

The textile strikers in Lawrence continue to unaistain their subroken solidarity. An "endless chain" of pickets is keeping the cops and soliders busy nearly 24 hours in the day. A very amusing incident in connection with the use of women pickets was reported the other day by the Associated Press. Three women pickets, parts of an "endless chain" of 100 women dectailed for that purpose, were bravely charged on the street by 200 police, 90 militiamen on foot and 15 on horseback. For a wonder, the three girls were captured, and taken to jail charged with intimidating atrikebreakers. They pleaded not, and the beautiful the strike the similar of the women tertile workers, and as a result there is much activity among them. A mass meeting of women was called for Feb. 32 It is also the purpose of the strike committee to organise the "ehildren of the mills so that they can give expression to their demands, learning the accessity of organization and how to carry on their part of the work in the union.

A big zow in official circles has been

sion to their visual state of organization and how to their part of the work in the union.

A big row in official circles has been stirred up over the strike. Governor Foss wants to recall the militia as it is costing wants to recall the militia as it is costing wants to recall the militia as it is costing to the strike when the strike was a day; while Mayor wants to recall the militia as it is conting the Staty \$4,000 a day; while Mayor Scandon bega the governor to keep the soldlers in Lawrence. Adjutant General Pearson of the state militia says the mayor is "spineless," while the city executive tries to pass all the blaine for the "ineficiency of the police department" to Direc-tor of Public Safety Lynch. Still some people say a big strike like this has no de-moralizing effect upon the slugging committee of the capitalist class!

According to the New York Call of Feb. 20, "the Central Labor Union was scheduled for another meeting last night, but when the time came their office was opty and there was no statement, for the sappointed reporters. All the talk about tiling or smashing the strike has come to ught and the A. F. of L. is a negligible

Policeman Killed Anna LePizza!

Policeman Killed Ama LePizza!

A sensation was sprung at the Ettor hearing Tuesday afternoon when Greta Zurwell, a 16 year old grit striker, testified that she saw a policeman five the shot that the law a policeman for the shot that killed Anna LePizza.

"I saw Policeman Oxcar Benoit take his revolver from his pocket," swore the winness, "imm it, and then deliberately free in the direction of the crowd. I saw Anna LePizza drop. Policeman Benoit shot the gun. There was only one shot fired at the time. He simed the gun at me. I saw the fissh, I heard the report me. I saw the flash, I heard the report and saw the girl fall. There is no question but that he is the man."

but that he'ss the man.

The Zurweil girl's testimony was in part corroborated by Julia Raluzobick, who said she saw at least one policenan fire his revolver and that a second after one of them had fired, she saw Anna LePizza, who was standing near, pitch to the ground.

who was standing near, pitch to the ground.
Wednesday's New York Call adds the following with reference to the Edor case:
Postive denial was made on the witness stand in Judge Mahong's court today by Ettor that he ever suggrested violence in councetion with the strike. He stated that he had told all the strikers to obey the law in every particular. Ettor's testimony was given at great length and by the strike of the st

stuck closely to his story under a severe and garching eross examination by the county prosecutor.

Dastrict Attorney Atwill took hours of time today trying to confuse Ettor by asting all norts of irrelevant questions about in a confuse of the co

EDUCATE THE SOLDIERS

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15.

Perhaps the article in Solidarity a few months ago on "Time to Tackle the I. W. W." was not far from the truth, as subse-quent events point to just such actions by

A few days ago the news went out that the navy officials are becoming alarmed be-cause socialist literature is causing the men in the navy to lose their patriotism, and is also making it hard for them to catch fresh

They are trying to frame up a scheme with the Postoffice Department to keep anti-military literature out of the mails, and they also growl somewhat about

treason.

Right on top of this comes the news from Washington that Major George H. Shelton is arging the House committee on War Department, expenditures to pass a bill to quarter troops directly in the larger cities instead of at army posts, as at present. He says it will result in a large saving and the troops will be more available when needed.

when needed.

This is significant, when we realise the coming conflict between masters and wage slaves will take place in targe industrial

centers.

The men in the navy are not very dany grous to us, as there are many socialists among them, and the treats ent they receive makes them easy victims for the ag-

guns' belong to our class. We must edu-

gens'' belong to our case.

cate them.

As the class war gets fercer we begin to
see the cowards showing yellow.

One parfor socialist named Brooks hastens to tell the "public" in a Boston paper what terrible anarchists the I. W. W.s.
are, and disclaims all connection with

The working class can get along better without the "parlor" socialists than with them. We seek no savior from among the "better classes," and will be content for save ourselves

If we would only be co If we would only be content to write for "parlor socialists" and let their set the working classes free all would fix well, but when the 1. W. W. begins 36 take socialism and the class struggle seriously and urges the working class to organize and emancipate itself why that is going too fire: really it is, you have.

far; really it is, you know.

"Let cowards flings, and traitors ancer,
We'll keep the ed flag flying here."

we ill keep the ed flag flying here."

We can't lefe if we take our propagands to the soldighs and sailors and teach ONE BIG UNION and the SOCIAL GENERAL STRIKE to the wage slaves in the mines, mills and factories.

GEORGE LEPPERT.

LECTURES IN PROVIDENCE

Sunday lectures in Textile Hall, Olney-ville Square. Meetings open at 7.45 p. m. Good speakers and plenty of discussion after the speaker gets through. Readers of Solidarity are invited.

LAWRENCE EDITION OF SOLIDARITY NEXT WEEK

The following telegram was received by Solidarity Moniday morning:
Lawrence, Mass, Feb. 19.
Strikers standing firm: Solidarity simply grand; national and craft lines are wiped out. All are uniting in one big union. Strikers must win or die; cannot live on six dollars a week. How about a special edition next week?
Articles by Ettor, Haywood, Trautmann, Yates, Miller, Flynn, Thompson.
Yours for solidarity,
JAMES P. THOMPSON.

