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RUBBER WORKERS RANKS UNBROKEN

BIG ARKON FACTORIES TIED UP AND SPEEDY VICTORY IS EXPECTED

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Akron, O., Feb. 26. Strikers ranks unbroken; victory in night. Great picket line last night. Bunch of I. W. W. men in plants with "password."

By James F. Cannon.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Akron, O., Feb. 25. With twenty thousand rubber workers now on strike, and every plant shut down except the Goodrich & Goodyear, which are making a bluff at operation with one-fourth of their force, the I. W. W. is lining up its forces for mass picketing and a complete stop Monday.

Every hall in the city is being used for mass meetings of the men and women strikers. The ranks continue unbroken and the strike is the one big, vital

Hour Shift Killed Father" and many others.

Up to date this is the most peaceful and orderly strike of large proportions ever known in America. Thoroughly organized and consistent of the tower of their magnificent solidarity, the strikers simply laugh at the attempts of the bosses and their official hirelings to incite them to violence and disorder. Last week Mayor Rockwell telegraphed to the governor for the militia, at the dictata of the Rubber Barons. It brought forth such a storm of protest from the workers of Akron, who are behind the strikers solidly, that the governor refused to send the troops.

The colossal joke of the revolt is a "proclamation" issued by his "honorable" the mayor (after a conference with the rubber officials) forbidding the strikers to

PRINCIPAL DEMANDS OF AKRON STRIKERS

Eight hour workday in all departments.

Abolition of the piece-work and speed-up system.

Graduated wage scale according to departments with the smallest minimum wage fixed at \$1.50 per day.

Reinstatement of all strikers without discrimination on account of strike or union activity.

LIBERTY OR PEN

Mill Owners Fearing a Strike in Harkness So the Attention of the Workers Will be Taken Off the Trail.

The latest move of the millowners is discharging members and sympathizers of the I. W. W. in Harkness, where the trial will be taking place while you are reading this. They are making this attempt to get your attention away from what they will be doing to the workers on trial and also to drive our present manager forces here and to drain the magnificent funds which are being raised for the defense.

The boys in Harkness, which is but a short distance from Little Falls, are preparing for the struggle which will be on before this can be tried. By this you can understand the frantic efforts the masters are making to weaken vengeance on the victims.

After having the workers indicted upon perjured testimony, they bedded them up in the cells, prejudicing the farmers to make the jury safe and now forcing the strike to weaken at the mill.

This last move is being made after the news of the conviction at Hackensack, because public. You know what happened in that trial. The workers of the country did not act quickly enough and six victims were given from 10 to 30 years in the penitentiary. One of the papers stated that the conviction of the two was based on the testimony of TWO POLICEMEN. Think of that! Two thugs could do away with six members of our class while we looked on. Just because the Erie railroad, representing the railroad trust, wanted victims.

Will the Little Falls victims be allowed to be railroaded the same as workers were at Hackensack, New Jersey? WILL YOU ALLOW SUCH A THING TO HAPPEN WHILE YOU CAN ACT?

Death is far more preferable than being victimized in the penitentiary and finally rolled into the ground. But death will not be meted out to our fellow workers. The millowners WANT THEM BEHIND THE BARS where they will be helpless and where you will never know what is being done to them.

The whole defense rests in your hands. YOU WERE ABLE TO FREE ETYOR, GIOVANNITTI and CAUSIO; you are able to do the same again. ONLY YOUR DESERTION of these fellow workers will make it possible for the courts to do their dirty work. ONLY YOUR SILENCE WILL MAKE THE ENEMY BOLD ENOUGH TO RAILROAD THESE WORKERS.

You must act! You must not wait for someone else to do YOUR work. The funds which are needed so badly must be raised by you on the streets. EVERYTHING RESTS IN YOUR HANDS. Send all funds to Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 448, Little Falls, N. Y. GET BUSY! ACT AND DO IT NOW BEFORE ITS TOO LATE.

J. S. BISCHAY.

"Putting tar on the fire to make smoke" was the report from the big Akron rubber factories Monday morning. Quite an original idea of the bosses, isn't it?

The I. W. W. recognizes no "foreigners" among workers. Our slogan is not "America for Americans," but THE WORLD FOR THE WORKING CLASS. The only foreigner is the labor-striking boss!

BIG STRIKE IN PATERSON

Six Thousand Silk Mill Workers Now out Against Four Loom System. I. W. W. in Charge.

(Telegram to Solidarity.)

Pateron, N. J., Feb. 26. General strike in full swing. Six thousand silk mill workers now out. More expected to come out. Police tried to break strike by trying to run Gurley Flynn, Texas and Quinal out of town. They refused, and were arrested, charged with "inciting to riot." Flynn out on \$1,000 bail. Expect others out tomorrow.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Pateron, N. J., Feb. 25. Just about a year ago the great strike of textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., came to an end, the workers coming out victorious. This victory gave the thousands of textile workers new hope and courage. Everywhere they wanted to organize in the I. W. W. and fight under its banner.

