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# C. G. T. CONGRESS

French Labor Union Meets in Toulouse  
--Revolutionists in Complete Control.

(By Our Special Correspondent)

Toulouse, France, Oct. 10. The 17th National Syndicalist Congress (11th of the C. G. T.) opened Monday, Oct. 1, to the strains of "The International."

There were about 500 delegates present representing a total membership of \$54,000. In addition to these there were three foreign delegates: Sassenbach, representing the General Committee of the German unions, and Appleton and Lee, representing the Federated Trades Unions of Great Britain. Before proceeding to the regular order of business the foreign delegates were accorded the floor. Appleton the English delegate brought the usual greetings and wishes for greater international solidarity. Sassenbach in behalf of the German unions invited the C. G. T. to send a delegation to Germany to participate in the monster meetings to be organized there during the coming year. Later the congress accepted the invitation and instructed the Federal Committee to correspond with the Germans in regard to the matter.

After these preliminaries were disposed of, the matter of admitting the press representatives to the congress came up for consideration and after much discussion it was decided to admit all except those representing four of the leading dailies of Paris. This was intended as a rebuke to the latter for their absolutely anti-working class attitude. This step provoked many sneers from the excluded papers who laid their troubles at the door of the revolutionary element. They gloatingly anticipated being revenged, however, as they believed and hoped that the reformist element in the congress would prove strong enough to balk some of the most cherished projects of the revolutionists. They encouraged the political element to hinder the direct action element as much as possible and vigorously speaking stood by with mouths watering waiting for the choice morsel of the C. G. T. congress split by dissensions.

After the exclusion of the press representatives an amusing incident occurred. The Toulouse section of the Radical Socialist Party sent a letter of welcome to the congress, but amidst a tangle of jibes it was tabled without reading.

**Clash Between Reformists and Revolutionists.**  
The trouble between the two contending factions of reformists and revolutionists started early to manifest itself. The verification of credentials offered the excuse as to why many contested delegates.

The reformist element wished the admission of delegates of the many more than 100 yellow unions that had failed to fulfill the obligations that would have entitled them to representation at the congress, while the revolutionary element wished to pursue a rigorous course of exclusion for all delinquents.

The case of the delegates of the Cooks' union of Paris was the most bitterly fought. For several hours confusion reigned supreme with business at a standstill. The meeting escaped from the president's control entirely; a hundred men were speaking at the one time; as many more were singing the international, and for a time it looked as though the prospect of the meeting would be a complete failure.

The C. G. T. congress could not transact any business because of the two contending factions of reformists and revolutionists and political and direct actionists or of the political and direct actionists (take your

## Where The Boss Gets Off



choice.)" Finally after threatening to suspend the session, the president secured what people of a Latin race might consider a semblance of order, and the delegates of the Cooks' union were refused seats.

Many other similar struggles occurred during the two days that were devoted to the verification of credentials, but the issue was always favorable to the direct actionists. In all 18 syndicates and the Bourse du Travail (trades council) of Nice were excluded. Though somewhat chastened by the defeats allied suffered by them, the reformists rallied strong under the next order of business, "Reports of committees and commissions," and they tried hard to discredit the so-called anarchist administration of the C. G. T.

### Griffuelles Vindicated.

The matter on which they counted most was the Levy-Griffuelles controversy.

The Bourse du Travail (building) of Paris is owned by the government and is loaned to the various labor organizations in order that they may have a place in which to air their grievances. Several years ago the C. G. T., because of its anti-governmental activities, was, as an organization expelled from the building. However, its syndicates or unions still have the privilege of holding meetings there. This step forced the C. G. T. to secure new headquarters, but as the government intimidated landlords into refusing to either sell or rent to the organization, this proved a difficult task.

In this crisis the committee in charge of the matter took to working secretly, and, although accepting funds from the organization, refused to render an account of what had been accomplished. Finally, by

deceiving a landlord as to the nature of the business they were going to establish, the committee secured a location and the headquarters of the C. G. T. was established.

The airing of this matter was expected to furnish excellent material for the reformists to work upon, but they were disappointed, as Griffuelles the man most responsible for the tactics pursued, in a three hour speech so clearly explained the necessity for taking the course that had been taken that his action was endorsed almost unanimously after 12 hours discussion.

### Niel and Yvetot.

The "Moral" report of progress and activities of the Confederation Committee was the next excuse for a struggle. Liochon refused to vote for it because the committee is anarchist, anti-militarist, and everything but simply syndicalist. His speech caused a fresh outbreak of disorder and after about a dozen speakers had argued the matter pro and con, Niel, ex-secretary of the C. G. T., mounted the platform.

Niel was formerly a revolutionist of the same stamp as Yvetot, Jouhaux, et al., but of late he has become more reactionary and is commonly referred to as a leader of the reform element. In a brilliant three hour talk that was listened to with rapt attention, Niel laid bare the workings of the Confederation Committee--from his point of view--and accused its members of having made life so miserable for him as reformist secretary of the C. G. T., that he had to resign. He said that for the present confederal committee anarchism and syndicalism are synonymous terms. His attacks were largely directed against Yvetot, who is a sort of devil to the re-

formists, as they usually blame the wayward course of the C. G. T. upon him.

Although it was long past the usual hour for adjournment when Niel finished speaking, Yvetot asked for five minutes in which to reply to him. He talked for an hour, however. Yvetot unmercifully scored the parliamentarians, and said it is not his fault if anarchism and syndicalism have the same end in view. He described the state as an arch enemy of the working class, and said it is one of the first duties of a syndicalist to be an anti-stater. Niel withered beneath Yvetot's eloquence, and interrupted him with, "Since you are opposed to the state, have at least the courage to say so in your statutes." Yvetot answered by saying that as yet in the class war we must be hypocrites; that the workers must first be organized for immediate benefits and educated afterwards. When this education is accomplished then it will be possible to wage the struggle openly. He explained many of the seeming persecutions of Niel and attributed the latter's downfall to his unfortunate duties in the postal strike. Yvetot descended from the platform amidst vociferous applause.

The editorial policy of "La Voix du Peuple," the official organ of the C. G. T., was also strongly criticized by the reformists, who claimed in effect that the paper is simply an anti-militarist sheet. Of course the direct actionists made ready rejoinders and argued the great necessity for anti-militarist propaganda.