A reply was at once sent to Fellow Worker Thömpson to prepare copy for the special issue and send same in here without delay. If for any reason the copy fails to arrive in time, we shall have to extend the date of the Special Lawrence Strike-Edition of Solidarity to March 9. In either event, whether next week or the week after, Local Unions everywhere should get busy and fire in the orders with the cash for bundles of this Lawrence Strike Edition. We hope to print a large number of extra copies, and give it a wide circulation.

This will help the Lawrence strikers, Solidarity, and the L.W. W. Bundle rate—one and one-half cent per copy. Order now.

HELP MADERO'S VICTIMS

COUNTY JAIL. El Paso, Tex., Feb. 10.

Solidarity: Solidarity:

This is for general information. We, the undersigned workingmen, active members of the industrial Workers of the World, have been arrested and charged with conspiracy to violate the neutrality

law.

We pleaded not guilty, and our trial was

We.pleaded not gumy, set for April 8.

After we had been doing peaceful and legitimate propagands work in the industrial field, up comes the dirty tools of the employing class; the gletectives, and tangles us up in their cowardly put up job. For the present they have stopped our progressive and active propagands work for

progressive and active propaganus was the working class.

It was the dirty coward Don Abraham Molina (who is Madero's man Friday on U. S. soil, according to the El-Paso Hersid) that started our persecution and led in our arrest. Pointing at Palomarez, he serfamed: "Look out for that fellow! Aie is the principal leader, and a very dangerous man,"

gerous man."

Palomares was handcoffed and treated worse than a low-down hardened criminal. We have decided to call for help from the working class in general and from our fellow workers of the Industrial Workers of the House to save us from the sharp clutches of our common enemy, the emission class.

the sharp clutches of our common enemy, the employing class.

Attoiner Tom Les, whom we want as our lawyer to defend us in our coming trial, has told us to try and get him \$30 for necessary court expenses before our trial comes off.

trial comes off.

Attorney E. E. Kirk, of San Diego, is willing to give us his service, but for lack of funds to just pay his necessary personal expresses, we are up against it, unless you fellow workers come to our rescue—an injury to one is an injury to all.

Fellow Worker R. A. Dorame, of Phoenix, Ariz, was an active I. W. M. as aditor of "La Union Industrial" and secretary of Spanish speaking Local Branch.

Silvestre Lomas is also an active I. W. W. wember-of said Branch of our grand labor organization.

I, F. Martinez Palo

rez, did my duty ued On Page Four)

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 12.

Once again the cry has gone forth for assistance. This time from sunny Southern California.

assistance. This time from sunny South-ern California.

The very common "Common Council" of this city passed an ordinance fortheiding, free speech. The fight is on. Eighty-four men and women are now in jui; socialists, industrial unionists and trades unionists. We have a hard gight before us, as many of the men are charged with erminal conspiracy, amongst whom are E. E. Kirk, attorney at law: Kaspar Bauer, Mrs. Laurs Emerson, myself and many others. The boys seat me out on bail for the purpose of making this appeal. They said: "Tell the boys throughout the country that we will fight to the finish."

We need men and money!

There is no place in the world that has a more beastiful climate than San Diego. Let the tourists roll in.

So on behalf of the men who are in jail, I appeal to you for satistance.

Hold protest meetings.

Send men and funds.

Help aswe Local No. 13 from defeat.

To-day we need you. To-morrow you many need us. All winter we have stood by the Workers who were in trouble. Now it is your turns. your turn.
Will you help us?
Address all comm

Will you help us'
Address all communications to Jack
Whyte (mark the envelope "Personal"),
P. O. Bor No. 313, San Diego, Cal.
Hoping that this appeal will have the
desired effect, I am
Yours for speedy action,
JACK WHYTE.

AN AMUSING IGNORAMUS

Leader of Little Craft "Union" of On Hundred Eighty Mule Spinners in Law-rence, "Don't Recognize I. W. W."

A reporter for the New York Call sends in from Lawrence, Mass., an amusing as well as instructive interview with one G. W. Bamsden, an official of the Central Labor Unión who is trying to help 180 A. F. of L. mule spinners to "settle" the strike over the heads and against the wishes of 20,000 strikers. Here is whatthe Call's reporter writes to that paper, under date of Feb. 14:

The relations between the strikers, organized into the I. W. W., and the skilled
workers, consisting of the mule spinners,
who number 180, the loom fixers, the
warpers and dressers, and the wool sorters,
the last three being independent organizations, is a matter of great importance.
The mule spinners are affiliated with the

The mule spinners are affiliated with the Lawrence Central Labor Union, of which G. W. Ramsden is vice president. Ramsden was interviewed by a Call report, and the following is the information se-

cured:
"Mr. Ramsden, are you eo-c
with the l. W. W. in this fight."

"Have you asked the I. W. W. to co-

"Would you co-operate with them they asked you?"
"No." Ramsden then went on to explain that

in the opinion of the Central Labor Union there is "nothing to co-operate with," because the A. F. of L. does not recognize the I. W. W. as an organization. Asked whether it was not a fact that 22,000 men and women were out on strike and organ-ized, Ramsden said: "I suppose they are. But what of it?"

Ramsdem went on to say that the A. Ramsdem went on to say that the A. F. of L. does not approve of violence in strikes, and that the methods of the I.W. W. could not be sanctioned by it. Pressed to be specifie in his charges that the strikers had used violence, Ramsden referred to the clash that was precipitated by the mill owners when hot water was turned on a strikers parade, the details of which had couse out in court the previous day, during the examination of witnesses called in the charges against Ettors and Giovanniti.

