, Hazelton, McKees Rocks, Westmoreland and hundreds of other class war battlefields, where the murderous instincts of the employing class sent thousands of unresisting slaves to untimely graves. All this in the face of the daily carnage in mill, mine and factory where slaves die like rats to feed the fatness of their masters.

And what about acts of retaliation on the part of the workers? They have been as atoms in a mountain of violent deeds of the employers. Even then such acts of retaliation have almost invariably been provoked by the militant and brutal attitude of the bosses. To apologize for such acts is a confession of weakness on the side of "organized labor." The master never apologizes; he is strong. The craft unionist, on the contrary, is always on the defensive; he feels like the little boy facing his angry teacher. Both attitudes are logical and inevitable in the circumstances.

The point in all this is that the unorganized and divided working class lacks power; while the employer, while the master class is drunk with power. Hence the difference. And this apologetic attitude of the workers will persist so long as craft unionism continues to dominate the spirit of the labor movement. So will deeds of violence on the part of the masters and acts of retaliation by the working class. The master is a bully. A bully is invariably a coward. Only when he meets his equal or superior does he drop his bullying tactics.

Only an industrially organized working class imbued with the revolutionary spirit will stand erect before the master class, and meet it on equal terms. Then the masters' violence will be impossible and, therefore, acts of retaliation unnecessary. Till then—"stern repression" for real or imaginary "crimes," on the one side; and snifles and apologies on the other.

Push Solidarity!

At the big Ferrer anniversary meeting held in Cooper Union, New York City, over 100 copies of Solidarity were sold. Several hundred more would have been disposed of had the record-breaking outpouring of the workers been anticipated. The moral, however, is plain: Order bundles of Solidarity and push their sale at every big labor demonstration that takes place in New York City. The sum realized from the sales always covers the expense. This is a matter that any live individual member can take a hold of. If there is a big meeting going to take place in your city, don't wait for your local act. Send for a bundle of Solidarity and sell the contents. In this way you push Solidarity at no expense to yourself. Try it.

Allentown, Pa., Oct. 14.

Dear Sir: I am sending you an article on the Bethlehem strike. It will be of interest to union men and of material influence in clearing the reputation of one of the best organizers in the movement. Jake Tazelaar will be tried at the convention in St. Louis. We want him to get a square deal. By getting the delegates interested in the contention matters there will be a better chance of his getting fair treatment.

Also, I want to bring it prominently before the labor movement that something will have to be done to improve the form of organization. If we go on as we are to-day, speedy destruction awaits us. It is high time the rank and file understood this. The experience at Bethlehem has convinced me that it is just as useless to invite men to come out and stand for organization when that form of organization makes them weaker than before. I hope you can give solidarity in this article shall send another next week. Yours for the cause of labor,
ROBERT J. WHEELER.

BY WAY OF COMMENT

The postal strike in France two years ago was denounced as a "fiasco" in certain American "revolutionary" quarters. Judging from the growth of French syndicalism, or industrial unionism, and the recent big railroad strike "fiasco," are popular and the recent big railroad strike "fiasco" are popular with the keen, practical French proletariat. Oh, for such "fascos" in this country.

That French railroad strike was certainly decisive and complete. It was in striking contrast to the strikes conducted on railroads in this country, with their mutual secessary, as in the case of the trismen versus the switchmen. The railroad employees of this country, once organized on the French basis, would prove invincible. There would be no call to colors to intimidate them either. The capitalists are wise in approving American railroad labor organization.

The declaration of "General" Coxey, of Coxey army fame, that "there is a change coming in this country; and that it will be either an evolution or a revolution," has several drawbacks, inasmuch as the change is already here and is working now in a peaceful, and now in a turbulent and bloody way. Men may try to stop evolution, as the trust busters are trying; they may about "peace, peace," while labor is being massacred by the scores in such bloody conflicts as that at Trepp, Pa.; but their efforts will prove unavailing. Evolution and revolution; which are identical in meaning, will continue to present the alternate phases of progress to the end of the chapter. There is no choice for man, he will continue to both evolve and revolute, as conditions permit or demand.

Stocks are again on the rise in Wall St. This is a sign that industrial conditions will soon undergo another reversal; and that "good times" are not a long way off, though still far enough away to cause considerable hardship. It is also a sign that the big capitalists in control of the finances of the country have the Congressional and gubernatorial elections "cinched"; that is, so planned that, no matter which party wins, they can not lose. Insurgency is dead; reaction is in the saddle. On with industrial unionism, for with industrial unionism fully developed the workers would occupy the position that is now occupied by the big capitalists; for then, no matter which party won, they could not lose.

