



ACQUITTED!

Jury's Verdict in Salem Trial Tallies with that of the Working Class. Eloquent Plea of Prisoners.

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Salem, Mass., Nov. 26. Jury out six hours and all three acquitted. Great enthusiasm here.

HESELWOOD.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Nov. 24.

The week just passed in the trial of Etor, Giovanni and Caruso will prove a week of vast social significance. During this period the trial has been taken out of the criminal court and raised onto a higher plane into the social arena. The old world struggle between the old order and the new was once more re-enacted, with the results in favor of the new. This most extraordinary achievement was due to the bitter attack of District Attorney Atwill upon the principles and ideals of the I. W. W. and the brave, eloquent defense made by both Etor and Giovanni. The occasion, while significant of social tragedy or progress, was impressive and inspiring. The atmosphere of the court room was tense and breathless; women sobbed, the jurors wept, and even the sullen face of the prosecutor reflected a realization of the profound meaning of the occurrence.

District Attorney Atwill assailed the I. W. W. as seditious, treasonable, subversive of law and order; an attack upon organized society and the rights of property. He invoked the Massachusetts constitution and bill of rights, its customs and traditions, and urged the jury to choke the I. W. W. in its inception before it got too big and powerful to control. He unsparringly denounced Etor as the proponent of the I. W. W. and its principles. He called him brilliant, clever, daring, and referred to him as "the little general whose intelligence and brain had conceived and organized the Lawrence strike and carried it on in defiance of the state." Atwill called on the jury to assert the sovereignty of the state over the mob, as

represented by the defendants, at any and all costs. "This," he cried, "must be a reign of government under the stars and stripes, and not under the red flag of socialism and anarchism." Poetry on the blue and gray was quoted and patriotism was invoked in condemnation of "this militant, revolutionary organization," and the lives of its leaders were demanded, in order that it might be silenced forever.

Etor's defense was eloquent, unflinching. He declared: "I am being tried for my social ideals; not for my acts. Social views can not be tried in a court room. History sits in judgment on these, and decides either for or against them. The social crimes of one age become the religion of the next. You may indict ideas; you may demand that they be choked; but ideas grow and flourish in proportion as they are prosecuted. Kill me and my comrade Giovanni, and the day you do it a thousand will take our places."

"I have nothing to defend; nothing to extenuate, and ask no privilege, no favor, no pardon. I went to Lawrence to help my starving sisters and brothers. I did all that I could for them, and no man could do more. If you believe that I should die for this, well and good; I shall accept the penalty; I shall go the chair with my head erect, and so will my comrade Giovanni. It is preposterous to think that I should desire the death of one of my own sisters; but if you believe I went to Lawrence to murder or incite to murder, then kill me; I will pay the penalty; I will pay the price. Don't blame this boy, Caruso; blame me."

The district attorney has said much about outsiders coming to Massachusetts and about the traditions of Massachusetts. I would remind him that when Massachusetts and the nation were struggling to establish themselves in the revolutionary war,

(Continued on Page Four.)

PORCUPINE MINERS SHOW "QUILLS"

(Special to Solidarity.)

South Porcupine, Ont., Nov. 20.

As you will see by the enclosed posters, the first skirmish in the industrial revolution has taken place in Porcupine. One thousand men are on strike against a wage reduction in part of the mines and an effort to raise the wages in the low paid mines. Also to raise the board, so that the miners will be in a position to demand better living conditions in the bunkhouses and better food than they have heretofore been able to receive.

The strike has been in progress six days. All mining operations have been completely suspended, but the mills continue to make a bluff at operating the two forty stamp mills in the district, running about five mills just to make a noise.

We are having the customary trouble from the craft unions, though the majority of them today received instructions from their national officers to obey the mandates of the W. F. M. and not expect to be able to get the rest out in a few days. These men form a small minority of the number involved, but the effect they remaining at work would have in sustaining the companies' game of bluff is too great to allow them to remain at work. Outside of these few instances, the workers have set an example of working class solidarity that has not before been seen in Eastern Canada. The company had been relying on the many diverse nationalities scabbing on each other, but the foreigners are out to a

man. The only men that have given us any trouble are those that sing of the land of liberty and those who prate of British justice.

We have with us not only protecting the property of the company, but in our own ranks, inciting us to acts of violence; this parody on the human race, the private detective in this case of the Thiel agency. They have justified and insulted the pickets on the public highway, but so far have not succeeded in provoking any of our members to overt acts.

The only act of violence committed has been by gunmen from the Hollinger mine. These men were not deputies sworn in by the municipalities, so we are anxious to lay charges against the Hollinger mines for maintaining them, and have already had them bound over to answer the charge of assault and carrying arms unlawfully. The government railway detective has also laid a charge against them for creating a disturbance on government property.

We have the sympathy and support of the entire public and of the regularly constituted provincial police of the district, and if we can prevent acts of violence on the part of our members, we will, though the fight be hard and long drawn out, ultimately secure our demands.

Yours for the industrial revolution.

W. N. WELSH

"Old Witch Town" has wiped some of the historic stain from the name Salem, and demonstrated that she is somewhere near in line with twentieth century aspirations.

HELEN KELLER AIDS STRIKERS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 20.

The 1,500 textile workers, who have been on strike here since October 10th, against a reduction in pay, following the passing of a 54-hour law for women workers, today received a contribution of \$87.50 from Miss Helen Keller, of Wrentham, Mass., the blind and deaf girl, whose struggle for speech and self-expression has made her internationally famous.

Miss Keller is a wider reader, and of late years has become an ardent socialist. This money she earned by writing mottoes for Christmas cards, and she encloses the check as received from the publisher. With the check she enclosed a remarkable letter, which is as follows:

"Will you give this to the brave girls who are striving so courageously to bring about the emancipation of the workers at Little Falls."

"They have my warmest sympathy. Their cause is my cause. If they are denied a living wage, I also am defrauded. While they are industrial slaves I cannot be free. My hunger is not satisfied while they are unfulfilled. I cannot enjoy the good things of life which come to me if they are hindered and neglected. I want all the workers of the world to have sufficient money to provide the elements of a normal standard of living—a decent home, healthful surroundings, opportunity for education and recreation. I want them to have the same blessings that I have. I, deaf and blind, have been helped to overcome many obstacles. I want them to be helped as generously in a struggle which resembles my own in many ways."

"Surely the things that the workers demand are not unreasonable. It cannot be unreasonable to ask of society a fair chance for all. It cannot be unreasonable to demand the protection of women and little children and an honest wage for all who give their time and energy to industrial occupations. When indeed shall we learn that we are all related one to the other; that we are all members of one body? Until the spirit of love for our fellow men, regardless of race, color or creed shall fill the world, making real in our lives and our deeds the actuality of human brotherhood—until the great mass of the people shall be filled with the sense of responsibility for each other's welfare, social justice can never be attained."

When this letter was read to the strikers many of them shed tears and a motion to send a letter of thanks to Miss Keller was passed with unanimous cheers.

Ball for Organizers Legere and Bochino, now in Herkimer jail on a fake charge of assaulting Detective Kenny, of Albany, has been fixed at \$15,000 each, the largest sum ever demanded in this county for this charge. At this rate it will take nearly \$100,000 to bail out all the I. W. W. men now in jail. Detective Kenny was overheard to remark that he was going to keep the I. W. W. lawyers busy all winter and in pursuance of this policy he caused the arrest of four strikers night before last for alleged pepper-tossing. At this rate every one of the 1,500 strikers will soon be behind the bars.