The silk workers of Pateron also caught the spirit. About a year previous the mill owners had succeeded in starting the 4 and 4 loom system in the H. Deberry mill. At that time the workers were organized in the United Textile Workers, A. F. of L. and that organization did not make any efforts to stop the attempt of the mill owners. When the workers caught the spirit of Lawrence the Socialist Labor Party came jumping into the breach, calling under the name of the I. W. W. Rudolph Katz, better known as DeLeon's man Friday, went before the workers and presented himself as an organizer of the I. W. W. In 1907 and 1908, he was able to fool many workers. When asked by some of the workers if he represented the organization which won the Lawrence strike he would say yes. The result was that a general strike in the broadfalls mills was started. The whole S. L. P. was sent

to Pateron. The workers, believing that they came on strike against the 3 and 4 loom system, responded nobly. But instead of fighting the 3 and 4 loom system they were asked to fight for a minimum price list. This price list was such a bungling piece of work that it was found in many mills that it would mean a reduction in wages if adopted. The strike was managed in the regular S. L. P. style, and the workers went back to work utterly defeated, discouraged and unorganized. The bosses had the upper hand, and the 3 and 4 loom system spread rapidly to about 20 or more mills. Mr. Katz tried to make political capital out of it by running for congress on the Socialist Labor Party ticket and making a personal campaign. But they made such a poor showing on election day that they have never been heard from since.

Local 128, I. W. W., succeeded in convincing the workers in some of the largest mills that they were in the wrong organization. They joined Local 128 and have remained there since. The majority of the workers were utterly demoralized, and would not listen to any organization. This organization had however, Local 128 kept up the agitation, and in one year's time has succeeded in instilling new hope and new fighting spirit into the workers. A strike against the 3 and 4 loom system was started three weeks ago in the Henry Deberry Co., the first mill which started the system, and which is also the largest mill in Pateron. Of course, this mill is backed up by the bosses association and Local 128 found it necessary to issue a call for a general strike to knock out this 3 and 4 loom system once for all. Monster mass meetings

(Continued On Page Four)

STRIKE MEETING IN AKRON PARK

thing in Akron. The parade last night was the largest and most enthusiastic since the revolt began. Seven thousand marched behind the I. W. W. band of 18 pieces through the business streets and out past the rubber factories in the south end of town to let the terrified and panic-stricken rubber magnates look their own. Marching four abreast in perfect order, the parade was an inspiring spectacle. A score or more of banners and signs were carried. The sign carried by the first division had this information in big red letters, "WE ARE THE I. W. W.," while a banner with the emblem and the words "ONE BIG UNION" brought up the rear. Scattered out through the parade were signs such as "Less Bosses for the Bosses, More Bread for the Workers," "Thirteen

assemble in large numbers on the streets, engage in parades or otherwise interfere with law abiding citizens." When he was confronted with the militant declaration of the I. W. W. that "The streets are for the people and WE ARE THE PUBLIC," backed up with gentle reminders of Spokane and San Diego, a mayor backed down and next day issued a statement explaining that he didn't mean what he said. Free speech and free assembly is established here by the desperate and victorious battles of the past.

The Akron Press, the biggest daily here, is giving the strike a fair deal in every respect. The Times, dating the "Crimes" by the workers, is dishing up the stereo-

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PHILADELPHIA WORKERS

Letter to Matilda Rabinowitz's Elegant Appeal in Behalf of Little Falls Victims.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 25. In a manner that was convincing, with an eloquence that charmed, Fellow Worker Matilda Rabinowitz for an hour and a half drove home fact after fact that left no doubt in the minds of her auditors that a damnable conspiracy has been entered into by the textile barons of America and their corrupt, seamy courts of New York, to railroad to the penitentiary Bokhino, Lelrand and other fellow workers gone, Vaughan and other fellow workers now awaiting trial in Hertford county jail. Their only "crime" is that they aided the striking "ignorant foreign" textile workers of Little Falls to triumph over their brutal, slave driving textile barons who, in their mad race for profits, had made conditions of their slaves so unbearable that they were forced to revolt as slaves.

Owing to a misunderstanding by the proprietors of the hall hired for the occasion, a meeting of garment workers was scheduled for the same hour, which resulted in a small attendance for our meeting. This, however, had no effect upon the spirit or order of those present, as an

thousand and applause were both prominent throughout Fellow Worker Rabinowitz's address in which she portrayed in a masterly manner the conditions imposed upon Little Falls workers by the textile bosses: unsanitary conditions, increased speed of machines, low wages and strike-breaking policemen, some of them members of the A. F. of L.

In the evening, Miss Rabinowitz made a five minutes' appeal before the Revolutionary Laborers' Club, and was given \$2.75, making a total of \$25.50 as Philadelphia's contribution to the defense fund for the day. At the Lyric Hall meeting, ringing protest resolutions were adopted and forwarded to Governor Selmer. Preparations are being made in revolutionary circles for a united protest demonstration in behalf of militants everywhere. Philadelphia is on the move.

BEN FLETCHER.

Matilda Rabinowitz will speak in Detroit Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, March 6, in behalf of the Little Falls victims. The meeting will be held in Arbuter hall, 215 Russell street, under auspices of Local 16, I. W. W., and the Russian Progressive Club. A big meeting is expected. Everybody invited.

Hand this paper to some slave!

Trenton Rubber Strike

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 21. (Special to Solidarity.)

Pursuant to directions received by telegram, I came here Wednesday to participate in the strike in Trenton. There have been in fact several strikes, some in the great Roebing wire works, but the most important, at least for one that attracts the most attention, is that of the Cook linoleum and oil cloth works and the Acme Rubber Co.'s plant. Both of these factories belong to the Cook family, another branch being that of the celebrated explorer of the north pole, Dr. Cook.