The New York Times of Oct. 10, discussing "The State of Trade," declares that "there is a higher percentage of larger failures." In the very nature of capitalist development it could not be otherwise. Concentration, which forces the weak to the wall, works ever upwards, into the top layers of capital. Having exterminated the smallest and weakest capitalists, concentration is now crowding out and crushing not only the larger and stronger capitalists, but the largest and strongest ones as well. This is apparent in the frantic but powerless revolt of the so-called upper middle class against the big financiers, which finds political expression in the insurgent movement; and in the struggle for domination waged in high financial circles for the control of banks, insurance companies and railroads, as illustrated in the recent crushing out of the Pearson railroad combination. In fact, concentration has worked out in such a manner as to place 'one man, J. Pierpont Morgan, in control of the financial capital of the country. He dominates the nation's finances, and uses them as all the interests of the corporations personified by himself not only demand, but make pliable as well. He is the basis of trade converted from a mere phrase into the most powerful personality of history. Woe to the small, large, by largest capitalist who believes the contrary, and undertakes to act accordingly; failure will mark him for its own.

WHAT WE AIM TO DO.

(Under this head we will endeavor to make clearer, from time to time, the aims and objects of Solidarity.—E.A.)

Solidarity gives much attention to the installation of new machinery, the building of new plants, and the changes that take place in business and industrial conditions generally. To many of its readers, the object of Solidarity in so doing may not be clear. It may seem to them that, since Solidarity is the mouthpiece of a labor organization, it should confine itself to setting forth the principles and progress of that organization. Solidarity should, in

brief, be neither a technical nor a sociological, but strictly a labor paper.

This view would be correct were it possible for a labor paper to be a labor paper without being a technical or a sociological paper also. In a great measure, it is technical and social development that gives rise to the labor movement, and all that thereby hangs. To fail to give this fact due recognition is to fail to issue a labor paper worthy of the name. It is like playing Hamlet without "the melancholy Dane."

Further, the Industrial Workers of the World, which Solidarity, voices, aims to be of immediate and prospective benefit to the working class. Information of the kind above described, enables the workers to judge conditions in the labor market, shows where jobs may be had; and the prospects of success, in case of strikes. Further, it familiarizes the workers with the details of industry and prepares them for the time rapidly approaching when industry shall be managed and operated by the workers. Technical and sociological information is both practical and educational, in the best sense of the words.

Solidarity will continue to tell its readers about new machinery, new plants, business conditions, the industrial outlook, etc., in the belief that it is doing a good work. What we aim to do, in every respect, is only possible with the aid of our readers. Therefore, Solidarity solicits reports and articles from them along the lines described, written especially from the standpoint of labor, and with a view to its present improvement and final emancipation.

Activity in Lowell

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 8

Fellow Workers: Things are moving in the textile industry of Lowell.

Fellow Worker Hoag came to Lowell on September 24, and we have been doing some things since then.

We have held street meetings every night we could, with large and interested audiences.

After one of these meetings a member of the Engineers' Union of the A. F. of L. stopped Hoag on the street and asked him to come up to their hall and speak five minutes to them at their meeting. When the five minutes were passed, Hoag said, "My time is up," and the president told Hoag to keep on talking. So he gave the A. F. of L. a talk, and they seemed to like it. We think we will be able to get the bunch before long. He told them how foolish it was for just the engineers to be organizing a craft union; that the only thing to help themselves and the rest of their fellow workers was to get into an industrial union.

On October 6 we held a big mass meeting in the Carpenters' Union hall of the A. F. of L. Gained 52 members, of which 38 were Greeks. They all said they wanted to get in the big union of the workmen of all nationalities. The Greeks are all good strikers. They had a strike here not long ago. They struck about a month and, like good class conscious men ought to do, made the bosses give in. Of course the Americans scabbled on them.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 17.

Solidarity: I wish to notify you that we have moved into a new and larger hall, in a fairly good location; large enough to seat 125 persons comfortably.

Please announce the change of address in Solidarity.

New location at 907 West Michigan St., near Ninth avenue at West.

A Finnish branch was organized here on October 10th with 33 charter members.

WALTER T. NEFF, Sec.

NOTICE, PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

Organizer Joseph J. Fator of the I. W. W. District Council, is available for speaking dates at present on any day of the week except Tuesday, within a radius of one hundred miles from Pittsburgh. Terms on application. Organizations wishing to aid in the propaganda of industrial unionism, and who want a clear and vigorous exposition of the principles of the I. W. W., should write to Fellow Worker E.A., his address is 345 Olivia Street, McKees Rocks, Pa.

