



VOLUME 1, NUMBER 48

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

Shoe Workers Fast Joining I. W. W. in Greater New York

(Special to Solidarity.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 6. The meeting of Shoe Workers Local No. 168, of Greater New York, at the Assembly Cafe, 308 Fulton street, this morning, last night, was a big success. The hall contained a larger crowd than it did on the previous Saturday evening. It was crowded to its utmost capacity, with about 400 persons in the attendance. Speeches and strike reports were made, shop organization perfected, a large number of new members enrolled, and other important business transacted. Enthusiasm ran high. A new feature was the presence of Jewish and Polish shoe-workers, for whom speakers will be provided at all future meetings. The local is acquiring the 1,000 membership mark. Its growth is causing the bosses and Tobin business agents to sit up and take notice. The local newspaper is circulating falsehoods about it, in aid of both. There are 10,000 shoe workers in Brooklyn, mostly organized. The I. W. W. has a big field here, and is winning it, despite the opposition.

Organizer Eitor Speaks.

Joseph J. Eitor, organizer, delivered speeches in English and Italian. He exposed the false statements of the business agents of the Tobin bosses' union. They say there is no such organization as the Industrial Workers of the World in existence. Eitor declared that the large meeting of the evening disproved the assertion, and that the larger meetings of the future, rendered necessary by the smallness of the hall and the continued growth of the local, would emphasize the disproof. He also offered to pay the expenses of a committee to Chicago and return if, upon proper investigation, the committee failed to find in that city the national headquarters of the I. W. W., with organizations in many industries and parts of the country; the business agents of the Tobin agents to do the same should the contrary prove to be the case.

Eitor also took up and exposed the falsity of the statement appearing in "The Standard Union" regarding the treatment of the Tobin agents at the meeting of Oct. 15, which was fair and decent in every particular.

Then Eitor proceeded to point out the difference between the Tobin, or craft, unions and the I. W. W., or industrial unions, which both the business agents and the bosses combine to down. He showed that the craft unions only organize certain skilled trades. These are pitted against another in trade disputes, permitting corruption on the part of the business agents and rendering to the benefit of the bosses. The industrial unions, on the other hand, organize all the trades, from the coal miner to the attic; inside and out of the plant. To the cutter, finisher, turn worker, etc., he united the engineer, fireman and transfer employed by the firm or corporation. It knew no contracts and no labels used as an advertisement and paid for by the workers out of their envelope by the firm using the same, regardless of wages and conditions. Its note was industrial unity and through it the elimination of union scabbard and corruption, and the improvement of working class conditions.

From this point, Eitor proceeded to take up the national, religious and other devices by which the workers are divided to the bosses' interests. He said in part:

- "In the shop there is no flag."
"In the shop there is no religion."
"In the shop there is no party."
"In the shop there is no nation."
"In the shop there is only work and workers."
"By some of the workers must get together on the basis of their work, and at-

tempt the exploiters.

"In capitalism, all over the world, there are only two nations, the workers and the capitalists. Your place is with the workers and in the Industrial Workers of the World."

Great applause greeted this point. Eitor now proceeded to emphasize his theories by facts. He took up the strike in Posner's factory in the Williamsburg section. This strike was for an increase of wages. It was conducted by the I. W. W. and the K. of L. Cutters' Union acting in co-operation with each other.

The I. W. W. insisted on the K. of L. working with it, doing its share of picket duty, and taking part in the deliberations. When Posner first granted the I. W. W. demands the I. W. W. told him that they refused to go to work until the Cutters' Union's demands were also satisfied. Posner, caved in, and the strike was won. The only sufferers were the finishers, who, in their craft isolation, refused to join the wage movement; with the result that they are now "enjoying" the fruits of their short sightedness, to-wit, their old wages. Eitor pointed a two-fold moral from the Posner strike. He pointed out the value of industrial unity to the workers and the falsity of craft division. The points went home.

A strike in Lattimer's was next taken up. This, too, is a move for more wages. Lattimer has already offered two compromises. These have been rejected; and the stipulated increase insisted upon. Eitor called for more pickets, and otherwise pointed out ways by which Lattimer could be brought to concede the increase demanded.

Then conditions in Wichert & Gardiner's shop—the only Tobin "union" label shop in the borough—were taken up. The I. W. W. is gaining headway here, too.

In conclusion, Eitor called on the Jewish and Polish workers present to increase the attendance of their co-religionists and countrymen at the next meeting. He said speakers in their tongues would be provided, as would most likely a larger hall.

Numerous other matters, indicated in the beginning of this report, were then taken up and disposed of, after which adjournment followed, until Saturday, Nov. 12, in hall at present not decided upon.

Eitor is also making big progress among the tailors. More about them at some future time.

The I. W. W. is growing in Greater New York.

BROOKLYNIAN.

I. W. W. GROWING IN DETROIT

(Special to Solidarity.)

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 2. Our newly organized Metal and Machinery Workers' Local Union No. 16, in Detroit, has evidently determined to let no grass grow under its feet in this neck of the woods. On October 24 the local took in 12 new members and a week later, Nov. 1, at a meeting addressed by Fellow Worker Stirton, 16 more.

At the same meeting the local passed a motion directing the secretary to order a bundle of 50 Solidarity every week, the same to continue permanently. Fellow Worker Stirton was also engaged as permanent organizer for as long a time as finances will permit. His active duties are to begin Nov. 14.

Our mixed local is also determined not to be left behind, and also arranged an open meeting for Stirton on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2. The meeting was a suc-

cess, with 3 new applications for No. 62. Conditions for successful work are very ripe in Detroit just now. The recent free speech fight has no doubt contributed toward these results in some degree.

Mixed Local 62 meets every Wednesday evening in Colombo Hall, 235 Gratiot ave. Local Union No. 16, Metal and Machinery Workers, meets every Monday evening in Mannebach's Hall, 237 Gratiot avenue. Lathe string always on the outside.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN SOUTHWEST

(Special to Solidarity)

Fanslow, Kansas, Nov. 1. The strike of 2,500 union employes in 21 shops of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railway system, which started Oct. 21, is still on, and there is now talk of a sympathetic strike among union mechanics on all the roads of the Southwest. Such a strike would affect the Denver & Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, Western Pacific, Texas & Pacific, Cotton Belt and Western Maryland, in addition to the Mo. Pacific and Iron Mountain.

Settlements have been proposed by each side, but without success. A question of shop rules and the reinstatement of the strikers are the principal points of contention. The companies seem determined to break the existing craft unions.

