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EMANCIPATION

"GIVE THEM BIBLES" THE PITTSBURGH SINGLE STRIKERS

Story of Their Struggle Against Unbearable Shop Conditions. Immediate Financial Assistance Needed

(By Frank H. Goldberg)

It is almost ten weeks that the tobacco workers of the I. W. W. numbering 2,000, have held out on strike in the Pittsburgh district. Never in the history of strikes in the tobacco industry have strikers shown such remarkable spirit of industrial solidarity as in this one.

To give full details as to the happenings of this strike we must go back to the first week of the strike. The strike began in the Industrial Cigar Company when the employees, who are members of Local 101, I. W. W. were refused an increase in wages.

As all the stogie shops in the Hill District are organized into the I. W. W. the bosses, fearing that the Industrial Cigar Company would break the strike by calling in their shop workers, the bosses in order to conserve their own economic interests formed into an association to crush the union, and all the shops that are organized under the banner of the I. W. W.

The Goldsmiths and control three of the largest shops in Pittsburgh. Their Ench street shop is the largest of the mines, and is completely organized into the I. W. W. The Goldsmiths are the only ones who struck the other bosses by getting a clause put into the contract allowing them to have two seal shops to remain open while the other bosses were having their shops remain closed.

Mann Meeting A Big Success

Saturday, Sept. 6, Tom Mann spoke twice at Luna Park, Cleveland, under the auspices of Solidarity and the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau. For several weeks prior to this date, the fellow workers in Cleveland were advertising the meetings. One hundred thousand tickets of admission were printed and given away throughout the city and surrounding towns. Under a system devised by the park management, the tickets were furnished free of charge and two cents allowed on every ticket posted at the gate entrance.

A CARD OF THANKS

Benj. J. Legere wishes to thank fellow workers in San Francisco, for the receipt of some of Brix's plays. Also the various fellow workers who have been kind as to write to him. He appreciates their display of fraternalism very much.

SPEAKER WANTED

A good up-to-date street and literature seller, a man explain what real industrial work is and what the conditions are to workers who understand man. For further information contact Bradley, secretary of Propaganda League, 341 S. Arizona St.

CODED REBELS FOOT SKY PILOTS AND OTHERS PUT TO FLIGHT

An Up-to-date Review of The Situation in Northern Michigan

(Special to Solidarity.)

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 31. The strike of the copper mine workers in the upper peninsula of Michigan is still on, notwithstanding statements of the capitalist press that large numbers of miners were returning to work. The strikers were "breaking away" from the W. F. M. and that many strikers would return to work but were afraid of the "bull" they send to their respective sheets.

Every day since the strike and lockout was inaugurated by the workers on the one side and the mine bosses on the other, the various newspaper correspondents have been "expecting trouble to occur today or tomorrow" and also every day they have stated that the "strike would not occur, but that it surely may be looked for tomorrow" when this, that or the other will happen. Five weeks ago these health promoters now in revolt against the oppression imposed upon them for years, have been described as going about "with sullen, desperate looks" only awaiting the opportunity to do some terrible deed.

On Saturday night, the street on which the I. W. W. has talked the last 30 nights was the scene of activity. The local members went there as usual, but about 30 minutes earlier than customary, to hold a meeting. But to their surprise they found a "Jesus-scream" and a "dope-dealer" talking to a small crowd of men. They had our box and were in full possession of our corner. But that did not face us, we got busy, hauled up another box and occupied the same corner. I took the box and opened the meeting. After throwing a few shots at the sky pilot, we opened a broadside with three songs, ably supported by our improvised chorus. We started something doing, a vast crowd blocked the street at the usual sight of the sky pilots and the I. W. W. contending for the same corner.

OMAHA REBELS AT WORK

(Special to Solidarity.)

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 7. Local 284, I. W. W., opened their new hall at 1517 Webster St., with a propaganda meeting on Sunday evening, Sept. 7. The hall was packed. Fellow Workers Rockwell, Finly and McEvoy made speeches and rendered recitations. Street meetings are being held every night on 15th and Douglas Streets, propaganda meetings in our hall every night and meetings for dynamite sabotage are being largely discussed.

