

All Delegates Seated. G. E. B. Retained. Action Taken Regarding Press

(Special to Solidarity)
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World was called to order by Vincent St. John, General Secretary, Monday morning, 9 o'clock. From California in the Northwest, Louisiana in the South they have gathered. From the farms, and the industrial centers of the East they have come to thrash out the questions that confront the organization. Some are veterans who have been on the fighting line since 1905; some are mere boys who joined yesterday. Young and old are here to defend the ideas of the local they represent; ideas that vary according to the district from whence they come. The youth from the West, fretting and striving to break the discipline that comes from organization. Local autonomy from the districts that are local in industrial development. Centralized organization from the Eastern centers in which industrial development is highly centralized. The task that confronts the Eighth Convention is to lay down a common form of organization through which both can express themselves. It is a stupendous task to bring these conflicting forces together for the purpose of representing the organization that is confronted with the problem of changing a system of society will find some way to solve this minor problem and allow the East and West to work as harmoniously in the future as they have in the past.

J. W. Kelly of St. Louis was elected permanent Chairman, and under his guidance they will fight out the question of organization, centralized or decentralized. In two weeks or less the delegates will be back on the job fighting the master class with the same vim and energy as they are fighting now for the ideas voiced by the locals from which they came. Today the preliminaries will be over—all delegates seated, and the work of the Eighth Convention will go on apace.

DELEGATES CONTESTED

Thos. Flynn of New York, N. Y., as representative of Local 105. On the ground that Fellow Worker Flynn was elected by one branch of said local and not by the local itself. Ruling of Credential Committee concurred in.

W. Sautter, Los Angeles, Calif. Contested on the ground that Local 332 had not paid the necessary per capita tax during six months previous to the convention. Rescripts from local show that stamps had been purchased in the month of February to carry them over the months of March, April and May. The delegate was allowed the vote of No. 332.

Thos. Flynn of New York, N. Y. Contested on the ground that Local 124 had not paid the necessary per capita tax for the six months preceding the convention. Credential Committee upheld, and report concurred in. Flynn denied vote of No. 124.

The fight on Murphy, Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa., waged loud and long. Murphy was elected by Local 8, Transport Workers. On account of Local 8 being merely a part of the National Industrial Union, only said National Union is entitled to representation. After a great deal of discussion Murphy was seated as delegate from the National Transport Workers and allowed 42 votes.

Debates On Resolutions

Chicago, Sept. 20. The convention is now six days old, and since my last letter most of the reports has been taken up by officers, and the introduction of resolutions—resolutions that vary from the abolition of the G. E. B. to the abolition of capitalism, 64 in all. The Seattle locals lead in the number of resolutions followed closely by other Western locals. It required the best part of two days to distribute these resolutions to the various committees.

Thursday morning the convention adjourned to allow the committees to do the work that has been heapd upon them.

Friday morning found most of the delegates on the floor. The first resolution read was one introduced by Rhine, of Pittsburg: "That the general secretary or general organizer be denied the right to resign or discharge any organizer, or to send an organizer into any locality except as authorized by the general membership." The resolution seems to have been the result of the late trouble in the steel town over one William E. Truettman. Rhine was supported by the delegates of Akron, and Thomas Flynn, of New York, as well as by several delegates from the West.

After a great deal of argument pro and con, it was clearly proved that the organizers named by the supporters of the resolution were not sent into the respective districts by the general secretary or general organizer, but went at the request of the members in the respective districts. The beautiful part of the whole proceedings is the willingness of most of the delegates to accept resolutions that allow the prejudices with which they were armed to be thrown aside. After six hours of discussion the motion was lost, and it is safe to say that the delegates instructed and authorized the prohibition of local level, and no opportunity to bargain in this case, voted for the same.

SALT LAKE VICTIMS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
September 16, 1913.

Fellow Workers and Thos. Murphy, members of the I. W. W., will be sentenced to 20 years in prison unless drastic action is taken by the membership of the I. W. W. Morgan and Murphy arrested in Salt Lake following a riot at a street meeting at which Morgan was the speaker. The riot was carefully planned and put into execution by one Axel Steen's former deputy sheriff, and now chief gunman for the meeting trust. Even the capitalist press admit and brag that Steen was the instigator of the riot.

Morgan was speaking on the street when he suddenly he was met by a band of thugs under the leadership of Steele. He was dragged from the platform, beaten and kicked, the I. W. W. banner was torn down and a small American flag hoisted in its place. Some of the thugs began shooting up the crowd; six men were wounded. Morgan was furiously arrested and thrown into jail.

Steele the gunman was not arrested. In fact he explained to the reporters how the whole thing had been carefully planned and how the thugs had drawn lots for the honor of slaying Morgan. The papers seem to think that Steele is the only man who has justice does not exist in Salt Lake. Only by vigorous protest and defense can these two workers be guaranteed anything like fair play. If convicted they will receive 20 years. That is a sure death. We must not allow it. We cannot afford to lose two such militant workers.

We must rally to their aid. Meetings of order must be held, funds collected. Let the capitalist press who have gathered then get out and collect more. Action and quick action is what counts. Send all funds to:
W. S. Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Hours for Industrial Freedom.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

ENGLAND CANNOT AFFORD RAILWAY STRIKE

London, Sept. 16.—The country is again threatened with a great railway strike, and Liverpool, as before, will be the storm center. The strike began with the refusal of the Liverpool dockers to handle freight from the railways, and the number of 3,500 employed in the freight yards of the railways went out of business and were joined later by 4,000 at Birmingham.

That a complete freight trip is expected on the northwestern lines, is indicated by a warning issued by the Cunard officials to homeward bound Americans to carry all their baggage with them on the boat trains. The Liverpool workers struck without the sanction of the railway union, and lack of support prevented a national strike on the railways as other centers were involved, the outlook is ominous. The hopeful feature is the appointment of a committee of strikers to negotiate with the companies.

Grave Situation In Dublin

Dublin, Sept. 16.—More than 10,000 men have joined in the strike movement started by the transport workers here and the building and other trades are greatly affected. It is estimated by the leaders that unless peace between the men and employers is soon reached, 6,000 men will be thrown out of work, as their labor is shared by that of the men who have struck already.

There is considerable suffering among the Dublin poor, and the Irish capital and in other towns of the south of Ireland, owing to the rise in the price of foodstuffs brought about by lack of transportation facilities.

Convention Deals With Press

Chicago, Sept. 22. The resolution of the committee of the General Executive Board was lost by a vote of 76 to 44. Many of the delegates refused to vote. The next resolution was one submitted by Dawson, of New Castle, and concurred in by the Trust Committee.

Resolved, That local unions shall charge an initiation fee of at least 50 cents, same to be used for a subscription to the general membership, to be chosen by the applicant, or the equivalent in literature published by the I. W. W. The resolution was carried and will appear on the referendum for the ratification of the general membership. The willingness of the delegates to do something for the press is clearly shown in the following resolutions:

WALL STREET AND THE I. W. W.

By John D.