WANTED—By the local unions of Minneapolis, good organizer; wages, \$15 per week. All pointers take notice. Address, J. S. Clemen, Sec. 104 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Offer St. John's teacher, Political Parties and the I. W. W. It is an eye opener. Price 20 cents a hundred, \$1.50 a thousand. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

W. E. TRAUTMANN'S REPORT

As General Organizer, to the Fifth Convention of the I. W. W.

Events of momentous import for future developments in the labor movement have transpired in the last few months. These events indicate the rapid downfall of the old, antiquated forms and methods of the craft union movement. But they prove also that other principles must permeate the working class movement. Other tactics have to be used; better methods must be applied if the workers are to gain advantages in their work conditions, prepare themselves, and be equipped with the means for the last struggles against the strongholds of capitalism.

As such as limited means and availability of propaganda material permitted the Industrial Workers of the World has been up to the task required. Through it thousands of workers were aroused and in action directed, so as to obtain immediate results and learn the ultimate aims they were organizing for.

These events, closely observed, have not only justified the existence and timeliness of the revolutionary working class union, but they have also proven, as we believe, that the program of the organization and the methods advocated and occasionally applied by the Industrial Workers of the World are best fitted to meet the requirements and cope with the prevailing conditions in the industrial arena.

A period of unrest, forecasting a general uprising of thousands, was bound to follow the industrial depression and stagnation that had kept the country in its grip for over two years. If experience counts for anything, it could have been surmised that the workers, as always after the passing of panics, would show strong tendencies of discontent, and prepare to offer resistance to further encroachments on their living conditions. Revolts, expressed in strikes and concerted action against further degradation and curtailments of their rights could be anticipated after these years of apparent quietude.

Industrial conditions and developments during the industrial depression disclose the following facts:

Effects of the 1907 Panic.

The concentration process went on at a rapid rate than during the days of industrial prosperity. Enterprises passed into the hands of an ever diminishing group of capitalists and corporations. In factories and plants laid idle, old machines were discarded and small factories dismantled. Plants, while standing idle, were equipped with more improved and perfected machines portending further elimination of human labor, or the displacement of the skilled and better paid mechanic by unskilled and poorly paid labor. Systematic, though carefully concealed, efforts were made by the capitalists to secure immense masses of workers from countries in which industrial development had not reached a high stage of perfection, and where, the toilers have not been able to wrest by organized efforts more rights and a higher standard of livelihood.

These designs, these facts, require more than passing consideration. All the evils of this system, all the outrages perpetrated by the capitalists and their minions against these millions of workers should be known to the workers, here as well as abroad, before any effective and lasting results in our propaganda and organizing work can be looked for.

In the beginning of the industrial panic, in October, 1907, and the following four to six months hundreds of thousands had gone back to their native lands. Though having only about enough means to reach their places of destination they hoped to escape the despair and misery that was being allowed soon after the abrupt end of the period of industrial "prosperity."

This migration back to Europe the workers was relieved for the capitalists of their country. Not only could they throw the heavier burdens of industrial depression, caused by overproduction, but also feel safe that the remainder of idle workers in this country could be held in check by the powerful forces that the capitalists have trained into their service.

Unprotected by any working class organization abroad, because of the lack of international connections and cooperation between the economic organizations of various and those of European countries, so thousands of workers were forced by their number returned against the American. Their number augmented by others who were betrayed by fraudulent diversions in European papers, believing according to capitalist agents prosper-

ity had returned in full measure, they were induced to leave their native shores in the hope to find, this time, a haven of plentifulness and good life in this country.

Over 5,000,000 wage workers from Austrian crownlands (exact number 8,796,000) and Hungary, from Italy, Russia and the northern part of the Balkan peninsula, have been rendered helpless prey to capitalist greed and brutality in the mills and factories of this country, through the unholy alliance of the American Federation of Labor with the heads of the same corporations by whom these men and women were exploited. These millions are denied the right of co-operation with other workers, and thereby they were and are unable to secure the benefits and results that such co-operation would necessarily bring.

Instead of reaching out the hand for the uplifting of these millions the craft unions have done just the reverse. They helped the capitalist class in shelving the responsibilities for their planless production for unbounded profits.

The craft unions have, as the records and trade union journals of the days of the last industrial panic disclose, helped the capitalists to get rid of a part of the surplus army of toilers. Many of the trade unions of the American Federation of Labor paid the fares for workers rendered jobless during the panic to return to the countries they came from. For these acts these unions were lauded not only by the press of the capitalist class, but the benefits of organization for such purposes were also praised to the skies and favorably commented upon by many publications that claim to espouse the cause of the international proletariat.

