

VOLUME THREE. No. 48

WHOLE No. 152

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1912.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

NEARING ITS END

Great Trial at Salem Expected to be Decided Before End of Week. Sisk Argues for Caruso.

(Telegram to Solidarity)
Salem, Mass., Nov. 19.
The great trial is drawing, to a close.
Two days more and it will be over. This afternooh, immediately upon re-opening of court, Judge Sisk began his opening address in behalf of Caruso. It was an able analysis of the evidence, tending to show had Cargo was not present when Annie
LaPizza was shot on the corner of Garden
and Union streets, Lawrence, January 29.
Sisk dwell strongly on-the fact that Officer Marshall would only express the opinon that he saw Caruso there in the crowd and that he absolutely refused to swear that he saw him there. Sisk pointed out that Marshall had testified that he knew Caruso well, yet under these circum-stances he would not make a positive

As for Thomas H. Kanada, sometim known as Harold Kennedy, Sisk con-tended that his evidence was not worthy of Kanada testified he saw Caruso stab Benost. He admitted that he had got the history of the case from Police In-spector. Vosc of Lawrence while on the train coming from Boston to Salem.

Detective Lacort, whose criminal record was exposed in court yesterday, was char-ecterized by Sisk as a "creature above whom Caruso towers as a god towers above a mortal." Taking Lacort's criminal reca mortal. Taking Larort's criminal rec-ord as a basis Sisk showed that he had testified Talsely on cross-examination and was unworthy of belief.

The district attorney in rebuttal this morning had made attempts to bolster up Lacort's damaged creditability. Sisk ex-posed the police evidence given as false on the face of it. He stated that Lacort lacked the corroboration of decent men In contrast thereto be submitted the clean ord of Caruso. Sisk laid great stress the police brutality at Garden and treets on the evening of January He quoted the evidence of police and militia to show that a peaceful crowd was

driven about and clubbed on heads,

shoulders and backs.
"The conduct of the officers may have aroused the ire of someone in the crowd and caused bim to fire the shot," declared Sisk. He dwelt on the law in the case, contending that the crowd had a perfect legal right to be on the treet and on strike. He also stated that this was the first time in Essex county that a man had been held as a principal in a murder, who admittedly did not fire the shot. He atadmittedly die not are the sone. Fre at-tributed this to the peculiar form of in-dictiment which charged Caruso, first, with being associated with one Seuito in the shooting; second, with being one of a riot-ers' crowd and therefore liable for its acts.

Just before adjournment of the morning session. Attorney Mahoney, for Ettor, moved that the case be taken out of the jury's hands. He argued that there was no evidence to show that Salvatore Scuito no evidence to show that Salvatore Scuito bad fired the shot, or that he was in any way connected with the strike, or had ever heard Ettor speak. The other atto

made similar motions; all were denied.

A feature of the rebuttal this morning was Mayor Scanlon of Lawrence. He admitted the city bad contracted with the Sherman Detective Agency of Boston, dur-ing the strike. He believed Lacort was one of the men sent by the agency to Lawrence

Another feature was some wagon spoker oduced in evidence during the testi-Massachusetts battery. These were smaller than the spokes introduced by the defense There were 183 of these clubs in use on January 15, according to Maxwell. It was brought out on cross examination that they were not a part of the State armament and that they were seized from a wagon factory. Those put in evidence were badly battered and soiled from their rough usage on the bodies and heads of the strikers. This admission was secured from the wit

GIOVANNITTI ON STAND

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Nov. 19

Yesterday, Giovannitti was the principal He was on the stand the greater witness. He was on the stand the greater part of the day. He made a good impression, and is believed to have believe the case, much. He was mild and modest in demeanor, and was apparently more dedications of establishing the truth than triumphing over the prosecution.

Giovanditti gave an outline of his strug-lies in this insurance in contraction.

Giovanditti gave an outline of his strug
"sp, in this country as mission worker,

"sp, in this country as mission worker,

"sp, in this country as mission worker,

"re eaber, theological student, book-leep

rr, editor, and orator. He also tolind

going to Lawrence on his own initiative,
largely to help the strike, and to report it

for his paper, Il Proietario. District At
torner Atveill made much of this, as though

it were a crime to come to Massachusetts

uninvited, and in an altrusitat spirit.

He. also made much of Giovannitti's

espousal of anti-clericalism in the 1911

convention of the Italian Socialist Federa
tion, held at Utica, N. Y.

Giovannitti was also asked regarding the

meaning of direct action, as taught by II.

Giovanniti was also asked regarding the Giovanniti was also asked regarding the Giovanniti was also asked regarding the Proletato, his paper the state of the Proletato, his paper the state of the results as the conscious circumstance and the capitalist without the intervention or aid of third parties. He illustrated by means of the 8-hour day put on the statute books by legislation only to remain unen. Sincreable or to be declared unconstitutional; and that secured and established with the shop by the workers themselves. Sabotage was also defined by Giovannitia at the williair reduction of output or deterioration of goods by labor, in accordance with the wages received.

Sabotage, saperted Giovanniti, is practiced, in its more comprehensive.

more largely by capital than by la

But the district attorney objected; he only wanted to know Giovannitti's conception of the word; he was not interested in how the capitalists' sabotaged on

ed in how the eapitalists' sabotaged on society.

The jury, "said Giovannitti, on and other oceasion, under cross-examination, might think sabotage was dynamiting; which might be your defailition, Mr. District Attorney; but it is not mise.

Giovannitti denied in detail the language attributed to him in conversation the speech on the Common at Lawrence. He showed that the latter was merely a few words dispersing the parade, which preceded it; and, as such, was an Italian translation of Ettor's English speech. He gave an altogher different version of his talk, with the officers; assing it is preparence to believe that he would commit him the common of th

talk with the officers; asying it is prepos-terous to believe that he would commit binuefil before two policemen in uniform. Giovannitis stated that his work in Law-rence was largely relief work, especially among the Italians. For this purpose, he was conducing outside correspondence assuming as our of meetings for pur-cerd speeches among the strikers, tending to encourage them. As be himself said, some of the speeches, especially those de-itivered in Syrian church, were more like sermons. On such occasions, he appealed to the communistic elements in religion in behalf of solidarity and the striker. Other witnesses were called for defense. These were present at Union and Garden strects on the evening of Jan 29. They testified to shooting by the police, which the prosecution denies. Their evidence destroys this denial.

Solidarity guarantees that each issue will contain good propaganda material. Order a bundle, and some sub cards.

ANOTHER VICTORY

Our fellow workers of Willimantic Conn., had a short scrap with their em ployer, the American Thread Co. The sult of the skirmish was a vict

sses hearing that the I. W. W. was on the down grade thought that it was time to weed out the undesirable ones. So on Saturday, November 9, one member was disclarged. Then Monday another member got thesame dose. Tuesday noon there was some discussion in the mill and 11 more had to walk. Most of these were Poles, the backbone of the organization in that town. This roused the sentiment to such an extent that on Wednesday there was a general walk out of the two most important departments. The whole plant employing about 6,000 depended upon these two departments to keep the factory in operation. The union did not have tory in operation. The union did not have the strength to tie up the whole plant immediately, but by trying and stopping the supply, the whole plant would have to close by the end of the week. Many who did not understand the strategic move of the few bundred Poles thought that the strike was doomed to failure, but upon bearing that the stock would be exhausted and the whole plant tied up within a couple more days unless the striker returned—that not entirely a new complexion on the strike, the general superintendent showed a willingness to treat with the strikers. A committee of the strikers. A committee of the strikers. A committee of the strikers. treat with the strikers. A committee oil

I) was chosen and sent to the office with
the following demands:

I — Reinstatement of all strikers. 2 — All discrimination and abuse of w

3-A 54-hour week or nine-bour day 4—To put the speed of machines back to where it was previous to the general raise of 15 per cent. (The machines had been speeded up to make up for the raise.)

