

NUMBER



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THE "SYSTEM FEDERATION"

(Special to Solidarity.)

Chicago, Oct. 15.

The attempt at shop federation of railway workers, and the subsequent strike upon the Harriman lines, brings to mind many points that need explanation.

The situation is a complex one as there are several divergent agencies behind the scene. Let us raise the curtain and bare them to view.

First, we find a fairly well defined desire on the part of many of the rank and file for a closer bond between railway shop workers. This is the germ of industrialism blindly seeking organized expression. But shop federation is not industrial unionism and in certain cases may even be a step in the opposite direction.

Second, we find the craft union officials vainly trying to forestall genuine industrial unionism by substituting an emasculated and distorted form of labor combination, under the misleading title "System Federation." They hope to retain themselves in power by appearing to be the spokesmen of a growing sentiment, and at the same time conserving the interests of the employing class. Further, the federation offers protection to their positions by creating a new set of officials and decreasing the pressure from their opponents for office.

Third, we find the political socialist element, who view the union mainly as a school for training socialist voters, lacking the federation because it can be twisted into a justification of their professed political opinions. By gaining partial control of the federation they hope to so manage affairs as to produce the impression that direct action upon the economic field is of small value as compared with ballot-box activity.

Fourth, we find a portion of the capitalist class urging the federation in order to depreciate the value of Harriman stocks and thus aid their stock speculations. They have as an added reason the same idea as which is animating the American Federation of Labor officials—that the false coinage may be made to ring true and the workers deceived thereby.

Other minor contrivances could be set forth, but all except the first mentioned represent a false growth—an economic exercise. The desire of the workers alone represents the sign of the times.

That the manifestation of solidarity on the part of the men is disconcerting to the employing class is shown by the report of a detective agency appearing in the Switchmen's Journal of Feb. 1909. The following quotation refers to the initial attempt at shop federation called forth largely by the rank and file:

WALKER C. MITH.

TAKING JOBS OF UNSKILLED

(Portland, Ore., Daily News)

Working on a systematic basis, officials of the union are running the big strike in what is generally accorded to be the quietest and smoothest manner record.

A perfect system of reporting bad order cars, engines and other matters is in vogue and a picket patrol has been established and is being conducted on a shift system with captains, etc., which would make military experts envious.

A relief board has been created to procure employment for strikers, other than their regular work, during the strike.

Business men, householders and others are requested to apply at room 306 Labor

autonomy."

But commendable as are the efforts of the men nevertheless it is true that industrial unionism cannot be had through the medium of shop federation.

Their present attempts are a foredoomed failure, and the fact that the leaders of the movement think it proper for the men upon the rolling stock to remain at work shows an utter incomprehension of industrialism.

Craft lines, when changed at all, have been the more closely drawn. Jurisdictional disputes may be expected with ever recurring frequency within an organization based upon craft skill.

Thus far the unskilled have been left almost entirely out of the calculations and in some places they have received most shameful treatment at the hands of the federation officials. Especially is this true of the socialist officials, for these unskilled men are lacking in the one thing that endears the worker to the politician, the ballot.

Even though the outward form of industrial unionism be used—and the federation falls far short of that mark—still nothing could be gained unless the movement is consciously aimed at the overthrow of the wage system and pursues the proper methods and tactics.

True industrial union means the coming together of all wage workers into one big union. The railway department would necessarily include all wage workers engaged in the shops, in the offices and upon the rolling stock. It would have to embrace the unskilled as well as the skilled, the young as well as the old, the foreign born as well as the native born. It would have to cast aside all racial hatred; overcome language differences; reduce the initiation fee to a minimum; institute a universal transfer card system; frown down such lolly as a strike for recognition alone; disclaim all identity of interest between employer and employee, and apply the tactics of modern class warfare. Mass organization is as futile as craft organization, so there must be a grouping of workers according to subdepartments of the transportation industry. These in turn must be so arranged in locals and branches as to allow expression of shop, trade, and language differences.

This move alone will insure industrialism on the railways and will be fatal to the officialdom of the Civic Federationist A. F. of L. In fact it requires an entirely new organization to call it into being.

The Industrial Workers of the World have the key that fits the lock. Upon them rests the burden of carrying on the education along correct lines. From their efforts will spring the organization which will better fight the everyday battle; which will finally overthrow the wage system; and which even now is building the structure of a new social order.

Our victory means the rise of new hope. We are on the firing line, pass us your spare ammunition. We shall expect you to call on us to do likewise when your turn comes, for we recognize that in our struggles an injury to one is the concern of all.

Funds are needed to save our women and children from suffering.

Send all contributions to Wm. Taylor, 4 Mechanic street, Lawrence, Mass.

Hoping to receive a favorable answer to our message, we remain,

Yours for Industrial Unionism,
For the Strike Committee and by order of
Local Union No. 90 of the J. W. W.

JOSEPH BEDARD,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
AUG. DETOLLENAERE.

FROM A WOODCHOPPER.

UP TO I. W. W. LOCALS!

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 14.

Seven members pinched for speaking on streets tonight. Frank Little on box; others arrested for being members. We want immediate divisions of all locals on free speech fight proposition. Wire answer.

SECV. I. W. W.,
211 East Mo. Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.

FIGHT AGAINST OPPRESSION

Lawrence Weavers Battle With Bosses Against Increased Exploitation.
Appeal For Aid.

Lawrence, Mass.

Fellow Workers:

Since the latter part of August our Local Union has had an ardent fight to sustain with our common enemy: CAPITAL.

One hundred cotton weavers are fighting against the following conditions which the Atlantic Mills are trying to impose on them.

Twelve looms instead of 7, at 49c per cut, instead of 70c; these are, in a few words, the conditions against which the weavers are revolting.

Seven looms producing 2 cuts per week at the rate of 70c per cut gave a salary of \$11.00 per week; 12 looms producing 2 cuts each per week at the rate of 49c per cut, gives a salary of \$11.76.

Admitting that each weaver can make 24 cuts each on 12 looms, which is practically impossible, he will necessarily have to operate 5 more looms, and produce 10 more cuts each week for the sum of 70c; so that it is really a theft of \$7.20 a week which the corporation will make on each and every weaver, and at the same time throw two employes, out of every five, on the streets.

Can we suffer such a system, such a disgrace to solidarity that they wish to impose upon us? No!

Have we not the right, and is it not our duty, to resist such an abatement of our means of existence?

Remember that Lawrence, Mass., is the stronghold of the big speculators of the textile industries; until it day, the barons of this industry have always thought themselves under cover of any organized resistance on the part of the workers.

To-day, Local Union No. 90 of the I. W. W. opposes itself to the encroachments of these speculators; it is growing stronger every day, anticipating the big fights of the future. As this local is at the beginning of its plan of organized resistance to the above mentioned encroachments, it is up to organized workmen to sustain it to victory in its fight against the common enemy.

