



SHORTER WORK DAY!

Should Now and Henceforth be the Slogan of all Workers in the Textile Industry.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 8.

Enclosed find call for the fourth convention of the N. I. U. of T. W., which is to be held in the city of New Bedford, Mass., on January 11, 1913. Kindly insert same in the next issue of Solidarity.

Besides the delegates to be sent, as per the constitutional provisions enumerated in the call for the convention, it is proposed to request all language branches to be represented by one delegate for each branch, such delegate to have a voice but no vote in the convention. Each local union has been informed of this suggestion. The reason for this suggestion by the Executive Board is made imperative by the fact that there is a disposition upon the part of some of the language branches to agitate for the organizing of Language Federations. The reasons why this should not be done were ably set forth in an article upon that matter which appeared in Solidarity in the issue of two weeks ago, by Francis Miller.

Reasons for the consolidation of the textile workers of the United States into Joe-Big Union are making themselves apparent every day. The miserably low wages, long hours, and unsanitary condition in the mills and factories are such that the textile workers will be forced to take some step to prevent the further

degradation of those who produce one of the most essential necessities of life of the present day. Acts of legislation are proving futile to accomplish anything in this direction even when acts of such a nature are passed by the legislative bodies of the nation. The time has come when the workers themselves will have to take the matter in hand in such a way that no court will be able to declare these laws unconstitutional, and no president will be able to veto such laws and by so doing make them inoperative. The only way to accomplish anything upon these lines is for the workers themselves to make laws in the union and by the power of their organization make them good and inviolate. To bring this matter before the textile workers, it is proposed to issue a manifesto to all the textile workers of the United States, inviting them to be represented at the convention of the National Union, where the matter will be ably set forth and steps taken to organize the textile workers in such a way that they will be able not only to prevent further encroachments upon their all too limited liberties, but to commence an action for an Eight Hour Day.

The shorter work day is the future slogan of the worker.

WM. YATES.
Sec'y N. I. U. Textile Workers.

ARGENTINE DAY

Fran Buenos-Ayres, Argentine, comes an urgent call for international support of the labor union movement in that section. For several years the movement in that South American country has been struggling desperately against all kinds of repressive measures on the part of the government and its reactionary allies. Every strike has been drowned in bloodshed; union officials have been seized and thrown into jail for long periods; headquarters have been informed and burned, and the labor press wiped out of existence.

These repressive measures did not kill the movement, and have now been succeeded by a boycott on the part of the capitalist press, which refuses to take notice in any form of union meetings and propaganda. Without adequate press of its own, this boycott has condemned the Argentine movement for the time being to obscurity, and made difficult the revolutionary syndicalist propaganda.

Our South American fellow workers are anxious to break this capitalist boycott of silence; by starting protest and publicity demonstrations in European countries and in the United States, with the help of the organized workers. These meetings, held all over the world, and showing up conditions in Argentine, will pierce the sensitive hide of governors and other rulers in that country, who, says the circus in Buenos-Ayres, "are very proud of what the press of other countries say about them." In this war, also, the militants of Argentine hope to revive the spirits of their own supporters, and awaken new activity.

This suggestion, which comes in a communication signed by the secretary of the Organized Workers of Argentine, should be taken up by the I. W. W. The date set for a world-wide meeting in support in favor of our Argentine fellow workers is January 5, 1913. On that day, I. W. W. locals should join hands with unions of France, Spain, England, Brazil, Uruguay, Italy and other countries, in letting the Argentine capitalists and their

allies know that the workers of the world are watching them and will aid in opposing their brutal and reactionary repression.

Remember, Jan. 5 is Argentine Day!

GOVERNOR DIX REFUSES TROOPS

Albany, Dec. 9.—Governor Dix will not send any troops to Little Falls in connection with the textile strike of 1,500 operatives in progress there, except in the usual course of events provided by law.

The governor sends troops to a locality only on the request of the local sheriff and county judge after they have informed the governor that they are unable to cope with a situation.

These comments were made by Governor Dix today, after he had read a letter from representatives of the strikers in Little Falls asking that state militia be sent there to protect the strikers from the operations of the local police force and out of town private detectives employed by the mill owners.

The appeal for troops was sent to Governor Dix Friday by a committee of strikers from the Phoenix Co. and the Gilbert Knitting Co. They declared that the strike situation in Little Falls was peaceful until the mill bosses brought in a gang of thugs and gunmen from Albany, supplied by the Humphrey Detective Agency.

These thugs and gunmen, recited the petition of the strikers, were sworn in by Police Chief Long, who led them in person in an unprovoked and brutal attack on a parade of strikers on October 30, the very day after the plug-uglies arrived.

The number of private detectives has been steadily increased, went on the petition, and with them the almost innumerable atrocities perpetrated on the strikers, most of whom are women. These women have been subjected to the vilest insults.

During Emma Goldman's visit to this section several collections were taken at her meetings, for the Aidman defense fund. A Pittsburg meeting netted \$20.50 and a New Castle meeting \$7.15. Miss Goldman sends us two receipts for the above amounts, from J. Veldt, treasurer Aidman Defense Committee, 429 West St., New York, and requests acknowledgment of same through Solidarity.

THE SLAVE MARKET

The following eticrual, which is being sent out to automobile and other manufacturers in Detroit, tells its own story:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

Dear Sir:

An overrun with CORN FED COUNTRY BOYS, 22 to 24 years of age, ANXIOUS TO LEARN ANY SORT OF TRADE, especially machinist work. Can be had for 20c to 22c per hour.

They are bright, full of red corpuscles and not broke to city ways. Call me up for a sample—any age or weight.

If you object to employment offers "when honorably run" I will accept any monthly salary you think I am worth to you, and execute any and all orders for help you may call on me for.

My two offices are in competent inspectors' hands.

Thanking you in advance,
KINCAID EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
71 West Fort St.

Ho, you "corn fed country boys," do you recall your school histories, telling of chattel slavery in the South before the war, when black men "without souls" were handed by slave agents in much the same manner as you are being vended today? The only difference in the transaction was that the chattel slaves were bought outright, while you slaves are peddled "by the hour." The slave agents bragged about the size, strength and lively qualities of their chattels, and sought to get the highest market price. The employment agent brags about your "corn fed qualities" and "red corpuscles," and offers you at "especially low rates" to the present day masters. How do you, like being bartered in this fashion? Why not be men, ditch the employment agent, organize into One Big Union, and demand the highest possible price for the use of your labor power? Don't be "corn fed country boys not broke to city ways," who can be thus imposed upon by the boss. Get wise, and organize in the I. W. W.!

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE IN NEW YORK CITY

Caroline Nelson of California will lecture at Manhattan Casino, New York City, Sunday, December 15, at 8 p. m. The lecture, "Workers of California," will be illustrated with a number of interesting slides, showing the diverse occupations and industries of the Golden State. It will be held under the auspices of Local 179, I. W. W., and for the benefit of the lumber workers of Merryville, La., and the Little Falls, N. Y., strikers.

PROPORTION YOUR FUNDS

I. W. W. locals are constantly in receipt of numerous calls for financial assistance to various struggles. As far as possible an effort should be made to proportion the funds raised at meetings, or collected in other ways for defense. Give something to each cause, and the larger amounts where they are most needed. In this way, no case will be neglected, and all the fighters will be encouraged in their struggles.