-To pay wages to all apprentices The nine-hour day was out of the ques-on in Connecticut and was inserted for the purpose of starting agitation, and the the purpose of starting agitation, and the paying of apprentices was also an inser-tion that was not depended upon These

two propositions were turned down by the bosses and all the rest agreed to. That was practically all that the workers were fighting for, so the strike was declared off, though many hated to see such a short

and quick victory was the absence of or-ganizers or speakers. There was a call ganizers or speakers. Inerc was a call sent for a Polish organizer and by the time I was able to get on the ground, the com-mittee was returning to report the win-ning of the strike. Any outsider that happened to be near the ball when the report of victory was made, must have thought that hell broke loose for a vaca-tion. There was certainly some noise. When the meeting returned to some sem blance of order a dance and general blow-out was at once planned for the next ev-

Some of the cockroaches who advised some strikers to return and even denied credit the first day of the strike, are feel-ing very sorry indeed. When they sent their agents around to the houses to take orders our good and strong female fellow workers were waiting with brooms and rolling pins. Instead of getting an order, there was some direct action. The grocers who took the side of the bosses are now curring their union, ing their fate, anticipating a quick torso gan to the level of a wage worker.

J. S. BISCAY. cursing their unlucky stars and bemoan ing their fate, anticipating a quick tobog

In spite of the stories from Herkimer, they tell us that New York jails are not as bad a British Columbia bunk houses

STANDING LIKE A

Little Falls Strikers Putting Up Magnificent Fight. Stinging Proclamation.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Little Falls, N. Y., Növ. 18.

Despite "authoritative" reports that all the textile mill strikers would return to work this morning, the picket line was the largest that has turned out in several days and the total number of new scabs that obtained entry was two. The rumor fac-tory was unusually busy yesterday and tory was unusually busy restrictly amore meanly all the news agencies sent out cir-cumstantial stories to the effect that the strike was "settled" and that the big pa-rade of strikers Saturday afternoon was in he nature of a celebration

There was no truth whatever in these tories. No return to work was even contemplated, and the only thing even re-motely resembling a settlement was a meeting between a committee of stracers and Judge Gilbert of the Gilbert knitting mills. This conference resulted in noth-ing, Judge Gilbert merely making an offer to allow 60 hours pay for 54 hours work, but as the strikers are holding out for a 10 ease for day work and 15 per cent for night work, they got little satis-No word whatever has been received

mills, whose obstinacy continues to star in the way of a complete settlement. nittee of business men, which recently visited him in the hope of bringing about an end to the strike, was received coldly, and public sentiment is now rapid-ly turning against him.

from Manager McLaughlin of the Pho-

The merchants of the town are begin ning to feel the pinch severely, trade hav-ing fallen off to a minimum. These gen-try, who early in the strike saw fit to hold a public meeting which approved of the course of the police in their ferocity to-wards the strikers, are now waking up to the fact that the working people are not only the producers of the community but pers, and that if the strike is the consumers, and that if the strike is not ended soon the little savings of the work-ers will be exhausted and a dull winter for trade will be the dismal prospect

The mass meeting held in the Lumber theatre in Uties yesterday raised a total of

\$125 for the strikers.

Mayor Lunn of Schenectady and Wm.

D. Havwood made addresses to an audiof about 600, which applauded at continuously. Five girl strikers almost continuously. Five girl strikers from Little Falls belped take up the collection and sold copies of the Schenectady Citizen, containing Robert A. Bakeman's terrible story of what took place in the cells of the local police station after the arrest of the first batch of strikers, when belpless men and women had their face beaten into a pulp by blackjacks in hands of police and detectives.

Bakeman tells how one boy, who was not through the back of the head, was SPANISH PLANT IN LOS ANGELES

A printing plant will soon be in opera-tion in Los Angeles, publishing a Spanish paper, pamphlets and leaflets. A com-

THOUSAND DOLLARS for the purchase of this plant. The call is being sent to all known labor organisations in the country. The necessity of reaching our Latin fellow worker through the medium of his mother tongue is as well known to you as to the communities. The plant will be the property of and under the direct control of the I. W. W. We have a lively Sentitle head to sent the reaching the sent through through the sent through through the sent through the sent

Spanish local in good working order. They have their own headquarters and are doing business among the Mexicans. When they have the advantage of a paper their local will grow as fast as ours have.

nted to raise ONE

mittee has been appointed to raise O. THOUSAND DOLLARS for the purch

left lying in his cell for several l

the prisoners and had to carry water to them in an envelope.

Mayor Lunn plainly charged that the riot of Oct. 30, for which more than 40 men and women have been arrested, was purposely started by the police. He told of having been accompanied to Herkimer jail Saturday by Valeria Vitaszek, the lit-ticle Polish woman with a 2-year-old child,

who is accused by a 214-pound detective of having committed a murderous assault on him with a 6-inch knife. Haywood declared that the fight was by

without any attention whatever. Bake-man tried to wash the blood off some of

Hay wood declared that the fight was by no means over, but was going to be extended, and that Uties might be discussing its own strike within a week. He pointed out that the strike in Little Falls was but a part of the general class struggle, and that will not be ended juntil "overalls are put on every capitalist in the country." In the presence of the police and plain clothes men who were thickly planted in the rear of the theatre, he mercellessly arraigned the police and discountry are the policy of the working class would be fully established before the I. W. W. had finished with the town. Eight hundred members had already been taken into the organization, he asid, and two had been received that 250 men were ready to come at a moment's notice to visablish free at a moment's notice to establish fre speech and assemblage.

Following is the proclamation issued by be Strike Committee of Little Falls the the Strike Committee of Little Falls the day after the police-made rois of Oct. 50. It "got the goats" of the police and re-spectable citizens. The Utica printer who got it out was arrested and brought to Little Falls, but later released. Three thousand copies were seized and c cated by the police

PROCLAMATION !

OCT. 30, 1912.

The bloodthirsty, murderous cossacks

shown their band. mask and do the dirty work for the gang of bloodsuckers who own the mills in Little Falls

in Little Falls was seen a spectaele which has not been witnessed before anywhere outside of Russia.

Today the gang of fiends in buman form who wear the disgraceful uniform of the police in Little Falls deliberately went to work and started a riot.

It was the most brutal, cold blooded act ever done in these parts. Nothing under heaven can ever justify it, and the soul of (Continued on Page Four.)

(Continued on Page Four.)

Ther have the men who are capable of conducting and unanging the paper in a successful manner. Thousands of pieces of literature of every cell and teaching are being spread among the Mexicans every week, with the exception of the revolutionary teachings of the I. W. W. We have inquires at the hall and at every street meeting for Spanish literature. What is the matter with az 'We sav our mission is to educate the working class, yet bere are thousands of wage exames dead willing and anxious to learn of the One Big Union, yet barrier that it is the distribution of the Company of the Company

SOLIDARITY

at many a character a

ERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD





McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS
H. McCARTY, L. U. 298
H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 297
F Publication-rear No. 418, Croton Ava.

Managing Editor B. H. Williams C. H. McCarty Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION:

Orders, per copy, ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS.

ing Rates on App Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publica-on in Solidarity should be addressed to be Managing Editor; all others, pertain-ing to financial matters, to the Business

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879 INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD ding, Chicago, Illinois

GENERAL OFFICERS
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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 151. That means that your sub expired las-This is NUMBER 152 week, and you should renew

A. F. OF L. AND THE UNSKILLED

Reports from the American Federat of Labor convention at Rochester tend to show that for the first time to date, in that show that for the first time to date, in that body, the I. W. W. specter has advanced to the center of the stage. According to these reports, the A. F. of L. "now intends to dispute with the I. W. W. the latter's monopoly of the unskilled and is making elaborate plans for the "immediate organization of the unskilled and migratory workers throughout the country."

