



EMANCIPATION

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TRAUTMANN AND LIBGARD WERE DECEASED

Trautmann and Libgard Charged With "Selling Out" Westinghouse Men. Got \$3,000, Is Claim

(Pittsburg Leader)

"William E. Trautmann, recent leader of the workmen in the great big Westinghouse strike, and A. R. Libgard, the principal adviser and right-hand man of Trautmann, sold out the strikers to the Westinghouse companies for \$3,000 and brought the strike to a premature end.

"A strike at the Oliver steel mills in Pittsburg in 1912; a strike at the plant of the American Steel & Iron Co. at Warton in 1913; and a strike at the plant of the Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Co. at Steubenville, O., in 1913, were all sold out by Libgard, for various amounts, in some cases assisted by Trautmann.

Such are the sensational charges made yesterday by J. B. Griffin of 510 Center ave., East Pittsburg, a former employe of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., in East Pittsburg, and until within a few days ago a member of the Bradcock Local No. 205, Industrial Workers of the World. A detailed statement by Mr. Griffin follows:

"Mr. Trautmann for more than a year has been a trusted organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, whose headquarters are at Detroit and previous to that he has been at Chicago. Shortly before the outbreak of the Westinghouse strike Trautmann was brought here by the strikers to act as organizer.

"A few days after the men went on strike Libgard appeared at strike headquarters in East Pittsburg, where he represented himself as a revolutionist from Russia, and invited to the interests of the strikers. Libgard dressed well, and was evidently a man of education and ability. Apparently he was the leader of the traitors in the camp of the strikers, and he probably got the greater part of the \$3,000 paid for the betrayal of the strike. Trautmann, according to being his tool.

"Trautmann admitted to me that Libgard had got \$2,000 from the Westinghouse companies, but claimed that Libgard was faithful to the

Mr. Block.

He's Against Organization.



HOW I. W. W. DEALS WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRALIA

I. W. W. sentiment has evidently taken a firm hold of the miners and others around Broken Hill, Australia. Their methods of dealing with unemployment are up-to-date, and will be interesting to American readers. Here are some facts related by "Direct Action," I. W. W. organ of Sydney:

"There has been a great deal of unemployment on the Barrier due to the war, and the closing down of the mines. Many cases of distress are reported, and the unemployed set up an Unemployed Committee after they discovered that the politicians and the A. M. A. did not intend taking any steps to alleviate the poverty.

"At an I. W. W. meeting the organization was asked to assist by their militant tactics in obtaining results. A demonstration was held subsequently outside the Trades' Hall, at which it was given out that the water had been turned off at several working class homes by the Water Company. A body of men immediately obtained picks and shovels, marched to the mains, and turned on the water again.

"After this had been done, word was spread that a woman had had her furniture seized by a hire purchase merchant, and that the sale was taking place at South Hill. The large crowd immediately captured a tram car, and proceeded to the sale, which was suddenly stopped when the crowd arrived. The merchant, looking at the knees, remarked the furniture, and gave up undertaking not to molest the woman any more while the war is on.

"Cases of distress also came before the committee, who promptly notified leading grocers to attend to the wants of those in trouble. By the persuasion of a large crowd of unemployed, the cockroaches became quite objectionable. The Unemployed Committee, and its militant backbone became such a nuisance to the mayor and authorities that the benevolent Labor Government decided to provide a special train to convey 500 out of town.

"At first they wanted the men to pay the fares, but a little persuasion convinced the Tin Gods that they meant business.

"A large percentage of the miners did not take the train, and the I. W. W. and all the way enroute to Sydney, the cockies, and "wabbies" were treated to a lusty rendering of "Longhaird Preachers" and

THE I. S. U. OF A., ITS SEAMEN'S BILL, AND ANDREW FURUSETH

American Federation of Labor Craft Union Shown To Be a Scab Affair, and Out of Date.

(Special to Solidarity)

New York City

The last time Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, was in this city, where he met with contempt, he said that had he known the seamen would have treated him that way he would have stayed away, and he would take a long time before coming back. But he came again, on Oct. 28, to speak on his Seamen's Bill (known as the LaFollette Bill).