Local Secretaries having on hand copy of July of June 7th, Vol 4 No. 22. Where they are requested to send same in so that we may complete our files.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES

Fellow Worker Jack Whyte will act as distributing agent of Solidarity and literature at the Convention. Delegates may obtain copies of the rates and account to him directly.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES

The following dates for Mann meetings have already been arranged: Sept. 8 to 25 - Chicago and Division Street, 2256 W. Division Street. Sept. 26 - Windsor, Ont. Sept. 29 - St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 1 - Kansas City, Mo. Oct. 2 - Denver, Colo. Oct. 3 - Minneapolis, Minn. Oct. 4 - St. Paul, Minn. Oct. 5 - Kansas (State). Oct. 6 - St. Paul, Minn. Oct. 7 - Cincinnati, Ohio. Oct. 8 - Warren, Ohio. Oct. 9 - Rochester, N. Y. Oct. 10 - Pittsburgh, Pa. Oct. 11 - Washington, Wash. Oct. 12 - Newark, N. J.

(Special to Solidarity.) Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 7. The City of Good Government in a very thoughtful mood, the I. W. W. is here to stay. The agitation of Fellow Worker Jack Whyte has stirred up a great deal of deep thinking among the wage slaves of Toledo and vicinity. The moon meetings held at shop doors of the various factories and the industrial saloons by Jack Whyte started the ball rolling, and the street meetings at night started a lot of the politicians to thinking. At this writing the local is stronger numerically, financially and otherwise, than at any previous time.

The Tom Mann meeting was a success. It was held under auspices of Local 85. Fellow Worker Whyte was the chairman and officiated in a masterly manner. Mayor of the city, Brand Whitlock, was present, and was very conspicuous by his absence, nevertheless a large and appreciative audience was present. Fair literature sale and a good collection was the result. Mann's portrayal of the industrial strike has stirred the opinion of many of the so-called (reactionary) revolutionists.

The county prosecutor who has issued warrants for the arrest of the foremen and deputies for the killing of the state attorney general and wounding three others. Sheriff Cruse, apparent foe of the mine owners, dodged about all over the county to escape warrants, but was finally nailed. Two of the four were arrested, but one of the deputies was shot and killed. Ten thousand copper mine workers attended the funeral of the two strikers killed in the interests of their capitalist masters.

The inquiry into the death of the two strikers has been postponed from time to time and the county supervisors, apparently acting as the agents of the mine bosses, has petitioned the state attorney general to appoint a prosecutor Lucas or to appoint an assistant to him who shall have charge of the strike and condemn the mine bosses and uphold the strikers. It remains to be seen what the outcome will be. The antagonistic capitalist forces at work here, the pro-miner group appears to be getting stronger.

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**SOLIDARITY**  
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Managing Editor

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**FAVING AT THE FEET OF REALITY**

The editor of the "Syndicalist," a "horers-from-within-exclusive" organ in Chicago, is evidently over-anxious to prove his theory that that "exclus" is a model, highly desirable one to use in the American labor movement. As a consequence, no doubt of such obsession our friend Fox is sometimes careless in his statements. For instance, in his last number, referring to the Paterson strike, Fox says:

"But, why the I. W. W. keep these workers out so long in the face of its theory of short strikes? Why did they copy the old A. F. of L. tactic, a tactic the A. F. of L. is discarding, as can be seen by the report of the Shingle Weavers' strike?"

Searching the same issue of the "Syndicalist" for a report of the shingle weavers' strike, we find some over "F. F.'s" signature, also, in which the statement is made:

"The shingle weavers of Ballard Wash., struck on the 7th of April, last, for an increase in wages and recognition of their union. After a bitter fight of over THREE MONTHS' duration, they called the strike off on July 1st and returned to work."

Query: What does Editor Fox call a "long strike"? Does the fact that the A. F. of L. shingle weavers quit the struggle after three months prove that that organization is abandoning the "tactic" of long strikes?