"Kozos Tarasdalm" (Co-operative Commonwealth) 2334 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif., is a Hungarian paper that supports the I. W. W. It is published monthly, has a heading design like that of Solidarity, and the subscription price is 50 cents per year, single copy 5 cents. Its last issue contains a translation into Hungarian of E. S. Nelson's "Appeal to Wage Workers," also Haywood's "The Fighting I. W. W.," as well as other good propaganda matter.

Agitate for the real thing

CALL FOR MILITIA

Little Falls Strikers ask Governor to Send Troops to Protect Women and Children from Police Thugs.

The following is from a communication addressed to Governor Dix of New York, by a committee of the striking textile workers in Little Falls. The strikers' refusal to "interfere" may be noted elsewhere:

The undersigned committee, representing the textile workers of the mills of the Phoenix Co. and the Gilbert Manufacturing Co. of Little Falls, now on strike against a reduction of wages, hereby appeal to you, on behalf of these striking workers, to use the power vested in you as governor of this state, to immediately put a stop to the savage persecution these workers are subjected to by private detectives and police, who are creating a reign of terror in Little Falls.

We went on strike October 9, when the operation of the 54-hour law in this state caused the manufacturers to cut our wages from 50c to 22c a week. Our average wage previous to that time had been less than \$7 per week.

We presented our demands to the mill owners, who at first refused absolutely to consider them.

The police authorities of Little Falls first betrayed their subservience to mill owners by attempting to abrogate the constitutional right of free speech.

They arrested and jailed several people who came to aid and encourage us in our struggle for bread.

But when they saw that such methods only strengthened the cause of the strikers they gave up and permitted the speaking to go on.

In the meantime, the strikers ranks grew stronger every day, until we had most departments of the big mills completely tied up. Our methods were absolutely peaceful. No striker ever committed a single overt act toward the workers who are still working in some departments of the mills. We did not even attempt to use persuasion to induce workers to join the strike. Our only means to gain support has been to hold daily parades, marching past the mills to demonstrate to

the other workers our solidarity and so encourage them to come out and join us. Such parades and meetings held in parks and halls have been the only methods used by the strikers to gain recruits.

The peace of Little Falls was never disturbed until mill owners brought in a gang of thugs and gun men from Albany. These men were supplied by the Humphrey Detective Agency of Albany, and on their arrival in Little Falls were sworn in as special police by the chief of police, who, from the beginning, has been bitterly hostile to strikers and foreign population of the city generally.

The very next morning after their arrival at these private detectives, led by chief of police, deliberately and murderously attacked the strikers, who were peacefully parading. The police used their clubs and guns, injured scores of strikers, both men and women, shot one police by mistake and shot one bystander in the head, who was not a striker, but who happened to be a foreigner.

They then arrested all of our organizers, speakers and members of committees, entering against them false charges of assault, thus hoping to break the strike. This was on Oct. 30.

When they found that this failed, they brought in more and more gun men and began a steady, brutal persecution, which has now reached a stage that severely tests the wonderful patience and endurance of those on a strike.

Within the last ten days these private detectives have been increased, until now an armed force of gun men of nearly 100 infest the streets of Little Falls.

All speaking has been stopped except at the strike headquarters. Several meetings at their headquarters have been abandoned owing to the sudden appearance of a large force of these gun men threatening a raid. The peaceful parades of strikers have been stopped. A procession of strikers walking in single file upon the streets near their homes, more than a quarter of a mile

(Continued on Page Four)

AN URGENT CASE

To All I. W. W. Locals:

Fellow Workers: On the 13th of November, last, Cirso de la Toba, former Mexican Liberal Party insurgent and member of the I. W. W., was kidnapped near Holtville by Sheriff Meadows, of Imperial county, and deputies and a Mexican official, and was taken to Mexico to be shot, without any legal jugglery to make out the kidnapping "legal." It was later learned that the Mexican government paid \$500 for officers and \$100 for privates of former insurgents. Many I. W. W. men fought with the insurgents and all members of our organization were classed as such. Many kidnappings took place in this circumstance and San Diego counties. Under these circumstances there was only one thing to do: I. W. W. men proceeded to arm themselves.

Sheriff Meadows told Captain Hollen, former insurgent, that the I. W. W. was going to be wiped out, and on the 23d of December he proceeded to make good his threat, presenting himself at the hall in Holtville and demanding the surrender of any arms in their possession. Knowing that unarmed they were in danger of being ktpnapped and taken to Mexico, where short shrift would be made of them, they refused. He went away, saying he was going to "get" them. In order to avoid further trouble they quietly left, starting

toward San Diego.

The sheriff organized a posse of thugs and captured 12 of them, of whom four were railedroad to from 7 to 10 years in Folsom and San Quentin on perjured evidence. The hall was burned on December 31st. The fire department turned the hose on the lumber yard hard by before the torch was applied. A merchant took up the cudgel on behalf of the I. W. W., saying they were justified in arming themselves, and his store went up in smoke.

The names of the four imprisoned members are Dodson, Roberts, Stanford and Niles.

Fellow Workers, all these men were members in good standing and willing at any time to give up their last cent and best effort for the benefit of the organization. Don't forget that Local 437 contributed liberally to the Spokane Free Speech Fight and during the San Diego trouble there was hardly any I. W. W. members left in the valley, all having joined the invading army to that city. Local 437 has repeatedly emptied its treasury at call for help. Our only chance now is to appeal for a new trial and that takes money. After February nothing can be done any more, so we ask you to bestir yourselves and send us help, remembering that an injury to one is an injury to all. Don't desert these men in their trouble, and send contributions to PETER LE BLANC, Box 485, Brawley, California, I. W. W. L. U. 439.

A. WHITMORE,
W. FRUNK,
E. HOFFMAN,
DODSON ET AL,
Defense Committee.

Attest:
T. WEBER, Recording Secretary.

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 154 That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. **155**

This is NUMBER

BRINGING TIME TO TIME

That the world's labor movement is fortifying against capitalist reaction, was shown more conclusively than ever before, in the Eitor-Giovanitti case, just brought to a victorious end in Salem, Mass. Not only locally, in the protest strike at Lawrence and nationally, in the widespread and persistent agitation, but also in the various international moves of other bodies in other countries, was this menacing attitude of working class solidarity made manifest. Sweden proclaimed an international boycott of American goods, to bring about a square deal for our fellow workers; Italy invoked great demonstrations and besieged representatives of the American government to intercede in behalf of these would-be victims of the textile mill owners. France and Germany joined vigorously in the movement of international protest. The latest evidence of the extent of this world-wide movement, comes with the last mail from Australia. From a copy of the Brisbane "Worker," date of October 24, we find an account of a meeting of the Trades Council of that city, at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That the organizations of transport workers of Australia be requested to refuse from a certain date to have anything to do with vessels and goods arriving from or departing for America, until Eitor and Giovanitti are released from prison, notification of the above resolution to be forwarded to all labor bodies in Australia, asking them to take action, and further, a delegation be appointed to wait upon the American consul and inform him of our intentions in this connection, and that all other states be communicated with, requesting them to take similar action.

This resolution suggests a line of action that will be adopted more and more by the world's working class in its offensive and defensive struggle with the capitalists. It also leads to the conclusion that those who prate about the "holly of direct action need not wait to be "shown."
 Local solidarity in behalf of Eitor, Giovanitti and Caruso caused no end of "korry to the textile bosses in New England," while the international manifestations piled on the agony, and brought pressure to bear upon them from their own class, this international working class fit in against the enemy's face kept the letter worm killing Eitor, Giovanitti and Caruso. It will prove equally effective on other occasions as they may arise, and will finally knock the capitalist class out of the ring altogether.