The question of the adoption of the committee's report was a true test of the strength of the two contending factions. The report was adopted by a vote of 1087 against 57. Thus did the C. G. T. con-

## WORLD OF LABOR

Everywhere Rages the Conflict on the Industrial Field.

The irrepressible conflict between the interests of capitalists and workmen rages bitterly in Tampa, Fla. Colorado tactics are being employed by the cigar-making capitalists. Union men are lynched, arrested on trumped-up charges and intimidated by "citizens' committees" acting contrary to law. Union halls are raided, safes and desks seized and rifled, and wholesale intimidation and persecution indulged in to defeat the strike for union wages and recognition. Threats of arrests for vagrancy are made against strikers; and the end is not yet. The outrages are creating great indignation, and a big wave of protest is rolling in.

It isn't in Tampa alone that the class struggle rages. In Philadelphia 1,000 metal workers are out on strike for shorter hours and a minimum wage of 36 cents an hour. In Chicago shots were fired, bricks thrown, 13 persons injured and 16 arrested in a riot when squads of police attacked a crowd of striking garment workers. Nearly every window in the first floor of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx plant was broken. This corporation operates 46 shops in Chicago, and is running them under the protection of thugs.

In St. Louis 2,500 men in the mechanical trades on the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain system are out in sympathy with the striking machinists. At Kansas City, Mo., all the union boiler makers, blacksmiths and pipemen, numbering about 1,500 have also come out for the same cause.

Union pressmen on all three Denver Sunday morning papers struck. The papers are being printed in somewhat reduced size on hand presses or by other available means.

The Standard Oil Company has on its hands its first strike. In the forty years of its existence the company never had any labor trouble until the 400 seamen and firemen on its tugs and barges in the New York harbor struck. The wages of the men were reduced \$5 a month. The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, of which the men are members, is trying to keep non-union men from going to work. Firemen received \$40 a month and seamen \$30.

Various Chicago labor organizations connected with printing and allied industries have united in a request to the Interstate Commerce Commission to make haste with its decision on the matter of increased freight rates. It is stated that the railroads in this part of the country spend about \$15,000 a day on tariff sheet printing, and that 90 per cent of this work is held up. In the petition it is stated that 4,000 compositors are idle.

### ON THE RAILROADS

Work at the Norfolk, Va., shops of the Seaboard Air Line Railway has been resumed at full time after a long period of short time work. The working day will be 9 1/2 hours, with a half holiday on Saturday. Thousands of men are employed.

A strike of all employees of the Winnipeg electric railway was called off, and the difficulty will be arbitrated.

There is trouble brewing on the Pitts-

Continued on Page Four.

(Continued on Page Four.)

# SOLIDARITY

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## THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE.

"The Public," of Chicago, edited by Louis F. Post, a well-known single taxer and "progressive reformer," discusses at length the question of "Socialism and Industrialism" in its issue of Oct. 21. The French railway strike affords the theme for this editorial review. Mr. Post starts his discussion from substantially correct premises, and arrives at a conclusion which the limitations of his "reform philosophy" logically lead him to. He says in part:

"As a movement 'industrialism' neither sympathizes with nor participates in political campaigns—unless in so far as it may thereby influence socialist parties to hold aloof not only from 'capitalistic' parties but also from 'capitalistic' governments. Its form of organization is industrial unionism, its principal weapon the general industrial strike. By industrial unionism is meant labor organization coinciding with the larger divisions of industrial interest, rather than the narrower ones of mere special interests—all railroad employees, for example, instead of engineers, firemen, conductors, and so on. And not by loose federation, as with the American Federation of Labor, but integrally. Even the distinct industrial interests would be functioning in a central committee with syndicates and powers not unlike the 'holding' companies of capitalism. Nor would this organization be for industrial objects alone, not in the narrow sense of old trade unionism; but for industrial objects in that broader socialistic sense which identifies the political with the industrial as one. By the general strike is meant such a tie-up of industry, partly or completely in all its spheres, or partly or completely in all its spheres, and at any time, as may be deemed best for the purpose in hand, whether that purpose be, in the old-fashioned distinctive sense, industrial or governmental."

Mr. Post then proceeds to distinguish between what he terms "political socialism" and "industrial socialism." Of the latter he says among other things:

"Industrialism proposes systematic class warfare by means which are defensible only as one of the impulsive crudities of a subject class resisting special cruelties, fabled and subtle, of powerful persons or interests. Their means, weak at best, are almost geometrically progressive in weakness as their field of operations expands. In effect they would revive the old tactics which Karl Marx, not from cowardice, deliberately rejected. And in progressive countries no less than in reactionary ones, the inevitable climax would be street slaughters and capital executions necessarily provoked and uselessly suffered."

After pointing out that this "rigid class conscious attitude" of industrialists makes them hostile or lukewarm toward such re-

forms as "public ownership of public utilities," the "initiative, referendum and recall" in capitalist governmental affairs, the "land for the people," etc., the editor of The Public concludes as follows: "As to the industrial faction, the experience of last week in France is at least mildly significant of the fatuity of adopting tactics for political and economic revolution, which lie along the line of the very greatest, instead of the least resistance."

The logic of the "reform" position could not be better stated. "You are following the line of the greatest resistance" is the stereotyped cry uttered against the industrial union movement by all of its opponents. And not only by such opponents as Mr. Post who apparently views the question without ulterior motives and whose middle class environment causes him to see "progress" in reaction; but also by many who designate themselves as socialists and are clearly actuated by visions of the political pie counter. Neither element can possibly view the question from the standpoint of the working class itself.

Now what was the actual situation as regards the railroad workers of France? Wages were low, barely sufficient under most favorable conditions, to meet the living expenses of the workers, and under the existing regime of high prices, rapidly making the lot of the workers unbearable. In addition to low wages paid, some of the railroads were in a run-down condition, necessitating overwork, and menacing the employees with accidents and death. Time and again had the railroad workers tried to "reform" these conditions by pursuing the "line of least resistance," that is, by begging their employers, public and private, to raise wages and increase their equipment. All to no avail. The bosses simply fed them on undated promises and let them wait.

According to Mr. Post's "reform" logic, these French workers should have continued to "follow the line of least resistance" and wait indefinitely for their employers to do something for them. Otherwise, in case of strike, there might be some street fights, and instead of getting killed on the railroad, some of them might get shot by soldiers or police.

