



CHILDREN SENT AWAY

Little Fall Strikers Adopt Lawrence Plan. Cops and a "Truant" Officer Butt in at Depot.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Little Falls, N. Y., Dec. 17.

Eighteen children of the textile workers, who have been on strike here since Oct. 10, were sent away on the 11:08 train this morning for Schenectady, where they will be taken care of by the socialists until the strike is ended.

They were accompanied to the station by strikers in a body, who witnessed their departure with mingled tears and cheers. The latter, however, were quickly suppressed by the police. There were exactly 18 uniformed cops on the job, or one policeman to each child. From the time the strikers left their headquarters the police began to harry the procession. First, they ordered the children to get off the sidewalk, and then they ordered them back again. Sipping two pasteboard signs carried at the head of the line, the cops ordered these taken down, and when the boys carrying the first sign failed to understand, a cop tore down the sign with his own fair hands. It read:

"You can jail men and women, But you can't jail ideas."

Some of the workers then started to sing the Marseillaise, whereupon the police drew their clubs and ordered the singers to desist, on pain of arrest.

At the station a "truant" officer showed up and demanded to see the "permits" for sending the children away. This was explained to him that they were not truants, since the parents were all present, and were sending the children away of their own free will, but this did not satisfy him and the children's committee were finally forced to produce the legal documents giving the consent of the parents in writing before he would let them alone. The committee had taken a leaf from the Lawrence book in this regard, and had every-

thing prepared in advance.

Twenty-five children were scheduled to go this morning, but seven of them failed to show up. It is bitterly cold here today and at the last moment it was found that the parents of these seven kept them at home because they had neither outer wraps nor underwear. And these are the children of workers who make underwear all the year round! If this trip to Schenectady proves successful, it will undoubtedly be easy to secure the consent of other parents, and a second lot of children may be sent away.

The strikers are still holding on to their soup kitchen despite the threats of Chief of Police Long. Frank Russo, owner of the building, told the police if they wanted the strikers put out they would have to do it themselves. Fred H. Moore and Richard Hurley, attorneys for the strikers, have also informed Chief Long that they will take legal action if he attempts to carry out his scheme. The property is built partly over state property, they have found, and any notice to vacate must come from the state and not the city authorities.

Detective Kenny, who was once so active with his club here, has suddenly disappeared. He is the "bull" who had Benjamin Legere, I. W. W. organizer, jailed for "stabbing" him. There is a story current that Kenny insulted the daughter of a hotel keeper here and got a beating that has forced him to leave town for repairs. Kenny also caused the imprisonment of Valen Vitazak, a young Polish woman with a two-year-old baby, for "bitting him with a club."

Two "specials" were caught stealing underwear from the Gilbert mill the other night, but are still on the force.

P. R.

BIG STRIKE IN FITCHBURG

The American Woolen Co. has another strike on its hands, in Fitchburg, Mass., which may involve all the other mills of the wool trust, according to the Fitchburg Daily News of December 10. The paper does not state just how many men are on strike at the Arden mill of the A. W. Co., but says that Organizer Daniels, of the I. W. W., is on the job and has intimated that if the company attempts to carry out its threat to close the Fitchburg mill and transfer its orders elsewhere, the Lawrence workers and all others may be involved in a general strike against the company.

The textile workers, of many nationalities, are striking for an increase of wages. Priests in Fitchburg, said to be "coached" by Father O'Reilly, of Lawrence, are butting in with the usual advice, to steer clear of the I. W. W. The strike is being thoroughly organized, with necessary committees, etc.

COPS CLOSE KITCHEN

Despatches from Little Falls, December 16, state that Chief Bull Long on that day notified the striking textile workers that they must vacate their soup kitchen by nightfall. The police explained that the kitchen is a building located on city property and that they would not permit a soup kitchen for strikers on its grounds. The strike committee fed about 100 strikers daily at the kitchen and thus kept many workers from possibly going back to work through starvation.

The same despatch states that the bosses of police are becoming desperate in their effort to break the strike and are resort-

ing to the dirtiest tricks—means that had not even been employed by the Lawrence bosses. Strikers are being set upon by the thugs who are guarding the mills, women are being assaulted and outside organizers who are in town to aid the strikers in their fight are being driven from their lodging houses.

FOOLING THE SLEUTHS

The Pittsburg Post of Dec. 18 tells an amusing story of how I. W. W. organizers deceived a bunch of about 14 detectives employed by the Carnegie Steel Co. into a meeting place in Homestead, where they were held and given good "propaganda" talks by Trautmann and Wall, while large meetings of foreigners were being held elsewhere with the detectives absent. Our Pittsburg correspondent writes about the incident in part as follows:

"We invited the poor maggots into the meeting, for our tender hearts could not allow us to stay in a warm hall while the poor thugs were freezing outside; and, besides, we would then have them where they couldn't do our other meetings any harm. At least 14 came in. After the danger of their discovering our other meetings had passed, Trautmann took the floor and told the thugs where they were staying, what their orders were, and that they were ex-convicts and criminals, but owing to the fact that he had not lost faith in humanity, there is hope even for those who have fallen so low as to become detectives. After this, Fellow Worker Wall of the striking trainmen gleefully told the sleuths how neatly they had been tricked."

Remember Solidarity with a Christmas present. A sub will do.

"SOCIALISTS" AT WORK

(Special to Solidarity.)

Rosepine, La., Dec. 12.

The writer recently visited the scene of the big strike at Merryville, La., and found the lumberjacks standing firm and practicing solidarity to a fault.

The committees are working harmoniously with their fellow workers, comprised of Mexicans, whites and colored men; race and national lines are done away with, and they are consequently getting the goat of the lumber trust and felling all attempts of the labor-hating Santa Fe lynch to get workers. Yesterday the train pulled up about 200 yards from the depot, where our fellow workers, the strikers, always do picket duty, and unloaded 20 colored workers, who were quickly surrounded by 40 gunmen and marched up to colored quarters, which are fenced in.

Now, they have tried this game before, but our colored fellow workers always get in touch with these imported strike breakers, and said S. B.'s soon melt away; for the negroes practice solidarity even when they are not organized—they stick by one another, because they have always been exploited. These 20 will prove no exception.

Provisions are being sent in to the boys at Merryville, and all that is needed to make them win out is help, and continued solidarity, and everything looks favorable for us.

One disturbing element, strange to us, are certain socialist speakers, who are visiting all our locals and trying their damndest to stop supplies and other aid from flowing into Merryville.

Martin, Socialist Party state organizer for Texas, delivered an address here last night, and stated to his audience (nearly all union men and socialists) that political action was the only hope of the working class—that you could not organize the workers into the One Big Union. But just before saying this, he declared that he believed in the idea of Big Hayward and the O. B. U. He further declared that there would be riot and bloodshed at Merryville, and that he was a purely political socialist and condemned direct action. Now this stuff has considerable effect on unthinking socialist members of the Forest and Lumber Workers, of whom there are many who are otherwise A. I.