There is now talk of a referendum of the workers on all the railroads west of the Mississippi river and south of the Union Pacific on the proposition of a "system federation," which is said to be a move toward closer affiliation of the different crafts of railway workers. I have no doubt that this referendum will carry by a big majority, but it is not what it should be. It will only result in the different crafts fighting among themselves, instead of fighting the railway bosses.

The M., K. & T. Railway has bought 50 new engines, and now they close their shops here three days every month on that account. Talk about prosperity. I will let you know the outcome of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain strike as soon as victory or defeat can be anticipated.

FRESNO FIGHT CONTINUES

More Free Speech Fighters Needed to Bring Contest to a Successful Issue.

Fresno, Calif., Nov. 1. The fight of the I. W. W. for the right to use the street corners of Fresno for night meetings continues unabated. Nearly 60 men have so far broken into jail through their attempts to defy the authorities.

The other night we had a little variety in the fight. We rented a room on the second story of a rooming house half a block from where the Salvation Army were holding their meeting. Fellow Worker Jones spoke from the window to the crowd below. We got all of the Salvation crowd, who seemed to enjoy the joke. Significant looks were interchanged and some rich comments made. They cheered and urged him to go to it. Police were hoisted for a time, and were running and gapping in all directions. Finally they spotted Jones in the window thundering down his defiance. Two policemen rushed upstairs, broke in the door and dragged Jones down the stairs to the street. Jones acted like he had been badly beaten up, but we are not sure about it, for he is a pretty wise guy. No one knows what took place in the room.

The crowd did not like the brutal display a bit, and severe comments were indulged in. Four went to jail last night. We would

Continued on Page Four.

WORLD OF LABOR

The irrepressible conflict of interests between capitalists and workmen waxed warmest in the east and middle west during the past week.

New York City, the center of American culture, resembled an armed camp, because of the express transferers' strike. Mounted police and strikebreakers, openly carrying rifles, were a conspicuous feature of this incident in the class war.

Chicago, the metropolis of the west, was equally disgraced, but in another manner. There the strike of the 45,000 garment workers was sold out by T. A. Rickert, president of the International Garment Workers. This worthy signed an agreement with the bosses without the knowledge of the local bodies. He was jeered out of the meeting.

Pittsburg, the city of steel hells, added a strike of 1,900 packing house employes to its other infamies.

Philadelphia, the city of "brotherly love," is again threatened with a big traction strike. Union men are being fired; arbitrators are in deadlock; conferences are being held and arrests made; in brief, a conflict is impending.

The State Federation of Labor, in special convention at Greensburg, Pa., has adopted a report of a special committee on resolutions and policies, which recommended that the leaders of the coal miners' strike, which has been going on in the Greensburg-Irwin field for months, again make an effort to bring about a peaceful adjustment. In case this fails, a special convention of the United Mine Workers in Districts 2 and 5 will be called to take such action as may be considered best to force the attention of the operators on the necessity of dealing with the miners. At the conclusion of the convention it was said that steps are to be taken at once for sending more practical aid to the strikers from all unions in the State. This aid added to the support of the National organization of the United Mine Workers is said to be sufficient to assure a continuance of the strike.

IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is operating practically to full capacity. The rail mills are running full and the structural mills have sufficient business on their books to keep them in operation for six months. A larger percentage of the ordnance department is in operation than at any time in several years, due largely to the recent Argentine contracts.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. has started to curtail production in both the sheet and tin plate departments. The Struthers plant was closed about Oct. 1. The Laughlin plant at Martin's Ferry, which has been in operation since September, closed for an indefinite period, lack of orders being the cause assigned. Other works where the production is to be curtailed are Humbert mills at Connellsville, United States mills at McKeesport, Monongahela mills at Pittsburg and the Morewood plant at Gas City, Ind. The Aetna Standard mill at Bridgeport, O., is working only on an part time since the plant was struck up by the operators of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

It has been the rule of the tin plate industry for many of the mills to close in October and to be idle until nearly the

close of the year.

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. in its new Alliquippa plant on Nov. 2d began turning out wire at the rate of 300 tons a day. This is the second step in the direct invasion of the United States Steel Co.'s field. Some time since the independent concern began the making of tin plate, and orders which have been received for tin plate warrant the statement being made by the Jones & Laughlin people that they are making inroads on the corporation markets for this line of goods. The wire output for months ahead has been sold and it is said the capacity will be doubled in 60 days and quadrupled inside a year.

Though in business sixty years, this is the first time this firm has invaded the market with wire and tin plate. The new mills are arranged in that when running full in all lines they will make little less daily than the entire output of their new mills in Gary, Ind. The local concern is arranging to invade the steel rail market by January 1, as it has laid out plans for one of the largest rail mills in the country.

Railroads are entering the market for equipment. The Pennsylvania and the Norfolk & Western companies reconsidered.

GARMENT WORKERS

On Strike in Chicago, Fight Leaders.

Chicago dispatches under date of Nov. 5 state that war between Chicago locals of the 45,000 garment workers, who are on strike there for better shop conditions and recognition of the union, and T. A. Rickert, their international president, which may split the garment workers of all America and force Rickert's resignation, was the outcome of a private agreement entered into by that officer, which was designed to end the strike.

Hooted and jeered at a mass meeting of 2,000 strikers, with accusations of frontier motives thrown in his teeth by alienated men and threats of physical violence freely made, Rickert was obliged to withdraw from the meeting, and the local union officers, utterly ignoring their international representatives, are in control, while behind them the mass of workers, many of them destitute, are resolved to fight for their cause to the end.

The attack on Rickert followed the signing by him of an agreement with representatives of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, with whom the trouble started, and who have been among the biggest of the employing firms against which the strike is on.

Since the first man went on strike "recognition of the union" has been the watchword of the toilers. When Rickert came to an agreement with the above firm it was expressly stipulated that the strikers should drop the demand for union recognition. Rickert agreed the strikers would return to work Monday or Tuesday and that two arbitrators, one chosen by each of the two sides to the dispute, and a third selected by those two, should settle all other questions in dispute. From their decisions, he agreed, there should be no appeal.

When Rickert's agreement, which had been signed without the knowledge of any of the local officers of the unions, was exposed by the strikers, a meeting, bedlam broke loose. From all sides of the hall men leaped to their feet with shouts of "traitor" and, brandishing their fists wildly, made personal accusations, of the most sensational character, against the honesty of their leader.

SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 522 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS

C. H. McCarty, Managing Editor B. H. Williams, Business Manager

Subscription rates: Yearly \$1.00, Six months .50, Canada and Foreign 1.50

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 19, 1905, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD General Headquarters—515 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas W. E. Troutman, General Organizer

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

AFTER ELECTION, WHAT?

The electoral campaign is over. The votes have been counted, and although the results are not known at this writing, it is safe to predict that the outcome of that campaign will not in the least affect the increasing burden of misery in which the working class is falling through the pressure of capitalist forces.