THE "FIGHTING" CAPITALIST CLASS

Revolutionists have from time to time furnished abundant proof of the extremely parasitical nature of the modern capitalist. The typical cartoon representation of the monster gorged with affluence and whose trade-mark is the S satisfies the popular conception, and reveals the evolution of the species from the old-time captain of industry who directed the operations of his shop, to the modern stockholder of trustified capital.

The real extent of this evolution in parasitism, however, may not be fully perceived by the average worker, although even a slight examination of his own surroundings should enable him to see it. The modern parasite has none of the fighting characteristics of his predecessor—the captain of industry. The stockholder HIREN his fighting done for him. Superintendents, foremen, scab agents, militia, policemen, governors and other subdivisions of the slugging committee are charged with the task of broaching and intimidating the workers who are engaged in creating dividends for the stockholding parasites. A striking illustration of this fact is furnished by the December number of "The Textile Overseers' Review," published in Boston, as an organ of "general interest to the superintendents, overseers and operators in the textile industry." In lamenting the decline of American Woolen Co. preferred stock to "the lowest point in five years," the editor attempts to explain this as resulting from two probable causes: "Fear of changes in the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill," and "fear of future trouble with the I. W. W." After admitting that enemies of the wool trust in Congress are most certain to strike it a blow through tariff revision, the editor of "The Textile Overseers' Review" delivers himself of this brainstorm:

If, on the other hand, it is the fear of future trouble from the I. W. W., that fear should be eliminated from the minds of probable investors, as it is perfectly safe to prophesy that no such condition as existed during the last Lawrence strike will ever be allowed to get under way again in any mill town in New England. Before such a condition is allowed to exist again the lamp posts in the vicinity will be decorated with moving pictures of what were once strong and vigorous men.

The editor of "The Textile Overseers' Review" bears the suggestive name of Lagerquist, which we are informed, being translated from the Swedish through the German, means in English, "sprout from a boozey vine," and may (if there is anything in a name) account for his brain storm. Still, the above threat handed out as a tip to overseers, superintendents and other lackeys of the masters, shows how easy it is to hire these janissaries to do the dirty work of intimidating slaves, which the masters themselves are too few and too cowardly to attempt. Of course, this attempted bluff against the I. W. W. is only intended to allay the fears of "prospective investors" in wool trust stock, who are holding back for fear of the I. W. W. Yet it also serves to show on what a slender thread hangs the "fighting" reputation of our masters; and also as to why the I. W. W. has thrown them into such a panic in New England and elsewhere.

The solidarity of the textile slaves in Lawrence last winter baffled the masters on what seemed to them their strongest side—the side of their HIRED FIGHTERS. The latter were unable to cope with the organized mass movement of the slaves. That fact was noted in Wall Street; and so, for the first time in a great strike, the stock of a great corporation (the American Woolen Co.) went down a few points in price as a result of the Lawrence strike. And it stays down, apparently because the masters have not yet regained confidence in their slugging committee. Hence this bluff of the "boozey vine" editor to restore the confidence of the parasites. The hired fighters for the stockholders are appealed to on the score of their privileged positions to aid the stockholders in intimidating the slaves.

But starvation wages are not conducive to peace. And since 12 per cent dividends on preferred stock must be created out of the low-paid slaves to satisfy blood thirsty absentee stockholders—the overseers—are hard-put to deliver the goods. Hence, no doubt, the foolish bluff of Editor Lagerquist. But having learned how to fight, the textile slaves are more dangerous than ever to the masters, and will not in the least waver over this threatened "neekie party."

CRAFT UNION "PERMEATION"

In examining the structure of the A. F. of L. and of the craft organizations generally, one peculiar fact is to be noted, which gives the lie to their claim that the "A. F. of L. organization is essentially the same as that of the I. W. W." That peculiar fact is the system of craft union "permeation" throughout different industries.

For example, the International Association of Machinists assumes jurisdiction over skilled members of that trade in ALL industries. Ditto the Stationary Engineers, the Firemen, and numerous other craft "internationals." The result of this form of organization is that machinists, or engineers, or carpenters, etc., working, for example, around a steel mill, belong not to the steel workers' union, as the I. W. W. would organize them, but to various craft internationals, which may form contracts with the steel workers, apart from the rest of the workers in that industry. The result of this craft "permeation" was beautifully illustrated in the Bethlehem steel workers' strike in 1910, when the International Association of Machinists obeyed the orders of its "international" officials, and formed an agreement with Schwab for itself alone, thereby lining up the machinists as scabs against the rest of the workers. Numerous other craft "internationals" were busy at the same time each "protecting the interests of its craft" with the result that solidarity was impossible to maintain and defeat inevitable. "Craft autonomy" permeated and destroyed the web of INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY.

This same structural formation pervades the A. F. of L. generally, and is responsible for the numerous jurisdiction squabbles, mutual scabbing of one craft upon another, and the other beatitudes of the craft union system. It explains why the union printers (I. T. U.) justified their refusal to aid the striking pressmen in Chicago last summer. The "jurisdiction" of the International Typographical Union was over the printers only, who had a sacred contract with Hearst, the owner. The Pressmen's International had similar jurisdiction over another division of workers in the same shop. There was no thought of SHOP SOLIDARITY under this arrangement, such as the I. W. W. provides for through its form of organization. The INDUSTRIAL GROUP was effectively divided and dislocated—all to the advantage of the capitalist master and the union of masters known as the Publishers' Association. When the Stereotypers broke through this wall of craft autonomy, and sought to make common cause with their striking fellow workers, the pressmen, they were met by their "international" officials, who, revoking the Stereotypers' charter and organized a scab union.

None of this mutual scabbery could possibly happen under the industrial form of organization provided for by the I. W. W. Under that form, all the workers in the steel mill belong to the one union of steel workers, regardless of the tools they may use, and with regard only to the product emanating from the associated labor in the shop. From the engineer, down to the laborer in the yard unity of organization prevails, and unity of action follows in case of trouble with the boss anywhere along the line. No "international" of engineers will keep the engineers at work while the laborers are on strike. No "machinists' union" will sign contracts to stay on the job while all the rest of the workers in the same shop are fighting the boss. No systematic SABOTAGE will be practiced upon the web of industrial solidarity by means of craft union "permeation." On the contrary, with One Big Union of all the workers, that web will be warped and woofed into an unbreakable whole by the common understanding and common action of all the workers in the industry.

That same method of "craft permeation" knocks in the head the A. F. of L. claim that it has and is "organizing the unskilled" which it has organized as "federal labor unions" are simply parts of the residue of workers in industries not eligible to membership in the "skilled" craft unions "permeating" those industries. These "unions of unskilled" are not concrete parts of the one big union, but are separate and distinct formations, simply adding to the number of craft divisions of the industry. This is not what the I. W. W. means by organizing the unskilled. We know that the "unskilled" constitute the dominant and increasing force of numbers and potential strength in all great industries. In the steel industry, for exam-

ple, the "skilled" may be disregarded for the time being, provided the "unskilled" are lined up in INDUSTRIAL formation. No steel mill can be operated with skilled workers alone; and a steel workers' strike of any magnitude would find the skilled workers, willingly or unwillingly, lined up on strike with their fellow slaves. Hence the I. W. W., in its form of organization, provides for the uniting of skilled and unskilled alike—ALL WORKERS, in short—in a given shop or industry; while at the same time laying special emphasis upon the strategic importance of the unskilled as a primary basis for organization. The A. F. of L. reverses this emphasis, and thereby excludes itself from all trustified industries.