Never before in the history of the I. W. W. was there so much interest in Wall Street, as during the week of the 8th annual convention of the organization. To begin with the Journal editorial noted the labor trouble in Great Britain and Ireland, in which it expressed the hope in a veiled way that the workers of this country would not follow the teachings of the Industrial Workers of the World, and announced that a sympathetic strike, etc.

This was followed by a leading editorial in Financial America, which has a circulation of over 30,000, among banks, trust companies, insurance companies and bankers and brokers generally. That editorial was as follows: SYNDICALISM IN AMERICA. Syndicalism, which is generally understood in this country to mean a revolutionary labor movement, aiming to abolish the capitalist system through "direct action" culminating in a "general strike," appeared simultaneously in the course of the week of the most effective organization of our American syndicalists is the Industrial Workers of the World, which has its headquarters in Chicago. It is not the only one, however. Several groups have sprung up since the French Revolution, independent of the I. W. W. and at times hostile to it.

Practically speaking, the rivals of the I. W. W. are insignificant. It is the revolution of the organization of labor world, and outside of it syndicalism has little, if any, meaning. The revolutionary tendencies, developing in the ranks of American labor, have found active expression through this organization, and it is the one labor association which is today persistently and aggressively forcing new and unexplored ideas upon the country. The Knights of Labor, now a defunct organization, and the American Federation of Labor differed widely from the I. W. W. and from each other. The Western Union and the American Federation of Labor differed widely from the I. W. W. and from each other. The Western Union and the American Federation of Labor differed widely from the I. W. W. and from each other.

In 1890, in opposition to these organizations, there sprang up a new trade body, designated the Industrial Trade and Labor Alliance. This society favored socialism and political action as the means of effecting reform, and waged incessant warfare against the Federation. The Federation, on the other hand, was a humanitarianism; the Federation a narrow trade-group egoism.

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Tom Mann In Peoria

Tom Mann will speak at Old Y. M. C. A. building, Peoria, Ill., Saturday, Sept. 27. An hotel of 25 cents will be charged in order to defray necessary expenses.

The Tobacco Strike of The I. W. W. in Pittsburg

HOW REBELS ARE TREATED

(By Frank H. Goldenberg.)

It is already three long, weary months that those militant tobacco workers of the I. W. W. in Pittsburg have been carrying on their struggle for better conditions and a living wage against that organized bunch of blood suckers known as the Bosses' Association.

The fighting spirit of industrial solidarity still remains as fresh and vigorous in the minds of the strikers as it was the first day they were locked out by these human vultures. The bosses have resorted to every tactic by trying to get the employees in the settled shops who are not members of the bosses' association to harass their employes so that they could force them out on strike. In a number of the shops these blood suckers were caught in the act of trying to pull off the stunt but were thwarted with bodily harm by the workers if they did not leave immediately.

The Goldsmits, who are the heaviest stockholders in the Russell Cigar Company, are now rearing the flag of the boycott that is being carried on weekly in the columns of Justice against their brands of cigars, who one of the members of the firm stated as long as the boss goes after them they will not settle the strike.

They are trying to pull a bluff over on the strikers by adding tobacco and other goods for their Ench Street shop and placing it in storage, saying that they will never remove this shop again. The strikers are claiming that this stunt and are claiming that it is almost victory for the boss, as it is the last thing that the bosses can frame up.

Straw Manager of the Industrial Cigar Company, in whose shop the strike started, stated before the bosses' association that the strikers in his shop use six pounds of wrappers over the thousand cigars. The strikers repudiate his statement, saying that no matter how bad the stock is they can use only four pounds to a thousand sticks.

Straw's story was because the slaves in his shop refused to work out that rotten tobacco that he brought down from New York in which they were making from forty to fifty cents per day for the strike.

Some of the bosses who are getting sticks made out of town are getting their scab-made tobacs back from their scab-makers. The customers are complaining that the scab-made tobacco (Sabotage). The bosses are paying high prices for getting this scab stuff made, more than the strikers are getting for their own. The strike committee recommended to the organization at a meeting last week to open up a co-operative factory. The question was discussed openly and a committee was elected to suggest and bring in plans to further the proposition.

The strikers are picking the shops every morning till late in the day and they are succeeding in keeping away some scabs who are unaware that a strike is on. Fellow workers and sympathizers, if you have any money, please show your class interests by donating to the strike fund. Don't you know that bread must be needed to keep the strikers and their families from starving. Show that the I. W. W. is still alive and always on the top in their fight against the master class.

The contributions should be sent to Des Moines, 11 Duvergne Street, Pittsburg, Pa., Financial Secretary of the Strike Committee of Tobacco Workers, Local 101.

Des Moines' Waking Up

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 22. Fourteen new members in a week is not so bad for a new local in a business town. The members at that. Organizing electric industry. Organizing railroad industry. Organizing iron and steel industry. The Iron Heel as yet, but you can get there as soon as it finds out what we are doing. All strikers coming this way give us a call. 212 News Arcade Bldg.

A REBEL

All orders for extra bundles of Solidarity or for increase in the regular bundle orders, must positively reach the office by Wednesday morning at the latest. Otherwise we cannot guarantee even them. Local secretaries and others will please pass this up on the wall.

SOLIDARITY
EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Editorial & Business Office: Akers Building, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

Published Weekly by The I. W. W. Publishing Bureau Under the Oversight and Supervision of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

Managing Editor: B. H. WILLIAMS

Subscription: One Year \$1.00, Six Months .50, Three Months (Trial Sub) .25, Canada and Foreign \$1.50, Bundle Orders, per copy, One or One-Half Cents

Cash Must Accompany All Orders

Address all communications to Solidarity, or the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau. Make all checks, money orders and drafts payable to I. W. W. Publishing Bureau.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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Entered as second-class matter April 19, 1913, at the post office at Cleveland, Ohio, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

A CRITICAL PERIOD

The Eighth Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World has brought to light and to a head, a crisis in the evolution of our organization. It is the third critical period so far noted in the development of the I. W. W. These "crises" have come to a head in geometrical progression: Second, Fourth, and Eighth conventions. Each time, pessimists within the I. W. W. and enemies on the outside, have insisted that the end of the revolutionary unionist movement was at hand. But each time the conventions in question have taken a resolute hold of the situation, and left the I. W. W. with a clearer understanding of its purpose and more definite and practical plans for the promotion of its immediate and final aims.