But these hardy sons of toil in France have learned what "reformers" never can learn, namely: that there is a class war in society, and that the master class has an eye only for profits and never for the welfare of its slaves. That even the masters' boasted "philanthropy" and "progressive reform measures" are only so much grist to their profit mill. And since profits as well as wages come out of the product created by the workers, the French workmen understand that they cannot get more of their product without leaving less to their masters. Accordingly they realized that a fight was inevitable.

How, then, should that fight be carried on? With all or with only a part of their forces? By a partial or by a general strike? If they had followed Mr. Post's logic, they should have sent the engineers or some other divisions of railroad workers out to strike alone or confined their operations to one railroad, because, forthwith, "their means, weak at best, are almost geometrically progressive in weakness as their field of operations expands." It matters not that their employers are organized as a class and acted as such, with all the powers of the state at their disposal. The workers should have "followed the line of least resistance" and either not struck at all or brought only a portion of their forces into battle. Perchance they should have waited until the "land was restored to the people," or for "an act of parliament," or for "a referendum of the whole people" of France as to whether or not the railroad workers ought to get an increase.

But they didn't do anything so absurd as all that. The railroad workers acted logically in accordance with conditions and their own interest. Yet they did not act with foolish haste. They assured themselves of the support of workers in other industries; they took a referendum of their own fellow workers, who by a decided majority declared for a general strike; they left it to their trusted officials to call the strike at the opportune moment. In short, they gave a fine example of the only possible kind of democracy—industrial democracy.

The result was a six days' strike which completely tied up five out of seven railroads in France, and brought sufficient pressure to bear upon the employers to

bring the latter to terms. In addition to accomplishing its aim, what they had been unable to obtain by years of acknowledging along "the lines of least resistance," the French railway workers also gained added power and experience for future struggles. And as the railroad workers of Italy, after only four years of experience and discipline in their industrial union, are now said to be fully capable through that union of assuming entire charge of the railroads, so we may expect those of France soon to be in the same position. This applies to all other countries and industries as well. The "chickens in the egg" of capitalism—industrial democracy, is developing rapidly, and will soon burst the shell.

Industrial unionism is the road to power, and in point of time and results is "the line of least resistance."

**NEXT WEEK.**  
 The coming issue of Solidarity will be of exceptional value for propaganda among craft unions. It contains the report of the F. of L. national convention, which will open in St. Louis about the middle of November, this coming issue should be gotten a wide circulation.

The first installment of "The Great French Railroad Strike," written on the ground in Paris by our special correspondent, Fellow Worker W. Z. Foster, whose graphic reports of the "Boston convention" of the General Confederation of Labor appears in this issue, will be among the features next week. This can not be found in any other American paper except the Industrial Worker of Solidarity.

Another interesting article will be in the form of a resolution signed by many well known members and officials of the C. G. P. of France, calling for the American Federation of Labor for certain actions mentioned in the resolution, and sending fraternal greetings to the I. W. W.

A cartoon by Williams, showing the Civic Federation-A. F. of L. pipe organ producing the harmony of intense tune, will enliven the issue.

Order bundles. Gather subs. Subscription \$1 per year.

## FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Christchurch, New Zealand, Sept. 21. Solidarity:  
 Just a line in answer to your request as to how the wage slaves are doing in this country. This is a grand little country with a population of 1,000,000 and a national debt of 70,000,000 pounds sterling and a private debt of about another 30,000,000. We publicly own our railways and a hell of a lot of other things, but numerous to mention (or rather the English money lender does).

Every adult here has a vote, and because of this most of all the wage slaves are fooled and fool themselves into the belief that they are citizens and are free men and women. And they are now talking about electing a labor party to parliament, at next election. Funny, isn't it? But that is our greatest difficulty here. And we find it so hard to get the slaves to see that they as a class can not take political action until they are united on the industrial field. But that does not matter a few of us who are fall of hope for the future.

We have the wonderful Arbitration Act in force here. You will have heard about it. But the men who are really making it is that it has been the means of fooling so many intelligent men and women all these years (about 16) into believing that it has been an instrument to help the workers, and now the "boss" thing has come out in full day, or rather the employing class will no longer be able to use it to keep the workers quiet. I am sending you a paper with an account of the "boss" dispute, which you will see is significant.

The miners here have organized themselves along the lines of the I. W. W., and have cancelled their registrations under the Arbitration Act. They number 4,600 members and are all in the one organization, and are quickly setting their own house in order in the way of taking direct action. They have already made one move at one of the state mines, and they very quickly brought our prime minister, Sir Joseph Ward, to reason by the threat of a general strike in the whole of the industry. They have had a conference with the shears here and did good work. But the shears are not yet class conscious. If they were they would have been forced to move in the right direction. I am forwarding you a paper that they have just had published here. It is rather tame, but will give you a good idea as to how things are. There are other workers that will soon be forced by economic conditions to organize along right lines. The water side workers here just had a conference with the I. W. W. boys got in some good work. I am full of hope for the future.

We have in New Zealand no considerable number of what you may call very poor people. And of course the effect of what is happening in the world where you are is being felt here. The old trade union movement in New Zealand is right up against a wall, and their members will never be able to stand the tide and file much longer. Of course we have the political Socialist, or "sit down and wait" kind here. I will drop you a line occasionally and let you know of the happenings. We have done some good work already, and we broke with the political Socialist crew.  
 Yours for freedom,  
 W. A. GRIFFITHS.

## BY WAY OF COMMENT

"Gathering Here Like Meeting of Monarch"—In this head line the New York Herald describes the meeting of the international steel representatives, held under the auspices of the American Steel and Iron Institute, in New York City. A world dictation of the steel trade was agreed upon. When will we have a similar meeting representing the international steel and iron workers? Up to date, the most conspicuous labor meetings have been wordy, windy and useless; because they were too general and non-economic. We need a decided change—along industrial lines.

Judge Gary's speech at the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute was the only one made public. But it was enough for all purposes. He denied that it was contrary to "the natural laws of trade" for the steel and iron magnates to maintain prices. In this he is perfectly right; for under combination it is a perfectly natural law for combination to fix and maintain prices; just as under competition it is a perfectly natural law for competition to make and regulate them. Each stage of production produces its own laws, that is, the laws that are "natural" to it, because they are born of it. When will the workers catch on? In this age of combination they can earn the fruits of combination only by combining into one big union on industrial lines.

