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## VICTORY IN LITTLE FALLS

### L. W. W. Strikers Gain From 5 to 12 Per Cent in Wages, and Vote to Call Strike Off.

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 3.

Greatest meeting in biggest theatre in Little Falls, provided by city, ratifies acceptance offer of mill owners giving 5 to 12 per cent increase on 54-hour schedule. All return to work Monday. Everybody happy.

MOORE, RUSSELL.

The strike of the Little Falls textile workers, waged under the banner of the I. W. W. since Oct. 1, was settled Jan. 2 by the strikers themselves through the efforts of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. The Utica "Press" of Jan. 3 gives a detailed account of the settlement, from which we glean the following facts:

The workers decided to go back to work Monday, Jan. 6. The terms on which they agreed to go back to work are a substantial increase over what was paid previous to the strike. On piecework the advance runs from 9 to 16 per cent and by day work the hands are paid at least as much for 54 hours as they formerly received for 60 hours.

The New Scale

At the meeting on Jan. 2, Mr. Rogers, representing the State Board of Mediation, announced that the following terms of employment are now and will continue in

effect in the Phoenix and Gilbert mills:

First—There will be no discrimination against individual strikers.

Second—The companies to re-instate all former employes as soon as possible.

Third—All men and women working 54 hours to receive the pay formerly received for 60 hours.

Fourth—Piece work rates to be adjusted to compensate with the reduction of time caused by the 54-hour law.

Fifth—Night lunch time to be adjusted by the workers directly involved.

Sixth—Winding schedules; cop yarn of many sizes is raised 5 cents per 100 lbs.; mule ropp yarn is increased from 9 per cent on the largest size to 16 per cent on the smallest size; 10 per cent additional is paid on latch needle knitting. On piece work, prices affected by the 54-hour law to be adjusted on the same plan. These conditions were translated into Polish by Schragar, and into Italian by Nicola Dilise, and all who wished were given an opportunity to ask questions, and quite a number did so.

The following table, giving the wage scale of a number of workers before the strike, together with the new schedule, will give an idea of the increase gained by the struggle of three months:

Before Strike New Schedule  
A.....\$0.12 \$10.06

B.....	7.72	9.25
C.....	6.93	7.96
D.....	8.91	9.45
E.....	7.15	8.05
F.....	8.40	9.70

#### Strikers Have Full Power to Decide

After a thorough discussion of the proposed terms and conditions, Fellow Worker Matilda Rabinowitz, who presided over the meeting, announced that the matter would be put to a vote, and the men, women and children strikers present responded with a unanimous vote in the affirmative. Speeches were made in the different languages by I. W. W. organizers and others. The Utica "Press" says that no argument or persuasion was used by the organizers to influence the vote of the strikers. Attorney Fred H. Moore, who has given the strikers such valuable aid in their legal fights, urged the strikers when they returned to work not to forget their union, and to work for the release of their fellow workers from the Herkimer jail.

#### Industrial Democracy

The Utica reporter thus describes the taking of the vote on the terms offered by the manufacturers:

"No argument for the adoption or acceptance of the terms had been made. Now came the decisive moment. What would the people do? The meeting is left in the hands of the presiding officer, a little woman, no bigger than a pint of cider, but one possessing of executive ability. It was interesting to see how she held that audience, and atop of nearly 500 men and women, composed of at least half a dozen different nationalities. She took her position near the footlights and said: "Remember that in the final analysis you are the ones to decide this. It is up

(Continued on Page Four)

## MERRYVILLE SITUATION

### Lumber Trust Trying Every Possible Means to Defeat Brave Lumber Jacks of Dixie.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Merryville, La., Dec. 31.

The end of 1912 finds the strike still on in Merryville and the boss having fits and spasms because he can not get scale.

"This is the eighth week of the strike, which was called Nov. 11, and the slaves are getting more rebellious every day.

The only way the plunderband can beat this bunch is for the workers elsewhere to quit sending in the money. So all you rebels who want to help shoot the boss in the pocketbook send in your pocketbook for wadding the gun, and we will pull the trigger for you.

We need your help right now, not next Fourth of July, because bacon and corn pone require cold cash, and we are depending on you to supply it. Send in your resolutions in the shape of a greenback and we will frame it in a barrel of flour.

The company has built a big stockade and surrounded the negro quarters with a wire fence; then they built the stockade fence around the outside of the wire fence with a two-foot iron top for a charged electric wire. All this to keep the rebels from talking to the leader.

But, despite all this, the rebels get to them, and the railroad track is lined for four miles each way with pickets. Now the union-baiting Santa Fe has undertaken to bring them in on special trains.

All the scab herders here have failed to deliver the goods, as the strikers take their men as soon as they arrive. So they are hiring men through saloonkeepers of Beaumont, and we need some I. W. W. scabs (?) there. So all you rebels answer this call, as you did in Spokane, Fresno, Aberdeen, San Diego, Kansas City, etc., and shake your foot for Dixie.

This is a call from your fellow workers of the South, who are fighting for life and liberty, as against poonage and death. This is the first strike of any consequence in Dixie, and all are looking to this place for victory, and we need you badly.

Fellow Workers Jack Kelly and Charles Cline, of Local 25, I. W. W., are the called leaders here, and are speaking every day. The workers are showing their solidarity by attending the meetings. Both are good speakers and thorough rebels, and have a good grasp on the situation, and the fact that the boss hates and is anxious to get them out of town makes the strikers more than anxious to keep them here. If the strike is won these two

men, on account of their work, will be largely responsible; for, instead of sitting around theorizing and writing poetry, they have been on the firing line keeping the regiment together. The strikers have a warm spot in their hearts for Kelly and Cline.

The scab-herding saloonkeeper in Beaumont is Charles Swift, proprietor of the Park Ridge saloon.

Like all their kind, the gun men here are pedigreed crooks and ex-convicts. Evidently the state of Louisiana, parish of Calcasieu, and the American Lumber Co. were hard pressed when they issued commissions to this bunch of rags we have here. No doubt the police all over the country are wondering what has become of some of the leading lights of the underworld, and if in the past any perpetrators of burglaries or murders have mysteriously disappeared we would advise the reading of an officer here, and are willing to gamble that they see at present employed by the American Lumber Co.

The Citizens' League died some time ago and has mysteriously disappeared. No return of the matter has been made to the corner, and we believe foul work has been done. From what we can learn, the death was caused by starvation brought on by neglect on the part of its spouse, the American Lumber Co.

A stranger blew into town several days ago, and no one was aware of it until his presence was announced by the Beaumont Liar (Enterprise). During his stay in town he tripped and fell and dropped a paper containing the names of the FREE BORN (?) SCABS. This party's name was Progressive League of Merryville.

On being asked about his antecedents, he tried to blame it on the "cockroaches" and they have been kept busy ever since denying any responsibility for this party, and we think the gent was given ten minutes to leave town, by the Hon. (?) Judge Mason. This last named gent gets his batch of law (?) every morning at 7:50 from the office of the American Lumber Co. and his salary once a month. (When they think of it).

Now, in closing, we wish to appeal once more to all rebels for their pocketbooks, so we can fight the barons and lords of the plunderband, and also appeal to all foot loose rebels to come to Dixie, as we must win this fight or else return to a worse form of slavery than has ever been known.

Send all money to Leo Lorey, Merryville, La.

#### "PILGRIMS" WAKING UP

(Special to Solidarity)

Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 30.