Again, from the same issue of Fox's paper, we find some "Notes from Washington," in which the writer, Dan Peterson, reports; after stating the facts regarding the shingle weavers, as above:

"Also the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers of the I. W. W. called a strike on June 5th for the eight-hour day, and a general betterment of conditions. But lack of organization compelled them to return after being out a month. However, camp conditions were much bettered, even though they failed to get the eight-hour day."

So it seems that the "impractical" I. W. W. did apply the "theory of short strikes" in Washington, right in the very locality where the A. F. of L. was beating Paterson with its long strike, without imitating Paterson's solidarity? But, according to Fox, the "I. W. W. made a poor showing in Paterson," while the A. F. of L. strikers in Ballard were "tacticians," inasmuch as they discovered after three months that seats were filling up the shingle mill jobs, and on that account decided to return to work. (This last information is also derived from the "Notes from Washington" in the same "Syndicalist.")

Behold your "borer" fawning at the feet of reaction!

**IF WE OWNED A FACTORY**

In a recent communication, one Charles Ritch Johnson, of Toledo, Ohio, addresses the editor of *Solidarity* as follows:

"If you inherited or was given a factory employing say 5,000 people, what would you do with it? Couldn't you run it as a good example for all the other factories in the U. S. and live well? You could be president and general manager and live nicely on say \$5 a day? You would not want over that sum, would you? A year ago I began trying to get a model 'notice to employees'—a copy of two of the last ones I have received. I think they are well expressed, don't you think so? Won't you please write one very carefully and send me a 'notice' for publication, that would be your policy if you were the owner of a factory and operating it under the present condition."

Indeed, we are only too pleased to comply with this request. But we shall have to begin by eliminating the first condition— "If we inherited." There isn't a ghost of a show, Mr. Johnson. The editor's answer consists of a long line of "poor white trash," who, while carefully and religiously inculcating in their children's minds a proper regard for the virtues of abstinence, thrift, industry, honesty and other Puritan beatitudes—and what is more, practicing those virtues themselves to religiously—were never able to connect with very many of this world's goods. Consequently, we don't know of a relative at the present time who isn't dead broke, like your humble servant. So there can be no salvation for the editor along the line of inheritance. We dare not even dream of "inheriting a factory."

But someone might give us one. How about that, let us all speak at once. What would we do with it? First of all, let us dispose of this question of our own personal income, as suggested by our friend Johnson. He asks if we couldn't live well on \$5 per day? Well, we are "living" on \$2 now, and guess it might be possible to get along on the additional three bucks; at least we would be willing to try it for awhile and see what happens. Most owners of factories employing 5,000 people find it a bit difficult to get by on that sum; but they are not properly trained, as we have been all our life, in the school of "thrift, abstinence," etc. Really, we would be willing to take chances on \$5 a day, if no more was available.

Now, what would we do with the men in the factory—our living? First, we should place guards at the gate, to see that they I. W. agitator got inside, as we might not be able to believe him the wile to prevent him from interfering with the welfare of "our" slaves. We find that tion, we can't be handled as we would wish to handle these LET'S From our own experience in this very shop here MENT AN we find that the best way to get along with the

militant I. W. W. rebel is to treat him as an equal and not interfere too much with his autonomy. Those kind of men wouldn't fit into our "model" factory—so we should eliminate them most ruthlessly. Now we have before us 5,000 capitalist-minded slaves in our factory, waiting and hoping for the smile of the boss in the early morning hours. We are the boss. Their smile would not be forthcoming. On the other hand, we couldn't scowl fiercely enough, and swear loudly enough at every man, woman and child in the pack—we would hire former better gifted than ourselves along those lines and instruct them accordingly. There would be no "smiles from the boss" any more. We would see the engineers and the mechanics and instruct them to throw out all slow-moving machines that might be left in the shop, and put in the fastest ones known, and keep them going at the highest possible speed. We wouldn't ever bother about putting safeguards on them, but leave the slaves who "love their boss" to take chances on escaping injuries. Then we would stick up our model "Notice to Employees," which would read something like this:

"You are hereby NOTICE TO OUR SLAVES. begins operations 15 minutes earlier and ceases operations 15 minutes later each day than any other factory in town. If you arrive at your machine one minute before the whistle blows at night, you will be docked one hour's pay in either instance."