I found the Italian organizer, Albitazzi, already here and the strike in good shape, the two factories being closed. The workers presented their demands, but the boss wants to deal with his men individually. The demands are for better pay, shorter work day, better sanitary facilities, etc. The factory is not in Trenton, being in the town of Hamilton, and that is an unfortunate circumstance—the chief of police, one Farley, is an ex-railroad detective—"a bobo" chaser," the boys call him—and he is apparently one of the worst of his type.

He called on the sheriff, Madden, for additional deputies, but the sheriff would not grant them. The sheriff, finding the strikers not making any disturbance, did not feel called upon to start any. As a consequence there was a lot of "hay seed cops" delegated to protect the "company" property and in order that they may hold their jobs they feel called upon to start up something every once in awhile. They are a nondescript looking bunch and they make a very remarkable appearance in uniform. Some loan men

have clothes that are evidently intended for men of much greater size, and some fat men with clothes that are intended for lean men. The uniforms seem to be uniform in size, but the men are not. They look exactly like the pictures of "Brownies" that we see in the comic papers.

Frawley, the chief picked up one of the boys today and had him in his cell, but there does not seem to be anything he had done. The chief found a picture post card of Francisco Ferrer in the boy's pocket, so he tore the card into little bits, declaring that Ferrer was an anarchist. Frawley was more acute than the postal authorities, who passed the card through the mail. Frawley is said to have told the boys that he (Frawley) would kill all the I. W. W.'s, that came to his town.

The town will be involved for a tidy sum to pay the "Brownie Cops," but the latter seem to be enjoying themselves, drawing better pay than they probably ever got before, and doing nothing.

The strikers are not worrying, but I am told the taxpayers of the town are wondering who is to pay the bill. The cost for cops already has amounted to more than would pay the advance on the Little Falls strike. T. FLYNN.

Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, whose work in Massachusetts for the Etior-Giovanitti defense will be remembered, is now arranging dates for illustrated lectures in behalf of the Little Falls prisoners. Sawyer has two sets of slides, one on the Little Falls strike, and the other set on the Class Struggle, either of which make a first class propaganda meeting. Organizational wanting dates should write either to Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, Ware, Mass., or to William Yates, Central Bldg. Lawrence, Mass.

THE NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY STRIKES

How They Reveal the Weakness and the Rotteness of the Prevailing Type of Unionism

The typographical industry is now a subject of interest to all workers. This industry is central in the craft union and the unions are strongest in the newspaper branch. These unions have been for some time the object of a determined campaign insinuated against them by the Publishers' Association. This body of capitalists, has raised a \$1,000,000 to beat the newspaper unions and finally bring them under their domination. First they tackled and beat out the Pressmen's Union in Chicago and other western ports. Now they are after branches of the International Typographical Union in New York City and have given the latter the death in such terms as to compel President Lynch of that organization to back down completely. **THEY THREATENED A LOCK-OUT OF ALL THE NEWSPAPER UNIONS IN NEW YORK CITY IN THE EVENT OF THE J. T. U. EXTENDING THE STRIKE OF THE JEWISH WRITERS' UNION ON THE JEWISH NEWSPAPERS OF THE METROPOLIS.**

This strike is a characteristic Gompers' union strike. The Jewish writers have had to go alone, while the members of the Jewish Compositors' Union No. 86, and the Mailers' Union No. 5, remained at work; though they, like the writers' union, are part and parcel of the International Typographical Union.

This is an even worse condition of affairs than existed in the Chicago pressmen's strike. In the latter strike the stereotypers, the compositors, and the mailers were compelled to join the pressmen, who, though members of the A. F. of L., were not, nevertheless, integral parts of the International Typographical Union. President Berry, of the Pressmen's organization, charges, in the "American Pressman" for January, that this was but a part of a conspiracy on the part of the publishers to crush out the printing trades union. He charges Jas. M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, and the Publishers' Association with having made common cause in the matter. His history of the Chicago pressmen's strike, in the journal specified, is extremely sensational and interesting.

It is certain that the printing trades unions are first being divided and then destroyed. The Newspaper Mail Deliverers and Carriers' Union 9468, A. F. of L., New York City, has been ordered to dissolve, one-half of its members to go into Tobin's Teamsters' union, and the other half into the Lynch Typographical Union. This union is one of the wealthiest unions in New York City. It has a treasury of \$50,000. It is also one of the most aggressive. It has beaten the publishers single handed. With it out of the way, the publishers will have an easier job.

The condition of the other unions in the newspaper industry is bad. The stereotypers, for years, a most deeply entrenched organization, has completely surrendered the meaning of the auto plate machine. This machine does the work with one-third the present force. This machine has a successor in the one-man auto plate machine, for small shops, to be run by a boy. These machines are not sold, but rented on royalty. The meaning of the auto machine was surrendered for a 50c increase, of which more later.

The same inventor has produced a newspaper printing press which is a marvel. It will print at a speed of 90,000 an hour. This is three times greater than the running speed of any other perfecting Web press. This means that the working force on all newspapers will be reduced from one-half to two-thirds. One of these presses will be introduced in the New York Herald. It was here the first auto-plate machine was introduced ten years ago.