The problem of concentrated distribution arises from concentrated production. The former must be created if the latter is to be made profitable. But concentrated distribution will cause a revolution; it will upset the law of supply and demand, and in its stead, substitute that of statistical calculation based on the progressive needs of society. Under a system of production and distribution for social use this would be a most sensible and easily adjusted method. But under the present system of production and distribution for capitalist profit, it is used for purposes of restriction and enhanced returns on investments. The result is increased prices, destitution and exploitation, accentuating the evils of capitalism and hastening its overthrow. The meeting of the steel masters of the world furnishes food for thought. Solidarity may return to its consideration again in future issues.

In some circles the injunction is much written and talked about. It is used as a bugaboo to drive workmen into other than industrial action. The poor proletariat is told: "The injunction will get you if you don't watch out and join with us." In fact, the terrors of the injunction are dwelt upon until labor seems to be crushed out of every semblance of resistance and progress by it. Nevertheless, labor continues to revolt, and the growing frequency of strikes prove the injunction of little avail as a deterrent to labor's efforts at improvement and emancipation. And the reason is not that labor is not obedient to economic and legal judgments. As long as this is the case, the injunction will practically fail to enjoin; and will, on the contrary, only hasten to which they are issued to prevent to wit, the necessity for curbing and, finally, abolishing capitalism.

The president and the secretary of the German Shoemakers' Union, who are traveling in this country, studying conditions in the interests of their organization, are not very favorably impressed by the workingmen here. Despite the great avowal of capitalism, they find them devoid of class-consciousness and behind the capitalists in the development of organization. Their criticism is undoubtedly too true. The workers of this country are not actuated by a unifying sense of their class interests and mission. Nor are they abreast of the industrial organization of the capitalists in their unions. But who is to blame? For years the so-called class-conscious workers of this country have preached the class struggle and then opposed revolutionary unionism in favor of a Civic Federationized labor organization. While calling on the workers of the world to unite they threw the weight of their prestige and influence toward the craft organizations that divided them most effectively. First these class-conscious workers practiced permeation in the craft unions; then neutrality. Permeation means the prevention of class-conscious unionism; neutrality its negation. In both policies, capitalism won; the workers lost. Let the class-conscious workers heed the Christy injunction: "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone," lest they find them-

selves judged a little deficient in those superior qualities which the American working class is said to lack so woefully.

## THE COMMENTATOR.

## FIGHT ON IN FRESNO

The fight of the I. W. W. for free speech is now in its dead earnest in Fresno, Cal. Interesting reports of the progress of the contest are arriving daily from the scene of action. But because of the great drafts on the space of Solidarity the past few weeks we are obliged to condense them to a bare statement of facts. We hope to be able to give more details in future.

Fresno is a city of about 25,000 inhabitants, situated in the heart of the San Joaquin valley, about midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. It is the center of the raisin industry of California. Thousands of floating workers move up and down the valley to gather the fruit in season. Lack of organization and concerted action have made these workers victims of low wages and unsatisfactory living conditions. For several years the I. W. W. has been agitating among these workers, and some months ago a local union was organized in Fresno. F. H. Little, formerly a miner and member of the W. F. M., came there to act as I. W. W. organizer and speaker. He started to build up the local, and held several meetings on the street for that purpose. The city authorities, in cahoots with the employers, did not wish the slaves to get wise to the I. W. W. So the meetings were stopped by the police, and Little was arrested one morning while standing on the street and charged with vagrancy. He was convicted and sentenced to six days in jail, July 14, of which he spent in a dark cell on bread and water, because he refused to work on the chain gang.

Immediately the I. W. W. issued a call for men from all parts of the West to go to Fresno and contest for the right to speak. The date for opening the fight was not made public, but squads of I. W. W. men were made up and started from Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Frisco, Los Angeles and other sections.

Arriving in Fresno, a "jungles" camp was established outside the city limits, and the counters prepared for the clash with the police. Saturday night, October 15, the free speech fight was formally opened. It was a surprise to the police, who had been expecting it to begin November 1, and, as a result, so our correspondent informs us, the officers were taken by surprise when an I. W. W. speaker mounted a soap box and started to address a large crowd assembled in expectation of the affair.

But the chief of police soon arrived and the officers forced their way through the crowd and arrested the I. W. W. speakers as fast as they mounted the box. Each speaker was cheered by the big crowd as the police took them away to the city jail. Eleven men altogether were arrested the first night. Our correspondent describes the event in part as follows:

"It was a thrilling sight to witness. Everything went through with clock-like regularity. It could not have been better planned to produce the effect it did on the crowd. The crowd was certainly with us almost to a man. Fellow Worker Apert was talking to an A. F. of L. officer of the Structural Iron Workers' Union about five minutes before the opening. He asked him to come over with him and witness a little affair of ours. The A. F. of L. man nearly choked with laughter as our little play was being made. Apert then remarked: 'Now, you see, that's the way our men act. Your men are all afraid of jail; they take to the timber.' 'Yes, A. F. of L. man replied; 'If I had your men I could win any strike yakkety.'"

The next night the I. W. W. returned to the assault from all four corners of the street, pulling the big crowd from one corner to another in rapid succession. The crowd jostled the police in their movements, and plainly showed their sympathy with the speakers. Four speakers altogether were arrested. One was afterwards released through the efforts of his father, the young man's uncle.

It was stated that conditions in the jail were not like those at Spokane; jail grub is fair, and the police are as yet not disposed to be cruel. Our correspondent writes:

"Last night (Oct. 16) while the bunch of us were being searched, the room being full of policemen, an officer said: 'If you boys treat us right, we will treat you right; but if you start any rough work we will have to protect ourselves. We will fight you upon your own terms.' Another policeman, seconded by this declaration, said: 'If you police adhere to the McCoy we will stay in three weeks.'"

# OF THE MINER

The Half Has Never Yet Been Told.

By OBSERVER.

## Organized Official Scabbery.

Arbitration does not arbitrate. And for many reasons. It is no history that the great anthracite strike was arbitrated largely through the influence of one Theodore Roosevelt, Judge George Gray acting as arbiter. And, lawyer-like, he put the miners at the mercy of a "conciliation board," and the anthracite miners, bound by slavish "contracts," are delivered over, bound neck and crop to the worst conditions they ever endured. As a result, the anthracite miners are beaten into abject submission by the "union" and its villainous "contract."