The preceding speaker, Mr. Bell, stated in his speech that the cry of "One Big Union" sounds very fine; and the pictures and everything we see about it were great indeed, but it couldn't be done.

Then Mr. Furuseth took the floor. He told us that since 1894 that he had been trying to revise the laws governing the seamen, and certain laws were amended, repealed or abolished. Again he said, the seamen stood in fact the same as in 1803 in regard to wages, although they had gained certain conditions. The seamen then got organized and on this coast pulled a strike in 1911, which they won by striking together. Then he explained his bill, from which I am going to give you a few remarks:

1. A sailor shall serve three years before the mast before being entitled to be an (A. B.) able-bodied seaman.
2. Seventy-five per cent. of the crew must understand the language of their respective officers.
3. There shall be plenty of room in the sleeping quarters; not more than two bunks high, and there shall be a bath-room, so as to provide the firemen coming from the fire-room with a place to get washed and cleaned up.
4. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, including anchor watch.

Now then, let us take up the mentioned points one by one and see how they fit in.

1. "A sailor shall serve three years before the mast." What for? For the \$30 he gets a month? Or the rotten food? Notice that the Red Cross ship, the crew was charged with mutiny for asking more and better food. Some of them were put in irons on bread and water for five days. When the ship made port, the shipping commissioner went on board to lead a hearing, but the "Red Cross Society" decided to settle the matter with their employes, as they didn't want their laundry washed before the public. I wish we had more seamen of the Red Cross type.
2. "Seventy-five per cent. of the crew must understand the language of their respective officers." I wish they could. Again let us take the Red Cross. She had a crew of American citizens in the engine room and on deck, while cooks and waiters were from the West Indies. An I. W. W. crew could not have made more trouble than did these American citizens. I wish all the native borks could see the inside of a ship. The I. W. W. would progress very rapidly.
3. "The sleeping quarters shall be in a healthy condition; bath-room with shower; only two bunks high instead of three." This was one of our demands in 1912 when we had the great strike on the waterfront. At that time the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association remained on work and helped the ship-owners to defeat us. We were barred with being anarchists and demanding too much from our employers. The ships had to be rebuilt, they said, and the capitalist could not stand it. These same men were members of the I. S. U. A. In 1913 they again scabbed upon us, saying they had nothing to do with the I. W. W.
4. "Firemen from the Atlantic shall not be permitted to transfer to the Great Lakes or Pacific without mutual understanding." This took place in 1911, after we had organized the Spanish firemen, and the whole purpose of it was to discriminate against so-called "dagoes." They flatly refused to transfer men of this union to other locals, on account of their being "dagoes." Then we called a referendum to withdraw from the I. S. U. A., which carried, and we became an independent union till 1913, when another referendum carried us into the I. W. W.

Now, Mr. Furuseth says: "I am quite sure that the Bill will be passed, but for heaven's sake organize to back up the law, as the masters will not give you what it calls for if you don't organize." We have got to co-operate with the ship-owners to meet the requirements of the Bill, and have seen some of them already. What for? The President of the United States has set aside the navigation laws for a period of three years in order to build up an American merchant marine. So what is your bill good for if you must wait another three years?

Furuseth stated that he doesn't like the I. W. W. He wished to build a fence around the seamen in appealing to their skill. We have got to be organized to keep out the bums and up-town men from taking our jobs. But in 1912 the U. S. furnished blue-jackets to take the jobs of the strikers of the Panama Line, while the cooks and stewards belonging to the I. S. U. A. remained on the jobs.

Now then, Seamen, as we had a strong organization on the Atlantic in 1911 and the I. S. U. A. scabbed on us, as I have shown, what will you do? Will you go back to organize in the old fashion again, only to break to pieces? You must build something more solid than you did in the past. The past is dead. The future is ours. The Marine Transport Workers Union, I. W. W., is an organization to which you should belong. It takes in every seaman, whether he is a sailor, fireman, cook, steward, longshoreman, bargeman, or anyone who works in the industry. The initiation is generally \$1.00; monthly dues 50 to 75 cents.