As FORCE is conceivable apart from MATTER, so the FIGHTING METHODS that characterize industrial solidarity like that at McKees Rocks and Lawrence, are inconceivable in connection with the craft autonomy system of the A. F. of L. Instead we have the Bethlehem and Baldwin strikes, the miners' strike of 1911, the shopmen's strikes, and other hopeless and long drawn out struggles of dislocated workers. INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY GOES ONLY WITH THE INDUSTRIAL FORM OF UNION.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

"Industrial Democracy" is the subject for discussion before a New York church forum. It will soon be the subject for discussion before the entire social forum. It is the coming social issue.

Political democracy is a dream; plutocracy rules because of economic or industrial control. With the possession of the latter, the workers will, indeed, be both democratic and free. The I. W. W. alone recognizes the fact, and organizes accordingly. Join it.

The belief in political democracy is waning in this country. At the last presidential election the total vote cast was 1,000,000 smaller than in the preceding election. This, too, despite the large increase in the voting population during the intervening four years.

While the belief in political democracy is waning, economic organizations of all kinds continue to increase in numerical strength. Even the reactionary A. F. of L. grows; while new independent bodies are springing up. The growing grocery bill" must be met by a getting a pay roll; and the only way to get the latter is by growing organization. So reason "the masses." And acts accordingly. Get into the I. W. W. and help this movement along most efficiently. J. E.

THE BOYHOISIE.

By David Gilchrist.
 Loud by the deck of balustrades galore, he leans Upon his foot and gazes on the world. The babiness of gorging in his jaws, And in his punch the increase of the proletariate. Who manes him red as carmine and cypress, A thing that he wants all, gets all and keeps all things. Blotted and rotund, beefy as the bull? Who fashioned and square-ribbed his sensual jaw? Whose was the hand that aperted up his pate? Whose skill distilled the will that awarded his brain?

Is this the thing we Zeus made and gave To have dominion over old John Proletaire? To vend his flesh and smirch his noble craft? To gauge his station for eternity? Is this the dream Jove dreamed or just a wild night mare? That sprang uncanny from a Bacchus brain And dragged the proletarian down to hell's last gulch? There is no voluptuary more terrible than this. More filled with canker and mephitic autolatry. More stuffed with increase from the Volgas folded.

More fraught with danger to all Gnostocists. What gulfs between him and the proletariate! Tyrant of labor, what to him Are they who starve, and drudge and sweat and bleed and die. That he might lool in torpor With belly bulging like the culture's craw? What to this pampered pervert are these primitive him who labor? These mutilated, battered, broken images of God?

Yes, what indeed, are they to this monstrosity? Hands, numbers, clods and animated automotons; This they are to him and nothing more. He loathes them, hates them, imprecates and damn's their souls to hell. The while he smoothes, blaspheming, unatent and inastable. In the bonities of the obscure, silent patient, plodding starving proletarian. O prelates, potentates and powers of all

the world, Behold in you vile drone your ever-loved! Obscuroous though you be, you lower bow! In contrite humility, Before your super-master, you profane, carnal thing, And sue him for the privilege of nibbling at his crib You dare not whisper "Nay" to his loud thundered "AYE" " " " Sycophants, you fawn and grovel at his feet And lick the cruel boot that kicks you in the groin, And seek by howling like a werewolf to some secluded spot There to remain in trembling and great fear Until he commands you forth again and bids you do his will. O prelates, potentates and powers of all the world, You who there is no power or pity in him, on earth, in Heaven save his; You and your peer, old God and he as children's toys, As impotent as children's tin and wooden jumping-jacks, That move only when sufficient force are bearing on the strings, But on being withdrawn subside in your lence and inertia. There is no other power but his to you; to us there is another, The power that built and energized the world; The power that made you creature what he has been and what he is, And havig made him as can skillfully unmake him and as quick. A power that some glad, sweet day will give to you who know yourself. And conscious, swift and sure and terrible it will act. Unbasking faster than it made you lible on the God's features. It will restore the whole, wide world and its fullness to the creatures Who made it—THE PROLETARIAT; And that power is the "PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION."

BETTING ON BILL

Big Bill Hayward has once more become a target for the darts of the opportunists in the Socialist Party. Bill is said by them to have bawled out "political action" at a big meeting in New York City recently, and, as a consequence of this alleged eruption, is now a possible candidate for expulsion from the party on the ground of treason. The New York Call's editorial page the past week or more has been largely devoted to this berry-hunting. All Bill's opponents, from the editor down, show either a woeful lack of humor or a very poor opinion of the intelligence of their readers. For example, one "w" who signs his name with a Dr. in front of it, and who is, therefore, eminently qualified to speak for the working class on the firing line, discourses bitterly and at length upon the following alleged quotation from Bill's New York speech: "If you resort to peaceful methods the capitalists will plant dynamite for you." The M. D. in question professes to find in this declaration of fact a bid to the workers to stop being "peaceful" and resort to violence exclusively; and taunts Hayward with his "violent talk" in his speeches as compared with his "peaceful" and well-behaved" conduct in front of the soldiers' bayonets in Lawrence. The "doctor's" sense of humor is lame. If Bill is guilty of such "two-faced conduct" then he is to be congratulated on his choice of occasions for playing the "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." In front of the bayonets in Lawrence "violent talk" might endanger thousands of men, women and children strikers; on a lecture platform in New York City such talk can only stir the politicians' wrath. We are betting on Bill in either event.

"Direct action" means dealing directly with the boss through your labor union. It may be a passive strike, in which the workers leave the shop, establish picket lines, and use every means in their power to compel the boss to yield to their demands. It may be an active strike, in which the workers do not leave the shop, but temporarily suspend work pending the adjustment of some grievance. It may take the form of "sabotage," where the workers do not strike nor stop work, but work more slowly, turn out an inferior product, or otherwise harass the boss until he volunteers to change conditions.

"Direct action" is usually contrasted with "parliamentary action," wherein the workers seek to get laws passed in their own interests, either by begging capitalist lawmakers to put such laws on the statute books, or by electing their own representatives to legislative bodies.

With John Spargo lecturing against "Syndicalism" in New York, and Bobby Hunter just returned from Europe with 14 manuscript articles along the same lines, we may soon expect Morris Hillgate to mount the barricades. At this rate there should be nothing left of "direct action," "sabotage," "baiting," and other "stuffed babies for the politicians to demolish." But the real action in Syndicalism is still in the field, bidding defiance to all "state socialists."

JOIN THE I. W. W.!

Solidarity:

I wrote the enclosed letter nearly two years ago. Emerson gave it to me today, and remembering that the A. F. of L. is now trying to butt into the Steel Industry, I thought it might be of interest to you and be used to help the I. W. W. in its fight there. You might publish it, commenting that the B. T. W. "saw the light" and joined the One Big Union. Boys at Merryville are standing out fine and solid. Not a man has fallen from the battle line. They will win if the rebels keep up their support. Company is trying to run mills and forests with about 20 seals and suckers and 50 gunmen, but about all the S. and S.'s can do is to blow the whistles and the gunmen quit every time the company men threaten to do any more. But even if they would, a force of 100 seals and gunmen can't do the work of 1,500 lumberjacks, so the Santa Fe Railroad, the Association and the Company are in a dilemma. We are hoping to soon see it down even their dim minds that you can't fell trees with rifles, haul logs with detectives, or saw lumber with six-shooters.