An overwhelming majority of men adhere to the concept of a class struggle in society. True, not all have a clear understanding of the class struggle, its causes, its manifestations, and its logical results. Not all men can describe it as a physician can give a diagnosis of a case of sickness. Nevertheless, all men are moved to action by the class struggle; some through intelligent conviction, others by sheep-herd of instinct. But in all men the concept of the class struggle is a predominant influence. All of which is by no means a recent discovery; on the contrary, the class struggle, with its actions and reactions, is as ancient as society itself.

In the modern labor movement great pains has been taken to eliminate from the minds of the workers the concept of the class struggle. This concept has been studiously ignored, obscured, and thrust into the background. And so successful has this policy been that the modern craft union is actually founded upon the chief cornerstone that "the interests of capital and labor are identical." As a matter of fact, no sophistry was ever so misleading; no statement farther from the truth. And the manifest absurdity of such a proposition is proven by every move of masters and slaves upon the industrial field.

Clearly, then, the class struggle springs from irreconcilable differences. How can we arbitrate irreconcilable differences? If you may by arbitration a settlement of these differences—even temporarily—then not a case can be cited where arbitration has scored a single success. We may arbitrate today, tomorrow the exploitation of one class by another class is resumed, and before tomorrow's sun goes down the same differences, the same manifestations of the class struggle are in evidence.

For a little while arbitration, or some other sullen device, may lull the workers into sullen submission; later the inevitable revolt comes and the sly craft union lives again the same woeful history we now see enacted in Westmoreland country. No! Arbitration does not arbitrate; it stupefies!

### Subjugation.

The pet project that the capitalist class have set themselves is the complete subjugation of the workers. The project is cowardly, repulsive and totally uncalculated. But, pass this slave driving class in review, scan their lives, their habits, their acts, their morals and modes of thought, and scarcely a single redeeming trait or characteristic presents itself. Drunk with the pride of wealth and power, the more they develop as a class, the more proud, sensual, cruel and senseless they become, until now even their sports and diversions have become bloody slaughters. And any of them having a virtuous wish can drag her into a divorce court by the sheer force of money and discard her, while he despoils himself with some courteous of the foothills.

And all this again unerringly points to a repetition of history and the ultimate overthrow of the enslaving class, together with the corrupt "civilization" that is his environment.

Yet, in a sense, the capitalist class have no alternative but to completely subjugate their slaves. Already they have burned the bridges behind them. Already they are overreached the mark, and will not go back. Already it is too late for repentance and a return to humane, consultative methods. The crimes of the enslavers loom up so vast, so horrible a sum total of iniquity, that they realize that they must crush or be crushed. Their position in the class struggle is most comical, peace or repentance. In a sense, their position is desperate, fearfully desperate. They must win all or lose all, they have everything to lose; and they are everything to gain. Perforce, the price of their freedom, rapine, blood-guilt, and humanity are theirs. In-

no moral sense, whatever, is their position in society a tenable one. Therefore, the "labor problem" has passed out of the sphere of debate as a moral issue. Wage slavery has reduced the "labor problem" to the single issue of force against force.

Ten years ago, when a strike was on, and both masters and slaves were weary and worn with strife, then by mutual agreement they would say: "Let us arbitrate." Five years ago the bosses had advanced some, and they, taking a lofty position and a stately pose, declared: "There is nothing to arbitrate." Now, they again assume a still more advanced position, and boldly declare: "We will not arbitrate." From all this but one conclusion can be drawn. The capitalist position sums up like this: My will must be your law. The differences between the classes are no longer debatable moral issues. Justice or humanity has no place in these contests. I will not arbitrate or otherwise concede anything to my slaves. I am an economic autocrat, and you must submit. The political state shall govern you, but I control the political state. My standing army of the school of Penny-packer assassins, aided and abetted by the apaches of the great cities, criminals, fit in with my purposes perfectly, and these shall do my will.

And yet for sheer craven cowardice, the equals of the capitalist slave drivers, have never before existed. There is not the noble courage of just men fighting for a good cause, but the desperate rage of a criminal class rapidly being driven to their last stand. And as they see the fast growing spirit of class solidarity permeate the minds of the slaves they fully see the inevitable end of their regime. Hence their acts are the desperate deeds of desperate men. And their refusal to arbitrate is perfectly logical.

No, the Westmoreland operators will not arbitrate. Indeed, as is well understood hereabouts, as a matter of fact they are mere figure heads. Behind them stands the Pennsylvania Railroad, behind the Pennsylvania Railroad stands the capitalist class of the world. The situation is clear, the issues are fairly plain. It is a clear case of master class against the slave class. As for the middle class and the craft union fakirs, they are simply the sneaking looters on the battlefield.

Here, then, the capitalist class presents a solidly massed front. Not an individual of that class is missing or varies from his class interests. Their policy spells solidarity. Against this situation what sort of a front does the craft union present?

### Disunion, Pure and Simple.

Against this mass solidarity of the capitalist slave drivers, the craft union U. M. W. of A. presents tactics but one removed from idioy. Indeed, their policy is both idiotic and criminal. History has taught them absolutely nothing.

In a tier of counties lying all around Westmoreland are "union" mines, mining the same vein of coal for very much the same markets. And there is no doubt that the contracts of the Westmoreland operators are being filled from these mines. The Pennsylvania Railroad can compel this to be done by a single word. Here, then, we have the singular spectacle of a craft union trying to organize a given territory and spending labor and money for that purpose. And yet the same union is doing the surest possible thing to defeat its own purposes.

Against the solid mass on the bosses side the "union" presents a farce, and a stupid farce at that. Had all the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania went out on strike along with the Westmoreland miners this strike would not have lasted six weeks. What the old man of the sea was to Sinbad the sailor the Pennsylvania Railroad is to Pennsylvania. And had the U. M. W. of A. struck en masse this strike would have jarred capitalist society in every fibre.

