



VOLUME TWO. No. 40 WHOLE No. 92

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1911.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

CIVIC FEDERATION AT THE BUDAPEST CONFERENCE

The International Secretariat* Conference at Budapest has officially placed its stamp of approval on the Civic Federation and stuck a knife into the agitation of American revolutionists against this nefarious combination. James Duncan, Civic Federation delegate, incidentally armed with A. F. of L. credentials, was accepted as a delegate, over a special protest of the I. W. W. And this allegedly revolutionary International Secretariat has thus betrayed the American revolutionary movement in order to win the friendship of the reactionary A. F. of L., a friendship that will be exhibited later by playing the A. F. of L. against the C. G. T. to lack the latter's attempt to break the existing international quarantine against the spread of revolutionary ideas in the labor unions by turning the International Secretariat into a genuine International organization.

Duncan's official recognition is indeed betrayal to the American movement. At the miners' convention, at which Mitchell got fired, one of the great arguments used was that Kautsky, Rosa Luxemburg and other German radicals raised a protest at the reception of Oppenheimer in Europe. In the fight that in the "ever future" will be waged in the labor movement over the participation of Duncan and other labor fakirs in the Civic Federation, this argument will be an easy way for the rebels and used by the Civic Federation fakirs. They can now point to the Budapest Conference as an official socialist endorsement of the Civic Federation and can quote Carl Legien, Hueter, Bergmann, Appleton and others of the most prominent socialist labor leaders of Europe who went out of their way to defend the Civic Federation.

The story of the Conference is illustrative of the slugging tactics by which the Socialists broke up the old International and by which they rule the modern European labor movement.

The I. W. W. had duly filed a protest against the seating of Duncan on grounds that he was a member of the Civic Federation.

The International Secretariat is a degenerate successor to the old International Workingmen's Association. It consists of not more than one labor organization from each country. It holds its conferences every two years at which the affiliated organizations each can send only two delegates. It is in full control of the Socialists who refuse, from political considerations, to let it develop into a serious International organization.

tion, a protest against the admission of A. F. of L. into the International Secretariat and an application of the I. W. W. for affiliation with the International Secretariat. The attempt was made to dispose of all these unpleasant matters by absolutely ignoring them. The first order of business should have been to act on the I. W. W.'s filed protest of Duncan's credentials, but the Conference took no cognizance of it, but, immediately after the opening, passed on to the regular order of business, not even examining the credentials of the delegates present. As J. W. W. delegate I took the floor and demanded that the I. W. W. protest against Duncan be heard. The Conference refused to allow me to talk claiming that the I. W. W. was not affiliated with the International Secretariat, and consequently its delegate was only a guest and had no voice or vote. The A. F. of L. was thus by common consent, and without official action, accepted as member of International Secretariat, although the I. W. W. had contested its admission. I persisted however, in demanding the I. W. W. contest of Duncan's credentials be heard and for about an hour pandemonium reigned in the business of the Conference was brought to a standstill in spite of vigorous efforts to carry it on regardless of my protests. I was ejected and browbeaten, Sassenbach, Secretary of the General Committee, and other socialists threatened to throw me out if I didn't subside. I am reliably informed that a sergeant at arms was ordered to eject me but refused.

Finally, I took my seat, believing that I had, however irregularly, brought the Civic Federation matter before the Conference. Joubaux, Secretary of the C. G. T. of France, immediately took the floor, favored Duncan and the Civic Federation fakirs and made a motion that Duncan be forced to explain his connection with the Civic Federation. This, in spite of the gagging of the I. W. W. delegate, the matter was officially brought before the Conference, Yvetat, the other C. G. T. delegate, ably seconded Joubaux's motion. Then it was that the above mentioned prominent socialist labor leaders opposed the French motion and put themselves on record in favor of the Civic Federation around which the discussion turned.

Duncan took no part in the debate, leaving the defense of the Civic Federation entirely to his Socialist allies. Joubaux's motion was lost, every delegate present (all socialists) except Duncan voted.

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TO OUR READERS

The next issue of SOLIDARITY, No. 93, will appear on Sept. 30. There will be no issue on Sept. 23, owing to the editor's being away at the I. W. W. convention in Chicago. Our subscribers will of course lose nothing by this, as they will receive the full number of issues anyway. Meanwhile rumble for subs, and let us find a million on our desk when we return from Chicago.

Solidarity has some great things in store for its readers, in the way of propaganda matter. Help us to get it into the hands and heads of new readers.

LABOR DAY IN LOS ANGELES

(Special to Solidarity.)

Labor Day in Los Angeles was a demonstration of ignorance. Headed by the mounted police and a band playing the strains of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," about 10,000 craft union men paraded the streets of Los Angeles on Sept. 4, showing the M. & M. how easy they are to whip when they dare go out on strike for better conditions. For the parade itself showed how the workers are divided on the industrial field.

Every craft union had its banner, and crafts like the cigar-makers had banners advertising the bosses' goods (Labor & Capital). The longshoremen's and lumber handlers' unions of San Pedro and Los Angeles who somehow neglected to bring their banner with them, refused to march in line with that account.

As there is going to be an election held this fall and as usual the politicians are catering to the craft unions for support, nearly two-thirds of the marchers were wearing Job Harriman buttons. Heading one of the divisions of the parade was the fine spectacle of a socialist carrying the flag which floats over every jail, bull pen and capitalist hell hole in this country. Another and spectacle was to see the poor Mexican laborers marching behind the flag which floated over Mexico when Diaz tried to crush the revolution, and the same flag which is being used by Madero and his hirelings to arouse so-called patriotism in the working class, so that they may be good obedient slaves.

As an industrial unionist viewing the parade and summing up the whole celebration of Labor Day, which the capitalists were so good as to give us, I can come to only one conclusion: If the workers who paraded the streets in one vast army of men, would only act for their interest as a class, Mayor Alexander could not say to them as he did: "You can't march past the jail where the McNamara brothers are incarcerated." If they were organized into one big union of their class, having their own union, there cannot be anything in common between those who work, and those who work the workers' what power they would have.

But every where we can hear the discontent among the rank and file of the craft unions. And the I. W. W. is organizing the unorganized and the so-called organized. It will not be far in the future when we shall have one union of the only useful class in society—the working class—fighting not only for better conditions, today, but organizing so we can throw off the parasitic class from our back and establish for the first time in the history of the human race—industrial freedom.

HARRY WEINSTEIN.

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 J. WEIR, Sec'y.

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Organizing R. R. Graders

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lytton, B. C., Sept. 6. Already we have over 900 men organized into a Transportation Local the number of which is 327, with headquarters at Lytton, B. C.

The conditions on the construction jobs of the Canadian Northern are something fierce. The contractors are trying to drop down wages to \$2.25 a day. The boys by sticking together are now making \$2.50 along 140 miles of the construction. The board is invariably \$6.00 a week. Double prices are charged, even triple. At some camps overalls cost \$3.00 while all along, a 10c package of tobacco is 25c and up. The price of dynamite is \$21 and \$25 per 100 pounds. This is far more than was charged in Alaska during R. R. construction there. Board is an unheard-of price in all camps. A man who is broke cannot eat all he puts in his tummy in nearly all the camps run by contractors.