"There must be no loafing on the job. Penalty for the slightest infraction of this rule will be either a stiff fine or a lay-off for one hour. (Discharge would not be resorted to except in extreme cases, because we would not wish any individual among our slaves to escape our benevolent plans for their welfare.)"

"The prevailing rate of wages in this factory will be 25 per cent less than in any similar factory in the city. No extra time for overtime, and no bonuses. You will have to work at the limit of speed anyhow."

"No holidays will be respected; neither will there be any candy or Christmas presents distributed. The Lord (boss) loveth a cheerful worker."

"If you don't like these conditions of employment, there is one thing left for you to do—go elsewhere. But, remember, we are part of an employers' association which maintains a systematic blacklist, and your present employer will see that your name goes on that list, if you dare to leave our employment."

"Commit to memory all the above provisions, and act accordingly."

**NOTE WELL!**—No union of workers will be tolerated in this factory, least of all the I. W. W.

We think that is how we would do it, if somebody was unkind enough to (us) to "give us a factory." And why would we do it? Because we are cruel by nature? No, but for the same reason so shrewdly put by the old Hebrew narrator—because "God hardened Pharaoh's heart," that the slaves in Egypt might learn self-reliance, and acquire the spirit of revolt against oppression. We would be the "plagues" of overwork, underpay, strict discipline and hard conditions generally into our shop—that the workers might more quickly come to revolt. We would put on all extra turns of the screws to arouse the latent manhood and womanhood of the workers in our employ. We would use our influence through the employers' association, to frown down all "benevolent" bosses and bring about "model" factories like our own.

This would be but an application of the old Hebrew principle, which is as old as human slavery itself. Given your Legree and not your St. Clair; and slavery stands a show of being abolished, not from the outside, as the case of chattel slavery in America—but from the inside, by agitation, education and organization of the slaves themselves. We want no "soft pedal." We rebels, who have had our eyes opened, did not "inherit" that vision we acquired it from the oppression of our masters. Other slaves are acquiring it in the same way—and those masters who are putting on the screws are unconsciously hastening the revolt of the working class, which will eventually result in the overthrow of capitalism. If somebody gave us a factory, we would consciously do the same thing. Get me, Mr. Johnson?

**STUDY THIS PLAN**

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 13.

**Solidarity:** There is a matter of vital importance that should be taken up and discussed at our next convention, namely, the maintenance of our papers. As we are doing today the papers are continually on the ragged edge, scrambling for sufficient funds to meet expenses. The membership is constantly called on for support, to get "subs," to increase bundle orders, to get out and hustle, the paper is going behind and they want to get out an eight-page paper and can not do so for lack of funds. This constant cry for funds comes to the members. Again, the locals are compelled to keep speakers out on the box "selling" papers by the begging route. Your speakers are pointed out as professional "mochers," "salvationists," accused of using the methods that the underworld uses for raising money. It is not big enough to put a stop to this method of getting out our literature. Let us get down to business, pay for our literature and put it in the hands of the workers and not be constantly begging outsiders to "donate" at our street meetings to maintain our press. Members are constantly criticizing the speakers, the speakers get disgusted, in fact there is a general air of disgust permeating the rank and file with our "holly roller" way of carrying on our work.

I would suggest that this convention submit the following proposition to the membership for their vote.

That the general office issue a series of SEVENTY-FIVE CENT DUE STAMPS, these stamps to be placed in the book of the members for the first month in each quarter, January, April, July and October. These stamps to be placed in the book of the twenty-five cents to go into a literature fund at headquarters and to be used for no other purpose. Each month the money will be prorated among our papers to pay their expenses. Five per cent of the membership and amount to be used for the I. W. W. our papers almost free of charge.