Since the Lawrence strike, and the indictments of our fellow workers, Etton, Giovannitti and Caruso, the idea of industrial unionism and the I. W. W.'s methods and principles have been agitated in this famous old town of Plymouth. A group of socialists and I. W. W. members have held discussions at several times, and on several occasions (for instance, during the Etton-Giovannitti trial.) the headquarters of the Industrial Union of Textile Workers has been solicited to send organizers in order to create an agitation for the forming of a local union of textile workers. But owing to the scarcity of organizers, coupled with the ever-growing demand for them, this town has not yet been visited by any I. W. W. agitator.

A few members are doing their best to advertise our methods and principles. This methodic propaganda has resulted in shaking the apathy of the local socialists. Last

Saturday, during an educational meeting at their club, with 20 members of the local present, the question arose, is the I. W. W. a working class organization? A long discussion ensued, resulting in a vote of the majority in the affirmative, while a small minority (6) voted in the negative. Further, a motion was carried to call a special meeting on January 9, for the purpose of putting the question before the general body, with speakers for the affirmative and negative. The subject will be, (1.) Is the I. W. W. a working class organization? (2.) Superiority of economic action over political action.

Hoping to be able to announce in the near future the formation of an I. W. W. local at "Plymouth Rock," I am  
Yours for Freedom, L. P.

We are now prepared to furnish E. S. Nelson's "Appeal to Wage Workers" in the following languages: Swedish, Hungarian, Slovak. The last named can also be read by Bohemians. Price of each, 20 cents per 100; by the thousand, \$1.50. Address: I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 928, New Castle, Pa.

## IS A STRIKE A CRIME?



### Little Falls Strike Prisoners in Herkimer Jail TO ALL INTERESTED IN THE CAUSE OF THE WORKERS

Eighteen indictments have been handed down by the grand jury against the strikers and speakers who have taken part in the bitter struggle here against a reduction in pay by the textile mill employers. The charges vary from "refusing to disperse from an unlawful gathering" to assault in the first degree. The authorities of this city and county have shown the utmost rancor against the men, women and children on strike and every effort will be made to give our comrades long prison terms.

The only offense these men have committed was to take part in a strike against oppression and starvation. Among the men indicted is Mayor Linn of Schenectady, who was arrested for quoting an address by Abraham Lincoln, so it can be imagined what the character of the other charges must be.

These prisoners, most of whom have been in jail since November 1st, will probably be tried in less than a month and our means are entirely inadequate to fight cases on which so much depends.

We have no one to appeal to save the members of our own class. The authorities and mill owners of Little Falls have shown nothing but contempt for the toilers; they need to be shown what they can do.

Help, to do the most good, must come quickly.

All communications and contributions should be sent to Matilda Rabinowitz, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

Yours for a better world,  
DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER. Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 158. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 159

A RELATED PROTEST

Following the conviction and imprisonment of the 58 iron workers at Indianapolis, comes the Chicago Federation of Labor with a resolution protesting that the trial was unfair, and the men were "railroaded to prison" on trump-up charges. The allegations made by the Chicago Federation are no doubt true; but why this belated protest against "our system of jurisprudence"? Why did not the American Federation of Labor, at the moment of the indictments, place its entire resources of men, organizations and available finances at the service of these men, and, like the I. W. W. in the Eitor-Giovanitti case, prevent a miscarriage of justice? Why the assumption in advance, that "our courts can be trusted to dispense justice impartially," and all the other dope that kind advisers handed out to I. W. W. agitators, at the time we were stirring up the country in behalf of Eitor, and Giovanitti? When will A. F. of L. men learn that we are living in a society of classes; and that the working class can't afford to take any chances on the kind of "justice" to be dispensed by tools of the master class?

THE "PLUCK-ME" CRUSADE

The Pittsburg "Leader" is always engaged in some "crusade" in behalf of "suffering humanity." Its latest stunt along this line is some sensational exposure of the "pluck-me" store system maintained by the Jones & Laughlin steel corporation. According to the dope handed out by the "Leader," it is not "the wack" in J. & L.'s steel heels which hurts," but "the store," where pay envelopes are emptied in advance to meet grocery and other bills of the workers. One store, whose story is given in lurid colors by the "Leader," protests that he has drawn only \$10 in actual cash in three years' work, and is now a physical wreck "from worry over the condition the store has placed him in," while his pal has been sent to the insane asylum, on account of that "pluck-me" store system.

There is no doubt that Jones & Laughlin, as well as various other corporations in different sections of the country, have made use of the "pluck-me" store for all it is worth in the way of holding their slaves' noses to the grindstone. But even at that, this "holly crusade" of the Pittsburg "Leader" seems a bit suspicious. The "pluck-me" store doesn't need to spend much money in advertising; still it "gets the trade." The "Leader" informs

us that South Side merchants are also getting busy, "taking testimony against the Pittsburg Mercantile Co." (the "pluck-me" in question) and otherwise preparing to assault the monster in behalf of the poor slaves. Far be it from us to infer that either the Leader or these merchants could have other than humane motives in promoting this crusade. Such little things as advertising for the Leader, and increased trade for these small merchants, could not possibly enter into their thoughts.

Nevertheless, we trust the slaves of J. & L. will not be deceived to any extent by this dope in the Leader. Perhaps they will remember that their wages at best are not sufficient to enable them to escape from many hardships in making both ends meet; were they to buy their necessities of life elsewhere. They may also remember that Jones & Laughlin maintains the most perfect spy system in the world, to keep them from organizing on the job and demanding more wages. Instead of whining about the "pluck-me" store, which "even competes with undertakers," and insists upon supplying coffins to widows of men killed in the mill, they should unite with their fellow workers on the job and see that they reduce the demand for pork chops and other aids to continued existence, as well as by reducing the hours of work and safeguarding the machinery.

The Leader, of course, will not suggest such things to the workers. It's "holly crusade" is in behalf of merchants, who may advertise in Solidarity. Such people have nothing in common with the slaves of the steel mills. They, also, desire to hand out "sanded sugar" and cheap tobacco to the slaves on a basis of short weights and measures. "Beware of such Greeks bringing gifts." Organize on the job and put a crimp in the pocketbook of the J. & L. Co. ONE BIG UNION IS THE ONLY THING THAT CAN PROTECT THE WORKERS FROM THE "PLUCK-ME" as well as the other evils of the Jones & Laughlin system. A labor union strong enough to enforce better shop conditions will also be strong enough to put the "pluck-me" on the bum, or reduce it to the level of other trading places. Join the I. W. W. and fight!

LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3. To the delegates of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers at the fourth convention, to be held at New Bedford, January 11: Fellow Workers: Not being able to send delegates to the convention of the N. I. U. T. W. of I. W. W., members of the French branch, Local 426 of Philadelphia, call your attention to the idea of doing away with the federations of workers in various languages. In a country like this, where there are so many workers of foreign origin, it is absolutely necessary for them to be able to express and exchange their ideas about economic situations, local and national; and for this exchange of ideas, federations of foreign workers are necessary.

Far from being a danger to the organization, those federations are greatly contributing to the propagation of I. W. W. principles, either by publications or otherwise. It has to be taken into consideration, also, that some workers when coming to this country are too old to learn the English language, but still very active as agitators.

The arguments given against those language federations, concerning finance, are not of great importance, since we all know that any local can raise some money by organizing some entertainment.