Contractor Jim Welch has been hiring men in Lytton at \$2.50 per day and pay-

ing them \$2.25 on the job. As most of these men were broke and could not go to law to enforce promised wages, they could do nothing but quit. Today Welch finds it almost impossible to get men at all. At one of the camp meetings where we organized all the boys, the wife of this worthy Welsh cried out: "Even pooodle dogs show more appreciation for their masters." The boys showed their appreciation by all getting into the I. W. W.

There has been no fall down. All the boys in the many camps we have passed through have come in. There is much work yet to be done along organization lines and the boys are all digging in for the one big union. Contractor Welch was so sure at all the men joining that he gave orders not to allow the organizers to sleep in camps or to buy food. This only made the boys so sure that so many quit the next morning that we were not bothered in other camps.

The contractors are trying in every way to stall the organization but to no avail.

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I. W. W. IN PORTLAND

(Special to Solidarity.)

Portland, Ore., Sept. 4. An article was published in the Sept. 2nd edition of Solidarity written by Wm. Hoffman. Under the caption "A Bigger Rockpile" this man Hoffman makes certain statements setting forth the conditions that exist in Portland. A fellow worker of some local at a distance from Portland upon reading the article written by Hoffman would naturally arrive at the conclusion that the I. W. W. is dead in Portland. As Wm. Hoffman is not a member of the I. W. W., I don't think he is in a position to speak with any certainty about the affairs of the Portland local. Although he tells the truth about some of the conditions in Portland, yet it is the opinion of the members here that the article in its entirety is very misleading. We feel that this article should not be let go without correcting the impression that our fellow workers would most likely have upon reading Hoffman's letter.

The members of the Portland Locals are not concerned about the Rockpile that Mr. Hoffman describes. It is common knowledge here that I. W. W. men are not frequent visitors to the rockpile. The police know that we do not believe in cracking rocks simply because some capitalist judge orders us to. I have been in close connection with the Portland Locals for the last two years and to my knowledge in that time only one I. W. W. man has hit the rockpile. He was arrested for putting up stickers and as the judge had sentenced an agent of the Steamship Company for pasting up advertising stickers he refused to discriminate in favor of the I. W. W. and likewise sentenced our man to five days. As a general thing we are not molested. Hoffman also mentions the Jesus screeners drawing credits. To this I will say that just as long as the Jesus screeners bring good looking young girls on the street to make an exhibition of themselves certain of the wage slaves will look, listen and laugh.

When Hoffman makes a statement that I. W. W. soapboxes can not give away our literature he is either ignorant of the true facts or making a deliberate misstatement. I will give you the true condition of the locals here.

REDUCE THE HOURS!

The Lowell, Mass., Courier-Citizen declares that "the time is coming, and perhaps is already here, when the world's yearly demand for manufactures can be supplied for 50 weeks' work or less in the year by the producers. That is now the fact in the textile industry, and even more so in shoe manufacturing. In the former a shutdown for a week or two, or even for a longer period, is getting to be the rule, and in this State all the shoes wanted are made in much less than a year's time. In some cities the factories are run only about half time, or two three-month seasons. The fact is that all over the world machinery has so increased and been so perfected that its output even on short time is sufficient for all wants. That means more loafing hours for the workers, rather more, indeed, than they care to enjoy."

The New York Evening Post is authority for the statement that "the clerical staffs of many of the big insurance companies have of late years been considerably reduced by the employment of mechanical calculators."

On all sides machinery is displacing labor and making less employment. One way to make more employment is to reduce the hours. Every increase in unemployment is an argument for the 8 hour day.

Fellow Worker Spicer arrived in Portland several months ago and was engaged as organizer. Later Fellow Worker Shea arrived and has taken part in the propaganda. Their efforts have been very successful. Geo. Rescoe is employed in a position that brings him to town about twice a week and he holds very successful street meetings also. We are taking 200 copies of Solidarity and 250 copies of the Worker. They are entirely sold out in a day or two and we will have to increase our bundle order in the very near future as the demand is far greater than the supply. Pamphlets are not neglected and large amounts of various revolutionary literature are disposed of every night. The literature sales of last week amounted to over forty dollars. Members are assured at every street meeting and the locals are in a more prosperous condition now than at any time since before the Spokane Free Speech Fight.

We have fixed up our hall at our own expense and have purchased over fifty dollars worth of new chairs within the past two weeks. On Sunday nights we hold hall meetings and the hall is crowded to its utmost capacity and large numbers are turned away because the hall cannot accommodate all that come from the street meetings to hear our hall lectures.

Last night we held our usual Sunday night hall meeting. Lytton, B. C., Rescoe spoke to about five hundred interested wage slaves. The collection was very good, literature sales were large and seven recruits were secured. Not so bad for a town that Mr. Hoffman thinks were a few good years ago the "satellite" house.

"Politics" is another attraction for the slaves, so Mr. Hoffman states. I cannot understand why a man who carries a card in the Socialist Party as Mr. Hoffman does has anything to kick about if the slaves are attracted by "politics." As a matter of fact the slaves of Portland are not attracted by the political idea. The political actionists find that the slaves will not be interested, any longer, in anything but the real issue and are forced, to hold the attention of the slaves, to exploit the sentiment of the hour—Industrial Unionism. They confine their true sentiment in re-

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FREE SPEECH WON IN PHILA.

I. W. W. Will Be "Permitted" to Hold Street Meetings After Ten O'clock.

Our Philadelphia correspondent arrives too late with a good report of the latest development in the free speech fight.

Director Henry Clay, after using his police bullies on two or three occasions to club and arrest I. W. W. speakers, has rescinded his former order to stop all street meeting at 10 p. m., and will permit them to continue after that hour, provided the speakers say nothing again the government.

AGITATION IN LORAIN

Lorain, Ohio, Sept. 10.

Last night, Sept. 9, Fellow Worker Chas. Hockenbrough addressed the largest crowd ever turned out here to listen to an I. W. W. agitator. The crowd paid close attention to the talk. Hockenbrough sang a few of those famous I. W. W. songs, which made quite a hit with the crowd, after which quite a number of song books, and also a goodly number of Solidarity and other literature was disposed of. Considerable discussion took place after the meeting and quite a number of workers signified their willingness to join a local. Another meeting or two will no doubt, in a live local being formed here.

F. JACOBS.

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by
C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS
C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 298
B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 297.
Place of Publication—Room No. 418, Croton Ave.