Our only defect, if defect it is, is that we are financially poor, but with the assistance of you all, we will be victors.

Now, Fellow Workers and friends, we again ask you to stand by us. Our defeat means further discouragement to the workers along the Merrimack river and elsewhere.

Our victory means the rise of new hope. We are on the firing line, pass us your spare ammunition. We shall expect you to call on us to do likewise when your turn comes, for we recognize that in our struggles an injury to one is the concern of all.

Funds are needed to save our women and children from suffering.

Send all contributions to Wm. Taylor, 4 Mechanic street, Lawrence, Mass.

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FROM A WOODCHOPPER.

KIDNAPPING OF BISCAY!

Open Letter to the Authorities of British Columbia.

For the last month there has been held at the provincial jail at Kamloops an organizer of the I. W. W., Joseph S. Biscay, and the charge against him is: Carrying concealed weapons to endanger public safety.

The story of his arrest duplicates that of the McNamara brothers, now on trial at Los Angeles, and of other well known cases.

Carrying out the instructions of the organization which employed him, Biscay walked from camp to camp along the line of the C. N. Ry. now under construction, organizing the common workmen along that line into a union, collecting dues, initiating new members, and lecturing.

On the night of Sept. 29 his duties brought him to Camp 15 of Grant Smith and McDonald's works, 15 miles from Savona.

After giving the men working there a lecture he went to sleep, sharing a bunk with a fellow workman. At 12 o'clock that night, Biscay was roughly awakened, forcibly taken from his bunk, manhandled and spirited away through the dark of the night to Savona. This happened without any preliminary formalities and at the behest of the most notorious and hated hirelings of the contractors in this locality—Superintendent Murdoch and Foreman Woodbury. To give such dirty proceedings a semblance of legality a third person was required, the "representative of law and order" at Savona, a thing (a fitter name is unprintable) whose lowness of mind and utter absence of character would put to shame not only every employe of the Burns and Pinkerton agencies, but the infamous proprietors of those aggregations of microcephalus imbeciles themselves. The "authority" of the last mentioned thing consisted of a drawn gun and a pair of handcuffs.

On arriving at Savona the gang, fully representing the ruling class of this locality, busied themselves searching the effects of their victim and, finding a revolver in his possession, charged him then with carrying concealed weapons to endanger public safety. It was expected that he would be

released on October 6, the day of the preliminary hearing, and that apologies would be offered him for the lawlessness which preceded his arrest.

A prejudiced magistrate, however, committed him for trial, to be held on the 24th of October, at Kamloops.

We, the Industrial Workers of the World do not propose to see this carried to the end which is sought for by the employers of labor in this district. We will not stand back idly any longer and see our fellow workers roadblocked to jail for the crime of organizing the working class.

For whatever the charge formally placed against him, it is nothing but his activities in the working class movement that brought him behind the bars. In carrying out OUR instructions he was arrested. He was in OUR employ, and we are the defendants. OUR orders left him no choice. He had to act as he did while an organizer here. If he be tried on Oct. 24 and found guilty WE will be there to demand the punishment meant for him. We have been clamoring for justice for ages, and if it is to be had at Kamloops on the 24th we will be there to demand our slice of it. We have been silent so far, 150,000 of us, trusting against our better knowledge of such matters, that the force exerted at Kamloops on the 29th would terminate the liberation of Fellow Workers. Ours was not the silence of the sheep; the silence of the I. W. W. is coming.

We shall be well represented at loops on the 24th and see to it AN MAND that justice be done.

We will support our officers and employes as well as the least of our own to the last breath, as witness the Miners, Fresno and numerous others where capitalist reigns. The column of those cities mentioned has open for inspection, and is instructive to the city fathers of us to consult those pages that do expense entailed by fighting the

Take heed, masters; take heed the oncoming tidal wave of class solidarity crush you and

Issued with authority of John

BY LOCAL NO. 10

UNEMPLOYED ARE ON THE INCREASE

Labor Bureau Publishes Figures Showing Evil Working Class Conditions.

The New York quarterly Labor Bulletin, just issued, reports as follows on conditions affecting labor:

"Returns to the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 100 representative trade unions, with 180,000 members, as to idleness during the first half of 1911 plainly reflect a less favorable condition of the labor market, so far as demand of labor is concerned, this year than last, or, in fact, than any other recent year except 1908.

"The mean percentage of members reported idle at the close of each month was 24.8 this year as compared with 19.2 last year and 22.3 in 1909.

"In 1908, when the business depression following the panic of 1907 was at its worst, the mean percentage was 24.7, the highest on record since 1901. But from 1909 to 1907 the mean for the first half of the year was below 20 in every year except 1904, when it was 20.3.

"The foregoing figures refer to all forms of idleness. But a consideration of the 'cause of idleness' reported shows that the increase in 1911 was practically all due to an increase in 'unemployment,' which

is the result of those 'ill' workmen eliminating the strikes and lockouts and other (sickness, accident, etc.) causes of idleness.

"On this basis the first half of this year is compared with 14.3 in 1909, which with similar result, towards the comparisons with itself.

"It is to be noted, organization of idleness this common universally in the due to the resented in the rest; the old bed exceptions are in the food and liquor and in the metal trade, of course appears, but in the building, as to the other also.

ST. L.

Local 84, I. W. W. open headquarters "terror" is Business meeting Bilbao, Va. Soap boxes Saragossa, Malin. All along, Madrid, big regions have

PORTLAND results which Portland lightburns of the Free Ready have rendered news meet in their repres-

known for their then opinions are all accused of haven part in the movement and arded. Whether really militants or only-acts great numbers are put in prison, 2 boys of 10 or 12 years.

the news of the revolutionary

(Continued On Page Four)

A GERMAN REPLIES TO FOSTER

Chicago, Oct. 11.

Wh movement. The ten-hour...

OF THE WORLD... New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by, C. H. McCARTY and S. M. WILLIAMS...

SUBSCRIPTION: Yearly, \$1.00; Six Months, .50; Canada and Foreign, 1.50.

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

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

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

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD J. J. Ector, Chas. Scribner, C. H. Axelson, Francis Miller, George Spieelman.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER. Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY.

CRITICISM OF THE CONVENTION "The East is the East; and the West is the West."

And never the twain shall meet. United practical system of communication established between the East and the West.

The editor of Solidarity is probably right to the extent that the Sixth Convention tended to harmonize the ideas of the dozen men who were there delegates to the convention.

That is true this far, we in the West moving from place to place, and are therefore forced to rely on ourselves to a larger extent than would be the case if we were permanent residents anywhere.