The banner of free speech has certainly been planted in Clinton Park here, where Chief-of-Police Long announced that no speeches of any kind would be permitted. Messrs. Clark and Hobe, of British Columbia, have spoken twice a day to big crowds there and have handed out some stuff the like of which was never heard in these parts before.

All contributions for the strikers and imprisoned men should be sent to Matilda Rabnowitz, Secretary, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

Don't forget to aid the heroic struggle of the lumber jacks at Merryville, La. They are fighting for the reinstatement of witnesses for the Emerson defense who were blacklisted by the Southern Lumber Operator's Association. Having been worsted in the trial, the bosses are trying another stunt to bring the workers to town. Send money for the strike fund to Leo Lovjoy, Merryville, La.

STOPS PICKETING

Chief of Police in Little Falls is a Whole Law Unto himself. Women and Children the Victims.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Not content with abolishing the right of free speech yesterday, Chief of Police Long this morning entered Slovak Hall, which is used as headquarters by the striking textile workers, and ordered the usual early morning parade of pickets to be abandoned. Pickets who attempted to cross the bridge that lies between the home district of the workers and the knitting mills were met by a cordon of policemen, detectives and specials and were threatened with arrest if they went near the mills. All the cops had clubs in their hands and since it was useless for the women, who compose the larger part of the strikers as well as the pickets, to try to oppose these, they were forced to return back. Peaceful picketing, of course, is perfectly legal, but according to the usage of Chief Long, the strikers are now forbidden even to walk on the streets with their hands in their pockets.

The regular police force of less than a dozen men has been augmented till it now numbers more than 60 men, and since the more trouble there is the more "specials" job lasts, some new piece of provocation is likely to occur at any moment. The situation here today is more tense than at any time since October 30, the day of the first attempt to break up the picket line, on which more than 40 men were arrested.

Through a misunderstanding it was erroneously announced in this correspondence that a special edition of the Schenectady Citizen, prepared under the direction of the strike committee, would be issued this week. It now develops that this announcement was premature and there will be no special edition of the kind mentioned.

Yesterday's papers said that William E. Clark, a Western miner, whose presence

here so alarmed the authorities, had been arrested in Utica and given six months in jail, but the news today is that Clark was arrested at Rome on a charge of training and got 10 days instead of six months.

In reply to inquiries addressed here it should be said that the actual number of strikers who must be supported is over 1,000. More than this came out, but many have found employment elsewhere and a number of families have moved away bodily, following the reign of terror set up by the police. Eight hundred have joined the local union of the I. W. W., organized into three branches, Polish, Slavish and Italian. The mills chiefly involved are the Phoenix and Gilbert, makers of underwear, sweaters, mufflers and other knit goods.

Least some misunderstanding arise on account of the recent change in committee, with our appeal for funds, it should be explained that some new arrangement was made necessary by the arrest and imprisonment of Robert A. Bakeman, who was the former treasurer of the strike committee. To take care of funds a new committee was formed—the Little Falls Defense Committee—of which Matilda Rabnowitz is secretary, by arrangement with Bakeman, who returned to his work at Schenectady. All communications go to the same postoffice box—No. 458—so that no confusion need arise.

Funds are coming in somewhat slowly. There can be little doubt that if the conditions here were more fully understood the response would be universal. There are many Socialist Party members among the strikers and the strike is just as much a socialist one as it is an I. W. W. one. Two socialist bakers were fired by their boss last evening because of their openly expressed sympathy with the strikers.

EMMA GOLDMAN IN NEW CASTLE

Emma Goldman will speak in New Castle on Saturday, Nov. 30. In the afternoon at 2:30 in the Diamond Theatre, Miss Goldman will lecture on "Love and Marriage." Admission 10c. In the evening, 8 o'clock, at the same place, there will be a debate on "Anarchism and Socialism" between Emma Goldman and Frank Midney. Admission to the debate, 25c. Both events are expected to attract large crowds. This is Miss Goldman's first appearance in New Castle and many are anxious to hear her.

FARMER "SOCIALISTS."

An interesting story comes to Solidarity from Rugby, North Dakota. Rugby has a socialist administration. We are told that business men, including even bankers, and farm owners are members of the Socialist Party.

The harvest season is on, and farmers have been sending out hysterical appeals for help as usual. The harvest hands, due to the revolutionary agitation of those pesky I. W. W. members, succeeded in forcing the wages up to \$3.50 and \$4.75 per day. In some cases they held out for \$4 per day. The socialist mayor of Rugby tried to prevail upon the policeman or town marshal to raid the camps of the harvest hands, arrest the agitators and run them out of that section of the country. The marshal, who may have been an "idealist" or something of that sort, re-

fused and because of that fact lost his job. When the workers returned to their camp one evening, they found their camp outfit destroyed.

From which it would appear that a socialist mayor in a farming section is liable to treat rebellious workers much the same as a capitalist mayor in a manufacturing section. Score another political victory for the working class!

HELL

The devil laughs in ghoulish glee. Looking down at the lowly slave; Who toils and sweats and starves and groans From the cradle to the grave.

"The ministers all are on my side, To fool the stiff," said he, "They bow and preach and threaten all Their slaves who cannot see."

And when the god of misery Shall force the slave to fight; He's arrested and jailed and clubbed and shot; It is the master's right.

J. S. BISCAY.

How jealously the masters guard every source of education! The motion picture show, the theatre of the working class, seldom exhibits a film which does not point a lesson of bourgeois morality. Recently there has been an epidemic of "labor plays," usually ending with the beautiful daughter of the boss interceding on behalf of the starving strikers who cringe at the mill gate, caps in hands. The stereotyped formula is repeated in play after play, with little variation. Stern boss reverts, grants an increase of ten a day, shakes hands with his grateful slaves. "Rights of Labor" are recognized; "Honor of the Firm" upheld. Such nauseating rot insults your intelligence, if you have any. Reply to it by building up a revolutionary press.

SOLIDARITY
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General Secretary Jas. P. Thompson

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. Egan, F. H. Little, J. M. Fols, Evald Koettgen, P. Eastman.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY.

THE SALEM VERDICT
Editor, Giovannitti and Caruso are "not guilty." Of course not. Nevertheless, we are pleased to acknowledge that some little confidence may still be placed in an American jury.

While we are celebrating this latest victory of the working class over the beast of capitalism, let us not forget that the brutal chief of police in Little Falls, N. Y., has declared: "We are going to keep the I. W. W. lawyers busy all winter." Let us not forget that similar deeds of lawless violence have been committed against workmen, women and children by the powers that be in Little Falls, and that they will be repeated elsewhere without number—UNTIL THE WORKING CLASS IS SUFFICIENTLY ORGANIZED AND DISCIPLINED THROUGH ORGANIZATION to put a stop to them.

NOT IN THE BOND!
How often have the I. W. W. speakers and agitators iterated and reiterated the saying that "the political state is but a committee for assisting the employing class to coerce the working class." And how often have we met the vehement denial of "parrot" politicians, priests and other worthy citizens. Now comes again the trial of Etor and Giovannitti, with more evidence in support of our contention. In the course of the trial, a contract between the city of Lawrence and the Sherman Detective Agency of Boston was placed in evidence.