I was prepared to refute all he said, but just before he wound up his bunk, I was called out by a fellow worker who had come overland with a team to get provisions for the Merryville strikers, and had to go with him and show him where to put up his team. Martin talks again tonight and I hope to be present to confound him. I am a die-hard socialist, but I heartily condemn this lack-tabling indulged in by S. P. organizers, under instructions, I dare say, from the Hilquit-Berger-Barnes bunch, who are working the workers. Since our union woods are full of these "purely political organizers," I am talking against the I. W. W. and throwing cold water on our strike funds, I think it is a deliberate scheme on the part of the job and power hunting high-ups in the Socialist Party to discredit the I. W. W. and its methods, because they are therein a menace to their political doctrine that promises the workers something in thirty years, if they (the politicians) get into power.

If the S. P. would do as it promised several years ago—back up labor in its disputes with the masters—I would not be sending "organizers" throughout our union belt to knock a working class fight like that at Merryville.

Forewarned as forewarned, and we shall make these knackers come through with the facts to back up their garbled and twisted accounts of things done by the I. W. W. or beat a hasty retreat.

On with the fight! Let the funds keep coming into Merryville, and we are bound to win! Rebels, everywhere, arise and come into your own! For the I. W. W. and Solidarity. PHINEAS EASTMAN.

SLAVES OF THE STEEL MILLS!

Now is the Time of All Times to Strike a Blow at the Steel Trust, and Aid those now on Strike.

The STEEL TRUST—Carnegie, Frick, Schwab, Rockefeller and all others of the biggest corporation, are now on trial before the aroused world of labor.

During years of industrial tyranny the workers suffered in patience. Their lives were sacrificed, their homes were destroyed, their hopes crushed. The right to come together was denied. The word of the steel trust and their unscrupulous agents is a law higher than the principles of freedom conquered in this country with streams of blood and the sacrifice of human life.

A few of the parasites on society amassed huge fortunes, from the exacting toll of hundreds of thousands compelled to slave for the steel trust under unbearable conditions. With the blood-tainted money the silent consent of the world was purchased, and the atrocities perpetrated against the employes of the trust were concealed by endowments to libraries and gifts to industrial and political agencies thus commanded by the steel trust to do its bidding.

The right to petition for redress against wrongs, a right obtained in American institutions with the blood and martyrdom of America's best sons and daughters, is a right the steel corporation denies to their employes.

Railroad workers employed by the corporation sought a correction of wrongs by petition. They went before the steel trust in the firm belief that what American citizens believed to be a fundamental principle of our government could not and would not be ignored or denied by the industrial masters.

The steel trust answered by discharging the petitioners. Just as on Bloody Sunday the Czar of Russia put hundreds to death for peacefully presenting a petition, so do the ears of the steel mills aim to slowly starve into submission those who dare to petition for redress against wrongs.

Thousands have refused to submit to

this latest infamy. For years we have suffered in patience the series of insults heaped upon injury, but no longer can we endure to see the workers suffer the injustices which the steel trust forces upon the workers in their employ.

The days of armed resistance have passed. We can no longer, as our forefathers did, gain the right to petition by an armed revolt. Therefore we are on strike, thousands of us, to enforce these rights, which we shall do if all the world will stand by us.

We know that the slaves in the mills and mines, on the transportation lines and all other possessions of the steel corporation are prepared together with us to rise in mighty protest, so that the absolute domain of power of the trust may be destroyed and men and women be allowed again to breathe freely, to walk freely, and to associate with all others for the purpose of fighting the immense wrongs suffered so long by the workers.

Rise, steel workers, get together, struggle together, win together! Tolters all over the country, in every mine, in every mill, on every steamer, railroad and dock, and in every store house, owned by the steel trust must lay down their work. All must strike now, and strike together.

Tie up the mills, tie up the mines, desert the steamers! Let the trains stand sidetracked on the lines—in your mighty protest in support of the rights of workers. The steel trust is losing millions by this strike; let them lose everything if they are not willing to concede the right to workers to seek redress against appalling wrongs.

Those now on strike, however, must be supported. They must not return to work crushed again in spirit and hopes. They will labor and strive to get the others, hundreds of thousands of them, to make common cause with themselves, for the common good of all. This may take time.

(Continued on Page Four)

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE TO "BEGGARS" TRUST"

(Special to Solidarity.)

Cleveland, O., Dec. 16.

The I. W. W. of this city adopted the idea of setting up a tripod and kettle on the street corner, same as the Salvation Army, but for the purpose of collecting funds for the Little Falls strikers. But police interference stands in the way, as both the chief and the mayor have refused a permit for that purpose. We intend to go ahead with the plan anyway, even if we have to go to jail for it. We have issued the following statement regarding the matter, which is now circulating all over town:

The Industrial Workers of the World have been denied the right and privilege of doing what has been granted to the Salvation Army and Volunteers of America, namely, to place tripods and kettles for collections on the streets. We wish to place a tripod and kettle with sign, explaining for what purpose donations are asked, to-wit, money and clothing to help 800 men and women and 700 children, textile mill strikers in Little Falls, N. Y. These people for the last eight weeks have been suffering all the miseries of winter, and also vile persecutions at the hands of the men under Chief of Police Long. Gun men and detectives insist the strikers' district and beat up all who won't go back to scab on themselves. (Remem-

ber Lawrence.) The authorities of Cleveland don't want to allow us to advertise this or any other strike, and we demand that we be allowed the same privilege as given to the Salvation Army.

Every cent collected will be accounted for and receipt from Little Falls will be shown to any one who applies at our headquarters.

The Salvation Army is incorporated in the State of New Jersey for \$7,000,000 and owns vast pieces of property in 56 countries. The men who stand by the S. A. kettles receive \$2.50 a day, and there are 100, more or less of them, showing an expenditure of \$1,500 a week, so you see where the money collected by them goes. It has been proven in New York City that on an average only 10 per cent goes to the poor, and the 90 per cent balance is used for overhead expense.

The Little Falls strike is spontaneous, caused by a cut in wages, and we appeal to you for support of the little children who work, and are trying to earn enough to be independent and not have to accept a Christian dinner from these grafters who are posing as benefactors of the poor working people. We propose to stand by our principles and, if necessary, will fight and go to jail to uphold them.

KANSAS CITY LOCALS

Local 61, I. W. W., has opened up headquarters at 521 E. Missouri avenue, Kansas City, Mo. All wage slaves coming to Kansas City please take notice.

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 155. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 156

INTERNATIONAL STEEL TRUST.

The Brisbane, Australia, "Worker," of November 7, has an interesting story under the title, "Australia and the Steel Trust." The "Worker" says in part: "The story goes back to the beginning of this year. In February last the Federal Labor Government advertised an invitation to the iron works of the world to submit tenders for the supply of 146,000 tons of 60 and 80 round steel rails in accordance with specifications approved by Mr. Deane, consulting engineer. The tenders were receivable on 29th of May, and on and before that date some six tenders were received by the Department for Home Affairs from firms of great repute, the majority of whom, it was subsequently ascertained, were bound together under 'arrangements' which now govern the sale and production of steel rails anywhere on the globe. The price of rails was then very high; many of the biggest iron works were fully occupied with the orders; and the chances of industrial trouble in several countries were many. The prices asked, however, were so high, and the intention of the trust firms to squeeze the Australian taxpayer seemed so apparent, that, after a month and a half's delay, many consultations with experts and much cabaling in England, the cabinet decided to reject all bids and try to secure quotations for a smaller quantity, pending an easier market."