If you know of a better plan, spring it.

HILL B. COOK

Minneapolis, Minn., headquarters of the I. W. W. have been changed to S. S. 2nd St. to 220 S. 2nd St., opposite the new postoffice. All agitators with the goods, come, no others are wanted. Call on C. J. Sturgeon, 2216 W. 56th St. Cleveland, Ohio.

Solidarity and the Industrial Worker in combination—\$1.50 per year. Solidarity and the Lumberjack in combination—\$1.50 per year. All three papers one year for \$2.25. Send in your subscription today.

Local 34, I. W. W., has moved to new headquarters. All mail intended for the same should be addressed to 607 N. 16th Street, Omaha, Neb.

**SOME CRITICISMS OF THE I. W. W.**

Since the ending of the Paterson strike, critics of the I. W. W. have been busy to their heart's content. There are few who do not see the wonderful spectacle of A. F. L. lawyer comrade Panken and associate in the call of the workers got on strike, and friends of the "Social War" analyzing, dissecting, and cutting up the I. W. W. wanting.

The Patersons, De Leons and et al, should criticize the I. W. W. is self-understood. That our friends of the Social War have a right is granted. But in my humble opinion we have a right to ask that you do not have a right to metaphysics; that their criticisms should be based on knowledge on the experience and history of revolutionary unionism. Such criticism can do the I. W. W. no harm, nay, it is needed. But may the Lord deliver us from our friends!

In number thirteen of the Social War we are told for instance that: "between the tactics of the I. W. W. and those of more conservative labor union, there may be a distinction, but there is no difference."

Of the big fallacy of the "more conservative" United Textile Workers' Union, Golden is always proud to be able to say, that not one striker was arrested in the months of the strike. There was no mass picketing, no educational mass meetings, no otherwise. The I. W. W. strikers were told to stay home like good citizens and let the leaders attend to their duties. The bulk of the strikers had to depend on the strike fund to support them. After six months of starvation the leaders, through arbitration, "forced" a high cost of living on the owners. It was a great victory, with only one thing to mar it. When put into operation it cost the wages per cent. "A distinction," quite so.

Further, the I. W. W. if it is to be of any utility in the labor movement, must stand for Direct Action, Trade Unionism and Anti-Parliamentarism. The position of the I. W. W. on anti-parliamentarism to best effect is a well known resolution adopted by the 1908 convention of the I. W. W.

**"POLITICAL PARTIES AND DISCIPLINE"**

"Whereas, the primary object of the Industrial Workers of the World is to unite the workers on the industrial scale, and to organize them, so as to secure the abolition of political parties and discipline, in general, and to secure the abolition of political parties and discipline, in general, and to secure the abolition of political parties and discipline, in general."

Resolved, That to the end of progress meetings and unity and security necessary discipline within our organization, the I. W. W. shall refuse to have any relations with existing political parties or enforced rules and disciplines, responsibility for any individual opinion or act which may be at variance with the above herein expressed. This resolution is planted on the bed rock of experience. The French syndicalist movement was a one time intensely anti-parliamentarism, and amounted to nothing. Just compare the previous anti-parliamentarism activities of Emile Pouget, of "Pers Benedicte" and his work of it to; ditto Georges Yvetot, and practically all the men prominent in the workers' movement. They were not to be accused of being politicians.

In his review of the "Syndicalist," it says: "The Syndicalist unites the exploited, irrespective of their political affiliations. Pouget's, La Confederation Generale du Travail he says: 'The Confederation is neutral from the standpoint of politics.' And again in the same work, 'The C. G. T. is non-religious, and also non-patriotic.' And the short preamble of the I. W. W. states that it groups all wage workers, irrespective of political affiliations, philosophical or religious, and of race and color. It will defend the Bataille Syndicaliste and La Veix, du Peuple and notice carefully the I. W. W. has even prominently involved in this slaughter, what an enormous sin has been rejected by the French syndicalists as sterile and harmful.

