VOLUME FOUR.

No. 4 WHOLE No. 160

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1913.

SIX MONTHS 50 CENTS.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

# ONE OF US

Such is Alexander Aldamas, Strike Picket, Whom New York Shipowners Want to Jail for Fifty Years.

By Frank C. Pease

"We know not whether laws be right,"
Or whether laws be wrong;
All that we know who lie in jail,
Is that the walls are strong."

All that we know who lie in Jail,
Is that the walls are strong.

If, at the time the above was written,
the author had been through the struggles that the working class has so successfully waged during the past for years, its
note of pessinism might not have been.
Had he witnessed the release from prison
walls of men whose chances of future freedom seemed so small, he might have realtised that yen stone walls and steel bars
can not hold a prisoder in the face of a
greater power. While it is true that the
bastiles of capitalism ARE as strong as
the pervene langenity of capitalism indied,
mechanics can build them, yet there is a
greater atrength and a greater power
UTSIDE these walls than there is in the
walls themselves or in the things they
symboliae.

walls themselves or in the things they symbolise.

There is a greater power than the power of capitalist laws. Capitalist laws are but the reflexes of past and present economic relationships between the matter class and the working class. "They are mothing to themselves. When an opposing power of the sorrect third and degree is brought to hear on them they are as marcht. Beyond the courts is a power greater than there is in them. There is a greater power than the they are as marcht. Beyond manually the power than the capitalist police are not all powerful. It have ally demonstrated that the capitalist class can not week its vengance on offending members of 'the working class has cannot week its vengance on offending members of 'the working class."

RETHINN OF THE CHINDEN

for itself. From the forests of the South to the list-laden mills of the East, from the mines of the West to the far-fining wheat fields of the West to the far-fining wheat fields of the North this power has shown defiance to the capitalist class. The forms of this defiance have been solidarity, direct action and subnage.

Revolutionary solidarity reasued Moyer, Haywood and Petithone from the Idaho bastile. Revolutionary solidarity established free speech in the corporate life of Spokane. Revolutionary solidarity, direct action and sabotage won a great strike for an hitheric observe and terribly exploited portion of the working elass—the textile workers of Lawrence.

This geolutionary solidarity, this concrete aggressiveness of the working class took Ettor, Giovannitti and Carnon from the merciless grip of Massachusetts courts. What solidarity—which is power, what revolutionary aggressiveness when it direct action—in action, have already done, can, MUST and will be done again.

Because of these things, because the battle has not adde, but solv isset bermy

tion—in action, have already done, can, MUST and will be done again.

Because of these things, because the bettle has not ended, but celly just begun, the working class a same called upon to show this power. Again that cold impersonal monster, the capitalist class, clamors for its pound of flesh. Once again stone walls and steel bare concell a son of labor. Once-again the revolution—ary spirits of these limited States of Exploitation must cally to the aggressive defense of a fellow worker.

In the Raymond street jail, in Brooklyn, lies Alexander Aldamas, crawhile member of the Marine Piremen's Usion of the Adantic coast. He was imprisoned on July 9, 1912. His offense lay in the fact that he was active tristworthy picket. He was one dust along the waterfront during the strike of the transport workers last summer. For this, he was et upon by a gang of thougs and policemen under the tidding of the Transport Trust. Caught like a rat in a trap, attacked by overwhelming numbers, fearfully beaten.

(Continued on Page Four)

RETURN OF THE CHUDEN

(Special to Solidarity)

Little Falls, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The children of the textile workers, whose strike ended on the first of the year, returned today from Schenectady, where they have been taken care of by the socialists there. They were met at the station by the strikers and methers of the babes, and jordiffer children and bore them off in triamph to their homes. There was no organized denonstration because of a nisunderstanding as to the exact bour the train would survive the policy for the socialists there. The policy were trained over to the "South Side," where parents took charge of their respective children and bore them off in triamph to their homes. There was no organized denonstration because of a nisunderstanding as to the exact bour the train would survive. The police were out in force and found mothing to do. The children all looked happy and well-cared-fer. They had evidently enjoyed their stass, telling of warm houses and plenty to eat and pointing poundly to their new olothes.

Most of the tots were found to be suffering from all corts of minor allments, due mostly to "undersourshiment" (incidicate the foundation of the side of the tots were found to be suffering from all corts of minor allments, due mostly to "undersourshiment" (incidical term for starration) and sixth diseases doe to overcrowding in their tenement homes. Skilled doctors took them in hand at the instance of the Schenecandy socialists and assw that they received needed treatment. Two strikers were released from Onnodage penitentiary today after being in jail fer 75 days on a charge of participhing in jail fer 75 days on a charge of participhing in jail fer 75 days on a charge of participhing in jail fer 75 days on a charge of participhing in the strikers have begin to return to work. San them the strikers have begin to return to work. San the strikers have begin to return to work. San the strikers have begin to return to work. Contributions should by no meant cease, though even the sankler I. W. W. locals

### **CONSTRUCTION WORKERS**

In Oregon Battling For Better Con Against the Usual Opposition

that is the best illustrated by the following ansectode:

On Thursday last a Mr. Tudor, one of
the contractors, losting fatth in the ability
of the employment sharks to secure scale,
isied hinzelf off to Portland. He secured it
the town all day long and secured it men
(?) who seemed willing to go on the job.
He suthered them together and filled their
haldes full of bullong house and their heads
full of cocaine all day long. Finally train
time arrived and they were put on. It
being about six hours' ride from Portland
to Junctio Tüty, when the precious bundle of humanity arrived there they were
somewhat sobered up.

At Junction City the train was met by

# LITTLE FALLS CASES

In Oregen Battling For Better Conditions
Against the Unail Opposition

(Special to Solidarity, )

It seems peculiar with what tenseity the
average contractor of a milnord countrection will fight any advancement which the
common labours, any attempt to make.