That other charge that we should look our local organization seems absurd in view of the fact that we are floaters, there are no local that is especially, our local today is somebody tomorrow.

re of the Third convention to "Pam; our experience with Conference; the failure of the union to deal with the vital elements; it; as well as the East and the West."

ve that... and conceptually worthless as a link about mutual understanding the rank and file of the weeks of the referendum as a method of legislation. Perhaps begins to seem as though new ideas in cold storage.

view of the "work" (?) was tried for following even him by the Spokane delegate who acted to upon that charge, thereby record as believing that right to ignore his incapacity tax. The demand that the members vote to vote on that instant, I guess.

of calling an Inter-revolutionary Union, "those only possible."

THE FACT THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO RE-UNITE UNIONS and now we are of the conservative movement from within.

we did that, the conservative movement is being wasted. Now the conservative movement is being

of Germany. These people perhaps the fact that in unions in Europe are bitterly centralized power and have a far lower degree of democracy than we have had something to do with the cold comfort we are giving them.

Altogether, the convention seems to have put us in a very conservative position. Every progressive move was blocked, every important decision put off for another year. We tried that same plan in regard to the S. L. P. and the result in that case was not satisfactory. Are we in need of another experience of that kind?

The I. W. W. is in a fair way to leave room for a more truly revolutionary union in this country, and when we do that, our end as an organization will be near. Yours for Industrial Freedom, B. E. NILSSON, Portland, Oregon.

Let us take up several of these statements of Fellow Worker Nilsson:

1. Delegate Johnstone was not tried for following the instructions given him by the Spokane locals. He was charged with the specific act of having used clippings from a capitalist paper at the Portland conference which tended to injure the Fresno free speech fight by reflecting on the character of one of the principal actors in that fight. That was held to be an act contrary to I. W. W. principles, and for that reason Johnstone's credentials were protested by the G. E. B. It developed during the discussion on the matter that Johnstone acted under instructions from his local to bring these clippings before the Portland conference; and Johnstone himself admitted that he had made a mistake, and that if he had it to do again he would refuse to serve as delegate rather than use clippings in that way from a capitalist paper. The question of one's following his local's instructions did not enter into the vote either way.

2. The question of the per capita tax is one that concerns not alone the rank and file. It can not be safely settled by the needs of a particular locality alone. Per capita is designed, to support and promote the work of the general organization. The proposal to lower or raise it, therefore, requires careful consideration and a general survey of the situation, including the standpoint of the membership as well as of the general administration. The convention, where representatives of the localities meet with those of the G. E. B. and general officers, seems to be the only proper place to decide that important question. The discussion in the convention revealed the fact that, while all delegates were in favor of a lower per capita as soon as practicable; at the present time they were in disagreement upon the proposition. Some wanted it lowered; others raised; others submitted to a referendum; and a majority finally agreed to the proposition of leaving the constitution as it is with regard to per capita. The matter was thoroughly threshed out from all standpoints and we could not possibly have taken as general a view of the question.

3. The matter of calling an international congress of revolutionary unions was referred to the G. E. B., and their statement on "P" proposition was published in No. 74 of Solidarity. The convention declined to assume the responsibility of immediately calling such a conference, because the I. W. W. could not hope to have the support at least of the largest revolutionary union in Europe—the French C. G. T. The C. G. T. is as yet opposed to severing its connection with the International Secretariat; and, in fact, dares not do until the revolutionary unions of other countries are sufficiently strong to protect it and themselves in such a move. It was held, therefore, by the convention that such a conference at this time would only prove abortive; and that, pending the ripening of conditions, every effort should be made by the I. W. W. to enlighten the European workers on American conditions. It is the basic principle that we apply to propaganda among craft unionists in this country; not with the idea that we can reform the unions; but that the I. W. W. can develop the revolutionary spirit among the rank and file that will eventually lead them to unite with the unorganized to form the one class union on the industrial field. Such "boring from within," if such it can be called, seems to us a most necessary part of the revolutionary movement at this stage in its development.

4. Fellow Worker Nilsson objects to what he calls the "conservatism" of the convention, and its apparent purpose to "postpone change, prevent progress, and

old storage." He references with the Portland... for example. That also occupied much of the attention of the Sixth convention, and it was found that much of the friction in relations had been due to misunderstandings on both sides. As justification of the attitude of the G. E. B. in the matter, letters were read from individual members in the West tending to show that their purpose, at least, with reference to the Pacific coast conference, was to disrupt the I. W. W. and form an independent organization in the West. The conference itself proposed that the G. E. B. reduce the per capita to the P. C. D. O. to five cents, and allow the local in that district organization to buy their stamps directly from the district headquarters. That was clearly contrary to the I. W. W. constitution, and yet some of those connected with the conference insisted that it should be done, regardless of the constitution, and that if the G. E. B. refused to grant that unconstitutional "right" the locals should combine and get their own stamps printed, thus separating that group of locals from the I. W. W. It was also pointed out in the convention that the experience in the second year of the organization, of allowing district councils to act as distributing agencies for stamps and supplies to locals, had resulted disastrously for the general organization; and was the cause of the amendment in the Fourth convention that did away with that system. The final conclusion of the Sixth convention was that such an organization as the P. C. D. O., for purposes of closer unity, localized activity and propaganda, was fully justified and would be supported, but efforts to divide or disrupt the organization as a whole would be fought to the bitter end.

5. The apparent opposition to "change" in this convention was due to the evident conviction of most of the delegates that tinkering with the constitution was not the supreme necessity just now; that what we want is more intense propaganda and activity toward building up the I. W. W. (such as is now going on in Portland, where Nilsson is secretary, and notwithstanding the constitution remains practically as it was before the convention.) We are sorry that Fellow Worker Nilsson could not have been present, as otherwise we are convinced his views would be considerably modified.

6. Finally, we agree with Fellow Worker Nilsson that the fault is largely due to the "system of communication between the East and the West." And the same applies not only to sections of the country, but to sections of the organization, as well. But that must develop in time, if we all work earnestly to that end. At present our papers are small and necessarily have to devote most of their space to general propaganda, leaving little space for articles of particular interest to the members alone. An official Bulletin from the General Office was recognized by the convention as a necessity, but the question of finances has up to date prevented its publication. But, as we say above, these things should be adjusted satisfactorily in time; and we trust that Fellow Worker Nilsson will continue to work for the measures he deems necessary for the welfare of the I. W. W., without denying any one else, with a majority, the right to disagree with him.

EDITORIAL SOLIDARITY. NEW PAMPHLET OUT

"Why Strikes Are Lost," the new pamphlet, is selling rapidly. Send in your order at once, with the cash. Price 5 cents per copy; in quantities to Local Unions, 8 cents per copy.