Nothing is really new in all this propo-sition, except the increased temphasis placed upon it by the latest craft union convention, due to the stirring events of the past 12 months. Students of the rican labor movement, during the seven years at least, will recollect that the same pronouncements were made by the A. F. of L. at the very birth of the by the A. F. of L. at the very birth of the I. W. W. We were then told, in gereulars signed by Gompers and the Executive Council (identical with those now being spread broadcast among steel and other workers,) that the 2A. F. of L. "alone represents the American workingmen:"
that its purpose is "to unite all workers
into one union to remove barriers of race, creed and other things which divide the workers," and that it would take care of workers, and that it would take care or the interests of the unskilled and skilled workmen alike. This latest pronounce-ment from the Rochester convention is but a more emphatic repetition of what has been said by it many times.

The I. W. W. met these craft union pronouncements with the contention that the A. F. of L., through its origin and development, its structure and methods, was essentially an organization skilled tradesmen, wholly unfitted to deal progressively with the revolutionary mov ment of the unskilled mass now domina in all trustified industries. We contend in all trustified industries. We contended that the labor movement of the fluttge must per force develop by and through the economic movements of the unskilled. "Skill" is an unstable and vanishing quantity in American workshops; the "skilled worker" is an unstable basis upskilled worker is an unstable cass up-ob which to organize the American work-ing cass. To promise the unskilled pro-tection through a union primarily cop-trolled and dominated by and for the skilled, is to betray the unskilled and render their movement impotent in its strug-gles with the master class Consequently, in order for the A. F. of L. to-become able to cope with the problem of the un-

F-WE

skilled, a complete transformation was necessary in its structure and methods. "Craft" unions must be transformed into industrial unions, not on a recessive basis; but on an ORGANIC basis in con-formity with the evolution of modern to dustry; time "contracts" of craft or du-trict must be eliminated, as they divid I hamper the free movement of the ses; alliances with the bosses in any m must be replaced by an aggressive, eternally fighting spirit.

Frankly, the I. W. W. did not expect Frankly, the I. W. W. did not expect any such revolutionary transformation of the A. F. of L., immediately or ultimately. The "iskilled" would resist it: the "unskilled" would not suit for it. The former still had that asset, "skill" (unstable though it was) to protect: the latter had to meet increasing pressure of low wages, long hours and miserable conditions and would be forced to result and ns, and would be forced to revolt and tions, and would be forced to revolt and to seek organization adequate to express that revolt. Hence the "reason for being" of the I. W. W. Born, not as a "dual" organization to dispute the field already occupied by the eraft unions, the I. W. W. on the contrary proceeded on the theory that modern capitalist industry had made the unity of the working class immossible under the direction of the private of the prossible under the direction of the private possible under the direction of the privileged workers. That unity must proceed from below—out of the depths of the agony of the unskilled. The latter would not and could not move as individuals or small groups, but only as they worked-in small groups, our only as they worked in mass formation under the modern machine process. No matter how uncertain and disappointing the initial movements of the uniskilled might appear, nothing was more certain than that these movements would tend to greater size, more coherency and larger and more permanent effects, as the mass gained experience through them. Not only that; but these very movements of the unskilled, on account of their social effects, would tend more and more to influence the privileged workers and draw them, also, into the vortex of the revolutionary movement. Thus the mass movement from below, without "waiting for the A. F. of L. to become revolutionary and then to revolutionary the mass," tend to greater size, more coherency and and then to revolutionize the would itself "revolutionize the by hining up the latter with the rest of the working class. That was the theory upon which the I. W. W. was founded; what about its evolution to date, in the light of events?

Immediately upon the appearance of the I. W. W., the A. F. of L. uttered the official pronouncements as in the above-mentioned circulars. It denied the right of any other organization to invade the field of the American labor movement. It played the role of a "dog in the manger" In fact, that is all it did do. Being unable and unystling, as we contended, to able, and unwilling, as we contended, to carry out its pretention to "organize all carry out its pretention to "organize all the workers," the A. F. of L. official ma-chine was employed to break I. W. W. strikes if possible and to prevent the orof the unskilled in the I. W. W. At Schenectady in 1906; at Skow-began in 1907; at McKees Rocks in 1909; at Lawrence in 1912—A. F. of L. organ-izers did their damnedest to break the solidarity of the strikers and to destroy their organizations. Not only that, but strikes of unskilled conducted directly by the A. F. of L—such as those at the Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia, Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia, and at the Schwab steel p'ant in South Bethlebem. Pa.—were broken and the organizations quickly destroyed through the operation of the principle of "craft autonomy," which in America is only an-other name for craft scabbery.

But McKees Rocks threw a scare into the camp of the eraft union fakirs. Undifferent nationalities, and to prevent the I. W. W. from winning a trilliant victory, which advertised the new union in all parts of the world and contrasted most strongly with the fasco of the Tin Mill Workers' strike under the A. F. of L. at the same time—Gompers and the Execu-tive Council of the A. F. of L. at once announced that they "were going to org-anize the steel trust employes." Wall Street and everybody else familiar with the situation in the steel industry laughed at this declaration, and it was soon for-gotten by the craft union leaders them-elves. Meanwhile the I. W. W., notwhatanding the inevitable reaction at McKees Rocks, knew that it still retained the confidence of the unskilled workers, and continued its agitation and education in the Pittsbarg district and elsewhere.

wrence followed McKees Rocks larger, more brilliant, more far-reaching in its social effects. The shameful role of

John Golden, A. F. of L. leader, is well known. The Lawrence strikers won the most significant battle of the American labor movement. The theory upon which the I. W. Was founded gained added use I. w. w., was founded gained added-confirmation in that expérience. Moreover, the In-W. W.-demonstrated its fitnest to carry out that theory; while the A. F. of. L. was once more proven to be not only unfit, but criminal, in its dealings with the unskilled. The I. w. W. gained prestige; the A. F. of L. lost prestige. Its "dog in the manger"—policy had failed. And yet the Rochester convention ar-"dog in the manger" policy had And yet the Rochester conventi a continuation of that policy on a

The outcome of this A. F. of L. policy can only be more failure and more trea toward revolting slaves. How far that treason will go is shown by the following telegram to Solidarity, which arrived too late for the last issue

"Little Falis, N. Y., Nov. 13. "Five members of local Jack Spinners' Union of United Textile Workers discovered today carrying clubs and acting as special police, being paid \$3.50 per day

special police, being paid \$5.500 per day by mill owners."

This has a familiar ring. It is an echo of 1903 at Tampa, Fla., where A. F. of L. sluggers acted as special deputies against the thousands of cigar workers on against the thousands of cigar workers on strike under "La Resistencia," an industri-al union of tobacca workers, and belped the brutal authorities to break their magnificent solidarity. Is the A. F. of L. ing?

The organization of the unskilled be-longs to the I. W. W. Our organization is no longer the infant of seven years ago. North, Bast, South and West—in railroad construction and lumber camps; in mine and between Solids. North, Rast, South and Weit—in rulroad construction and lumber camps; in mine and harvest field; in Chiego 'packing: town:' in steel and textile mill—for years, unknown I. W. W. agitators have been ceaselessly sowing the seed of revolutionary unionism. In all these places of production the A. F. of L. has been tred and found wanting. The seed of our sowng is bearing fruit. Hence the now greater perturbation of the bosses and the craft union fakirs. Hence the resolution craft union fakirs. Hence the resolution of the Rochester convention. Hence the A. F. Fof L. singgers at Luttle Falls. But it is too late; "the Goth is at the gates of Rome." The One Big Union is looming larger and brighter in the brain of the mass, pointing it toward the Industrial Workers of the World. On with the

"OUR PARISH CALENDAR"

Solidarity is in receipt of a very amusing little booklet from Lawrence, Mass It is called "Our Parish Calendar," is sucd monthly by the Augustinian Fathers of St. Mary's Church, the chief among whom—Father O'Reily—has often been mentioned in these columns. This No-vember number of "Our Parish Calendar" vember number of 'Our raria Calendar's se extensively devoted to the I. W. W. Here is one squib that deserves to be framed and hung op in the parlor' of every Lawrence alave alongside of "God Save Our Home:"

"The I. W. W. use as their best ma terial the latest arrivals in the country be cause they are the least informed and mos easily led by false statements."