Briefly, the Second Convention, following the want of practical vision, of the First Convention, had to determine the question of whether the I. W. W. SHOULD PROCEED TO DEVELOP AS AN ORGANIC GROWTH FROM THE BOTTOM UP, with the Local Industrial Union as the unit of organization—or attempt the impossible task, of starting AT THE TOP WITH DEPARTMENTS (which could not be clearly defined) and determining thereby the formations below. For instance, the Western Federation of Miners was introduced to the I. W. W. by the First Convention, as the Department of the Mining Industry, with full "departmental autonomy" and only a nominal, dues-paying affiliation with its new "step-mother." The W. F. M. only included in its jurisdiction ONE SECTION of the mining industry—and therefore could only properly have been a National Industrial Union of Metal Miners. The First Convention made no provision for National unions. As a consequence of this impossible form of industrial organization, there was no vital connection between the different parts, and the slightest disturbance was sufficient to cause a split. The split occurred in the Second Convention over apparently unrelated matters, and the W. F. M. shortly afterward separated from the I. W. W. The second Convention provided for the National Industrial Union, thrust the department into the background, and thereby reorganized the I. W. W. on a sound industrial basis, with one exception, that will appear later. The lineup that followed left the organization under complete control of the revolutionary workers—eliminating the conservative labor leaders and stage strutters who had sought to fasten themselves upon it during the first year of its existence.

But the Second Convention was unable to deal with another "disease" injected into the I. W. W. at its birth. That was the disease of "political" as well as industrial "unity" proclaimed in its original Preamble or declaration of principles, and inherited from a long period of purely "political" socialistic agitation. This disease of "politics" very quickly assumed a virulent form within the I. W. W., and resulted in thrusting industrial organization to the background. Somehow, at that period, we had to be assured first of all that the working class would "unite on the political field" before we could throw them to come together in unions of their respective industries, combined into ONE BIG UNION of the working class. But the workers didn't see the point, and internal strife over this debatable question absorbed the attention and sapped the vitality of the I. W. W. The disease came to a head in the Fourth Convention, and resulted in the elimination of the political sectarians, and in the I. W. W.'s taking a clear cut stand in accord with the psychology of the wage slave. The Preamble was amended, cutting out all reference to "political unity," thereby leaving that debatable question to be settled through the experience of the economic organization in the course of its development. The amended Preamble has never been referred at any point by the numerous opponents of the I. W. W., although it has been frequently quoted by capitalist writers as a warning of what the I. W. W. proposes to do to the employing class. Following the Fourth Convention, political sectarianism took a back seat, and the organization has been in a position to appeal successfully to the working class on the basis of their economic interests.

The above-mentioned two crises passed, did not, however, assure the untroubled growth of our organization. "The way of the transgressor is hard," and the I. W. W. finds itself afflicted with a still more insidious malady than the ones afore-mentioned. That malady was also fastened upon the organization by the First Convention. That malady has developed through a peculiar formation provided in the structural form of the economic organization—namely, the Local Recruiting Union, or as commonly called, the "mixed" Local. The mixed local idea has given

to the I. W. W. a tendency to loose mass formation, without regard to the nature and composite parts of modern industry itself. On the theory that the mixed local is intended to recruit members for genuine industrial unions, we find many sections nevertheless falling into the easy habit of forming mixed bodies, and contenting themselves simply with establishing headquarters, and carrying on a propaganda of literature. In most cases no attempt has been made to study out the structure of a given industry and apply that knowledge towards the organization of that industry according to its requirements. In the West, for example, we find so-called "local" unions of lumber workers, which are really "mixed" locals of members of that industry without the necessary BRANCH formations to enable the membership to function ON THE JOB. Similar mistakes have been made in the East, by ignoring the proper formation and functioning of the local union's branches. The first result has been a lack of vital relation of our organization to industry, which has resulted in failing to attract sufficient workers for any effective control of industry. We talk much about "functioning on the job" but have not learned how in a practical way. A second result, related vitally to the first, of the "mixed local habit" is the generation of numerous "philosophies" and theories, which cannot be conclusively tested apart from industrial organization proper, and which therefore, have been allowed to grow as rank weeds to choke out the pure wheat of industrial unionism. An attempt was made in the Fourth Convention to correct this tendency, by the abolition of mixed locals and the substitution of PROPAGANDA LEAGUES, which should have no voice or vote in the administrative affairs of the industrial unions. The attempt was only successful to the extent of permitting the formation of propaganda leagues, with the retention of the mixed local. So the malady has continued within the I. W. W. until now at the Eighth Convention we find it assuming the form of a conflict supposedly between "centralization" and "decentralization." In reality, this is a conflict between INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION according to the present requirements of capitalist development; and THE VULGAR LOCALISM, which ignores capitalist development, and would therefore result in the complete disintegration of the I. W. W. This fact was clearly brought out in the debate at the Eighth Convention, on the proposal to abolish the General Executive Board. Those delegates from the mixed locals, for the most part were found to have very crude conceptions of the structure of industrial organization, while many of those from purely industrial unions were able to outline the form of organization, from the branch to the G. E. B. This question of "mixed" locals will be dealt with more thoroughly in future numbers of Solidarity. Suffice it to say, that the Eighth Convention seems to be grappling with this problem in such a way as to admit of its early solution. As it is more deep-seated than the other mentioned "diseases," it may not be possible to rid the organization of it completely at this time. But already the Eighth convention, at the date of writing, has taken a decisive stand for industrial organization, against "decentralized localism," and we have hopes that it may go to the root of the matter. The separation of purely propaganda bodies from the administrative affairs of the industrial union proper is now seen to be necessary, if our organization is to move forward in its development. The disease of the "mixed" local must be eradicated, in order that the I. W. W. may take a vital hold of the industrial problem, and organize definitely for the overthrow of capitalism and the substitution of the Industrial Commonwealth.

WHERE THE LINEUP IS CLEAR

An Associated Press despatch from Dublin, Ireland, referring to the great transport workers' strike and lockout, contains this significant statement: "The old rallying cry incident to the question of home rule were forgotten when the strike broke actually began. Nationalists, Catholics, and Protestants, and the Orangemen found themselves allied on one side against a similar alignment on the other."

The same thing has been noted time and time again, in various parts of the world. THE ONLY CLEAR LINEUP OF OPPOSING CLASSES IS ON THE ECONOMIC INTERESTS. As long, for instance, as any considerable portion of the working class remains submissive to the will and discipline of its masters in industry, it really matters little what may be its thought and action along other lines. Class lines may be and often are blurred, or even obliterated, by religious questions. "Flags" may be defended or opposed by members of the same economic class; ditto "home rule" and the "church." But once let the Transport or any other group of workers revolt for higher wages and less hours of toil, against "Home rule" and anti-home rule Catholic and Orangemen employers—and behold! the religious and political chain snaps to pieces. Bosses, regardless of religion or politics, line up solidly together against the revolting slaves, and vice versa. All of which is in accord with the theory of revolutionary industrial unionism—a theory which has rung true on this basic point, in many experiences in various parts of the world.

THE IMMORTAL SOUL AND THE SLEEPING GAEL

Sir Oliver Dodge may prove the soul immortal; but he'll have to put up a better argument to prove capitalism immortal.

"The Sleep of the Gael" has undergone a rude awakening, to judge from events in Dublin, Ireland.

The capitalists are worrying about "the scarcity of liquid capital." But they continue to take their liquid investments in the same huge proportions, nevertheless.

When Dr. Frank J. Warnie says 19 men control the important railroad lines of the country, through interlocking directorates, he gives a blow to those who point to the railroads as proof that decentralization is the tendency of the age.