Generally appaching, these laborers, owing
to their discourage in the contraction of the tentile
to the desiration of the same of wrongs
which these worker have been forced to
stand for in the nam-the high cent of
prove board; the high charge for commissary,
the fake hoseital fees, the -long
fourt, the low wage — all these for silings are
familiar to every man who has eyes to see
or cast to bear
to there want, peed workingmen,
who are at present fighting against the
contract of Pertilinal and Esquen. To resume the
contract of the same of your
tion and dispose, for resume the
contract of the same of your
tion and dispose from December I
to the researt will take more of your
tion and species for resume the
contract of this attempt from December I
to the recent will take more of your
tion and species for resume the
contract of this attempt from December I
to the recent will take more of your
tion and species for resume the
contract of this attempt from December I
to the recent will take more of your
tion and species for resume the
contract of this attempt from December I
to the recent will take more of your
tion and species from December I
to the recent will take more of your
tion and species from December I
to the recent will take more of your
tion and species from December I
to the recent will take more of your
tion and species from December I
to the recent will take more of your
tion and species from December I
to the recent will take more of your
tion and species from December I
to the recent will take more of your
tion and species from December I
to the recent will take more of your
tion and species from December I
to the recent of this attempt from December I
to the recent of this attempt of the tour
are of price of the same of your
tion from of fertiles

(2) who seemed willing to go on the job. He gathered them together and filled their hides fall of cocsine all day long. Finally train the arrived and they every not on. It being about aix house ride from Portland to Junction City, when the precious bundle of househor City, which have been always on the job. Notwithstanding the appeals of the limit for the bundle to go to work.

In the week before last, out of 180 men shipped, they secured just ten; which it huntres the permissire powers of ong pickets both in Portland and in Junction (City, in fact the bundle work of househous, permission of the surgice).

Singe the beginning of this trinke but were househoused the tringels.

Singe the beginning of this trinke but with the origin the tringels.

Singe the beginning of this trinke but with the origin present working has been expelled by order of Loyal No. 83, Manning has received a mank needed does of physical medicine at the bands of selections on this job, have treated to secure a compromise settlement of this strike, but we have maintained a solid front for our fall demands.

Fig. 2 and Standiffer, the main contractions on the books at present, and wears taking them in at the rate of two a day. We set working househous and the probability of the country of the probability of the country

# SULIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD



Owned and Published Weekly by H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 298 R. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 297.

No. 418, Cre Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION: leaths, da and Foreign, le Orders, per copy, ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS. Advertising Rates on Applicatio

Cosh MUST Accompany All Orders.

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

Entered as second-class matter Decem 18, 1908, at the post office at New tile, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879

STRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD ral Headquarters—307 Mortimer Bldg 56 W. Washington St. Chicago Illa.

GENERAL OFFICERS
at St. John, - General See'y-Treas
C. Thompson, - General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. Ettor, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss,
vald Koettgen, P. Eastman.

### WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

ach subscriber will find a number site his name on the wrapper en ing SOLIDARITY. For instance 159. at means that your sub expired last ck, and you should renew. 160 This is NUMBER

### WILSON'S PREDICAMENT

Woodrow Witton stool defere a select crowd of leiding business men in Chicago last Saturday, ostenuibly to outline his "policy" as president of these United States (geographically speaking) towards them and the other elements of our pop-ulation (economically and socially speak-ing.) The Chicago "Examiner" of the 12th inst. reports Wilson's speech in de-tail. We quote in part from the Ex-aminer's report:

Woodrow Wilson, president-elect, standing before the Commercial Club membership last night in the Blackstone Hotel, invited these men representing billions in resources to join hands with him in conducting his administration. A minute later he told them what was the matter with business method in general and in with particular the property of the common people.

things from the sampone or use common-poople.

The side control of national issues.

The side control of national issues.

The side color was in the nature of a warning to the business interests of the country. For the most part his warn-ings were taken with an air of uncer-tainty and possible dread by his auditors.

"You must put the credit of this coun-try on an equal basis, so that it will be open to all on the same term," be lold to mind, any indictment of our banking system. It has already been indicted and convicted."

As he said he looked into the face of

convicted.

As be said be looked into the face of James B. Forgan, president of the First. National Bank, and smiled. It was almost a "minate before the first sound of appliasive was beard. J. Ogden Armour, the Swifts, Barold F. McCormick, John J. Swifts, Barold F. McCormick, John J. Swifts, Barold F. McCormick, John J. Well and the gret of the wealthiest of the bankers and bank directors of the West were waiting for the next broadside. And it was this:

"We must see that the business of the

And it was this:
"We must see that the business of the United States is set free from every form of monopoly."

The silence was tense.
"I notice that you do not applaud that sentiment," suggested the next president. "That suggests my message," added Governor Wilson. "This is YOUR PARI in the program. I man somewhat disappointed that you do not applaud, because UN-LESS YOU FEEL THAT WAY THE THING IS NOT GOING TO HAPPEN except by duress, the worst way in which

THING IS NOT GOING TO HAPPEN except by dures, the wont way in which to bring anything aboat."

The president elect pledged the business men that he considered it his highest aim to do away with all prejudices, especially the prejudices estating between those who have and those who have not.

Those who persist in ignoring the ex-stence of an industrial organization of the masters more powerful than the political

sonal weakness on the part of Wilson. But sonal weakness on the part of Wilson. But those who are acquainted with the social status of affairs in this country will thank "our" worthy president-elect for his un-conacious tip to, the working class. "Monopoly" of economic resources on the part of a few capitalists constitutes the supart of a few capitalists constitutes the su-preme governing power of the aution. In order to destroy that power and to restore the much-talked-of "free competition" (the ideal of the middle class), monopoly must be done away with, according to Wilson. At the same time, by a strange perversity of logic, Wilson is forced to ad-mit that the quily people to do away with-monopoly are the monopolists themselves. He said further on this point, in his speech; "The business future of this country does not depend upon the government of the United States. It depends upon the business men of the United States. The gov-ernment cannot breed a temper in men; the government cannot generate thought

erament cannot breed a temper in men; the government cannot generate thought and purpose, and only the temper and the thought and the purpose of business men in America are going to determine what the future of business shall be " "The thing which is done only under the whip of law, is done imperfectly, reluctantly, sometimes sullenly and NEVER SUC-CESSFULLY."