We ask you fellow workers, not to curtail our freedom by suppressing this language federations; for our federations are dear to us. We are fighting the trusts of all kinds; don't let us contribute to the success of a language trust. Let each and every one express his thought, don't put any boundary to the good will.

Fellow workers, at our special meeting on December 29, a motion was unanimously passed, protesting against any action that might be taken to do away with the federations of foreign workers by language. We remain true to our industrial freedom, FRENCH LOCAL NO. 425, I. W. W. Oscar Mass, Secretary.

PAMPHLET OUT OF PRINT

The edition of "The I. W. W.; Its History, Structure and Methods," by Vincent St. John, is completely exhausted, and no more orders can be filled at present. More than 10,000 copies of this pamphlet have been sold since its demand is still strong. A revised edition will be printed as soon as we can get copy for the same from the author.

"THE GENERAL STRIKE" OR, "HISTORY" ACCORDING TO HUNTER

In Article IV, of the series, by Robert Hunter on "The General Strike," now being widely syndicated in the socialist and A. F. of L. press, we find some interesting history, mostly quoted from Sidney Webb's "History of Trades Unionism." According to this story, modern syndicalism or industrial unionism had its complete counterpart, in form, methods and ultimate purpose, in the so-called "General Union of the Productive Classes," proposed by Robert Owen of England in 1833. To quote from Webb through Hunter: "Under the system proposed by Owen the instruments of production were to become the property, not of the whole community, but of the particular set of workers who used them. The trade unions were to be transformed into 'national companies' to carry on all the manufactures. The agricultural union was to take possession of the land, the miners' union of the mines, the textile unions of the factories. Each trade was to be carried on by its particular trade union, centralized into one 'grand lodge.'"

The foregoing is in italics by Hunter, who goes on to say: "In this early pre-Marxian attempt to form one big industrial union, we find every idea of the revolutionary unionist of today. The latter have not contributed a single new thought or doctrine that was not a part of the philosophy of this early utopian socialist. Low wages, organization by industry, the election of workers to the management of the industry, the injury of one is the concern of all, the decentralization of power, the general strike, the entire re-organization of the world in the interest of the workers, and the conduct of all industry by industrial unions—every idea of modern syndicalism was embraced in the movement led by Robert Owen. It spread like a conflagration throughout England. It fired up a mass that brought terror to the ruling classes, and, after a blinding flash of light, it was smothered out and trampled into the dust by two simple weapons of the employing class—the lockout and the courts. The employers organized their opposition, and every man connected with the new movement was locked out and every leader was blacklisted. Instantly the new union was overwhelmed with the demands for aid from its impoverished members. The general strike was converted into a lockout, and the lockout into a complete rout of the workers of utterly helpless and impoverished trade unions. The leaders were arrested, tried and convicted. Enormous subscriptions were raised by the General Union; stupendous petitions were circulated. Boycotts, strikes and riots were resorted to but "by the end of the summer," says Webb, "it was obvious that the ambitious projects of the Grand National Consolidated and other trade unions had ended in inevitable and complete failure. In spite of the rising and continuing tide of strikers for better conditions of labor had been uniformly unsuccessful. In July, 1839, the federal organizations all over the country were breaking up. The great association of half a million members had been completely routed."

Robert Hunter is not a "utopian," but a "scientific" socialist. He's one of those kind who boast of having sat at the feet of Marx, and absorbed large chunks of the "economic interpretation of history." And yet, in his obvious desire to prove that the modern revolutionary unionist movement is a "fascinating idea" only—sort of historic "dash in the pan," Hunter has utterly ignored the fundamentals of his supposed "socialist philosophy." For example: "In every historical epoch the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which the superstructure is built up, AND FROM WHICH ALONE CAN BE EXPLAINED, the political and intellectual history of that epoch."—[F. Engels, in Preface to the "Communist Manifesto."] According to the foregoing method of historical interpretation, quoted from Engels, and credited by him to Marx as the original proposer, there may be some fundamental differences between the capitalist industrial system of 1833 and that of the present world of 1918. Not according to Hunter—the "Marxist"—however. According to Hunter's logic, an idea, originating in the brain of a man in England in 1833, proved to be an ILLUSION FOR ALL TIME, since it failed of immediate realization. It was very "fascinating" but "utopian" in 1833, and therefore it

must be the same—in 1918, and for all future time!

What about this great movement of 1833 in England? Why did that great idea of Owen's appear at that particular time? Why did it not originate at an earlier period? Perhaps it did, if we are to believe Osborne Ward's alleged discovery regarding Chertsey, the "union agitator" conceiving a great "brotherhood of toilers." At any rate, what was the "General Strike" of 1833? Hunter supplies no information whatsoever on that important point for understanding the movement described by Webb. But even a schoolboy knows something of the difference in economic and social development between the England of that period and the capitalist world of today. At that time England, the most industrially advanced country in the world, was emerging from the period of manufacture under a system of handicraft, into the age of machinery. The old guilds, or skilled unions, had been weakened or destroyed previously by the system of division of labor in hand work. The unorganized workers of England were overwhelmed by the direct poverty and exploitation through the factory system. "The prevailing mode of production," and the social conditions flowing from it, suggested to the more intelligent workers the idea of the workers' taking over the industries of the nation and operating them for themselves. That idea did not originate sooner, because the economic conditions had not previously suggested it. And the idea of working class unity found its logical expression at the only possible place—AT THE POINT OF PRODUCTION.

"The factories and workshops must be owned and operated by the workers themselves." So the union of English workers was formed, not on the basis of the idea, but as a logical outgrowth of economic and social conditions. The instinct of the workers hit upon the correct trail—one big union of the working class to overthrow the existing system and carry on production during and after its overthrow. This is, of course, assuming that the idea was full-fledged, as stated in Webb's history. At any rate, the germ of that idea must have been there, and is easily understood as a logical necessity at that period of English history.

But what of its failure? Does that damn it for all time? If so, why has it re-appeared at a later period? Why do we find it world-wide at the present time? Hunter saith not! But Marx would probably answer clearly enough: "The prevailing mode of production, and the social organization necessarily following from it," explain this modern phenomenon of the revolutionary union of the workers and the methods and tactics flowing from the same. The Age of Machinery has succeeded handicraft. It has wrought marvelous changes in the "mode of production." It has brought backward countries rapidly up to a uniformity in development with those previously more advanced economically and socially. It has in large part eliminated skilled labor and wiped out skilled trades. It has weakened or destroyed the basis for the trades unions. It has substituted the "dead level" of the machine process for the "dead level" of "division of labor in handicraft." And unlike the latter, the machine process is a permanent conquest—the ultimate form of economic development—the only possible basis for the complete elimination of human slavery.

Hence the modern idea that the machine and its process must be owned and controlled by the workers themselves. How? Through delegated "representatives of the workers" clothed in the forms of the political state—an institution never designed for production? Or, by groups of workers in the shops, mills, factories, railroads, farms, etc.—UNIONIZED according to the requirements of a mode of machine production? Hunter is a "socialist," but he leaves us in the dark again. This important question, Marx, however, as far back as 1847, in his reply to Proudhon, put the idea in this form: "The working class will substitute, in the course of its development, for the old order of civil society, an ASSOCIATION which will exclude classes and their antagonism, and there will NO LONGER BE POLITICAL POWER, properly speaking, since political power is simply the official form of the antagonism in civil society." In other words, according to Marx, "the association of the working class" will remove the political state from the stage of the world's history, at the advent of socialism proper. That also is the idea of the modern syndicalist; but of course, according to the "scientific socialist" Hunter, it is only a "fascinating"

and "utopian" idea.