The news that the Penna. R. R. is displacing firemen by means of mechanical stokers, opens up avenues of speculation. What will the firemen do? compete for the same job? What will become of their present powerful organization?

The way of the transgressor is hard; but it is no harder, than the way of the skilled man who becomes

unskilled by mechanical means. The locomotive fireman is a skilled man; but now he finds his occupation gone. Maybe he will now learn to fraternize with the section hands whom he once despised.

Dr. Warnie, before the railroad arbitrators also presented statistics to prove that the railroads are increasing in size, weight and carrying capacity of freight cars without corresponding increase in the cost of operation. His information will later have not been increased in size nor their pay correspondingly raised. The result will be that the fireman will become more arduous and dangerous. It's the same story with every union of the craft type; more work and more deaths, along with very little actual benefits.

The German Socialists opposed the stock strike. A special despatch says: "Rosa Luxemburg scornfully commended the Socialists for their loyalty to the Kaiser when he said he had no use for pessimists. Their can-do business betrays the weakness of the Socialists to the masses." J. E.

GOMPERS' HOWL OF MURDER

Or the Tall Tale Story of Labor's Degradation in Official Despatches

From Washington, D. C., there has recently come a series of official despatches on labor, wages, prices and conditions that make interesting reading because of the contrast which they afford and the thoughts which they suggest. First we are impressed with the following in the daily newspapers:

"Washington, Sept. 12.—There has been a steady increase in wages paid to labor in this country in the last six years, and this in the face of a steady reduction in working hours."

"Statistics published today by the Department of Labor show that labor now is receiving more remuneration for fewer hours of toil than ever before. These figures are based on comparisons of union wage scale agreements, trade union reports and working contracts in central cities from 1907 to 1912."

"We confess that we were 'heartened,' as the novelists say, by the good news that Labor was getting more pay for less hours of work than previous to 1907. It showed that Labor is progressing, the calamity howlers, wherever found, to the contrary notwithstanding."

But just as the "heartening," or rejoicing process was working at the topmost speed and threatening us with heart failure, we happened to pick up another and older newspaper and were startled to read the following by means of an optimistic editor of the first water, and sees Labor ever rising to Alpine heights, and then some:

"Washington, Sept. 11.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the House lobby committee tonight gave a dramatic warning to the manufacturers of the country and made a bitter appeal upon the Sherman anti-trust law as applied to labor unions."

"The lives of workmen count for nothing in the United States," said Gompers, "so that the life of a horse is of more value than the life of a human being to our manufacturers. If this slaughter does not end, I do not know what our industrial progress, political and particularly our humane life will come to."

Having read this, our heart underwent a reversal; it slowed down and became depressed. We paused to reflect: Why this passionate outburst? With higher wages and lower hours than six years previous, how comes it that "the lives of workmen count for nothing in the United States"? How can beneficial changes mean such tragic conditions?

We confess (once again; we are always wrong on confessions when official despatches are concerned) that we were perplexed, dismayed and flabbergasted and dogged. Surely, Paradise can't be Hell, too; at one and the same time; huh?

We paused in the "heartening" process, with its reverse actions, to reflect, viz: higher wages, less hours, workers' lives valueless; counting for nothing, on the authority of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and Champion Labor uplifter of the world, by virtue of his high and honorable office. And after we had reflected a while, we came to the conclusion that it was all perfectly logical and consistent; if not in the official despatches, at least, in actual life. For, under A. F. of L. wage scale agreements and "working contracts" every increase in wages and decrease in hours means a speeding up of the workers and an increase in output out of all proportion to the benefits derived therefrom. The A. F. of L. prides itself on the fact that its "collective bargaining" are an advantage to the manufacturers in the increased profits which they insure. And yet Samuel Gompers rises to condemn the outcome of his "statesmanlike policy." He howls "murder!" but who's the murderer?

Well, we had just about got those two despatches straightened out when another came along, going to show that that "bunk" about "higher wages, less hours," etc., wants to be taken with more grain of salt than originally appeared necessary. For, to intensification, or speeding up, of Labor, must be added speeded up, or increased, prices. But herein's the despatch, a special to the New York World of Sept. 15, which tells of the 64 per cent increase in prices:

"Washington, Sept. 14.—Retail prices of food on June 15, 1915, were 62 per cent higher than the average price for the ten-year period following 1890; 3.3 per cent above the price on June 15 of last year, and 4.4 per cent above the price on the same date in 1911."

"These figures are taken from a

bulletin prepared by experts of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. When specific articles are taken into consideration, some of the increases in price are startling.

For example, comparing retail prices on June 15, 1915, with average prices for the ten-year period mentioned, bacon advanced 128.5 per cent; pork chops, 111 per cent, and round steak, 102.5 per cent.

"This is not all."

"The price of smoked ham for the same period shows an increase of 84 per cent; hens 76.8 per cent; sirloin steak, 75.2 per cent; rib roast, 75 per cent; lard, 65.5 per cent; corn meal, 52.3 per cent; potatoes, 44.4 per cent; butter, 41.3 per cent; eggs, 40.8 per cent; milk, 38.4 per cent and flour, 28.6 per cent."

"Sugar showed a decline in price of 8 per cent."

"When the price of each of the fifteen articles included in the bulletin is considered according to the average annual consumption of workmen's families, retail prices are shown to have been at a higher level on June 15 of this year than at any other time during the past twenty-two years and a half years, with the single exception of Nov. 15, 1912, when the level was slightly higher."

Now, then, who will say that the official despatches from Washington do not make interesting reading to the man who will to reflection? And who will say that Samuel Gompers' "dramatic warning" (Sam is great on the "dramatic") and howl of "murder!" is not justified? That is, considering the increased prices along with the increased death. And who will say that the "working class a tinker's dam to the working class in A. L. of L. wage scale agreements" and "working contracts" submitted to your consideration?

NEW YORKER.

SAN DIEGO UP-TO-DATE

So completely did the vigilantes dominate everything that at the following election they sent one of their number to congress, and elected another one as mayor. But the reaction has set in and now the same element is again in control. The man who was sent to congress could not be elected to anything, and there is talk of resending the vigilante mayor. The preachers and liquor dealers who were united as vigilantes are now again scrapping on questions of morals and politics. The plutocrats of the city are at the moment to make idiots of two-thirds the population now finds himself smashed in an inextricable dilemma. The judges needed the white-wash brush of the Governor and the city is stagnated by reason of the unenviable notoriety it received. It also places the governor in an embarrassing position, as he wishes to send his friends from their folly while he wants to punish his enemies for the same error, stupidity, viciousness or whatever it may be called.—San Diego Herald.

Who says the I. W. W. didn't win the San Diego fight?

Local 175, I. W. W., has opened up a new hall on the water front, Room 8, No. 9, Mission street, San Francisco, Calif. for the purpose of organizing a Marine Transport Workers' local union, and we are sure all sailors and water front workers when coming to Frisco to help make the new local a success.

JOS. SEBASTA, Secy. 175.