As it is, the craft unions are going to defeat the Westmoreland strikers. Union miners are mining coal to fill Westmoreland contracts. Union miners are mining coal for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad is behind the Westmoreland operators. Craft union railroad employes are hauling this scab coal dug by "union" miners. Craft union railroad employes are hauling strikebreakers and supplies for them. Also "deputy sheriffs" and Cossacks; and also supplies for them as well. Craft union men are doing every dirty work that the bosses wish for in the face of one of the most notable manifestations of the class struggle. The whole matter and situation has for months been under the blighting influence of organized official scabbery. And while I am not minimizing the vicious policy of the bosses and their brutal meth-

ods, yet all these do not abate the fact that the tactics of the U. M. W. of A. alone will surely defeat the Westmoreland strikers.

Never did the workers have a finer opportunity to show a solidarity that would have filled the capitalist class and the political state with terror. The strikebreakers are but an insignificant factor in modern industrialism. These mines are railroad mines and can ship their coal no other way. Had the coal supply of the Pennsylvania Railroad been shut off by a general strike that would have settled the whole matter once and for all, "union conditions," check-off and all, would have been established.

Given one big industrial union, based on class lines, and this strike would certainly have led to a paralysis of the entire industries of Pennsylvania, and victory, power and prestige would have rested with the workers.

### The Inult of Charity.

As the matter now stands, the craft unions and the public at large have made of these men, women and children objects of charity—paupers. But, even in this respect, public opinion is rapidly dying out. The lady reporters have almost ceased to gush over the situation. Too many other capitalist crimes to write about. The parsons have dropped the subject. The "stockholders" in the pews don't come to services and prayer meetings to be reminded of their slaves. The female clubbists have ceased to indignant and shed tears. Any way, the supply of old clothes is about exhausted. The dirty scab union capitalist newspapers have about dried up. Advertisements for scabs, "guards," etc., pay just as well as any other sort.

As for the politicians, they have deserted that most of the miners have been disfranchised by economic conditions, and so they are hellowing in more fertile fields.

But the meanness thing in connection with this entire eight months strike was to offer these men, women and children charity in lieu of justice.

ONE BIG UNION would spit on charity and not even ask for justice. Such a class union would simply paralyze industries until they got what they wanted. (The End.)

## TIMES EXPLOSION AGAIN

Did the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association Blow Up the Building?

(Special to Solidarity.)

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 18.

There have been many developments in the Times explosion investigation in the last two or three weeks. A lot of high-salaried "sumbosh men," detectives, common thugs, and other such characters, have been hired by the authorities, but all they did was to bring forth a lot of musty so-called "clues," which did not amount to anything.

The investigators have been after a small school and two men who purchased some dynamite from the powder mill at Giant, Cal., some time ago, and the capitalist press, freely predicted that with the capture of these men the mystery would be solved, and also that they were labor union men.

But, my, didn't they pull in their horns when every clue proved false, and even this main clue ended in hot air when all the dynamite was found in a house in San Francisco.

The next act in the program will be when "Harry Orchard" No. 2 comes on the scene, as the M. & M. and other labor haters are stumped now.

While all this farce of an investigation is going on there is also another investigation going on with the real purpose of getting the real murderer exposed and held up before the American slaves in their tight, and it may be that by the time this issue of Solidarity is printed certain members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, and probably certain parties interested in the Times, may be under arrest, although no sane workman ever expects to see justice done in any battle between the exploited and exploiters.

I say this, because every one who has made a personal investigation of the situation has come to the conclusion that the Times building was not dynamited at all, but that some person was aware of the fact that there had been some gas and pipes about leaking in the building for several days. And that person was responsible for the explosion. Coming to the point: The gas main entering the Times building, to my mind, was either tapped so that gas could escape in large quantities

# 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; set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

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

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

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

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

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Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

### I. W. W. Strike in Olean.

Olean, N. Y., Oct. 26.

To Solidarity:

We wish to report a strike of Local No. 61, Olean, involving about 90 men, working on contract jobs, for an increase from 20c an hour to 25c an hour. We have succeeded in tying up four of the largest contractors in the city and badly crippling the rest. It looks as if we would win out.

A dance is to be held each Tuesday night at I. W. W. headquarters at 220 1-2 Union St.

A Polish Branch and an Italian Branch are well under way.

We are daily receiving applications. Yours for Industrial Freedom, H. M. MCGIVERON, Sec.

A new I. W. W. local has just been organized in Dunkirk, New York, with 20 charter members.

WANTED.—By the local unions of Minneapolis, good organizer; wages, \$15 per week. All spouters take notice. Address J. S. Clemens, Sec., 104 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

Loggers' Local Union No. 432; have changed their headquarters to 311 Occidental avenue, Seattle, Wash.

"MUD."

**W. E. TRAUTMANN'S REPORT**

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

(Continued From Last Week.)

The capitalist class, with shrewd intent and clever design, has keenly observed the defects in the line-up of its alleged opponents. With a foresight, coupled with fear of an enlightened working class, they bend all their efforts to the end of keeping the workers divided in the essential place of production. They have corrupted and manipulated all institutions that were originally planned to uplift the downtrodden, materially and mentally. They have prostituted men who have risen out of the ranks of workers, and thus have made the craft union an auxiliary in the protection of their interests. Millions of workers are thus left an easy prey to the unscrupulous exploiters, millions of workers once enthusiasts in the struggle for better things are tossed around on the ocean of despair, having lost confidence in the ability of the working class to exercise its organized power to put the world on a higher plane of civilization.

With the large industry now in control of a few, and the management concentrated and systematized to an almost perfected state, the power of these corporations to exploit the wage workers more severely, intensively, unrestricted, follows as a logical sequence. Books have been written depicting the horrible life conditions of workers in countries where they are denied even the meager wages of freedom. But little is said, and less has been written of the life of the millions of wage workers slaving for the big corporations of the United States of America, such as the steel, sugar, oil and other producing industries.

**Brethal Exploitation of Workers.**  
Be it in the Pittsburgh possessions of the steel trust and the Standard Oil corporation, or in the Chicago and Gary district; be it in the steel and iron plants around Buffalo, Detroit or St. Louis, everywhere we find the marks of the reckless barter with limbs and lives of workers, conditions unsurpassed in their horror in any other country. Millions of workers not alone exploited in the place of production, but defrauded, humbugged, browbeaten in a hundred other ways.