Fall River Strike.

Ramsden was then asked if he would

Ramsden was then asked if he would specify a strike on a large scale in which disturbances for one reason or another had specify a strike on a large scale in which disturbances for one reason or another had not taken place. He failed to do so, but a woman present suggested the Fall River textile strike, which came to be known as

a hunger strike.

In this strike the employers, according to the State investigators, reported that it

JACK WHYTE.

was welcomed by the mill owners, because of a glut of goods in the market, and it was welcomed by the politicians, because a gluternatorial campaign was just opening. Much interest was aroused, and Douglas Much interest was aroused, and Douglas Much interest was aroused, and Douglas Much interest was aroused. To secure his effection the A. F. of L. formed a "finging wedge," as it was called, campaigned for Douglas' election, and he was returned.

He then proceeded to "settle" the strike A sliding scale was devised, and when it was put into operation on the strike being called, off it was found that the strikers, through the man they had elected for governer, had given them an 18 per cent decrease in wages.

case in wages.

Ramsden then went on to explain that
we strikers had been too much in a burry. Ramsden then went on to explain that the strikers had been too much in a hurry. He declared that when the strike was declared, and the 22,000 walked out the skilled workers were thinking of organising, and had talked of drawing up a petition to present to mill owners in reference to the wage gut that had been ordered. Ramsden said that the mass of the workers should have waited until the skilled men had made up their minds on the best course to purge. Then, he said, the skilled men would have presented the petition, and he believed it would have been considered by the bosses.

"Do you mean," Ramsden was asked,
"that the skilled workers would have pre-sented demands covering all workers, skill-ed and unskilled?"

"Oh, well, of course, I don't know that. But the foreigners should have waited and seen what would have happened," said

seen what would seen the approved of the presence of the militis, and he said he did, and that in his opinion it should stay until the strike ended. He was asked if he did not believe soldiers were there to break the strikes. not believe soldiers were there to break the strike and intimidate the strikers, and he

strike and intimidate the strikers, and he replied that they were sent to "preserve law and order."

"Bet," protested the reporter, "what about dynamite that was planted by bosses in hope of implicating and discrediting, the strikers are you say the strikers are violent and be truthful!"

"Well," said Ramden, "I don't know anything about that, and shall not comment on it one was on the other."

anything about that, and shall not comment on it one way or the other."

Asked what efforts had been made by the A. F. of L. in the past to organize textile workers, Ransden and that "attempts have been made every little while to do something." He went not lockers that "these foreigners" could not be organized, and that a large number were anarchists.

Inquiry elicited the information that efforts had been made "every little while" to "organize" the workers. One man at present on strike and in the I. W. W. was particularly bitter about these "efforts we."

ing particularly bitter about these "efforts ev-

SOLIDARITY

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

subscriber will find a nu osite his name on the wrapper ensing SOLIDARITY. For instance 112. That means that your sub expired last seek, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER 113

"EXPLOITING" THE CHILDREN

The Lawrence strike committee, in adopting the plan of sending children of the strikers to other cities to be said for while the battle lasts, has caused more rage in the hearts of the enemy than any other single set. Willie Hearst's Boston rage in the hearts of the enemy transi any other single set. Willie Hearts' Boston 'American' at once started the protest by declaring that such 'exploitation of little children is inhuman and should be stopped," even threatening to sue out an injunction to prevent the children's cru-

Representative Martin Hays, of Brighton, also voiced his "indignation" by introducing a bill in the Massachusetts Legtroducing a bill in the Massachusetta Leg-islature to prevent such "creasades" in the future, and remarked: "I heartily con-cur with John Golden, the textile leader, in his condemnation of the entire obtrage. It reminded me of the stories of the child crusades. I wonder how many of these little ones will everlegatia see their parents." Finally Colonel LeRoy Sweeters ent the following letter to the I. W. W. Strike

Feb. 17, 1912.

Mr. William Yates,

Mr. William Yates.
Lawrence, Mass.
Sir-l herewith notify you, and through
you the Strike Committee, that hereafter
while I am in command of the troops at
Lawrence. I will not permit the shipping of
little children away from their parents to
other cities unless I am satisfied that this ne with the consent of the parents of

Respectfully, COL. E. LEROY SWEETSER,

Commanding Troops at Lawrence.

he "humanitarian" Colonel also deed himself in part of the following

spirl:

"This morning the strikers' leaders collected over 100 little children, many of them under five years of age, put them into a car to ship them to New York and other etites to be exploited through the country like a lot of animals and for the purpose to obtain money and for no other reason, as this question was discusped in their meetings. It was a most inhuman and unnatural act."

Now, let us inquire, why all this solicitude on the part, of the enemy for the children of the strikers? Why all this denunciation of the Strike Committee as a bunch of cruel "abdactors," "inhuman home breakers" and "exploiters of little children?" What a topy turry world this is getting to be! We had always supposed

that the mill owners and the John Gol-dens, W. R. Hearsts, colonels of the militia and obber retaining of the boase's were the real and only abdiscore, significant home breakers and cruel exploring of lit-tic children, We didn't know shat the children of the Lawrence strikers, really had any "homes" left ask the time the strike broke out. We couldn't see how parents could well ministain "homes" on an average weekly wage of \$6, We parents could well minitain "bonses" on an average weekly wage of \$6. We couldn't see "why these 20,000 strikers should have made such a fass in Lawrence if they reslly had confortable bonnes fire their children. In all of which it appears we were badly informed. The "bumani-tarian" textile bosses and their loyal ser-vants have now set us right.

wants have now set as right.