Nor is there any logical reason why it should.

The life and labor conditions of the workers in the United States today are not determined by the political government whose national headquarters are in Washington. Those conditions are determined by the economic control of the capitalist class over the workshops and industries.

Wages: the length and intensity of the work day; labor conditions generally—are the result of well-defined natural laws of the workshop, which no statute law can overthrow or seriously impede.

Given an unorganized or disorganized working class on the industrial field, together with an overworked labor market as a result of that in conjunction with improved machinery processes, and it matters not how many "labor laws" are on the statute books, the law of supply and demand comes into play to decrease wages, lengthen or intensify the work day and otherwise add to the burden on the back of labor.

The real government that oppresses the working class is the organized economic power of the capitalist class. It is above the state government, and includes the latter only as an auxiliary or "slugging committee."

The real issue is more bread and butter, less labor time consumed in producing it, more leisure and final emancipation for those who toil. Who will obtain these for the working class?

The politicians? Nay, verily, they will not! The masters wouldn't let them, even if the politicians were capable of such a thing, which economic law forbids.

The employers? That would be contrary to their interests. Only organized force will make the masters yield to the demands of their slaves.

Who else, then, but the workers themselves?

labor power IN THEIR OWN INTEREST at the place where that power is used which is to produce wealth. There is the point of attack. There—in the workshops—is where the real government that oppresses the workers must be met, resisted, and finally overcome by the organized

power of the working class. Let the workers center their minds on the real issue. Let them learn to depend solely upon themselves and their fellow workers. Let them organize the might of their class through the industrial union.

Then and only then, will economic law be on the side of the working class. With a reduction of the work day through organized industrial power, the labor market will be relieved in part of its burden of surplus labor and wages will go up and labor conditions improve. Every advantage thus gained will result in increasing the confidence and sense of power in the workers' minds and bind them in closer unity.

And finally, as industrial organization expands, the working class will be prepared thereby to assume entire control of all industries and operate them for themselves.

Then will the primary and secondary government of the master class have disappeared, and in their place will have arisen for the first time in the history of civilization, a government of the people, by the people and for the people—Industrial Democracy.

This is the after-election message of the I. W. W.

It is the every-day message of the I. W. W.

Join the union of your class, and get busy at the foundations of capitalism.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE PARASITE.

"Human Life" for November has a very suggestive article bearing the title, "The Alimonies," describing in detail some of the most salacious divorce cases in the annals of American millionaires. One of the cases mentioned will suffice to illustrate the mental attitude accompanying these affairs of the lords and dames of fashion:

"As a final chapter to these money-and-troubles of the rich, one has to go back to the year 1895, when Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt divorced her husband. The lady is now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, prominent suffrage leader, but then her notoriety had its spring from another source. Mr. Vanderbilt accused her of flagrantly improper conduct, and whether the charge was well founded or not, the fact remains that she married the 'other man' very soon after securing her divorce. Her justification, however, was that the decree was granted to her. She gained it by showing how William K. Vanderbilt maintained a lavish establishment in Paris, for a certain queen of the dance halls, where he showered gifts upon the latter and spent practically all his own time. That case was one of the first in which large alimony was involved. Mrs. Belmont was awarded \$250,000 a year. Her detectives cost her in the neighborhood of \$8,000, and the retinue of lawyers on both sides drew down \$800,000 between them. When the rich seek to rid themselves of mates who have proved inconvenient money floss like champagne at a chorus girls' supper, sentiment and fidelity have no place in their makeup. Their only thought appears to be what they personally desire at the moment. That and all the money they can squeeze out. One prominent divorcee whom charity forbids naming, when asked what she really thought of the casual manner in which society folk marry, divorce, and re-marry, laughed, shrugged, and replied: 'Oh, well, we're at least proving that trial marriage is unnecessary.'"

The above is a flashlight on the mental attitude of the human parasite. The psychology of the species may be summed up in the one term, "social irresponsibility." That is characteristic of all parasites, whether of the upper class or of the slums. The only difference is that the lord or lady of fashion is immune from fear of the consequences of their conduct, due to a sense of security and power accompanying their possession and use of great wealth, while the unfortunate denizen of the underworld, because of poverty and social ostracism, is compelled to skulk in the dark, a prey to fear of brutal social repression which he cannot override or subdue. But in the free play of their environments both types display the same want of responsibility.

"Their only thought appears to be what they personally desire at the moment." Only recently we learned of one of our millionaires chartering a special train to carry his lady's poolside across the continental divide because the conductor of a regular train refused to allow the dog in a Pullman. Monkey dinners, diamond collars for puppies, and \$800,000 wedding gowns, are not uncommon bits of "society" gossip. Pink teas, grand balls and other idle social functions at which to display bejeweled gowns as magnets for wealthy capitalists

of this country or titled parasites of the old world—are the main diversions of these wealthy and worthless bloodsuckers.

"After of the deluge." What should we care about the opinions of those beneath us? We are on their backs; they are bound to carry us and to feed our fancies; and if they rebel, we have all the means at the command of great wealth with which to subdue them. Therefore, let us eat, drink and be merry as often as we please and as long as we please. Do we fear scandal? No, indeed, that but adds to our enjoyment; it brings us distinction; it makes the people talk about us; it puts us in the center of interest in the "society" column. We are above or ignore the ill opinion of the mob. A king can only be dethroned; he cannot be socially ostracized so long as he remains a king. So we may commit murder and escape punishment (witness Harry Thaw); we may freely indulge in intrigues with other millionaires' wives or other millionaires' husbands—and all is well as long as our cash box is full. And we know our slaves will keep it well filled at the cost of their life's blood. So there you are!

And how does their wealth operate to protect them? Apart from the organized force at their back, our entire system of education from press, pulpit, school and theatre is adapted to throw safeguards around these precious parasites and hold them up before the "masses" as the pillars of society. Their virtues are magnified like those of George Washington, who "couldn't tell a lie"; their vices are minimized except by "reformers," who don't count. Intellectual qualities are ascribed to them which they do not possess and their environment does not enable them to acquire; their worthlessness and vulgarity are for the most part kept in the background. What wonder that they feel an enormous sense of social irresponsibility.

And what of the working class? That class alone possesses the mental and moral force with which to regenerate human society. The discipline of wage slavery, notwithstanding its evil effects, produces fortitude and an ever growing social consciousness which will eventually prepare the working class with the necessary power and organization to overthrow their parasitic masters and rear a new society of men and women telling and associating together for the common good.

With that mission and that goal in view, what worker would change places with a parasite of high or low degree?