SLAYTON NOT THE MAN.
Niles, O., Nov. 25.
Editor Solidarity:
In your note at the bottom of the article, "I. W. W. in Youngstown," in last Solidarity, you state that A. F. of L. seabs were sent to Youngstown by "the then business agent of the New Castle Trades Assembly, John W. Slayton." You were misinformed as to the name of the business agent at that time. It was not Slayton, but Tom Humphreys, who was business agent. Some 20 or more A. F. of L. men were sent from New Castle to Youngstown to take the place of I. W. W. strikers, but Slayton was just responsible for sending them.

Organize into One Big Union and put a crimp in the pocketbook of the master class. You slaves can do that through the I. W. W., and get the goods for yourselves

Italian speaking operative, able to take shorthand notes of either Italian or English conversations. AND CAPABLE OF DOING "ROPIING" IF DEEMED ADVISABLE.

The party in the first part, in consideration of the services of the party in the second part, agrees to pay to them at the rate of eight dollars (\$8) per day for each operative with the necessary disbursements incurred; and disbursements, however, not to exceed three dollars (\$3) per day unless authorized in writing by the party of the first part, the disbursements to include car fares, telephones, meals and room hire when away from Boston, CASH SPENT WITH SUBJECTS, and any other incidental expense absolutely necessary in order to bring about THE DESIRED RESULTS.

Bills are to be rendered by party of the second part weekly and to be paid by party of the first part within thirty days from date of bill.

SHERMAN DETECTIVE AGENCY, (Signed)
Per John F. Sherman, Gen. Mgr. (Signed)
MICHAEL A. SCANLON, Mayor
CORNELIUS F. LYNCH, Alderman
PAUL HANNAGAN, Alderman
ROBERT S. MALONEY, Alderman

There you have it! The City of Lawrence, through its constituted officials, "sworn to impartially administer the law in the interest and welfare of ALL the people," contracts for a detective who is "capable of doing roping if deemed advisable." The piece of "work" specified is the Lawrence mill strike. "Roping" means nothing more or less than cooking up a conspiracy a la Caruso, in order to "get" strike leaders, a la Etor and Giovannitti. The city officials contract to pay all necessary expenses involved in getting "the desired results." No wonder that Alderman Hannagan became "the sponsor for the Flag Day," as the "Leader" informs us. No wonder that Poor Director Maloney, "the official of the A. F. of L.," chimed in with the heavenly chorus of "God and Country." Indeed, this worthy quartet of the "slugging committee" have need of much "patriotic fervor" to conceal the criminal character of their deeds against 80-a-week mill slaves!

We find nothing in this "bond" about the Sherman detective's watching or roping "I. W. W." and his agents who were plotting their dynamite stunts at the very time this contract was made. Only the strikers were to be shadowed and "roped." There is nothing in this "bond" about restraining the chief of police of Lawrence from denying the constitutional right of anyone to leave the city when he pleased, provided he was not a fugitive from justice. Nor is there anything requiring the worthy sleuth to search out the murderers of John Rami and Annie LaPazza, along with the thugs who clubbed pregnant women and helpless children! Oh, no! The slugging committee and the allied sleuths were hired only to coerce and "rope" the strikers in the interest of their masters.

What more is needed to confirm the original dictum of the I. W. W. and the labor movement. The ruling economic class controls the "government" and uses the latter as a secondary coercive power over the subject class. The reverse can only take place when the economic power is transferred to the side of the workers. The I. W. W. is here to organize that economic power of the slaves. The masters know and fear that. Hence their strenuous and brutal opposition to the I. W. W. But we shall not conceal or abandon our purpose on that account. No matter how strenuous the opposition of capitalism and its "government" allies may become, we shall continue our work of organizing the slaves. It is so nominated in our bond—signed and sealed by Social Evolution, as the party of the first part!

EDITOR SOLIDARITY:
In your note at the bottom of the article, "I. W. W. in Youngstown," in last Solidarity, you state that A. F. of L. seabs were sent to Youngstown by "the then business agent of the New Castle Trades Assembly, John W. Slayton." You were misinformed as to the name of the business agent at that time. It was not Slayton, but Tom Humphreys, who was business agent. Some 20 or more A. F. of L. men were sent from New Castle to Youngstown to take the place of I. W. W. strikers, but Slayton was just responsible for sending them. C. H. McCARTY.

STRUCTURE OF THE I. W. W.

San Pedro, Cal., Nov. 14.

Editor Solidarity:
Not knowing my sub was to expire so soon, I hurried quickly to renew.

Now I'll explain myself more fully on this question of industrial unionism. I stated in my last letter that you did not explain or that you did not sink deep into the real exegesis of this all-important philosophy.

There are six departments outlined in the I. W. W. constitution. These departments were revised from 18 to their present number. I want to know why they were revised, and why they are in the constitution? Are they simply put there to read about and pass on and forget it?

The present status of the I. W. W. is remarkably elastic. It is based on the Pauline doctrine, "All things to all men." We issue charters to individual unions, departments and fractional parts of departments, signifying that it is neither an industrial union nor a craft union. To quote our English brothers across the sea, just "half and half," or practically speaking, an abortion.

I am a member of the I. W. W. because I believe in tangible industrial unionism. We held convention after convention to facilitate the question, but, to my surprise, no change!

I want to know if these departments are the base or foundation of industrial unionism?

I want to know how those departments are to be federated in the cities in order to define city and national administration?

I want to know how departments are to be administered under the city council, whether by sub-committee or otherwise, in order to organize the workers by departments and be prepared to carry on production as we throw off the yoke of capitalism.

I want to know what the ethic of the federal or federation base is?

Is it economic equality or otherwise? I want it understood that this is the kind of industrial unionism I am after, because our constitution calls for it, and nothing else.

If industrial unionism organizes all the workers in one big union? how is it that federation charters are not issued in every city to conform with the I. W. W. constitution?

Let us have real industrial unionism. I for one refuse to be fet on the hooks of specious generalities such as "one big union," when the fact of the matter is we have no union.

I positively refuse to support our press until they begin to define the question of industrial unionism in their papers. No bulletin paper for me.

I remain yours for tangible industrial unionism and freedom.

RODERICK MACDONALD

This criticism is in line with what the editor has been hoping for for some time. We have felt that too much attention was being paid to the fighting tactics of the I. W. W., and too little to the forms of the industrial union. To some of our active members, it would seem that Fellow Worker Macdonald is over-anxious about how the completed structure may look; but we fear that this point of view is more general than some of our fighters imagine, and every effort should be made to satisfy this element. Solidarity invites its readers to take up this discussion. Meanwhile we will deal briefly with some of our fellow workers' statements and questions:

1. The original I. W. W. constitution provided for 13 industrial departments, as follows: Mining industry; Transportation industry; Metal and Machinery industry; Glass and Pottery industry; Food Stuffs industry; Brewery, Wine and Distillers' industry; Floricultural, Stock and General Farming industries; Building industry; Textile industries; Leather industries; Wood Working industries; Public Service industries; Miscellaneous Manufacturing industry. This Departmental structure was provided—on paper—by the first I. W. W. convention in 1905. That convention wrestled in detail with the problem of departments. In fact, it apparently proceeded on the theory that the Department was the basis of industrial unionism, rather than the possible GOAL of its structural development. The outcome of the first convention's deliberations along this line was the constitution of several alleged "departments"—mining, metal and machinery, and transportation. The last two "departments" turned out later to have been fraudulently formed out of old

unions merging with the new organization, and the bubble burst at the second I. W. W. convention; while the "Mining Department" of the I. W. W., otherwise known as the Western Federation of Miners (composed exclusively of quartz miners and smeltermen) stopped paying dues to the I. W. W. and resumed its independent position. The "departments" were wiped out.