There they are, herded together like staple animals, because unable to rent for more decent dwellings on account of the miserably low pay. There they are, compelled to pay graft for securing and holding their jobs to the numerous foremen and straw bosses. And when they complain and resort to legal means they get the satisfaction of getting fined and punished for having the audacity to ask justice from the legal institutions of this country. Here we see employment sharks, personified in these districts by unscrupulous brewery interests, worse and more pernicious in their crimes than the unprincipled employment sharks in large cities, add their share of burden packed on the backs of the unfortunates. And when they fall victims to the horrible carnage wrought by this system they are unceremoniously shipped back to their native country, as maimed and crippled in the plants of the big corporations, who thus shift all responsibilities for the care-taking of these victims of their reckless greed for profits to other nations. The murder of workers in unaccountable numbers, who are left unprotected to the dangers lurking behind unguarded or carelessly constructed machines, the clubbing, insults and outrages perpetrated upon men and those depending upon them for a living, by theordes of police and criminals whom the big corporations keep in their service for all emergency cases—all these and more appalling things were made known during the tragic exposures in the McKees Rocks strike. Indeed, the lot of these millions is one of the most direful arrangements of the system of unrestricted industrial slavery that prevails in hundreds of industries and mills in this country.

But the Pressed Steel Car Company was not an exception to the rule. Nor are the workers employed by the big trusts the only ones suffering under these abominable conditions. The owners of most of the independent steel and iron mills, the tanneries, the sugar houses are compelled, so to be able to compete, to surpass the big corporations in the famous treatment of their employees. In plants where a relatively small proportion of workers, or "skilled" mechanics operate the plants on the craft union "closed shop principle" the conditions of the immense mass of unskilled workers are still more deplorable.

It is a fact, admitted even in arguments by employers, that the somewhat favorable working conditions of the few union workers in such industries or plants can only be maintained by forcing and keeping the larger proportion in a condition of quiescence and keep them down in their unorganized position.

These are things that call aloud for remedies. The messenger of relief had to carry the message of industrial solidarity so long presented to the toilers by the Industrial Workers of the World.

Of course, nobody will be led to believe that the capitalists will allow the propaganda for industrial solidarity to be carried on without opposition on their part, or from all the agencies serving them as pliant tools.

They have lawyers, priests, trades union leaders, small merchants and politicians of all types and stripes to do their bidding. The brewery interests are also a big factor to be reckoned with. The loud cries of the letter for remedial legislation against the agitation of their opponents who are equally unconcerned about the needs of the workers should not blind any one to the ulterior motives behind this propaganda.

The pretext of "personal liberty" is used to blindfold people so as to conceal the fact that these interests are equipping the notorious dive-keepers with the sinners require to keep the unfortunates workers constantly in a state of bondage, and force them to barter with these secret agents of the big bosses in the mills and plants for the privilege of getting and holding a job.

In the long train of abuses suffered by the workers there was bound to be reached a point where the latter would be compelled to break down some of the fetters by spontaneous and virulent revolts.

When the capitalists had induced these millions to come over to this country, as good material for their profit-mills, they had not reckoned with the fact that rapid changes are taking place nowadays in European countries. Revolutions and revolts, educational propaganda and action have thrown many of these countries into convulsions. Thousands, victimized and persecuted for taking part in the combats for their and others' rights had to get away and find employment and shelter in countries where the current of immigration carried them to. The capitalists never dreamed that among these thousands would be agitators, who, when confronted with conditions of slavery as bad if not worse than they have left in their native lands, would continue to spread the doctrine of discontent and work for the arousing of the masses of workers with whom conditions forced them to associate and toil together with.

To these facts and conditions can come of the success and progress made by the I. W. W. be attributed. And by the knowledge of these facts the prospects for the future can be outlined with a good degree of certainty, and means and methods be devised by the constructors and builders in their contests for more rights and for the final abolition of the wage slavery system.

(To be Continued.)

**C. G. T. CONGRESS.**

Continued From Page One.

The question of the fusion of the Federation of Machinists with the Federation of Metal Workers was the next matter acted upon. The machinists' delegate strenuously protested against the proposed fusion, and urged all the principal seab arguments for craft autonomy. Failing to convince the congress by these he took to begging for liberty for his organization, but the so-called impartial anarchists were in no mood to listen to his entreaties, and the Federation of Machinists will be required to fuse with the Metal Workers, if it desires to remain part of the C. G. T.

By Friday noon the congress had finished with but two orders of business, and as five still remained to be considered it was feared that many that they could not all be dealt with fully. However, the congress had voted so strongly revolutionist in the preceding fights that the opposition was considerably lessened and it was possible to transact business a little more rapidly.

**Old Age Pension Law.**

At the afternoon session the important matter of Old Age Pensions became the order of business. An old age pension law recently passed by the French government, and which is to go into effect in July, 1911, provides that the worker who is so fortunate as to reach the age of 65, will be entitled to a pension of 6 cents a

day for the balance of his or her life, provided that for 30 years he or she has paid the required assessments, which are about \$1.75 per year for men and about \$1.17 for women, and about 85 cents for minor over 18 years of age. To make this scheme more palatable to the workers, the law also provides that the employers shall pay the same rates for each worker employed and that the government also contributes a sum equal to one-half of that taxed from the employers. The whole sum, to be put in one fund and loaned out at a moderate rate of interest. It has been calculated that if the French working class can be hoaxed into paying its share of the tax, that at the end of the 30 years which must elapse before any pensions will have matured, a sum of 12 billion francs will have been accumulated. What a tidy sum to borrow at a "moderate rate of interest" to spend if need be to wage a war with.

The discussion of the matter was lengthy. As usual the congress divided on the matter, the politicians wishing to accept the law and the direct actionists to reject it entirely. Once again Niel took the platform and urged the acceptance of the law imperfect as it is in lieu of a better one. He said: "The millions of French workers want old age pensions, and if the C. G. T. refuses to aid in securing them they will say, 'The C. G. T. is not our organization.'"

In spite of Niel's warning, however, the revolutionary element condemned the law entirely, Yretot, Jouxhaus, and others characterizing it as simply a gigantic fake.

Two propositions were placed before the congress, one by Niel to accept the law under protest, and the other by Jouxhaus (secretary of the confederal-committee) to refuse it absolutely, and to call on the workers to hinder the collection of the assessments by every means in their power. The result showed a vote of 1009 for the Jouxhaus proposition, and 251 for the Niel proposition. The C. G. T. has again flung the gage of battle to the government.