Our readers will observe that this is not Our readers will observe that this is not funcant to be read by "the latest arrivals in the country" even though they may belong to different "parishes" of the same church which mothers the more remote arrivals whom the worthy Fathers would separate with the false cry of "God and Country." Were the "late arrivals" to read the above in the light of last year's class struggle in Lawrence, the problem of the property of the problem of the structure of the structur

last year's 'class struggle in Lawrence, they might reply:
"Yes; we were lured to 'Free America' by the false 'representations of agents of your worthy Christian patriots, Dynamiter Wood and the other mill owners. We were misled by those agents, who promised us a betterment of our condition on this side of the water. We came here, only to meet starvation wages, woman and child slewer, and general conditions that child slavery, and general conditions that rendered life well nigh impossible. Many of our children were born dead, while others lacked vitality because their mot were starved and overworked before child-birth. We were lashed and driven to the limit of endurance by the whip of necessar-ty and by brutal slave drivers in the mills. And to complete the infamy, your Christian natriots took advantage of the 54-hour steal six more loaves of bread a week the mouths of our famishing babes. We revolted en masse: and found not only the Christian patriots against us, but also their police power, their army, their gov-ernor, their press, and last, but not least,

such worthy priests as the Augusti fathers above referred to. Only 'unpatriotic and ungodly' I. W. and its sympathisers strod by supported us against our enemies; us for nine weeks; took our children to ed for while we were fighting; and helped us not only to restor tially to their original number. Inc we had been misinformed and misled by the mill owners and their patriotic sup-porters—BUT NOT BY THE I. W. W. We wondered at the Fathers being against us; and we suspected that they, too, migh hold stock in the mills and were therefore re concerned about their blood-m more concerned about their blood-money in dividends than about the bodies (and perhaps the souls) of us late arrivals. We were simple, all right; but are now better informed and not so easily led by false statements emanating from 'Our Parish Calendar.' Tell it to Casey, Eather."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF

"They have their red flag, never used except as a symbol of anarchy and chao."

Remember, these priests are not talking to the "late arrivals," but to those long since from the old sod, who are supposed to be better informed. How they insult to be better informed. How they in the intelligence of their parishione "Red flag never used except as a sym of anarchy and chaos." How about that well-nigh suppressed early history of the well-nigh suppressed early history of the Catholic church? What about that "blood-red banner" that symbolized the conquering hests of Christ. Out with the truth, Father O'Reily et al.; confess on your kness that you are deceiving and misinforming the native workers whose in-telligence you so proudly contrast with that of the "late arrivals." The red flag may not symbolize all the things its diverse supholize all the things its diverse supholize all the things its diverse supholize relient for thin the less it. verse upholders claim for it; but at least it has never been put to such unholy uses as were the stars and stripes on Columbus Day in Lawrence—as an emblem of pro-test in behalf of dynamiting mill owners and all their brutal tools against the I. W and all their potal tools against the W. in its fight against slavery. But then, only Mike, and not Antonio, will read this Father's tale of the red flag.

Let them come out into the open, and some place on God's earth, and give to bonest labor and other interested prople, an illustration of the practicality of their doctrines and principles before they demand that they shall be allowed to destroy existing flourishing institutions.

That's exactly what we did, Father That's exactly what we did, Father. The I. W. W. came out into the open, found Lawrence and showed bonest labor and other interested people, including the mill owners and their supporters, that we have the most practical doctrines, principles and organization in the world. One big union, solidarity of all nationalities, of slaves, fighting the boss and all his retainers for non weeks; result—\$15.000. staves, inguing the loss and an inter-trainers for nine weeks; result—\$15,000,000 textile workers in one year from the div-dends of the mill owners, to say nothing of the transformation in the lives and of the transformation in the lives and ideals of the alayes themselves. Practical: I should say ves; that's why "Our Parish Calerdar" is so horrified at the "destruction of such flourishing institutions" as atarvation wages and other abuses which the I. W. b. belped to wige out. We're only waiting for more juley opportunities of the same kind, Father! We'll show you the "practicability" of the I. W. W., all right '

"Of course under the proposed nomical changes by the I. W. W., a will work, some will be bosses. Will this just be another change of mast while the same old slavery continues?"

At last, the confession! "The same old At last, the confession. "The same old slavery." Then you admit, dear Father, that SLAVERY exists, since it must "continue" after the program of the l. W. W. is carried out. To be sure. "Some will work" then—and that "some" will include those who now pose as servants of Jesus, while their actions against 86-a-week slaves lead to the unspicion that their palms are being greased by "such their palms are being greased by such forms of clay as Billy Wood and other earthly masters. At least, we the work-ers are used to work, and it will neither burt our cuticle nor our feelings to continue working, as it would burt you and tinue working, as it would burt you and yours to quit working the workers in the interest of the big parasites upon labor. The abolition of wage slavery, as contemplated in the program of the I. W. W., carries with it the abolition of parasitism. We are concerned about mer; we will leave the defende rned about the forsame old slavery' to worry about the

What do you know about this "fatherly"

dope, anyway? We say D-O-P-n; wow we disposed to use alang we might char-acterize it in more picturesque languaga But you know what we mean, and that' all it is. We have as little respect for the coward who hides behind a "relig-ious" mask to serre the ruling class, as dope, anyway? We say D-O-P-E; were ious" mask to serve the ruling class, as for any other prostitute of the master. We only marvel that any worker could be deceived by such bank, even though it emantes from such a source. We console ourself with the hope that "Our Parish" Calendar" is not a practical guide to the thoughts of the Irish Catholics in Lawrence.

FIGHT-HOUR AGITATION IN PATERSON, N. J.

A vigorous campaign for the establish-ment of the 8-hour work day for the tex-tile workers is being carried on in Paterson, N. J.

The workers realize that talking about it will never bring any results, and they have decided to take action.

The Eight-Hour League has been organized under the auspices of the Silk

Workers' Industrial Union, Local 152, I.

This League consists of delegates from the various mills, dye houses and mill supply factories. The intention is to have every mill and factory represented by delegates; also organizations not connected with the I. W. W. Then take a referen-dum vote, set the date and from that date on refuse to work longer than eight bours, In that way we will be able to get united action and the workers, acting together can not be defeated.

Thousands of leaflets, dealing with the

Industants of reaches, dealing with the 8-hour question, are being distributed all over the city, and the workers, are taking a lively interest. Even foremen and su-perintendents are privately orging workers to get a move on and get the 8-hour day. This is an issue in which all crafts are equally interested, because one can not get it without the other. Shop meetings are held all over town, and delegates are added to the aiready long list. Mass meetings of the various nationalities are held, and more arranged for.

The membership in Local 152 is in-

creasing rapidly.

The League is trying to establish con-nection with silk workers in New 2015, Sensylvinia and New Jersey outside of Paterson, in order to make this move general all over the industry. This campaign is all the more necessary in view of the fact that the mill owners are trying to establish the three and four loom system. In Paterson they claim that loom system. In 'Arterson they claim that they are compelled to adopt the three and four loom system because they do it in Pennsylvania, New York state and other towns in New Jersey. In those places they claim that they must do it because ey do it in Paterson. But the workgrs are onto the

are going to counteract it by taking the Eight-Hour Day and at the same time refuse to run more than two looms on broadsilk and more than one on ribbon. In the dye bouses the workers want three shifts of eight hours each instead of two long shifts.