That experience led to a further examination of the question of departmental grouping; and also to a recognition of the fact that industrial unions must proceed from BELOW upwards, and not from above downwards. In other words, not the department, but the LOCAL INDUSTRIAL UNION was seen to be the basis of organization. With the UNIT of organization taken care of, it was conceived that larger groupings would shape themselves logically and naturally in the course of development.

Due to this change of concept, subsequent I. W. W. conventions discussed the question of departments only tentatively, with very little desire to "solve the problem once and for all." The sixth convention (1911) changed the number of departments in the constitution from 13 to 6, as follows:

- 1. Department of Agriculture, Land, Fisheries and Water Products.
2. Department of Mining.
3. Department of Transportation and Communication.
4. Department of Manufacture and General Production.
5. Department of Construction.
6. Department of Public Service.

The discussion on this change from the original 13 to the above-named six departments, was by no means conclusive; nor could it be, for reasons above given. But the convention felt that this change was an advance to a simpler and more nearly scientific hypothesis, and adopted it accordingly. The LOCAL union, however, remains the basis of the industrial union organization.

(2) Charters are issued to (existing) Local Industrial Unions; branches of the same; and to National Industrial Unions. No Department charters have been issued, because no Departments exist at the present time.

(3) The fundamental difference between the structure of a Local Industrial Union and a craft union is seen in the fact that the craft union is organized on the basis of the TOOL used by the organized group; while the Industrial Union is chartered on the basis of the PRODUCT emanating from the industrial group. For example, instead of a weavers' union, a loomfixers' union, a menders' union, a twisters' union, a mule spinners' union—and other separate unions based upon old-time craft divisions in the textile industry—the I. W. W. forms ONE Local Industrial Union of Textile Producers. The product—textile fabrics—and not the tools used by the workers, determines the form of organization: industrial rather than craft. Under this form of organization, which applies logically to nearly all translated industries today, a Branch formation (outside of language branches, which are only tentative to facilitate communication,) is based upon a given SHOP as a unit. A shop branch elects delegates to a CENTRAL COMMITTEE composed of delegates from each and all the shop branches which make up the body of the Local Industrial Union. The central committee functions as the connecting link between all the branches, and transacts the general affairs of the Local Industrial Union—thus combining all the workers in a given industry in a given locality into one union—for example, Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 20, I. W. W. Lawrence, Mass.

(4) The National Industrial Union corresponds nationally to the local industrial union. Its function is to bind together all local industrial unions of a given industry into one national body, for example, the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers. Under the present (anticipated) form of Department Organization, this national union would belong to the Department of Manufacture and General Production.

(5) In the matter of the local unity of Industrial Unions of diverse industries, the I. W. W. constitution provides for the INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT COUNCIL, composed of representatives from each and all of the local industrial unions in a given locality. Its function is chiefly to facilitate communication and co-operative action between local unions of different industries—a most important function.

(6) Municipal administration under the I. W. W. structure follows the same general lines of formation as that of any other Local Industrial Union. The branches will conform to the various sub-divisions of municipal administration, with the central committee as the connecting link. As now provided for in our constitution, these workers would belong to the Department of Public Service. Throughout the rural districts, very likely, workers of the same Department would be organized as specialists in road building, bridge construction, and maintenance of other necessities to facilitate production and transportation. City and county administration are thus seen to be a function of the industrial union, essentially the same as that of mining or transportation and communication.

(7) Finally, the GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (General Executive Board, General Convention, General Officers, with the General Referendum as the final arbiter of all fundamental questions) forms the general connecting link between all subordinate parts of the One Big Union, and also connects a National Section of the Industrial Union with similar national sections in other parts of the world. This general administration, like the departments, is necessarily tentative, and may undergo change in the course of the organization's development. Unlike the department, it has to be provided for in detail at the very outset of the organization, since it functions all the way along. Its subsequent changes in form and functions must grow out of changes from below, rather than itself being the cause of those changes. The whole process is an organic development of the labor movement.

(8) As to whether or not "economic equality" will constitute the "ethical" basis of the industrial union in its completed form, that question seems to us somewhat confusing. "Economic equality" must either be arbitrarily imposed, or it must result from the elimination of skilled labor through machine development, so that all labor power has the same value. Possibly, however, our correspondent has in mind "departmental equality," and wants to know how we are to prevent the larger departments from overshadowing the smaller ones, etc. That question was raised in the Sixth convention, and Fellow Worker Trautman contended that the six groups now provided for would be about equal in numerical strength, and would therefore obviate any such danger. This does not seem to us at all necessary; however, because under a system of social production for use the poor functioning of one department would hamper all the others. Each would be interested in the perfect functioning of all the others. Hence departmental autonomy as well as departmental co-operation would be respected, and PRODUCTIVE EFFICIENCY be, in a sense, automatically adjusted along the line, from the smallest productive group to the general organization, national and international.

We trust from the foregoing, which is necessarily incomplete, that our correspondent will no longer accuse us of trying to evade the question. He will readily understand that the I. W. W. is just now in the midst of big fights that absorb most of our space and attention. But we are anxious that this question of form or structure be given more and more attention. Let those working in different industries study out the structure of the local industrial union of their industry, and write briefly upon it, with enough detail of course to make it clear. More controversy and "smart talk" will not be considered. We want facts and a sober discussion. Let us make clear to the workers outside our movement what we mean by One Big Union of the working class.

EDITOR SOLIDARITY.

EIGHT-HOUR LEAFLET

All I. W. W. locals and active unionists should send for a quantity of the new leaflet, "Eight Hour Workday; What It Will Mean, and How to Get It," by August Walsgut. This is a good introduction to the agitation for a shorter 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 few pamphlets by Joseph J. Etor has just been issued by the General Office of the I. W. W. It is entitled, "Industrial Unionism, the Road to Freedom," contains 94 pages and retails at 10 cents a copy. Price to local unions is \$5 per 100. Send all orders to General Secretary, Room 307, Mortimer Building, 164-166 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Solidarity guarantees that each case will contain good propaganda material. Order a bundle, and some sub cards.

PEONS OR MEN, WHICH?

Peons or men, which shall we be? This is the vital question! This is the force behind the world's upsets! This is the issue at stake in the South today! This is the storm center around which swing the struggle now raging between the Brotherhood of Timber Workers and the so-called Southern Lumber Operators' Association. Out of this question, out of the attempt of the International Lumber Trust to peonize the million or more men working in the forests and lumber industries of Canada, the United States and Mexico, sprang the Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, of which the Brotherhood is now a part, as out of this question and the same attempts and practices on the part of capitalists in other industries sprang that great movement which in seven short years has swept triumphant through the English-speaking nations—the Industrial Workers of the World—which movement, meeting and fusing with French Syndicalism, has shaken the Industrial Despotism to its foundations and brought into the glare of open day, where all mankind could see it, the inherent hypocrisy and brutality of capitalist society. Concretizing its final aim in the single sentence: Industrial Democracy, the Industrial Syndicalist movement has revived the drooping spirit of the working class, thrilled its sleeping soul awake, vitalized its hopes and aspirations, sent its heart-cry through the world and stirred the race into rebellion against the reigning order.