But let us, in order to get at the real asimus of the boates, follow these little children in their journey from "home." They are taken to New York, to Philadelphis, to Buffalo, or to some other city. Being young, they are impressionable; they get a larger outlook on things in general. They find themselves of some importance in the world, people speak to them, smile at them, cheer them. They are better fed, better clothed, better housed than they could be in their "home" city. In short, the children in their little journey will have gained many points of comparison that will tend to make them discontented with the squalor and musery of their Lawrence "homes." That journey will tend to make rebels of these little children. They will rachieve hit his strike means, and will honor their parents all the more for fighting to improve their wretched conditions. They will not be so docile under the lash when their turn comes to take their places at the loom in the woolen mill. For this reason, if for no other, let us take off our that to the Strike Committee in its efforts to make rebels of these little children.

rebels of these little children.

Now let us take a look at their parents during the absence of these children. Of course the parents will miss them, as the children will miss their parents. But the knowledge that their little ones are being cared for by members of their own class and sympathiers with their cause in other cities, will tend to tortify these fathers and mothers and make them more determined than ever to win their strike and establish an organization to protect them in their future struggles. In abort, the parents will have a freer hand to display their rebellious spirit; and thereby give the bosses a harder tussle than they would otherwise be able to do:

Ah! ah! We begin to see why the mill owners and their lackers have suddenly assumed the role of "bome protectors." The move of the Strike Committee has strengtheaed the position of the strikers, and put the masters on the defensive. Besides this, as far as concerns the politicians and "respectable citizens" of Lawrence, this hegin of children reveals that city in list true light and gives it of Lawrence, this hegrs of children re-veals that city in its true light and gives it an unsavory reputation in the eyes of the world at large. That really constitutes the "crime" of the Strike Committee in the eyes of these "whited sepulchren" who fatten on the misery of the mill children, but would nevertheless have the world begbut would nevertheless have the worms been lieve that everybody is happy, prosperous and contented in "their" beloved city. The journey of the little children show plainer than-words could tell that the local "patriotism" of the bourgeoiste is founded upon the wholesale robberty, slow starsation and actual murder of the working class.

No wonder the bosses and the citizens of Lawrence are mad at their exposure to the world. No wonder John Golden, "textile leader," of the A. F. of L., chinnes in with their denunciation of the I. W. W. Again, we should take off our hats to the 'Strike Committee for foreing these 'livrids of a feather' [and birds of prey) to flock together. Hurrah for the 'exploitation of the children' by the Lawrence Strike Committee!

Lawrence Strike Committee:

Recent hearings before the Stanley committee reveal the extent of labor's subjection in the industries controlled by the Steel Trust From the convict camps of Alabama, the ore steamers on the Great Lakes and the steel mills of Homestead, comes the same story of flogging, oppression, insufficient wages, squaior, disease and death? It reads like the tale of medieval feedalism: and gives an other conviction of the steel of the stee

NEWS AND VIEWS

na moves! Does America stand To read some defences of the A. F. America is always moving back-

But the A. F. of L. will soon be with But the A. F. of L. will soon be without friends, even in its own country, if it
keeps on. Its action in the Lawrence
strike has exposed its reactionary policy
and caused a loss of practical support.
Even the Central Federated Union of
New York has withdrawn the latter. The
A. F. of L. is doomed.

taiking about China, such has been its awakening that it is predicted it will become a world power under the new poltical regime. Think of what a power an awakened, working class might be in America under the regime of industrial democracy! The thought is investigated. Talking about China, such has b cracy! The thought is inspiring.

China reminds us of Russia, askip has sought to control it; and Russia reminds us of America. In Russia they make whole-sale arrests for conspiracy against Carism. In this country wholesale arrests are made. In this country wholesate arrests are made for conspinecy sagainst Capitalism, as in the case of the officials of the Iron Workers' Union. In Russia the primary cause of wholesale incorrectation is political; here it is economic. The difference is worthy of consideration. "There's a reason," Think it out.

Now Dr. Wiley, the food expert, takes the floor in favor of the doleful prophets of this country. He says you can't delrive the working people of their means of subsistence without an uprising. History indones Wiley. He is right. The workers never starre peacefully. But is that all there is, or should be, to the matter?

This talk of "rivaling the French Revo-lution," "uprisings," etc., is all very well, in a way; it is symptomatic and prov-cative of a change in thought. But what is needed is action. The working class will shave and society will go down in chaos unless the workers unite to operate the industries when capitalism breaks down under the weight of its own inability to any longer perpetuate itself

What the working class needs to do in the present crisis is to prepare deliberately to insagarate a new society. To conjure up blood and thunder episodes may astify, those with a vivid sense of impending danger of the necessity for a change, but will not fill empty stombelys, nor permit of progress, at the crucial period. The organization of the working class within industry, for the purpose of operating industry, is necessary for that. Though off denounced as a breeder of violence, the I. W. W. is the only organization that documents such an important measure for the preservation of social peace and progress. Join the I. W. W. and help along its far-seeing work.

WHAT ABOUT DEBS?

When I read Eugene V. Debs' article When I read Eugene V. Debs' article on 'tactics,' in the February Interna-tional Socialist Review, in which he sepa-rated tactics from direct action, I was amazed, coming as it did from the pen of one of the foremost socialists, or we might say the best known socialist in the United States I is some to make the control of the consay the best known socialist in the United State. It seems to me it is a thinly relied attack upon the tactics of the I. W. W. without saying or explaining what the tactics of the I. W. W. are. He seems to assume that the tactics of the I. W. W. are the same as the tactics employed by the McNamaras, members of the Structural Iron Workers' Union in their confession in which they said they used dynamics to destroy uponerty.

ite to destroy property.

The tactics advocated by the I. W. mist to destroy property.

The tactics advocated by the I. W. W. '
are principally to stay on the job, and by
direct sotion fight the battle in the shop.