The story then goes on to relate how agents of the Australian government were sent into all countries where steel is produced, even to Japan, in a vain effort to get a better figure on the rails. Several times they seemed on the point of succeeding, only to have orders canceled at the last moment. Finally the Australian government realized that it was in the grasp of the International Steel Trust, and while compelled to capitulate with part of its order, hopes to soon develop the Australian steel industry to a point where it will be free from the tentacles of the international octopus.

This story is interesting, not merely from the taxpayers' or consumers' point of view. We are not concerned about that. We know that the trust cannot fix prices so high that its goods will not be sold. It can only hope to realize the last possible penny of profit compatible with continued demand for steel products; otherwise the very existence of the steel industry, to say nothing of its continued expansion, would be threatened. This is chiefly interesting from a working class

standpoint, as showing the enormous economic power wielded by this international monster. Our readers will remember that when the International Steel Trust was launched at a conference in Belgium about two years ago, one of the steel kings present remarked that they now had an organization more powerful than any government in the world, and which could defy all governments to break it up or interfere with its operations. So it seems; and what a lesson in the relative power of political and economic organization! The Australian government is unable to pass a law against the international steel trust. The only way that state can hope to cope with the octopus is to itself go into the steel producing game on a large scale, and the outcome of that experiment is doubtful, with chances in favor of the trust. The simple, efficient working of direct action through economic organization as exemplified in this 'secret understanding' of the world's steel magnates regarding Australian rails, is thus contrasted with the clumsy, complicated and slow moving system of political government.

More than that, any intelligent worker will readily perceive the tremendous advantage the steel trust now holds over its slaves. In their present state of disorganization throughout the world, the steel producers are at the mercy of the trust. "Secret agreements" between different national trusts are also possible, regarding wages, hours of labor, or the transfer of workers in times of trouble, in order to break up a promising labor organization in some country. With the steel workers practically unorganized the world over, the International Steel Trust is in a position to work their slaves to the limit at subsistence wages, thus extracting every possible ounce of surplus value out of their backs; while at the same time realizing the last penny of that value from the control of prices in a world's market.

There is only one power that can hope to match that of the I. S. T. That is the Industrial Workers of the World—organizing simultaneously in every steel mill on the globe the INTERNATIONAL STEEL WORKERS' TRUST. That labor trust will eventually break any "gentlemen's agreement" of the bosses regarding the steel workers of one country against those of another; while at the same time it will aim at uniform improvement of the steel workers' conditions of all countries. AN INTERNATIONAL shorter workday; an INTERNATIONAL minimum wage scale; and other international moves by the working class will be possible through such an organization. Thus the economic power of the workers—organized and directed as the I. S. T. to terms everywhere. An attempt, for example, to thwart the direct action moves of the organized steel workers in America, would be met by similar action on the part of steel workers throughout the world. Moreover, this One Big Union, which organizes transport and other workers in a similar manner, would have the aid of these workers in a conflict with the I. S. T.

No power on the side of capital can possibly match the power of such a Labor Trust. It too can defy all governments in their attempts to break it up or interfere with its operations. Moreover, unlike the trust of capital, its operations would be directed toward improving the conditions of the slaves everywhere, up to the point where those slaves through that organization have been sufficiently drilled and trained to take over all industries throughout the world, and eliminate the capitalists altogether along with the clumsy and useless political paraphernalia that goes with their system of robbery.

THE STRIKE

By Covington Hall.
Say what ye will, ye owe us, night,
The strike upholds the cause of right;
The strike compels the king to pause,
The statesmen to remould the laws.
Say what ye will, yet, without raths,
The strike drives home the bitter truth;
The strike tears off the mask of things,
To mass and class the issue brings.
Say what ye will, the strike is good;
It clears things hazy, and misunderstands;
It jolts the social mind awake;
It forces men to stand all a-ake.
Say what ye will, it's all alike above,
The strike is war for bread and love;
For raiment, shelter, freedom, too;
The human race can justice call.

Organize into One Big Union and put a crimp in the pocketbook of the master class. You slaves can't do that through the I. W. W., and get the goods for yourselves

SOLIDARITY

"THE STATE"

King Louis the Fourteenth, the "grand monarch" of France, is reported to have said: "The State? I am the State!" And he was. Also he was the grandfather of the greatest revolution that ever shook the world.

"The State?" says the Southern Lumber Operators' Association; "I am the State!" And L. J. Whatser it may be elsewhere, the state is dead in Dixie, or, rather, it is maintained as a sort of glorified Burns Detective Agency, which, masked in the cloak of legality, functions at furnishing the "Captains of Industry" with courts, governors and gunmen whenever their slaves rise in rebellion.

As far as our "backward race" of Southerners is concerned, section 6, article 4-11-44, was adopted too late and, judging from the news that has been leaking out of California British Columbia, New York, Massachusetts and other sovereign states in thunderous claps. I suspicion that it is elsewhere also being nullified by a surplus of direct action of the directest kind. There is one peculiarity which the capitalist class seems to have in common with all other ruling classes, and that is the moment you touch its pocketbook it gets off "the civilized plane," and begins to raise shiel and sabotage regardless, and doesn't give a damn whether you call it an "anarchist" or not.

But I was talking about the state. President-elect Wilson is reported to have made the following remarkable statement, viz: "The corporation is a new form of social organization which has already in many instances risen superior to and above the state." This is the sense if not the exact words of that remarkable, coming from the source it did, utterance. It is the recognition of a plain truth which many socialists are trying to dodge, and which the president-elect did not dare to face, for he was further quoted as proposing to "control" the "new" and "superior" organization by the powers of the old and decaying form, the state. This idea of putting new wine into old bottles, of the old controlling the new, is held, not only by the president-elect but by the whole "right wing" of the Socialist Party, by the Social Labor Party, and by the Progressive Party, as well, yet so bold is to deny the law of OLUTION OUT OF THE STATE and not by the state EVOLVING INTO the Commonwealth. This is the theory that sends all the state worshippers up the air—Yer it, and it alone, is the revolutionary theory. And the correctness of the position of the I. W. W. is being abundantly proven, for not a day now passes but fact is piled on top of fact, facts that speak in thunder tones the Marxian dictum, REVOLUTION IS BUT THE CULMINATION OF EVOLUTION—the State is dead. Long live the Commonwealth.

And the State is dead, at least it is down here in Dixie. And but for the psychologic reason that the workers and the people at large have been trained to look on the State as the representative of ALL the people, as the keeper and custodian of the law, the capitalist class would bury it tomorrow, declaration of independence, constitution and all. The only reason it keeps the corpse on earth is to use it as the wolf used the sheep skin—as a disguise to help the shepherds fool the sheep. But down here in Lumberland the Timber Wolves, recognizing that the sheep skin hampers their movements, are dropping it altogether and sending it to limbo. Most of the time the Association doesn't even bother the State to write out deputy sheriffs' commissions for its gunmen, it just arms them, fills them with "squirrel cide" and orders them to shoot to kill whenever it deems drastic measures necessary.

At Merryville, La., where 1300 lumberjacks have unreasonably gone on strike because the Santa Fe Railroad and its subsidiary, the American Lumber Co., insisted on blacklisting and penalizing men for obeying the orders of an alleged court, the Lumberland is fencing in for the incorporated town, streets, public roads

and all, and its gunmen make a practice of shoving a Colt persader in the faces of all "free born" who cannot show a permit from the Company allowing them to go from and to their "homes".