Organizations in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey should communi-York and New Jersev should communi-cate with the undersigned and take part the movement. Also individuals who are in favor of this move, and we will give them all possible aid to organise the mill they work in and have them take part in this eight-bour movement. this eight-hour movement.

The League meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock in Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street, Paterson, N. J.

ss all communications to EWALD KOETTGEN, Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.

EIGHT-HOUR LEAFLET

All I. W. W locals and active unionists should send for a quantity of the new leaster, "Eight-Hour Workday; What It Will Mean, and How to Get It," by August Walquust. This is a good intraduction to the agitation for a shorter workday, which must soon take shape. workday, which must soon take shape through the I. W. W. Order now. Price of leaflet, 15 cents per hundred; \$1.25 a thousand. Address I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

A new pamphlet by Joseph J. Ettor has just been issued by the General Office of the I. W. W. It is entitled, "Industrial Unionism, the Road to Freedom," con-Commission, the total of Precuom, Contains 24 pages and retails at 10 cents a copy. Price to local unions is \$5 per 100. Send all orders to General Secretary, Room 507, Mortimer Building, 164-166 4 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Agitate for the 8 hour day.

LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

provided for in our present form of organization or in the constitution. Some of the French branches of the I. W. W. formed a federation some years ago, and there is talk of forming a Polish federa-

In my opinion, this question should be ously considered and settled by the abers of the I. W. W.

Language federations, as proposed, would executive board representing all the I. W. W. branches of that language that would affiliate. Headquarters to be where the secretary is located. Federa-tions would hold annual or bi-annual con-Revenue, a tax on members of ranches affiliated.

The 1912 convention of the French fedration was held in Lawrence last September. A much discussed motion that meant the dropping of the lederation was almost carried. It might be well to state here that this federation has had a fiard time of

that this federation has been non-resistent for a year previous to this convention.

I am convinced that the language federations have no place in the scheme of organization of the l. W. W., and that would prove detrimental to the organ-on of the workers in ONE BIG

On general principles such language federations have no place in an order On general principles such Janguage federations have no place in an organization like the 1. W. W., which is supplanting older forms of organizations partly because they divide the workers needlessly into small groups, while the 1. W. W. does not divide the workers any more than is found necessary for the proper conduct of its business and the upbuilding of the organization. Janquage federations are of no help in the struggle of the shop. When the workers face the employer, it is not as F-enenmen, Italians, etc., but as wage slaves. When a strike committee represents the ed, the committee represents of that industry on strike and not mbers of language federations.

D

Nearly all questions that would come before their executive board meetings and their conventions would have to be refered to the industrial conventions-the Na Fignal Union and Department Conven-

tonia. J man and population of the control of the c ties. The French branches of New England were organized without a federation; literature be gotten out in various languages without a federation; language organizers can be put on the field—without a federation; language papers can be printed—without a federation. To do this one thing is essential-money. Language federations will not create new sources of revenue. On the contrary, they would mean the frit-tering away of the resources of the organ-

For example: New Bedford local No. 157, Textile Workers, has English, Italian, French, Polish and Portuguese branches. At present the dues of the members of all these branches go into one treasury. This money can only be spent treasury This money can only be spent by vote of the committee representing these branches. Local No. 157 pays a tax of 10c.per_member to the National In-dustrial Union of Textile Workers.

With language federations the New Bedford local would pay, besides running

edford local would pay, besides unit expenses, relief, propaganda, etc.: Per capita tax to National Union Per capita tax to French Federation. Per capita tax to Polish Federation

Per capita tax to Poisin Federation.

Per capita tax to Italian Federation.

Guess they would have to cut out propaganda and most of the running expenses And this condition will hold good in most of the big textile towns, when well organ

ized.

Then there is the tremendous waste of most. time and energy and duplicating of work. Instead of one executive board and one secretary to act as a central exchange for the textile workers, you would have six or more executive boards and secretary-treas-

urers.
Then, also, each local, instead of paying expenses of delegates to two conventions expenses of delegates to two conventions each year, as at present, might have to pay for delegates to ten conventions each year. For instance: Textile locals send delegates to textile conventions, and also pay their sharr of expenses of delegates to general convention, but with Ryench, Poliph, Italian, Portuguese, etc., Ederations, it would mean delegates to all these conventions and the local would near the conventions and the local would not be conventions. and the local would pay ex-

work against any of them being good, big, conventions galore, small and unim-rtant, which would pass unnoticed alike workers or the press.

In the coming together of many nationalities into One Big Union, there is bound to be a good deal of misunderstanding and friction, caused largely by differences in temperament, training and knowledge of the movement. This is and another the motion, and can only be overcome by patience and tact on the part of the active militant—by fairly threshing out the differences that arise and letting the majority decide

Now, by baying language branches con nected, however loosely, in a federation, the tendency would be to drag local dif-ferences and troubles into the federation, thus involving other branches.

Language federations will not help to unite the workers The discussions at the meetings of the executive boards and con-ventions would show the influence of the labor movement of their respective co

As a matter of fact, it is undeniable that most of the discussion at the convention of the French federation was beside the point; due to the fact that most of the delegates understood the French movement far better than they did the American. Thus instead of the active workers they would meet in convention, nationality by nationality, and the differences of opinions, due to their traditions, temperaments, and the state of the mover their respective countries, would

One of the most important functions of the I. W. W. is the bringing together of the workers, divided as they are by different languages, traditions, temperaments and creeds, not superficially, but practically, so as to get unity of action. It recognized that the sooner the workers all nationalities in this country learn speak English the nearer we will be to a stage where unity of action is possible. It is self evident that language federations will not belp to bring about this much desired result.

Jo sum up, language federations are not necessary. They would incur a waste of energy, time and money, and it would tend to keep the workers divided. All the good that language federations could accomplish can be accomplished by a less expensive plan. This is simply to arrange that all national unions or departments that have locals divided into language branches should provide that each language branch could send a fraternal delegate to their convention. This would help to make conventions worth while

The might be necessary in some cases to have interpreters for some of the delegates, but that would not be for long, because such conventions would prove a wonderful stimulus to the study of the English lan-guage by the foreign-born rebels. They would have an opportunity to become ac quainted with delegates of all nationalities In the clast of ideas and oninions the would learn to understand each other, and this bringing together of the militants of all nationalities would be of inestimable value in organizing the toilers of the world as they are thrown together in the melting pot of American capitalism into One Big Union. And the I. W. W. will need men with this training, men who understand the nent and each other, in 2b . Confli

The conclusion-do not divide unnecessarily, do not waste energies. Organize

FRANCIS MILLER

DOG-CHEAP LIVING FOR THE UNDER DOG

Cometh now a female person with the fifty-eighth variety for reducing the high cost of living. I am not acquainted with the lady, but judge her to be a society person because she "landed" from the Mauretania. Ladies maids, stewardesses and steerage femininity also land some times, I dare say, but the fact is never chronicled in the papers. They are not persons or they are not capable of saying things silly enough to be sensational

This lady has been to Geneva as a delegate to the International Peace Conference and incidentally stumbled over her discovery in Germany

No. it is not a new style in vegetarianism saving your empty pay envelopes, killing the baby nor making croquettes of the potato peelings.

It is dog-dog steaks, bound chops, cur-tail bouillon, blanc mangy jelly,

4

poodle pate a la poulette, pickled pupa' feet, terriers on toast. Hot dogs are to become more than a name—have become so in fact.

so in fact.

Exclaims the lady enthusiastically:

"When I was in Munich I saw one bunded dogs sold for food in one day to poor Of course the dogs had been ineted before the sale, and they were p feetly fit to eat."