Mr. Block

—By—
Ernest Riebo

A PAMPHLET consisting of 24 Mr. Block cartoons which appear in Industrial Worker. This book pictures the adventures of all the names of "Mr. Block" worker who falls for all the names of the many masters who exploit him to the limit. This particular cartoon, master-slave, and has a holy terror of "awful I. W. W." This pamphlet is a warning to the worker of the foolishness of looking to his kind boss or any other savior for a remedy; better his condition, when you will be made to understand him to read an thing of any length on the I. W. W.

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STRIKE BREAKER FARLEY DEAD

James Farley, strike breaker, died at an early hour this morning at his home in Pittsburgh, N. Y. He retired from active work in 1909, but was retained as an advisor on labor questions by a number of large corporations until a short time ago.

In the genre of art making enemies James Farley, King of the strikebreakers, was past master. Until William J. Burns ran down the McNamara, Farley had no rival in the hatred of American organized labor. Yet he boasted that from W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, he had broken seven, fewer enemies than friends.

Farley was a pioneer and he made a success of it. He discovered a new field, and invented a new science to exploit it—strikebreaking. His name grew to be a terror to strikers all over the country over, until it drew this declaration, "I am not from W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees."

"Until Jim Farley is beaten, we are not," Mahon once said, but that was a statement of fact—proved at Brooklyn, Providence, Scranton, Watertown, Richmond, Cleveland and San Francisco. For ten years Farley was a general of guerrilla labor never conquered, either by ambush or open attack. At the end of that time he retired from active service to raise race-horses on his farm up in Pittsburgh on Lake Champlain. On the fourth of July, 1909, he brought joy to the hearts of street railroad men with this public declaration:

"I shall never again take part, active or otherwise, in the breaking of any strike so long as I live. I don't want any one to think it's because I'm sick of it or because I'm afraid of anything or anybody that might have a grudge against me. There are two reasons for it. The first one is that I can make more money raising my horses than I can breaking strikes. While I had all the strike business I could handle as long as I was willing to handle it, my expenses were so heavy that the net profits after ten years of the work look mighty small when I think of what I've done to earn the money.

"The other reason is my health. In the past I have neither slept nor eaten regularly while the strike I was engaged in was breaking. I was going for months, as it did in Scranton, for instance, I have gone through the whole stage getting what cat-naps I could on my feet and getting a bite when I remembered that I hadn't touched food for twenty-four hours or more and was about to drop for faintness."

RAN AWAY WITH CIRCUS. Farley was born in Pittsburgh in 1874. The next incident in his career was running away with a circus at the age of fourteen. A few years later he was manager of the Fouquet House in his home town. Then a sore tooth drove him into strikebreaking, as follows:

"I went to a dentist to have an ulcerated tooth fixed. Then dentist, by accident, gave me an almost mortal injection of cocaine, part of which I swallowed. I was insensible for more than twenty-four hours, and when I recovered I was crazy. I escaped from the men who were nursing me, and for a week I wandered in the woods a wild man. The entire country about me was crazy. They caught me twice, but with my strength, aided by my delirium, I battered them off and got away.

"The papers spoke of me as a wild man, and when I came to I found myself a hunted object. At last, after many struggles, I got back home. I sold out and went to Brooklyn."

A few months later the employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit went on strike, and Farley took a job as strikebreaker. That gave him his cue, and he followed it up. He never had anything to do with any kind of labor

troubles except those affecting street railroads. He stuck to that one field, and learned all there was to know about it. Before he was twenty-four he was in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at a five-digit salary to discover signs of trouble and prevent strikes.

His chief asset was his fearlessness. The first serious encounter between Farley and the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Men was in the course of the big strike in Cleveland. The company for some days had been preparing to run its cars. When the first was made, Farley operated the first car, as was his custom. He had not completed the run when he was surrounded by union men and dragged to their headquarters. There they were ordered to "kill him!" and one of the leaders laid a revolver on the table in evidence. Farley eyed the move without a change of expression. Then he reached into his pocket and produced a revolver of his own.

"If there is going to be any shooting," he said, "I'll have a part." Before the strike in Cleveland came to an end, Farley received a bullet in his body, one of two which it is said he carried to his death. In a strike in Richmond he got a charge of buckshot in the back of his head. **WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST.**

"That was the worst strike in my experience," he said. "In the two months that it lasted nineteen men were killed. For a time the strikers put their women and children in front of them and fired over their heads. But after they had killed the motor-man of a car in which nine of us were riding through the center of the city, they thought the military would disregard their human bulwark and made the women and children run for shelter."

Though fearless, no more mild-mannered man ever broke a strike. Farley in repose looked as if he might have been an evangelist. He was tall and of spare build, with a kindly face and a soft, well modulated voice. There was a firm depth to his blue eyes which at first sight suggested the dreamer and religious enthusiast rather than the practical man of affairs. The only features in his appearance that fitted in with his militant trade were a pair of black bushy eyebrows and a dark drooping, black mustache.

"Farley's Own," his picked body guard, says he was like their leader. They numbered 600, chosen for "courage and a strong skeleton, and not a quitter," rather than the practical men. They were a strange crew, who blew together with all the four winds of heaven the moment there was trouble and after it was all over disappeared as quickly as they came. All of them were experienced railroad men.

At various times in his active career Farley had as many as 85,000 men on his list, all of whom he could summon in case of emergency. Part were drawn by the high pay, others by the thrill of adventure. Among them were college men, doctors, and circus performers, and, strange to say, a large quota of union men.

"The principal thing in breaking a strike is to get the cars running," Farley once said, "and to keep them running. The trouble in most strikes has been that the men engaged to take the strikers' places quit as soon as things begin to go hot. This encourages violence. If you can get men who know how to handle cars and who can be depended upon to stay at work no matter what comes along, you have the strike beaten."

But Farley according to his friends, averted as many strikes as he broke. "I am not an enemy of labor unions," he used to say. "I have made up my mind never to go into a strike where labor, no matter what grade, is paid less than \$3 or \$2.25 a day. Most of the strikes in which I have figured have been brought about by union domination or crookedness or on questions of discipline, where, for

TRIUMPH OF LABOR

By Charles Ferguson

David Edstrom was brought up on a farm in Iowa. He spent a part of his young manhood as an employe in the Chicago stock market. He was always a good workman—patient, punctual, frugal. He arrived at his majority with a small sum in the bank, but with no considerable prospect of getting forward in the world. For he had no knack of "making money."

Then came a time of general industrial dislocation, and Edstrom lost his job. He was unable to find another, though he knocked at many doors. The savings melted away. Meanwhile Edstrom had a vision of the future of his own life. His thoughts turned back to the old Scandinavia, where he was born. His recollections of Europe were the vague memories of a little child. But books had brightened these memories into a clear vision of a world of art and beauty—a world very different, at least, from the southwest side of Chicago. Edstrom decided to follow the lure of a new life. He resolved to go to Stockholm. He would give up his chance of killing cattle and would take his chance of making statues.