VICTORIA, B. C. The I. W. W. has two new locals here in Victoria, B. C. We have a hall at 1230 Langley St. Teamster's local meets first and third Fridays of each month; and Recruiting local meets every Monday at 8 p. m. Members coming this way are invited to call and see us. J. WEIR, Sec'y.

CHICAGO I. W. W. Local 85, branch 2 (English) meets every Friday night at 183 West Madison St., (near Fifth Ave., Chicago. Wilbur M. Wolfe, Pres.; Karl Rathje, Rec. Com. Sec'y, 181 La Salle Ave.; Tillie Meyer, Fin. Sec'y, 612 N. State St.

NEW HEADQUARTERS IN MINNEAPOLIS. Until further notice the address of the Minneapolis locals will be at Room 3, Webb Block, 10 Third St. S. All communications should be directed to the above address. JEAN E. SPIELMAN, Sec'y.

Solidarity: As to the German labor movement, Foster is certainly going to the extreme when he states that the German unions are craft unions pure and simple. It seems to me, Fellow Worker Foster lays too much stress on, and has studied only, the form of organization. His two articles show clearly that he is fighting centralized form of organization, and advocating decentralization.

The conservatism of the German unions is not due to the centralized form of organization; neither is the "dictatorial" power of the few leaders; but to the belief in political action and other causes. Capitalism is centralizing its forces. And the German Executive Committee of the capitalist class is in Wall Street, New York City. It was the G. E. C. of capitalism who smashed the Paris Commune, 1871, with the aid of German soldiers; the Swedish general strike, and the French railway strike. The German workers know this. Only recently the steel trust of America has reached out and organized a world trust. The German worker says we must do the same. We must educate the working class of the world about everything else. Fellow Worker Thompson said the same thing in the last convention.

That's why the German unions are "conservative." The German Reichtag is the best, the cheapest and the safest school for the whole German working class. Here in the Reichtag they can say things which can not be said outside. Keep in mind, we have not got free speech yet in Germany. Arnold Roller's book, "General Strike," is forbidden.

The German unions were forced by sheer economic necessity, and not by socialist leaders, or competition of local unions, to organize industrially into central organizations. They have organized the unskilled as well as the skilled laborers. They have partly taken care of the unemployed, in order to prevent wholesale scabbery. The German worker believes in self protection; this created the sick benefit, which kept the member in the union, instead of driving him out. He believes in discipline, because he has experienced that unified action is the only thing that will save the workers' cause. And unified action is discipline. Unless we have discipline in the I. W. W. we will never amount to anything.

The so-called "syndicalist" unions in Germany did not start on syndicalist principles. They split some 15 years ago from the big unions, and propagated the decentralized form of organization. The leaders were mostly job hunters and would-be intellectuals and patriots. In 1898-99 the various local unions of the transportation industry combined into the Centralverband der Handelshilfs- und Transportarbeiter Deutschlands, which included janitors, porters, office clerks, store, saloon and hotel porters, express wagon drivers, cab drivers, street car conductors and motormen, brewery wagon drivers. I was a charter member of this new organization and belonged formerly to the local union of office clerks and office boys. This union was one of the most conservative—yellow to the bone. Immediately some of the members rebelled, because they lost their jobs which they held in the union. They broke away after many weary quarrels and joined the Freie Vereinigung D. Gewerkschaften. Later on, the anarchists worked their way into the Freie Vereinigung, realizing that they must do something else besides dreaming and theorizing.

The "syndicalist" unions in Germany are a failure, not so much on account of syndicalism, as to the decentralized form of organization. Besides, anarchism stinks in the nostrils of German workers, because in the early days a good many "anarchists" proved traitors and pickpocket detectives, disrupting and trying to break up the labor organizations. That is the principal reason why the German workers will not accept anything that bears the anarchist label.

Otherwise the German workers are ripe for the general strike and syndicalism. As proof, note the big mass meeting in Berlin where Teaux addressed the German workers and was cheered to the rafters. Talk straight syndicalism or industrial unionism to the German worker and he will come to the front. Slurs at him or the character of his leaders will only drive him away from you and your cause. The German worker is a firm believer in the one big union idea of the laboring class. As long as capitalism keeps on centralizing its

movement. The ten-hour... (very few exceptions), taken care of by unions, government, churches. The house agent, called in America, are unknown in Germany. The single man rooms with a private family or his folks. The German worker is leading a cleaner and healthier life; he enjoys life more & better than his American fellow worker. Beer is by no means the principal thing. Foster, being a stranger, landed generally in a saloon, and of course saw nothing but beer. It would be just as ridiculous for a European, landing on West Madison street in Chicago, and then writing to Europe that the American workers are nothing but barrel house stiff and booze fighters. Quit your kicking, Comrade Foster.

The unions have established schools for men, women and young men (age 16 to 19) and Turner halls all over the country. The German worker is a great friend of sport (not baseball or prize fighting) and reading. In the parks and Turner halls, on rivers and lakes, in theatres and libraries, there are you and the German worker in spare time. The saloon has lost its magnetism.

Direct action has been used in a good many strikes. The big longshoremen's strike in 1896 or 1897 in Hamburg saw many brave deeds of direct action. The "power" of the executive committee is only in the imagination of a few kickers. The same holds true as to the power of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. As a matter of fact, it has no power.

If race suicide will solve the labor problem, why do you doubt; there is no need for a union at all, then. The German worker does not believe in race-suicide for various reasons. Race suicide, or Neomalthusianism, is against the laws of nature. Every act against the laws of nature will react on mind and body, mentally and physically.

I am an I. W. W. man, why? Because I want the good things of life. What are they—porterhouse steaks and automobiles? No; a good home with a garden spot; sufficient means to support wife and family; land and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That's what the German worker does not believe in. Race suicide is fighting for today—for himself, his wife and children.

America is the classic land of race suicide, because capitalism has here the highest development. Race suicide is the course of capitalist society. And we see the terrible effects of race suicide right here—in self abuse and prostitution. You can see it in the acts and crank notions of men and women. The dog in many instances has taken the place of child or husband. The redlight district is where the worker gets "married" on the installment plan. Race suicide has created the sexless man and sexless woman. It has created the dope fiend; eater of opium and drugs of all descriptions; poison every one of them. Countless people are being more or less drugged than dead. Race suicide is creating a degenerated working class.

"Oh," you say, "that is not what we mean." Free love. What is free love under capitalism? Nothing but prostitution. The effects are the same. Childbirth can't be prevented by a single natural act. Therefore race suicide is unnatural and damnable. While the labor market should get scarce on white slavers the capitalist will get the brown, the yellow and the black men. Race suicide will never benefit the working class in any way, shape or form. Show me, Fellow Worker Foster.