Hunter's logic and history will, we fear, be lost on an awakening working class, whose economic conditions suggest to them the idea of industrial unity. And it matters not whether the modern syndicalist movement be swept aside for the time being, "by the lockout and the courts." It will re-appear again and again, as a logical outgrowth of the "prevailing mode of production." But here, we would remind Hunter that the respect of the working class for courts used in the interest of the masters is at a much lower ebb than in 1833, thanks largely to the sincere propaganda of militant socialists; while the lockout has been repeatedly employed in Germany and other countries, and has by no means destroyed the unions. The putting of syndicalist "leaders" in jail is an every day practice of the masters nowadays; but nobody has noticed any decline in syndicalist propaganda and organization as a consequence. Perhaps, after all, 1918 is some different from 1833?

What shall we conclude from Hunter's attempt to discredit syndicalism and its methods? That his "European study" has not enlightened him to any extent? Assuredly. That in his attempt to bolster up a specious theory, he has ignored the fundamental principles of the "socialist interpretation of history?" More assuredly. That he is for those and other reasons, wholly incompetent to deal with the question of modern industrial unionism and its methods—including the general strike? Most assuredly.

HUNTER ONCE MORE

Well, here is our old friend, the "scientific" socialist, "Bobby" Hunter, once more. Hunter quotes at length from Sidney Webb's "History of Trades Unionism in England" to show that Robert Owen had organized one big union in 1833, and that it failed—collapsed completely. Owen, we are told, emphasized every point made by the modern industrial unionists, except that he would absorb industry through stock companies formed by the workers instead of through their unions within the industries themselves.

But what of it? Are the economic facts of modern England (and of America) to be combatted by quotations regarding ancient England?

We would recall to Hunter's mind the fact that England, within the past two years, has witnessed two big general strikes. Did they cause the collapse of industrial unionism in England, as was the case with the so-called general strikes of Owen's times? Did the bosses try the lockout on the workers then, as in Owen's times? Did the state attempt the suppression of unionism, with success, as in Owen's times?

Every one of these questions must be answered with a "No!" And an emphatic "No," at that.

We see, instead of collapse, a growth of industrial unionism in England. We see a clear knitting of labor's ranks and the increase in power of men like Tom Mann. We see the mighty government of England establishing a minimum wage, liberating Mann from prison before his time, and promising social reforms beneficial to the English working class. We see England trembling lest the English working class exercise its economic power to end capitalist rule.

This is the fact, which no observer of English current history will deny.

Arturo M. Ch... The dust of t... And grime... Upon the th... The smell of... But in his e... Along the gut... With droopi... Throughout... drag... His care, T... Till gnawin... He fell upon... The midnight... Cried out fr... The happy, el... Passed him b... For—his or... And if he di... The tramp, th... The beggar... E'en she th... Held close b... For, drunk or... by: For, drunk or... When dogs d... So all went... Proceed of th... Only a tramp... That mass of... It stuffed him... Them turned... And there he... A bathhouse... None put a s... Or wet his li... And none drew... Sara's polio... Yet neither b... And neither... The man in bl... Until he hear... And hearing t... The man in b... To speak of h... For peace, fo... Where he no... Through dar... wesp... Where in the v... He'd find a r... To sleep—not... By grimy wal... Not crowded in... To his sea... Nor see the fl... And ghasly... holes; To sleep benea... As in a sacre... And wait the c... When his de... For—his shal... The lamb will... Not, he, not... Not he, not... Beyond the cl... Shall reach th... For like a sh... Will seek him... He must know... That all his... A hell of bung... Where he col... Alone and ill... Through endle... Nay, my, my... Just like the... law! They brewed a... To damn or sa... To like their... So those who... So that in trem... Upon their p... So that they'i... And starve an... So when for... So when for... That's just th... 'Tis not to co... But why to stay... With this blac... And bend and... What chain or... And yet, and ye... Shall fall som... When flesh and... And she, the... Unchained, un... The bloody b... Bet you, my br... And none will... Still by your... If like that c... If you'll but... That mice can... Ave, brother, de... Yet this low v... This Christian... And fa-spenti... This world of br... Must see its En... like them? You... Then from you... When the fee... Fling the fee... Your earn can... And in its gray... Spit out your... Salem Jail, Nov... Local 54, I... headquater... Chestnut Sta... room open... membership

THE BUM

Astero M. Giovanni in "The Masses."  
The dust of thousand roads, the green  
And grime of slums, were on his face;  
The fangs of hunger and disease  
Upon his throat had left their trace;  
The smell of death in his breath,  
But in his eye no resting place.  
Along the gutters, shapely, ragged,  
With drooping head and bleeding feet,  
Throughout the Christmas night he  
dragg'd.  
His care, his woe, and his defeat;  
Till gazing hard with face downward  
He fell upon the trafficked street.  
The midnight revelry ceased  
Cried out its glee of wince and lust:  
The happy, clean, indifferent crowd  
Passed him in anger and disgust;  
For "it or run" he was a bum,  
And if he did "twas nothing lost.  
The tramp, the thief, the destitute,  
The beggar, each with hatred in his eye;  
E'en she the harlot prostitute,  
Held close her skirts and passed him  
by.  
For, drunk or dead, the street's the bed  
Where dogs and bums must sleep and  
die.  
So all went on to their doleful  
Parade of ghosts in weird array.  
Only a tramp dog did appear to  
That mass of horror and decay—  
It sniffed him out with its black snout,  
Then turned about and lapsed away.  
And there he lay, a thing of dread,  
A leechman that men see and heed;  
None put a stone beneath his head,  
Or wet his lips, or rubbed his eyes—  
Saw a policeman and a priest.  
Yet neither heard his pitiful wail,  
And neither tried to help him fall.  
The man in blue spoke of the jail,  
Until he heard his rattle tell,  
And hearing that, he motioned at  
The man in black to speak of hell.  
To speak of hell, but he should brag,  
For peace, for rest untroubled, deep,  
Where he no more need roam and grope  
Through dark, fog lasses to bog and  
weep.  
Where in the vast warm earth at last  
He'd find a resting place to sleep.  
To sleep—not standing tired and sick  
By grimy walls and cold lamp poles,  
Nor crouching in fear of the night stick,  
To beat his sore and swollen soles.  
Nor see the faces of green nightmarers  
And glisten dawns through black rat  
holes;  
To sleep beneath the green, warm earth  
As in a sacred man's warm breast;  
And wait the call of a new birth,  
When his dead life again shall bloom—  
For "I shall pass into the grass!"  
The lamb will pass upon his tomb.  
Not be, not be such a sick of this,  
Not be the wretched, the down-trod:  
Beyond the club of the police  
Shall reach the ruthless hand of God,  
For like a glow the rich man's rule  
Will seek him out beneath the sod.  
He must know hell, lest he should guess  
That all his weary tramp is o'er—  
A hell of hunger and distress  
Where he, cold, naked and footless,  
Alone and ill, must waste his life  
Through endless roads forever more.  
Nay, nay, my brother, 'tis a lie!  
Just like their Chris', their love, their  
law!  
They brought a wolfish fang on high,  
Just like their hearts per-our and raw,  
To damn or save the dying slave,  
So those who would should serve in awe.  
So that to tremble fear they'd hold  
Upon their necks their masters' sword,  
So that they'd grovel and crawl in gold,  
And starve and freeze and still obey,  
So when for greed they tall and bleed,  
Instead of rising they should pray.  
That's why they come to hats and sloms!  
'Tis not to scold or to console,  
But just to stay the hungry bums and  
With this black terror of the soul,  
And bend and blight with chains of fright  
What chains of steel could not control.  
And yet, and yet the thunderbolt  
Shall fall some day they fear the least,  
When flesh and staves shall revolt  
And she, the mob, the fiend, the beast,  
Unshamed, awake, shall turn and break  
The bloody tables of their feast.  
But you, my brother, will be dead,  
And none will think of you for dead,  
Still by your spirit I'll be led,  
If like their cattle you'll not die,  
If you'll but show before you go  
That mine can be your better cry!  
Are, brother, death all mass relieve—  
Yet the low world that well you know,  
This Christian world of sainted thieves  
And its apostles of virtue,  
This world of braes and prostitutes,  
Must see its end revealed by you!  
Ere then! Your rage, your bleeding spirit,  
Tear from your crushed and untroubled  
chest,  
Fling in its face its own vile dirt,  
Your scorn and hate to manifest,  
And in its gray cold eyes of prey  
Spit out your life and your protest!  
Salem Jail, Nov. 20, 1912.