The compositors recently got a raise of \$1 a week. While this looks good on paper, in practice it leads to discontent. The compositors have had to sacrifice the rich plans received from large work. That was formerly big syndicate advertising made were received and then set up, but never used, to the credit of the compositors' pay roll, this graft is now done away with. Likewise when the stereotypers surrendered the right to control the meaning of the auto-plate machine, they got a 50c raise a week later. But now they have lost their right to time within time. That is, they will not be paid overtime for Sunday and other work done during the regular working time, as was formerly the case.

Three schools in lino type composition in Greater New York are turning out operators a month. The Jewish compositors are only one-tenth organized.

The I. T. U. has adopted a unique method of combating these schools. It is shown in the following advertisement, which appeared in the "Male Help Wanted" column of the New York World of Feb. 19. This advertisement followed that of "Lino-type Operator Wanted."

"Lino-type operators about whose competency there is no question are welcomed as members of Typographical Union No. 8; graduates of so-called lino-type schools who are not practical printers are ineligible for membership."

The idea is to make the graduate believe that it will be hard for him to secure a job with Big Six discriminating against him. But non-unionists have a way of doing so. They work in open shops and do all the damage to the union they can, and then say they will help to unionize the shops, if given membership without penalties attached thereto. Not a few of Big Six's most active members were former scabs who secured entrance in this manner.

The newspaper Web pressmen received 17c a day increase per member. For this they had to sacrifice a man on each press in the smaller German newspapers. This establishes a dangerous precedent for ALL the larger newspapers. The pressmen have no less than four locals in New York. They can be used against one another, if President Berry sees fit, as was the case in the Chicago Inter-Ocean fight, when Berry drafted 500 men from New York to whip his own members into line. The publishers hire foremen from opposing unions to create division; and it works.

The rank and file of the typographical industry are ruled from the top, besides being divided into crafts. They don't realize that they should rule themselves, from the bottom up, and that they should unite in the shop just as they do their work there, as one solid body of employees in the pay of one employer, the publisher. If they work together, they should strike together. The shop should be the center of all action. Shop meetings should elect their own chairman and decide their own demands. Politicians who get jobs from Hearst and others are not wanted and would have no place in this kind of industrial organization. The publishers have one big division, which has the help of the seven divided international unions, with their warring local unions, in beating the newspaper workers. It is no wonder that they win! How can they possibly lose, with solid ranks against a divided enemy? When will the newspaper workmen get wise? When will they "pass up" the Lynches, the Berries, the Freels and all the old school unionists' who idea of unionism is division, and whose success spells success for the boss. Now is the time; step up on industrial unionism, as advocated by this and other papers.

Formerly the Jewish publishers were unorganized and could be played—and they did play the workers—one against the other in times of strike. Now they have an organization of their own and the backing of the Publishers' Association.

This latter association is composed of all the newspaper representatives. The English press is not alone represented, but so also is the German, Italian, Jewish, Hungarian, in fact all the language divisions of newspaper publishing, regardless of size, capital, politics or objects involved. The publishers are a solid front; their employees are divided into seven or eight organizations—most of which are sub-divided in turn. And the employer wonders why they get licked so often and so badly. Can you beat it?

NEW YORKER.

"This strike is for control of industry." So are all strikes for the control of industry. The Akron rubber barons have had nearly absolute control long enough. They have fixed wage scales, decided upon hours of labor, speed of machines and everything else pertaining to the workers life in the shops. Now the workers themselves have decided to have a hand in that game. They are demanding a say-so as to wages, hours and other conditions hitherto dictated by the bosses. And they are going to have their way. If it takes longer than the period of this strike to get it. "Our fight is for control of industry." One Big Union of all workers will secure that control.

SOLIDARITY

UNION TEACHERS OF FRANCE

Force Government to Back Down in its Attempt to Break up its Syndicates.

(From "Les Temps Nouveaux," Paris, Jan. 26.)

The readers of the "New Times" will recall the famous and arbitrary ministerial circular of August 28, 1913, by which M. Gust'ha, the protégé of the former advocate of the general strike, Briand, laid the school teachers' syndicates under the necessity of dissolving before September 10. The promise of the Chamber of Deputies in 1905 to tolerate the teachers' syndicates until the passage of a statute always promised by successive administrations since 1905, but little desired by the body of instructors, was considered as without importance by the Government on account of national defense. Eager to obey the injunctions of the capitalist press of all shades, whose indignation, it seems, had been crossed by the highest degree by certain motions at the Congress of Chamber, the government thought itself very little about the bourgeois legality which it makes others respect. It was glad to find an excellent opportunity to end forever the school teachers' syndicates.

The "grandulous" vote of the Soldiers' Press, the resolution of solidarity adopted by the C. G. T., appeared to simple and unimportant people as the cause of the ministerial attitude. The true reasons are entirely different. Here they are:

The militants of the syndicates after a whole year of effort had succeeded in establishing an entente between primary school masters and school mistresses, who had been divided as much as anyone could wish. Male and female teachers in city and country, normal graduates and not school masters with a superior certificate and those possessing only the elementary certificate, had come to understand that it was for their immediate interest to lose sight of all differences which divided them and emphasize line up as enemies against each other the capitalist exploiters of their employer, the State. All had agreed to demand a marked increase of pay with the same advantages for all, without distinction of sex, grade or degree. The campaign was to begin with the taking up school, and gave promise of being roundly contested. It was dangerous.