In other words, as has been contended always by industrial unionists, "the law" of the political state is powerless to change the fundamentals of economic control, or the fundamentals of economic control, or to divert the course of economic evolution. Any attempt to "use the whip of the law" to do sp can never be successful. THE POLITICAL STATE IS SUBORDINATE TO THE ECONOMIC CONTROL OF THE MASTER CLASS. CONTROL OF THE MASTER CLASS. In performing its alleged function of "preserving order" between different elements of the capitalist class, and of coercing the whole working class, the state must recognize its subordination to the interests of the "monopolists," Hence the predicament of our president-elect. Assalled by the middle class with its clamor against monopoly and the trusts, and noting the increasing meanes of working class unrest, Wilson (entrusted with "preserving order" in the nation), appeals to the MONOPOLISTS TO THEMSELVES DO AWAY WITH MONOPOLY—the source of their own power. No wooder the monopolists failed to appland such noncease.

Still, "our" president-elect's language is the language of sincerity. He wishes to "preserve order" in a social volcano of opposting economic interests. Wilson may not be "scholar" enough to know that that is impossible. He will find out from practical experience before his term expires. Whether Wilson's policy shall be coorcion or conciliation, "monopolists' will be more firmly entrenched in the economic addle four years beneer than at present. And "monopolists" will control the political state, also, willy or nilly.

Why? Because the "monopolists" con-trol the "bread basket" of the nation, and all the "requirements of civilized society" contained therein. In other words, they dominate the industrial life of the country, and must per force control its "politics." The middle class has no "politics." The middle class has no remedy for this state of affairs, except governmental coercion" to force the trusts to dissolve. That is reactionary, and Wilson is right in asying that it example to successful. "Monopoly" represents a higher form of industrial development—based upon perfected machinery of production; and cannot give way to middle class suprement—based upon less highly form of the property o class supremacy—based upon less highly developed machinery.

The problem of "monopoly," then, can not be solved through "political control." It resolves itself into a question of ECONOMIC CONTROL. The "monopolists" NOMIC CONTROL. The "monopolist" have it; the middle class has retrievably leat it. Who is to regain economic control for "the people?" Economic control means simply the control of the processes of production and exchange of wealth. That, in turn, resolves itself down to the question of CONTROLLING THE PROquestion of CONTROLLING THE PRO-DUCERS OF WEALTH. The "monopo-lists" rule, socially, because they control the social production of wealth by the working class. That is the crux of the whole situation; the control by the ruling class of the social latior power of the slaves in mill, mine, factory, railroad, and in all

TO BE CONTROLLED DIRECTLY FOR the trial at Salem, showed that he underITSELF in the processes of wealth production. The "monopolista" can not turn whole school of dunderheeds, called a wheel in a factory, or add a penny of "scientific" socialists. Read his "terrific working to their holdings without the consent of the working class. The working two of a new social order, and be consent of the working class. TO BE CONTROLLED DIRECTLY FOR ITSELF in the processes of waith production. The "monopolists" can not turn a wheel in a factory, or add a penny of wealth to their holdings without the consent of the working class consents Idady because it is unorganized and, therefore, at the mercy of the monopolists' control. Let the workers start consciously to organize industrially, and they at once begin laying the foundation of the new so-iety within the shell of capitalism. The "monopolists' will find themselves attacked at their only subsersable point. They will be forced to yield themselves attacked at their only vulnera-ble point. They will be, forced to yield concessions to the workers in the form of more wages, a shorter workday, and other things that constitute portions of their so-cial plunder heretofore wrested from the slayes in the industries. Through this process the working class will gain in-creased intelligence, class spirit and con-sciopiness, and the necessary locial train-ing to enable it eventually to assume com-plete control of industry—in short, to gain sciousness, and the necessary social training to enable it eventually to assume complete control of industry—in short, to gain COMPLETE ECONOMIC CONTROL, thereby abolishing 'monopply' and all the political paraphernalia attached to it. With the passing of economic control from the hands of the capitalists to those of the rking class, will appear in complete CIETY, requiring no "political state" to attempt the impossible task of preserving order in a social volcano.

The I. W. W. is the only organisation in America pointing the way out of the social predicament which President-elect Wilson confesses be finds himself in on the eve of his administration. We do not ask the 'monopolisis' to surrender their industrial control to the working class. We appeal only to the working class to organize its One Big Union of all wage workers, for the purpose of seising that economic power through that one big union of the weekers. Our position is not that of a suppliant, but of a David going boldly forth to battle with a Goliath, and knowing that the weapons of our own choosing and which we have "procen," will be effective in laying low the giant.

## WHERE EXTREMES DO NOT MEET

In a report of Spargo's lecture on "Syndicalism," in the New York Call of Dec. 7, he is made to say:

"The old-lashioned pure and simple trade unionist and modern industrialist and syndicalist, all reach the same practi-cal point. This is a case where extremes meet."

cal point. This is a case where extremes meet."

Spargo is wrong; this is NOT a case where extremes meet. In 27 years the old-fashioned pure and simple trade union did not increase wages in the textile industry. In nine weeks modern industrialism increased them \$15,000,000 annually by means of the Lawrence atrike. How, then, if Spargo is right, do both of them reach "the same practical point?" Or is upon the same practical point?" or is when such that the same practical point?" or is when such a same practical point?" or is the superficialities right bere, but as this statement about the extremes of craft unions and syndicular meeting is the one used frequently by so-called "scientific" socialities, permit as to-pursue it a little further, as follows:

The A. F. of L., or craft unionist, is stwar with the I. W. W., cashe on it, and lines up with the reactionary forces of clericalism and capitalism against it. Where is "the practing of extremes" Such it must be, if the sophistry of Sparge and the so-called "scientific," socialists is to be believed.