He seemed to him an ampler life. His thoughts turned back to the old Scandinavia, where he was born. His recollections of Europe were the vague memories of a little child. But books had brightened these memories into a clear vision of a world of art and beauty—a world very different, at least, from the southwest side of Chicago. Edstrom decided to follow the lure of a new life. He resolved to go to Stockholm. He would give up his chance of killing cattle and would take his chance of making statues.

WALKED TO NEW YORK. Edstrom walked fifteen hundred miles to New York, arrived there in a car, and walked on the open road in Iowa with his little pack in hand, leaving his father and mother standing at the gate. He did not look a bit out of place to wave his hand to the old people. He says he dared not look back—that if he had his resolution would have given way. If he had waved his hand to his mother, and he longed to do, his will would have melted. He would not have been the artist he is.

Edstrom is a grand artist. He is one of the greatest sculptors in the world. His name is known in every European country. It is time that the United States should give him recognition.

For he is an American in spirit and at heart. If he has genius it is a genius of will and enterprise—the very "genius of these States." If he is a grand artist—overstepping the little distances and making his things—it is because his art does not try to escape from the ugliness of ordinary life, but to furnish energy and incentives for the conquering of the difficulties of existence.

PAIRED BY CRITICS. Edstrom has studios in Stockholm and Paris, but just now he is here in London. The London newspapers have much to say of him, and their art critics are unflattering in their praise of his works. Perhaps they are assisted in their perspicacity by the fact that Edstrom came to London in company with the Crown Prince of Sweden, is making a portrait bust of the little English Princess Patricia and has otherwise proved himself to be a man accepted of the mighty.

It was to be expected that this man would confound the critics, for his way in art are the ways of nature and of fresh adventure. He is as bold and original as Rodin. He is not conceded or fantastic—as Rodin is. His works stand for what he really thinks about life, and his thoughts are orderly and self-consistent.

Europe has not yet accepted and acclaimed the part of Edstrom's art that lies nearest the meaning and purpose of the man. It remains for America to do that.

Just Out

THE TRIAL OF A NEW SOCIETY

—By—
Justus Ebert

In this book Fellow-Worker Ebert gives the best exposition of the constructive and social philosophy of the I. W. W., that has yet appeared in print. It is not a work of fiction nor of speculation, but a matter-of-fact, practical treatment of recent phases of the industrial, social and political life as revealed by the great textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., and the trials of Eitor, Giovannitti and Casuso growing out of same.

Interesting as a story. Should be read by every worker and social student

Published and for sale by
I. W. W. Publishing Bureau
112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

MINERS LIKE HOLIDAYS

That the anthracite mine workers of northeastern Pennsylvania are satisfied with a certain annual income and that increase in pay means less work per man, is the conclusion to which the operators have been forced by the present apathy of labor in that region. The public squares are constantly filled with mine workers who are taking a day off, and it is confidently predicted that when this data is compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines their annual average earnings for 1912 will prove not to exceed those for 1911 in spite of the 10 per cent increase granted last year.

In addition to their numerous holidays, an approximate list of which is here printed for the first time, there seize upon the slightest pretext for staying away from work, and sporadic "button strikes" abound. The holidays, some of which affect only a part of the labor, but many of which close down every mine in the region, are as follows:

"New Year's Day, Feast of the Epiphany, Greek Christmas, Greek New Year's, Candlemas Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Ash Wednesday, Washington's Birthday, St. Patrick's Day, Anniversary of the Eight-hour Day, Holy Thursday, Day preceding Good Friday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday, Easter Monday, Odd Fellows Day, Ascension Day, Whit Monday, Memorial Day, Corpus Christi Day, St. Peter and St. Paul Day, Independence Day, Feast of the Assumption, Labor Day, Feast of the Nativity, Columbus Day, Mitchell Day, All Saints Day, All Souls Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, Feast of the Immaculate Conception and Christmas.

Only two of the foregoing holidays fall on Sundays so that less than fifty Sundays in addition to the thirty-four holidays to be subtracted from the 365 days of the year. In 1911, which holds the high record for anthracite output and working days, the mines worked 234 colliery days. This means that the mines were idle 47 days on account of strikes, accidents to the machinery in the breakers, or distinction on the part of the miners to work, and 84 days on account of Sundays and holidays. In 1910 the number of colliery days was 212, the num-

ber of holidays and Sundays 84, and the remainder was 69 days—New Year's Letter.

I. W. W. ORGANIZERS

All credentials issued by the General Executive Board to voluntary or national organizers bearing the date prior to July 1st are hereby revoked on order of the General Executive Board. The below names have been issued credentials by the General Executive Board and are the only authorized voluntary or national organizers with credentials at this time:

- Geo. Speed, General Organizer
- W. F. Cox, G. E. B. Member
- F. Eastman, G. E. B. Member
- F. H. Little, G. E. B. Member
- Ewald Koetgen, G. E. B. Member
- Jos. J. Eitor, G. E. B. Member
- National Organizers
- Matilda Rabinowitz
- C. F. Howard
- C. L. Filigno
- F. Albizzati
- Voluntary Credentials
- Wm. D. Hayward
- E. C. Flynn
- J. A. Law
- E. F. Doris
- Jack Whyte
- J. P. Cannon
- J. S. Biscay
- August Walquist
- George Leppert
- W. A. Thorn
- J. W. Kelly
- Joseph Schmidt
- Jan. P. Thompson
- M. A. Duran
- Fred Ialer
- Vincent St. John
- General Sec'y-Treas.

The price per hundred for I. W. W. History Structure and Methods is \$125. We now have on hand a large supply of all literature advertised ready for prompt delivery. Order a bunch at once and enable us to turn same into cash. The slaves want our literature it is evinced by the fact as mentioned elsewhere, one local is selling on an average of \$9.00 worth at every meeting. Other live locals which are making the sale of literature are doing proportionately as well. Get busy.

NOTICE. Local Secretaries having on hand copies of Solidarity of June 7th, Vol 4 No. 22. Whole No. 178 are requested to send same in if they we may complete our files.

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I. W. W. Publishing Bureau
112 Hamilton Avenue Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Minneapolis, Minn., headquarters of the I. W. W. have been changed from 3 S. 2nd St., to 220 S. 2nd St., opposite the new postoffice. All agitators with the goods, come; no workers are wanted. Call and you are assured a welcome. There is work to do. So write the secretary of the joint locals.

The secretary of Local 489, I. W. W., Brawley, Calif., writes: "Fellow Worker J. W. West was drowned four miles east of Brawley on the night of Sept. 6, 1912. He was a member of Local 489, I. W. W., Macdonald's trade. Was a man about 35 years of age, about 6 feet 2 inches tall."

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Revised List of Publications in Stock. Note the Reduced Prices on Literature Printed at New Castle

"HOW STRIKES ARE LOST; WHY TO WIN." W. E. Trautmann
24 page Pamphlet; 5c a copy; to Local Unions 2-2c.

"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS" B. H. Williams
32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 3-1-2c.

"PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER" Gustave Herve.
32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 3-1-2c.