**Compulsory Arbitration.**

At present the government is considering the proposition of passing an obligatory arbitration act, which would deprive all "organities for unions that dare to go on strike without first having secured permission, and for unions that dare to break a contract forced upon them by an unfair board of arbitration.

The discussion of this matter threatening to consume too much time, the congress referred it to a committee. This committee brought in a report condemning all such legislation root and branch and urging the workers to resist as strongly as possible any attempt to force arbitration upon them. Report adopted by a vote of 1229 to 11. The reforming elements had given up in despair.

The matter of Accidents to Workers was the next order of business. It didn't provoke a great deal of discussion, as the time for adjournment was close at hand. It was decided to agitate against the infamies of the judges, who decide damage suits, and to insist on the enforcement of the present laws for the protection of workers, which are being "sabotaged" by judges.

The question of the shortening of the work day was disposed of quickly, it being decided to request the subordinate organizations of the C. G. T. to send to headquarters detailed accounts of the situations in their various vicinities, preparatory to beginning a vigorous campaign for an 8 hour day.

Several other matters of minor importance occupied the attention of the congress for a short while, and after these were disposed of, it was decided to hold the next congress at Havre in 1911.

Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6, the congress was adjourned, and the delegates left the hall singing the International.

Yours for the I. W. W.,  
W. Z. FOSTER.

(Next week, Fellow Worker Foster will describe the opening scenes of the great railroad strike, which broke out three days after the adjournment of this memorable convention.—Ed. Solidarity.)

**WORLD OF LABOR**

(Continued From Page One.)

burg trolley lines. The employees are going to strike because of the discharge of some of their members in the bath and shops of the Pittsburgh Railway Co.

The wage advances granted by the railroads are apparently not what they are said to be. Rumors of the workers are numerous. A recent celebration of telegraphers was hastily adjourned in New York recently because of a few anti-dope ora-

tors, who made some truthful exposures.

This disaffection has taken its most acute form on the Pennsylvania Railroad. According to reports: A feeling of unrest has come over many of the six thousand employees of that railroad on the Pittsburgh division, which extends from Pittsburgh to Altoona. The under officials are accused of not trying to carry out provisions of the agreement entered into recently between the road and the men, and an appeal is being made to the higher authorities for immediate redress. Fifty violations of the agreements had been sent to Philadelphia headquarters within the last month, but as yet nothing has been heard of them. Dispute on overtime appears to be the main trouble. It was learned that many of the men declined to receive their pay last month because the overtime due them was not included.

**IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY**

The members of the Sons of Vulcan at the plant of the Lockhart Iron & Steel Co., at McKees Rocks, have returned to work, thus ending the last strike of the Sons of Vulcan. The plant signed the scale along with other companies, about four weeks ago, but refused to agree to certain conditions and the men remained out. These conditions have been agreed to. The plant has been working single turn on ten furnaces, but now it will operate three turns a day.

Announcement is made of the transfer of the Sharon plant of the American Steel & Wire Co. from the jurisdiction of Cleveland to the Pittsburgh district, the plant being operated from the Pittsburgh offices. It is said the company will eventually absorb the Carnegie plant at South Sharon, and run it in conjunction with the wire and nail plants.

The wire drawing and wire nail departments of the new wire rod mill of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. are to begin operations about Nov. 15. The wire drawing department has a capacity of about 60,000 tons annually. The wire nail department has 110 machines and can make about 600,000 kegs of nails annually.

Production of black plates, or sheets, for lining, in 1909, as compiled by American Iron & Steel Association, was 606,844 gross tons, against 515,771 tons in 1908, an increase of 95,073 tons, or over 18.1 per cent. The production in 1909 was much the largest in the history. The estimated production of tin plates and terno plates in 1909 amounted to 612,951 gross tons, as compared with 537,087 tons in 1908, an increase of 75,864 tons. This production is also the largest in the history.

The Bethlehem Steel Co. is planning to spend about \$5,000,000 in 1911 for extensions and improvements, including shops, storage houses, assembling buildings, coke plants and blast furnaces. This amount does not provide for a \$600,000 hotel which Schwab is planning to erect at South Bethlehem, plans for which have been prepared.

Pittsburg steel men say that the railroads are playing at politics and are trying to make an impression by withholding orders for steel material. Many men have been laid off because of the withholding of orders for larger structural steel, and makers of steel think that the railroads will make good their threats not to place any large orders until agitation over freight rates dies down. The Jones & Laughlin mills have laid off many men; the Carnegie interests have shut down two fabricating mills at Sharon, and the Woods Run plant of the Pressed Steel Car Co., employing near 6,000 men, will close entirely Nov. 1, unless large orders for cars are received before then. Steel men complain that shortly after the discussion of freight tariffs opened in Washington the railroads began to withhold new orders for rails, cars and structural work, and in some cases to cancel orders already in.

**LABOR ABROAD**

According to Glasgow cablegrams, the ballot of the 50,000 boilermakers has resulted in a large majority averse to the settlement of the strike. Therefore, the men will not resume work.

In France the police are on the track of an alleged conspiracy of revolutionary sabotage. The result to date has been the seizure of a lot of anarchistic literature; this, too, after searches in Paris and the

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leading cities.

Twenty-eight interpellations already await the French ministry upon the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies. Most of them refer to the railway strike. Premier Briand will defend his actions early Tuesday without waiting for attacking speeches. He enjoys one advantage, that the Chamber is only in the first year of its existence, so the discussion will not be carried on with minds occupied with the thought of coming elections, as the postal strike was discussed.

The New York World of Oct. 18 contained a long cable interview with Keir Hardie on the French railroad strike. In the course of his statement Hardie says: "During the past five years, which are known as 'syndicalism' in France and 'industrialism' in America has been finding increased favor among French workmen. This movement had its origin in Italy. It is socialistic and in the main anti-political. It seeks the destruction of capitalism by the direct revolutionary action of strikes instead of slower constitutional means in the parliaments. Secondly, it aims at having disputes fought out on industrial rather than trade lines."

The French railroad strike will furnish mine of interesting information and instruction to the proletariat of the world. It will advance industrial unionism even in England, where it is still in its infancy, making progress, though Keir Hardie does not seem to know it.

Order St. John's leaflet, "Political Parties and the I. W. W." It is an opener. Price 30 cents a hundred, a thousand. Box 1, New Castle.