Such a movement is no accident—there is no such thing in history—back of it is mankind surging toward the light, the working class determined to be free, the human race set on being master of its destiny. The club, the rifle, the gibbet and the prison are powerless before such a movement—the Democracy of the world awake and fighting.

Peons or men—this is the question, the vital world-wide issue. Out of it the republics of Portugal and China were born, the Persian rebellion and the Mexican revolution came. In this century, the Republican party went to wreck, for its machinations the Progressive was tossed up; into it sailed the Democratic to its doom and the socialist to revolution or death. All institutions from now on must serve the working class or perish; for the working class holds the strategic position in modern society and is moving rapidly toward its destined, historic mission, the freeing of the race from slavery and they who do not serve it serve not the race and are doomed.

"Peons or men, which shall we be?" "Men!" cried the Forest and Lumber Workers of the South and West, and so the Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers was born. Oppression had reached the limit of human endurance; Democracy awoke in the souls of the workers and, ringing through the forests on the startled ears of the Lumber Kings, burst the little cry of the lumberjacks of Dixie: "Don't be a peon! Be a man! On toward the light!"

Neither that roll of hunger called the blacklist, nor the hiss of black snake whips on men strapped to logs and beaten into insensibility, nor the prison, nor the shriek of the Association's rifles at Grabow, has been able to still that cry, the cry of the jungle proletarian who has caught at last the light down-showing from life's wings and is determined to be no more a peon, but, in all the world, impious, a MAN!

A MAN!

To make this dream come true thirteen hundred men, Caucasians, Indians and Negroes, have gone on strike at Merryville, La. There, in that dreary little town, in the heart of the infected territory, a regiment of army of T-1 with empty hands and empty pockets is facing the Plunderbird of the World. There, the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, aided and abetted by the union-hating Santa Fe railroad system and the State of Louisiana, is making one last, desperate effort to crush the Brotherhood, to drive back into peonage the Forest and Lumber Workers of the South, to stifle their cry for justice, to smother, in blood if not in beat, their aspirations for life and liberty, to stamp out the light they have kindled, to close the rent they have torn in the black pall of Southern slavery and, through them, to strike a blow at labor's cause throughout the earth. The strike at Merryville was brought on by the refusal of the American Lumber Co. to allow any man who was in any way, as a witness or otherwise, connected with the defense in the Grabow trial, to return to work there. If this act of the American Lumber Co., since it practically punishes men for obey-

ing the order of a court, is not "Contempt of Court," then the English language has lost all meaning; yet the state of Louisiana, now as ever a loyal gun-toter for the Plunderbird, is rushing its militia and sheriffs to Merryville to re-enforce the detectives and gunmen (many of the thugs who caused the trouble at Grabow are in Merryville) the Association is assembling to overthrow, in the name of "law and order," human rights whose defense and preservation is a matter of life and death to every labor union in the United States, rights the toilers of the world are in duty bound to defend, no matter at what cost. Therefore, you men and women of the working class and all you lovers of liberty throughout the earth, we appeal to you to do your duty by the lumberjacks of Merryville; we appeal to you to send them funds and provisions with which to carry on and win this struggle; we appeal to you to send up such protest from all corners of this land that the masters will be compelled to heed it; we appeal to the Railway Unions to help us win this battle, to Unite and Re-Unionize the whole Santa Fe system; we appeal to the working farmers of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas to rush provisions into Merryville; we appeal to the Labor, the Socialist and Independent press of all nations to turn the searchlight of publicity on the deeds of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, to warn all scabs away, to force the State of Louisiana to free from prison our organizers, Doree, Edwards and Filigno, and to call the Clan of T-1 throughout the world to the aid of the regiment now fighting for the cause of labor at Merryville.

Brothers in Toil and Friends of Freedom, we appeal to YOU!

Send all funds and provisions to Lee Lovejoy, Secretary, Finance Committee, Local Union No. 218, B. of T. W., Merryville, La.

COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE,
BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER
WORKERS.

SYNDICALISM IN AMERICA

Under the above title, appears an article in the November number of "The Syndicalist," London, England. It is an account of an interview with W. Aristed Nelson Collier, an American student, who, we are told, became a convert to the idea of the social revolution while studying advanced lectures at American universities. The article in "The Syndicalist" reads in part as follows:

In reply to the question: "How is the I. W. W. going in America? Is it getting stronger? Are its prospects bright?" Comrade Collier was of the opinion that the recent strikes had shown the power of the I. W. W. and the value of its methods of propaganda and organization that it was a growing force, with its prospects brightening.

Do you think that syndicalist ideas are growing in America?

"Oh, undoubtedly. The I. W. W. might be termed the American form of syndicalism. It is practically a syndicalist organization now in its theory and tactics. The workers of the world have no time nor patience for parliamentary methods—they are too indirect and too uncertain of results. Direct industrial action is the most powerful revolutionary weapon the workers possess—and they are beginning to realize it. Still, whilst the leaders of the I. W. W. realize this and act accordingly, they remain on fairly good terms—on 'speaking terms' at least with the Socialist Party. They generally co-operate in Free Speech fights."

Would it not be better for the I. W. W. to disband as an organization, and its members rejoin the unions of the A. F. of L. in order to permeate them with Syndicalist ideas? "No; there is no organization capable of taking the place of the I. W. W. For the I. W. W. to disband now would be to simply hand over the working-class to the tender mercies of the Civic Federation fakirs and other Capitalists who run most of the unions in the A. F. of L. The I. W. W. is here to stay. Whilst this one big union is there, with power to run strikes like those of McKee Rocks and Lawrence, it can be used as an example to the A. F. of L. The rebels have a better chance inside the old unions with the I. W. W. outside. Besides, whilst the I. W. W. is strong and effective as a fighting revolutionary organization, the great mass of members or units composing it are, excepting the leaders, not deeply enough imbued with the revolutionary ideas to stand and fight alone without the support that comes from association. They are not strong enough in knowledge or in numbers to make individual penetrations. They

would be swallowed up in the mass. I have been surprised at the difference here. Your syndicalist advocates seem well versed in knowledge of union matters, of economic, and revolutionary thought. They are capable of holding their own in any section meeting of a union."

Do you think that the A. F. of L. may be revolutionized?

"I don't think so. The A. F. of L. unions may, but I would rather take an active part in the I. W. W. than try to convert the A. F. of L. bunch."

Well, Comrade Collier, what is your opinion regarding the formation of Syndicalist Education Leagues like ours? We have received quite a number of letters from members of the I. W. W. and those who have rejoined the A. F. of L., saying that they are starting educational leagues.

"O, I think the idea is a good one, for not only would it strengthen the I. W. W. itself, but it would spread the idea in the A. F. of L. unions. The members of the Syndicalist Educational Leagues, who are members of the old unions, would not attack the I. W. W. or allow attacks to pass unchallenged. It would be a good move."

Have the strikes in England had any influence upon American workers?

"Yes; it was new life to them, when they heard of the magnificent transport strike of last year. The railroad strike was great. We almost expected to hear of the revolution next. When English workers move it is a sign of a general international advance."

So, Comrade Collier, you are of the opinion that syndicalist ideas are spreading over the other side of the herring pond?

"Yes; syndicalism is a growing power. Direct action is the most effective weapon—especially where so many workers are voteless. Wage slaves are beginning to realize their condition and their power, and the most revolutionary and intelligent of them will never be satisfied with those reforms of the present system that may be effected by recourse to the capitalist method of counting votes by the ballot. The I. W. W. in America stands boldly for the abolition of the wage system and restitution to the workers of the entire product of their toil. The syndicalist movement is a tremendous step in the right direction."