"THE FARM LABORER & THE CITY WORKER" Edward McDonald
16 page Pamphlet; 5c a copy; to Local Unions 2-2c.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND THE I. W. W." By Vincent St. John
16 page Booklet; 2c a copy; to Local Unions 1c.

FOUR PAGE LEAFLETS

"IS THE I. W. W. ANTI-POLITICAL?"
By Justus Ebert

"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS, Men and Women"
By E. S. Nelson

"POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE I. W. W."
By Vincent St. John

"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS"
By Oscar Ameringer

"GETTING RECOGNITION"
By A. M. Stirtton

"WAR AND THE WORKERS"
By Walker C. Smith

"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM"
By Edward Hammond

"THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY: What it Will Mean and How To Get It"
By August Walquist

Above Leaflets Sent Prepaid Upon Receipt of Price. 15c per 100; \$1.25 per 1,000

"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS," By E. S. Nelson.
Swedish, Hungarian, Slovak; each 20c 100; \$1.50 1,000

TO DISPLACE FIREMEN

Official of Pennsylvania Describes Advantage of Mechanical Stoker

Pittsburg, Sept. 12. In an address delivered before the delegates to the International Association for the Prevention of Smoke, D. B. Crawford, general superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania Lines West, told how the automatic stoker on locomotives is doing its share in eliminating smoke, and how it is rapidly reducing operating expenses of engines at the same time.

Mr. Crawford outlined the work of the Pennsylvania Lines West are doing in the matter of smoke abatement. He declared that the mechanical stoker, which is fast displacing the human, was superior in every way to the old-time fireman, and that the relative advantages were so immeasurably in favor of mechanical firemen that it was a question of a short while before the Pennsylvania Railroad would be operating entirely with the human stoker and substitute the automatic fireman in its stead.

Mr. Crawford introduced statistics which were obtained by observation and experiment, showing that railroads would not only do a great public service in the fight against smoke, but would make a great saving in operating expenses as well.

SEDRO WOOLLEY, WASH.

A Mecca for Free-Footed Rebels

Just at this time there is no place in the Northwest that offers as many inducements for the "free footed rebels" as Sedro Woolley, Wash.

There is an unusually large amount of railroad construction work going on in this vicinity; and for once, in many years, slave and master jobs easy to get. As a special inducement, both in the construction camps has been improved to such an extent as to be almost as good as the most exacting could wish—it is really excellent. So, the logging camps being made of men, the bosses are putting springs and mattresses in their bunk houses. Some of them are even putting in hot and cold water, and even bath tubs. All of which is an echo of the I. W. W. strike last June, hastened of course, by the persistent wood shoe activity that has been going on ever since.

On the other hand for the past several weeks, A. F. of L. organizers (having free passes over the railroad), have been going up and down the line, trying to get the men into some kind of a "fake" construction workers' union, that I am informed they have not caught many suckers. Single Weavers (?) and camps the strenuous efforts to catch suckers—if not by the bosses, are being made without their opposition. From Big

"THE WOODEN SHOE"

Lake and other places, comes a report of huge placards plastered on walls announcing that "capital and labor are getting together to fight the common enemy, the I. W. W. I have not seen one of those placards, but have the word of perfectly responsible persons that this is a fact. Am going down to Big Lake tomorrow to see that "manifesto." Will then write more about it.

The "pick and shovel artists" working on the streets here were getting \$2.50 per day. On the first of August wages were cut to \$2.40 per day. Although there was only one I. W. W. in the bunch, and none of the others had ever been in a strike before, all but five struck against the cut. After one week the strike was settled on a basis of \$2.75 per day, a gain of 35 cents per day, and the boss was haunting the Labor Temple begging the secretary to send him hands. We own the Labor Temple in this town and keep a secretary there night and day. It is the place in Washington where the "woobies" can call home.

All members coming to this part of the country should report to the secretary at the Labor Temple, AT ONCE. It is a matter of grave importance.

JOHN McLARROW.

DATES FOR TOM MANN

Correct schedule of Tom Mann's dates will appear next week. Revised list arrived too late for publication.

The secretary of the Butte, Mont. Propaganda League wishes Solidarity to announce that there is mail at the League's headquarters, 341 S. Arizona St., for the following: Isadore Sato, P. O. address, 121 N. 1st St., San Francisco. A. Alver, Thos. Shannon.

Order a quantity of St. John's "History." Out next week. Additional matter. Price reduced to 5c per copy, \$3.50 per hundred.

All communications for the Spanish paper should be addressed to Editor La Huelga General, 420 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Calif. All letters are requested to forward items of importance to the above address.

"Industrial Unionism and The I. W. W." By Vincent St. John. A fine piece of propaganda literature for general distribution. 16 pages. Price 2c; \$1.00 per hundred.

A Note From Warwick
New York, Sept. 18.

Fellow Worker—Will you please announce in the next issue of "Solidarity" that I have no connection with the "Social War" and have had none since June of this year.
Thanking you in advance for your favor, I remain,
Yours for Industrial Freedom,
ROBERT LEE WARWICK.

SABOTAGE

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By Emile Pouget Translated by Arturo Giovannitti
Read this book and learn how to win strikes without staying on the job. Price in paper cover 25c, in cloth a still binding 50c. A cloth copy and the International That socialist Review one year to a new subscriber for First Copy, the price of the REVIEW alone, if you membership in "Solidarity." Address:
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WALL STREET AND THE I. W. W.

(Continued From Page One.)

Not so homogeneous and its difficulties are not so clearly defined as it was. The meeting was decidedly socialist in character, but a few anarchists were present and were not infrequently heard. The ideas and methods of French syndicalism, which were adopted by this organization, are not so clearly defined as it was. The meeting was decidedly socialist in character, but a few anarchists were present and were not infrequently heard. The ideas and methods of French syndicalism, which were adopted by this organization, are not so clearly defined as it was.

In the summer of 1906, the I. W. W. had 100,000 members, but on the eve of its second convention, signs of disintegration were visible. Early in 1907, the Western Federation of Miners withdrew from it. Political dissensions were the cause of this. The "Social War" was not so clearly defined as it was. The meeting was decidedly socialist in character, but a few anarchists were present and were not infrequently heard. The ideas and methods of French syndicalism, which were adopted by this organization, are not so clearly defined as it was.

"WELFARE" OF THE WORKERS

How "welfare work" works the workers is indicated by the following dispatch in the New York Tribune of Sept. 15:

PENN. TO DROP THOUSANDS Railroad Plans to Retire Employees Over Sixty-five.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—Through what it terms "a mutual benefit association" the Pennsylvania Railroad is arranging to retire thousands of its employees who are more than sixty years of age. The plan has not reached the pensioning age of sixty years.

Veteran clerks are being asked to sign applications for membership in a new association which provides a death benefit for a small monthly payment, but those, becoming members are required to retire on half their present salary.

The money that the railroad will save in this way is regarded by the employes as likely to exceed by far the amount the company will be called upon to pay in death benefits.