Does this not explain why many of the craft unions succeeded in keeping up conditions in their respective trades during the period of industrial inactivity? By their co-operation with the employers they helped to relieve the enormous pressure that might have accumulated in proportions dangerous to capitalist interests, and would have been conducive in cementing the workers together for united action, if these workers had stayed in this country where they had been exploited, and while here had created immeasurable riches for the few who control the means of life of millions.

Despite the loud alarm, bluster and blarney and sham attacks upon the big corporations and trusts, in whose services these millions are ground to death by hard toil, unprotected against the outrages, insults and crimes committed against them, the leaders of the American Federation of Labor do not intend, and have made no efforts whatever to place this enormous mass of workers that are still by grace of the employers allowed to be organized in the "job trusts." Why? Because the slight advantages gained by the craft unions proved to be secured and maintained only at the expense of the large strata of these men and women, who have frequently pleaded in vain for help and support in their struggles for more rights and better conditions.

At this time it is imperative to hear the frank statements of these leaders, statements made only to those whom they believe to be uninitiated. One of them, President McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, when asked by an investigator of industrial conditions; Emery Basch, librarian of Buda-Pesth, why the hundreds of thousands of Austria-Hungarian workers employed in the steel mills of America were not accepted as members or organized in some way, replied: "If we would organize them humkeys the employers would refuse to sign contracts with the unions for the skilled workers and mechanics!"

And this is in fact the reason why no effort is ever made by the craft union leaders to organize these most oppressed of all, even though it is pretended that the fight against the steel trust is on an earnest.

Adherents and advocates of such fossilized organizations on craft union lines may claim that the American Federation of Labor is the embodiment of working class solidarity, and the highest tribunal of the labor movement in this country. But more than one incident, in the last year alone, during the skirmishes of toilers furnished ample proof that such a claim is false, a fraudulent assumption in the face of all the known facts.

May the world judge by facts, such as this: A delegation of striking workers from Butte, composed of one German, one Pole and one Magyar, in their last efforts to expose the cowardly crime committed by the Standard Steel Car Company against the employees, appeared, at the suggestion of the Austrian-Hungarian consul of Pittsburgh, at the headquarters of

the A. F. of L. They wanted to tell the "leaders" of labor how the workers had been subjected to hostile treatment, how men and women had been lashed, clubbed, tied to posts and beaten, insulted, outraged by the troopers and other minions of the employer. They wanted help, advice, a friendly word. But with derision and sneers they were turned down by the labor leaders, and told, as an insult against which the outrages of the capitalists sink into insignificance, to return to the country they had come from.

And led by the false, hatred-engendering doctrines of the craft union movement, supported in their shameless attitude by the declarations of capitalist stool pigeons that "backward races" deserve no civilized treatment, many of the craft unionists have considered it a virtue to scab upon and help to defeat these workers whenever they revolted against conditions that even for them had become unbearable. These spontaneous revolts against wrongs and injustices were characterized as impudence and attacks on American institutions.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that the capitalists, not restricted in the reckless exploitation and oppression of these workers, were able to establish in their huge industries, in which the larger portion of these millions are employed, such working conditions as would make the fact of workers shiver with horror if all the worlds were known and the brutality of the system in all its staggering details be exposed.

From all the facts here recited it can plainly be seen that a great, momentous task, falls to the Industrial Workers of the World. The mission of arousing these workers, of crystallizing their growing discontent into organized action, must be proclaimed to be ours. This work should be allowed to prevent this other by the injection of issues that have little or no concern to the proletarians. They, not having a vote, and in the majority of cases restricted from ever becoming naturalized, are not even a responsive element to such political parties, so proclaim that by the vote of the working class alone the doom of the capitalist system of production will be consummated.

In this work, a stupendous task, there are to be combated:

First, the solidified capitalist class with all the agencies at its command.

Second, a middle class and so-called reform element, which, although feeling the effects of concentration of industries look askance at the idea that the workers will be able to organize their own institutions for war against all kinds of parasites and exploiters, big or small.

Third, the various and diverse organizations misnamed trades unions. From instances cited it is evident that for more than one reason the craft unionists will consider the organization and equalization of all workers an infringement on their assumed rights, and on their ridiculous claims to superior intelligence. Therefore, they will persistently oppose any movement that tends to break down the barriers of a labor aristocracy.

(To Be Continued.)

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Industrial unionism is a subject of growing interest among workmen and women. They feel the necessity of some means by which they may improve their present lot and bring about a better society in the not very remote future. Industrial unionism meets this necessity; hence the interest which it arouses. Industrial unionism increases wages, reduces hours, and improves the general condition of the workers here and now. Industrial unionism also aims to free the working class from the present system of capitalism, by organizing it along the lines dictated by modern industrial evolution, and in anticipation of the industrial democracy, which that same evolution makes inevitable.