EXTERMINATE THE CHILDREN

A recent Boston daily editorially urges the health authorities to do away with cats and dogs because they spread disease. Children play therein in crowded cities. That is certainly a rotten way to support the capitalist firm of Plute, Skinner and Robb. I wish to give these editors a tip on writing an editorial which will mean a raise in salary.

This is the way your master wants it. Contagious diseases of cats and dogs could be cut down fifty percent if the children of the poor were done away with.

The dog and the bitch of the cat with the tooth-grate and teeth of that kind carried from place to place, plays with poor children which infest the crowded cities. These children wander about and come in contact with other children, who pass the disease on to a perfectly well cat or dog. This must be stopped at once or sooner.

Every opponent of labor knows that children are carriers of disease; they carry epidemics among cats and dogs.

The first step in the direction of common sense and health would be to forbid the keeping of children in buildings, where cats and dogs live. In the big cities it is against the law to keep cows, pigs, geese, chickens, ducks and other live and valuable animals without a special permit; while children are allowed to eat out of the garbage cans, infest the alleys and swarm the streets, thus crowding the cats and dogs out of existence even without the spread of disease. The only place the child is not allowed, is the flat. But poor people do not live in flats, as a rule; this enforcement is thus a joke.

If the city has the power to force a permit from the keeper of a valuable duck or pig; why not use the same power against the valueless young of the slaves? It should not be difficult to pass a law against the keeping of children within a thousand miles of the nearest home of an honest cat, dog or pig. Why is it not done? Have we forgotten that our forefathers fought for freedom and we have certainly taken the liberty of skinning every thing in sight. What a shame to overlook the welfare of the humble animals!

Owners of animals, poodle associates and humane societies ought to know enough to keep the children away from not only

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cats and dogs, but rats, mice and flies.

They OUGHT to accept the statements of scientific men, that children are responsible as carriers of disease, for one half of the deaths of young rats. They are responsible for the sudden epidemics of hog-cholera.

Animals allowed to play with children are in constant danger. The owners and their friends permitting such a danger are ignorant, or worse.

It is high time for intelligent politicians to begin to protect the animals from children that revel in dirt and disease and carry it.

Why not exterminate them? There is an army of unemployed of nearly ten million which will suffice for a while. It is but a short step from killing them slowly in sweat shops or killing them quickly with poisoned milk, to legalizing the killing for the sake of a profit. Look at the opportunity for a new business.

The best meat could utilize the children in making sausages and frankfurters, whereas they now use valuable cats and dogs. The price of these dainties would fall, since the raw material would be free. The cheap slave could then be forced to work even cheaper by living on such food.

That would make profits greater and profits—what this system is after. It would mean more poodles for the effete conceited to associate with. Following this would be a boom to the exclusive infant industries which supply fancy collars, sweaters, hoods, stockings, shoes, ribbons which are so necessary to the welfare of an aristocratic canine; not to mention the expanding of the dental, medical and undertaking professions along the same lines. Of course that would mean extra sales to care for these valuable animals, but that can be easily overcome by having our judges railroad a number of stiff to work for nothing for a number of years.

J. S. BISCAY.

The I. W. W. is the "biggest little thing" now going in the English-speaking world. Learn why by studying our literature and reading our papers. Solidarity and Industrial Worker both \$1.50 a year; Canada, \$2.00.

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 millions of the working people and the few who utilize their labor. There can be no bettering of the workers' condition as long as the capitalist class owns the means of production, and strangles the workers in the same industry, thereby helping them to starve to death. Moreover, the workers will be able to win their freedom only by the abolition of the wage system.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class advanced only by an organization formed in such a way that its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, shall be able to strike out of lock-out, or in any department thereof. Thus making an industry an industry to all. Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's work for a fair day's wage," we must institute the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

A fair day's work for a fair day's wage is the slogan of the day. It is the only slogan that can be carried over the world. By organizing industry we are forcing the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.

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

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

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

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually \$1.00 or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from 35 to 50 cents.

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

3. Better still, write to the General Secretary for a Charter Application Blank. Get no less than TWENTY signatures thereon, of bonafide wage workers in any one industry (for a Local Industrial Union) or in several industries (for a Local Recruiting or mixed Union) and send the charter application with the names to the General Secretary, with the \$10.00 charter fee. Supplies, constitutions and instructions will then be sent you, and you can proceed to organize the local.

Join the I. W. W. Do it now. The address of the General Secretary of the I. W. W. is VINCENT ST. JOHN, 307 Mortimer Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

District Attorney Atwill is to be congratulated after all, in trying the I. W. W. along with Fitz and Giovannianni. We are pained to note, however, that our revolutionary ideas are so difficult to understand by these gentlemen of the middle class. The I. W. W. has been proclaimed their so openly and with such perfect candor everywhere the past few years, that even a Massachusetts lawyer ought to comprehend. Vain hope, I guess!

NECESSITY OF EDUCATION

By George H. Perry

In the past year the increase in membership of the I. W. W. has surpassed the expectations of the most optimistic members. Where we had a mere handful of propagandists we now have thousands of members. Everywhere the slaves are clamoring for organizers of the ONE BIG UNION. Everywhere locals are being formed and new members are coming in.

It is very gratifying to those of us who were in the organization when the prospects were not so bright and when the membership consisted of only a few rebels who were blacklisted and subjected to all kind of ridicule from every side.

But while it is gratifying to see the rapidly increasing membership, we must not neglect the work of education. We want members. We want more members, and we want the members that we have in our ranks to clearly understand what we are organized for, why we declare war upon the present system of society, so that when persuading non-members to join they will be able to explain the purpose of organization.

We do not want mere dollars paying members and if we wish to escape from the pit-fall into which most organizations have fallen, we must not let up on our educational work. The important factor of our educational work is our press and literature. Next come good speakers and lecturers. While the press and literature are more important than speakers and lecturers, nevertheless it is easier to fill a hall with people to listen to a lecturer than it is to induce the same number of people to subscribe to our papers or buy our literature. As we have not reached the stage where we can afford to give literature away free, we must look around for some other method of getting our literature into the hands of the workers.

The General Office offers the best solution to the problem. It has established the INDUSTRIAL UNION AGITATION BUREAU to boost up the circulation of our papers, distribute our literature and route capable speakers on industrial unionism. The plan they have adopted will, to use a popular phrase, catch them coming and going.

Realizing that it is easier to fill a hall to listen to a well known speaker than it is to secure subscriptions to the same amount of people, the Agitation Bureau has put capable speakers, such as Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William E. Trautmann, J. P. Thompson, Caroline Nelson and others, out on the road on a subscription or literature basis, if the locally preferred to pay a cash price. This gives the locals an opportunity to secure a large crowd of workers at a meeting and at the same time include in the price of admission, if admission is charged, a subscription to one of our papers or different pieces of literature. You have the workers coming and going. They hear the speaker, the subject of industrial unionism interests them, they have the subscription to the paper or a bunch of pamphlets, they read up and realize the necessity of industrial organization. They join the union and you have members that are not merely dues paying members. These are the kind of members we want. The kind of members we want is the kind that we want to avoid swamping the organization by conservative elements.