Spread the day:

Yours for the O. B. U.,
COVINGTON HALL,
Alexandria, La., Dec. 6

A. L. Emerson,
Alexandria, La.
Fellow Worker:

In your last letter you asked me to furnish you with "proofs" as to why the lumbermen should not affiliate their union with the A. F. of L.

The very fact that the A. F. of L. has never spent a dollar, never made any effort to organize the lumber workers in the South, in my mind, all the proof necessary why you boys should not join it; for it proves that while the A. F. of L. will gladly accept your charter fees and dues, it never cared and does not now care a damn whether or not you are organized.

Second, the A. F. of L. is going to pieces, is dying everywhere, as witness the fact that it has no organization in any of the great trustified industries; it has been "whipped out of the sugar, the oil, the tobacco, the meat, and is now being whipped out of the steel industry, and because a craft union organization divides the workers in the different branches of an industry against each other, while in all the great industries the capitalists-in-control act as a single unit (which is especially true in the lumber industry today), and thereby easily whip the divided workers.

Should you be child-like enough to join the A. F. of L., it will put your workmen in one craft union, your firemen in another, your engineers in another, your teamsters in another, your machinists in another, your blacksmiths in another, your "laborers" in another and your saw mill men in another. It may force all of them into separate contracts, which will put you in the beautiful position of being organized (?) a union (?) wherein you are more perfectly divided—than ever before—into a union where your greatest gain will be the privilege of scabbing on each other "respectably," from behind a union card.

The railroad clerks in New Orleans only since last fall have lost another strike by fighting it on the worst principle of the A. F. of L.—divide and conquer.

Third, you should not join, because the A. F. of L. never has and never can win a strike against a trust, because the trust is organized industrially and the A. F. of L. is not; as witness the loss of the butchers' strike against the meat trust; the win of the tobacco workers' unions by the tobacco trust; the defeats of even the United Mine Workers brought about by the A. F. of L.'s dividing them into districts, where for example the union miners of Indiana worked overtime producing coal to be sent into the district of Illinois which was on strike. Also witness the wreck during the past year or two of not only every shop union working in the plants of the steel trust, but of the seamen's unions on the Great Lakes as well. This is a question of such recent history that it should be known to all workers. While the seamen were in a life and death battle with the steel trust and its thugs and gunmen, the union (?) longshoremen were loading and unloading the vessels of the trust and union (?) railway workers were gladly receiving and hauling the products of the trust—just as gladly as the same craft "brotherhoods" will haul the dirty mills into the lumber district when you strike for better conditions, as sooner or later you have no choice but to do.

I went through the brewery workers'

lockout and strike in New Orleans, and I there saw the A. F. of L. leaders resort to measures and do acts that would have made Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot blush with shame. I saw that dirty crew try to create prejudice by posting Howard Caldwell as an "anarchist." I saw them attempt to beat up Oscar Ameringer. I saw them try to split the levee workers' organization by stirring up trouble between the white and colored workers, in which, however, they failed. I saw them organize into a "federal" labor union of the A. F. of L. the seals the brewery bosses had gathered from the ends of the earth, and I saw them, with the aid of the united bosses of New Orleans, finally tear away the teamsters from the United Brewery Workers and force them to accept a contract that carried lower wages and longer hours than the U. B. W. was demanding. I saw them abandon the pile drivers' union to its fate and I saw them mis-manage the great strike of the commercial telegraphers, so that it was lost before it was begun.

This strike of the commercial telegraphers was another case of pitting, not only union against union, but of parts of the same union against itself, since the "great A. F. of L. leaders" actually contracted away from the rest of the telegraphers the men working brokers', and other such offices, which made the strike hopeless; but not only this, when the men and women telegraphers, like the Great Lakes' seamen, were fighting for their very lives, union men with A. F. of L. cards in their pockets—engineers, firemen, linemen, etc., stayed loyalty (?) on their jobs and helped the companies and their scabs and pinkertons to break the strike.

Join the A. F. of L.?

Yes, by all means—if you want to increase the graft already, piled upon your shoulders, and make worse the hellish conditions now surrounding the lumber and all other workers, but not otherwise. The A. F. of L. represents the old, the dying order of industrial organization; the I. W. W. represents the new, the growing and all-victorious order.

Now, as in the days of old, you cannot gather figs from bushes, neither can you with safety put new wine into old wine-skins.

The trust is here and here to stay—the Industrial Workers of the World is simply the labor trust. Through this trust of labor the workers will control the disposition of their power to labor; the power to labor is the only real source of wealth on earth, and all that on and in it belongs to the laborers.

There is no earthly power that can resist such a trust as will be our labor trust—the I. W. W. It will bring back industrial liberty and hope and heart and life into the world where the workers are now imprisoned.

It is the only thing worth organizing.

It is the only thing that can prevent the poisoning of the workers.

Join the I. W. W. if you want to live, the A. F. of L. if you want to die.

Yours for the Freedom,
COVINGTON HALL.

TEXTILE CONVENTION

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 30.

To All Officers and Members of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, I. W. W.:

Fellow Workers:

In accordance with a vote of the Executive Board of the National Union at a meeting in Lawrence, Mass., on July 6, 1912, to-wit: "That the call for the Convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers shall be issued immediately after the verdict in the Etorgio-Giovannitti-Caruso trial is made known, and that the Convention shall be held not more than six weeks afterward call is sent out," therefore,

The Fourth Convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, I. W. W., will be held in the city of New Bedford, Mass., beginning Saturday, January 11, 1913.

Credentials are herewith enclosed for the delegates your local union is entitled to send to said Convention?

Article 5, Section 4.—Local Unions chartered by the National Union of Textile Workers shall have one delegate for 200 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200 or major fraction thereof.

Section 5.—When two or more delegates are representing any local union in the Convention, the vote of their respective organizations shall be equally divided between the delegates.

Section 6.—Representation in Convention shall be based on the dues paid to the

SOLIDARITY!

National Organization for the last six (6) months of each fiscal year, and each Union and Organization entitled to representation in the Convention shall be entitled to one vote for the first fifty (50) of its members and one additional vote for each additional fifty (50) of its members or major fraction thereof. No delegate shall carry more than five (5) votes.

Section 9.—Delegates to the Convention from local unions must have been members in good standing of their local unions at least six months prior to the assembling of the Convention, providing that their local has been organized that length of time.

The expenses of the delegates attending the Convention shall be borne by their respective organizations.

No local shall be admitted to representation unless it has been duly chartered at least two (2) months before the call for the Convention and is otherwise in good standing.

WILLIAM YATES,
Fin. Sec.-Treas.,
N. I. U. of T. W., I. W. W.

NATURAL LIMITS OF MAJORITY RULE

It is safe to say that the greater part of the confused ideas regarding the rule of the will of the majority, is due to the fact that most of the so-called civilized people are living under governments which pretend to represent the majority; hence, all the means of popular education have been most persistently and skillfully used to prevent people from understanding what majority rule means, and what its natural limits are.