The fact of the matter is that craft lieved.

lieved.

The fact of the matter is that craft unionism and industrial unionism are not extremes. Industrial unionism is a creature of industrial evolution. The latter of industrial evolution. ture of industrial evolution. The latter has given rise to guttomatic machine pro-duction and the unskilled worker. The A. F. ot L. is the unionism of the skilled worker, and is, as such, being relegated to the rear, and superseded by the new

Now, this new unionism is precisely soother industrial processes, together with
the product flowing therefrom.

Now, this new unionism is precisely so.

It is dieach child to serfdom enter
of the mass of the workers under modern
of the situation. Not through the "whip of
tatate isw" applied by "workers' representatives in Congress assembled," but by
ORGANIZING THE SOCIAL LABOR
POWER OF THE WORKING CLASS

ONC. this new unionism is precisely so.

It is the two representative to his deep the fragress of the master
unionism." And it declares its aim to be
sorting in the procketbook of the master
work," but the "abolition of the wages
system." District Attorney Atwill, in

I w. w. and get the goods for pourselves.

But, let us not digress; let us pursue the catter a little further still.

Labring, as it does, for the abolition of the wages system, the I. W. W. takes an altogether different political attitude than the A. F. of L. showing again that these extremes do not meet. The A. F. of L. rawards the political "freeds of labor." THE I. W. W. KNOWS NO POLITICAL FRIENDS. The I. W. W. declares positical power is based on the economic power of labor, and declares that labor's only political friend is that power so organized as to dominate the entitleis state and overthrow it. In other words, the I. W. W. indis the political exercise of economic power in the acts of the indu trially organized workers against the entire capitalist system, and not in the election of Democrats, Republicans or other alleged "friends of abor," pledged to maintain and support that system. Lab-ring, as it does, for the abolition of and support that system.

Spargo can point to millions of acts of

sparae can point to minioss of accs of the A. F. of L. But we defy him and his whole sebool of superficial sophists to point to ne act of political 'corruption on the part of the I. W. W. 'There's a reason," and a

The politicians of all schools—including the Spargo school—bate the I. W. W. Its friends and disciples love it for the ene-mies it has made, and those enemies are

intensely capitalistic, every time.

Do the extremes of the A. F. of L. and I. W. W. meet? Not if fact is fact, and the writer can recognize a fact when

JUSTUS EBERT.

### THE CITY OF A DREAM.

Can we never reach that city? Can we never see its gate? Slaves and outcasts serking pity From the wealthy and the great Are the poor forever with us? Are we destioed to our fate? Are we destined to our late?
Have we raised the mighty temple
For the augurs louely tread?
That his voice should presage venge
Of his God upon our head,
God of sorrow—inmolated,
Should we dare to strike for bread?

Should we dare to strike for ore Haye we woven silken fabrics On the looms of slow disease? Colored them with softest blushe Of our child? On bended knees Haye we vowed a mighty venges When no food its cries appease? When emotions, scarce consistent With our character of brute Forced us to demand a parley With the masters of the loot, To our beggarly entreaties Was their mallen answer "shoot?" Did they murder child and woman In their aneaking bourgeois way. Hiring mercen ty-assassing To attack, and then to slay Their defenseless felllow workers To perpetuate their away.

Are we domed, condemned forever To our lives of ceaseless toil? Anguished, downcast, broken hearted Are we powerless to foil Those who fatten off our bodies Lords of city and of soil?

We the makers, the creators
Of the raiment shimmering rare
Of the palace and the temple
Must we nearly naked share
Straw and shelter with the oxen
in the oxen's stable bare.

But the ox is of the oxen
And it knows its heaviest load,
Nor will let a harder burden
On its spacious back be stowed,
Though its master whip and thu
Though its driver use the goad. Shall we never be as subtle
As the beast we all despise?
Will our brains no longer function
Have we still our hands and eyes
Haye we hopes, ideals splendid?
If we have, let us arise.

Let us waken from our slumber Armed with knowledge of the might That the working class possesses, When its members all unite In our buge and vallant army Eager, thirsting for the fight. We will summon all to duty We will sound the toesin bell We'll invest the sacred city Slay its guardian sentine! Hurl the ikon-holding augur From the bastioned citadel,

From the instance clearing the control of the victors overcosite Bid each child of serfdom enter To his bertiage at last. To our "City of the Future".

Once their "City of the Past."

JOSEPH O'CARROLL.

STUNG

We had a pretty sample of the effici of "political action" in Los Angeles, Sunday evening, January 5th. The effi-ciency disclosed itself in the socialist collection baskets.

lection baskets.

With all the confidence at a Diana Dilipickles I hied me to the Labor I emple to get a line on the views of a comment a agreemage as Mr. Charence Darrow in regard to the best methods for labor to parsure in its stragele for freedom.

During the latter half of the week and in the Sanday conving papers it had been prominently selvertised that Mr. Darrow and Mr. Joh Harriman would discuss at Labor Temple Sanday evening encerning present day labor problems, each to apeak 40 minute, "presenting his views as to their solutions."

A zrowd which could harely find standards.

A crowd which could barely find sta ing room was in attendance, notwithstand-ing the weather, for the beautiful South-ern California elimate was in the grip of frost and ice.

era California climate was in the grip of frost and ice.

We endured with fortifude, while the crowd gathered, a preliminary talk by an ex-reverend gentleman who was in a wort of rhapsody of ennquest. With smiles to the right of him, smiles to the left of him, smiles to the frost of him, and any of the charged of him, and the series of the property of the control of him, and the series of the charge of the composition of the charge of the charge

in spiritual realiza.

The chairman aurosunced that the collection would now be taken. This was a
variation from the general rule of the socialist meetings, in which the collection
is usually taken at the close of the main

cialist meetings, fin which the collection is usually taken at the cloue of the main speech.

Then came the coup—or as laky Sullivan says, "the rotten showdown."