The INDUSTRIAL UNION AGITATION BUREAU has the plan, the speakers, and it is up to every local to see that this plan is carried out. It is easy to do if you get out and hustle. You hustle for your boss, do it now for yourself. Do not say "Let George do it," for George may have the goat from sitting around telling how things ought to be done. Get out and do your share yourself. If you do that it matters not whether or not the other did his share. You will know that you have done your duty, and no one can blame you for the laxness of the other guy.

When you go after an outsider to subscribe to the papers, tell him the paper will not cost anything; that it is a present. You only want to get the two bits, so that he can have an opportunity of listening to a speaker who will interest him and make him think.

Political parties have made a success of lecture tours and have disposed of tons of literature and thousands of subscriptions by that method.

Now, we have a REAL question to put before the workers that will be of great benefit to them. Let us do it. Write to the INDUSTRIAL UNION AGITATION BUREAU for terms and dates and then get busy and get the speakers and sub-

scriptions. If the local does not move fast enough for you, four or five of you real live guys get together and do it on your own book. Let all work together now and in six months time the I. W. W. press will be a power that the bosses will have to reckon with.

Send all inquiries for information, terms and dates to
INDUSTRIAL UNION AGITATION BUREAU,
307-184 W. Washington Street,
Chicago, Ill.

"INFECTED TERRITORY."

"Infected territory" is what the Southern Lumber Operators' Association styles Western Louisiana and Eastern Texas and we suppose it knows what it is talking about for, unless news leaks out from its spickaded towns through peons who have escaped the vigilance of its gunmen, the Association and the Prince of Darkness alone know what is really going on in its closed towns.

However, smallpox and meningitis as well as fevers are reported as being prevalent in Bonami, Carson, Neame, Longville and other fenced towns surrounding Merryville, La., where the strike is on and where there is much fever, so we suppose the Association, in calling this section "infected territory," has for once in its history told the truth.

The fact that persons under our climate are particularly subject to these fevers, which play havoc with a man's health unless he knows how to handle them, or has friends who do, will not prevent the Association from trying to fool workers in there as strikebreakers, though it knows it is bringing them into "infected territory."

Smallpox and meningitis are diseases due to filth and poor living conditions, and so epidemic did this terrible disease, meningitis, become at one time that all work and business was paralyzed by quarantines and old and young died by hundreds, exactly how many no one save the Association really knows, and were buried in the potter's fields of the Lumber Trust.

The eternal danger from these horrible diseases, brought about mainly by poor working conditions, had much to do with the revolt of the Southern Timber Workers and it is no wonder that the workers and farmers down here hate a scab worker and the Devil hates holy water.

To these frightful living conditions, ten times intensified, scab labor will be subjected, and that in the heart of a hostile country. They will practically be prisoners in the stockaded towns, forever at the mercy of the thugs of the Lumber Trust. But the American Lumber Company, which is situated in the heart of the hostile and "infected territory," wants scabs and, as the world seems to be full of degenerates who are willing to be heroes for a commissary living and grave in the potter's field, we suppose it will get them and soon be running full blast, and be kept running, for even if they are not immune to Southern fevers and die fast, scabs are cheap.

And let not the scabs think this is written for the purpose of frightening them. The Union WANTS them to come WANTS them to get a taste of life in the "infected territory," in the bull penned towns of the Lumber Trust, where disease is waiting for them and a gun man's will is law, order, church and state.

It knows that by the time they have run the gauntlet of smallpox, fever and meningitis those who remain will be glad to join One Big Union, that is if they are not REBELS when they come. Then it knows they will work like real-true-enough heroes and will work only to shoot the Boss in the pocketbook.

The Association will say this is a lie, but—all truth is a lie to the Association. In the name of the fighting South, amen

OLD REB.

MORE A. F. OF L. SCABBERY

The following is taken from a personal letter sent to Solidarity by its recipient. For that reason the name of its writer is withheld from publication. The facts speak for themselves:

International Hotel,
Workers' Union, Local No. 9,
Buffalo, Nov. 18.

Fellow Workers:
Received your letter this morning and was glad to hear from you. I wish I had written you sooner, as you could have given us great assistance.

No doubt you will have heard about our union; you will understand it is an indus-

trial organization. The A. F. of L. has been in existence for years and has never taken the trouble to better the conditions of the workers; they concern themselves more about getting jobs with long hours and rotten food and starvation wages. Its high initiation fees and high dues do not permit the workers to be organized; you know bus boys, painters, dish washers, porters and female workers can not pay \$10 or \$20 and even \$50 initiation fee. The result is the workers have to put up with whatever conditions the boss likes to impose upon them.

The Workers' Alliance never cared what treatment the workers had to stand. As it had outlived itself, a class organization had necessary to organize workers that the Alliance had forgotten to organize. The INTERNATIONAL HOTEL WORKERS' UNION is only one year in existence and has done more than the Alliance ever thought of doing in 30 years.

Any place in the East where the workers are trying to get shorter hours and better food they not alone have the bosses to fight; they have the Alliance to fight also.

In Buffalo the workers were forced to strike for better conditions; the hotels were tied up; they could get no scabs; the Alliance stayed in and scabbed. Statter's hotel was on strike and he was closed tight except for the few Alliance scabs who stayed in. Statter has another hotel in Cleveland and the workers were very dissatisfied there also, so we decided to present the demands to him there, but he turned a deaf ear.

The cooks and waiters came out on strike, which meant more pressure on Statter, so you will understand we had Statter pretty well tied up; he had only opened the hotel in Cleveland and the hotel cost him three and a half million dollars.

We demanded forty dollars per month and a de- off every week for cooks. What did the Alliance do?

They sent over all the scabs they could find and they picked up every one they could find around saloons and lunch rooms and sent them to the cage of the business agent, who by the way ran for election on the Bull Moose ticket. The Alliance could not get enough men in Cleveland and had to send to their other local in Chicago and of course the local in Chicago sent all the men that were necessary to break the strike. They sent hundreds of men.

The Alliance being so kind to Statter providing the business agent did not get paid for his trouble, they came to a verbal agreement which gives the waiters only thirty dollars per month so they not only scab on us but they undersell themselves, a fine working class organization. Now they have quite a few small cafes and restaurants and the bosses are kicking because the Alliance forced them to pay \$40 per month. They sent for our organizer and myself and we met them as they were sitting in session. What they wanted to know was, if we could supply them all the men they would want at \$30 per month; they said it was not fair that the Alliance should make them pay \$40 per month and only make the big hotels pay \$30; they do more business than they do. We told them we were a labor organization and would not stoop so low as to sell our local workers \$10 less. So you see we could have put the Alliance out of business, but it was a big price to pay.

However, the Alliance will have its hands full, as the small hotels and restaurants and cafes will get their best to pull the wages down to \$30 per month.

Farrel is the name of the business agent, sounds much like Farley, the man who operates the New York scab agency.

Our Buffalo strikers won out, no thanks to the Alliance.

One member joined our local in Cleveland and he was a member of the Alliance for 17 years. When the Alliance heard about it they fined him \$25 and threatened to fine him another \$50 if he did not resign immediately; needless to state the member did not resign; his name is Witzburger. Our strike is declared off in Cleveland, as it was impossible to fight both the bosses and alliance, but we continue to organize and when we get stronger we will give the Alliance a much stronger battle.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
(Signed)

William D. Haywood will lecture in the states of Colorado, Washington, California, Oregon, Montana and British Columbia in the month of January, 1913. All locals wanting to secure Haywood dates to write at once for terms and dates to Industrial Union Agitation Bureau, 307-184 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

ACQUITTED

(Continued From Page One)

It was two outsiders, Kokkiuki and Pulaski, two Polacks, who came to their assistance. I was born in this country and I have a constitutional right to move about as I please. Seventy years ago a well dressed, respectable mob of Boston dragged Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist, through the streets with a rope around his neck. Today he is one of the traditions of Massachusetts; and men of Massachusetts are proud to be counted among his descendants.