The cause of our slow progress (the I. W. W.), Fellow Worker Foster, is not the centralized form of the I. W. W. organization. More active work and united action is what we need. We also must have literature in foreign languages. We need right now 10,000 pamphlets in German. But the G. E. B. has no power (money) to act. The I. W. W. and its constitution stands on solid ground. Let us build up the I. W. W. Let us organize industrial unions. Let's quit theorizing.

Decentralization will never do in America. We need not go to Europe for advice; they will work out their own salvation in their own way across the pond. America is the highest developed land of capitalism. America has the best form of labor organization—the Industrial Workers of the World.

Come, organize in your industries, in mines and mills and factories; wherever you do work for wages. On field, on ships, on land or sea. For liberty, for peace and rest, for wives and children, happiness. The earth, the earth belongs to toilers, Down with the masters and exploiters; We want the full value of our toil. Ours is the world. Let's fight to the last. Yours for the One Big Union and a "Powerful" G. E. B., FRANK JAKEL.

MODERN INDUSTRIALISM BY JUSKUS EBERT

Descriptive Articles Written Especially for Solidarity.
PARTICLE SIX
COMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL

In the preceding articles we have iterated and reiterated the statement that modern industrialism is co-operative industrialism. We have pointed out that it is an interrelated mass of men, machines and capital operated on national and international lines primarily for the profit of a small, capitalist and financial class. We have written of modern industrialism largely from the outside, so to speak. In this and the following article we shall take a more specific or internal view, as it were. We shall then find that this co-operation involves many interests that are conflicting and that give rise to stupendous clashes. There are many who struggle for a return of competition—for "free" competition. Yet it is doubtful if any competition could be as strenuous, as intense, and as far-reaching in consequences to society, as this conflict of interests—this competition of group against group—of class against class—within modern industrial society. Nor is it at all certain that any competition could be as free—free from pettiness, from decency and from all regard for sacred and profane law and order. Modern group and class competition knows no dealogue but the destruction of the opposition. It is colossal in proportions, and victory in its resistance to restriction and prohibition. It will assert itself though society fall. Let this be regarded as a wild-eyed assertion, let the reader recall recent history in this country—the history of populism, anti-trustism, radical humanitarianism, trades unionism and insurgency. Every one of these movements was an upheaval resembling a social crisis. On top of them came the triumphant assertion of "high finance," with its powerful trusts, industrial panics and international achievements that dwarf governments and give rise to new rulers of the world. A victory that creates new problems and new crises! All this within a period of a quarter of a century! Surely, in the picaresque competition of former periods there was nothing like this!

This conflict of interests—this modern group and class competition—is not accidental. It is born of material conditions. It is born of the fact that private individuals own and control the means of social livelihood primarily in their own interests. While society is forced by evolutionary development to conform to the co-operation which private ownership imposes, it is, none the less, either endeavoring to modify the latter's character or abolish it altogether. This is evident from the attempts at State control; at the philanthropic endeavors of multi-millionaires to die poor and undisturbed; at the rise of socialism and communism; and from the statements of President Taft, who sees in giant combinations of capital problems that affect the fundamental institution of modern industrial society. We are entering on an epoch of profound change; a revolution that will surpass in profundity the modern industrial revolution, just as the latter has surpassed in profundity the French revolution.

Capitalist Class Divisions.

The component parts of the present day pretense to this stupendous event are many. First, there are the divisions that prevail among the small capitalist and financial class itself. The strongest and smallest division is that of the great, or ultra-financiers. They struggle among themselves for the two-fold object of securing control of the sources of modern capital, the banks and fiduciary institutions, and through them, of the industries of the country. The reasons for this struggle are both offensive and defensive. With control of the banks, the big financiers can expand their own industries and absorb those of others. Both of these courses are compulsory; they cannot be avoided. The enormous profits of modern industrialism attracts enormous competition that is destructive. It was this fact that led to the creation of the steel trust. It was thought better to reap the profits of consolidation than suffer the crises of competition. (1)

Ernest Von Halle, the German economist, who has written a book on American trusts, puts the case thus: "Modern production means steam-driven machinery can not stand unlimited competition, which too often leads to the destruction of the value of large capital. Machine production requires close techni-

cal regulation and does not admit of economic anarchy." (2)

This necessity to avoid economic anarchy often produces it. It leads to struggles for control in which ruin on banks are started for the purpose of killing off or absorbing competitors. Mills are shut down and railroads retrench, in order to compel acquiescence to the requirements of profit making. Panics and hard times are thus accentuated; bankruptcy, unemployment and social misery prevail.

The struggle among the ultra-financiers was well illustrated in the struggle for control of the insurance companies some years ago. In this struggle, the Kuhn-Loeb-Harriman group of bankers stood arrayed against the Hill-Ryan-Morgan group. The Morgan group won out, after a fight that shook American industrialism from center to circumference. The reverberations can still be heard.

Of the Morgan group of bankers much has been said; much more will be said. They are the most powerful group of men ever associated together for mutual profit. Their power is international; it is recognized in England and Germany with considerable misgiving. This power is reflected best in the international steel trust; and in foreign banking connections.

The Morgan group of bankers consists of 29 men, all represented on the board of directors of the U. S. Steel Corporation. John Moody, in his book on "The Trusts," estimates that the Morgan group controls 80 per cent of the corporate capital of the country. Our fellow worker, "John D.," estimates the Morgan control in real figures at \$12,000,000,000. (3). In the first article of this series authority was cited showing another estimate of \$16,000,000,000. In either event, the control is stupendous. If examined a little more in detail it appears even more so. Here, for instance, is an item from the New York Evening Journal of January 24, 1911, illustrative of the point:

"J. P. Morgan's dominating power in the financial world of America was demonstrated today by figures showing that through his four national banks in this city, his seven trust companies, and two life insurance companies, he controls 50.1 per cent of the \$20,730,518,635 assets of the national banks of the entire country. "The total assets of the four banks controlled by Morgan are \$450,729,468, or 4.63 per cent of the total for the country. His seven trust companies have assets of \$427,856,380, and his insurance companies have assets of \$1,123,986,306."

The New York World also furnishes detailed enlightenment on the Morgan power, when it declares: "With conditions as they are, no speculator dare engage in extensive operations without the permission of this interest, for fear that his loans will be called without notice, for there are few of the big banks whose loan accounts are not subject to its scrutiny and supervision. The ramifications of this situation extend to every line of business that seeks credit." (4).

Samuel Untermyer, the big corporation lawyer, voices the same alarm, when he suggests taking control of life insurance funds and bank deposits in large cities from the "money power," i. e., Morgan & Co. He says:

"It is a recognized fact in the American financial world today that no enterprise, however meritorious and profitable, which involves raising as much, say, as \$10,000,000, has the slightest chance of favorable consideration if it interferes with an enterprise that is controlled by, or is under the protection of, or is friendly to, the banking interests as represented by two or three of the great New York firms." (5).