With much eireumlocultion the chairman explained how at a recent meeting of the "Alembie Claby." (an exclusive middle-claes socialistic organization) a discussion upon the subject animenance for this evening had dereloged sponianeously between Mears. Derrow and Harriman and had proved so interesting that this meeting was arranged in consequence; how Mr. Darrow 'had so adrottly come over to Mr. Harriman's views." The chairman, with many 'ere' and 'unan, 'was magnanimously sure that Mr. Darrow's a much misunderstood man in regard to his views upon Syndicalism. Mr Darrow's great love for eighram accounts for this. The lure of the epigram is stronger than his desire to be understood. In the last day or two-er-Mr. Darrow had decided that circumstances used it advisable that be should not appear in this discussion and the had eath shot hat the differences between his views and Mr. Harriman's were so slight that he delien to deem it best to macelly them by discussion. And so those who came to hear Mr. Darrow's views upon Syndicalism would be disappointed and he would now introduce Mr. Harriman, whose reputation was international because of his policy, etc., etc. Mr. Harriman row with the vote-for-us smile which he has acquired as one of the decorations of the "Loa Angeles Plan"—and a third of the audience rose with him, turned their backs upon the smile and made for the door. There were such rude and uncultured remarks during the exclusion of the side and uncultured teach to the lobby of tickets for the stream of the town of the teach of the soult had the stream of the little teach of the last decide the class of the town of the stream of the little men.

first," etc.

A brisk sale in the lobby of tickets for the Haywood lecture on the 10th some-what mollified the disappointed.

GEORGIA KOTSCH

## EIGHT-HOUR LEAFLET

All I. W. W locals and active unionists should send for a quantity of the new leafet, "Eight-Hour Workday; What I will Mean, and How to Get It," by August Walquat. This is a good intraduction to the agitation for a shorter workday, which must soon lake shape through the I. W. Order now. Price through the I. W. Order now. Price through Address I. W. W. Publishing Burrau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

### PAMPHLET OUT OF PRINT

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

The subject of in the subject of its day receiving the tionary labor move the opposite wing the conservatives, but with the aim tionary object.

THE ECONO

Different schools are springing up, that the subject is that it is foreign i labor movement a saide as a vision schools. As the Industria

As the industria is today the only scope in the Uni adheres to the rev industrial unionist right to speak with ject. Without rev dustrial unionism is

The principle unionism takes its of the never-ending employers of labor class. The memberclass, as a rule, has class, as a rule, har isting in the present the sale of their le ploying class. To labor power of the to operate the mac respurees, to white assertions in the present the same of the sam

ownership.

In employing la actly the same printhe purchase of ray oped resources, n labor power necess pay as little for it of the same pay as little for it of the The workers, or driven by every cit as much as they co

as much as they of they create. For they as workers so existence of themse ent upon them. I the degrees of com tellectual advance well-being; in sh living must inevit

amount of the wor.
The employer, ti
in the labor marke
in the shape of pro
Large profits in cap
last analysis mea
wages, and general
ditions, for the ci
the sale of its labor
and improved wr
rule, mean smaller
economic forces, es
its own interests, a
ending struggle for its own interests, a ending struggle for of production. A working class today atruggle in which the cause from wh posed economic int the capitalist class, gling for what the ests, they fight in contributed and a own defeat and or rectiv and indirect

This, then, make

This, then, mak Industrial Union, an organization of take its stand up struggle. It must to a complete unde struggle. It must to a complete unde organize the different control of the struggle of the struggl combinations of w in obedience to the into existence is p with few exception principles commit the program of safe interests, as well a membership—a p that which can not

struggles. It betr of their opponents, their own organi-their condition of s

## THE ECONOMIC ARGUMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

By VINCENT ST. JOHN.

own defeat and continued subjection, directly and indirectly.

This, then, makes it imperative that the Industrial Union, to falfill its mission as an organization of the working class, must take its stand upon a recognition of this struggle. It must edecate to membership to a complete understanding of the principles and causes underlying every struggle between the two opposing classes.

That a portion of the working class recognition the difference between their interest and the Interest of the employer is proven by the existence of organization smong the workers for the avoved purpose of gatining power, by combination with their fellow workers, to secure working conditions which, as individuals, they lacked the power to enforce. That these combinations of workers do not today set in obedience to the law that called then into existence is proven by the figet that, with few exceptions, their declarations of principles commit their organizations to the principles commit their organizations to the grown of safeguarding the employer interests, say well as the interest of their membership—a program of harmonizing that which can not be harmonized.

THE TCONOMIC ARGUMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

By VINCENT ST. JOHN.

The subject of industrial unionism is to-day receiving the attention of the revolunce product wing of the labor nevement, the world. And the opposite wing of the labor nevement, the connervatives, are likewise studying it, but with the sim of defeating its revolutionary object.

Different schools of industrial unionism are springing by. This in instell is a proof that the subject is of general interest, and that it is freeling litted in post them. In the same industry and, in the labor morement who formishly award its dualy the only organization of general interest, and the subject is of general interest, and the industrial workers of the World' is tooly the only organization of general tools the volume of the never-conding attended between the employing datas. The members of the wage working class. The members of the wage working class. The members of the wage working class. The combers of the volume in the properties of the recognition in the processing of the worker for one purpose, and proposed of the resources, to which he has the till of wavering to open the machinery, or develop the resources, to which he has the till of wavering the profits to explain the profits in espitalist production in the processor of the worker for one purpose, and proposed of the worker for one purpose, and proposed of the worker for one purpose, and proposed of the worker for one purpose, and provides of a was marked, to understand this profits of the production of the working object to the profits of the production of the working object to the profits of the production of the working class received the profits of the industry post to the profits of the production of the working class received the production of the working class received the profits of the industry of the working class received the profits of the industry of the working class received the profits of the industry of the working class received the profits of the industry of the working class rec

struggle. It must educate its membership to a complete understanding of the principles and causes underlying every struggle between the two opposing classes.