Many other towns, including the United States postoffice, are fenced in entirely.

At Bogalusa, La., it is reported, the Great Southern Lumber Co not only maintains a private police force, but a private court, as well, and one of the mildest punishments meted out by this court for being a Union man, or suspected of this crime, is to order the victim strapped to a log and beaten inhumanly. In many association towns, however, like Elizabeth, Longview, Caron, Bon Ami and other hell holes, "manager" and "supreme court" are synonymous terms. They are not such snicky sticklers for form as the Goodyear rubber gang which owns Bogalusa, and, if they don't like your looks, you are simply told to "bike," at which, if you demur, you are likely to turn up "missing" or in the hands of the coroner for "resting" arrest. "Resting arrest" covers a multitude of sins and is about the only place where the State comes in, in extremis, as it were, to legalize the killing, else the fool lumberjacks might get it into their heads to do out others as they are done by. For this reason, to lawfulize the killings, most of the Association daylight killings are done legally, on "the civilized plane," according to section 6, article 4-11-44, by "authority of the State." Then all his friends, knowing that the departed was lawfully done to death, do not even think of avenging his assassination, even by "shooting the boss in the pocketbook," for, "vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." Gen. sabotage is uncriminal crime preached and practiced only by "bummers," "doughnut brigades" and "silk-handed revolutionists."

For some peculiar reason both the Industrial Despotism and its looney orb, the State, both seem to fear and suspicion an uncivilized, sabotaging working class, perchance because the pocketbook is the tenderest and most vital part of the capitalist's anatomy; also the most exposed and peradventure because it takes a very small accident to put the machinery of a mighty big sawmill on strike while the simple, soldierly quality of giving strict obedience to orders has been known to inject a whole railroad system with locomotor staxin and to make a postoffice move about as rapidly and efficiently as the Democratic Party in Congress Assembled, this when everybody was drawing pay and nobody starving, but it was as "uncivilized" as hell, especially when one considers that once every two and four years one has the privilege of helping "der people to suicide," that is if one doesn't "resist arrest" or starve to death in the interim.

But I was writing of the State, speaking of the living-dead, of a corpse that is already "beginning to so small to high heaven" that even the capitalist class is trying to bury it, and one should not inject long levity into a funeral service, nor sabotage the memory of the buried and unresurrected dead.

"The State?" saith the Industrial Despotism, "I am the State!" "The State?" saith the Industrial Democracy, "is hell with the State! I am the Commonwealth!" COVINGTON HALL.

INDUSTRIOUS NUISANCE.

The I. W. W. in Pittsburg is being called by the mouthpieces of the master class the "industrious nuisance." The following incident may throw some light on the subject.

Two I. W. W. members were walking down the street the other day when they came upon a Salvation Army "Santa Claus."

"Hello!" says one. "I know you. You don't belong to the Salvation Army."

"I know I don't," says Santa, "but I am getting \$1.75 a day for doing this."

"You're a sucker," says the I. W. W. man. "he fellow across the street gets \$2."

"The b' he does," exclaimed Santa Claus.

"Sure he does," replied the I. W. W. man. He told me so himself."

Going across the street to the Santa of the Volunteers of America the same conversation took place. The Volunteers' Santa was getting \$1.75, and, upon hearing that the other fellow was getting \$2, he biked for headquarters and demanded \$2 per day and got it.

Meanwhile the Salvation Army Santa had done the same thing, and when the I. W. W. man came by the next day he said:

"Hello; I'm getting \$2, too."

SECOND-HAND TOY SHOP

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 11

Solidarity: Christmas does not mean the same to everybody. To some it is a nuisance, with none of the sentiment of the occasion; to others (perhaps these are in the majority) there is the wealth of beautiful sentiment, anticipation, surprise and the noble quality of love for our fellow beings which manifests itself at Christmas only with most of us. It is not these, however, I wish to call your attention to at this time, but to the children of the poorest of the proletariat—those children whose parents are too poor to supply them with toys and other things so dear to the little ones, and whose minds also are filled with the prevalent myths, the same as other children. It is this that makes the bitterness in this Christmas cup of joy. Although there is great prosperity for the matter class, the workers are not sharing it. And its attendant miseries are still abroad in free America.

Fellow Worker Dawson, seeking a chance to take a picture, led me into a place in Pittsburg known as the Toy Mission, where the children of the poor come and leave their names so they may receive some cast off and broken toys from the homes of the crockback and capitalist class.

Up on Squirrel Hill, Slob Hill and other parts of the city infested by the exploiters of labor, there are signs on the billboards which read: "Send your old toys to the Toy Mission, for the children of the poor." The net do this, adding insult to injury.

Following is some of the trash they send: A small felt banner advertising shoes (the finger of suspicion points to some crockback); dirty, faded and torn miniature specimens of Old Glory; an imitation military helmet with a brass buzzard on a shield in front and a brass spear sticking up on top and a liberal supply of yellow bread to fire the young mind with visions of murdering his fellow workers on some future battlefield; a police doll with an arm and leg gone lying near a toy policeman minus its front running gear, giving a suggestion of the future when such things will not be needed.

Toys of most all descriptions, in all conditions, except first class, are piled about on tables and on the floor of the Toy Mission. The department stores get cheap advertising by sending their broken dolls and toys, that are too badly broken to be sold as damaged toys.

This mission has been in existence for 19 years, and they boast of having given toys to 3,000 children last year. The only decent feature of this outfit is that those who have charge of the institution gives their time and labor free.

When those who wish to pose as charitable philanthropists and make our Christmas a mockery, taunting us in our misery, realize the contempt we hold for them, how we despise the class to which they belong, they'll pause before dumping more of their trash upon us, for I hardly think shame is quite dead to the social parasite.

When the workers have perfected their organization in the industries there will be no more extremes of luxury and poverty. All will have plenty, and all may hold the feeling of love for their fellow beings all the time, for it is the economic conditions that make beasts of men. When society is riled upon its proper economic base, human nature, so-called, will change as naturally as any other effect is changed when its cause is removed or changed. We would no longer be held for the change conditions; for the working class is the only class that can or will do the changing. Join the I. W. W. today.

G. L.

DON'T BE A SCAB.

Don't be a Scab, although the law, protects you—
Humanity should surely have a claim,
Just be a Man, and love Man as a brother,
To be a Scab is but a man in name.
Don't be a Scab, we only plead for Justice,
We would no longer be Oppression's slaves;
So many years we toiled like beasts of burden,
And thousands of us now fill pauper's graves.
Come join our ranks, with us you'll find
fair dealing,
Don't be a traitor to the Worker's cause,
Just think about the future of the Children,
They are of more account than Mill-men's aw.
Don't be a Scab, Industry's world is with us—
Industry's world that lacks not strength
nor might,
O'er all the earth, Industry wants to cheer us
When Victory's won and Daybreak follows Night.

Note—This poem was left in the office of the Strike Committee during the Lawrence strike. It was signed, Ernest, (weaver strike). Does any of the Lawrence fellow workers know the author?
FRANCIS MILLER.

WAGE SLAVE TO HIS SISTER

Explains Why the I. W. W. is Not Seeking the Vote of Rockefeller or Any Other Fellow

Pa., Dec. 15, 1912.