"The seab of the future will be the man
who valentarily leaves his job." This is
a war between the classes —the class of
capitalists or one side and the class of
workers on the other side. The battle is
now on. The commander in chief of an
army prepares the plan of campaign; this
called in military parlance, strategy.

The commander in chief so maneuvers
the different divisions of his army, sometimes over a wide area of country, to gain
if possible on advistages over his adversary
in the coming battle or battles. When
the tall the coming battle or battles. When
the tall the coming battle or battles, when
the tall the coming battle or battles, when
the tall the coming battle or battles, the
first principal command of the coming battle
first principal command of the command of the
first principal command of the command of the
first principal can be bad strategy as well as

bad tactics, but what we want to impress
is that direct action and tactics are one.
And spould it not be an assimine move, as
Debt advocates, to haps a tactical board
on the field of battle ap direct the direct
action or tactics of a contain of a company,
a colonel of a regiment, a general of brisade, or a general of division at the
psychological meant when factice or direct action meant victory and the sactical
board a mile away.

rect action meant victory and the technical board a mile away.

A great tection is one who intuitively perceives the weakness of his adversary and acts immediately upon that weakness. In my opinion there are very few tacticians in the Socialist Party, or they would join the I. W. W. and move immediately on the enemy's works through the industrial union. What the worker waits is to be freed from the intolerable conditions that surround bius. He wants better pay, shorter boars and industrial freedom. Can deal without the solution of the s surround bim. He wants better pay, shorter boars and industrial freedom. Can be get these on the political field without industrial organization in the different departments of labor? On the political field without industrial organization or the political field the leaders occupy the political offices and no relief is granted to the army of the rank and file who do the work.

rank and file who do the work.

What worker would want a political job if he had industrial freedom? I have inquired of a great many and have found not one. What they want is the freedom to find an industrial job. That freedom will never come politically, but will come by the evolution of economic conditions which will make imperative organization in all departments of labor under one head, and the fundamental principles upon which all departments of most and the fundamental principles upon which the I. W. W. is founded will in time pre-

CORNELISSEN UNDERSTANDS

Rourg-la-Reine, Paris, France, Feb 11.

It is not my intention to resume the dis-cussion on Fellow Worker Foster's propos-al to dissolve the I. W. W. But it is not good in a discussion to leave a misundergood in a discussion to leave a misunder-standing, and as it seems to me that Fos-ter's answer to my statements is after all only a matter of words, I wanted to point

out a few details.

What Foster calls the "boring from withis tecties" of the organized minority, which till a few weeks ago, existed in the French Ballorad Union (majority and minority have recently separated) seems to me to be a "building from without method to the till and the series of the Italian repolutionary syndicatist, maintaining a separate organization in their Camera del Lavoro at Parma and elsewhere, concerning the Italian Confederazione del Lavoro, the majority of which is reformist.

If I said the Italian syndicalists, in a said the result of the re I W. W. in America or as the minority in the French railway organizations, I based my conclusion on Foster's words regarding the I. W. W., at Budapest. He said there thar 85 per cent of the I. W. W. are at the same time members of the A. F. of L. Apart from the fact that this figure seems too high, I think Foster scarcely realizes what harm he has done by this statement without explaining at the same time why those 85 per cent are in the A. F. of L. Not only the press of different countries observed that the remaining 15 per cent had better join the A. F. of L., but even to the French delegab, Jouhaux, I had later on to explain: later on to explain :

1—A number of the members of the I. W. W. have to belon

2—A part of them, namely the revolu-ionary miners, hope to apply in the A. F. f. L. what they call boring from within. of L.

of L. what they call noring from within.

3.—The importance of the I. W. W.
consists not in the propaganda of some of
the members inside the the A. F. of L.,
but in its action as a separate organization outside the A. F. of L., in the industrial field where still 30 million workers retions ungeraction in a generation with with ain unorganized us. Haywood said to ast. Commede W. D. Haywood said to ast. Clear with the said of the n unorganized. In connection with this Comrade W. D. Haywood said to

though both methods may interest to the revolutionary minority in the French railroad organization has not acted differently, from the L. W. W. Individually each of them may have joined the railroad unions, as Foster or any other member of the I. W. W. may belong to the A. F. of L. in grder to apply the boring from within method. The revisionist railwaymen were, however, offended because their revolutionary comrader also without tacking the strength of the revolutionary comrader also without tacking the strength of the revolutionary comrader also without tacking the strength of the s because their revolutionary comrades

by forming a separate revolutionary organization. The conservatives called that "breaking down the union," bringing division in the howement, etc.

There is a difference with regard to the Italian revolutionary syndicalists who have partly as fire as possible joined their revolutionary organizations to the Confederations, but even in this case it can not be said what Foster affirms in opposition to the I. W. W.: "As regards or discussion of tacties the two organizations are the antipodes of each other; one "builds from without" and the other bores from within "" Fellow Worker Foster is mistaken on this point; the revolutionary or within Fellow worker restrict and taken on this point; the revolutionary organizations in Italy also continue to build from without, and do not at all intend to reliquish these tacties. They simply apply both methods.

CHRISTIAN CORNELISSEN. Editor "Bulletin International" of the Syndicalist Movement.