I gather from the statement that the

I gather from the statement that the poor, the under dogs, so to speak, are to have a monopoly on dog meat, which would seem to be a case of dog eat dog. We welcome any new acquisition. Hitherto about the only monopolies we have been able to accumulate have been

nave been able to accumulate nave been poverty and hard work. A shadow, how-ever, blurs my ecatasy. It is that the American beef trust knows a good thing when it sees it as well as does this fair tourist, and while she may be generously willing that the poor shall, monopolize the juicy flea-fed roasts, Royer ragout and curried Carlo, a beef magnate is usually dogmatic in the opinion that the carna ups au gras in which the exsonia and soups as gras in which the ex-travagant six-fifty-s-weekers riot should be well paid for and upon his thrifty mind I fear the advent of this new era of dog days will have no effect.

I could yelp with pain that this discov-ery should have been made in Germany— the home of the big socialist vote. Is there, alas, no tie that binds between the hallot and the dinner pail? Must we unbattot and the differ, pair? Must we un-hitch our cart from that brightest star in the firmament of managing other people, the dog star of politics?

We know it is of the greatest importance to persons of the clawses who "ar-rive" on ocean liners that the "poor" may live cheaply. That is why the lar-gest cotton mill in the world has been located in Mexico and the largest steel plant in China. Beans, tice and dog meat. Philanthropic trinity. Cheap, nutritious and profitable unto dividends.

No, thank you, dear lady, there is no nossible objection upon our part to dog teat being served on the Mauretania to the clawses who consider it "perfectly fit," but as for us we live a dog's life as it is and it is quite unnecessary to incorporate the friendly eurs in our system. We are getting tired of a dog's life anyhow. It is becoming so uninteresting, don't you w. devoid as it is of travel, the means of culture and other things which go to make life worth living, that we find it more exhilirating to lay it down_in starvation, in iail, on the gallows, than to sustain it upon dog just to continue dog's life. If you don't know it go on as other voyage of discovery to the miners and dockers of England, to Lawrence, to Lake Charles, to San Diego. And when the poor get into this dogged frame of mind it means more than an election, though an election may take its cue

rst thing about this new notion of ours is that it is not a blind mob spirit, but it is intelligent, disciplined and wholly determined to get along without any ad-vice from well-fed parasites as to what we shall eat or wear or do. Watch it grow. Incidentally it will obviate the necessity

for journeying to peace conferences. poor folks are just going to quit killing each other for the benefit of the upper clawses. It's doggone simple, isn't it? GEORGIA KOTSCH.

THE UNHOLY MINORITY

I cannot see very much propaganda in quibble over words, especially at a time when there is so much need for action. I am certain that the supposedly ignorant and dense majority did not misunderstand meaning that I tried to convey, as did the "very intelligent minority" con-sisting mostly of a single individual with a greater aptitude towards hot air than ac-

Anyone who took the trouble to read will note that I made a statement that the ample of either a centralized or decentralized organization, being fragmentally both. But to our worthy "intelligent minority," because I did not go into a dedissertation of the A. F. of L., tailed course. I can't see anything wrong. Hell, I have no time or patience to quibble thus. Neither do I care about the solidarity of an army, though it's something of a contortion to apply this specific word where it does not belong even in a com-

I could also reiterate my statement as our power to compel obedience from our fellow workers, but since enlightenment or knowledge from which our act ment or knowledge from which our action springs, is not a power, then what is the use talking or writing. I am willing to take the knowledge and set others have

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the brute physical force which the "mi-nority" calls power, and I am ready to bet that knowledge will dominate; without some form of intelligence, there can be no manifestation of physical exertion, called some times power. Here is a chance to

uibble over some more terms.

I hope the time will soon be found when of the workers understand how they are exploited and degraded for profit.

I am certain that from this knowledge action will take place which will bring the action will take place which will oring the workers closer together and give greater impetus to an understanding of what is necessary. We do not need to control the conditions, if we enlighten the rest. They will seise control. Otherwise conditions may only force a blind revolt of destruction and revenge, only to be turned aside and made use of by some fragment of the exploiting class. Intelligence must come

exporting class. Interingence must come first.

I made myself clear enough on the point of power being centralized, there is no need to repeat. The "minority" says: it can't be done and I know that it is done and will continue. Power is always the point from whence it is the point from whence it is the point from whence it. centralized at the point from whence it springs, no matter where some portion of

springs, no matter where some portion of it may be concentrated later on.

Been though I were to admit that "the majority is the lastest and most careless of all living things," as the "minority" says, yet I would have to add that I have noticed that the so-called intelligent mi-mority consists usually of ossified individvals congregated around spittoons who are even less disposed to action than the rude majority. Some of the deeds of this species could not possibly be equaled by the rudest majority. I can remember when some of this unintelligent rude ma-jority were on strike in the Grav's Harbor last.apring, a member was sent to the cen-ter of the polightened "minority," Portland, to get some persons who understood tactics to lend their aid. There was no response. I suppose some of the enlightened ones were too busy feasting their massive intellects on a discussion of Yogi philosophy, or some other subject pertaining as much to the interest of the

orking class.

Compared to the whole working class

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among mil-ions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of like.

em. e find that the centering of the management dustries into fewer and fewer hands makes trade unions unable to cope with the ever-trade unions unable to cope with the ever-power of the employing class. The trade of the company of the company of the cope of workers to be pitted against another set of kers in the same industry, thereby helping at one another in wage wars. Moreover, the

incline formed in sects a way that all its members and the section of the section way that all its members and the section of the section of

the whole movement is a minority, but in the sense that I used the terms, which any one can understand, I referred to the majority within the organization and noth-ing else. We organize in a movement because we are still in a minority. It is a necessity to carrying on our work. In this organization we agree to govern ourselves democgatically in order to further the work we have to carry on. At times this ma-jority of the membership may not see as of the memorang may not see as clearly as a few individuals, yet that does not give the few individuals the right to dominate the rest. The majority may make mistakes and does make them, but so does the minority of the few who are not broad-minded enough to see the wel-

fare of the whole.

Action is all that counts. Even a poorly directed form of action is far ahead of hot air. Action along gives experience; I cannot take a theorist seriously. When the minority demonstrates that it is capable of action and does not place itself above the whole organization, I may be above the whole organization, I may be forced, like others, to adopt some of its views. Until that time comes, I feel safer with the majority which acts when it can, in the best way it can see, than with the minority which does very little J. S. BISCAY,

Read the poem, "The Workin Stiff, Read the poem. The Workin Stiff, in this number, and not what the A. F. of L. is up against in its "plan" to organize the migratory workers. There is one error made by the poet, where he says the workin stiff "never thinks." He has been doing some hard thinking as well as fighting the past few years, and has been comparing his expences in different parts of the country—to the detriment of the craft union fakirs. The workin' stiff is getting to be a mighty tough customer to deceive with anything but the real goods. He is learning that not only as he depends upon himself, but also upon those of his kind through industrial organization, will be command the respect of other ele-ments in society. His individual self-sufficiency is giving way to class-consciousness: hence his increasing importance in the eyes of those who formerly despised him.

STANDING LIKE A ROCK

(Continued From Page One.)

the degenerate brute who started it will shrivel in bell long long before the work-raw will ever forget this day.

The workers in the mills of Little Falls have been on strike for four weeks against an inhuman oppression of the mill bonses. An incompetent law has been used by these mill owners to reduce the wages of the workers from 500 to 88 as week. Body existing on a starration wage averaging about \$1 per week.

They resisted this robbery by the mill owners.

about \$1 per week.

They resisted this robbery by the mill'owners.

They went on strike.

The police showed at the beginning that the filty money of the mill owners can corrupt all authority by attempting to suppress free speech in Little Falls. Several speakers were arrested. Then the strikers organised in the Industrial Workers of the They began peaceful picketing at the mills where many American workers, mostly girls, were playing the part of scabs.