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

SUBSCRIPTION:
Yearly, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
Canada and Foreign, 1.50
Single Copies, per copy

ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS.
Advertising Rates on Application.
Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

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

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

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

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance 90. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. **92**

THE INTERNATIONAL

Our readers' attention is directed to the report by Fellow Worker W. Z. Foster, of the International Conference of Trade Union Secretaries recently held in Budapest, Hungary. From time to time, *Solidarity* has presented evidence to show that the International Bureau or "Secretariat" as it is officially called, of Trade Unions is a conservative, politician-ridden concern. We also pointed out the danger confronting the revolutionary C. G. T. of France, in the presence of the dominating conservatism of the European union movement outside of France. Two years ago, Samuel Gompers visited Europe, and was hailed by the great capitalist newspapers of Paris, in particular "Le Petit Journal," as the saviour of the French movement, as he was alleged to be the guide and mentor of the "great" American Federation of Labor. *Solidarity* called attention to the fact that Gompers was evidently sent to Europe to introduce Civic Federation methods into the labor movement of that continent.

Now comes Foster's report, with additional light on the situation. The I. W. W. at its last convention voted to apply for admission to the International Secretariat, for the purpose of getting in touch with the unions of Europe and thereby assist the C. G. T. and other smaller organizations in their fight against conservatism. At the same time it was voted to contest the admission of the A. F. of L. on the ground that it did not recognize the class struggle (a supposed requirement for the admission of an organization to the International Secretariat), and furthermore that the A. F. of L. formed alliances with the capitalist enemy through the Civic Federation. The nature of the Civic Federation, and the fact of A. F. of L. alliance with the capitalist class through the C. F. are too well known in America to need further elaboration.

But this "International conference" of trade union officials (all supposedly socialists taking their stand on the class struggle) did not even want to listen to the facts regarding the Civic Federation and the A. F. of L. More than that, Karl Legien, "the dictator of the European union movement," denied in conversation on the subject, that "there is any quarrel between the American socialists and the Civic Federation." Foster agrees with us, on the ground that no protest to the Civic Federation was sent to it by the social-

ists of the United States. Perhaps, however, that is due to the policy of "non-interference in trade union affairs," even though the Civic Federation may be busy interfering.

However that may be, the facts point unmistakably to the complete emasculation of this so-called "international" union movement. That the political socialists should be mainly responsible for that emasculation, is no surprise to students of current events in the light of "economic determinism." Politicians, no matter what different labels they may put on themselves, are all cut from the same cloth. Compromise is their password. "Political parties," no matter how radical they may be in the purely propaganda stage when there is no hope of immediate gain, become essentially conservative when they begin to participate in the government." It then becomes a question both with the politicians and the party, of playing the game of politics according to the rules, and even more scrupulously than the dominant political party plays it. Hence we have the pathetic spectacle of the German Social Democratic Party, with its 3,000,000 votes and its "peaceful discipline" standing impotent and helpless in the face of the growing economic and political power of German capitalism. Every week or so, thousands of slaves are locked out en masse from the mills, mines and factories of Germany by the Economic Organization of the German employing class; and all the S. D. P. is able to do is to make speeches in the Reichstag, or pass impotent resolutions of protest. And these politicians, who of course hope to and will doubtless gain by all this, dominate the two million members of the German trade unions, and have thoroughly inoculated the latter with the politicians' idea of "peaceful and non-revolutionary" methods. This conservative German unionism dominates the international, and explains the indifference of the recent conference to America and the Civic Federation.

In France, on the other hand, a desperate struggle has been going on for years between the revolutionists and the reformists (socialist politicians) in the C. G. T. So far, the former have been able to keep that organization on a clear-cut revolutionary basis, to the everlasting glory of France and the inspiration of revolutionary syndicalists in all countries. As we have pointed out before, whether they shall continue to do so or not depends upon how rapidly revolutionary unionism develops in other countries. France has shown that an alliance between the revolutionary union and the politicians is possible; that one or the other must dominate the labor movement. America has learned the same lesson through the experience of the I. W. W.

Here then appears to us the lines of development of a NEW INTERNATIONAL; a real INDUSTRIAL movement of the working class, from below, that is, from mills, mines, factories, railroads, farms—not merely mothing, but LIVING, the class struggle in the daily conflict with the employer; and organizing the ARMY OF PRODUCTION to control the industries and build the new society of industrial democracy. We want no dual proposition, pretending to face both ways, but really turning its back upon the working class while the capitalist enemy is entrrenching itself in his ruler's stronghold.

Down with the politicians and the Civic Federation! Up with the New International, typified by the C. G. T. and the I. W. W.! Let the American socialists, who are workers, show their hand!

DENVER INSTRUCTS DELEGATE

Denver, Colo., Sept. 7. Kindly publish in *Solidarity* instructions for our delegate, Walker C. Smith to the convention, which are as follows:

First, to make the Preamble more practical with regard to the sentence: "These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld 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."

Second, to take steps to prevent "office and revolutionists" from sponging on members of the organization.

Third, to abolish the office of the general organizer.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
VERNE CARREL.

Don't let the hot weather stop you from getting subs for *Solidarity*.

A MATHEMATICAL ANSWER

Is the I. W. W. to Grow?

The answers to Fellow Worker Bohn by the editors of the *Industrial Worker* and *Solidarity*, by Justus Ebert, M. J. Pheban and others were very good, and from a broad and general viewpoint. But Bohn's question may be answered from a local mathematical angle, and we would like to present it that way because it may be of interest to the general membership as well as to the outside students, and may be of great interest to Fellow Worker Bohn, because he was the first national organizer of the I. W. W. sent to the Pacific Northwest.

Seattle's History.
Fellow Worker Bohn with the aid of others organized a mixed Local No. 178, in Seattle, which grew and finally gave birth to several locals. These, however, could not weather the storm incident to the second convention and perished. The membership of these locals was at one time about 800 in good standing. The general storm that killed the offspring locals, was not the end of the purifying process, for right on top of it came a local storm created by the "pollies" of both the S. P. and S. L. P., also intensified by quarrels about some property in the shape of a lodging house.

The general office, realizing there was trouble, sent Wade Parks to pour oil on the tempestuous water that the local was struggling in but instead he made matters worse by using the hammer of the S. L. P., till finally he was politely or impolitely thrown overboard. Fellow Worker Hesselwood was sent, and this resulted in the S. L. P. members withdrawing from the organization. The S. P. members had previously withdrawn.

This left the local weak in numbers, but stronger in its knowledge of the principles and purposes of industrial organization. There were in fact about 100 members on the books not over six months in arrears, but very few paid up to date. However, they very few buckled down to work, and the local began to grow, till, with 48 members working in lumber camps, a call was sent out and a special meeting held on March 1, 1908, and a charter for Lumber Workers' Local 432 was sent for with 68 charter members on the list. Since then Local 382 has been chartered as a public service local.

Educational Institute and Its Work.

Local Unions 178 and 382 have an institution known as the Literature and Organization Committee to do special work in the interest of the locals in particular, and thereby promote the interest of the general organization. And now we come to the practical and mathematical answer to the question. But first we wish to state that Bohn's is not the real question, which should be, "Is the principle of industrial unionism growing?" And Bohn in his first sentence says, "From every source comes information of the great on-sweep of industrial unionism," thus practically answering the real question in the affirmative.

Then Bohn's question should have been, "Is the I. W. W. promoting the spread of industrial union principles?" We answer, by the following figures. "Other locals are doing as well as better."