(It is news to us that Foster presented those figures at the Budapest conference. Had that fact been reported here in this country, Foster's figures would at once have been challenged by those who are better acquainted with the facts. Leaving aside the Lawrence strikers—some 15,000 or more unshalled who have just been added to the 1. W. W. and the 3,000 or more railroad construction workers in British Columbia, who have joined the I. W. W. since the Budapest conference is to see to say that at the time Foster British Columbia, who have younce the I.W. W. since the Badapest conference —it is safe to say that at the time Foster made that statement his figures at least should have been reversed. In fact, 15 per cent of I. W. W. members in the A. per cent of I. W. W. members in the A.F. of L. is too bigh a per centage. And what is more, a very little larger per-centage is under present conditions eligible to membership in the A.F. of L., because the bulk of I. W. W. membership consists of unakilled workers. Fosship consists of unskilled workers. Foster's proposition, then, whether or not be realized it, amounts to the complete disappearance, root and branch of the L. W. W. and the addition of a few thousand members to the A. F. of L. which for-the first time would be left in undisputed possession of the field. In view of present developments, and the uneasiness which the "dead" I. W. W. is causing not only the A. F. of Le officialdom, but the employers and their politician retains the employers and their politician retain-ers as well, there is no likelihood of Fosers as weil, there is no likensood of rester's proposition being given any segious consideration by the 1. W. W. membership. In fact, we are hopeful that Fellow Worker Foster himself will abandon the idea when he becomes better acquainted with the American situation.—Editor Solutions

A DOLEFUL PROPHECY

in a recent Washington, D. C., address, Dr. Wiley deely red. that: "The time is rapidly approaching when we will be facing nobs in bour streets. When the working people of the country are deprived of their means of subsistence there is going to be an uprising, and every day their position

That the working people are being de-prived of the means of existence, the growing army of unemployed testifies.

"At the most conservative estimate there are 25,000 job-hunting men in Chicago for whom there is no work. There is something wrong with a government in which such conditions can exist. None of you are enthusiastic over any political party. Some day a way will be found to avoid unemployment."

unemployment.

This is the statement made by Rev.

Johnstoné Myers of the Immanuel Baptist

Church in an address to the Association of
Good Friends.

Myers' church has served free breakfast to from 500 to 1,000 men s day since De-cember. The minister organised the as-ciation to wage a campaign of job hunting.

Judge Gary fondly believes that the capitalists will remedy this state of affairs. On the contrary, they are endeavoring to profit by it. According to San Francisco diapatches: "Labor leaders and officials of the Papama Pacific International Exposition condemn as misleading advertis ments in the United States and Canaments in the United States and Canada proclaiming opportunities here for workmen because of the coming exposition, when many artisans here are out of work.

"At the building trades temple it is said that from 25 to 30 skilled artisans are ap-

that rom 25 to 30 stilled artisans are appearing daily, all lured from east and north by reports of work to be had."

It's up to the working class to end such conditions by organizing industrially, to own and operate industry. The working class is growing conactions of the fact, as the increase in I. W. W. locals proves,

FINANCIAL CRISES

The subject of financial crises is one of interest to all the members of the working class; especially at this time when they are in the midst of one of the severest of them. On this account, the following notes of a recent lecture by Lucien Sanial, delivered in Brooklyn, N. Y., will be appreciated by the readers of Solidarity. According to Sanial, from time to time a great crisis comes on the country. It takes everyone by surprise and few if any are able to account for it. In 1907, there came a panic so suddenly as to startle-even the well informed and for near them under the

came a panic so suddenly as to startle eren the well informed and to render them un-able to assign a reason for its origin. What happened in 1907, was not a panic, geop-erly speaking, but the beginning of a pro-longed crisis. The latter is not over; in fact, according to statutical information at hand, we may expect another and much more severe panic, and that very soon.

more-evere panic, and that very soon.

Continuing Sanial pointed out the necessity for a study of the causes of crises
and the formulation of new laws concerning them. The old laws are no longer
applicable, as the evolution of the capitalist system requires their constant modification. He, through his many years of
consideration of the subject, was enabled
to make such modification.

even new machinery was thrown on the capitalist system requires their constant modification. Crises undergo changes in their characteristics that correspond with the changes in the characteristics of the capitalist system. Under competition, crises are first findustrial and commercial and financial last. Under concentration, they are first financials and industrial and commercial and financial last. Under concentration, they are first financials and industrial and commercial commercial in the concentration of the concentration o

last. Under competition, overgeoduction is the rule, owing to the planlesshess of production. Under concentration, production is adjusted to the purchasing power of the various classes. Overproduction exists at not time, when we consider the coasumptive capacity of the classes, especially the creators of wealth; who are robbed of the product of their labor. Underconsumption more accurately describes the real condition of affairs.

Sanial described the purchasing power of the clauses under competition, showing that it was an unknown quantity, for the exploitation of which competitor struggled with competitor, with the result that overproduction enaued. This was the period-preceding the Cyrll war, with its panterships, etc. About 1860 the intermediary period set in, developing the corporation, pool and syndicate, which made "Regulation more possible. The trusty followed, so that now there is complete concentration Sanial described the purchasing power more possible. The trusty followed, so that now there is complete concentration Concentration created a state of affairs in which the capitalist class was able to adjain production in accordance with the purchasing power of all the classes, not only in quantity, but also in the kinds of commodities uperficially desired. Thus the old style crisis is eliminated.

old style crisis is ellminated.

During the foregoing description, Sanisl
dwelt on the crises which occurred during
the year enhanced by it; also on the great
sincrease in national, that is capitalist,
wealth which took place despite them In
1875, a great crisis took place, rendering
thousands upon thousands unemployed and
causing widespread misery among the
working class. Despite this, in 1880, the
socalide national wealth had increased to
40 billions of dollars. Since them it has
increased still more, until now it is estiincreased still more, until now it is esti-mated at 130 billions; this too notwith standing the crises of 1884, 1893 and 1907.

mated at 150 billions; this too notwith standing the cries of 1884, 1893 and 1907. In the crisis of 1817s, the financial aspect cause to the fore in the clemands of the Greenback movement. This was an attempt on the part of the debtor class to pay the creditor class one-half dollar for every dollar loaned, while the creditor class was determined to exact two dollars for every dollar loaned. In 1895, the increase in the so-called autional wealth had been so stupendous, that this country no longer had merely the germs of a plutocrase, but a plutocrasy that was well extablished. In this panie, the free silver movement played an important part. This was another attempt to pay loans with cheap money. Referring to the charge that the plutocracy had conspirated to create that the plutocracy had conspirated to create that the plutocracy had conspirated to create the panie of 1895, in order to defeat free-aliver, Sanial held such a compliarcy to be unnecessar. He declared that well-developed classes act consciously and syon-taneously in the defense of their interests whenever, those interests are assailed.