It may be stated as a general law, that rule or control must always end where knowledge or understanding ends. Let us apply this law to the activities of a labor union and see how it works out. We will take as an example a local craft union which is affiliated with a national or international craft organization. This local body of workmen hold a business meeting and discuss certain demands to be presented to their employer; and the question is decided by a majority vote of the local members. Here the majority vote is used quite properly (although, as I will show later, majority rule is not to be regarded as an absolutely safe rule even in this case.) If the local union decides in favor of a strike, the international president or executive board, may order them to go back to work. These officials are elected by majority vote, and they act in the name of the majority, and the action will stand as the act of the majority unless it is expressly repudiated by the majority.

If the action of the official is brought up for discussion, with the idea of having it rescinded, or of unsetting the official, it is to be remembered that the official will be drawing his salary regularly and will be using the means of communication and the funds which the organization has entrusted in his hands, while he is defending the action he has taken. Whatever the result may be in other respects, the official is likely to act in the name of the majority long enough to prevent, or break, the strike.

It is seldom feasible to submit a local strike to a general vote of the larger organization, but even if this should be done, it still would not be majority rule; the majority would not be acting according to their knowledge, but according to the information that was given to them. The decision would not be made by the majority, but by those who supplied information to the majority—which is usually the local or national or international officials.

Hence, as soon as the right to decide is taken away from those who have first hand knowledge, it is also taken clean out of the realm of majority rule, and becomes one of the rights of officialdom, of delegated power, and of authority.

But there is another limit to majority rule: Majority rule ceases to be binding or effective when it inflicts greater hardships on the minority than the minority is willing to stand for.

This is not a question of right or wrong; it is simply that a majority's majority rule may prove so oppressive to the minority as to break its loyalty to any union, or to its class. In other words, if the majority of a body of workers declare a strike, they thereby accept a certain responsibility that the minority shall not be placed in a position where it must scab or starve. There may be men who will starve, and see their families starve, rather than to scab, but it is neither safe nor sensible to count on that. Of course, there will be no question of more than the simplest means of life, if the minority has any sense of class loyalty.

As for making laws, or constitutions, or permanent rules of conduct, majority vote is but a poor sort of makeshift. The ma-

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I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no permanent improvement in the lot of the working people and the few who rule till the employing class, have all the good things of life.

On the one side we have the struggle must go on until the workers have pitied against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping drive one another in wage wars. Moreover, the workers in the employ of a company class to mislead them into the belief that the working class should unite with the employ of their employer.

The conditions can be improved and the labor union formed only by an organized struggle on the part of the workers in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, and by the workers' strike or lockout on any department thereof, thus making an injury to one a gain to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must insert in its place the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

The only mission of the working class in this world is to overthrow the bourgeoisie. The struggle for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie is the only struggle with a definite aim. The workers shall have no other object than the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the creation of a new society within the shell of the old.

majority will quite solemnly pass a law and decide it shall remain in force forever, but human experience has an unquestionable right to veto any law that was not made. A majority vote is in no sense a guarantee or permanence, although our respect for the majority—which extends even to majorities that died a hundred years ago—tends strongly to perpetuate a lot of legislative garbage.

And when submission to a new law involves greater hardship or discomfort than can be inflicted as punishment for a violation of that law, it is high time to throw the law into the waste basket, no matter how great the majority by which it is supported.

When used in a rational way, majority vote is a very convenient and practical way of avoiding disagreement and friction, but we should cease to regard it as a magic wand with which all kinds of miracles may be performed.

B. E. NILSSON.

LABOR SHOULD KNOW

- That the auto machine is displacing the birth-price stereotypes. It reduces their skill, and with one man and a boy performs the work of four men.
- That the Campbell cotton picking machine threatens the bread and butter of the low-paid negro agricultural labor of the South. Millions of persons will be affected by it.
- That the Owen glass-blowing machine has rendered idle almost one-third of the highly skilled glass blowers. By 1915, it is estimated, it will do away with all of them, some 10,000 in round numbers.
- That this tendency to automatic machine production is going on in the iron, steel, cement and other basic industries, and can only be met by organization according to class instead of craft.
- That already in the silk textile industry such organization is in fact, headed by the I. W. W. This organization aims to

reduce hours in accordance with the progress in machinery. It will thus provide for the unemployed. Join the organization of your class before the automatic machine comes along and it is too late. Act now.

Economic power the power to control the means of life—food, clothing, shelter and all other accessories to civilized existence—is always the deciding force in conflicts between labor and capital. The capitalist holds the power today because the workers are unorganized or divided in the shops through craft unionism. Let the workers organize industrially as a class, and the economic power of the capitalists passes into their hands. The workers will then control the means whereby they live. They will then own and operate the means of life for themselves. That, in brief, is the program of the I. W. W.

Political power (the power of one class to hold in subjection another class) rests upon and flows from the possession of economic power. The capitalist dominates the political state today because he controls the means by which the nation lives. He controls the means of life because of an unorganized working class. Let the workers organize as a class on the industrial field, and the political as well as the economic power of the capitalists is at an end. The political state will disappear and in its place will be a free association of human beings, working together for the common good. The I. W. W. points the way to class organization on the economic field.

"Between equal rights force decides." The capitalist class claim the right to dispose of Labor's product. The craft unionist insists that the "worker has a right to a fair day's pay for a fair day's work." The revolutionary industrial unionist contends that "labor produces all wealth and is entitled to all it produces." **ECONOMIC POWER** is the deciding force. Today the capitalist class has that power. The working class can acquire economic power and get all it produces only through industrial organization.

TOWARD THE LIGHT

I read in a magazine the other day an interview with one of the world's great scientists who has delved deeply into the mystery and origin of life. He is quoted as having said: "In all forms of life, from the lowest to the highest, there is an eternal urge and struggle toward the light." According to him there is no exception to this rule—even the blind earth worms seek the light. Some forms of life seek the light even at the expense of their lives, counting death therein the supreme happiness. All life is urged and strives toward the light.

Ever, in uncovering the wondrous miracles of nature, science is strengthening the hope of the working class and giving substance to its age-long dream of liberty, equality and fraternity. For, if this office toward the light is true, and it is, the working class must have a law of nature which it gathers around its blood red standard and strives to burst through the gloomy prison walls of capitalism into a world where life will be thrilled with light from freedom's glowing sun. Toward the light, out of the darkness, all life moves, all things strive.

The hunger of the Southern lumber jacks for this message of industrial unionism and their heroic struggle to emancipate themselves from peonage bear witness that this beautiful conception, this struggle toward the light, is ever-living, a divine fire in the hearts of men, an unquenchable flame that will yet burn through all obstacles and fill the earth with light.

There is a strange saying of the Carpenter of Nazareth:

"If the Light within thee be darkness how great is the darkness thereof?" which explains, more fully than a thousand words, the intellectual gloom the priests, preachers, politicians, editors and teachers of the capitalist slave oligarchy have tried to spread over and maintain in the South. For long years, ever since the uncivil war, the proud politicians of the Democratic party have befouled the nest that sheltered them; have, through shameless appeals to race hatred, betrayed their own people and sold for a mess of pottage the hand that gave them birth—have, in the name of enlightenment, spread darkness and, in the name of democracy, helped to establish as huzzard—a despotism as ever feasted on a nation's soul, that hates light as Belial hates purity, as a lumber king hates justice. The only light that has ever flashed on earth is the livid flame that flashes from the rifles of the gunmen it has commissioned to keep in chains the workers of the South regardless of creed, color, age or sex.