Syndicalist ideas have been making disquieting progress for several years in the primary schools, especially among the assistants. At each election of the C. D. I. it was sufficient for a candidate to present a program to win the support of the syndicalism to get the victory nine times out of ten over his opponents regarded as too respectful towards the administration. Quite frequently were not almost syndicalist votes also elected. The Federation of Syndicates, whose effective membership had been considerably reduced following the repressive measures of Clemenceau, became more and more prosperous. In 1911, at the Congress of Marseilles, it numbered only 27 syndicates or sections. At the Congress of Angers, in 1912, after two years, 46 of 70 Federations were represented. The Paul-Leger affair had notably augmented the effective force of the Federation. The Federation's Bulletin of May, 1912, marked a new step in the membership of the syndicates in every department, and especially in Corsica, the successful operations of Vice-Rector Six, an unfortunate author of an error of every trouble. M. Six having been dismissed, and the censure inflicted on the Federal secretary and the more than 40 republican distributors were being annulled, this affair was a complete victory for the teachers. Since then the Federation of Syndicates had grown bold, and had been given public instruction received repeated resolutions of protest against the administrative meddling of which certain syndicates were the victims.

When the Section of Gard was ordered to leave the Labor Exchange of Alsas the syndicates found themselves unanimous for counselling resistance to the threatened compromise. The minister did not at this moment dare to enter a struggle for which all the syndical organizations were resolutely preparing. But the attitude of the Federation, which more than 500,000 teachers, in fact all the language divisions of newspaper publishing, regardless of size, capital, politics or objects involved. The publishers are a solid front; their employees are divided into seven or eight organizations—most of which are sub-divided in turn. And the employer wonders why they get licked so often and so badly. Can you beat it?

What is more, did not the teachers of the children give out their intention of fraternizing with the children's fathers organized in the syndicates? They do not dare to declare that they shared "the anguish and the hope" of the working class? They, the budget consumers at three or four francs a day? It was an abominable crime which should be punished severely and without delay. Finally, there was a certain little liberty-killing proceeding in the green dress boxes at the Palais Bourbon which was a marvelous chance to properly prepare the soil for this project due to the pen of M. Magasin. It had not been benevolently overlooked. And immediately the put the official stamp on the well known accusation.

It is certain that the government was

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Complete List of Publications in Stock

- "THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER." By Edward McDonald 10 Page Pamphlet; 5 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 2 1/2 cents.
- "Why Strikes Are Lost How to Win." By W. E. Trippmann. 24 page Pamphlet; 5 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.
- "The I. W. W.; Its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John 24 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.
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- "Getting Recognition." By A. M. Strickon. Four-page Leaflet, 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
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I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have no common interest. They are enemies. It is not the aim of the I. W. W. to abolish the employing class, but to have the working class organized to take its place in the world and to have the employing class share in the same.

We find that the employing class has the money and the machinery to oppress the working class. It is the duty of the working class to organize to take its place in the world and to have the employing class share in the same.

The I. W. W. is a political party of the working class. It is the duty of the working class to organize to take its place in the world and to have the employing class share in the same.

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far from expecting any serious resistance on the part of the school teachers in the syndicates, they did not merely a drop in the bucket of the 120,000 teachers of France? It expected they would drop out of sight or go—much as hitting an eye. Moreover, the time was well chosen. The school teachers were all on vacation with their families; many of them were even far from the departments where they exercised their functions. Consequently their coming together was almost impossible. The grandmaster of the University hoped that this disaster would get the best of the biggest part of the membership, and perhaps some few, but he was wrong; it would be mere play for him to get rid of the syndicates, would make a move to revolt. Nevertheless, not wishing to risk the necessity of a new retreat, he postponed the execution of his threat until the tenth of September. The administration's action was especially directed against the syndicalist movement in the Marseilles region. These methods of intimidation succeeded well enough at first. The Marseilles syndicalists decided to disperse. Several groups followed its example. It was a ploy, which was fortunately stopped, thanks to the energy of a few militant workers of Paris, Angers, Marseilles and Clermont.

The seat of the Federation having been transferred to Paris, there was a renewal of confidence, especially when they were advised that the government dared not criticize the groups which had not conformed with its orders. The manifesto of the teachers' syndicates was signed in a few days by more than 700 comrades; and how many would have signed it if at the time they had not been ignorant of its publication! Punishments began to fall; reprisals, censures; and there were some for every town. In the face of this avalanche of state papers the members of the syndicates did not budge. Not even civil law suits had the power to move them. They awaited without anxiety the end of the interpellations at the Chamber of Deputies. The note to close the debate on the teachers did not diminish them beyond measure. They were looking for it. The grotesque calumnies of certain deputies did not even arouse their wrath. For a long time the militant workers had ceased to attach any great importance to such parliamentary procedure. They preferred to reserve their attention for the study of social questions, the solution of which presented more and more imperatively on the world today, and to devote all their energy and intelligence to the accomplishment of their so delicate professional

task. While the Mensheviks and other block-heads had fits of righteous indignation over the intentions of which they generally made no gift to the members of the syndicates, the latter still, little by little, reorganized their federation. One by one the dissolved sections were reconstituted, the old syndicalist core transferred into new groups with identical titles, and often the same central officers.