The Ern of Concentration.

The Era of Concentration.

The Era of Concentration.

In 1600, the period of concentration pet in. The Philippine war was ended, it gave American capitalism great impetus, securing for it markets abroad, sind making it a world-power, with a balance of trade reaching the them enormous figures of \$800,000,000 at year. This conferred an immense power on the capitalists of this

country, who now dreamt of Wall Street as the leading figurals center, and of the United States as the leading figurals are not on, of the world.

This success was achieved, and this dream was to be realized, by adherence to a three-fold policy, which would make it possible for the plutocracy to smash all opposition, whether domestic or Toreign.

The first phase of this policy was trustification, which assent to bring all the railroad, industrial and financial corporations under one central ownership and control. The first fruit of this policy was the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of capital, the most superdisconding to the first phase of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of capital, the most superdisconding to the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of capital, the most superdisconding to the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of capital, the most superdisconding to the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of capital, the most superdisconding to the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of capital, the most superdisconding to the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of capital, the control of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of the steel trust, with its one and one-half billions of the steel trust, and the steel trust.

Banks, according to Sanial, are divided into two classes, national banks and savings banks, loan and trust companies, etc. The national banks are the property of the great financiers. Their power gives them power over all the banks. They used this power to invest 9 and a balf billions or 72 per cent of all the deposits in the watered stocks of the trustified industries. Theresult is that the banks are left without sufficient reserves wherewith to liquidate outstanding indebtedness. In the panie of 1907, there was one dollar of cash to £5 of deposit, in the reserves of the saving 1907, there was one dollar of cash to 23 of deposit, in the reserves of the saving banks; and one dollar of cash to 6 of deposit in the reserves of the national banks. Since one dollar in cash will not pay for 25 on deposit, trouble arises when the 23 are required. Sanish declared that the present status of bank reserves is even worse than in 1907; that as a consequence the outlook is not of the brightest, in an

The Increased Cost of Living.

conomic sense.

The Increased Cost of Living.

Touching on the third phase of the platocratic policy, Sanial expressed the belief that it will not be realized without a fight between capital and labor greater than any we have ever seen heretoffore. He declared that there would be an attempt to reduce wager and ireak up labor organizations; in fact, such an attempt was now well under way. In this connection, Sanial touched on the continuous 'rise in the cost of living a visit of the cost of living was now well under way of reducing wages by reducing their purchasing power. He believed that the increased cost of living was due to the decreased cost, of gold production, which tended to appreciate prices. According to the secretary of state of Colorado, the cost of gold production is not one-half of what it was in 1897. Formerly ore sharp's ing at \$5.00 a ton was thrown on the dumps; now it is reflated at a profit of 50 per cent. Improved processes of mining and smelting were the cause of this revolution. Never again will prices be the same; prices will increase as gold cost decreases.

In conclusion, Sanial looked for a col-

In conclusion, Sanial looked for a col-lapse of the gold standard through the re-duction of the cost of gold production. In the troublous times that would ensue, it will be necessary, he declared, to convert international socialism into an active force for the benefit of the working class; here-tofore it has only been an aspiration.

"GENERAL STRIKE" IN ITAHAN

The Buccafori Defense Committee of New York has just had printed a large edition of Haywood's "General Strike" in the Italian language translated from the English by A. M. Giovannitti editor of "Il Proletario"

Price of Italian edition is \$3.00 per

In order to get out another edition of "The General Strike" in English, those still on hand may now be obtained at \$2.50 a hundred.

nd all orders to Buccafori Defense mittee, 212 E. 12th St., New York

Send for a sample copy of "The I. W. W. History." Ten cents.

THE LEAVEN AT WORK

The following "open letter to members" being circulated in New York City. It

The following "open letter to members" is being circulated in New York City. It has created as str:

"As a member of the New York Newpaper Web Pressmee's tulino No. 25, 1, P. P. & A. U., I wish to call the attention of my fellow members to certain incongruities at present existing in our ganisation. We are so intent on changing officers that we fail to grasp the fact that what is needed is a change in principles and forms of our organization. What does it awall us to consider candidates when, having attained to some degree of prestige and power, they are removed from our midst through the acceptance of positions offered them by employers, in one form or another. What we need is an organization, the membership of which is not dependent on leadership, but is imbused with self-reliant democracy and a consciousness of their own interests.

"Such a membership is ourly possible with a higher form of conversation."

their own interests.

"Such a membership is only possible
with a higher form of organization, an
organization that changes in principle and
form with the changes in principles and with a sugger forms to organization organization that changes in principles and form with the changes in principles and form with the changes in principles and form of modern industry. This higher form is springing up in various countries; notably in England and Australia. It is an outgrowth of the old trade union, and recognizes the fact that the day when a trade could stand alone is gone, never to return. Trades are now bound together in industrias and they must act in industrial unity or clee suffer deteat. This is just what is happening in trades unionism to day. The trades unions act singly instead of together. Employers, only the other hand, stand together, regardless of the thand, stand together, regardless of the third their employers work, nay, more, they stand together regardless of the differences in the industries which they own and control.

"To the Publishers' Association we are all employes, regardless of the industrial union' such as the substitution of the construction of the construction of the control of th

"J. W. RUSSELL."
Workin men and women employed in the print g industry are requested to give this letter widespread circulation.