There have passed through the hands of the Literature Committee of the two above named Seattle-locals of the I. W. W., from Sept. 28, 1910 to Aug. 26, 1911 (eleven months): Receipts from the sale of literature, subs and donations to the papers—\$1,234.73. Expenditures for literature, subs and donations to papers—\$1,225.13, leaving a balance on hand of \$9.60. In connection with the above it should be remembered that most of this time we have had a newsboy on the streets who gets all the profits from his sales of papers, and only the cost price of his sales are included in the above figures, otherwise they would swell considerably.

The Literature and Organization accounts are kept separate. The organization fund is derived from hall collections, and when there is a deficit is made good from the treasuries of Locals 178 and 382, on the per capita basis. Receipts on this fund from Sept. 28, 1910 to August 26, 1911, were \$990.34; expenditures \$990.34. The organizers' wages, \$18 per week, are of course the greatest item, sending speakers to other places making up the balance of expenditures.

Our system of keeping accounts is as follows: A day book, in which every item of literature sold is entered and totaled up each day. These totals are entered in another book dated together with subs, donations, with names for same, on receipt side; expenditure side same way. The week-

ends Saturdays. The committee meets every Sunday; and at other times when necessary the week's financial reports are given. These are typewritten and placed on the wall in the hall board-boards, also minutes of the committee meeting, and reported to the locals Monday evenings. Members can then examine the accounts and compare them with the day book. We wish to state there is not the slightest padding in the above figures in order to make a showing, and the books are open to any member of the organization.

Growing Industrial Union Sentiment.

If Fellow Worker Bohn should visit the Northwest, his old stamping ground, he would find a wonderful sentiment in favor of the industrial union and the I. W. W. In the construction and logging camps, saw and shingle mills, among the workers in the city industries, in harvest fields, the discussion goes on, and there is ample work for the organization to crystallize this sentiment. It behooves us to be alive to the opportunities, and we are doing our best.

No doubt many locals are going through a stormy period, similar to what we have passed through; and some may not survive, but the principles will not die; others will take them up at some future time and push them to fruition. We think that Fellow Worker Bohn must have been viewing the I. W. W. through the somber hue spectacles of pessimism. Anyone looking through such, or even through the red spectacles of optimism will arrive at erroneous conclusions. The only way to view the I. W. W. or any other organization, is through the clear spectacles of facts. There are reasonable "ifs" and "unreasonable ones" which are always ridiculous. Example: If hogs had wings they might be able to fly. Bohn reasons that because a number of our members as he states hate the Socialist Party, therefore a majority of the I. W. W. hate the Socialist Party, and the I. W. W. is not dying but dead. It is true you do not state so bluntly, but that is the impression many workers will draw from your "if," especially those workers, whether in the S. P. or not, who may be studying the principles of industrial unionism: You present no facts, other than you heard a young man say, "The Socialist Party was composed of snakes," and some locals had rag-chewers, chair-warmers and spittoon-philosophers in them. There are some, but that is an effect of the workers' past and present environment. You know the I. W. W. has shaken off many barnacles in the past, and still has the energy to do so in the future. Besides, in your own article, you state there are members in the Socialist Party who hate the I. W. W., so you could use your "if" against them, but you don't do so, so to us yours is a biased criticism.

Individuals present views on subjects in peculiar ways sometimes, and others then answer them equally peculiarly. A member of the I. W. W. answers your question by calling you aissy boy. To all intents and purposes he reasons: Some aissy boys go to college, Frank Bohn went to college, and when he tries to criticize the I. W. W. he is one of the aissy-boys. Bum reasoning.

Your "anti-politics" scream appears to us so much dust raised to obscure the issue. Briefly, we would present the issue as follows: Is it possible for the industrialist to be intensely anti-political capitalistically, and at the same time be most intensely political proletarianly? We think so, and we point to the I. W. W. Preamble, which says, "By organizing industrially, we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. What for? To burst it when we are powerful enough. Analyze and digest." "What Comes of Playing the Game," by Chas. Edward Russell, in the September, "International Socialist Review." The Russell of that article has evolved and advanced from the Russell of "Soldiers of the Common Good." Another piece of literature we refer you to is "The General Strike" by Bill Haywood, who says the industrial union will give the franchise to every worker engaged in industry. We don't need to be worried about workers being disfranchised in capitalist politics, it being an instrument made to conform to and promote capitalism, whose very development has produced the proletarian army destined to slay its creator.

Most of the S. P. likewise the S. L. P. members say they wish to capture the capitalist state, in order to abolish it. Wasted energy, say the industrialists: we prefer instead to use our energy to construct proletarian industrial institutions, to the point of power sufficient to cast on the scrap heap the capitalist state.

LIT. AND ORG. COMMITTEE.
I. W. W. Locals 178 and 382.

Agitate for the 8-hour day!

OUR AUGUST SHOW

Receipts Increase Despite Hard Times For the Convention to Consider.

The readers of *Solidarity* will be pleased to learn that their number is increasing. Despite the hard times August circulation receipts show an advance. Particularly is this true as regards bundle orders. The returns from this source surpass the returns for either July or June. In the matter of subscriptions there was a slight decrease as compared with July, but an improvement on June. The returns from literature sales also show a gain on both June and July. The new pamphlet, "Why Strikes Are Lost," is expected to make September surpass August in literature sales.

What is desired is more subscriptions. This is the weak spot in our showing. Push bundle orders, push literature sales; but don't overlook subscriptions. Make September the banner subscription month.

Before our next issue, the I. W. W. convention will be in session. The convention can do nothing of greater importance than to consider ways and means to increase the power of the I. W. W. press. The air is full of the need of industrial organization. The times are rotten ripe for our propaganda. Our press should be better known; it should be advertised; so that the workers may know where to turn for industrial union knowledge. Let the convention consider and devise methods of reaching the working class in the interests of our press. Let them consider the fact that the labor press is ready to advertise the I. W. W. at a small nominal cost. Through this channel at least a half million sympathetic readers will be reached. Strikes, unemployed conferences, and other events should also be utilized.

Get our press known; and then we will get readers. It's up to the convention to advertise our press.

TO FINISH SOMETHING

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4. We have started the eight hour movement, let's finish it. There are many men that don't know that an eight hour day will be a benefit to them, they think to cut the hours of work first to cut the wages, but we know that just the reverse is true. This needs explaining. If we go at it in the right way it won't take a lifetime to teach the workers that point.

It doesn't take a man long to learn that there is a limit to the market of any commodity. When he learns that and that his labor power is a commodity and that the less of that commodity or any other there is available the higher the price on it will be, he will know that an eight hour day will be a benefit to him when universally applied. What we want to do is to get our class, all of our-elves, up to it to make right, make them feel it. We need better methods of doing this than we have now. Talking on the street corners don't reach all of them. I think, a more effective and almost as cheap method is:

A leaflet with a short exposition of what the eight hour day will do for our class, and the eight hour songs distributed from house to house at the right time will just about reach all those we can't reach by the other methods.