Dear Sister: Your letter came some time ago, and I felt kind of flattered by your apparent lack of ability to make myself understood. I am afraid you haven't read my letters very carefully or with much sympathy. Otherwise you wouldn't have got the notion that we intend to lay siege to Rockefeller's or any other fellow's VOTE. Of course our members can "vote" if they want to, but I haven't voted at an election since 1900, and probably never will again.

The I. W. W. is not a political party. It is a LABOR UNION, that aims to unite all the workers of the world at the places where they work—in the shops, mills, mines, factories, railroads, farms, and everywhere that wealth is produced—in order (1st) to fight the owners for better conditions, such as more wages, a shorter workday, etc., and (2nd) through these industrial unions, to develop the class spirit of the workers and drill them to the point where they (the workers) will be able to seize the workshops and operate them for themselves, thus compelling the Rockefeller and other capitalists to go to work.

This is different from the Socialist Party, which teaches that the workers are going to vote themselves into control of the government and then use the government to run the industries. The I. W. W. fights that idea, because we know that government ownership would be essentially the same kind, or a worse, slavery than now exists under private ownership. We want the workers to own and operate the industries for themselves. Under the I. W. W. plan, for example, the miners of the nation would have charge of the mining industry; their function would be to produce the coal and ore needed for fuel and to supply all other industries with raw material for manufacturing purposes; the agricultural workers would be charged with producing the foodstuffs and raw material for clothing (wool, cotton, flax, etc.); all the timber workers to supply lumber, etc. All these industrial workers will be co-operating together to produce as much wealth as possible with the best machinery and therefore with the least possible expenditure of labor power; while the product thus realized will be distributed ONLY among those who have produced it. That is, there will be no absentee stockholders, living in Europe or away from the field of production and drawing dividends, as they do now, out of the sweat and toil of the millions of men, women and child workers. "He who will not work, can not eat," which means that every able-bodied man and woman will necessarily have to do their share in producing wealth.

Wealth would thus be produced for USE and not for SALE merely to realize profits for capitalists, as now; and wealth would be distributed according to the needs of the producers. Since Nature has a big storehouse, and man has evolved the machinery of production, that would mean plenty for all, instead of the misery and uncertainty of the present system.

Of course, in fighting, and organizing and educating the workers, for this great change, the I. W. W. encounters the bitterest opposition of the Rockefeller and all other capitalists throughout the country. Our organization is more hated and feared by the masters than any other organization that has ever appeared in America. That's why they tried to kill Etzer and Giovannitti in Massachusetts, following the Lawrence strike. But the I. W. W. and its One Big Union idea has spread enormously everywhere, and the masters will have hard work breaking it up. They will fail in the attempt.

You ask how we are going to do these things in this country alone? We are not. Every capitalist country in the world has similar labor organizations with the same general program, so the movement for getting control of the industries and ousting the capitalists is an international and world wide movement. There are national sections of the I. W. W. now in every English-speaking country; while the "syndicalists" of France, Italy, Germany and other countries teach and organize for the same thing. Hence our name, Industrial Workers of the World. The I. W. W. has 100,000 or more members now in the United States, and has practically reached every part of the country. We are a holy nightmare to the capitalists everywhere. If the steel companies here in this town find an I. W. W. member

in their plant they will "fire" him immediately, although they allow lots of purely political socialists to work in their mills without fear. But we have developed a tremendous sentiment for industrial unionism in this Pittsburgh district, and the organization is growing in numbers and influence.

We fight the craft unions of the American Federation of Labor because they want to organize only a few better paid and so-called skilled workers. For instance, in a steel plant the A. F. of L. would organize the engineers into a little union by themselves, the firemen into another, etc., thus dividing up the workers into many separate and independent divisions. If one went on strike the others would stay at work and help the boss beat that craft on strike. The I. W. W. organizes all the men in the steel plant into one union. If a grievance arises in one department all the other workers will come to its aid and strike is necessary, thus closing down the plant completely and stopping all steel production. The strike may be extended to all the plants of the corporation and all other corporations, thus stopping the national production of steel goods until the men's demands are granted.

Such organization and movement mean power on the side of the workers, and show why the capitalists are so afraid of the I. W. W. The Lawrence textile strike added \$15,000,000 yearly to the wages of 300,000 textile workers in New England, and more than half the workers were women and children. They can not vote, but they can and did get more bread for their children by organizing where they worked and striking all together for better conditions.

The politicians in the Socialist Party, who want offices in the government, fight the I. W. W. for them; and we have no place in our ranks for them; and if our ideas prevail, it will crowd them out and destroy their influence as "saviors of the working class." These politicians cater for votes to the MIDDLE CLASS—to business men, farm owners and other small labor skinned—while the I. W. W. appeals only to wage workers, and allows none but actual wage workers to join our ranks. The socialist can never get a majority of votes for a working class program (if they had such a program,) because the majority of voters are middle class, since about ten million wage workers are disfranchised (bring foreigners or floaters without long enough residence in one place to have votes.) But the wage workers are a big majority of the whole people, and produce nearly all wealth, so when they organize as the I. W. W. proposes, the working class will control the country, and with similar organizations in other countries will control the world. Foreigners, women, children and other non-voters at elections, have equal rights in the union, and can take part in its activities, regardless of nationality, age, sex or any other consideration except that they are wage workers with common interests in opposition to those of the employers.

I wish you would study this out a little, and try to understand it. You will then know why I am devoting my life to it. It is the greatest thing in the world and its realization is already in sight. Vast progress in that direction has been made throughout the world in the seven years since the I. W. W. was born, and still more rapid and far-reaching progress may be expected in another seven years.

IRONY OF FATE

"Fibre and Fabric" of October 12 published an article under the heading of "Striking Comparison," giving a list of figures on the cost of living in the textile towns of Clayton, England, and Greystone, Rhode Island. Also a comparative list of wages paid in mills owned by the Benn family in these two towns. The article concludes as follows: "When the extra cost of living is taken into consideration with the high wages received, can the Greystone workmen's oft-repeated assertion be questioned, viz.—that they 'can save more in America than they can earn in England?' The 'dear loaf' boy does not frighten the American workman. I ask the British workman whether he would not rather pay a trifle more for 'every day necessary articles of food,' as the Greystone does, and have a substantial sum to put away at the end of every week, or have a 'cheap loaf' low wages and irregular work, and as one Yorkshire wife put it, 'a scratin' on."

I know it is most difficult for anyone who has not visited the States to realize how well off the working class are out there. A family who lived in very straitened circum-

stances in Bradford went to America, and at Greystone mills earned \$17 9d per week. I have never known a workman return to live in England, except for family reasons, poor health, homesickness, or through being a wastral. Even then I doubt if 2 per cent return. The statements I have made are not based on conclusions drawn from reading either free trade or protectionist literature. They are based on actual daily practical experience. HARRISON BENN, Beckside Mills, Great Horton, Bradford.

In the same publication, Nov. 2, we find an affidavit from some of the operatives of the Greystone mills:

STATEMENT OF OPERATIVES "It is to certify that the undersigned wish to jointly testify to the following statements:

"We have each and all worked for the firm of Joseph Benn & Sons, Ltd., in Bradford, England, and now work for Joseph Benn & Sons, Inc., Greystone, R. I., and also live in Bradford, England."