That a portion of the working class recognizes the difference between their interest and the listerest of the employer is proven by the existence of organization summy the workers for the avoved purpose of gaining power, by combination with their fellow workers, to scene working conditions which, as individuals, they lacked the power to enforce. That these combinations of workers do not today ast in obedience to the law that called them into existence is proven by the fast that, with few exceptions, their declarations of principles commit their organizations to this condition structure of the program of asfongarding the employers injectests, as well as the interests of their membership—a program of harmonizing that which can not be harmonized. Such as negram similared stehr members, blinds them to the reason for the conflict, and thereby side is deteasing them in their struggles. It betrays them into the three of their propersion of their propersion of their own organization's approval upon their condition of cervitate.

Out of this wrong principle flow many

gaussed on the plan of the I. W. W., and eclared in the principles on which it is based. The railway workers operating from any given division point would be organised under one charter, covering that industry for that division, a local industrial Union of Transportation Workers. The workers composing that local Industrial Union would be branched; so as to permit the workers of each department to meet, discuss and decide all questions. For instance, the Engineers and Firemen, who would meet as such to discuss and decide upon the conditions concerning the working conditions; the first properties of the properties of the properties. The train crew would obleview departments. The trains crew would do likewise. Gooks, Walters and Forters, forming an other branch for the purpose of legislation as to their working conditions; Depot Employes, Telegraphers, Dispatchers and Towermen; Machinits, Boldermakers and Repairment, Traitevalkers and Sectionmen, Yardnen, Syritchnen, Flagmen and Crossing-tender—muit all the employes in that industry were organised in the branches to which they belonged by reason of the particular kind of department in which they worked. These branches would be integral parts of the local Industrial Union. As such they would have full power to discuss and decide with regard to the working conditions in their particular department. Each branch, would be represented in the Industrial Union through the committee to proceed to carry such decision into effect where the conference of action, and increed their local industrial Union, through the committee to proceed to carry such decision into effect where their industry. If, in order to proceed to carry such decision into effect where their industry. If, in order to proceed to carry such decision into effect where their industry. If, in order to proceed to carry such decision into effect where their industry. If, in order to enforce their demands, it became necessary to cease work, a watch encounties to proceed and up-to-date organization, would have pre

It is necessary to state here that the branching of the different workers here outlined is not by any means arbitrary. The workers in the industry affected will decide that matter as the special conditions, of which they have full knowledge, may dictate. The tendency will be to have as few branches in the Industrial Union as conditions will permit; at the same time making it possible for every worker in the industry to take part in the affairs of the organization. Usually the investigator of industrial unionism will, at first glance, see in the branches of the Industrial Union eraft unionism under another nome. The opponent of industrial unionism will insist that such is the case. Do not the branches mean a division; the insestigator will said, Not at all; no more than the division of an army into companies, bittalions, regiments and brigades mean divisions. An army is no organized in order that it can be handled to accomplish its mission. In industrial unionism the Branch will be the company, the industrial union she batishop, the Department of National Industrial Unions of clocky allied industries as, for instance, electric, marine, and etsan transportation will be the brigade, while the condition of Departments will constitute the army of the working class on the seasonic field.

Again, the defendent of eraft unionism will asset that the tendency of such organization is along the same line. They will institute that and Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Lahor. The student of Industrial Vialonism also will be tuning to the recently foruse full mental the case. The very, easence of craft unionism is, craft autonomy. Craft autonomy means that cash craft organization, as such, has the power to treat and make terms with the employer. The craft organization is not for the deep thin, and they dony it also, but in struggles with the employer they invariably practice is, regardless of the fact that craft, as each, are obliterated in modern

L. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Complete list of Publications in St

"THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER," By Edward McDonald

"THE TARK LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER," By Edward McDessid 16 Page Pamphlet, 5 cents as Copy; to Local Unione, 2 1-2 cents.
"Why Strikes Are Lock; How to Win." By W. E Transframm.
24 page Pamphlet; 5 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 3 cents.
"The I. W. W., ha History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John
24 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents
"Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Herve.
32 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions 5 cents
32 Page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions 5 cents a copy

"Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert.
Four page leaslet; 15 cents a bundred; \$1.25 per thous
"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John.
Four page leaslet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thous
"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Stitron.
Four page Leaslet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thous
"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond.
Four page Leaslet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thouse
"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson.
Four page Leaslet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thouse
"Union Scaha and Others." By Oscar Ameringer.
Four page Leaslet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thouse
"War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith.
Four page Leaslet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thouse
"War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

### Industrial Worker

Western Organ of the L. W. W.

Published Weekly. Thoroughly Revol Breathes the Western Spirit ubscription same as Solidarity In Combination, Both Papers \$1.50 per Year

INDUSTRIAL WORKER,
Box 2129. - Spokane, Wash.

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

Order literature as above

Industry.

The power claimed for each craft to make separate terms with the employer is the field defect in the earth form of organization. It can neves be remedied by any combination, or agreement between organization, to long as it is allowed to remain. Imagine, if you can, as agmy in which the tintegral parts had automounty treat with the enemy and enter into peace pacts, regardless of the whole. To learn its fate you need only observe the eraft unions of the workers in the industrial ways of our lime.

The bown of the industrial Union where the only weapon with which the workers in the industrial Union time.

All hall Revolutionary industrial Union-mine field:

time.

The branches of the Industrial Union have no such object. Their sole function is to assist in systematising and simplifying the drilling of the army of production. This self-imposed drill, dissipline and education is the method of the Industrial Workers of the World. Its purpose is to gain control of the machinery of production, and then to operate it, distributing the wealth so produced to all who by brain or musich have contributed in producing the joint product. To achieve this result the Industrial Workers of the World is in cristence. To make possible the achievethe Industrial Workers of the World is in existence. To make possible the achieve-ment of this result it offers the following Preamble as a statement of its principles: (See Preamble on This Page.)

(See Freamble on This Page.)
And as working program by which to build, it proposes the following rules:
All power vests in the general membership through the initiative and referendam and the right of repeal and recell.
Universal transfer system and recognition of cards of anion workers of all countries; one initiation fee to be all that is required, and this is to be placed at such a figure that no worker will be prevented from becoming a union man or woman because of its amount.
A universal label, badge, button and membership card, thus promotting the idea of solidarity and unity amongst the workers.