The late John W. Gates privately informed New York financial reporters that it was always best to get permission from Wall Street before launching an enterprise involving two or more million dollars. "If it is O. K.," Gates would say, "go ahead. If not, it is best not to begin, unless you are prepared to battle."

Thus Gates' estimate was one-fifth of that of Untermyer's. The control of the Morgan group is strategic. It embraces the mines, railroads, ships, steel, brick, cement and other trusts; and the banks, without which the development of modern industrialism is impossible. The Kuhn-Loeb-Harriman group is estimated to control five per cent of the corporate capital of the country. Its backbone consists mainly of the Harriman system of railroads, the largest in the country.

and the world. Then comes the group...

...remains 15 per cent. Just what they may be pleased from the various anti-trust and other hearings. As may be seen in the Stanley steel trust investigations, they consist of bankers, capitalists and politicians who have been forced out of corporate properties of one kind or another, and are competing against the trusts. They are ousted and decadent financiers, once in the forefront, but now comparatively bankrupt and powerless. In the freight rate hearings, they are represented by cattle growers and shippers' associations; representing farmers, ranchmen, manufacturers and merchants of the larger type. In the conservation movement, they appear in the guise of gold mining, coal mining, lumber and railroad interests, big in a way, but puny when compared with their Wall Street opponents. Another element is the Western banking element, which chafes under Wall Street tariff and financial manipulation. Of the small, middle class sweat shop keepers and delicatessen store proprietors nothing need or can be said. They are numerous, but their power is nil. They don't count, despite their numbers.

All these elements want the proper rights to the ultra and upper class financiers restricted, in their own interests. They find them too vast for successful competition; and too powerful to cope with in a manner beneficial to themselves. They struggle mightily, but unsuccessfully.

Divided Among Themselves, But United Against Labor.

Though the small capitalist and financial class are divided among themselves, they are always united against labor. Labor power is a commodity that is bought and sold like all other commodities, on the market. Buyers of commodities do not favor combinations of sellers of commodities for the purpose of increasing prices. The capitalists of all degrees accordingly are opposed to laborers uniting to increase the price of their commodity labor power, called wages. Nor do they favor giving labor a voice in the control of industry, to its own advantage. They cry out against the "tyranny of combination," and then form combinations to down that "tyranny" in a manner most tyrannical. They create great trusts for the purpose. Prof. A. S. Meade says the purposes aimed at in forming a trust are to control prices, labor, and the middleman. Where trusts are not extant, manufacturers and merchants' associations strive to dominate and rule labor unrestrained. And where both fail, Civic Federations are at hand to achieve the same ends by diplomacy and all that that implies. The interests of the capitalist class and the working class are opposing interests. Labor seeks more and more of the product it produces and out of which its wages are paid. Capital demands more profit on the investments of capital derived from the withheld products, or unpaid wages, of labor. Labor demands more control of industry, and its final ownership and operation in its own class interests. Capital resists. Strikes, lockouts, defences ensue. But the two interests are irreconcilable; their struggle is irrepressible; and so it will renew again and again. And it will only end in the triumph of labor; that determination grows day by day, year by year, among the workers. It is the handwriting on the wall of modern industrialism.

The Trusts and Labor.

How the trusts tyrannize over labor is illustrated in the case of the steel trust. Since 1908, when it gained control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., it has driven the United Mine Workers out of Alabama and destroyed the organization of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in the Birmingham district. It is also actively carrying on a campaign against labor organization in other industries in the same city. This campaign is most effective, owing to the trust's wide influence. It has thoroughly demoralized the trade union movement in the Southern city. (6)

In Gary, Indiana, conditions are even worse. Here an industrial feudalism reigns. The Gary works are built like a feudalistic castle, with moats to protect it. On one side the river surrounds them, on the other the lake guards the plant. Two bridges allow entrance; the workers must pass over the main one, going to and from work. Both bridges are guarded by company police day and night. These police pass up and down the lines of applicants for work, knocking their clubs against the shanks of the workers so as to ascertain if they would be able to withstand the hard blows of the mills. This act typifies the

(Continued on Page Four)

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

I. W. W.

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 working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

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

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

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with 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.

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One Yearly "terror" is
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Those who were known for their
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taken part in the movement and sig-
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ing boys of 18 or 12 years.
When the news of the revolutionary

WORLD SOCIAL MOVEMENT

"Bulletin International")
"Revolutionary Syndicalist Press."

Our comrade Tom Mann has started the publication of a weekly organ of the port workers under the title "The Transport Worker." The paper is published in Liverpool, and has an issue of 20,000 copies. Our best wishes for success to this new review, the address of which is: The Transport Worker, 6 Spickeland Building, Caning Place, Liverpool, England.

"A Lesson, the Employers International."

Under this title comrade A. Picart, a member of the Federal Committee of the trade unions of the building trades of France, writes an article in the "Bataille Syndicaliste" of Sept. 29, on the first international congress of the organizations of industrial and agricultural employers, which is being held at Turin. The article ends with the words:

"But can we remain indifferent seeing this international concentration of employers congress which as its program demands affirm the absolute solidarity between employers of all nationalities in the world?"

Do we not get the right international relations for us as for the unions of the same methods and means? Is it impossible that comrades of the Syndicalist international are still opposed to international congresses the absolute necessity of which has been shown by the employers themselves? Let us profit by the lesson the employers' union is giving us."

These words express entirely our opinion and that of thousands of revolutionary syndicalists of Europe and America. We are all the more pleased as the above comes from a militant, well-known member of the most powerful trade union of France. On several occasions the industrial unionist organizations of Germany, Bohemia, Holland, U. S. A., etc., agreed on the necessity of holding an international syndicalist congress where the syndicalist organizations of all shades would be admitted. Such a congress however can be only realized with the active support, if not on the initiative of the French organizations. The General Confederation of Labor of France seems to be the moment absorbed by the isolated efforts of the International Secretariat of Berlin. Though many French revolutionary syndicalists are in the conviction that France might do more than certainly useful, opposition in the International Secretariat, nevertheless the French General Confederation is at present so much involved there to be able to enter into relations with the dissenting organizations. Quite different is the position of the national federations, the trades and the labor exchanges, which autonomous in their international with syndicalist organizations of various countries. This initiative is all the savor to the reformist and Marxonians, as long as there are in-

ternational socialist congresses, will never consent to an international, purely syndicalist congress.

The Tripoli Question.