Our organization should be able to get out several million copies of such a leaflet, fix a date to start distribution, so as to get the sentiment at its highest pitch on MAY 1, 1912 and we will stand a good chance of getting the right hour day, and then be in a better position for the whole thing.

Yours for the goods,
H. A. EDEN.
Criticism invited also suggestions for leaflet.

TO CANADIAN READERS

By arrangement with the management of the *Industrial Worker*, *Solidarity* is now pleased to announce a special COMBINATION RATE for the Worker and *Solidarity* of TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

In other words, the two papers are now offered to Canadian readers, in combination at the same rate as the regular subscription price in the United States. We pay the extra postage on combination subs sent to Canadian addresses.

Here is a chance to boost the Canadian I. W. W. papers, that is, to have your sub list of both I. W. W. papers, that should not be missed by any active worker in that country. Roll up a big list for Canada. Do it now.

ST. LOUIS I. W. W.
Local 84, I. W. W. St. Louis, Mo. meets every Friday, 8 P. M., at 509 Market St. 2nd floor. All wage workers invited. Wm. YOUNG, Fin. Sec'y.

INDUSTRIALISM BY JUSTUS EBERT

A Series of Descriptive Articles Written Especially for Solidarity.

ARTICLE FOUR.

TRANSPORTATION & MANUFACTURE

Modern industrialism is a co-operative system of national and international proportions. Its object is the production and distribution of wealth primarily for the profit of a few capitalists and bankers. The co-operative character of modern industrialism is demonstrated in the practical interworkings of all of its parts. From the source of raw supplies to the place of ultimate consumption is this interworking in evidence. Transportation is especially a proof of this co-operation. In its role of conveyor of raw supplies and finished products from one industry to another and from one locality to another, transportation is the great uniter. It obliterates economic and political lines and binds the industry and society of the civilized world in bonds that are compact, strong, and actual!

In this country the great means of transportation are the railroads. The merchant marine of the United States is limited. In 1910, it comprised 128,288 sailing vessels and 12,452 steam vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 7,508,082 tons (1). It is in England and Germany that the marine transportation plays an important part. It is necessary to the existence of both. Food, raw supplies, markets, colonial development—economic and commercial supremacy—depend on the sea routes and the sea. Hence, the frenzied war specter that occasionally looms up between the two countries. The United States, with its abundant food supplies, natural resources and home markets, has not felt the need of a merchant marine in the past to the same degree as has its two European competitors. But with the necessity for increased food stuffs from abroad and the growth all over the world, there has sprung up an increased necessity for the development of American shipping. Efforts are being made to turn this into a profitable business. This is reflected in the many subsidy measures now pending before Congress.

Transportation is apparently the basis of modern industrialism. In such transportation and you stop everything." is the cry often heard. The great transport workers' strike, recently conducted in England, and the general railroad strike in this country in 1917, tend to emphasize this. But a strike of miners will deprive transportation of motive power and so establish the right of mining to the distinction conferred on the farmer, while a strike of miners or a lack of financial capital will paralyze their work. In modern industrialism nothing is basic but land and labor. Without these nothing is possible. But even these must be co-operative in order to insure the benefit of individual and social existence. The system either stands or falls together.

The Railroads and Society.

Transportation, while not the basic factor in modern industrialism, is none the less an important factor. This has already been indicated in the references to England and Germany and to the great strikes. The evidence is even more pronounced in the case of the domestic railroad. A glimpse of the evidence was given in the first article of this series. Therein "the industrial railroad" was exhibited to view. This railroad is illustrative of the tendency to specialization which is so prevalent in modern industrialism. The industrial railroad is built, owned and operated exclusively by an industrial corporation in connection with its various industrial enterprises. This appears in the 1907 report of the International Harvester Co. Under the classification "Industrial Railroads" therein, one reads this item: "Eight-of-way and track excursions, and purchase of additional equipment, including 14 locomotives and 88 gondola and flat cars, \$308,084.92." In the 1910 report of the same company under "For Railroads," this item appears: "Track extension and additional railroad stock, \$895,306.38." This amount was spent on "extension of Deering Southwestern Railway in Cartherville, Mo.; purchase of 6 engines and 46 freight cars." In two years then this company spent over \$1,300,000 on industrial railroads alone; railroads owned and operated on its own, coal and timber lands and in connection with its own best lines. In the United States steel trust, also described in article one, the industrial railroads are even more highly developed. They comprise 3,307 miles of tracks, 1,108 locomotives and 47,025 cars; operated in connection with 395 steamers and barges. These railroads include such lines as the Bessemer & Lake Erie, operating between Pittsburgh, Pa. and Conneaut, O., on Lake Erie, with its large modern docks and unloading machinery; the Duluth & Iron Range; the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern; and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway companies. In addition, there are numerous connecting railroads between the mills, like the Union Railway (2). As was shown in article one of this series, the combined mileage of the industrial railroads of the U. S. Steel Corporation compares favorably with that operated by 17 important railroad companies. Other big steel corporations are following in the footsteps of the steel trust:

notably the Jones & Laughlin Co., the biggest of the independents. This company not only owns and operates railroads for the transportation of coal, iron ore, steel products, etc., but, as was shown in "World of Labor" in a recent issue of Solidarity, it also owns and operates a trolley line for the transportation of employees from their homes to the mills. The direct ownership of industrial railroads by industrial corporations is necessary to industrial supremacy. It insures cheap and untrammeled transportation.

In the third article of this series, a further glimpse was given of the important part played by the railroads in modern industrialism. Therein it was shown that the railroads are directly interested in coal mining, steel, iron and oil production; and with finance, in farming. The railroads are also very closely allied with manufacture in general. The domestic railroads have a network of 236,000 miles of track, touching the remotest parts of the country and affecting their industries, for well or for woe. They are the greatest users of capital, consumers of products and employers of labor. Their vast volume of traffic of that of manufacturers and is only exceeded by that of farms. They shape industrial, city, state and national development. They are among the most powerful elements composing the real constitution of modern government. It is the railroad financiers—the Lovetts, Hills, Fricks, Morgans who are the Warwicks that make the United States a "White House" occupied and unoccupied by "practical men" whose executive, well-organized interests give them practical control. Some statistics will serve to make the foregoing statements more evident.

In 1905 the railroads of this country used \$500,000,000 of capital in improvements. In 1910, J. J. Hill asserted that they would require, double or triple that amount in the future, that is from one to one-and-a-half billion dollars annually. This latter amount is held to be greater than "the total average annual capital for fresh public investment in the United Kingdom and Germany jointly up to 1908 (3)."

In December 1907, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent French economist and statistician, estimated that the annual savings available for investment in Europe and the United States was \$2,500,000,000 (4). Thus the railroads require three-fifths of the annual savings available for investment in Europe and the United States in 1907. This enormous demand diverts capital from other channels and affects other industrial enterprises stupendously. All of which will help to explain why railroad magnates head the struggle for the control of banks and fiduciary institutions. They need the working capital in the possession of the latter and seek to prevent its diversion to interests opposed to their own.