A defense fund to which all members shall contribute.

The final aim of the industrial union will

be to place the working class in possession of the wealth producing machinery, mills, workshops, factories, railroads, etc., that

L W. W. PREAMBLE

advertised. Do it now!

nomic field.

All hall Revolutionary Industrial Unionism: Speed the day of its advancement and ultimate triumph! vincent st. John.

NEW POLISH PAMPHLET -STRAKJ GENERALNY

GENERALNY

Haywood's bistorical speech in New York City on the General Strike has been translated and published in Polish. This pamplet is bound in an attractive cover, and contains a photograph of Haywood. It will be a good sidler. Price & a copy; 38 per 160. Other Polish pumphlets on band are "Industrial Unionism" by Bebs, at 10c, and "Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win," by Trautmann, at &c. Order from Vincent St. John, Room 307, 164 W. Washington St., Chicago.

Don't let the work of education lag Push the press and literature.

### ON THE FIRING LINE

Our new pamphlet is now ready for distribution. It is very neat in appearance and is printed in large type. The contents are as follows:
The McNamara Case
The Lawrence Strike
The Ettor-Giovannitti Arrest
The Question of Violence
Demnies of the Working Class
The price is \$3 per hundred or 5c the single copy.
Address Industrial Worker, Box 2129
Spokane, Wash.

### CHILD LABOR LAWS

My good reader, did you ever boil up?
No! Not toll up in the jungles, simpt
but boil up or over with indignation? If,
not, then cast your yets over and through
the following news tem clipped from the
Cleveland Press of Jan. 8, 1913 (Christian
Ers) and turned the flood gates loose.
CHILD LABOR DAY TO BE.
OBSERVED IN MANY STATES
Cleveland clergymen have been asked
by the Ohlo federation of labor to speak
on the subject of child labor laws, Sunday,
Jan. 25. The request has also been made
in other states.
This is about the time that legislatures
"This is about the pope to infine
cent le lawmakens to pass better legisla
time on this suppeal. The
interest around list year caused a demandaproved child labor laws, and further educational child labor laws, and further eduand this, yound be a modeler all alby
compared to the dray load of sheet tron
noise made by the above (appressedty) in
and this pass and the law and in
And this, by a capitalist sheet, told in

one made by the above (apparently) inguilficant item.

And this, by a capitalist sheet, told in
mutater office twy, and with a compleency that passetti all understanding.

Here we are faid bare the 'ping deceit
and hyproceity of this rottes system; is it
any wender that the spew of a bunnard
mells like sweet artse of roses, in comarison with the 'resolting stench that
rises from the body of Capitalism.

We are informed that Mr. Thomas S.
Arrel, the man who cold out the striking
otel workers at the Statler here, this fall,
hopes to influence the Lawmakers to pass
etter legislation on the subject.

"YE GODS' und yet this same shiet
as time and again, printed glowing headman and discussions on the 'unemployed
redden."

Alloss daily you read pathetic little www-tens and stories about fathers, who, nosme of marmajorment have been forced to stead bread the stead bread to stead bread for their little ones; of how family here, has been forced to give up-seir pride and apply to the Associated antities for belo; of how a woman there, as dropped dead over her wash-tub. And how we're going to coax the "dear-lergy" (having failed for seven years, evertheless, we are going to try again) to peak on the "subject" and use then "insuence" to make better laws for the child laves.

leves.

BAH! You sincere reformer, you sinere political actionist, how long is it going to take you to see the crying demand
'direct action' applied on the place
here the "good" editors, labor leaders
de pous gentlemen sit, and to hick them
are and for all up along side of a lathe,
a mine shaft, or a pick and shorel where
tery belong?

Must the whole rotten structure or Capitalism collapse on your your heads before you realize what must be done to rid the world of child slavery, etc., and the soul blackened knaves that feed on

When you're big enough, and you shake your fist under the nose of some guy who has lied about you, and tell him to swal-aw what he said, HE SWALLOWS.

And when labor wakes up and shakes its fist in the face of capitalism, CAPI-TALISM WILL SWALLOW, and in that

worker of the receivery the principles of an average class of the practicality of the One Big Union. Or any and working of the constant on each of the application of the practicality of the One Big Union. Or any and the present of the distribution of the principles of the principle Sing Sing is new being made. At the instigation of the Transport Trust seven specific charges are held against him. Conviction on these charges would mean fifty years unprisonment—perhaps. Hic. The proceeding—atterney has already given we exhibitions of his personal projective sugainst this loyal mismber of the working class. This baill dog of the court will be ably sided by the police of Greater New York, two of whose number were injured in their attack upon Aldamas. It remains, to be seen whether, with the modern weapons which the working class is so rapidly learning to use, this crime against one of our numbers can go unbreded.

In Alexander Aldamas we have a plain see of the working class. He is one of those thousandfold men of the rauks, who, without publicity, do the work of the so-cial revolution, and do it well. He does not count to us with the prestige of having held any executive or organizing position. He is not an orater or as watter of books. Until his arrest last manner he was not known beyond the circles of his industry. He is but a pain man who did his daity to himself, for whosever helps classe. He known, too, what are his case in a summer than the class. He known, two, what are his case class. He known, two, what are his case class. He known, two, what are he case classes, and to their meature, the capitalist class. He known, two, what are his case relations to the task at which he is tolling. He is under no spell of ownership toward the boilers whose free he fed. He has no mistaken and exaggerated loyally toward the boilers whose free he fed. He has no mistaken and could not, determine his relations to the job and to the bones and to life at large, a lexander Aldamas, did not and could not, determine his relations to the job nor to the boses nor to life at large. He knew also that his fellow workers in other indarties built these ships, inexanged in a struggle for better con

ALEXANDER ADDAMAS,
Send your answers to Jamie Vidal, Secretary Marine Firemen's Polon, Treasurer
Aldamad Defense Committee, 229 West
Street, New York City.

der Aldamss asked to be given the thing one big gulp, lavyers, editors, priests, prachers, like plane across with the sore big gulp, lavyers, editors, priests, prachers, like plane across with the sore big gulp, lavyers, editors, priests, prachers, like plane across with the sore beginning of the plane across with the sore bad for said prapheralis. Local purposes, as they claim for them solves proceed a motion at the conton mills, the New Bedford, and denter of that fair flower, "THE INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY."