NO REPORT OF BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

Up to the hour of going to press no report of the meat packers' strike in Pittsburgh had reached us. From the meagre accounts the past week in the Pittsburgh dailies, it appears that the strikers have maintained their solidarity, and stand a good chance of winning a complete victory. We hope to supply our readers with more details next week.

FROM A LAWYER.

Summerville, Ga., Nov. 2.

Solidarity: I have your card notifying me that my subscription will expire with No. 52, I having been on front your first number.

I believe every editor likes to know the sentiment of his readers. You will see that I am not a wage worker, but a lawyer in the courts. However my situation has been such that I can see the drift of things. I do not read your paper simply because I favor direct industrial action exclusively. Neither do I read political papers simply because I favor political action exclusively. I place industrial action in the first rank of importance.

I consider that so far as revolutions announce themselves in a political form, it is only a formal by which a new class announces its arrival, that it has already seized the economic power to stave and therefore dominate society. Real rulership is not to be gained and never was gained by political action. But I regard the action or agitation of a political party having the same object as the industrial activists, as auxiliary to the latter, in the sense that it cannot fail to be a means of propaganda teaching direct industrial action on the field of labor. Study of the political situation aroused me to the opportunity for industrial action.

Of course I'm not going to let my subscriptions expire. I am enclosing my check for the paper. Use the extra dollar to scatter copies where you need them.

Sincerely, C. D. R.

ON GOVERNMENT.

"McClure's Magazine" for November makes interesting reading. It contains considerable matter bearing on the subject of government, which has been touched on in these columns. This matter is largely corroborative of the position taken by Solidarity. It also contains much with which Solidarity disagrees completely. The matter referred to consists of an article, the first of a series, on "The Masters of Capital," by John Moody and George Kibbe Turner, with an editorial thereon by S. S. McClure, entitled "On Government."

The article, "The Masters of Capital," is introduced by the following prefatory note: "The aggregation of capital, the growth of great corporations, and through them the development of monopoly, constitute the most significant fact of modern times. In no place has this movement been so rapid and significant as in the United States."

"Virtually all the great questions before this country at the present time are united by one common factor—the concentration of capital in a few hands. The insurgent movement, the railroad question, the tariff question, the conservation question, the labor question—these are the result of the popular revolt against it."

With this statement, Solidarity is thoroughly agreed. The concentration of capitalism in a few hands is the most significant fact of modern times, and it is so here more than elsewhere. It is also the question around which revolves all other questions, and on which they are based.

With much that is expressed in the editorial bearing on this article, entitled, "On Government," Solidarity is also in full accord. Such passages and sentences as the following, which give the substance of the editorial, meet with our hearty approval.

"All human societies are governed by the strongest constituent element or elements in any given political entity. If the ordinary legal government is stronger than any element in the body politic, then the legal government and the real government are identical. This is very largely the case in Germany, both city and nation, in England, and in most of the northwestern countries of Europe. But such a condition is exceptional in the United States."

Decidedly so!

"Government, abstractly, is as immoral as a force of nature."

"Government will only go where there is power."

"The United States, is governed to-day by a strongly centralized national government, seated in Wall street, and the seat of government will remain there until sufficient power is given to the National government in Washington, to attract the real government to Washington."

"The present well organized national system of railroads, banks and so-called trusts engaged in the production of fundamental materials like steel, coal and iron ore, etc., form a powerful national government."

"It is to the interest of all citizens, and above all to the interests of those who own and those who control the great corporate interests, that as peaceable and rapid as possible a transference of the seat of real government be made to Washington. This is Roosevelt's prime object. And the interests of corporate wealth are above all things to aid him and avoid an interregnum that would be disastrous to the general welfare."

Where We Differ.

It is here Solidarity differs with "McClure's." And the difference increases, when, in order to overthrow the monopolized capital in a few hands, municipal government by commission is advocated. Says McClure:

"The beginning of good government in any nation is in good city government."

This is an anti-climax. As government to-day is dependent on economic control, it is in the securing of that control that changes in government must begin. "Good city government" will not secure such control. Where "our" highly centralized federal government fails, it is not possible for "our" highly decentralized municipalities to succeed. And it is futile to expect "the big corporate interests" to consent to a transference of power detrimental to themselves. They show no such tendency. In fact, they aim to destroy every vestige of government.

They have met and defeated insurgency by their economic might. They are creating their own private police, and entrenching themselves within the industries for the undisputed control of those industries. They divide the trade of the

world; and establish an international comity more powerful and binding than the old. They are the masters, because they are forced to create the time predicted by St. Simon, when economics will supplant politics. They are supplanting politics by economics; for state administration they are substituting industrial administration, regardless of political forms or boundaries, and despite them.

The moral to all this is obvious. If the people of this country wish to be free they must labor, not for legal political power, as described by McClure, but for the economic control enjoyed by the capitalist few. And they must do that where that control is most effectively exercised, on the railroads and in the industries. Therein they must build up an industrial democracy capable of taking over and administering the capital of the country in the interests of society. The Industrial Workers of the World has already begun this profound task. Read its preamble elsewhere in this issue; buy and study its pamphlets, join its ranks, and hasten the grand consummation.

THE COMMENTATOR.

IN THE CITY JUNGLE.

By Lawrence Tully.

Morning.

There's a murmur in the jungle as the day begins to dawn.

There's a stirring and a throbbing in the life blood of the town.

'Tis the hour for slaves arising: to again resume their toil.

For the greatness of the nation must arise from out their mold.

Stop not, you jungle captives, loud, insistent is the call:

The godhead that is calling, calls to one and calls to all:

Calls to young with limbs of weakness: Calls to old with hair of gray:

Yours is but to help the progress not to question, but obey.

Noon.

There's a roaring in the jungle.

It is noon time in the street;

There's a sound of strife and conflict As the lords of commerce meet,

High above the storied building,

Higher reaching to the sky:

Rises up the din of traffic as they barter, sell and buy.

Heed not, oh, you workers, to the prices that they pay,

Through your heart's blood it is mingled in the fabrics bright and gay.

Why should you value at all concern you; When you get your wage each week?

If you stop to ask a question you may only trouble seek.

Night.

Comes a whining in the jungle, comes a moaning in the night.

It arises with the anguish of the shivering souls of blight.

No one stops to look or wonder No one even drops a tear,

In the city of the jungle they have ceased to care or fear.

But Time, the world's great teacher, in his wondrous way will work.

Let us aid him in his mission. Let not one his duty shirk.

Let us hope that in the working 'Ere the debt is paid in full.

Humility will be master; brotherhood will be the rule.

NEW YORK PICNIC.