"MAJESTY OF JUSTICE"

Note—Organizer Joseph Schmit, Big Bill Heywood and a number of other Lawrence fellow workers attest that the first scene is all truth and nothing but the truth. The second scene they can vouch for myself.—F. Miller.

Scene—Court room, Lawrence, Massachusetts.  
Time—Big strike.  
Dramatis Personae—Judge, lawyers, strikers, police, etc.  
Russian striker up before court, arrested on picket line.  
Business of getting his name, etc.  
Judge—Have you any children?  
Prisoner—Ten children.  
Judge—All living?  
Prisoner—Six in Russia, four in this country. I go get them. (Starts off.)  
Policeman jumps up and leads prisoner back to stand again.  
Gentle hilarity in court room.  
Judge—How long are you married?  
Prisoner—Six years; four in this country; two in Russia.  
Judge—What's that? Ten children? Are you lying?  
Prisoner—What, me a liar? No, you're a liar!  
Some more hilarity.  
Judge fines him \$30.  
Prisoner—Me no got \$30.  
Judge—\$30 or go to jail.  
Prisoner—Me no got \$30; me go to jail.  
Judge—Well, I'll make it \$10.  
Prisoner—Me striker; no got \$10.  
Judge—Have you got any money? You are fined \$5.  
Prisoner—No got money; got an overcoat. (Taken of his old overcoat, lays it down and walks out.)

CLINTON, MASS.

(Textile town of about 15,000 population.)  
During the strike there, the police, as usual, hampered the organizers in their work. Organizer Jean Spielman announced that if the police interfered, all the I. W. W. organizers in New England would concentrate in Clinton. After the Hudson strike was settled, George Benkowski, a Lithuanian and Russian speaker, and the writer, went on to Clinton. Benkowski, a Polish speaker from Lawrence, got there on the same Saturday morning; and as Gurley Flynn and G. Perry were advertised to speak on Sunday, it looked as if Spielman's threat would be carried out.

At soon-time, Rankewitz, Benkowski and the writer were standing in front of the I. W. W. headquarters when the chief of police and a plain clothes man requested us to come to police headquarters. We went, followed by Spielman. His Highness, Der Chief, wanted our names and addresses. I objected, and was put under arrest. To get out, I gave the information desired. Next we were told to leave town on the next train. Objections! Der Chief, evidently rattled, let us go, giving each of us a varying time limit to stay in town; although we made it plain that we would stay until we got through with our business. A couple of hours later, Der Chief and three cops came to the I. W. W. headquarters and arrested George Rankewitz and me. After being booked, Rankewitz and me. After being booked as suspicious characters and searched, Der Chief gave us our last chance to leave town. Nothing doing. We were put in adjoining cells, and to while away the time, we sang all the I. W. W. songs we knew from the Internationale and Red Flag to Hallelujah. Some of the cops were listening at the further end of the corridor. For a change, we sang a variation of a famous old song, "We Will Hang the Chief on the Sour Apple Tree, etc." Then stalked George (manfully and he kept on singing until he got tired.  
We were hauled out in the evening. When the case came up the next week, our lawyer not being able to come, we pleaded our own cases. After a funny trial that lasted over two hours, we were acquitted. Just as George was leaving the court room, the chief came up with a warrant and re-arrested him. Charge, "disturbance," if he was hauled out at once. George decided he would be his own lawyer; but when the case was called there were only a few strikers present, instead of the usual packed court room. This did not suit fancy George, and he asked to have the case continued on account of absence of counsel. When his case came up again, the court room was packed with strikers.  
George said he was ready to go on without a lawyer.  
It developed that the charge was "making threats against the Chief of

Police."  
Prosecuting Attorney—Did you ever make any threats against the Chief of Police?  
George—No, sir.  
Prosecuting Attorney—Are you sure of that? Did you ever say that he would be hanged before you left Clinton?  
George—No, sir; I said something in joking, perhaps.  
Prosecuting Attorney—Well, what did you say?  
George—Something I sing once perhaps; that's all what I know.  
The Prosecuting Attorney requested George to give the words of the song. George looked at the Judge, who nodded for him to proceed. (Don't forget this is a court room.) George was still waiting for his blessed with a good pair of lungs, and with just enough of a Russian twang to make the whole thing more ludicrous (if possible) he started off:  
"We'll hang the Chief on the sour apple tree;  
"We'll hang the Chief on the sour apple tree;  
"We'll hang the Chief on the sour apple tree;  
He didn't finish the song; it was lost in the roar that arose.  
George was discharged.  
Who says the courts are not a sacred institution?  
FRANCIS MILLER.

DIRECT ACTION

I have just read a definition of direct action and of indirect action. Under the heading "direct action instruments" the writer speaks of strikes, general strikes, universal strikes, irritation strikes and destructive strikes.  
This is O. K. as far as goes.  
The chapter on indirect action begins with the statement: "Political action is indirect most of the time." Why most of the time? Why not all the time? Can political action ever be anything but indirect? Sure, if the object is to elect someone to office, then political action by the workers is direct action. But if the object is to benefit the workers, then the political action by the workers can never under any conditions be direct; it is always indirect.  
This qualification "most of the time" could be passed over as a comparatively harmless concession to political prejudice, if the boycott, the passive resistance strike and sabotage were not also classified as "indirect action" of the time.  
When a revolutionist speaks of direct action it is assumed that he is speaking of action by the worker, and for the benefit of the workers. This qualification is taken for granted; otherwise the term direct action is absolutely meaningless (unless it is qualified in some other way.)  
We speak of action by the workers and for the benefit of the workers.  
Political action by the workers can only benefit the workers by influencing the actions of the legislative and administrative machinery of government, and is, therefore, never direct. A boycott, and insofar as it is maintained by the workers, and for the benefit of the workers, is always direct action. The boycott is indirect action only when it is maintained by non-workers, or for the benefit of non-workers. Non-workers cannot very well take part in a passive resistance strike, nor practice sabotage. We may, therefore, classify the direct action, except where they are used to benefit non-workers.  
Strikes, general strike, irritation strikes and destructive strikes may also be carried on for the benefit of non-workers, in which case they also would be classified as indirect action.  
The conditions under which political action may be called direct action are EXACTLY OPPOSITE to those under which the passive resistance or sabotage are direct action; then why should they be classed under the same head?