Industrial unionism, employs new principles, new forms and methods in the attainment of its two-fold object. It denies the theory of the mutual interests of employer and employee. It proclaims those interests to be in irrepressible conflict, as the constant increase of labor troubles proves. Accordingly, industrial unionism refuses to enter into contracts with employers, or unite with Civic Federations in movements planned to maintain and preserve the employers' interests. It keeps the ranks free to strike at the most favorable opportunity and in the most favorable manner for the advancement of the interests of all the workers. Industrial unionism further denies that the interests of labor are best promoted by loosely federated trades unions. It holds that

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 trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers. These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all. Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system." It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER. Published Weekly by the Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane, Washington. A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper Represents the Spirit of the West. Subscription: Yearly, \$1.00; Six Months, 50 Cents; Canada, \$1.50 Per Year. Address: P. O. Box 2129, Spokane, Washington.

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU. Industrial Union Literature. Under same management as Solidarity. Read the following: "ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS," by B. H. Williams. 32-Page Pamphlet. Price 5 Cents. "TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM," by Edward Hammond. A Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000. "UNION SCABS AND OTHERS," by Oscar Ameringer. Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000. "GETTING RECOGNITION," by A. M. Stirtan. A Four-page Leaflet, 30c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000. ADDRESS: SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU, Box 622, NEW CASTLE, PA.

trades unionism is out of date; that it is overshadowed by the concentration of industry, which makes it impossible for trades to any longer act separately, but compels them all to join together and act in a mass. Further, that as trades are compelled to act en masse, so also must the industries. Accordingly, industrial unionism makes the industry the basis of organization and the unification of all the industrial workers the object of all its endeavors. With all the industrial workers acting in close co-operation capitalist concentration is met by labor concentration and rendered powerless, if not overthrown. Trades unionism divides the workers and binds them, by means of contracts, to scab, free of charge, in the interests of the capitalist class. Industrial unionism marshals the industrial armies to the advancement of the workers' interests and the inauguration of an Industrial Democracy. Such a democracy is already foreshadowed in the large industrial combinations, which need only to include the workers in their ownership and control to make them the most perfect means of producing and distributing wealth ever evolved by society. Industrial unionism, consequently, the acme of social evolution. In conclusion, it may be said that industrial unionism is not merely a theory, but also a fact. Its foremost advocate in this country is the Industrial Workers of the World, Vincent St. John, Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, Cambridge Building, Chicago, Ill. The Industrial Workers of the World have fought some very difficult and successful battles in the steel and iron industry at McKees Rocks, Pa., and the railroad construction and lumber industries in Washington. It has a national textile industrial union already organized; with a national steel and iron industrial union both well under way. In addition, the Industrial Workers of the World has several hundred local unions in all parts of the country. Its press consists of six papers, published in Spanish, French, Italian, Polish and English. The English papers are Solidarity, published at New Castle, Pa., and "The Industrial Worker," Spokane, Wash. Both are weeklies, and cost \$1 a year each. With less than one-tenth of the working class disorganized in the trades unions there is a big field for industrial unionism, with its thorough co-operation of all the workers' industrial forces. Get interested. Subscribe for the I. W. W. press, join the ranks, and push the good work to its final end; a new society by, for and of the workers of the world. Get busy on the campaign for subs to Solidarity. It means education and organization which in turn lead to emancipation. Join the I. W. W.

VICIOUS CAPITALIST TOOL

Advocates Whipping Post With Brine Seasoned Cat O' Nine Tails as Measure to Suppress Free Speech.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
I. W. W.

518 Cambridge St., Chicago, Ill.

The Fresno Herald and Democrat, published at Fresno, Cal., for which one John Hamilton Gilmore assumes responsibility as publisher, has an editorial to the issue of October 12th commenting on the fight for free speech that is being made by the I. W. W. at Fresno, which ends by saying:

"It is incumbent upon all classes of citizens to aid the police in the suppression of these Industrial Workers of the World if they attempt to disturb the peace of the city. For men to come here with the express purpose of creating trouble by whipping post and cat o' nine tails will sooner or later be soaked in salt water. It is indeed, such a punishment for peace breakers. I should, such a punishment would prove more efficacious than a term in a dark cell."

The editorial is an indication of what the membership of the I. W. W. have to fight against in carrying on the campaign for education and organization amongst the wage workers of the San Joaquin valley.

A whipping post and cat o' nine tails seasoned with brine!

For what? Because workers of that section—a few of them—insist that they have an opportunity of holding meetings, to discuss matters of interest to their class, and to devise ways and means to educate and organize the wage slaves of the farms, factories and railroads into an effective organization. The master class of the San Joaquin valley have thrown off the mask. Through the mouthpiece of their class they have made known to what extent they are willing to go in order that they may continue to plunder the workers of that section—in PEACE.