At the present writing most of the old organizations are still in existence. The syndicalist life was resumed at the beginning of the school year. The ballistics continue to appear and to propagate the syndicalist ideas with more force than ever.

Repression had the opposite effect from that on which the moving spirits were counting. The comrades affected, far from being terrified, became more determined. They have gone through. In the teeth of the chiefs they proclaim their pride in having been the object of an "honorable distinction." They even compare this distinction to others, reserved for teachers with a supple backbone, and do not make any effort to conceal their disdain for administrative rewards and their beneficiaries.

The chief's prestige, already quite lessened at the time of the Paoli-Leger affair, has received its death blow. The Academy inspectors, in particular, appear to the school teachers more like bureaucrats incapable of having minds of their own, and machines for distributing rewards and punishments according to the wish of those in power. Their zeal in according M. Gust'ha's designs and their eagerness not to evade the rigorous measures against the signers of the manifesto have lost them what little respect they still enjoyed. Between the chiefs and their subordinates there is a still deeper chasm, and I have known teachers who are merely friendly towards the syndicates to make comparisons between the conduct of the members of the teachers' syndicates and that of the chiefs are far from being to the latter's advantage.

In spite of the events of the last five or six years, many school teachers kept up their confidence in the government, the defender of legality. The affair of the syndicalists has given their faith in the sovereignty of law, in the political neutrality, a rude jolt. As a result it is tottering. Up to the present time they have naively taught their pupils that one of the phases

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STRIKE WEARING OUT

(Special to Solidarity.)
Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 22.

The garment strike here still drags on in a weary, lifeless way. The signs of discouragement are becoming more evident with the passing of the days. The incapacity of the A. F. of L. in being thoroughly demonstrated, though this may not be fully realized by the rank and file for some time yet. The fifth week of the strike lengthens the line of applicants for relief and exposes the inadequacy of the measures taken to provide it. The A. F. of L. strike managers were at pains to impress the workers with the "local character" of the strike so that the efforts of the "strike relief committee" have been circumscribed by the city lines. I questioned some of the strikers as to the activities and success of the "relief committee" of 15 members appointed by the Central Labor Union. Nothing had reached the strike committee from that source, nor any notification been received that funds or supplies of any kind were available. Thus far, however, it would appear that no suffering for lack of food has been experienced.

The strike committee solicited and secured permission from "his honor" to hold a "Tag Day" here. The gang of Flett & Co. are certainly up against it here. The Clothing Exchange, composed of the large manufacturers, are prepared to fight to a finish, and the few "independents" they are able to sign up only help to aggravate a bad situation. The bunch are looking sideways for some excuse to drop the whole thing, and a very flimsy excuse would serve as a peg on which to hang this failure. The outcome of the strike is committed to the workers will be forced back into the factories without any appreciable improvement, and the United Garment Workers' Union will not gain a damn thing.

Even now we have the I. W. W. simpliton who thinks the ground may be retrieved, and the mistake of five weeks corrected by the holding of street meetings when the pickets are coming off the line of meetings. If this attempt is made it may result in some notoriety for the individual who proposes to carry it out, but it will provide the United Garment Workers' bunch the opportunity they crave. For, insofar as the individual referred to has been more or less prominent in the activities of the I. W. W., his effort will be more readily pass as being official, or semi-officially authorized.

The professional labor lovers of the S. F., together with their allies of the F. of L., are in the way of being thoroughly dissatisfied by the strike, and would more heaven and earth to transfer the load or their responsibility to other shoulders. When then it is proposed to walk cheerfully in and relieve them of it is more than some of us are prepared to stand by without a word of protest. Boys looking for fame had better wait to grow up with the labor movement, and they may rest assured that if there is anything in them the I. W. W. will find it out. Just now the strike is passing through the phase with which all the older heads who have been through labor troubles are familiar. Savings are being depleted; payments on furniture and other things are running behind; there is some suffering; a few independents have been signed up, and the solidarity being thus broken there is a feeling of uncertainty and an inclination to waver; there is a disposition to be swayed easily into the belief that everything is lost. It is the easiest thing in the world to get just knock. This element have been encountered at all times, and in all strikes whether under the A. F. of L. or any other auspices. Their croakings are, to the initiated, only the outpourings of their cravensness. Whatever the I. W. W. might have done, and they would have done immeasurably better than has been done, they cannot now interfere with any benefit to either the strikers or the Industrial Workers of the World. The Garment Workers went to the wrong hospital and will therefore have to swallow A. F. of L. medicine—defeat.

No Crime to Murder a Working Girl
The grand jury completed its labors this morning and at noon filed a presentment of 21 indictments, of which eight are sealed. Hon. Henry C. Brewster, president of the Traders' National bank, was foreman of the jury. Gad Martindale, a socialist leader, was a member.
Valentine Sauter, proprietor of a tailor shop at 464 Cliff-avenue, was released from jail today, where he had been held on the charge of killing Ida Braeman, the

17-year-old clothing striker. The girl met her death when Sauter discharged a shot gun on February 25th into a crowd of strikers who made a threatening demonstration in front of the place. The case was considered and no indictment was returned. The charges of riot preferred against some of the strikers were also dismissed by the grand jury and the conspiracy in this dropped.—"Union and Advertiser, Feb. 18.