"The state," whatever it may be elsewhere, is, in the "Democratic" South, nothing but the "general committee" of the capitalist class, or, rather, it is a sort of glorified Burns detective agency maintained, because it is the traditional representative of legality and law, to furnish courts, governors and gunmen to the industrial oligarchy whenever its porous rise in rebellion.

But for the psychological reason that the workers and the "people at large" have been trained to look at the state as the representative of ALL the people, our industrial overlords would abolish it tomorrow and substitute therefor a direct industrial government. As a matter of fact, this has already been done by the Great Southern Lumber Co. at Bogalusa, La., which concern is reported to maintain not only a private police force, as do all corporations, but a private court, as well. However, most of the other companies belong to the Southern Lumber Operators' Association are not such sticklers for form as the Great Southern, and are synonymous terms.

At Elizabeth, Longville, Carson, Bon Ami and other bell holes you are simply told to "move on" and, if you demur, the light that reigns in Dixie is shoved in your face and you are marched out of town at the point of a pump gun. "If you resist, you are liable to turn up missing" or in the hands of the corner for "resisting an officer of the law."

It is said, that, a few years ago, the Honorable John Henry Kirby, commander-in-chief of the gun-toters and head of the Association, visited Mexico, and that Diaz was so taken with him that he begged him to remain and help him civilize Mexico. Kirby is reported to have told this on himself, and Kirby is reported to be behind the fight to break up the union at Merryville, where the British plunderer and, called the Santa Fe railroad system, is

trying to starve back into peonage 1,300 men and their women and children. The lumber jacks call a magazine pistol "R. A. Long's star of Bethlehem," and the Association's gun men "missionaries." Often, in thinking of the praying gun man, R. A. Long, the saying of the Carpenter of Nazareth, "If the light that is within thee be darkness," comes to me, and I know that the Carpenter meant the terrible light that feeds on the blasted lives of thousands of men, women and little children; the light which emanates from Long's magnificent church at Kansas City and turns to blood on the field of Grabow, and the blood to profit in the hands of R. A. Long and his associates.

And this light! This light is the lurid light of gold—Gold, the God, and the only God of capitalist society, the GOD OF DESOLATION, whose LIGHT IS DARKNESS, at whose altars the soul of the capitalist class has already perished. "May the curse of starving babies light 'Upon their conscience, an undying light. 'And make them, in their leprosy of mind, 'As loathsome to themselves as to mankind."

These friends of Diaz," these APOSTLES OF DESOLATION, these architects of race ruin, whose rule spells H U N G E R, slavery and degradation, whose light is the terrible light of darkness.

Around the vanguard of the True Light, around that regiment of lumber jacks fighting there at Merryville, Toilers of the World, I appeal to you to gather and deliver battle to the Empire of Darkness.

COVINGTON HALL.

GREETINGS FROM AN S. P. LOCAL

The following letter, was received by the General Office of the I. W. W.:

Lima, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1912.

Fellow Workers and Comrades:

Local Lima of the S. P. desires to express their appreciation of your bold and courageous stand in defense of the working class. Although the profit-taking class cast you in prison and tried to wipe out your lives in the electric chair; because with such men as Ector, Giovannitti, and Caruso at large the existence of capitalism is threatened.

Fellow workers, keep up the fight to the last ditch, and an outraged and aroused working class will stand by you with all the power that an awakened working class commands. For ages we have lived in slavery; for we were told that it was our divine lot. At last we are tearing away the mask of ignorance and exposing our false teachers; for this we are imprisoned, discharged, blacklisted and driven from place to place, but with all their torture and abuse we will only become more determined and proclaim to the world that as long as there remains one slave we will continue our fight.

Arose, ye slaves, and one and all unite this very day and join your brothers in the fight to set a slave class free.

Yours in the cause,
SOCIALIST PARTY OF LIMA,
W. C. Mertz, Pat Phalen, D. C. Phalen, Committee.

FOR SIXTY CENTS A WEEK!

(Little Falls Strike Bulletin.)

With Sunday last, Nov. 24, a day of snow and sleet, there entered the seventh week of the strike of textile workers employed in the Phenix and Gilbert Knitting mills of Little Falls.

Despite numerous attempts to stampede them back into the mills, arrest and imprisonment of some 40 of their comrades, the raid on their headquarters, the beating given their men in prison cells and indignities offered their women, despite their condemnation by citizens of Little Falls in mass meeting assembled, and constant harassment by a small army of detectives and police, they have held their ground.

Though previously separated by differences in nationality, politics and religion, they have held together firmly under the banner of "One Big Union."

There is a spirit of desperation, a protest against an unwarranted reduction in pay, an effort to get a little more of the value of the product of their labor.

They realize they must fight to a finish or be pushed backward into the ditch of starvation.

From the very first they have been treated as if they were wild animals, instead of human beings. At the end of last week they were told that their lot remaining rights—right of free speech and of peaceful picketing—had been nullified. Peremptorily Chief of Police James D.

Long issued orders that no more strikers were allowed to speak either in Clinton Park or anywhere else in town, and that attempts to march in picket line or in parades would be met with arrest.

Since the majority of the strikers are women, and women can not fight police clubs and revolvers with naked hands, they were forced to submit for the time being. The regular political parties can hold meetings at Clinton Park and other parts of town as often as they please, and business and other kinds of organizations can parade through the streets as much as they like, but these people are on strike against cruel conditions, and that—judging by the behavior of the Little Falls authorities and employers—stamps them as criminals.

But the strike will go on just the same.

Already there are signs that business men are beginning to feel its pinch. They are now waking up to the fact that the textile workers of Little Falls compose not only a large part of the producers of the community, but its consumers as well.

If the strike continues much longer there will be no winter of Christmas trade in Little Falls worth mentioning, because a large part of its people have been reduced to destitution.

A rise in wages means more spending money, which will eventually go to the merchants, but apparently business men can't see this.

It is strange how little the "respectable people" of Little Falls know about conditions on the "South Side," which is the working class district.

Only a few workers in these knitting mills are paid as much as \$12 and \$14 a week. About 70 per cent of the workers are women, and most of them must be satisfied with 10c an hour.

When the legislature passed the law reducing hours of work for women in industrial establishments from 60 to 54 hours a week, and the manufacturers punished the workers for it by cutting down their pay, the situation became almost the same as that which provoked the famous Lawrence strike.

Sixty hours at 10c an hour means \$6 a week, but 54 hours, according to the "pro rata" scheme suddenly adopted by the employers, meant \$5.40, and the difference of 60c a week was tremendously serious to the workers of Little Falls.

To many families it meant that the baby must go without its feed milk, so others must bear the loss of 12 loaves of bread per week; to more it meant that they must do without heat through the winter.

It was for revoluting against the theft of this 60c that the textile workers of Little Falls have been punished with a ferocity unparalleled in any part of any civilized country on earth except America, where the police are given arbitrary powers not approached in any other nation.

Efforts are being made to cover up the unmerited beatings given strike prisoners, and in the past few days a number of them have been brought over at unusual hours from Herkimer jail and released after being made to believe that nothing would happen to them if they plead guilty to assault in the third degree.

Meantime, the relief committee is taking care of the strikers and their families by help received mostly from socialists of Schenectady and from some of the more progressive labor organizations. Needy families receive supplies directly in their homes.

The single men and women are fed in the relief kitchen twice daily. About 50 young people are fed each day at a cost of about 75 cents per meal. Very few strike-breakers have been obtained—and these, said to say, are mostly American—and victory must come shortly if the strikers can be cared for.