The conditions under which strikes, general strikes, irritation strikes and destructive strikes on the one hand, and the passive resistance strike and sabotage on the other hand, are to be classified as direct action, are exactly identical; why should they be classified under two separate heads?  
This classification reminds me of the attempt made by a certain official highway to classify all action in which two or more persons are engaged, as political action, or the equally scientific attempt to classify farmers and business men and lawyers and sky pilots as proletarians.  
Yours for the correct use of terms,  
B. E. NILSSON.

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The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There is no power save through the workers. They must organize, unite, and act in concert to overthrow the ruling class, and establish the workers' republic. They must abolish the wage system, and abolish the wage worker in the revolutionary proletarian state.

The conditions can be changed and the interests of the workers can be protected only by an organization of the workers, which will be the only power to protect the workers in any country, and in all industries if necessary, to demand the abolition of the wage system, and the workers' republic in all countries.

It is the historic mission of the working class to overthrow the ruling class, and to establish the workers' republic. The struggle will be long and hard, but the workers must stand united, and they must win.

**JOHN KIRBY'S LUMBER CAMPS**  
Mine eyes have seen the misery of John Kirby's lumber camps, where they dole out to the workers little round time-checks or stamps, where the sturdy honest toilers with despair upon their face, crushed and sickened with the struggle, are disposed to leave the place. But the Industrial Workers of the World took their fight.  
And those groping in the darkness now amid the gloom and darkness soon will break the light of dawn, and the voice of labor thunders, and the truth is marching on.  
I have seen the wretched peons in their dirty little shacks,  
With faces worn and haggard and with aching, bending backs.  
In their discontent and squalor they present an sorry mood:  
Exploited of their earnings, living off the cheapest food.  
I have seen their wives and children clothed in cheapest calico,  
While the winter storms are raging and the icy north winds blow.  
But the hoats of toll will free them, and their eyes will see the dawn;  
For justice cries to heaven, and the Truth is marching on!

**JACK KELLY,**  
Local 84, I. W. W.

**"LEADERS MAY BE OVERTHROWN"**  
Solidarity:  
The following amusing idea is taken from the Christian Socialist of Jan. 1:  
"It should never be forgotten that morality is absolutely necessary to survival. Leaders who tend to break down all feeling for right and duty may find that when the existing order of society is overthrown, the masses may not hesitate to overthrow their unscrupulous leaders with it, bringing a reign of terror."  
That is the funniest idea I have ever seen expressed in any writing which called itself socialistic. The author's words leave no room for doubt that he believes in control of "the masses" by wise leaders.

This is to be for the good of "the masses," for otherwise they would bring a "reign of terror."  
Are you not frightened, fellow workers, at what might happen if you should take it into your heads, oh you "masses," to overthrow the existing order of society AND YOUR LEADERS AT THE SAME TIME? What chaos and confusion you would thus precipitate!  
Lest you should do this your leaders should teach you to be docile and obedient followers. They should continue to teach you all the wise and beautiful virtues which the bourgeois have found so helpful in keeping "the masses" quiet and gentle, submissive and contented.  
Beware, "masses," also not to change your "leaders" too often.  
They might get sore about it and refuse to "lead" you any more. Then you would bring a "reign of terror."  
Be good, "masses"! Be careful, "leaders!"  
Yours for something different from the above.

**HERBERT STURGES.**

**HOLD TO YOUR UNION!**  
Fred H. Moore, speaking to the victorious Little Falls strikers, said among other things:  
"After the settlement of this strike, don't desert the strike headquarters. They have become to you a social center. There you can hold your dances and business meetings and all meetings which make sense. It may mean a settlement for a month or for 10 years. Wage scales depend upon economic conditions."  
Yes, "wage scales depend upon economic conditions." PLUS a good strong union of the workers in the shop, to enforce the best possible terms from the masters, under given conditions. Hold to your union! That is the only possible way to keep and to increase what you have got!

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By Fran... We know not what... All that we know wh... Is that the walls... If, at the time... the author had been... gles that the working... fully waged during... note of pessimism... Had he witnessed the... walls of men whose... dom seemed so small... that even stone... on not hold a pri... greater power. Wh... bastions of capital... the perverse ingenu... mechanics can build... greater strength... OUTSIDE these wa... walls themselves o... symbolize.

There is a greater... of capitalist law... the reflexes of just... relationships betwe... the working class... themselves. When... the correct kind an... bear on them they... yond the courts is... there is in them... e than that of pa... shop foremen. It... growing more con... gaining struggle... facts and will more... human relationship... will be broader, its... ble and its effects... This power is also... the working class... This power of... shown that pri... that capitalist cou... capitalist police ar... by ably demonstra... class can not weak... fading members... This power has also...

RETURN OF

(Special... Little Falls, N. Y... drea of the textile... drea on the first... today from Sebene... been taken care of... They were met at... ers in a body, im... mothers of the babe... over to the "South... took charge of the... and bore them o... houses. There was... stration because... to the exact bou... The police were... nothing to do. T... happy and well-co... dently enjoyed the... houses and plenty... promptly to their... Most of the bot... from all sort... mply to "under... for attention, t... to overcrowding... Skilled doctors... tistance of the S... saw that they res... Two strikers were... penitentiary today... 75 days on a charg...

SOLIDARITY

GROWTH IN NEW YORK

(Special to Solidarity.) New York, Jan. 6.

The growth of the I. W. W. in this section has been steady and, considering the local conditions, it has certainly been rapid. We have now 13 chartered locals in New York and vicinity which come under the jurisdiction of the District Council. Of these many are again chartered into several branches comprising 21 charters in all.

The largest organization is the Piano Workers' Industrial Union, No. 558. Last week the fourth branch of this body was chartered, through the efforts of Leonard Frisina, the Italian organizer. This branch comprises the String Makers and is really at the very base of the Piano Industry. They are about 100 strong and expect a large increase of membership. This branch held a meeting at No. 1915 Third Avenue on Saturday night, January 4, at which they formed a permanent organization. Most of the membership of the Industrial Council was present, and the body had the aid of Fellow Worker Schiavolo, vice president of the Italian Branch of No. 558, who also delegates to the Council.

Local 105, Tobacco Workers, is a local organizer in this section. This organization is composed principally of Spanish cigar makers and it is a splendid body. The workers would have nothing to do with the A. F. of L. under any consideration, as many of them participated in the labor fight as Tampa a few years ago in which Sam Gompers acquired such an enviable reputation by helping the bosses to break the Spanish organization that was getting better pay for the members than the A. F. of L. could give them. The police and bosses' brutality at that time was upheld by Gompers and the workers remember with great bitterness the fact that the A. F. of L. led in scabbing on the Spanish workers, invoking the prejudice engendered in the minds of the ignorant by the Spanish War to help in deporting and maltreating many of them for the "patriotic" purpose of increasing the profits of the greedy employers.

There is now a big local in Tampa, and many of the workers in Local 105 are in touch with the membership there, and the formation of Local 405 was the outcome of this agitation. The Local has only recently acquired its charter, but it has held several meetings, and the outcome has been most encouraging. Yesterday (Sunday, Jan. 5) we held a little meeting in Brooklyn, and without speech-making or any artificial excitement we secured an increase of 82 members. The Local will for the present hold meetings alternately in New York and Brooklyn, though we may ultimately form two branches in these localities.