As consumers, it was claimed by a Chicago railroad official during the rate controversy last year, that the railroads and their employees require one-fourth of the production of the country to sustain them. Two-thirds of the rail capacity of the steel mills of the country—or 4,000,000 tons—is required to satisfy their demand for rails alone. In structural steel of various kinds the demand is equally as great. These include such products as iron, steel, iron production, structural steel production, track building, bridge building, locomotive building, car building, terminal building, shop building and the thousand and one activities dependent on the railroads and their employees for stimulation and existence. All along the railroads there is "prosperity" due to their needs. This condition results on the railroads, increasing traffic and contributing in turn to the general well being, such as it is. Thus "prosperity" is largely associated with the consumptive and operative capacities of the railroads.

The railroads are closely allied with manufacturers in still another sense. This is reflected in current discussions which seek to make the railroads and not the tariff "the mother of trusts." (5). The maternal parent of modern combinations of capital is invention. This stimulates competition, which compels consolidation. The railroad is the incubator in which the trust thrives best. Under a tariff, equally applicable to all manufactures, railroad discrimination, relates, freight rates, etc., play a part that cannot be ignored in the development of big corporations; a part that is favorable to the latter. The interests of the railroads require such discrimination. Big corporations mean big shipments and traffic under the most profitable conditions; for big corporations mean big production and distribution. To the railroads then we may attribute, in no small degree, the long list of combinations or trusts in all lines of manufactures. This list includes corporations whose capitalization amounts into the ten of millions. They manufacture everything—almost. Beer, oil, bread, wine, whisky, ale, tobacco, trolley cars, gun powder, dynamite, news-

3. The Economic and Financial Conditions in the United States. H. E. Morgan, London, Eng.

4. An Analysis of the Phases of the American Crisis. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, New York Times Financial Review, 1908.

5. Colliers, The Trusts, Baker & Taylor Co., N. Y.

and printing paper, electric machinery, dynamos, apparatus and engines, silver plate, snooked powder, textile products, pharmaceutical goods, sewing machines—in fact, most of the products of the 400 industries in the census are put up and made by corporations. Many of these corporations are huge consolidations. The National Carbon Co., for instance, includes all American companies and a majority in the world. The Singer Sewing Machine Co. is another monster (in size) with \$600,000,000 capital and 9 factories employing 28,000 employees, located in the U. S., Canada, Scotland, Germany and Russia. Then there is the most recent arrival, the General Baking Co., a consolidation in the leading cities, backed by steel interests, that has a tonnage (in the steel men) of \$100,000,000. This will be increased to \$200,000,000! These combinations excite the hostility of small manufacturers, who believe numbers give strength; totally unaware that it is resources, organization, purchasing power, and large output that count. But they are no worse than the philosophers who predict the coming of a new world of small men; as though the latter were factors of any importance, except as a basis for utopias. As well say, we are reverting to primitive communism, because parks and playgrounds increase, and that we are going backwards because small concerns increase in number and impotence.

But, back to the railroads. As factors in the trust movement, they have played an important role. They gave it impetus, through special privileges. Though there are 97 railroad systems in the trust movement, they are practically as one vast system. This is due to "the unity of interests" prevailing among the capitalists controlling them; and to the American Railway Association and General Managers' Association, which regulate their technical affairs. The World Almanac for 1911 (page 492) "groups" the railroads of America, by capitalists as follows: Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania, Harriman, Hill-Morgan, Morgan, Gould, Moore-Reid, Rockefeller, Walters, Hawley and Independent. The greatest of these groups is the Erie & Erie capitalization, is the Harriman group (noted by Ex-Judge Lovett).

In 1909, the number of railroad employees was 1,502,823, with wages amounting to \$98,485,094. This compares favorably with the 5,470,321 employees in 216,302 manufacturing establishments at \$2,011,740,532 in wages, during the same year.

In 1909, the capital invested in railroads was \$17,487,808,835; in manufacture, \$12,680,365,673; in agriculture, \$120,554,001,838 (6).

The above facts and comparisons will serve to give a more definite idea than that which popularly prevails, regarding the power of the railroads and of those to control them. The railroads have had to manipulate rates to determine the prosperity of localities and interests. They have had to curtail improvements and extension; inaugurate a policy of retrenchment; and shut up the money results in control of the financiers back of them, to add to unemployment and to accentuate industrial depression, in retaliation for decreased freight rates and increased wages, as decreed by inordinate consumer commissions and wrested from them by the railroad brotherhood and shopmen's organizations.

A Power that is Prophetic. Let us cite a specific case in point, to enrich the foregoing argument. In the Morgan mouthpiece, "Financial America," June 7, 1910, the following despatch will be found:

Chicago, June 8.—President Robert T. Lincoln of the Pullman Co., says that the Government has the power to create an industrial feast in this country, whichever it chooses. The best step to take like the railroad rate injunction blunder will throw the business situation into a state of collapse and stagnancy, from which it cannot hope to recover for some time to come.

"The Pullman Co. is turning out on an average 50 freight and 9 passenger cars daily, and in doing this large volume of work it is employing more than 14,000 men," said Mr. Lincoln. "However, if the politicians of the country continue in their present course of antagonizing legitimate business there will be no cars to turn out and no work for the men who build them."

This note of warning from Mr. Lincoln, who does not get a great deal of talking, struck with a great deal of force in financial quarters of La Salle street yesterday. The officials of several other large local industries promptly issued the sentiments to the best of the big car manufacturing country. It is learned that practically every one of the large enterprises in and around Chicago stand ready to retrench at a moment's notice, which event it will mean the laying off of many thousand men."

Since this "note of warning" was issued, the freight rate decisions have been rendered by the building companies are now shut down. The threat has been made good.

On August 29, Chicago despatches showed that the car building companies of the total operated mileage have reduced the number of their employees by 81,780 between April 30, 1910 and April 30, 1911. It is believed that all the roads

6. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1910, 33d number; Dept. Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

(Continued On Page Four)

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

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

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions have interests in common with the employers in 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 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 capitalism, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution:

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane, Washington.

A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper Represents the Spirit of the West

Subscription: Yearly, \$1.00; Six Months, 50 Cents; Canada, \$1.50 Per Year. Address

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Official organ of the Industrialist League, the British Section of the Industrial Workers of the World. American Subscription Rates: Year, 50 cents; Six Months, 25c. Published Monthly

Address all communications to Leslie Bayne, 1 Union St., Union Square, Ilington, London N., Eng.

THE AGITATOR

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JAY FOX, Editor Lake Bay, Washington

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Hustle in the sab!

Send in the suits.