This letter is addressed to the membership of the California locals in particular, and to the members and wage workers in general to acquaint themselves with the real attitude of the master class and their servants, the slugging committee.

It is now incumbent upon all that they do their utmost to see that the fellow workers in Fresno are reinforced in sufficient numbers to make success assured in their struggle. Rally to the fight, fellow workers! Show John Hamilton Gilmore, and those whose servile tool he is, that there are still enough militants left among the workers to defeat the masters of the San Joaquin valley and all their hirelings, regardless of how bloodthirsty they may be.

Show them that their threats are of no avail. "That we will be heard though our card's systems crack."

Up and at them. An injury to one is an injury to all.

By the might of your presence on the scene establish one and for all our right to organize our class.

Missoula, Spokane, Duluth, Minneapolis, San Diego, show what can be done. Let us add the name of Fresno to the list.

Get the news into your local papers. Expose the "peaceful" plunderers of Fresno to the workers of the country.

Get on the ground without delay!

VINCENT ST. JOHN

Gen. Sec.-Treas. I. W. W.

All labor papers are requested to publish.

BETHLEHEM STRIKE.

(Continued From Page One.)

I say it with all the emphasis of which workers are capable, by such tactics as were used in the Bethlehem strike, the A. F. of L. is destroying itself. The St. Louis convention will do well to consider this condition. Something must be done to prevent the separate crafts from wrecking strikes in the future as they did at Bethlehem.

Story of the Strike.

I will now give a brief history of the strike in order to show the methods by which the work of destruction was done.

Taezlar was on the job trying to win the strike for an organized union.

He would have won, but any chance he had was lost through the action of Organizers Kepler and Lehner of the Machinists' union. The strike was in progress about two months when Kepler and Lehner set about forcing a settlement that would bring the strike to an end and give the Machinists' union some kind of favor-

able terms. They went about openly antagonizing Taezlar and advising the men to turn against him and his policy. To the credit of the men it must be said they were very slow to follow such advice. It was only by persistent effort that these leaders were able to disrupt the solidarity of the strikers.

Schwab was not slow to take advantage of the situation. When he found out there was friction between the leaders, he began to offer terms of settlement to certain crafts. It was anything to make a break in the ranks and force the men back to work. Taezlar advised strongly against any craft making any agreement alone. He urged that all stand firm and force a settlement that would include the whole mass. Kepler and Lehner went around advising the men to accept Schwab's terms and return to work. But Jake was able to hold the men in line and for a time there was no break.

But Lehner continued his opposition to the general organizer and his tactics of advising the men to break away from Taezlar. As a result the men began to grow restive and discouraged with the conduct of the strike. About this time Schwab put out a proposition of settlement through a discredited politician, ex-Congressman Broadhead. This proposition I give in full as it was finally accepted.

When the proposition was presented to the men, there were many who wanted to accept and end the struggle that seemed to be going against them. Because he did not want to make a move without a full and clear understanding with Pres. Gompers, Taezlar went to Washington to see Gompers. When he arrived there, he learned that Lehner had called Morrison over the long distance 'phone and had charged Taezlar with playing a political game and prolonging the strike for political effect. Morrison told Lehner to put his charges in writing and come on to Washington and prove them. Lehner left Morrison under the impression that he was going to do so. Taezlar was asked if he had anyone as a witness in his favor. Jake suggested Williams, chairman of the executive committee. Williams was sent for and came to Washington. While they were away, the men left in charge of the strike called it off on terms that expressly stated that union labor was not to be recognized. I give the statement in full:

Wednesday, May 18, 1910.—Whereas, negotiations for the settlement of the strike with the Bethlehem Steel Co. have been broken off because of misrepresentation and of misunderstanding as to certain resolutions, and

Whereas, it is the desire of the employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co. now on strike to return to work under the conditions originally secured from Charles M. Schwab through Hon. J. Davis Broadhead, who at our request held conference with Mr. Schwab in our behalf, said conditions being as follows:

1. All the men of all the crafts may return to work within say thirty (30) days, as near their old places as possible, excepting the individuals who did injury to the machinery or attacked the integrity of the Company.

2. At all times workmen of the Bethlehem Steel Co. shall be at liberty, individually or collectively as workmen of the Company, BUT NOT AS REPRESENTATIVES OF ORGANIZED LABOR, to approach the president or officers upon any subject of a general nature.