Ring out the old; ring in the new. Industrial unionism is life, while craft unionism is stagnation. As Schiller says in Wilhelm Tell:

"Das Alte stuerzt das neue bricht sich Bahn, und neues Leben blueht aus den Ruinen."

DAN RECKERT,
Local 1, M. T. W., New York.

UNEMPLOYED ACTIVE IN MINNEAPOLIS

(Special to Solidarity)

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 3

Sunday, Nov. 1, the immense gathering which turned out on Boston Common, Nov. 1, to hear Joe Lator speak on the Lawrence strike funds controversy, he would not again fall under the illusion that I. W. W. is dead. From 1,500 to 2,000 people crowded around the bandstand and wildly cheered the speaker as he talked after the line of the capitalist press. In spite of the fact that political dogmatists were holding forth on every available corner, the meeting of the I. W. W. eclipsed them all. The crowd was held for nearly three hours, other speakers being Fellow Workers Harold Varney, Adolph Lessig and Secretary Nasson.

This is only one of several activities which the I. W. W. is inaugurating this winter season. All signs are encouraging for an unparalleled activity. There is a good spirit among the membership and new blood is being added to the ranks. Fellow Workers are clamoring for organization, and the I. W. W. is the only organization here able to handle the unemployment situation. Rebels anxious to see the accomplishment of their aims are looking their eyes on Boston this winter.

"BALDY" CURTIS

The secretary of the I. W. W. Propaganda League, Sioux City, Iowa, writes in part as follows: "Iowa here are very dull. There are two large packing houses, but only a small number of men employed there, more than half time. There are also a few cold storage plants, but they are doing there are some little doing. This is a good field for soap-boxers, and a good activity to make his pork-chops here selling literature. Of course, he must not be afraid of cold weather once in a while. Organizer Allen is still here, but says he is talked out and some new blood is required. We are in a meeting with the I. W. W. and will be in the next meeting of the city council, or whether they will claim a little of what belongs to the I. W. W. will be seen. Local 64 intends to do all it can to make the slaves use a little initiative. Further developments are expected.

G. G.

BIG I. W. W. MEETING IN BOSTON MASS.

(Special to Solidarity)

Boston, Mass., Nov. 2

If anyone ever seen the immense gathering which turned out on Boston Common, Nov. 1, to hear Joe Lator speak on the Lawrence strike funds controversy, he would not again fall under the illusion that I. W. W. is dead. From 1,500 to 2,000 people crowded around the bandstand and wildly cheered the speaker as he talked after the line of the capitalist press. In spite of the fact that political dogmatists were holding forth on every available corner, the meeting of the I. W. W. eclipsed them all. The crowd was held for nearly three hours, other speakers being Fellow Workers Harold Varney, Adolph Lessig and Secretary Nasson.

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G. G.

Try securing an hour in the evening to spend a new yearly sub.

Butte Propaganda League has moved to 42 S. Arizona St. All rebels welcome.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD... ED WEEKLY BY THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

SUBSCRIPTION: ONE YEAR \$1.00 THREE MONTHS .25 SIX MONTHS .50 CANADA AND FOREIGN 1.50 BUNDLE ORDERS, PER COPY ONE CENT. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD General Headquarters—Room 307-154 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. GENERAL OFFICERS: Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. Wm. D. Hayward, Gen. Organizer

A Lesson From Krupp's Speaking about the great Krupp gun works at Essen, Germany, Norman Draper writes, in Collier's: "The workers at Krupp's are without doubt the most contented in the world. Strikes have been unknown. A strike of any duration there prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe would have meant to Prussian militarism a disaster that could not be equalled."

"Morality" And Unemployment It is becoming increasingly apparent that the "powers that be" can offer little or no consolation to the hungry hordes of unemployed men being the "worst known winter in America." The following editorial from the Cleveland News of Nov. 4, shows how the American capitalists and their lackeys are up against it in dealing with the ordinary measures of relief even to say nothing of a solution of the problem:

"That Cleveland has an unemployment problem such as other American cities have been contending with for many months is now officially admitted. Mayor Baker has thought it well to invite representatives of the commercial, labor and other organizations to a conference and methods of relieving the situation have been discussed."