The committee in charge of the I. W. W. picnic and bazaar held in October by the New York locals report that the affair was a success in spite of very disagreeable weather which kept the crowd from remaining long at the park. Nearly 5,000 tickets were disposed of, and the varied entertainment was enjoyed by everybody. The proceeds from the picnic will be used for I. W. W. propaganda in New York and vicinity. The committee is on the job to get a place for another picnic next July, and will soon announce a grand ball for some time this winter. All outstanding tickets for the October picnic should be accounted for as soon as possible. Address W. Northrop, Secretary, 44 West 96th St., New York City.

GOOD STUFF.

New York, Nov. 7.

Solidarity:

"Revolt impending in the Steel Mills" The staff in Solidarity must be good, when it is "lifted" without credit.

YORKER.

Join the I. W. W.

TRAUTMANN'S REPORT

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

(Continued From No. 4.)

At present, actions and uprisings, expressed in big strikes, violent often in their character, indicate surely that this unrest is caused by the economic forces constantly at work, combined with the agitation carried on by the thousands who most intensely feel the burden because they know that things need not be so if the workers could only be made conscious of their power. While these forces at work have brought about a surprising turn of affairs, it is incumbent also to consider the alternatives given to the workers as a result of their rebellions against conditions that even to hundreds of thousands of humans beings stepped in the wool of the most appalling reactionism, have finally become unbearable.

Alternatives in Revolt.

First, the workers may enter into a conflict unorganized, gain a few concessions, return again unorganized. In such cases all gains achieved are soon lost again after the employers have weeded out all undesirable agitators in their employ.

Second, the workers may enter a conflict, allow themselves to be divided up in craft groups during the fight and be led astray by the insistence on the recognition of the union as the principal point to be gained. Then each craft may demand, separate from each other, special recognition of their demands as members of a craft union, with exclusion of the large mass of so-called "unskilled workers," and those for whom no place can be found in the quarreling family of trades unions. In such cases a few will gain concessions in the plant or mill where the conflict has taken place. Or in other plants where no strike is on the craft unionists may press their demands and get them without further trouble, as a result of the combat made by the workers of other plants in the same industry.

However, this is the usual way of betraying the other workers and of frustrating all advantages that concerted action of all in the start of the conflict would have brought for all without distinction.

Third, the few who have had their eyes on the school of progressive unionism here or abroad may make the moment of a concerted revolt the time when also an organization may be perfected and systematic organized action instituted. The idea of organization, under the direction of these few, will then supplant the idea of irresponsible individualism. In the chaos accompanying every spontaneous outbreak the guiding hand of the constructor, the revolutionist, will bring order to the system and make for victory for those as well whom the capitalists would in their fear of repetitions appease by "voluntarily" granting concessions, thereby, more than generally conceded, recognizing the magnetic, gigantic expression and demonstration of working class solidarity trained and through organization and education.

The last alternative is war in perpetuity, and a menace to capitalist interests, but the others, so often observed in the strikes of the last two years—skirmishes perhaps started right but ending in defeat, in dissolution, in destruction of great chances and the work of years.

Experiences gained in struggles of the workers on lines indicated above had to govern the actions of the advocates and organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World. Either they had to take hold of a situation so that the workers, through advice, counsel and support given them in their struggles could so direct their actions that they were assured of success in their efforts; or they had to show to thousands the causes of failures and defeats, and learn from such experiences the lessons needed to avoid similar mistakes in any efforts that they might make in the future.

Of course the policy of interference in such a business is open to criticism. There is not a few who view such work from a standpoint of the fatalists. With a certain degree of logic it may be argued that the workers must first fall into the clutches of extreme misery before the forces of the making of new conditions will rise in the abyss, to be gathered and organized.

This bubble of absurd fallacy must be washed with all the logic at the command of the advocates of organized, and therefore systematic warfare against the employing class.

Tenets of Industrial Unionism.

Let us emphasize some of the essential tenets of industrial unionism as generally

adopted by its advocates here and abroad. If these tenets are not based on sound facts in experience, then this convention must formulate another theoretical doctrine for all those who are at variance with the principles here enunciated:

It is in the workshops, and there alone, where the workers are exploited.

The key to the power of the capitalist class is the possession of the work places and the control of conditions under which such shops are operated. Likewise do the workers seek to limit the measure and degree of exploitation by a constant, never-ending struggle in the places where they are employed.

It is a struggle for more control over the working conditions that gives weight and momentum to any movement that will direct the eruptions of discontent into effective propaganda and action by which the capitalists are compelled to yield a part of their control over the job conditions of the exploited.

The running away from the jobs removes part of that operating force by which pressure can be brought to bear upon the owners of the jobs. Compelled to yield a portion of that absolute right of control, as a result of united efforts by the workers who must have the jobs in order to provide the necessities of life for themselves and all others depending upon the work of their supporter, the capitalists try, whenever there is an opportunity, to regain that part of control which they had to yield under pressure, and to restore conditions in which the owners of the jobs have their absolute and unrestricted say.

But experience teaches that wage workers, after once seeing for themselves the results of concerted action, after once having advanced to better conditions of life by wresting partial control of their places of employment from the owners, can never again be thrown back into the previously existing state. They will resist, will contest the forces that would try to remove advantages once gained. When successful in this struggle of resistance they are only encouraged to make fights and continue them, for further advancements and more control of conditions.

Once having tasted a higher standard of livelihood, and knowing how access to more comforts of life can be obtained, that is, by a still further curtailment of the capitalists' power of controlling the jobs and the conditions under which places of employment can be held, the workers will not rest satisfied until they have taken away completely the control over the jobs from that class who defend and fight for that possession and control with all the means at their command.

In the last analysis the struggle in the industrial field is a contest for the control of stations in the field of production.

Therefore, the desecration from the place where the struggle wages is equivalent to the desertion from the militant forces that are needed to gain partial, and lastly complete control over the resources and instruments with and by which wealth is produced.

That portion of the working class who allow themselves to be dragged down to ever lower conditions, without making some efforts at resistance, or who forego chances of contesting for more control of labor conditions, are useless, yes, even a hindrance and drawback in the daily industrial struggle of the working class. No matter what revolutionary phrases may be used to justify the theory of resisting the capitalists outside of the shops, in actual life the influence of this school is extremely reactionary and injurious to the progress of industrial union propaganda and action in the workshops.

The very fact that the capitalists so fiercely contest the paramount issue of control over shop conditions is proof conclusive that a movement to measure swords with the masters on that issue must be guided by a knowledge of the powers and resources at the command of its opponents, and of the elements available to successfully make the combat for control over these resources.

Every real strike of workers, either in defense or aggression, is an indication that a larger share of control over job conditions is desired and looked for.

Position of the I. W. W.