This extract tells the tale. Solidarity was the only paper to expose the conspiracy to absolve the murderer. There are socialists, and socialists, and Rochester socialists. Phew! Martindale is not only a leading light of the S. P. local, but—now listen—he is Business Agent for John F. Tobin's Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. He decidedly was not present in grand jury room with Hon (?) Henry P. Brewster, president of the Traders' National bank. Indeed Martindale has some reason. Ask some boot and shoe worker from Cincinnati if he knows him. The capitalists had every encouragement from the spineless strikers and had time serving leaders to go ahead barefacedly as they did. How barefaced that was is shown in the newspaper clipping. (1) Sauter is discharged because he was threatening him; (2) "the mob" is discharged because it was not a mob, but an orderly and peaceable picketing party. The reporter omitted one word, or the editor "cut" it. Let us supply it. And the entire matter was (conveniently) dropped. Another look at the proceedings. (1) The strikers went to the meeting because they were not threatening, and (2) SAUTER WAS DISCHARGED BECAUSE HE WAS AN EMPLOYER. Moreover, perhaps Martindale wanted to show that a socialist was not necessarily radical, and could be "fair." This case is but one more example that serves to show the true character of the courts. In this same case Aldamas was convicted and Boncefort sentenced. We have our men in Herkimer jail who are to experience similar justice when we are up and doing. They must not stand trial in the context. Did you know the unspeakable Chief Long, you would realize how cruelly they are wronged and how relentlessly they will be punished. We must not deem them from the bloodhounds of the law.

Let me mention of our Chicago martyrs, of Pettibone, of the unknown and unavenged dead in Homestead and Letimer, be our inspiration. From hundreds of prison cells, where men like Preston and Lewis are held, let the appeal for your intervention. From the newly made grave of Ida Braeman in a Rochester graveyard give this message to you: "Fellow workers, unite with the strikers in Herkimer jail, for your courts, like those of Russia, know no justice but such as your unity commands."
Wake up to the one-sidedness of capitalist "justice!"

UNION TEACHERS OF FRANCE

(Continued From Page Three)

of the constitution of 1875 was the principle of the separation of powers. When Briand throttled the railroad strike by illegal methods it disturbed them very little. The railroaders were so far from their sphere! It wanted the move of M. Gust'han, modeled on that of his master, to open their eyes and make them aware of the government respect the law as long as they see in it no grave inconvenience to their domination, and that they violate it without a scruple whenever they have an interest in doing so. Verily, the government must have wanted to transform republican school teachers into revolutionists, or it would have acted differently.

Repression has had still another fortunate consequence. It has shown how easy it was for the teachers' syndicates to resist the government. The timid few who had accidentally wandered into our syndicates fell suddenly in the first skirmishes. Now there remain only the sure elements, ready to fight to preserve their rights and extend them. They are quite decided, whatever happens, to keep their Federations intact. Under one name or another, appealing to one law or another, they will permit it to live. Besides, even if the government should prohibit all groups having a syndicalist program, we would not be beaten. We would all leave the organization friendly to the syndicates with every more ardor than today. To sum up, the syndicates which were to dissolve September 10 do not seem to be doing anything to interfere with any benefit to either the strikers or the Industrial Workers of the World. The Garment Workers went to the wrong hospital and will therefore have to swallow A. F. of L. medicine—defeat.

RUBBER WORKERS RANKS UNBROKEN

(Continued From Page One)

typed dope about "anarchists," "disturbers," "business wrecking agitators," "ignorant foreigners," etc. Their slim misrepresentations and lies are met with a silent boycott, which is hitting them in their pocketbook, and will eventually put them out of business.

The great bulk of the strikers are native born Americans, but the Hungarians, Germans, Servians, Italians, Poles, Slovaks, Roumanians and Syrians are standing with them as one man, welded together upon the sawl of One Big Union.

TRAUTMANN LINING UP AKRON STRIKERS



The rank and file of the A. F. of L. men are supporting the strike and showing their sympathy in a substantial way. Cal Wyatt, notorious faker of Lawrence and Little Falls infamy, got on the job last week and caused quite a furore with his announced intention of butting in and dividing the strikers in approved craft union style. The "Crimes" took him up and endorsed him as a safe, conservative leader who had some respect for the bosses. This killed him with the strikers, and at present he seems to have been lost

BIG STRIKE IN PATERSON

(Continued From Page One)

are being held, and the workers see new hope and are ready for another fight. The local is growing by leaps and bounds.

What the Loom Fixers and Twisters' Union and the Wappers' Union, both affiliated with the A. F. of L., will do remains to be seen. They have not come out in the open so far. It is to be hoped that they will stand by their fellow workers and not remain at work, helping the bosses defeat the rest of the silk workers.

Hazleton Strika

The strike of Dupont Silk Co. of Hazleton, Pa., is in fine shape; the big mill employing 1,500 workers is completely tied up. Only two A. F. of L. carpenters and one A. F. of L. machinist remained at work. The I. W. W. organization, methods and tactics applied to the strikers and they consequently organized in the One Big Union. The writer, who is a silk worker, was down in Hazleton on February 14th, 15th and 16th, and the strikers were shown as to what prices are being paid in other localities for the same work. The strikers realize that they are asking very little and are entitled to a whole lot more. They are going to stand firm until they get what they want and then go for some more later on. Success is assured, as the miners are backing up the strikers who are mostly all young girls and boys, children of miners. Organizer Frank E. Daniels is in charge of the strike, ably assisted by Louis Gergatz, a sturdy young miner, imbued with the spirit of the One Big Union.