BUDAPEST CONFERENCE

(Continued From Page One)

against it except the two French delegates. The admission of the I. W. W. into the International Secretariat was the next order of business—proposed by the C. G. T. at Paris Conference in 1909—the official application of the I. W. W. for affiliation being ignored. I was, as a "courtesy" given the floor under pain of being instantly silenced if I talked out of order, i. e. on the Civic Federation. I was as brief as possible. Duncan responded to me, calling the I. W. W. an organization of strike breakers, bums, etc., and then defended the Civic Federation for half an hour, a defense entirely out of order as the Civic Federation matter had been disposed of. In accordance with European parliamentary rules, I was entitled to the last word in the discussion and I was going to refute Duncan's explanation of the Civic Federation. The floor was refused me, first on the grounds that the discussion had already consumed several hours time and finally, as I still demanded my right, as Sassenbach told me "because" Comrade Legien says you can't have the floor." In spite of Legien's (dictator of European labor movement) imperial abuse, I insisted on my right to reply to Duncan, and Legien himself moved the closure of the debate, which was carried. Thus the Conference after allowing Duncan to explain the Civic Federation, refused me the right to "explain" it also, which I was prepared to do with writings of nearly every prominent revolutionist in the United States. Duncan's socialist partners saved him and themselves from some extremely awkward explanations.

At the close of the session in a little knot of delegates, Jouhaux took Legien to task for defending the Civic Federation when the whole American revolutionary movement was up in arms against it. Without any explanations or trimmings, Legien flatly denied that there was any quarrel between the Civic Federation and the socialist movement.

At first glance, Legien's statement seems to be a deliberate falsehood, but in reality, it is true. The present "unpleasantness" between the Civic Federation and the socialist movement is not due to vitally opposing interests of the two organizations but to R. Easley's misunderstanding of the true aim of the Socialist Party. The Civic Federation is an "industrial peace" because economic wars are expensive. The S. P. wants "industrial peace" so the workers will never learn their true economic power but will continue to squander their energies in building up the political movement. The Civic Federation secures its end by paralyzing the action of the labor unions and the S. P. all over the world adopts practically the same tactics for exactly the same end. In France, we have the socialist Minister of Labor, Millerand, who established the "superior Labor Council," a governmental organization to "adjust" industrial disputes. Its form and tactics were almost identical with those of the Civic Federation. The scheme was endorsed by the leading Socialist politicians of France and was only killed by the C. G. T., after a long struggle. The German unions, forbidden to fight by their Socialist dictators and driven into a corner by their employers who are making Germany the land of the mass looting would welcome a German Civic Federation with open arms that would give them the longest for "industrial peace." If Ralph Easley cuts out his "rough stuff" anti-socialist agitation and scratches the backs of the socialist politicians, they will return the compliment even more than they have the date. Legien's statement is true.

If it is not and the American socialists are trying to destroy the Civic Federation, why didn't they raise a vigorous protest against Duncan's recognition either directly to the International Secretariat or by waging a campaign in the socialist papers of Europe? The International Secretariat which is completely dominated by socialists, wouldn't have dared to accept Duncan in the face of such a protest. His rejection would have caused a long way towards killing the Civic Federation. Why have the American socialists allowed this great opportunity to pass by unexploited and by their silence, permitted their European comrades to defend the Civic Federation and to say there is no quarrel between it and the socialist movement? It is a pertinent question. W. Z. FOSTER.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Local 53, I. W. W., has changed its meeting place. We meet the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays each month at 1959 W. 25th St., at 8 o'clock. Sec'y.

A WISCONSIN INCIDENT

Mainette, Wis., Sept. 8.

Solidarity: Find enclosed money for ten short term subs to the enclosed names. We started the ball rolling in these bergs on Labor day. I ramblod Mainette with a big banner, and my eight year old rebel. When I crossed the river to Mc-nominee I met the A. F. of L. lining up for their march. I said to myself, "Here's where I get my needings," expecting to be brushed aside. But much to my surprise I was asked to take first place in the parade. As I did not care to follow up, the capitalist flag I took up the rear. The banner was cheered: "An injury to one is an injury to all," "One union for all," "Make your laws in the union hall," "No room for suckers or fakirs," "One hundred unions divide; one union unites," "Drink less booze and organize," and many other printed lines with a big I. W. W. emblem, took with all. When I reached the park I placed the banner up against a tree near the grand stand, but was told by A. F. of L. organizers and head men of the day to place the banner on the grand stand. I surely did, and it remained there all day. One lawyer while commenting on the banner, advised his hearers to join with the organization in bringing about the eighth hour day, and said if conditions were to remain for 30 years as they are he would advise all the parents in the park to take their children and dump them in Lake Michigan. J. J. FARLEY.

I. W. W. IN PORTLAND

(Continued from Page One)

regards to Industrial Unionism to "circulate letters condemning direct action, economic organization and the I. W. W. We have received such a letter lately, written by an individual with the knowledge and consent of the branch of the S. P. local to which he belongs, telling us that the ill-famed I. W. W. is dead and ready to be buried and a great deal more of such pill, winding up by saying that the S. P. master card to the A. F. of L. to gain the support of that organization. This letter is being circulated, at the present time, among the Socialist locals, but in the meantime the I. W. W. is a pretty healthy "dead one" and going ahead in the West at a great pace. Mr. Hoffman advises all class conscious men to keep away from the City of Roses. That may be Mr. Hoffman's advice but it is not the advice of the Portland locals. We welcome all class conscious men in our hall and if he is willing to become an active member we give him every aid and encouragement to get out and fight like hell for one big union of the working class. Mr. Hoffman mentions an employment bureau controlled by a Y. M. C. A. man. We are not interested either in the man or the bureau as we expect no more consideration than we would get from any other capitalist hiring or institution.

Now a word to the editor. We feel in Portland that we have neglected our press in regards to sending in local information, but the publishing of Hoffman's article has awakened us to our responsibilities and we will give our attention to gaining a systematic means of communication with our press in the near future. Some means will be adopted so that the editor will be enabled to know just which communications are official and which are not. Solidarity stands very high in the estimation of the members of the Portland locals and we are doing all in our power to increase the circulation in Portland. With best wishes, I remain Yours for the Revolution, ED. GILBERT, Local 92.

GOOD WORK IN CLEVELAND

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 11.

I spoke in Elyria last Saturday evening, the 9th, under the auspices of the Socialist Party. Had an excellent crowd, which stayed throughout the meeting. Sold a large number of pamphlets and papers, took a good collection and a bunch of subs. Houschenbush held forth in Lorain with almost like results, and Etor had a good meeting on the Public Square in Cleveland. We had another big meeting on the Square Sunday afternoon, with one in the evening in Acme hall, for Italian strikers, but this last did not pass out as well as we expected, for the reason as we afterward learned, that the officials told them to keep away. WALTER GLOVER.