The strikers, with a band, and banners bearing appeals for support, began to parade each morning before the mills to encourage other workers to come out. They way, and by this means of peaceful demonstration the strikers won over every day some of those who were working.

The mill bosses were baffled. They could not understand this new and peaceful with the proving at all times, the police could find no excuse to interfere. But today the covern burtus MADLEN speech to the picket line. The first day one of these blooddibristy police animals tried to start a rot by slugging a girl who stepped from the line to speak to a friend. He was number three who showed his cowardice and animal ferocity today by cruelly clubbing helpless prisoners and defendedless strikers.

clubbing belpless prisoners and the strikers.

On Fridar the police struck the first blow when they tried to break up the picket line at the Rex mill and arrested one of the strikers' organizers.

Police number two, who fired the first shot today, and whose aim was so bud that be bit one of the special bloodbounds instead of the striker he wanted to kill, was one who led the assault upon the strikers. The striker the wanted to kill, was one who led the assault upon the strikers.

one who led the assault upon the strikers' line at the Rex mill.

In spite of all this oppression and provocation the strikers stood firm, refrained from one single act of violence and gained many new supporters.

Yesterday many workers joined the ranks of the strikers and one mill was completely their up.

many new supporters.
Yesterday many workers joined the ranks of the strikers and one mill was completely tited up.
Then the mill owners mill were forced that the mill owner mill were forced that the first the mill owner that the first for them. A rumor spreadthat the Phonis mill would have to close down today. The boases, however, tried two more plans, First, they brought in a herd of scabs from Uties.

Second, they set the stage for the tragedy this morning.
The picket line today was stronger than ever. Evervour was peaceable. No one can be supported to the first first

other policeman in the leg.

The strikers went for protection to their hall, but the murderous bloodhounds broke into the hall, drove every one out, smashed every thing in sight and fired several shots into the cellar in the hope of shooting 1.

W. W. organizers whom they thought

w. W. organizers whom they thought were bidnig there. This assault on the strike besdquarters is the most high-banded outrage that has ever occurred in these parts. The whole trouble today was very clear-ly a police plot to break up the strikers'

The strikers were unarmed and helpless. The visities are entirely responsible for The viblice are entirely responsible for everything that happened and will be held accountable

ecountable.

The chief of police has been constantly threatening to "get" the strike leaders. Several other police officers have made vicious threats, one of them against the life of the chairman of the strike committee, Legere, who was rescued from the police today by the strikers.

Many of the friends and relatives of the police base made threats of organising an opposite have made threats of organising an analysis of the police have made threats of organising and the strike of the police have made threats of organising and the strike of the police have made threats of organising and the strike of the police have made threats of organising and the strike of the st

expressed by one of them.

The whole machinery of law in Little Falls has been set to work most viciously in the interest of the mill owners ever since the day when the prosecuting attorney began to "persecute" the organisers who spoke to the strikers because, as he said, "he didn't like theilooks."

cause, as he said, "he didn't like their looks."

The strikers have never fired a shot, yet they are charged with the shooting done by a policeman.

The police have finished their foul and dirty work by "beating up" the prisoners in the police station.

Let every lover of freedom and justice hear the cry of the oppressed strikers of Little Falls. Can their inhuman brutalisation of the strikers o

to turn an American cay.

Let the workers in every mill and factory in the Mohawk Valley gon a strike as
a protest against this fiendlish brutality.

And make demanda upon your bosses
for better conditions. Workers, take up
this fight and belp us win. Our fight is
your fight.

THE "WORKIN' STIFF"

Note—The United States census says there are ten million casual laborers in the United States—that is, ten million men who work at temporary or "short time" jolus. To the underword these men are known as "workin' stiffs."

They asked me, "What is, a work stiff?"

stiff."
And I told 'em the best I knew.
Though all I got was a doubting snift
And a titter when I got through,
But I told them straight as the be
fate,
The same as I'm telling you.

A workin' stiff is the lad that toils
On the tracks 'ere the trains go by,
And he is the victum and they are the
spoils.
And the victor is you and I.
He levels the path for the engine's
wrath

wrath
And stretches the strands of steel;
But he always rides where the ballas glides,
By the roar of the brooding wheel.

For his is the brunt of the serried strife, The brawl of a moment's breath; And it lies in the places far from life And only an inch from death. He must blind his brain for his body's

gain
And live in the seconds bought
bis work is long and his arms

And his pleasures swift as the

And his pleasures with as thought.

Would you sunder the wall of a hasalt
chute,
To a river of grinding rage?
And lead it out like a conquered brute
From the path of pre-Cambrian age?
Would you Eden breed from a deeser seed
Through the bowels of a barner off!?
Promote it a bit, and the granite will

split at
The tread of the workin' stiff.

When the wheat is ripe on the standing grain
He crawls on the steam-wrapt blind,
And, haggard, sways to the trembling

As it swings through the rough night

As it swings through the rough man-wind.

Then—the endless days in the he-der's haze.

And the breathless, broiling heat;

A dreary blank, for an all-night tank

And then—to beg on the street.

Does a city shake to a broken shell? Does it burn to a blackened heap? Does the ocean vomit a whir'ing hell, That buries it dead in the deep? Will you build it anew with the famished

few
That foster its famished veins?
s the field is born from the blasted
That tell in the April rains!

that tell in the April rains.
On the road be's a cat and a bloody fink,
And a sissorbill to boot,
And a bindle stiff is a gentle link,
In the names that he must bruit.
For the lowest bum and the foulest scum
Are higher than such as be
4s the stars in the sky are lifted high
From their brothers in the see.

From their brothers in the sep.

'He's a workin' stiff—reg o, he works

He's a stiff—id est, he's broke.

He hasn't the sense to play the firks,

And he hasn't the brains to moke—

Which is to observe that he hasn't the

errec

arrec

And Pauli Jacks in the mental tacks

Incumbent on begging a meal

Incumbent on begging a meal.

When he's off the road he's a nasty tramp;
If he's working, a fit-by night;
If he lands in court he's a vagrant examp
And a couple of months is light.
Bot—nevertheless he may progress to the
ranks of a Johnny Yegg
For the name and the game and the

And the truth of it is that he's neither a

For a fink, nor a Johnny Yegz.

Nor a fly by night, nor a vagrant scamp,

Nor much of a fellow to beg

He works when he can like another man.

And quits when the job is done;

But the jobs are short and away apart,

And most of the time are none.

be works the while thats there's work to have,

So be works the winter that there a work to have,
And on have,
And on have,
For work is the master and he is the slave;
And The-Master's will be done.
And smettimes he drinks; but he never
thinksAnd the cause redeems the end,
Since the mind must blind as the back's
vincined.
And the back must ever bend

Ay, the workin' stiff is the lad that plods
Up the track as the trains go by:
He builds the railroads and rides the rods. rie unitia the railroads and rides the rods.
And his cities rend the sky.
But he's never a bed to lay his head,
Nor a roof to hide his grime
He harvests the wheat that the world may

And-goes hungry, most of the time -Lionel C. Moise, Jr., in Saturday Evening Post.

STRIKERS DENIED COUNSEL

(Special to Solidarity.)

(Special to Solidarity.)

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 15.

Miss desise Abiley, one of the heat known women lawyers in New York, was today refused recognition by District Attorney Schmidt as one of the councel for organiters in the Herkiner jail. Miss Abiley aw the district attorney to make herself known and to get permission to consult with Benjamn J Legere, the imprisoned chairman of the strike, committee. Schmidt refused both 16- give her the usual privileges accorded counsel for accused men and to allow her to talk with Legere, the procedure, but Schmidt merely replied that there are too many lawyers for Legere already. Miss Abiley then saked if there was any statute preventing more than a certain number of lawyers from appearing for a prisoner, but Schmidt angrily declared that he had nothing more to as

angrily declared that he had nothing more to say.