Fellow Worker Gergatz did great work in holding the strikers together and organizing the strike before an I. W. W. could get on the ground. The strikers are all good fighters and the strike of the little boys and girls will go down in the history of Hazleton.

E. KOETTGEN.

GENERAL STRIKE CALL

Following is the text of a circular in three languages, issued by the I. W. W. to the silk workers of Paterson, N. J., and which was followed by the strike that has practically tied up the industry of that city:

Silk Workers of Paterson, N. J.:
The three and four loom system must be stopped. If we allow this system to exist hundreds of silk workers will not be able to find work. Those who have been forced

in the strike.

The principles of solidarity and industrial unionism are being drilled into the minds of the strikers at the daily meetings.

Speed and Trautmann are conducting the organizing work and getting things in shape for a permanent organization when the strike is over. Every available organizer is here unweaving an eight-hour day and working eighteen.

This fight is undoubtedly the most important yet conducted by the I. W. W. in size and solidarity. It is as great as the Lawrence revolt, and the fact that the

THREE I. W. W. PAMPHLETS

(A Review)
By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

With the increased skill in the machine there has, of course, come on a rapid decrease skill required on the part of the workers. Thus economic conditions have been bringing into America for nearly 30 years a vast horde of unskilled workers from Europe. Those unskilled workers, comprising about 70 per cent of the industrial workers in America, have heretofore been content to take the bones and crust thrown to them. Every advance in wages secured by the skilled crafts has been largely at their expense; every advance in the profits of capitalists has borne hardest upon them but last the camel's back has been broken beneath the terrible burden and these workers are turning upon their oppressors. Capitalist manufacturers, snug and contented skilled workers, retained apostles of things as they are in state, church and social order, are all thunder-struck; they never dreamed of such a thing as this. Fifty years from now this uprising will be historic; the names that will then loom up are those of Etor and Giovannitti; accordingly the I. W. W., headquarters 307-164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, does well to publish the speeches of Etor and Giovannitti before the jury at the Salsch trial. The pamphlet sells at 10 cents in meetings, 25 cents single copy; it contains short sketches of Etor and Giovannitti and their speeches. These speeches are fine things. In Etor's speech we see the shrewd, resourceful and defiant labor leader; in Giovannitti, we see the poet, the Italian Shelley, the man who throws aside absolutely all caution, all restraint and feels no load. There is also included Giovannitti's splendid poem, "The Walker." Every militant worker should have this pamphlet in his home.

The next pamphlet is Etor's address on "Industrial Unionism." Etor speaks of himself as a "mob orator." He means no professions to being the philosopher; he is the man of action—but this address is a ringing statement of the hopes of the unskilled workers of America who must battle the whole society above them, and who have no weapons they can use with hopes of success save their usefulness as laborers.

These unskilled workers are like the coal stokers in the bowels of the ship; no one cares for them; few see them or even know they are there, but should they in any way come up to be man and to the life above them, "We are through—you fellows take your turn now"—should they put their hands in their pockets, the ship stops. This is what Etor sees, and sees clearly—and his address is the manifesto of the unskilled, and in places it rings like a par with the "Manifesto" of 1848 issued by Marx.

The third pamphlet is Herve's "Patronism." Herve is going to be a big influence in the working class battle. Increasingly he demands that we be not only industrial unions and political parties, but also militant education, must be used as tactics of the workers' class struggle.

(The first two of these pamphlets may be obtained from Vincent St. John, Room 307, 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, and the last named from the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 692, New Castle, Pa.)

Fellow Worker Matilda Rabinowitz, whose able work in connection with the strike at Little Falls, New York, has been noted from time to time by Solidarity, now on a tour of the East in behalf of the defense of imprisoned fellow workers in Herkimer county jail. We cannot too much insist upon all possible means being used to see that these meetings are a success, and that funds are forthcoming for the defense. The brutal authorities of Little Falls are making every effort to cover up their own criminal tracks by seeking the conviction of Legone, Bochino, Lomnicki, Vengich and others on trumped-up charges. This must be prevented. The trial starts March 5. Money is needed for the defense. Don't stop on account of the date. Keep up the effort to raise money after 3 p. m., and our fellow workers are free.

According to the Akron Press, pickets reported to the I. W. W. press committee that 1,087 men and women had been out of the Goodyear plant Tuesday morning. That number includes bricklayers, carpenters and laborers upon the new buildings. The normal output of the Goodyear is 6,000. That the Goodyear tire output is but 15 per cent of what it was before the strike started two weeks ago is the declaration of a truck driver who walked out of that department this week. Two weeks ago the daily output of tires was 5,500, according to these men. When they quit work two days ago they said five out of 39 heaters were in operation in the tire department. The men also say that 90 per cent of all girls in the plant have quit work. Strikers say 50 men of the rubberized cloth department of the Goodyear went out Monday night. This was the hardest of the factories to bring out, and is an index of the fact that Akron's rubber industry is paralyzed today.

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