Any one wanting to join this Local may apply to Secretary E. J. Lavelle, 1107 39th St., Brooklyn, or to the undersigned at 1915 Third Avenue, Manhattan, or at 104 E. 12th St., downtown, so that there is ample opportunity to get information. The District Council meets every Saturday night at 1915 Third Avenue, near 100th St. L. station on Third Avenue line. THOMAS FLYNN.

VICTORY IN LITTLE FALLS

(Continued From Page One)

to you. I have been speaking for nine weeks, and I am going to take a rest. No terms have been explained to you. No matter whether you settle or don't you will be victorious, because they have recognized that you are a compact body, and have something to hold to and to hold you together. You know how to work together, if necessary. The questions on which you are to vote are two: Will you accept the terms? and, if you decide to do so, when will you go to work?

"Mr. Schiavolo stated the question in Polish and Trecca stated it in Italian. "All in favor of accepting the terms put before you this afternoon will please rise," said Miss Rabinowitz, and while they did not all rise with the military precision of soldiers, they were all on their feet before you could count 20, and as they looked at each other they first smiled, and then the smile broke into a cheer, which threatened to become a shout or stampede, but a wave of the hand of the little woman quieted them, and, when they had seated themselves, she announced decisively: "Now we will take the negative. All opposed will rise." "The only perceptible movement was a craning of necks and a turning of heads to see who would get up. But as no one

arose, it was evident that the strike was off, and another officer was started. Then again the little woman spoke and asked them to vote on the question of the day on which they would return to work. This was a "stopper" bill about "Monday" all over the house, and this, put in the form of a motion, was carried without a dissenting voice. It was approaching meal time, being 6:30, and the people felt like giving voice to their feelings and leaving the hall with a rush, but again they were called by the presiding officer, who said: "Remember, we have friends outside in the police, who will arrest you if you make a disturbance. So I advise you to get quietly and orderly, marching by two."

"Can't we sing?" asked a half dozen. "Why yes, if you want to; sing now," was the answer, and with all stood facing the speaker, men, women and children joined in one voice, but in a dozen different languages, in singing the Marseillaise, and they sang it with a heartiness they had not given it before.

"For the long strike was ended, and the people who for nearly three months have been making history decided to resume making shirts. They marched to their respective homes and to the soup kitchen, glad of the outcome and considerably elated because they will continue to wear the buttons or other designations of the organization to which they belong. The feeling of unrest and apprehension have left them, and once more they feel tranquil.

"The I. W. W. leaders say it is a decisive victory for the strikers, because they are no organized and ready to start together. They propose to remain until the last striker is out of jail."

KEEP OUT THE FARMER!

From the very day the Industrial Workers of the World was launched up to the present time, we have declared and waged a relentless war on the capitalist class. True to our avowed purpose, we absolutely refused to permit admission to members of the employing class, who may theoretically agree with us, yet whose material interest is just the opposite of the wage class.

Now, when our organization is becoming an important factor in the labor movement of America, we see different classes of people besides the proletarian who would like to join our ranks. There ought to be no doubt about their sincerity in wishing to help us in our work; but again, their economic and social standing are just contrary to their noble intentions. As regards the discussion on "the land question"—the farmers and their relations to our movement, methods the best thing this element can do for our movement which they seem to adhere so much, is to let it alone.

We should not be deluded by their good-fellowship and their sentimental emotions. Nobody except the wage workers should be catered to from our side. To those who do not clearly comprehend my meaning, I would suggest that they read the letter from "a lawyer" which appeared in Solidarity a few weeks ago. For, as the lawyer, so is the farmer a parasite on the workers' back, and we should apply to all parasites the same terms, and advise them to take a back seat, for the good and welfare of our movement.

WILLIAM MEAD.

A PATHETIC FIGURE

Samuel Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, appeared the other day before the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington, to urge the enactment of a bill "regulating the issuance of injunctions." Incidentally, he reviewed the case of the iron workers, who have just been sentenced to jail at Indianapolis. Among other things, Gompers said:

"The conscienceless tyranny of those controlling hours, wages and conditions of work, and their absolute control of legislative and judicial power, drove the structural iron workers into their terrible retaliation against society. "For six years the fight went on. All the forces of organized society were against these men; subtle means were being used and plotting that legal authority and practice might aid in their breaking. You say these men resorted to forbidden methods of violence, and even sacrificed lives to condemn their methods. Of any fighting as elemental, brutal. Of any of those who are guilty, the condemnation is true, but I ask you—were the methods used by the employers less deadly to humanity and freedom? Do you think that

one side can play with the forces of injustice and tyranny and not lead to a defensive move on the part of the other?"

"I would have you ponder, how it is that among people professing to believe in the brotherhood of man and the gospel of love, men and American citizens, come to look upon violence and dynamic terror as the only defense left them against the conscienceless tyranny of those controlling hours, wages, conditions of work. That is a terrible charge against society.

"As to those who counsel harshness and deny mercy—are they the men who have fought the fight of the world and conquered without blemish to themselves? Are they the men who know the world of work and toil, who have felt and know the powers, pitted against the weaker elements, who have felt the cruelty and heartlessness of the world of profits, where men succeed by climbing over and standing upon those they have struck down and defeated?"

"Regardless of Judge Anderson's assumption of impartiality, in declaring that the trial of the dynamiters was not the trial of organized labor, the harpies who would snatch industrial liberty from the hands of the toilers took advantage of the sentimentality that had created, and filled with a renewed access of virtue, again began the cry against those 'higher up.'"

"With all the power of collecting and disseminating information and the accompanying powers of molding public opinion, how can the workers get a square deal? The press, the telegraph, the telephone, the cable—all are under corporation control and are used against the workers in their struggle for industrial betterment."

The president of the "great" American Federation of Labor presents a very pathetic figure, in the foregoing wall against the spirit of the class struggle. Two million organized workers, without the revolutionary spirit, would not need to waste their time hawalling class injustice. They would at once put capitalism on the defensive. The A. F. of L., on the other hand, is responsible for the raw deal handed out to its Civic Federation officials by the employing class. Gompers and his co-workers are entitled to and will receive little sympathy from militant workers, over the predicament he finds himself in regard to the iron workers. "Right is right, but the might of industrial organization, and no walls will be forthcoming on the side of the working class.

AFTER THE STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Little Falls, N. Y., Jan. 6. — Less than 100 people were given work when the victorious textile strikers gathered at the gate of the Phoenix and Gilbert mills this morning. The excuse of the bosses was that they had no work made up for each department as the finishing, spinning and inspecting rooms and that the workers in these departments may have to wait a week or two longer before being taken back permanently. It is suspected that this is merely a scheme for working the strikers a little farther and if any back are not given employment in the next few days there may be further trouble.

The bosses obviously feared it this morning when the strikers marched to the mills in a body and a heavy police guard was on hand. However, as the police were a little puzzled as to what to do and kept their hands off, the strikers accepted the situation gayly and marched back to their homes with songs and cheers. Later in the day word came from the mills that if only they would not make trouble many more jobs would be found for them tomorrow.

But the mills have been so effectively tied up in the principal departments that it is probable not all the strikers can get back inside of two weeks. This means that the soup kitchen might be kept open for some time yet and relief provided for needy families, hence any persons who have contributions to make should not hesitate to send them for fear they will not be used.