3. Overtime to be optional with the men. Also Sunday work.

4. Apprentices to be taken back under general rule and restored to their full standing as to time, and if upon the completion of their full term they have given satisfaction to their foremen and superintendents, they shall upon the foreman's recommendation, receive diploma and bonus and all benefits accruing from regular apprentice system.

Therefore, be it resolved by the executive committee of the striking employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co., representing all the crafts employed at the Bethlehem Steel Co. a plant that we accept the above stated conditions and officially declare the strike off and advise and direct all the men to return to work. And be it further

Resolved, that all previous action by the executive committee contrary to the above conditions be, and the same is hereby repealed, and it is expressly understood that the conditions here within contained are the ONLY BASIS OF SETTLEMENT ADOPTED BY US.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Hon. J. Davis Broadhead, with the request that he present them to Charles M. Schwab, Pres. of the Bethlehem Steel Co., as the action of the regularly constituted members of the executive

committee representing all the crafts employed at the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s plant: Signed: P. Courtney, machinists; J. J. Boyle, moulders; John Maley, pattern-makers; Thomas Kenney, Amalgamated; John J. Gallagher, John Leaghery, crane-men; Harry Phillips, electricians; August Schultz, blacksmith-hammermen

Later the executive committee issued the following statement: The above action of the executive committee was accepted by the Bethlehem Steel Co., with the understanding that the men will be taken back under the conditions recited. It is also understood that in the event of the striking employees again rallying around Organizers Taezlar and Williams when the latter return from Washington, the men will have to suffer the consequences. The executive committee at noon issued this statement: The executive committee of the striking employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co., desires to publicly announce that the resolutions adopted by us this morning were the first TRUE AND OFFICIAL STATEMENT EVER PUBLISHED BY US, and that all other matters emanating from this committee were false and misrepresentations. The committee will have no further statements to make to the public. Any statements made hereafter will be the work of individuals and likely to be false and misleading. Signed by the committee.

This was the struggle of three months ended. The terms of surrender could hardly be more abject. Organized labor is outlawed; the competent, determined, trustworthy leaders discredited. Yet this settlement is advertised in the September Machinists' Journal as an "agreement." Indeed the Machinists' union has come to a sorry pass when it has to make such slave agreements.

The work of disorganization carried out so successfully by Kepler and Lehner during the several weeks before the end, bore fruit. What can you expect? When labor leaders devote most of their time to fighting each other and blocking the plans of Pres. Gompers, how can there be any other end? Pres. Gompers knew how things were going but was powerless to prevent Kepler and Lehner from wrecking the strike. The president of the A. F. of L. has too little power. Had Pres. Gompers the authority to act, there is no doubt but he would have interfered with the dirty work of Kepler and Lehner. But the president of the A. F. of L. has only advisory capacity. He cannot prevent the leaders of the crafts from double crossing each other, even though it means the destruction of the hopes of 10,000 men.

And the trouble does not end with the Bethlehem strike. Notice in the Machinists' Journal for September, in the report of Kepler's complaint he makes against the actions of the men of the Brotherhood and the Amalgamated, scabbing on his union, is a strike at the Reedy Elevator works. He tells of the N. M. T. A. making terms with the Simplex Motor Co. Then he says: "It is too bad that we have to be handicapped in this way." Again he says: "In another strike we went it alone and secured an increase with a \$8.95 minimum for 9 hours." The reader will note: "We went it ALONE." Kepler is in the habit of going it ALONE. It was his "GO IT ALONE" policy that wrecked the Bethlehem strike. Do you wonder the poor fellows had to accept such slave terms of surrender?

Of course I know that this kind of thing is not confined to the Machinists' union alone. More or less it is true of all. Really we spend more time and use up more energy fighting each other than in fighting the employers. In the affairs of the Glassblowers it is the same old story. Our union and our rivals the Plintners engaged in a "war to the knife." We are materially aiding the employers in their efforts to destroy us both. And the cause is the same: A personal struggle between leaders for advantage that will boost them with their particular union. The leaders fully understand it. One said to me: "Yes it is true. We do things that cannot be defended from the standpoint of the welfare of the great body of organized labor. But we leaders are in a helpless position. We are expected by our organizations to make good in a material way. If we fail, someone else gets our job. The system is wrong: I am powerless to do

anything. I must get something for my union or I lose my job. Now what would you do here you have it."

I am writing this so the delegates will know the truth about the settlement of the Bethlehem strike. Any person writing to the Central Labor Unions of Allentown, Bangor or Easton can have these things

verified. If the convention wants to go into the matter, we can provide witnesses whose word cannot be doubted and who can come armed with facts that no person will dare deny. In the next article I shall give some interesting details.

WORLD OF LABOR

(Continued From Page One.)

It is rumored that the plant will be removed to Gary, Ind.