E. S. AINOLD, JR., Local No. SS, I. W. W. Cleveland, O.

CONSTRUCTION WORKES

(Continued From Fage One)

Gore of pickets around the employment agencies in that town; also pickets in Jane being assisted from the finds of the strike.

There are also a few married men who are being assisted from the finds of the strike.

This town is the center of building servive for the will marked the strike.

R. This strike is but a preliminary work of propagasads for a granted work that towns and the present stage of the Ansertean of propagasads for a granted work the interest that apring. It has already placed before the spring. It has already placed before the survive and t

education until the workers in the shirt factories are organized in the one big union.

The opening gen in this campaign was freed by Elizabeth Gurley Flyna at a well attended mass meeting on Monday, January 6. She made it plain that it was impossible for the workers to accomplish anything for themselves at individuals, or as crafts, but that they must organize as they work—all crafts together, all nationalities together into One Big Union.

She further showed the importance of the eight-hour workday and, judging from the appliance, the workers aw the point. Fellow Worker Flynn was precented with a large bouquet of red carnations, which was greeted with a storm of appleaue. It was gratifying to see to many roung girls in the audience and how engrely they ascept the application planks which were handed to those present.

Local 310 will hold open meetings every first and third Thursday is each month in Helvetis Hall, 50 Van Houten street, and workers in shirt factories are invited to attend and become members. The local also intends bolding shop meetings in the near future and keep up the agitation until all the shirt factory workers are organized and have gained more wages, better working conditions, and the eight-hour day and the abolition of the three and four loom system. Between the two locals they should be able to make the bosses of Paterson sit up and take notice.

EWALD KOETIGEN.

(Special to Solidarity.)
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 6.
For once, at least, a religious organization has contributed materially, though
unconsciously, to the benefit of the
working class and a revolutionary organization. This time it is the Salvation
Arny. That 'pie in the sky" bunch,
thinking we wanted to use their grafting,
outfits (kettles, bells and stand) for charitable purposes, as they claim for themselves, obserfully same across with the
aforesaid paraphermalie.

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI

Before the Jury at Salem, M.

Speech stenographically reported and ublaned verbatim in a 120 page amphlet. Revolutionary to the core, a cetthing arraignment of the wage yetsen. Nicely bound, Large type. Sc per copy, \$10 per 100. Send all reers to

VINCENT ST. JOHN

Years' Day, it was found (beyond our most sanguine expectations) to amount to \$40.57. Immediately a check was mailed to the committee at Little Falls for that

most sanguior expectations) to monous to \$40.57. Immediately a check was mailed to the committee at Little Falls for that amount.

This being our first experience, of course we very compiled to heatle, but the foots were, equal to the tasks. The day was hittely edd, but the "fires of the event of the control of the cont

But there is something more important to be said, and that is the way the little newboys contributed their pennies to the cause. They would come up, read the sign, drop their pennies into the pot and run along yelling at the top of their voices: ""Ketra; all about the sentencing of the

"Extra; all about the tenteness"
dynamiters."

Let us say in conclusion, that this is a
new and realizable method that should be
followed out by the I. W. w. all over the
country whenever we are conducting a
strike, said enough publicity has been
gives it. Local 2-5 is going to have some
ment, so we can sell literature instead of
watting time ringing a bell.

M.X. EUGATIN,

W. G. INGRAM,

M. J. PEELAN,

Press Committee.

### **BIG EVENT IN CHICAGO**

Solidarity:
The Chicago locals of the I. W. W., will held their second annual international concert and ball at Vorwacri's Turner hall, Twelfib St. and Western Ave, for the benefit of the foreign literature-dund. The racket will begin at 3 800 in the aftersions and we will finish at 1 a. m., probable later.

soon and we will finish at the state of the

We are now prepared to furnish E. S. Nelson's 'Appeal to Wage Workers' in the following languages: Swedish, Hungarins, Slovak. The last named on also be read by Bohemians. Price of each, 30 cents per 100; by the thousand, \$1.50. Address I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 838, New Castle, Pa.

Box 683, New Castle, Pa.

Clothing Workers' Local 189, as
Bailding Workers' Local 95 of the Indu
trial Workers of the World, will joint
give their first annual ball, in Webst
Hall, 119 E. Eleventh St., New Yor
Thursday creening, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clee
Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti as
Wm. D. Haywood will be present. Ticket

ONE BIG UNIO

VOLUME FOUR.

**Battling** in New

the following members have been on the job of W. U. to win their str. W. methods furley P. Joseph Ettor, William Regerman and A. Glovtheir efforts to enthuse a mongst the strikers it city great success. Last we been held asset the control of the

out in so short a time sulted. French, Germ English and Behemias applien to the same inceessity of an industry of an industry of an industry Up to date the strik by the sized violence police and the thurs up the hotel and retaking sized in the strike thrown into joil or fined thrown into the sized of the would react from it by for violence, by siging t

TEXTILE COL

(New Bedford "Stamustes) A ateady increase in ateady extension in tee by the report of Natio of the I. W. W. in the read before the annual body which is in session and the secreta membership was in exchange in regular stamusters in regular stamusters of the weak of the extension of the weak of the extension of the weak of the secreta secretary and the secretary of the secretary year just closed had be the extension of the wo A considerable portion devoted to a discussion to whether the langua have any power in the this should be confined local and to a central secretary in his report tion of policy was a W. W., and us at pre- a source of danger to tiderity of the organization of the companion of the confined language of the confined language