Meantime the 14 boys in jail must not be forgotten. They may yet have to taste the vengeance of the capitalist authorities. Though guiltless of any crime they have already been crowded into unhealthy quarters for more than two months. Because they made speeches they are indicted for "inciting to riot." Because they fought for freedom of speech they are charged with "refusing to disperse from an unlawful assembly." Because they were in or near the picket line at a time when two policemen were hurt they must stand trial for "assault in the first degree," which

carries a penalty as heavy as 10 years in the penitentiary. Their case is on the county court calendar for January 14, but it is not certain that they will be tried then.

It will cost considerable money to defraud these boys. The working class is not yet well enough organized to exert economic pressure in their behalf, brace the capitalists who want the punishment of these men to be met on their own ground—the courts. Chief counsel for them will be Fred H. Moore of Los Angeles, whose work in behalf of the I. W. W. members is remembered in Spokane, San Diego and Salem. He is full of ability and fight, but he has the where-withal to make a showing. All contributions should continue to go to Mattie Rabinowitz, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

Since reports have come out through the capitalist press that the textile strikers here have merely won "60 hours" pay for 54 hours' work," as the expression goes, it should be made plain that they have won a positive increase besides, varying from 5 per cent to the more highly paid workers to 10 per cent for the lowest paid. And, of course, it is the latter who need the biggest increase. For example, it has been figured out that the weekly income of a worker who got \$8.50 just before the strike, under the new schedules will amount to \$9.70; which will mean a great deal to those who must make every nickel count.

It is true that the strikers did not get all they at first demanded. But trifling increases in wages are not the aim of revolutionary unionism; its principal purpose is strikes is to teach the workers class consciousness and to infuse into them the spirit of solidarity which is essential to the overthrow of capitalism. In that respect the strike here was a tremendous success. For 12 long and worried weeks a few hundred workers, divided into four nationalities and with all sorts of differences in religion, customs and habits of thought, held together and emerged triumphant from a struggle in which every conceivable force was brought to bear to defeat them. Most noticeable of all is the spirit of hope they all have caught. "Things here never been so good again," as they express it. They now have something to work for and look forward to, wherebefore there was only hopelessness and helplessness. Pass a home on the South Side now and one will hear a woman's voice singing "The Marseillaise" or "The International" as she goes about her housework and small boys delight to give the strikers' yell:

"One for all and all for one. "We'll stick together until the strike is done." Marked, too, is the sudden change in the aspect of Little Falls as a community. Where there was hostility before there is now a somewhat smile of friendliness. Where there were ugly growls before, there is now a would-be cheery greeting. Even the police, whom the workers of Little Falls will not forget for many a day, show a tendency to side up and explain they were only acting "under orders."

But the textile workers of Little Falls are not fooled. They know who stood by them and with them. To illustrate: Early in the strike the business and respectable elements held a mass meeting to denounce the strike and the strikers. Nothing was afterward said about any boycott, but the strikers instinctively knew what to do. They let the main business section severely alone and trade fell off so heavily of Main street that several business men secretly tried to induce the mill owners to settle. What buying the strikers had to do they did in their own section on the South Side or else went to the neighboring village of Herkimer.

The strike, of course, lasted too long. But there seemed to be no way to put an end to it. The strikers were desperate and showed no inclination to return to work without a single concession. A few hard-meaning individuals who tried to induce them to go back, got some lessons they will remember.

The I. W. W. now has more than 800 members in Little Falls and as soon as the news of the victory gets around there will undoubtedly be demands for aid in organization from neighboring textile towns.

MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK

There will be a mass meeting of the entire body comprising the Industrial Workers of the World of New York, to which the general public is also invited, held by the Industrial District Council of New York, Jan. 16, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Temple, 248 E. 84th St. Ettore, Giovannianni, Alfrizzi and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be speaking arrangements. Local No. 179 is making arrangements. There will be represented by the officials present on the stage the various industrial locals—53, 95, 9, 256, 149, 44, 106, 120, 124, 179, and 50. The council, from which we can form a pretty accurate idea of how the I. W. W. is growing in the city of New York. THOMAS FLYNN.

PITTSBURGH ACTIVITY

(Special to Solidarity.) Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 6.

The activity of the I. W. W. has followed the most pattern of Pittsburgh to force the trust plan of trying to keep the workers from joining the I. W. W., that is, by granting a "voluntary" wage increase.

One of the local packing houses is completely organized, others partly organized, while the work of organization is going merrily on. The packing house workers here were organized once before in the I. W. W. but owing to internal trouble the organization was broken up. This mistake will be avoided this time, as the general organization will be represented "all times in the district, because of other work being carried on here. An experienced organizer can iron out wrinkles before harm can be done. After the members of the new organization become familiar with their organization they will be able to handle their own affairs without assistance.

Packing house workers all over the country have the worst conditions of any to work under, conditions which bring consumption, rheumatism and heart disease to a large number of them yearly. These conditions make the workers eager for the eight-hour day, and they are organizing with that in view as well as the abolition of many abuses practiced upon them by their employers.

The strikers railroad workers of the Carnegie Steel Co. are more determined than ever to carry the fight along by appealing to all the steel workers in the Pittsburgh district, thus spreading the agitation and crystallizing the prevailing discontent, which will end in one big union of steel workers and a possible general strike in the steel industry for the eight-hour day and a minimum wage, which will appear immodest considering the fact that as low as 13 1-2 cents per hour are being paid in the mills now. It sounds encouraging to hear "Hunkies" and American workers, who were very conservative a couple of months ago, talking eight-hour day, minimum wage and other things they would not have listened to a short while back.

The A. F. of L. labor fakes put one over on us at Rankin by forcing 150 wire mill strikers to join them. We could have had part of them, but the idea of dividing them while on strike does not appeal to the I. W. W. Our advice to the strikers was, "stick together and win, which we sincerely hope they will, as it will not only help those who are striking now, but will encourage all the others to organize and strike, the very thing we desire most. The sentiment for the I. W. W. is too great in this district to doubt that the I. W. W. will be in full control when the smoke of battle clears up.

The recent joins the A. F. of L. has received, the loss of prestige as the result of being unable to win a large strike when the workers are all willing to do what they are told is the proper thing to do, show that the labor fakes who control the A. F. of L. are soon to be left high and dry with no suckers to collect dues from and to betray. The time is also here for us to bring the rank and file of the A. F. of L. into the I. W. W. We already have more who are anxious to come over to the I. W. W. than our present membership. Let them get busy on the inside, and at the proper time we will start a systematic campaign from the outside. The result will be that the working class of America can then demand and receive from the master class things we hardly dare hope for now.

The I. W. W. both organized and unorganized, get into action; the time to get what belongs to us is practically here. Let each stand in his place and we shall soon accomplish what has been dreamed of so long—economic freedom for those who produce the wealth of the world. G. L.

NEW POLISH PAMPHLET—STRAIK GENERALNY

Haywood's historical speech in New York City on the General Strike has been translated and published in Polish. This pamphlet is bound in an attractive cover, and contains a photograph of Haywood. It will be a good seller. Price 52¢ a copy, \$3 per 100. Other Polish pamphlets on hand are "Industrial Unionism" by Debs, at 10¢, and "Why Strikers Are Lost and How to Win," by Teasdale, at 5¢. Order from Vincent S. John, Room 307, 194 W. Washington St., Chicago. Hand this paper to some slave!