Money must also be raised for defense of Strike Chairman Leugh, Organizer Bochino and Speakers Vaghen and Hirsch of Schenectady and other strike prisoners, who will go to the penitentiary if the authorities have their way.

Contributions should be sent to Miss Matilda Robinowitz, Sec. Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

IS THIS FELLOW CRAZY?

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 9.

Solidarity:
I wish to lay before you a plan, which, on the surface, seems to be a dream, but which can be easily realized. This plan will make free speech fights a thing of the past; it will do away with the necessity for street meetings. It will make all members active, because every member will see the growth of the I. W. W. clearly defined. It will put the cleaner on all vig-

ilant committees, uniformed thugs, co-sacks, spy systems, and dispense with the need of lawyers. Besides, it will wake up all hores belonging to the hore-torn-with-ivories, and will no longer make pack-horses out of a few members. This plan is the fruit of about eight months' hard study.

The I. W. W. consists of about 100,000 members at present. I dare say that of these 100,000 only about one per cent understand our principles thoroughly. By this I mean that 99 per cent cannot hold their own in an argument with all opponents of industrial unionism.

Here is the plan: All locals should see that all members are supplied with all I. W. W. pamphlets and with a subscription to Solidarity or the Industrial Worker or one of the foreign language papers of the I. W. W., and these papers should devote at least two columns an issue to industrial unionism in detail. This supplied, all members should study their literature, hold meetings once a week, elect an educated member as teacher; elect or appoint the G. E. B. as the General Educational Board to pass on illustrations, so as to have one kind of I. W. W. Each local should send in a report to the General Executive Board, who will then make a report in general to the organs of the I. W. W. for publication.

If this plan is carried out, in one year we will have 100,000 educated members. Then their duty will be each to educate one new member in the next year. Thus in two years we will have 300,000 well educated members; in three years 400,000; in seven years 6,400,000; in nine years 25,000,000 well educated members. I think this is a very conservative estimate.

We will grow fast by going easy but sure. Some will say I am crazy, but look here: It would take one man 100,000 years to accomplish this. The I. W. W. would be a poor form of organization if one educated member could not get one recruit in a year. Get busy on this, and unburden those few members now used as pack horses.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
FELLOW WORKER MARTIS.

CALL FOR MILITIA

(Continued From Page One)

from the nearest mill, has been savagely attacked by 50 private detectives with clubs and guns, and non-resisting strikers driven with dozens of broken heads and bruises from the streets.

Streets in the vicinity of strikers' homes are constantly infested with these gun men who do everything to provoke strikers to fight.

The women and girls, who constitute a majority of the strikers, are constantly subjected to the most unspeakable kind of insults from these guardians of law and order.

The strikers are not permitted in the morning to cross the bridges between the south section of Little Falls and northern side of the city proper. At night it is not possible for strikers, particularly the girls, to stir outside their homes with any assurance of safety from insults and assaults of drunken private detectives, wearing the uniform of special police of Little Falls.

Every day strikers are being "arrested" by these thugs and taken to the station house and examined by the chief of police and detectives. The examination consists of an effort by the police to make them promise to go back to work. On refusal, they are brutally beaten up and turned loose.

We are nearing the limit of our endurance. Our lives are in constant peril. We can not walk the streets with safety. Yet we have impelled the safety of no one. We desire injury to no one.

"We appeal to you for protection.

There is no authority here to whom we can appeal. The chief of police is a low, vicious, foul-mouthed brute. The language with which he and those under him constantly refer to the strikers is the vilest that ever stained a human tongue.

He has arrogated to himself all authority in Little Falls and by deceit and knavery has secured the backing of the press and a portion of the business and professional element.

There is no authority in this county to whom we can appeal.

"We, therefore, appeal to you for protection. We ask that you shall cause to be removed from Little Falls every outside special policeman, private detective or gun man and that you secure us means of protection from local police authorities.

Or we appeal to you, if that be possi-

SONGS! SONGS!
To Fan the Flames of Discouragement
SONGS OF JOY
SONGS OF SOLIDARITY
SONGS OF SACRIFICE!
Songs of the Millions That Are!
Songs of the Happiness To Be!
Songs that stir civilization, show the state of civilization, show the barbarism of the modern world, and in the meantime make you and me and our children smile and draw in our own glow of peace from the beautiful poetry of the poet-forever!

SONGS! SONGS!
I. W. W. SONG BOOKS
10c each. 25c per hundred. \$1.00 per thousand cash in advance. Order from
Box 419, INDUSTRIAL WORKER, Spokane, Wash.

ble, to at once order to Little Falls at least one company of state militia with instructions to protect strikers and all foreigners in all of their natural and constitutional rights.

We declare the emergency to be most urgent and plead for your immediate action.

IN THE WORLD OF SOCIALISM

The German socialists favor tolerance and the Jesuits. The American socialists favor intolerance and the expulsion of Haywood. Which way does progress lie?

With capitalist juries acquitting the I. W. W., on what grounds do socialists condemn the I. W. W. and its violent methods? Have socialists more prejudice and less fairness than the average supporter of capitalism?

"Comrade" Robert Hunter and John Spargo are busy, with the aid of William Ghent, "demolishing" syndicalism. Lloyd George said "Socialism is the polemic of syndicalism." It was the socialism of this intellectual trio, and not that of Marx, that had in mind. George failed where this bunch hopes to succeed.

Joe Ector saurt: "Social ideas can not be tried in court." He might have added: "Nor can they be disposed of in the columns of the political socialist press." This press is busy now jumping on the I. W. W. and its ideals. The latter will be weighed by industrial evolution; which, so far, has been most favorably disposed toward them.

When Mayor Seidel saves middle class taxpayers \$60,000 annually, by means of economy, that is "practical socialism." But when the I. W. W. puts \$25,000,000 annually in the pay envelopes of the textile workers by means of industrial unionism that is "reactionary utopianism." When Mayor Lunn is arrested in a free speech fight and released on bail that is "waging the battles of labor." But when I. W. W. men go to jail by the hundreds for free speech, that is "grafting on labor." "Consistency" thy name is politician! J. E.

FROM A LAWYER

Summerville, Ga., Dec. 4.

Solidarity:
I am obliged to you for your card reminding me that my sub was about to expire, and I am glad to be able to quote this dollar for renewal. We lawyers, as a rule, are not on the side of industrial freedom. I do not think it would make much difference if we were. Nobody can be trusted to do this work but the modern wage class. I realize that our real position is one on the back seats. But we are also victims. Industrial Unionism is the hope of humanity. Solidarity must always lead to me for one sub, as long as I can find the dollar.

With kindest wishes,
C. D. RIVERS.

Following an Aldamas protest meeting in New Castle last Sunday afternoon, the following telegram was sent by the chairman to Governor Dix of New York: "Large meeting of workmen and women in this city protest against holding Alexander Aldamas of New York City, on trumped-up charges, and demand investigation and fair trial, on the ground of self defense. A collection of several dollars was taken for the defense fund."

In the domain of political economy, free scientific inquiry meets not merely the same enemies as in all other domains. The peculiar nature of the material deals with, summons our force into the field of battle the most violent, mean and malignant passions of the human breast, the Furies of private interest. The English Established Church, for example, will more readily pardon an attack on 58 of its 39 articles than on one-thirtieth of its income. Now-days atheism itself is culpa levis (a trifling fault), as compared with criticism of existing property relations.—Karl Marx, 1867.

Get a bunch of sub cards'