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BRUNO AND GOLEANDRO

From the Italian branch of Local 20, I. W. W. Lawrence, Mass., comes an urgent call upon all locals and supporters of any organization to aid in the defense of two fellow workers, victimized by capitalist courts of justice. The following workers were arrested during the Etlor, Giovannianni strike: Bruno, charged with "violence," and Goleandro, charged with "obstruction of justice." Both were sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This outrage was the result of police testimony, while in the same courts capitalist dynamic planters were acquitted on the consequences of their acts.

Workers Salvatore Bruno and Saverio Goleandro are two rebels with large families dependent upon them, and their children are crying for their fathers thus ruthlessly torn from the family circle. Their only crime was to fight for their imprisoned fellow workers—Etlor, Giovannianni and Caruso. They came into conflict with brutal police, and are accused of violence for which the police are responsible. The Italian branch of Local 20 hopes with a little financial aid for legal counsel to get a retrial of the trials, and release these fellow workers.

All possible financial aid should be sent to the Liberator, 108 Jackson St., Lawrence, Mass.
Hold meetings and raise funds in every possible way for this cause.

PRINTING INDUSTRY WORKERS

Organize As You Work, As One Industrial Unit!

Reprinted in full Owing to Typographical Error Last Week

This is the day of big combinations. Employers are organized into associations and corporations into trusts. No longer is the employer weak and isolated; no longer do trades and industries stand alone. All are combined in big units to fight labor and to get the most out of its co-operative efforts. In this day of big combinations, labor alone fails to unite as the times require it should. Instead of one big union of all the workers we are split into many unions, or else are left unorganized. We have five international unions composing the Allied Printing Trades Association, which is practically inoperative and of no value to the printing industry, except to prove its uselessness. This association tolerated the defeat of the Chicago pressmen and the New York Jewish writers by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. These defeats were permitted in order to protect the selfish craft interests of the stereotypes and compositors. They are now being repeated in the San Francisco pressmen's strike in favor of a contract clause permitting sympathetic strikes; a clause that has been inserted in all the past contracts of the "Frisco printing trades unions.

In the litho industry there are six international unions. In this stupid display of craft interests, the litho unions since the 1906 lockout these unions acted separately. At the same time the photo-engravers remained at work and profited from were defeated—not by the bosses, but by the trades union system of labor organization, sometimes referred to as "organized scabbery."

In book-binding, we find three distinct unions all fighting for supremacy over one another; while the employers triumph over them all. Where unity should prevail, there is division instead, to labor's undoing.

Not only does division prevail instead of unity, but there is also a tendency to branch organization going on, leading to further division. Organizations like the newspaper drivers are being split up and the drivers are being taken out of the strictly newspaper drivers' union and being made a part of the teamsters' union, or other general organizations. In the pressmen's organization this tendency is being combated by the organization as a whole. Such a tendency creates still greater disunity and inharmonious and should, therefore, be condemned.

Along with division and disunity, due to craft organization and interests, we have also rule from the top, by which the affairs of trades unions are directed by an official autocracy. This autocracy stifles all sympathetic action on the part of the membership in the settlement of grievances affecting the allied trades, and it almost invariably uses the power employed in it to compel an interpretation of all laws and agreements in a manner favorable to the employers and their associations. This official autocracy further uses its prestige to prevent the progressive development of unionism and to make the latter a mere appendage to the capitalists who control the present system of production and distribution. They are reactionary obstacles to the emancipation of labor, by labor, and for labor.

GROWING DISCONTENT AGAINST PRESENT TRADES UNIONS

Against the foregoing conditions there is an ever-growing discontent. Printing trades workmen and women are beginning to realize that such conditions render them unable to combat the employers with the success which labor's power and aspirations demand. They accordingly, are beginning to realize the need of organization such as the employers have, and such as is the outgrowth of modern industrial development. They want to organize on a basis of industry, instead of trades; and on the basis of the product produced instead of the tools or the machine used. IN OTHER WORDS, THEY WANT TO ORGANIZE AND TO ACT TOGETHER FOR THEIR OWN COMMON INTERESTS JUST AS THEY WORK IN THE SHOP FOR THE BOSSES' PROFIT; AND THAT IS AN INDUSTRIAL UNIT TURNING OUT A CERTAIN PRODUCT.

Let us, therefore, in OTHER WORDS, THEY WANT TO ORGANIZE AND TO ACT TOGETHER FOR THEIR OWN COMMON INTERESTS JUST AS THEY WORK IN THE SHOP FOR THE BOSSES' PROFIT; AND THAT IS AN INDUSTRIAL UNIT TURNING OUT A CERTAIN PRODUCT. Let us, therefore, in OTHER WORDS, THEY WANT TO ORGANIZE AND TO ACT TOGETHER FOR THEIR OWN COMMON INTERESTS JUST AS THEY WORK IN THE SHOP FOR THE BOSSES' PROFIT; AND THAT IS AN INDUSTRIAL UNIT TURNING OUT A CERTAIN PRODUCT.

The printing industrial unions so organized shall make no trade agreements with employers; but shall be free to promote the interests of their combined membership whenever opportunity permits. Membership shall enable the member to transfer from one union to another without extra or additional initiation fees. The printing industrial unions shall be ruled by their members only, and that the members shall be organized in the newspaper employees' industrial union, which unites all the newspaper plants thus organized. So should all the men and women employed in the book and job plants also organize, no matter what their position, whether in reading room, press, and so with the litho, and other printing industries; all the printing industrial unions to be united finally in a printing industrial union department.

All the men and women employed in the printing industry shall be organized in the printing industrial union, which unites all the printing industrial unions so organized shall make no trade agreements with employers; but shall be free to promote the interests of their combined membership whenever opportunity permits. Membership shall enable the member to transfer from one union to another without extra or additional initiation fees. The printing industrial unions shall be ruled by their members only, and that the members shall be organized in the newspaper employees' industrial union, which unites all the newspaper plants thus organized. So should all the men and women employed in the book and job plants also organize, no matter what their position, whether in reading room, press, and so with the litho, and other printing industries; all the printing industrial unions to be united finally in a printing industrial union department.

Get abreast of the times! Unite in one big union of your industry; not only to secure more wages and better conditions now and for the immediate future; but also to help finally to bring about a better state of society than the present one; a society in which industry shall be operated for the benefit and for the workers. The old trades unions help to keep labor not only divided, but permanently enslaved to capitalism. The new industrial union aims not only to improve on this state of affairs, but to bring about a new industrial evolution and the intelligence of the working class demand it.

Fellow printing industry workers, men and women, assert yourselves! Show that you realize your place in the scheme of nature, as beings gifted with emotions and reason. Take your place in the category of commodities to be bought and sold in the market according to the laws of the capitalist system, at wages just sufficient to permit you to subsist and produce more labor power for the capitalists to exploit! Join the new printing industrial union and work with your class to abolish such slave-conditions forever.
Don't forget, meeting every Thursday evening at 2205 Tenth Ave., near 120th St., New York City. Come and join us, we are welcome!
I. W. W. PRINTING INDUSTRY

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