Still on the same article, "The Paterson Fiasco," Mylius writes: "knowing full well that the better life will never come without a conscious premeditated uprising of the workers, the I. W. W. in spite of this, the mass tactics of the I. W. W. are belittled all through as 'Emotion, unskillful, and unskillful' and pacifying have been weighed and found wanting. I wonder what French syndicalists would think of a revolutionist belittling 'Emotion, unskillful, and unskillful' or 'Emotion, unskillful, and unskillful' as 'Emotion, unskillful, and unskillful'."

On the first page of the same paper Hypolyte Harel, in a very interesting article, takes occasion to point out a few of the many defects in the I. W. W. program. He calls it to win a strike, according to this method, the political and religious nature of strikers must be respected. Symptoms: Protest on part of some followers against banner with inscription, "No God, No Master." All of which only goes to show that some followers are better judgment than their cries. All I wrote in the foregoing about the I. W. W. program will apply to this question. Anti-clericalism along with anti-parliamentarism was some of the baggage that encumbered the French movement in its infancy. The progress and growth

of the C. G. T. dates from the time all this was thrown overboard. I remember reading in a pamphlet by Griffures, that I remember, right off the intense anti-clerical propaganda carried on by the earlier French syndicalists. A propaganda that was openly encouraged by many employers of Free Massons, and I think the best of many instances where the employer delivered anti-clerical addresses at the union meetings. Next day came the "dure," i. e., eating up the priest, became proverbial. But in the time the workers got on the game and began to demand something more substantial, and just as the anti-clerical and employers join hands with his Christian brethren in mourning and in weeping.

Why the I. W. W. should adopt tactics discarded as obsolete by the French C. G. T., is beyond me. In this regard, one more note to our friends. Don't say: the I. W. W. must stand for anti-parliamentarism, anti-clericalism, etc. Show us what will happen!

FRANCIS MILLER.

**FLATTERING THE I. W. W. BY IMITATING IT**

The Western Federation of Miners is reported as imitating I. W. W. tactics; the copper mine strikers there, also have got on strike in Marquette county. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery and will force the W. F. M. to imitate the I. W. W. some more; as much as it is needed.

The high cost of living is said to be responsible for 12,000,000 unmarried men and women in the United States to be out of work. After six months of starvation the leaders, through arbitration, "forced" a high cost of living on the owners. It was a great victory, with only one thing to mar it. When put into operation it cost the wages per cent. "A distinction," quite so.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, Baltimore Sun, Louisville Evening Post, Boston Post, and anti-parliamentarism. The position of the I. W. W. on anti-parliamentarism to best effect is a well known resolution adopted by the 1908 convention of the I. W. W.

In Rhode Island, the 54-hour law went into effect without any wage reduction or serious strikes such as followed the same operation in the 54-hour law at Lawrence, Mass., and Little Falls, N. Y. Some I. W. W. strikers, coupled with the I. W. W. victories at Lawrence and Little Falls, have caused the Rhode Island mill owners that the law would not be enforced, and discipline responsibility for any individual opinion or act which may be at variance with the above herein expressed. This resolution is planted on the bed rock of experience. The French syndicalist movement was a one time intensely anti-parliamentarism, and amounted to nothing. Just compare the previous anti-parliamentarism activities of Emile Pouget, of "Pers Benedicte" and his work of it to; ditto Georges Yvetot, and practically all the men prominent in the workers' movement. They were not to be accused of being politicians.

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Local 172, I. W. W., has opened a new hall on the water front, Room 8, No. 9 Mission Street, San Francisco. It is a fine new building, containing a Marine Transports Workers' Union hall, and is a fine place for sailors and water front workers when coming to Frisco to help make the new hall a success. Moral: push the I. J. E. press!

JOS. SEBASTIA. Sec'y 173.

"Industrial Unionism and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John. A fine piece of propaganda literature for general distribution. 16 pages. Price: 25c.

**LA HUELGA GENERAL**

Spanish Organ of the I. W. W.

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