Lack of orders has caused the shutdown of the upper and lower Carnegie Steel Co. plants. The Ohio plant of the same company has resumed on a slightly heavier schedule.

The Mahoning valley plant, Republic Iron & Steel Co., will be idle with the exception of the puddle mill. The Bessemer plant of the same company has resumed.

The East Youngstown plant of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. is operating from 65 to 70 per cent of capacity.

It is said that the American Steel & Wire Co. at Sharon, Pa., will start its No. 2 rod mill. It has been several months since it was operated. The company is purchasing billets from the Carnegie Steel Co., whose plant adjoins that of the wire company. The new process of continuous rolling of ingots at the Carnegie plant is said to be a failure. It was believed by continuous process it would not be necessary to reheat the steel, but it cooled so rapidly that it could not be finished.

Officials say the Sharon works of the Damascus Brake Beam Co. will be removed to Cleveland and enlarged. It also has a plant at East St. Louis. The company decided to concentrate its work in Cleveland as the result of the burning of the Sharon plant recently.

THE TEXTILE WORLD

The textile outlook is improving.

On the 10th inst. the Borden mills at Fall River resumed operations on full time. They have been closed alternate weeks since June 13.

The starting of the Borden plants is construed as foreshadowing better times in the cotton trade.

The situation in the yarn and thread line still continues the same; mills are curtailing to a very large degree.

In the woolen trade the event of the week is the opening of the new big American Co. mill at Lawrence, Mass. A recent circular letter bearing on this mill should be read carefully by woolen operators; it shows that they will pay for that mill, and not the stockholders; though the latter will own it.

Here is what part of the circular letter referred to, says, that touches on the big Ayer mill of the American Woolen Co.:

"Another important development in the affairs of the American Woolen Co. is the opening of the company's new big Ayer mill at Lawrence, Mass., which will employ 3,500 people, and add materially to the operations of New England's largest industrial organization. The Ayer mill will run primarily on yarn, as it was built to provide the American Woolen Co. with its yarn requirements, and thereby save that company an immense sum of money, for it has been obliged heretofore to purchase the bulk of its yarn in the open, competitive market. The Ayer mill cost about \$4,000,000, but stockholders have not had to bear this expense. It was built through the issuance of notes, guaranteed by the American Woolen Co., to be paid off out of the earnings of the Ayer mills, and the mills will unquestionably be able to easily earn sufficient to pay off the notes as they fall due."

"The big Wood worsted mills were built in the same manner, and that company has not only met its notes as they came due, but earned largely in excess of the note requirements. Within a year that mill will have been paid for out of its own earnings, and will then become the property of the American Woolen Co., without encumbrance, and will enhance the value of the American Woolen Co.'s assets by about \$10,000,000. The Ayer mills will probably revert to the American Woolen Co. within a few years in the same manner. In addition to the manufacture of yarn the Ayer mills will have the 500 looms which will run on a special line of fine wool."

Who says labor does not create the wealth of the capitalists?

Orders Solicited For
ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS
A pamphlet dealing with the subject of "Practical Socialism" and "Revolutionary Tactics" from an I. W. W. standpoint.
BY B. H. WILLIAMS
Reply to and criticism of "Leading Socialists" on the subjects: "Co-operatives," "Government Ownership," "Labor Legislation" and "Revolutionary Industrial Unionism."
Price, Five Cents a Copy, \$4.00 per 100
Order Now. Address
SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU
Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

SOLIDARNOSC
Official Organ of the
POLISH MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W.
Published by
L. U. No. 317, I. W. W.
First Polish Industrial Union Paper Ever Published.
Subscribe Now 50c a Year.
Make Remittances Payable to
A. A. ZIELINSKI, Sec. Press Comm.
1159 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

La Union Industrial
Published by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. at
PHOENIX, ARIZ.
The only Spanish paper in the United States teaching Revolutionary Industrial Unionism.
Subscribe Now. Address
F. VELARDE, 944 E Van Buren St
PHOENIX, ARIZ.

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.
Any wage worker, wishing to become a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, may proceed in the following manner:
1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (recruiting) union already in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union. He will furnish you with an application blank containing the Preamble to the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The questions are as follows:
"Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization?"
"Will you diligently study its principles and make yourself acquainted with its purposes?"
The initiation fee is fixed by I. W. W. Union, but cannot be more than \$1.00. In any instance, and is usually \$1.00. The monthly dues cannot exceed and are in most localities from 35 to 50¢.
2. If there is no Local Union of 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 thereon, of bonafide wage workers in any one industry (for a Local Industrial Union) or in several industries (for a Local Recruiters' Union), and send the blank application 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 is: I. W. W. VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.