As a matter of fact the whole body of sartike prisoners in Herkimer jail have but two lawgers, these being Attornevs Harley of Little Falls and Speaker of Uttea, and if Miss Abler's rights as counsel are denied this means the district attorney can deny them proper defense Legrer and Bookino are now not sillowed to see their own counsel except in the presence of Sheriff Moon and are constantly watched as if they were unusually dangerous men.

stantly watched as if they were unusually dangerous men.

Five more strike prisoners were brought over from Herkimer yesterday for a preliminary hearing in the local police court before Recorder Collins. All were held for action by the grand jury on a charge of assault and battery in the first degree. They were Orasio Morlando, Lous Lannicki, Antonio Sedfona, Gusepoil Cordin and Tony Capuana. Morlando was still suffering from an ugly wound in his still stands, and the still suffering from an ugly wound in the order of October 50, Chief of Police Long, accompanied by his his brother, called at the Phoenix mills, where Morlando of Jefforems, and called Modglando ogi-trifo a corridor. There the brother—sized and held him while the chief knocked him to the floor with a blow from his club. Morlando says he was then carried to the police station, where he was locked up over night and was again beaten in his cell, along with other prisoners, nome of whom were not even strikers. The screams of these men could be heard by religious and substrate Lannica.

greateness are seen to we approximate project of the policy of the polic

national Association of Machinists here and carries a withdrawal card from that union now.

The strikers also assert time for jack-spinners, members of the United Textile characteristic and the strikers as special policemen commissioned by the city and paid by the mill owners. The names of two of them are known. They are carrying a police club in their bands and a union card in their pockets.

It has been discovered that the rancor shown by the local business men against the strikers is accounted for in part by the cardinal strikers and the strikers is accounted for in part by the cardinal strikers. This mill went into the hands of a receiver McLaughin, now the manager, received 857,500 as the fee for his first year's work. Before the strike McLaughlin was intreasely unpopular among most of the citizens of Little Falls. Many of them are now blasning him for the prolongation of the strike.

Contributions for the strike of the strike of the strike of the strike.

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ributions should be sent to Matilda witz, Box 458, Little Falls, N Y.

I. W. W. IN YOUNGSTOWN

The Youngstown, O. "Vindicator," of Nov. 17, has an interesting and fairly accurate account of the history of the I. W. W. strike in that city in 1806. It is signed by Charles Care, and reads in part as follows:

The I. W. W. prosagasida was introduced to the string of the I. W. W. prosagasida was introduced to the string of the I. W. W. prosagasida was introduced to the string of 1906. At that time the merembers of Youn store local, Amalgamated Assectation of Sheet Metal Workers, demanded of their employers an advance of 26 a day over and above the then existing was excited. This organization was afflisted with the American Federation of Labor and materiand head quarters in Kanase City, Michael Sullivanters of the I. W. State of the I. W. State of the I. W. State of I. State

(The writer in the "Vindicasor" failed to atate that not only did Sullivan offer to furnish color to the bases to break the L. W. W. strike; but that SULEIVAN AND HIS ORGANIZATION ACTUALLY DID FURNISH THE STRIKEBREAKERS. Some of flow sere sent from New Castle to Youngstown, by the then business agent of the New Castle Trades Assembly, Joba W. Slayton —Editor Solidavity.)

REVOLUTIONARY STRAWS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Cleveland, O., Nov. 19

(Special to Solidarity.)

Civerland, O., Nov. 19.

Last week a peculiar affair took place in an east end church off. St. Clair arenue, here, that bids fair towards measuring the degree of revolt that is amould ering in the hearts of the foreign workers in this city. An agent from the Chisiolom Memoir factory made arrangements with a Catholic (Slavonian) priest to hold a meeting at the church hall Sunday afternoon.

Inamuch as the meeting was to be held in the interest of the bosses of the Chisholm Memoir factory this priest proved himself-worthy of his bire by announcing into the control of the cont

name is withheld for good reasons) told how some four years ago, he had been employed by this same concern for six years, and during that period molders got

A Great Event for Pittsbu Two Lectures By EMMA GOLDMAN

Thankagiving Day, Nov. 28, 3 P. M. Subject: "PRISON MEMOIRS OF AN ANARCHIST"—'A discussion of the just-published great work of ALEXANDER BERKMAN, who spent 14 years in the Western Penitentiary in connection with the Homestead strike of 1892.)

Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, 8 P. M., Subject: "SYNDICALISM; the Hope of Labor."

IRON CITY COLLEGE HALL, Sixth St. & Penn Ave., Pittsh Admission, 15 Cents

from \$1 to \$2 a day. On invef found that at present they pay \$K about it \$1 a day of 10 hours for molderabge, have holiness objected, as the speaker fiveloquent exponent of industrial uniform among his own people, and legan to warm up, but the eager workers would not permit even their beloved priest to interfere with this messenger of truth, with the result that a splendid sermon on the beauties of industrial unionism was delivered.

After the meeting, those attending were not satisged, so they held a street meeting immediately after, at which factory agent and priest were attentive and angry listeners.

Here is a splendid example of what can be done by a determined industril union-ist. When one thinks of how, for 1,000 years or more, priestraft has held worker in abject slavery, it is marvelous to that, even when told not to, by their prise-that, even when told not to, by their prise-they hunger for the message of industrial freedom

treedom
This should put added strength and courage in the heart of every rebel, for we can truthfully say: "Not long, now."
LOCAL NO. 38, 1. W. W.

PICTURES WANTED

Fellow Worker Mrs Bill B Cook has a steropticon machine and u desirous of securing pictures and films from which slides can be made and used in illustrated lectures in our breadquarters. We hope to increase the attendance at our propaganda meetings by the use of this mechine, so if you have or can secure pictures of educational value, mail them to Mps. Bill B. Cook, Box 85%, Los Angeles, Calif. Explain the pictures for the Big Union, Yours for the Big Union, BILL B. COOK.

Loral 33, I. W. W., Cleveland, Ohio, has local headquarters upon every day at floom 15-18, Kelley Block, 603 W. Saperior Ave. Local has a reading room and pool room, and invites all fellow workers and agitators traveling through Cleveland to visit headquarters. E. S. Arnold, Jr., is local organizer.

John Panner, district organizer of the I. W. W., with headquarters at 3345 Sevenetices 15 Med. Sevenetics 15 Seven

I. W. W. locals or speakers who are collecting material for illustrated lectures on the class struggle may obtain some good sides by writing to "ellow Worker George W. Dawson, Room S, 319 Pine St., Ne Castle, Pa Dawson is also prepared to give an illustrated lecture to I. W. W. locals in this vicinity, on-a basis of so many subs for Solidarty to the quaranteed by the local. Address Solidarty for terms on the illustrated lecture.

X

Giovanniti, on the witness stand at Salem, is reported to have avowed with much veherence, that "iss word, was, worth more than that of 25 detectives." He must have been overheaded and hastly when he said that, else he would not have limited the number of detectives. Any sleuth whose word is worth a tinker's dann should not regarded as a great curricus and the same a

please."

Anter enjoying a vacation of several months, Local 419, I. W. W., Agricultural Workers, has opened its ball at the land, the land of the land of the land, Cal. for the winter season of onage picking. Members and agitators visiting California picase nay us, visit. Oving to the growth of the organization, our ball has opened one month earlier this season. We are expecting an influx of revolution-state from the parts of the country that will attmolate activity and make for an the encroaching powers of the country that will attmolate activity and make for an the encroaching powers of the country that will attmolate activity and make for an the encroaching powers of the country that will attmolate activity and make for an the encroaching powers of the country that will be considered the community. Locals in Southern California get buy! Let us organize the orange glommers in the many small towers in the southern district.

LOCAL 419, per Shorty.

Hand this paper to some slave!

Hand this paper to some slave!