The logical position of the Industrial Workers of the World must be to support, to foster, to promote any action that tends to wrest a larger share of control from the exploiters.

True, not always will such support, culminating often in complete success for the workers, crystallize into solidified organizations, nor will large numbers immediately enlist, thus to aid others again through the proper channels in the agitation and work of uplifting. Reasons for

this are manifold.

However, if the world at large learns all the reasons why, in spite of all activity of the I. W. W., no more substantial gain in membership has been made, I believe the advanced workers will continue to give support, and still more encourage the efforts and work of this organization, which, though still small in numbers, but immeasurably large in the sentiment created by its propaganda, is that "awful specter," which, as adumbrated by one of its largest stockholders in the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. (part of the steel trust), the trust watches and begins to fear, as they are aware of the fact that the workers, should they organize industrially, will in the near future compel the corporations to surrender their absolute power over the conditions of work of their employes, and force them also to recognize the growing strength of the advancing forces of labor, organized into one big army upon the industrial battlefield.

RAILROAD STRIKE

(Continued From Last Week)

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

Paris, France, Oct. 16.

During the past few days the situation has cleared itself somewhat, and one is able to judge the extent of the strike. It seems that the railroads most affected are the North and the West—State. These two are almost completely tied up. The balance of the roads don't seem to be much affected, although here and there the workers have quit. No official figures of the number of workers on strike are published, though it will probably reach a total of between 30,000 and 75,000.

In Paris the Federation of Building Trades have voted a general strike and the great majority of the workers have answered the strike order by quitting work.

On Thursday evening the Electricians went on strike and threw a severe jolt into the smoothly running order of things. Just after it had gotten nicely dark, all of a sudden half of the electric lights of Paris went out and the trolley cars came to a standstill. The electricians had quit work and used busy sabotaging the machinery. Half the town was left in darkness, even Briand's light went out. Proprietors of hotels, cafes, theatres, etc., hurriedly procured candles or lamps or closed their places. Curses on it, Pataud, the secretary of the electricians, or "the king of the electricians," as the papers dub him, was at his tricks again!

This strike, coming so soon after the general strike on the railroads, threw Paris into intense excitement. Soldiers and police seemed to spring out of the ground, and heavy guards were thrown around the public buildings and power houses. Then, the following day, Briand, the "socialist man on horseback," the French Parley, got busy. He filled the places of the striking electricians with soldiers, and these hovers under surveillance of a few special electricians, managed to relieve somewhat the pressing demand for power, and incidentally forged their own fetters a little tighter. It is pleasant to note, however, that several of these enlisted scabs have been seriously injured while patriotically endeavoring to steal the bread from their fellow workers' mouths.

Typical French Army Recruits.

Certainly these soldiers are heroic figures, something to grow patriotic over. They are the result of a governmental fine comb search of the scissorbill communities of France for lunkheads and to garrison the cities. The city workers who have some education and an inkling of working class principles are sent to country posts or to Africa, where they will be out of harm's way in case of labor troubles. Like all working class patriots, the former are in a state of satisfied ignorance, which is so gratifying to the government that a couple of days ago a workman was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for talking anti-militarism to one. He was debauching the virgin purity of the scissorbill's mind, which at present in Paris is almost so serious an offense as to interfere with the sacred right to work—the workers.

These enlisted slaves scabbing on scabs by taking strikers' places without even getting paid for it are properly despised by their masters. They are herded like cattle without being given as much consideration. A couple of nights ago a bunch were stationed outside a building where a strike meeting was being held, and because of some one "accidentally" forgetting them they had to stand all night in the chilly weather.

The army is not alone in its scabbing

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

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

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

These conditions can be changed 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 wage 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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER,

326 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash.

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

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, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

"THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER," 16 page Pamphlet, by Edward McDonald; 5 cents; to Local Unions 2 1/2 c. copy

ADDRESS

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

propensities. According to Briand, the navy is some class also. Briand offers to furnish the railroads 1,500 navy engineers and firemen if the situation seems to demand it.

Briand has discovered a plot. He says through his mouthpieces that the campaign of sabotage was planned beforehand; that the central committee of the saboteurs in Paris, and had it not been that the government had taken such prompt action and placed guards about the vulnerable spots in the railroad system, that France would have experienced a reign of anarchy such as Europe has never known. This will serve as a good excuse to jail many militants of the C. G. T. if the strike is a failure. Gustave Herve, who was already in jail, has been placed in solitary confinement, and not permitted to see even his attorney. This punishment for his activities while in jail. Two assistant editors of "La Guerre Sociale" have been arrested and the copy intended for the paper destroyed. Only one French paper protested against this outrage, and that is a royalist paper. Hundreds of other revolutionists or live strikers, are being either arrested, if on strike, or discharged if still at work.

Briand's famous mobilization order has failed to force the striking railroad workers back to work. These are to be given three days' grace, and if at the end of that time

they still refuse to scab on themselves they are liable to arrest and punishment as military deserters.

The scabs on the striking roads and the men on the roads not yet on strike are wearing the mobilization badge, a canvas band worn about the arm, and bearing the number of the company or section to which the slight belongs. Surely it is a disgusting sight to see workers shamelessly wearing these badges of their slavery.

In spite of the thousands of troops and police scattered about the railroad property the sabotage goes on in an ever-increasing volume, while "La Guerre Sociale" howls in glee and urges the strikers to throw a real scare into the railroad companies and the government.

Wire have been clipped in hundreds of places, signals destroyed, etc. Several accidents were narrowly averted at points where the rebels had removed rails. Many scabs have been "beat up." A bunch of strikers in one place got hold of a scab fireman and forced him to eat a meal of the coal if the engine he was firing. He was made to wash down his gritty meal with a cool draught of engine oil.

Many are arranging tonight, the president of the Federation of Engineers and Firemen, for having declared the general strike without first having ascertained by referendum the sentiments of workers on

(Continued on Page Four.)

TO ALL WAGE WORKERS

The mission of the I. W. W. is to organize all common labor of every race, creed and nationality into one big Union, to the end that we present a united solid front to capitalist oppression, and force from our exploiters shorter work days, less work and higher wages.

The I. W. W. is the only bona fide labor organization adapted for that purpose, which a careful study of all other existing labor organizations will show.

We got our charter in October of 1909, and from that date until last April we were not allowed to speak on industrial unionism on the streets. On about April 1st the authorities granted us permission to speak on the streets, because they thought the I. W. W. would never amount to anything anyway. But during that short time from April 1 to about May 25 we used the streets with such success that we were in a fair way of building up a powerful labor union in Fresno county.

It was at this stage that the larger employers became alarmed and invoked the aid of the police department to keep us off the streets.