"Regarding our work, we wish to state that we hold exactly the same positions we held in England, with the exception that in England we worked 1 1/2 hours per week, whereas, in U. S. A. we work 5 1/2 hours per week. In all other respects our work is just the same. We make the same kind of goods, with the same machinery, using the same kind of raw stock, the machinery running the same speed, no faster."

"We should now like to state our present rate of wages and living as compared to our English wages and living:

English Wages U. S. A.	per week	per week
Sorter	\$7.75	\$12.50
Mechanic	\$7.50	15.00
Stationery hand	\$8.00	16.00
Weaving	\$8.75	16.00
Weavers	\$14.81	\$11 to \$12

English rents: 5s 6p (\$1.36) per week for four rooms, without bath or toilet. U. S. A. rents: \$2.50 per week for eight rooms, with water, bath and toilet.

"Now, regarding cost of living: This is best explained by stating that if we were content to live here as we did in England; that is, using only the same articles of food and wearing the same quantities, we could live just as cheaply, but having double or more wages, we find we are able to live a good deal better and have much more comfortable homes. With regard to clothing, we find that there is very little difference. Climatic conditions here compel us to wear somewhat different clothing, but our wages are so much higher that we do not feel the difference. Last, but not least, we are left with a surplus at the end of the week which is far in excess of what we had in England, which enables us to feel so comfortable here."

"As stated in my letter, we are prepared to testify before any responsible body, personally, any details not included here regarding these questions. We remain, Yours respectfully,

"Signed: Mary Smith, weaver; Lena Barker, weaver; Foster Barker, section hand, weaving; William Horton, mechanic; Frank Swaine, section hand, spinning; Aquilla Jagger, wool sorter."

At Greystone, R. I., April 29, 1912, personally appeared before me the above named, and made oath that the above statement is true.

"Signed: HERRBERT A. TENNER, Notary Public."

This should be more than sufficient to convince the textile workers of this land of the free, and those of Greystone in particular, that they are well off. But alas and alack! In the Providence Evening Bulletin of December 3, 1912, just one short month after the publication of this affidavit, we find this heading, "Weavers Vote to Continue Strike, Mass Meeting Planned For Tomorrow," and, said to relate, the weavers in question are on strike in the Greystone mills of Joseph Benn & Sons, Inc.

The next night we read: "Benn Strikers to Get Answer in Day or Two," and that "Last night many of the strikers assembled at the mill gates to make a demonstration before the night help, but when it was found that the management had decided to close the mill until Monday morning the party dispersed."

The report in tonight's paper tells us: "Greystone mill management and strikers at odds," and there is a "deadlock, final settlement of the general strike seems far off as of the beginning."

There is only one explanation possible. Those blooming lasses never read those articles at all. What's the use? What is a poor manufacturer to do?

FRANCIS MILLER.

ITALIAN SYNDICALIST CONGRESS

On November 23, 24 and 25 at Modena, Italy, the congress of representatives of a hundred thousand Italian workers came together to reaffirm their faith in revolutionary syndicalism. It is interesting to note of what elements this vanguard is composed. By industries there were represented 300 agricultural unions with 30,000 adherents; 100 transport unions including public services, with 30,000 ad-

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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 our workers and the capitalists are allowed to enrich themselves at the expense of our workers. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the capitalist class has been expropriated, and the means of production owned and controlled by the working class. We find that the continuing management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade union system unable to cope with the growing power of the employing class. The trade union system is a class of affairs which allows a few workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby holding the trade unionists out of the employing class to maintain the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employer.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class secured only by an organization of the workers in such a way that it shall be able to act in unison. It shall be able to carry out its program, wherever a strike or lockout is in progress, and to take any other action necessary to the interests of the workers.

"A full day's wage for a full day's work," we must insist, and we must insist on the revolutionary overthrow of the present system of the wage system.

It is the historic mission of the working class to abolish the present system of the wage system. The army of the working class must be organized, and it must carry on its program, wherever a strike or lockout is in progress, and to take any other action necessary to the interests of the workers. We are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Send for some Three Months Sub Cards to Solidarity Commission, 25c. on the Dollar.

Order literature as above advertised. Do it now!

bers; 150 unions of the building and furnishing industry with 20,000 adherents; 25 unions of the metal trades with 7,000 adherents; 30 unions of the clothing trade with 2,000 members; 20 unions of the catering trade with 3,000 members, 10 mining unions with 5,000 members; 10 other unions with 3,000 members.

These figures are only approximately accurate, but they give a fairly accurate idea of the situation.

The activity of the Committee of Direct Action was approved after a lively discussion. A resolution calling for a general amnesty of all political and military prisoners was voted unanimously; the number of these prisoners is now over 2,000. Comrade Coridoni, just from prison at Bologna, presented a report of "The forms of struggle and solidarity." The conclusion was: It is advisable to organize in each labor exchange (Camera del Lavoro) a fund to be used exclusively for defense and propaganda; all financial efforts and all contributions of federations and confederations to be assigned to it.

The congress affirmed that only by the most vigorous class struggle carried out directly by the workers' unions can the working class obtain its emancipation from the system of wage slavery. "It recognizes as temporary weapons for the union—the partial strike, boycott and sabotage, by the help of which the bourgeoisie from day to day is obliged to cede a little of its profits, and at the same time is driven to more extreme means of defense. A general strike of all workers of all branches of production is the only way to realize the definite expropriation of the capitalist class."

The above resolution was voted by a large majority of the congress. On November 24, the definite separation of the revolutionary syndicalists from the Confederazione dei Lavori (large conservative general labor body of Italy) took place, and a new national autonomous organization was founded which one day may unite the whole Italian proletariat. The discussions on this proposition were very lively, and lasted nearly ten hours. Comrade Bitelli valiantly defended the idea of adhering to the Confederazione in spite of the latter's attitude and character. Amilcare De Ambris, Zocchi, Coridoni and Masotti showed the absolute impossibility to work practically with and to bring about the unity of the working class in the Confederazione. The resolution of these triumphed by 42,114 votes against 28,152 given to Bitelli's resolution, while 3,000 abstained from voting.

In consequence of this decision a new organization, "Italian Syndical Union," has been created. More than 20,000 votes that among the 28,152 votes for Bitelli's resolution 25,000 were given by the well-to-do men, which proves that with this union excepted nearly the whole radical Italian working class is convinced of the necessity of separating from the Confederazione in the interest of the labor movement itself. The paper, "Internazionale," was made the organ of the union, and the statutes of the latter were accepted in their entirety as they had been proposed by the committee. In the same way were accepted resolutions on anti-militarism, on the necessity of founding a branch of work like the French "Soldier's Penny," on the relations of the Labor Exchanges and Federations, on the organization of the workers of public services, and a proposal of Coridoni putting the organizations of the South under the immediate control of the Central Committee. Parma was chosen as the headquarters of union and its executive. "The next congress will take place at Parma at the end of 1913.—Bulletin International.

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Agitate for the real thing.

THE SIEGE OF MERRYVILLE

The siege of Merryville has lasted for four weeks now and the fighting... Merryville, the vanguard of Freerjacks at Merryville, is fighting Thirteen Hundred...

in practicing sabotage? Say, 'ho; don't you remember using that particular method of fighting before you ever heard of that innocent little word? But now that you have found a name for it you are shocked. Well, it is certainly a solar Plexus.