The war between Italy and Turkey absorbs everybody's interest. It seems that the Italian government is decided to conquer the Tripoli desert. But the war will be dreadful, and may entail heavy suffering for the Italian people. What is interesting from our point of view is the attitude of the working classes of Italy. Will they be able to protest clearly and strongly enough in order to put down the desires of the Italian patriots? It seems not. The Confederazione Generale del Lavoro of Italy had proclaimed a general strike of protest of 24 hours but the movement seems to have failed in all large towns. Numerous arrests—in Milan three hundred—deprived the proletariat of its best revolutionary forces, and the mass of the workers seem blinded by the visions of glory and ready to be dragged into the dreadful adventure of war. As for the leaders of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, their moderate and conservative tendencies are too well known to hope for some protest directed by them. The politicians have as usual profited there. On Sept. 25 a meeting was held of the socialist deputies at Bologna. The socialist deputies in the Italian parliament are divided on the subject of a military expedition. A part of the socialist deputies have declared themselves in favor of the government's decision of energetic intervention in Tripoli. The bourgeois press has stated that under these circumstances the government has no reason to fear a general strike. And unhappily this seems true. In Italy the reformist socialist deputies have enough influence on the labor movement of their country to paralyze if they will all revolutionary action of the workers.

Australia, "A Labor Government."

The Labor party of New South Wales is bringing a bill before Parliament to suppress strikes and jail the strikers. This means the absolute prohibition of the right to strike; in other words, coercion of the most despotic kind. The workers are waking up slowly to the tyranny of the politicians.

"The Pioneer."

Oct. 1 in Berlin the first number of the independent revolutionary organ, "The Pioneer," appeared, published by our German syndicalist friends besides their official organ, "Die Einigkeit." Of the varied and rich contents we mention the following original articles: Cornelissen, Paris—A journey of study (of the French syndicalists to Berlin). Dr. Brupbacher, Zurich. The Swiss labor movement. Tom Mann, Liverpool—"The seamen's strike of 1911." Fr. Koster, Forward—Fulleitton. Hans Land—Art and the people.

The address of the paper is: Carl Thine, Strauber Platz 15-19 Berlin O. 17.

Our best wishes for success to the courageous minority in the German labor movement.

Less than 5 per cent of the steel trust employes earn \$5 or more a day, and more than 60 per cent of the men earn less than \$2. Of the 90,599 workers in the trust's mills, 8,495, or nearly 10 per cent, earn less than 14c an hour; 10,833, or a trifle more than 12 per cent, earn more than 14c and less than 16c an hour; and 25,355, or about 28 per cent, earn more than 16c and less than 18c an hour. So that 44,913 men—half of the total employes—earn less than 18c an hour. An 84-hour-week, or 12 hours a day for seven days, is the rule. There is no overtime pay. Wages tend to reduce enormously. Foreigners are preferred. It is believed that racial hatreds will make strikes impossible. Unions in industry are destroyed, systematically routed out. Any meeting of this kind is prohibited. Not even one to formulate a petition for Sunday worship is permitted. Espionage prevails; the blacklist is in force. The mills are surrounded by stockades; company police are in control. Everything is subservient to the trust's interests. Industrial despotism is in full swing. (9). In the trust's ore mines, on its boats, in its offices, the same conditions prevail. Capital is dominant. "The Iron Heel" is on the neck of labor. (10)

All the other trusts pursue the same labor policy, with the same triumphant results. In none of the trusts is unionism permitted; in all of them it is destroyed. The harvester, tobacco, cigar stores, department stores, General Electric, bi-

rief, in all of the trusts, the American Federation of Labor and other organizations driven from the field. Only on the railroads and in the mines has American labor a semblance of protective organization, in the foremost phases of modern industrialism. The reason will be made evident in our next article, "Unions of Labor."

In the secondary phases, the organization of the A. F. of L. type, is steadily losing ground. The open shop prevails. The "M. & M." (Merchants and Manufacturers' Association) rules supreme.

Labor is only one-fiftieth organized, mainly in the minor and less important part of trusted industries; and mainly in the minor industries, Bakers, Cigar-makers, Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Actors, Musicians, Carpenters, etc.—all non-union employes—constitute the bulk of the organized. To organize the trusts is the problem of American labor. But labor need not despair. Labor's defeat is the capitalist's defeat. Labor, deprived of the right to petition, to organize, and to vote uncoerced, will revolt. Conservative unionism and action will give way to revolutionary organization and aims. (11). The indications of these tendencies are numerous. They appear in the many spontaneous, unorganized revolts in trust plants, at McKees Rocks, South Bethlehem, Philadelphia and other cities recently. They are also evident in the groping towards industrial unionism, principally on the railroads, a groping that grows ever stronger, though often thwarted by the very men who are presumed to develop it. Finally, they stand forth most conspicuously in the I. W. W., which is consistently working for the overthrow of capitalism by way of industrial unionism. So successful is the I. W. W. that the A. F. of L. imitates its policy of organizing workers on their own and its general strikes, while emulating its principles. Further, the Southern lumber trust proceeds drastically against the Brotherhood of Timber Workers and its intention to affiliate with the I. W. W. in preference to the A. F. of L. All of which is very significant!

It is coming, is this transformation of labor, so often occurring in social history and now so socially necessary. The indications are numerous. The best and most advanced of these is the I. W. W.

(Next article will be entitled "Unions of Labor.")

- 1. Meade, Trust Finance, chapter on Genesis of the U. S. Steel Corporation.
- 2. Quoted in Cooper, The Fate of the Middle Classes.
- 3. John D. article, Who Owns the U. S.?
- 4. Coming Nation.
- 5. Quoted by John D. in Coming Nation.
- 6. "Intermeyer Sees Peril in Growth of William Trust." N. Y. World, Sept. 8, 1911.
- 7. William Malley, article, "Tartarin in Birmingham," N. Y. Call, Aug. 23, 1911.
- 7. See illustrated poster issued by National Union of Iron, Steel and Metal Workers, I. W. W., Cambridge Building, New York.
- 8. "Labor Held in Bondage by Power of Steel Trust." N. Y. World, Aug. 14, 1911.
- 9. N. Y. World, Aug. 14, 1911.
- 10. Frank Bolin, "Brotherhood of the Sea," June, 1911, International Socialist Review.
- 11. "Bourgeois Crime," by D. Haywood, July number same magazine.
- 11. See Mitchell's "Organized Labor," chapter on Labor Unions and the Trusts.

UNION SCABS AND OTHERS

Portland, Ore.
Solidarity:
I see by your last issue where some of our literature had been returned to the sender in Grand Rapids, Mich., because of not bearing the union label.

Now, I suppose that the bundles of wheat that the A. F. of L. furniture strikers handled last fall in North Dakota for \$2 per day, when I. W. W. men were getting \$2.50 and \$3 for the same work in adjoining fields, had the union label pasted on each and every one of them.