Hearing their Masters' Voice, the authorities responded last May by revoking permission to speak on the streets.

The chief of police told the contractors: "Take the name of every man who refuses a job and I will put him in jail."

Fellow worker Cabaret then told the Mexican laborers that they didn't have to accept work as long as they had money to support themselves, and for saying this he was arrested, but was released soon after, as no case could be made against him.

As a day or two after that the police broke up a meeting at the Court House Park, the Chief tearing up the United States Constitution, which one of our members was reading to another.

We have been falsely accused of every crime from vagrancy to arson, yet not one of us was found guilty of any crime. In fact the only crime we ever got guilty of was to organize the common laborers for their own protection. We have it from a city detective that our activity was costing the Santa Fe thousands of dollars.

On the 24th of last August four of our members were arrested for carrying on a private conversation on the sidewalk. Three of them were released, but the fourth one, F. H. Little, an active worker of our principles, was convicted of disturbing the peace by a packed jury on perjured evidence furnished by stool pigeons of the police. He had to serve a 25-day sentence by bread and water in a dark cell. He was put in a dark cell for refusing on principle to work out his sentence in the park.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees the right of free speech and peaceable assembly, as long as no indecent language is used, or individuals or corporations are libeled, or traffic is blocked. If any one is guilty of any of the offenses mentioned he can be arrested, but the organization cannot for that reason be deprived of the use of the streets.

Fellow workmen and women! The right of Free Speech, the right to strike and picket is being infringed upon and prohibited all over California.

What are you going to do about it? Are you going to stand idly by and see your last rights as men and women taken away?

Talk to your shop mate and neighbor about it, and see what we are going to do about it, and help us, at the same time helping yourself.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Local Union No. 66, Fresno, Cal.

FRENCH RAILROAD STRIKE.

(Continued From Page Three.)

the other roads. Below is the strike order.

"The National Syndicate of France and the Colonies informs the workers on all the roads that the tie-up is complete on the North Railroad. It also informs them that since the time of the dismissal of Comrade Toffin, president of the Federation of Engineers and Firemen, that the government has been giving articles to the press which constitute arbitrary and illegal measures against the railroad workers who are claiming their rights. In the presence of this situation, the National Syndicate has decided to appeal to the workers on all the railroads to declare a general strike. In consequence, all are asked to put into execution with the least possible delay after receiving this communication the measures

that are indispensable to the success of the movement.

ALBERT LEMOINE, Sec.
TOFFIN, President.
Federation of Engineers and Firemen."

When the strike had been declared and the workers showed an inclination to answer it in force, the Parisian newspapers simply worked themselves up to a frenzy. One would not think from their howls that the end of society had arrived. Now when there seems to be at least a temporary lull in the matter, these worthy "opinion moulders" have recovered their equanimity, and have entered upon a thoroughly organized campaign of scientific lying in order to not only prejudice the public against the workers who are on strike, but to prevent other workers from joining them. The hand of Britain is seen in this also, as the campaign of lying began simultaneously with the news situation. These papers contain the news situation, and it is impossible to learn just how extensive the strike is; it must be a serious one though, from the frantic efforts of the government to break it.

The papers now take the stand that the strike is over, and are holding up revolutionary tactics as horrible examples of a labor movement gone wrong. They are encouraging a wholesale desertion of the C. G. T., and a return to the beautifully ugly unionism of a few years ago.

The situation is one of such a nature that it is difficult to analyze it, or to prophesy as to its possible outcome. However, the French working class, through the recent great increase of the cost of living, are literally being driven into a corner. And this railroad strike may yet cause an industrial war beside which the present one will sink into insignificance.

W. Z. FOSTER.

WORLD OF LABOR

(Continued From Page One.)

amount of equipment at their own shops and now the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western has ordered 500 steel underframe box cars of 60,000 pounds capacity and 500 all-steel hopper cars of 80,000 pounds capacity. The order for these cars went to the American Car & Foundry and the Pressed Steel Car companies. The expenditure of the Lackawanna will reach \$1,000,000.

The Hawley lines are out with requests for bids on 4,250 cars, of which 3,000 are all steel hopper of 100,000 pounds capacity, 250 steel underframe furniture, 250 automobile and 750 box cars.

Other railway corporations have been soliciting specifications, and the outlook for the equipment industry is brighter than for months.

ON THE RAILROADS

Two thousand railroad workmen were thrown out of employment at Omaha on Nov. 1st, when the Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago & Northwestern roads ceased building for the season and went on a winter schedule of work.

According to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads of the United States, during the year ending June 30 last, killed 3,804 persons and injured 82,374. This is an increase of 1,013 in the number killed and 18,454 injured. In the last three months the total killed or injured was 20,650.

FRESNO FIGHT.

(Continued From Page One.)

have sent more, but since it was Halloween night, we kept a good guard at camp. We succeeded in having our papers distributed without losing a man.

Advice has been received from several locals about getting the men into jail on arrival, and the proper use of the funds. We will say that all funds sent, here will do just proper work, that is, provide for the needs of all free speech fighters going in and coming out of jail. No camp followers here. All men arriving here get a day's rest and feed and then hike off for jail. The greatest difficulty to date has been to hold the men back. Have had most trouble getting permanent cook for our camp. Present cook is a fellow named W. W. guards to keep him from breaking into jail. Committee in irons. Never mind about getting the men into jail, just send us the men.

Our men are being systematically arrested at all jerk water towns along the line, and held back. Of a bunch of six sent a week ago from San Diego only one

got through. We must have at least 500 men ere we can hope for a decisive victory. Chair warming won't win this fight; neither will money alone. Money is the lubricant, men and organization are the machinery. But over and above all these, we must have action, direct action, action on the job—namely, Fresno.

Local unions and our papers will be supplied from time to time with complete reports of the progress of the fight.

I. W. W. PRESS COMMITTEE.

Polish Paper Again.

Chicago, Oct. 28.
Vincent St. John,
Gen. Sec.-Treas. I. W. W.
Fellow Workers:

On October 25, 1910, the first conference of the Polish speaking locals of the organization of the I. W. W. of Chicago and vicinity was held at the headquarters of Branch No. 3 of Local No. 85. The following locals were represented:

Branch No. 3 of Local No. 85, Chicago; Local No. 144, Chicago; Local No. 308, South Chicago; Local No. 500, Pullman, Ill.

The object of the conference was to devise means and ways of successful propaganda and organization of the Polish workers of Chicago and vicinity under the banner of the I. W. W. For this purpose a committee of five members (delegates of said locals) was elected, whose task it will be to arrange meetings for the purpose of organizing new locals in Chicago and vicinity, arrange for lectures and discussions on topics of economics and general education within the old and eventually new locals. This committee will act under the supervision of general headquarters; it will strive to establish solidarity in its district; supervise the work of organization in same and maintain communication between said district and the general headquarters.