And then there is another punch known as "direct action." And speaking about direct action, how about that shorter workday? You workers can get that by using direct action.

Not to change the subject: this week Solidarity celebrates its third birthday. During the past six months the circulation has increased over 1,500. Let's make the coming year the banner one in boosting Solidarity. Keep on boosting your press and literature. Education is another punch that leaves a mark on Mr. Boss.

And don't forget the Industrial Union Agitation Bureau. With William D. Heywood, Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti, William F. Truitt, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and James P. Thompson on the lecture platform, the I. W. W. can make things hum if you guys will do your share.

Last but not least, keep on the job, you agitators, showing your fellow workers the various tricks they must learn in order to successfully fight the boss. It won't be very long until we land the "knockout blow," when the boss will have to take the count and go to work.

LITTLE FALLS REBELS

From a full page write-up of the Little Falls strike, which appears in the New York Call of Dec. 15; by David Cummings, we take the following:

The brutal persecution of the strikers, instead of stampeding them back to the mills, helped to bind them together more solidly. Pole, Italian, Slav, Bohemian, Russian and Croatian, who were heretofore kept divided by the bosses on account of their race, nationality and religion, are now banded together in one revolutionary army, fighting for their common good. And the PRIESTS, who at first rushed to the rescue of the bosses, are now regretting that they ever butted into the fight. Their churches are deserted and the workers who, previous to the strike, spent their spare time going to mass, are, instead, going to the strike headquarters, where they listen to the message of revolt and enjoy it, for they continue to go there rather than go to church.

THE BUSINESS MEN, too, who volunteered their aid to the mill owners by holding a meeting and endorsing the stand of the police, are sorry for their action, and are beginning to feel the pinch. They now realize that the "ignorant foreigners" are the ones who keep them going.

The city of Little Falls is on the verge of bankruptcy, as it is not too prosperous when the strike started, and especially now when it has an extra expenditure of over \$1,000 per week on account of its employment of 34 extra bullies who are wearing police uniforms. The big mill owners of Little Falls, as well as the capitalists everywhere, refuse to avert off their taxes, and the small business men have to bear the burden, and if the strike continues with their incomes cut off they will be unable to pay their taxes.

The story that Haywood and the I. W. W. are keeping the strikers from returning to the mills and that they were the ones who stirred up the trouble there is absolutely unfounded. The strike was a spontaneous outbreak, and the workers rebelled without any sort of an organization. They rebelled because their wages were reduced and they say they will hold out until that what has been taken from them is restored to them and until they are able to have a living wage.

"We ask for bread and they give us stones. We ask for a living wage and they give us policemen's clubs. This is not a fight against flags, but a struggle for bread, and we propose to fight until we get enough bread," declared one of the women strikers, voicing the sentiments of all the strikers, who were assembled at their hall.

"It's all right now, but wait until winter sets in and their toes and hands begin to freeze, then will be our turn to laugh," one of the mill owners said to a business man of Little Falls. And this is the game the mill owners are playing. They are determined to starve the strikers into submission.

The bosses in every part of the state are realizing that they are losing the strike, and that there will be a general reduction in wages in all manufacturing

where women are employed. If the Little Falls strike is lost, more workers will be compelled to live on starvation wages.

The women are bearing the brunt of the fight. They stand together, but cannot go around naked and be starved. Schemed-out socialists send in several barrels of foodstuffs, shoes, overcoats, women's and children's clothing, as did Dr. Craspey from Rochester, but more aid is needed.

It costs an average of 14 cents a day to keep every striker living, but the strikers have no income and many times 14 cents must be raised. Money is needed, as are provisions and clothing.

Instead of themselves being starved, the strikers are determined with the aid of organized labor to starve the knitting mill owners of Little Falls into submission. The strikers are fighting the rent question with large signs which read as follows: "Landlord, don't be offended, wait till the strike is ended," which are displayed over their doors. So far there there have been only a few families dispossessed from their homes, but the mill owners may yet resort to the eviction of workers, and money is needed to enable the strike committee to pay rents if the landlords attempt to evict them from the old lumber shacks on the muddy South Side.

Funds are also needed to defend the 40 speakers and organizers who were thrown into jail on trumped up charges of the police at the instigation of the bosses and who are now awaiting trial.

Matilda Rabinowitz, a pretty little Russian-American girl, left her home in Bridgeport, Conn., to come to Little Falls to assist the strikers in their fight. She is in charge of the books, and all donations, money, clothing, as well as food stuffs, should be sent to her at P. O. Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

THE END OF THE "WORLD"

(Special to Solidarity.)

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 15. The Chicago "Daily World," S. P. and A. F. of L. paper, has gone out of business. Failed. It was started by the socialists five or six years ago, and has sagged after the A. F. of L. from the start. When the pressmen's strike began here last spring, the World worked hard for the strikers. Now see what it got for it: its union drivers owe it some \$30,000 for papers. Its union printers used to monkey with the presses so as to get in overtime, for which they received double pay. This information I got from a pretty reliable source. So you see what that socialist paper got for trying to "capture" the A. F. of L. outfit.

The World's business affairs are to be settled up by the courts, and no doubt some things will come to the surface here. It is all over.

Machinists have been on strike all summer at the Goodman Mining Machine Co's plant, two blocks from where I live. I see from two to four pickets every morning walking up and down the sidewalk opposite the plant. There are two cops there to see that they keep their places. The pickets never get that socialist paper to speak to him. I can't see what such picketing is good for. The miners of Illinois are threatening this company with all sorts of trouble next spring when the miners' contract runs out with the operators. No doubt that is a lot of consolation to the machinists who are facing a winter after being on strike all summer?

I see that the government is to adopt a parcels post Jan. 1. The Sears, Roebuck mail order house here has just doubled its plant on the strength of it. As you know, there has been a long agitation for a parcels post. I understand that the Standard Oil crowd controls the mail order house above mentioned. Do you suppose this coincidence has anything to do with the government's adoption of a parcels post? P. K.

SLAVES OF THE STEEL MILLS

(Continued From Page One.)

perhaps weeks, but it will be done if the working class will stand with us.

This is the most important struggle in the history of the labor movement. It must be won, and will, if the workers will support us. A victory in the steel mills of the United-Steel Corporation means a victory for the millions of toilers the world over.

Money is needed, money for the support of the needy, money to carry the propaganda into all the possessions of the trust. The war is on. We are on the firing line. We are struggling for you all. Send us therefore the sinews needed for the purposes explained.

All the hundreds of thousands will get

to the front when there see that the working class is with us in sympathy and support. Send money in. Circulate lists in the factories. Collect a crushing postage. Hold mass meetings, expose the steel trust. Either bust the octopus or make it bend to the supreme mandates of the working class.

Send all contributions to A. A. ALLS- HOUSE, 215 Eighth Ave., West Homestead, Pa., a d inform John McGown, same address, of the amount of your contribution.

For the striking steel mill workers: Bradlock Committee - J. J. Banks, chairman; P. J. Ford, G. McDermott, Homestead Committee - H. Cusick, general chairman; A. P. Fulton, J. J. Wall.