"The district attorney accuses me of wanting to destroy property. He knows that is not true. I stated that the workers should own collectively the property they use collectively; and that if they destroy any of that property they will only have so much to reproduce when they come in possession of it."

"The district attorney represents wealth as an individual creation, that should therefore be individually owned. This is a conception of wealth that is discarded and no longer applies to modern conditions. Today wealth is a social creation and should be owned by its social creators, the workers. Today social wealth is a social necessity and should not therefore be owned by private individuals."

"I am accused of subverting law and order. I told the workers at Lawrence that the mill owners had violated the spirit of the 54-hour law. I told them that it was the mill owners who planted the dynamite and did the car smashing; that I believe it was their agents who started the riot in which Annie LaPizra was killed. Is this inconceivable? Is it not possible that men who will conspire to defeat the intent of a good law and will plant dynamite to discredit strikers will not also smash cars and provoke riots? Do not their interests demand it? It is the capitalists who subvert the law and order."

"Gentlemen of the jury, ever since I was a boy capable of understanding, I have raised my voice in behalf of labor; of my class. I was conscious, while so doing that I was baring my breast to the bayonets and the shafts of the opposition. I have sang the songs of labor and I shall continue to sing them. If you believe that I had a hand, a suggestion or a voice in the killing of Annie LaPizra send me to the electric chair. If you believe that Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti became murderers because of their social ideals and they should therefore be killed, it is up to you to kill them. We will both die and we will go on our lips. If you should decide to free us, we will both carry the flag of labor as before, until our class, the working class, is free from wage slavery."

Giovannitti spoke along the same lines. He said: "This is not a question of property, but of humanity. As of old the apostles of a new faith must be crucified to appease the old." But especially touching was Giovannitti's appeal for Cafuso, whom he pictured as unlettered and unable to comprehend the situation. Giovannitti cried out: "Let this poor simple young man Cafuso go back to his wife and child. Kill us and let him go. If we are responsible we are responsible for everything." Cafuso offered no appeal.

Both Giovannitti and Ettor begged that they be either acquitted or killed. They protested against imprisonment and declared death preferable.

FREE SPEECH ABROGATED

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 22.
The right of free speech is again abrogated in Little Falls, and it looks as if the battle won by Mayor Lunn and the Schenectady socialists will have to be fought all over again.

About 15 new special policemen and detectives arrived in town last night, and this morning and today when the strikers' speakers went to Clinton Park to continue the noon meetings, which have been held all this week, they found the park thickly planted with cops who announced that no more speaking would be allowed. Miss Helen Schloss, the tenement investigator, who quit her position to aid the strikers, and afterward got ten days in jail for it, had inflicted to speak at Third and Main streets, a corner usually allowed street preachers and free lance speakers of all kinds, but was told by Chief of Police Long that if she tried to speak she would be arrested again.

"There ain't goin' to be any more speakin' in this town," said the chief. This is believed to be the result of the

open-air campaign recently opened here by Messrs. Clark, Hobb and Arndt, who came from the north-west to help in the fight. Clark's arraignment of the mill owners for their starvation wages and of the respectable citizens of the town for their public approval of police brutality was especially displeasing to the local authorities, not to mention the money that he collected for the strike from the crowds who listened to him. Clark went to Utica last night and held an open air meeting in which he prophesied that unless Manager McLaughlin of the Phoenix mills in Little Falls soon severed with his people, his Utica plans would be put into effect.

Arndt is now serving 30 days in Herkimer jail for shouting "scab." Hobb was seized from behind by three big "specials" yesterday and searched for weapons, but none being found on him he was reluctantly released.

Tina Kloe, a girl striker, was given a \$50 fine or 50 days in jail in police court yesterday on a charge of throwing copper into the eyes of a scab, although there was no evidence of her guilt. Agents provoke tear are busy here and all sorts of schemes are being tried to discredit the strikers. The girl chose to go to jail for the 50 days, but was induced by a Polish saloonkeeper to let him pay the fine.

It is definitely known that mill owners were certain the strikers would return to work this week, but now they realize the determination of the workers to stay out. All the old persecutions are being renewed, and arrests are being made on flimsy pretenses. A Polish striker said he was struck three times in the face by the chief of police yesterday in the "examination room" of Recorder Collins, while the judge looked on, as he refused to return to work if released.

There are repeated rumors that W. D. Haywood is soon to be arrested. Haywood intended to go to Rochester Sunday to address a big mass meeting to be held in behalf of the Little Falls strikers.

GROWING IN LAWRENCE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 18.
The "dead I. W. W." that is no factor in the American labor movement, (a la Hiliuti) is a pretty lively sort of a ghost, and is giving the capitalists and the "labor leaders" of the country one big time. At least it is so inferred from a reading of the capitalist press of this section. One day last week this press contained the following items:

- 1-I. W. W. strike at Hood Rubber Factory, Waterbury, Conn.
- 2-I. W. W. meetings at Cambridge, Mass.
- 3-I. W. W. interested in threatened strike at Wilmamatic, Conn.
- 4-I. W. W. strike situation at Little Falls, N. Y.
- 5-I. W. W. in the A. F. of L. convention at Rochester, N. Y.
- 6-W. W. Leader, State testifies in his own behalf at Salem, Mass.
- 7-I. W. W. Worker Carlo Trecca active among the workers at Salem.

All this was in big headlines, so that it might be seen by all who are not completely deprived of sight.

Yesterday the writer came into Lawrence from Boston on the Boston and Maine railroad. He was reading Solidarity. He paused momentarily to reflect on its contents. While so doing, a voice from behind said:

"May I see your paper a moment?"
"Of course the writer answered: "Yes; with pleasure. You may keep it, if you want to."

"No, thanks," said the voice, which was now seen to belong to a well-groomed man, evidently of the middle class, who wore a miniature flag on the lapel of his coat. "I've heard a good deal about it recently and I felt I would like to read it once for myself."

But then this morning we notice the news stands plastered with cards advertising the New York Herald article on Lawrence and the I. W. W. Finally the I. W. W. is growing here, in other than the textile lines.

Notwithstanding, there is a lot of general discussion in our press as to whether the I. W. W. is doing right in organizing the working class in opposition to the A. F. of L. It would be a wrong if it did not. The working class needs aid and is not awaiting such organization, as events prove.

There is no labor movement outside of the I. W. W. The capitalists recognize that fact; as their actions prove. The Socialist Party recognizes that fact; as its actions prove.

The A. F. of L. recognizes that fact; as we go to it to be the only ones who refuse to see it. As Wm. H. Haywood said, in his article "The Fighting I. W. W.," "We are the revolution."

Get that, and keep tight hold of it. Don't be sucked into the A. F. of L. on any specious promises whatever. Stay out and continue to grow, as the A. F. of L. stayed out of the K. of L. and grew, until capitalist development pronounced its futility in favoring the I. W. W. The I. W. W. is next in line of industrial evolution. Read current events and be convinced for yourself. Agitate for the real thing.