RAILROAD GRADERS

(Continued From Page One)

One of them took an option on the only hall in town to keep from holding any meetings. Then the constable was evidently prevailed upon to keep us from holding public meetings. What this fellow got for his efforts is yet unknown. I hear he was run out of Kamloops for grafting from fallen women while acting in official capacity. We will investigate this matter so as to have things ready to make public as soon as we have time. However we continue to hold un molested meetings in the open or in a local lodging house, whose owner is a sympathizer in the fight of the workers here. Just to give an idea what sort of a deal the workers are getting: I met a worker at Yale who worked one and a half days at the camp opposite. This man put in his time at the close of August, quitting because of a sprained arm. Hospital fee and other charges were figured against him so that he had only 65c remaining. He did not even get the 65c, instead he had to take tobacco. It will be some time before he will be able to work and the contractor cares little that he is broke. This is a free country, you know. There is no "law" to keep a man from eating tobacco in Canada. We have received our charter and supplies enough for 1000 members. As this will not be enough we are ordering more. Another feature of the bosses attempt to force men to accept any old thing has come up. An appeal was made to the government for troops to force men to accept the condition offered by the bosses. This has been turned down on the ground that they are not paying recognized legal wages (\$3.00 per day). If they pay that, they are assured "protection". However as the bosses want to pay \$2.25 their call for unnecessary "protection" is useless. There are around 1500 men idle in the jungles, waiting for work to start. The most of them have waited all summer and it looks like a long wait still. The rainy season is beginning already, many are shelterless and suffer hardship as a consequence. Many are daily pulling out. The few who are beggled into coming are pulled off as fast as they come. Great swarms of workers go to the jobs to explain matters to the new ones, who quit at once. The only work up to date, has been the building of a few bunk houses here and there. The organization work is being pushed ahead rapidly so as to have the job well in hand when work starts. We anticipate little trouble as the men are solidly standing together for an organization. When this has been accomplished the contractors will have to come through. Until then every local on the continent is urged to help keep men from going here to starve. To many here now. If in advertising and keeping men away, we will be able to handle the situation here. There is something big looming up here for the I. W. W. And every member should do his part on the outside of here. We are not going to stop growing either. J. S. BISCAV.

ACTIVITY IN SUPERIOR

Superior, Wis., Sept. 8.

I arrived from International Falls, Minn., on the 4th and found G. H. Perry on the job here doing effective work. He woke up some of the slaves, and the police arrested him, but since the trial they say they can't stop the wild eyed agitator. Too bad for the capitalist tools. I found the fellow workers in Duluth handicapped by not being able to get a hall in the slave market district, but they still agitate for One Big Union, and the outlook is brighter 10 to 1 than when I left the twin ports last November. The superior Local 247 is growing. The stand the I. W. W. took in the free speech matter, and our agitation in general, are educating some of the slaves. A. A. RICE.

A CORRECTION

New York, Sept. 10.

Solidarity: Please correct statement in my Labor Day article last week with reference to A. Abrams. I have since found out that he had nothing to do with the matter, and have been unable to find out who the third party was. WALQUIST.

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MODERN INDUSTRIALISM

(Continued From Page Three)

will show a total reduction of 130,300 workers for the same period. It is estimated that the total cut represents a reduction in pay rolls of \$95,410,000 for one year. This retrenchment in expenses was aimed to meet the Interstate Commerce Commission's refusal to permit an advance in freight rates and approximately the expected returns from the latter. It is more than twice the amount granted in wage increases to the R. R. employees. Again, in the New York American of Aug. 5, may be found the following: London, England, interchanges with George Gould, head of the Gould group of railroads: "I am expecting hard times in America. The business conditions are distinctly unsettled. The large industries of a country are the cornerstones of its general prosperity and with these industries open to constant attack to serve private ends the public is bound to suffer. "Everybody that I talked to on the Continent was of the opinion that bad times are coming. Our coming crops are excellent, and these may delay a money slump, but financiers are wary and afraid to risk investments in this persecution by politicians is to be continued. "Persecution by politicians or by the government?" asked the correspondent. "The government and politicians are one and the same," answered Mr. Gould. Gould's expectations are already realized. Hard times are here. The power of the railroad magnates is prophetic, because it is capable of application to desired ends. Thousands are now "agin the government"; and for the important assertions of railroad and allied interests, in opposition to the interests back of the government. The latter interests are anti-Morgan interests. They represent the ousted layer of ultra-finance. Of course, we do not mean to imply that the railroads precipitated the present industrial depression. That is due to other and deeper causes. The railroads have taken advantage of its presence to accentuate its evils to the detriment, political and otherwise (especially otherwise) of the opponents of ultra-capitalism as represented by their leading magnates. That the railroads could do even this is worthy of note. It reveals a tremendous power and demonstrates at once to the intelligent workman the relative impotence of transportation and manufactures. [Next article will be entitled, "Commerce and Banking."]

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

What is the convention going to do about the eight hour day movement? By what authority did the Portland locals, the Portland Conference, the general secretary, the editor of the Industrial Worker and the editor of Solidarity set the date for May 1, 1912? The mixed locals that are shouting for the eight hour day the most, couldn't have shop control of a doughnut counter. Are the small industrial locals going to destroy their organization, because some mixed local passed a big long resolution? It seems to me that the General Organization should discuss and set the date or the eight hour movement. If the Western locals are going to do something let them start in next March and April by shipping big bunches of I. W. W. men on some railroad job, or public works job; and on the first of May get a red flag and march from one camp to another and force everyone to quit, shut down the whole works, and make a demonstration; make a bluff at getting the eight hour day, no matter if we win or lose. About the 15th of April all I. W. W. halls of mixed locals should be closed, and everybody get on the job. Let 5 or 6 locals concentrate on one job. If we can't do that, let the convention postpone the date for action. Don't be sentimental about the First of May. Let the G. E. B. have power to set the date, and pull her off during the harvest. JOHN PANCCNER. Order literature and sub cards. Don't forget that we want the EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY, May 1, 1912. You must do some real hard work meantime. Keep busy.

ALIVE IN OMAHA

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 10.

Please double my bundle order next week and until further notice. Could have sold quite a few more last night, so think it better to have enough on hand for all occasions. Our local soap boxer, B. McCaffary, spoke before the craft unions Labor Day, and got a rousing reception. What Mack told these fellows was good and plenty. A lawyer preceded him and two sky pilots followed. The latter took exception to some of McCaffary's expressions, because they fostered hatred and no good can come of that you know, etc. "Our street meetings are growing, and the crowds stick to the finish. We are selling a lot of literature, and results will show pretty soon even in this slowest of all towns. D. C.

HAYWOOD'S "GEN. STRIKE"

A second and more attractive edition of this pamphlet has just been published by the Bucefari Defense Committee in Brooklyn. Send all orders for Haywood's "General Strike" to Chas. "Linfante," 212 E. 12th St., New York City.

NEW PAMPHLET OUT

"Why Strikes Are Lost," is just off the press and ready for delivery. Send in your orders at once, with the cash. Price 5 cents per copy; in quantities to Local Unions, 3 cents per copy.

CONVENTION NOTICE

Delegates to the convention should get a receipt for all mileage and fare paid and bring the same to the convention for the mileage committee. VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Sec'y.

STOCKTON, CALIF.

Local 73, I. W. W., of Stockton, Calif., is in a flourishing condition, and wants to become more so. Our hall is at 229 1/2 Welber avenue. All members and others are cordially invited to visit us.

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, Gen. Sec'y.

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 327 East 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Everybody welcome who comes this way. H. WEINSTEIN, Sec'y.

MOVED IN SALT LAKE.

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

CHANGE IN DULUTH.

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

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