"The plan evidently favored as most practicable is that the city government should meet the demand for labor by undertaking public improvements already contemplated but delayed for lack of funds or other reasons. Public works such as would call for the employment of the most men would be selected for immediate prosecution, in this suggestion were adopted, and a sinking fund commission would be asked to buy bonds not otherwise marketable, that funds might be available."

"The project is open to criticism. The use of the sinking fund commission as a receiver of city securities not wanted elsewhere has already been carried to an extent not warranted by sound methods of municipal finance. The administration's frequent recourse to its favorite plan of 'direct labor' has more than once been shown to be wasteful and perhaps would fall even below it in the standing of efficiency if the primary object were to employ as many men for as long a period as possible."

"Moreover, though extended to its utmost development, the scheme would by no means remove labor conditions to their most desirable state. It is evident that the unemployment problem cannot be satisfactorily solved by building a new boulevard, for example, and offering work at laborers' wages to skilled machinists left unemployed through the closing of automobile factories or ore conveyor shops."

"Obviously, it is a hard problem. The course proposed might prove costly to the public, could not care for the unemployed to their satisfaction and would be ONLY PALLIATIVE TREATMENT, BEST, seeking to RELIEVE THE SYMPTOMS WITHOUT CURING THE CAUSES."

"But it seems well to bear in mind the difficulties of the question and the deficiencies of the answer. The problem is one that MUST BE FACED. Presumably it will be more difficult to tread as the winter season proceeds. If there is a better solution than that now contemplated, some one should find it. If not, probably the city must reconcile itself to the methods proposed."

The emphasis in the foregoing is that of the News' editor himself. Yet, Solidarity might have put the emphasis in the same places. Anything the ruling class proposes regarding the question of unemployment is "only palliative treatment at best, seeking to relieve the symptoms without curing the causes."

has been near to that condition, in constant fear of it for days and weeks at a time—knows what the feeling is. No capitalist, no charity peddler, no municipal or other officer of the government, no well-fed labor fakir, no politician, no member of the place of a hopeless member of the army of unemployed. Of course these all "sympathize" with the poor out-of-work; they are anxious to help him with an occasional hand-out; they keep on shouting to each other, "We must face the problem," but at the end acknowledge their impotence to do more than relieve the "symptoms."

That is because the problem belongs to the working class, and not to their exploiters. The workers may not solve it this winter or the next, but no one else will. The key to its solution lies in the CONTROL BY THE WORKERS, OF THEIR SOCIAL LABOR POWER. Today the capitalists control that; the workers for the most part, appear to acquiesce in their control, without question; hence the helpless attitude of both employed and unemployed. The former are "working their heads off" to hold their miserable jobs, at lowering wages; the latter are meekly looking in vain for the "problem," but at the end acknowledge their impotence to do more than relieve the "symptoms."

You will do that, because you have no working idea of collective action. Wolves go in packs, and you are one of the sheep. You will do that, because you have no working idea of collective action. Wolves go in packs, and you are one of the sheep. You will do that, because you have no working idea of collective action. Wolves go in packs, and you are one of the sheep.

Meanwhile, we propose, seriously, a NEW MORALITY: Organize your duty to the world, that is, to the unemployed laborer. It is IMMORAL to starve in the midst of plenty; if you own your vitality, that of your children, and that of the race that comes after you; it tends to create imbeciles, cowards and degenerates. It is better to die fighting for something you want and need for life, health and happiness, than to die like a whipped cur, with a whine on your lips.

"When This Cruel War Is Over" October exports have been of such increased volume as to gladden the hearts of the big bankers. They have brought "substantial relief" to the Wall Street, as they have "simplified the problem of meeting our obligations abroad."

War will be to bring him into his place, allowing the rest of the war to run its course. Still, with all its vast area, European Russia is being over-crowded; bread, "substantial relief" to the Wall Street, as they have "simplified the problem of meeting our obligations abroad."

There is much speculation as to the probable results of the war on labor. Some writers believe that, owing to a desire to avoid the hardships of European adjustment, big immigration will ensue. This view is contradicted by the fact that the war has caused a demand for labor in Europe, such as followed the closing of the Panama Canal, the "golden age of labor."