All committees delegated by the strikers' committees to other places will wear white badges with red inscriptions, and be equipped with credentials duly signed by the general chairman and financial secretary. No contributions should be given to anyone who does not bear the credentials. Receipt will be forwarded for all contributions received.

The strike committee will be enlarged by delegates from the workers of different nationalities as soon as they are ready for the general strike, and each nationality will accredit its own collectors and representatives. The money so collected will be used not only to support needy strikers against the steel trust and their families, but also to spread the propaganda and agitation among all other steel workers.

In order to allay any doubt about carrying out the above program, the undersigned guarantee that a full accounting of all funds received and expended will be given to all contributors. (Signed:) Frederick Merrick, Geo. Speed, W. E. Frautmann, J. Olczewski for the Polish workers; V. Cekozy for the Slovak, Bohemian and Russian workers; John Petroff for the Russian, Ruthenian and Lithuanian workers.

All socialist and labor papers are asked to publish this appeal.

CRAFTERS HAVING HARD TIME

Our Pittsburg correspondent writes briefly of the situation in that coming storm center of industrial revolt:

"The war on the part of the steel trust that I. W. W. agitation would result in a general strike in that industry has caused the trust to promise a wage adjustment December 22. Their thugs have quit bothering our meetings. Several socialists have been fired at Homestead, but that is good for the cause, as it has made revolutionists of them. The A. F. of L. has been thoroughly discredited. At one of their meetings 14 were in attendance—11 A. F. of L. fakirs and 3 I. W. W. members; at their latest meeting in Homestead a large crowd of 7 were in attendance—5 fakirs and 2 I. W. W. members. At the time this was going on the I. W. W. was holding overflow meetings and had organized five branches. The workers have at last gotten waste to A. F. of L. labor fakirs, who by acts of treason to the workers, have always helped the bosses."

INTERESTING INFORMATION

Columbus, O., Dec. 14.

Solidarity. At the last meeting of Local Columbus, Socialist Party, three fellow workers were expelled for "violating section six" of the national S. P. constitution. And if the newspapers here correctly quoted Haywood, where he said he would rather be tried by a capitalist than a socialist judge, I perfectly agree with him, in so far as Local Columbus is concerned. For, so far as the trial of these three fellow workers was concerned, it was not they, but the I. W. W. as an organization that was on trial.

The charges were preferred by a so-called revolutionist named Farrell, a man who caters for popularity. This man Farrell, when he was a member of Local Toledo, one of the revolutionary locals in the state of Ohio, classed himself as a "red." But when he came to Columbus and found out that it is popular here to be an opportunist, he joined that crowd. The charges were based on a speech delivered by one of the fellow workers at the Trinity Parish, a church organization that conducts an open forum on questions of the day. One of the fellow workers was asked to deliver a speech on Syndicalism. He gave an outline of the French and English movements and the relation they bear to the American movement. The politicians in the socialist movement here in Columbus have been trying for the last six months to get something on this fellow worker as in all of his speeches in the last campaign he

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI

Before the Jury at Salem, Mass.

Speech stenographically reported and published verbatim in a 120 page pamphlet. Revolutionary to the core. A scathing arraignment of the wage system. Nicely bound. Large type. 25c per copy; \$10 per 100. Send all orders to:

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ON THE FIRING LINE

Our new pamphlet is now ready for distribution. It is very neat in appearance and is printed in large type. The contents are as follows:

- The McManera Case
The Lawrence Strike
The Ettor-Giovannitti Arrest
The Question of Violence
Enemies of the Working Class
What is the I. W. W.?
The price is \$3 per hundred or 5c the single copy. Address: Industrial Worker, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

spoke nothing else but revolutionary socialism, and not the vote-catching kind. The other two fellow workers were expelled not for what they had said, but because the politicians were too cowardly to make their fight on the one of free speech, so they included the other two on general principles. Their crime consisted in getting up on the floor after the other fellow had concluded his remarks, and following how by direct action the miners of England forced the capitalist government to give them a minimum wage, when they had not asked for it. And for that they were expelled. The right of free speech is no longer possible in Local Columbus, for if you say something that the socialist politicians do not like you are expelled from the party.

The attorney for the prosecution was a lawyer by the name of Belcher, recent candidate for judge on the socialist ticket. He questioned one of the fellow workers if he believed the workers had a right to break a contract with their employer. In fact, Belcher claimed they had no such right I wonder how much chance the working class would have if this "con- rade" had been elected judge, and slaves were brought before him for breaking a contract or violating an injunction. The Socialist Party here in Columbus is now nothing more than a little Bill Moore acter and has become a vote-catching machine.

Yours for Industrial Freedom, MAX BOGATIN.

Local 16, I. W. W., Automobile Workers, of Detroit, announce an appeal meeting at Colombo Hall, 255 Grant Avenue, Friday evening, December 20. Nomination of officers for ensuing term will take place. All members urged to be present. After New Year's this local will meet every Wednesday night at same hall. Please note change of meeting night.

Local 338, I. W. W., has opened temporary headquarters at 1421 Court A, between 14th and 15th Streets. All lumber workers making Tacoma their headquarters are requested to join this local. A. J. Anolich is temporary secretary.

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.

Any wage worker, wishing to become a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, may proceed in the following manner:

1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (recruiting) union, already in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union. He will furnish you with an application blank containing the Preamble to the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The questions are as follows:

"Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization?" "Will you diligently study its principles and make yourself acquainted with its purposes?"

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually \$1.00 or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are not more than 50 cents.

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

3. Better still, write to the General Secretary for a Charter Application Blank. Get no less than TWENTY signatures thereon, none of whom are wage workers in any one industry (for a Local Industrial Union) or in several industries (for a Local Recruiting or mixed Union) and send the charter application with the names to the General Secretary at the \$10.00 charter fee. Supplies, constitutions and instructions will then be sent you, and you can proceed to organize the local.

Join the I. W. W. Do it now. The address of the General Secretary of the I. W. W. is VINCENT ST. JOHN, 807 Mortimer Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ALL TOGETHER!

Come, all you foot-loose Rebels into the Sunny South, especially into the Kingdom of Kirby! And, all you who can't, keep up the good word of provisioning the besieged and extend the picket line all over the Santa Fe. Send your resolutions to the Governor and your pocketbook to Leg Lovejoy, Secretary, Finance Committee, Local 218, Merryville, Louisiana.

The fight is on! On with the fight! Death to Fezzage!

Yours for Industrial Freedom!

COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE,

National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Southern District

SHORT JABS.

By "Ad. Wolgast."

The A. F. of L. at its recent convention turned down by a vote of two to one the proposition of "industrial unionism." Sure, Mike, and they will keep on turning it down until that organization becomes a thing of the past. Sammy & Co. can't afford to lose their pie cards, and will hang on to them as long as the rank and file support their craft form of organization.

The same bunch believe in fighting the boss according to Marquis of Queensbury rules, by keeping the workers divided by signing separate agreements expiring 27,000 different hours of the year, giving the boss plenty of time to hire "heroes" to take the places of workers on strike.

The I. W. W. on the other hand have no set rules or regulations on fighting the boss. We believe in landing a blow when and where it will do the most good to the worker and the most harm to the boss' pocketbook. Do you understand—the boss' pocketbook—is what we are after.

Horrors! you say the I. W. W. believes