Here in Portland the A. F. of L. have a so-called strike. They are begging men to keep away from "their jobs" so they can win, as they say. At the same time they advertise for all kinds of jobs, short or long, cutting out the common laborer, in fact scabbing on them, and at the same time drawing strike benefits.

THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT

Showing the Significance of This Section as an Industrial Center.

The number of people in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, and within a radius of only 100 to 150 miles, in adjoining and adjacent territory of the three states of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, is 4,336,388, divided as follows, according to the census of 1910.

Pennsylvania, 26 counties, 3,048,010; West Virginia, 10 counties, 201,607; Ohio, 17 counties, 944,255; Maryland, 2 counties, 93,516; total, 4,336,388.

Compared With Northwest.

The Pittsburgh territory, within a radius of 150 miles, has as great a population, almost as the following eight States of the Northwest combined, thus: Pittsburg territory, total, 4,336,388; Oregon, 672,765; Washington, 1,141,990; Wyoming, 145,965; Montana, 376,053; North Dakota, 577,056; South Dakota, 588,888; Colorado, 799,084; Nevada, 87,875; total, 4,384,610.

The Pittsburgh territory has a greater population than the four combined States of California, Washington, Oregon, and Wyoming, in this way: Pittsburgh territory, total, 4,366,388; Oregon, 672,965; Washington, 1,141,990; California, 2,377,540; Wyoming, 145,965; total, 4,388,900.

Yet the entire Pacific coast of the United States is within the three States of California, Oregon and Washington. The Pittsburgh territory has a million more population than the following six Eastern States combined, thus: Pittsburg territory, total, 4,366,388; Vermont, 355,965; Delaware, 202,322; Rhode Island, 542,674; New Hampshire, 430,572; Maine, 742,371; Connecticut, 1,114,750; total, 3,388,951.

Allegheny county alone has a greater population than both the states of Rhode Island and New Hampshire, from these figures, Allegheny County, total, 1,018,880; New Hampshire, 430,572; Rhode Island, 542,674; total, 975,346. Allegheny County alone has a greater population than the three States of New Hampshire, Delaware and Vermont, thus: Allegheny County, total, 1,018,880; New Hampshire, 430,572; Delaware, 202,322; Vermont, 355,956; total, 988,850. Allegheny County has a much greater population than any of these separate States: Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico or Arizona.

San Francisco an Exception.

The chief reason governing selection of places in which to hold popular elections has been that of density of population, as shown by the fact that the world fairs have always been held in vast capitals and cities. This was not, however, the controlling influence which dictated the choice of San Francisco for the great exposition that is to celebrate in 1915 the completion of the Panama Canal. This selection was controlled, more than anything else, by a national patriotic and commercial scheme to strengthen and exploit that side of our country with respect to its relationship to world affairs, and particularly to impress Asian statesmanship with the facility of any task designs which may possibly be entertaining against our Pacific shore and our Pacific coast interests. San Francisco is not, or ever will be the center of a population nearly so great as that which immediately surrounds Pittsburgh. This city is one of the four most densely populated of the United States, ranking with New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Hence there is no section of the country more peculiarly adapted to Pittsburgh to assure entire success in the holding of any sort of a meritorious popular exposition.

Pittsburg's first land show was held last year, and was a success of nation-wide celebrity. This fact accounts largely, of course, for the general unanimity of purpose among such a large number of horticultural and agricultural interests to duplicate this year in the Pittsburgh Land Show, from October 12 to 28 in Duquesne Gardens, with many new features added, the magnificent and unprecedented triumph of last year—Pittsburg Dispatch.

We might add to the above, that the wage slave population in the Pittsburgh district is greater in proportion than that of any of the sections in comparison, moreover, the wage workers of this district form a larger proportion in direct relation to large or trusted industries, than those of any other section of the country. Here is the industrial center of the United States.

SUPERIOR, WIS.

Until further notice, all communications to Local 947 should be addressed to Jas. L. Corbin, Pin. Sec'y., 1616 N. 5th St., Superior, Wis.

MOVED IN SALT LAKE.

Local 69, I. W. W., has moved into larger headquarters, now situated at 32 Richards Street. Any sympathizers coming this way, please call on us, we need them.
N. JOHNSON, Pin. Sec'y.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Ohio laborers to Argentina. The workers of that country have developed harvest bands, but this year is short because of the strict quarantine. So the wheat growers are offering American farm laborers \$2 a day for five months with free transportation from Buenos Aires to the interior.

There are in this country men who begin work in the early spring in the Texas wheat field and follow the ripening grain to the far north. When harvesting ends they are idle. If they could be at once transported to a country where it is summer when it is winter here, they would go right ahead with their accustomed work.

So great is the mobility of labor nowadays, thanks to cheap ocean transportation, that that may come to pass. The men who alternated between the wheat fields of two countries would have that steady work which the industrial wage earner considers supreme felicity.

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, applying 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 \$3.00 in any instance, and is usually \$1.00 or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from 35 to 50 cents.

If there is no Local Union of the I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may become a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, whose address is given below. You will be required to answer affirmatively the two above questions, and pay an initiation fee of \$2.00. The monthly dues are \$1.00 for Members-at-Large.

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 or mixed Union) and send the charter application with the names of the General Secretary, with the \$10.00 charter fee, supplies, constitutions and instructions will then be sent you, and you can proceed to organize the local.

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

MOVED IN LOS ANGELES.

The I. W. W. has just moved into new and up to date headquarters with a seating capacity of about 300, at 337 East 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Everybody welcome who comes this way.

TACOMA I. W. W.

Our new hall is located at 110 S. 14th St., in the heart of the slave market. Business meetings every Wednesday at 8:00 p. m. Address all communications to Sec'y Ind. Union 390, I. W. W., 110 S. 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.

SYNDIKALISTEN

The Official Organ of SVERIGES ARBETARE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION
The revolutionary union of Sweden.
Address:
G. SJOSTROM
Vastergatan 2, Lund, Sweden.

"Emancipation"

Official Organ of the France-Belgium Federation I. W. W.
3 months \$1.50, 6 months \$3.00, one year \$6.00.
Make remittances payable to AUG. DETOLLENAERE, Secretary, 9 Mason St., LAWRENCE, MASS.

IN INDUSTRIALISM

continued from Page Three

It is the slave market day prevails, with two hours. The slaughter of a five day week long, is kept busy being injured. As revealed, it is a barbarian killed even him. It is killed because it is that of the steel trust record approximately 1,500 killed every day and number is doubled on the workers change 4 hours without interruption a week (7).

The steel trust "actual" and even its officials official policies and in every branch and in 1908 in Pennsylvania they emulates for the d but argue men were told to the corporation, to support its