The Inter-Social Review for November says, "Give the Russian war worker a chance. For the first time in years he has been the most heroic figure on the map of the world. He is not only the most important of the Great Nations, but he is the only one that has not been completely destroyed by the war."

The Big Ideals of Labor

There is one phase of the European war that has not been dwelt upon among the workers as it should be. We refer to the size of the ambitions involved. It cannot be denied that the Kaisers and the capitalists are fighting for big stakes on a big scale. Nothing more nor less than world-power is the prize for which millions of lives and billions of wealth are sacrificed, and death is the price of the victory.

Compare these big ambitions and their big undertakings with those of the average workman and his organizations. Both of the latter are content with hand-to-mouth, month-to-month, year-to-year existence. They have no great aspirations; no big and impelling motive; nine times out of every ten, they take their cue of action from the agencies of their oppressors, or are guided by the obvious policy interests are defended and promoted as against capitalist interests.

Consider a working class with ideals proportionate to those of the modern war lords—the capitalists of all nations! Consider a working class with a purpose in making the world over; its own; of tearing from its possessions and uprooting the war-waging, society-enslaving capitalist class! Consider a working class ruthlessly opposing every agency of education and culture in conflict with its own policy of self-defense.

Such a working class is in process of growth; it is coming slowly but surely. On all sides are its embryos in evidence. They are seen in the labor revolts the world over; in the terrible struggles of South Africa and the triumphs of Italian syndicalism; in the massacres of Ludlow and the free speech fights and big industrial strikes of the I. W. W. Especially they are seen in the growth of teaching in our schools. Consider a working class, building up, now with diplomacy, again with force, an international social system in which its economic control is in undisputed sway, the moulder of every activity of life and the end of every achievement.

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SALAAM, YOU SCISSORBILLS!

Serene, complacent, satisfied, content with things that be—The paragon of paltriness—upraised for all to see; With loving pride he cherishes his mediocrity.

The smirking, ass-like multitudes cringe down at his command. With wagging ears and blinded eyes they do not understand; With pride they show each shackled wrist and on each brow the brand.

The young, the old, the great, the small give homage, all supine. Fond parents bring their children there as to some holy shrine. And every one the God transforms from human into swine.

Well pleased are they—rejoiced well, who on their shoulders bore. The gilded thing that all the mob fawned in the dust before. And each that did obedience there was naked like a whore!

The poet brought his teeming song, the wise his deep-delved lore. The maiden brought her tender flesh, the strong his sturdy store. Each gave up all he had to yield—no harlot could give more.

Is there not one to share with me the shame and wroneth I own. Is there not one to curse that Thing, or pick up stones to stone— To rend and wreck and raze to earth—or do I stand alone!

Raise high the swine-like incubus, obediently bow! Shout down the voice of bold dissent, and breath that brazen brow! So blaze the banners, ring the bells—apothosis now!

Go, grovel for the shoddy goods, and plod and plod and plod again, And you will turn the paltry prize, go prize it if you can! But I would hurl it in your face, to hold it myself a man!

I will not bow with that mad horde and passively obey; I will not think their sordid thoughts nor say the things they say. Nor wear their shameful liveries, nor brand be as they.

Nor can it bend me to their will though black their numbers be. Nor bibe with hopes of paradise, nor force with fears of hell; My eye may break, but never bend—I live but to rebel.

I go my way rejoicing—I, outcast, spurned and low. For undreamed worlds may come to birth from seeds that I might sow. And if there's pain within my heart, those fools shall never know.

My kind but scorn your dull success—your subtle ways to win. We eat our hearts in solitude or sear our souls with "sin." Yet we are better men than you—so fight us so smugly in!

Then let me stand back silently, the pageant passes by. And live among these outcasts whom your hands would cruelly, And laugh with mirth to see the mob do homage to a Lie!

RALPH H. CHAPLIN Vancouver Local has 100 copies of "The Minot, (N. D.) local of the I. W. W. is doing business again. The headquarters for the I. W. W. are at the I. W. W. office, 34 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