Realizing that the press is a very strong means of developing the mind of the workers and in educating them, the conference passed a resolution asking every Polish local to make an assessment of 5¢ per member per month in order to raise funds for the transferring of the paper, "The Polish Solidarity" to Chicago, (it is now being published by the Polish Local of Buffalo, N. Y.) and changing it to a weekly organ of the Polish locals. For the same purpose bonds will be sold in lots of 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.

The conference resolved to submit the report of the session to general headquarters with the purpose that same shall be sent for publication to all the English papers published under the supervision of the Union of the I. W. W.

Yours for Industrial Revolution,
B. SCHRAGER,
Secretary.

EMPLOYMENT SHARPS

Try to Start Riots Against I. W. W. in Duluth, Minn.

(Special to Solidarity)

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 5. On our meeting with the employment sharps of this city at our meetings on Michigan St. near 6th Ave. Clerks working in employment offices, together with some self-styled soldiers attempted to start riots on the nights of Oct. 24 and 25.

While Fellow Worker Nef was speaking, one of the rioters tried to push him off the chair and aimed a blow at Nef, who counteracted immediately and landed a stiff one on the rube's mug. The proprietor of the Peerless Employment agency offered Nef \$10 if the latter would "come with him alone up a dark alley," say as Nef declined the shark went away saying he would return with some rioter eggs. A few minutes later this gang of hoodlums to the number of about 12, came back again, but were unsuccessful in breaking up our meeting.

I. W. W. agitation is taking effect here, and the sharks are suffering from our exposures of their methods in making victims of jobless workers.

Wake up, fellow workers. Join the I. W. W. and help put these and all other parasites out of business.

I. W. W. headquarters are at 907 West Michigan St.

Denver, Colorado.

Local No. 12 of the I. W. W. has just re-established headquarters and a reading room at 1109 13th St. Public meetings will be held every night at the hall, and at the corner of 17th and Market when weather permits. Business meeting every Thursday night. All meetings start at 7:30 p. m.

JAS. L. COBBIN,
Business Agent.

New Locals.

Below is the list of newly organized local unions of the Industrial Workers of the World, all chartered in the month of October:

Steel Workers' Industrial Union No. 303, Kroantian branch, South Chicago, Illinois; Oct. 1.

Metal and Machinery Workers', Detroit, Mich.; Oct. 10.

Duluth Industrial Union No. 68, Finnish branch, Duluth, Minn.; Oct. 10.
Shoe Workers' Industrial Union No. 168, New York City; Oct. 12.

Italian Propaganda League, New York City; Oct. 12.

Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 189, New York City; Oct. 17.

Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 17, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Oct. 26.

Big Craft Struggle On.

According to present indications, all the members of International Union of Elevator Constructors in the United States and Canada will go out on strike. This will at once affect 4,000 men, who build and install elevators.

The executive board of the union has been in session in New York City for two weeks. Frank Feeney, of the American Federation of Labor, speaking for and in the presence of the board, made the following statement:

"On account of the elevator constructors strike in Chicago members of the International Union of Machinists took strikers' places. The A. F. of L. ordered them to desist, but they refused to do so, and the elevator companies insisted on employing them. The International Elevator Constructors' executive board has held conferences with the Otis Elevator Co., which controls 75 per cent of the elevator industry. The company would make no concessions in regard to employment of the machinists, or as to wages.

"At a final conference no settlement was reached, so the executive board will call out all elevator men in the United States and Canada.

"It is significant that William Spencer, secretary of Building Trades Department of the Federation, attended all conferences. So we can depend upon the support of all building trades. This will be a bigger strike than the express strike ever thought of being."

Members of the executive board that has decided upon the strike are: Joseph F. Murphy, New York, president; Wm. Young, Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer; John McDonald, Boston, first vice president; F. Harbridge, San Francisco; E. E. Egan, New York; W. Snow, Chicago; C. Knacke, Washington; T. Snyder, Pittsburg.

In Memory of James Kelly Cole.

On Sunday, Nov. 20, Local Union No. 85, of Chicago, will hold a meeting in commemoration of the memory of James Kelly Cole, who was killed while on his way to Spokane, Wash., to take part in the fight for Free Speech.

It is the intention of the local to erect a monument over the grave of Fellow Worker Cole. All who desire to contribute towards the same can send the money to the secretary of Local 85, Tillie Meyer, 612 N. State street.

A full account of the meeting and speakers will be sent to Solidarity and the Industrial Worker.

It is also suggested that the memories of Fellow Workers Chin, Boylan and Ferry be suitably remembered by the fellow workers in Spokane and Missoula.

Murder For Profit.

Census Director Durand has issued a statement sustaining the Bureau figures placing the death rate of Fall River, Mass., at 19.1 per 1,000 inhabitants, the highest of all American cities. Durand attributed the high rate to the unusual proportion of deaths among children, which was greater there than in any other large city of the country.

The cause for this record number of deaths of children in Fall River is due, it is said, to the employment of thousands of boys and girls, less than 15 years of age, in the various factories there.

NOTICE.

New Constitutions are ready for delivery. Polish leaflets, "Address to Wage Workers," \$350 per 1,000.

Italian leaflets, "Address to Wage Workers," \$350 per 1,000.

Fellow worker, "Revolutionary Unionism," (Dubs) \$6 per 100.
VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Sec.,
518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Get busy on the campaign for subs to Solidarity. It means education and organization which in turn lead to emancipation.

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 E. 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 025, 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 50¢ a Year.

Make Remittances Payable to

A. A. ZIELINSKI, Sec. Press Comm.
1159 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Emancipation"

Official Organ of the Franco-Belgian Federation I. W. W.

3 months 15¢, 6 months 30¢, one year 60¢.

Make remittances payable to

AUG. DETOLLEMAERE, 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:

"If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (recruiting) union already in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union. He will furnish you with an application blank containing the Preamble to the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The questions are as follows:

"Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization?"

"Will you diligently study its principles and make yourself acquainted with its purposes?"

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually 50¢ or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from 50¢ to 75¢ cents. If there is no Local Union of the I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may become a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, who address is given below. You will be required to answer affirmatively the above questions, and pay an initiation of \$2.00. The monthly dues are \$1.00 for Members-at-Large.

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 Recruiting Union). Send this application with the names to the General Secretary, with the \$10.00 charter fee. Supplies, constitutions and instructions will then be sent you, and you can proceed to organize the local.

Join the I. W. W. Do it now.
The address of the General Secretary is the I. W. W. is VINCENT ST. JOHN 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.