A PRINTING TRUST

Plans are under way by an English syndicate, represented by James W. Morrison of London and New York, to combine from 12 to 20 of the largest printing establish ments in this part of the country. Options are said to have been secured on five tions are said to have been secured on five big plants in New York City. The plan of the syndicate is to purchase the plants and business, paying 50 per cent of their value in cash and give one-third in debenture bonds, one-third in preferred and one-third in common stock of the new concern for the balance of the purchase price. The deal involves over \$5,000,000.

Plans for the formation of a territorial organization of railroad shop employes, that will include every railroad operating west of the Mussissippi river, are heign secretly perfected by labor officials. As soon as the organization is launched, demands will be made for a general advance in wages on every road. A meeting to perfect the organization will be held in the property of in Kansas City, March 4.

"Sixty-five men are entombed in the under Hill mine at Amador City. Res-ning parties worked all night to reach the

imprisoned men. Tapping sounds have been beard, which give assurance that some of the men are alive."

This is a frequent news dispatch nowadays. When the workers unite to control conditions it will be remarkable for its infrequency only.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as banger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good black who was a proper to the working class. The posterior of the world organize as a class, take posterior of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions feater a state of affairs with allows one set of workers to be pitted against another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class applied may be organizations formed in such a way that all its members applied that the working class to a use in any of capital control of the way of the way of the conservative methor, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work, "we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day strangel with capitalism, but also to extra organized, not only for the every-day strangel coverthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

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ers of the World in Spokane, Washington.

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INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

- (From the "Bulletin Internation

al Congress of Danish Trade Unio

National Cohrress of Danish Trade Unions.

An extraordinary congress of the Danish trade unions was held Jan. 23 at Copenhagen, at which 175 delegates were present. The national trade councils of Sweden, Norway and Finland sent delegates. In the Danish labor world the congress as awaited with the greatest integest, in view of the confusion which is reigning in the movement. During the past year several unions such as the masons and seamen left the national trade council. In some other unions the question of leaving the trades council has been fully discussed and occasioned severe attacks on the national trade council and its centralist facilies.

Another important point of the program

trade council and its centralist factics.

Another important point of the program was the revolutionary syndicist tactics and in connection with it the strike of the navview which caused much of ite difficulty to the stronger! Danish trade union, the "Danis Arbejdamindforbend." We remind our reader that recently 3,000 navies were on strike at Copenhagen. The leaders of the movement had concluded a contract with the employers, but the men under the influence of revolutionary syndicist propagands would not submit, and in a cesolution blamed the attitude of the leaders and appointed a new executive. This will, explain why the congress was awaited with so much interest. The program was:

1. The situation in the affiliated uni-Form of organization and tactics ational trade council.

2. Form of organization and exceeded the national trade council.

As a great part of the discontented elements did not attend the congress, the discossions, lost much in importance, and we give only a short account of the proceedings and the decisions taken. The president of the National Trades Council, Madison, opened the discussion by a report on the two points of the program. He attributed the secession of the masons and the seamen to special causes: Discontent among the first who had to return a sum of 7,000 kronen advanced by the council; the latter because they wanted to start in 1911 an important strike.

the latter because they wanted to start in 1911 an important strike.

In the discussion disassinglaction was manifested from many/sides, though many of the disastinglaction ground the disasting discussion disasted on greater autonomy and more liberty of action for the affiliated unions. It was said that the National Trades Council on several occasions had prevented the affiliated from using all their forces in the struggle against the employers. The statutes were said to be old fashioned and often were used as obstacles to action. were used as obstacles to action.

Many other speakers, on the contrary, defended the old form of organization. They said that the time had come to take open action against the spirit of revoluopen action against the shirt of revolu-tionary syndicalism arrived from France, and only the Social-Democratic organiza-tion could's effectively fight the foreign spectre from the Danish labor movement. Therefore they insisted on a closer touch being kept betygeen the politica, Social-Democratic party and trades uniona; At last a long resolution was voted de-ciding the appointment of a commission of 15 members to examine if modifications are necessary in the present form of or

are necessary in the present form of or-ganization of the trades union movement. If so, then the commission will elaborate the necessary modifications which will be submitted to a congress to be held next

From our point of view, there is dently reason for satisfaction as to the sults of the congress at Copenhagen.

The Revolutionary Movement in Norway. The new spirit in the Norwegian trade

AN AMUSING IGNORAMUS

(Continued From Page One)

ery little while."

He is a man with a wife and four chil-ren. He said that three or four times a He is a man with a wife and four chil-dren. He said that three or four times a section of the men in one or two of the mills had been organized and the bosses saked to concede better term. He said that each time the whole lot had been dis-charged and had the choice of starving in Lawrence or leaving. Nothing, he said, had come of it but futile fooling and suf-

fering.

The Central Labor Union has the co-speciation and support of the Boston Women's Trade Union League, Miss Conboy and Miss Clark being the moving spirits.

In the meantime the three independent.

all countries.

We give now the text of the resolution of Trentjem, which was adopted at Christiana, and which we mentioned in a recent issue of our Bulletin:

"The meeting is of the opinion that the present labor condition demands that the labor organization should rest on a more revolutionary basis than formerly. Therefor the meeting proposes the following

for the meeting proposers.

Abolition of written contracts; adoption of the strike as the first weapon; adoption of the solidarity strike, of boycott, of obstruction, of abolitage, of co-operation.

The reformait trade unionists pretend that the forms of direct action recommended by this resolution do not correspond to the national character, which does not approve of sabotage, obstruction, beyout, etc., as the French workers do. Also they assert that the electoral struggle has a assert that the electoral struggle has a greater significance in the Scandinavian countries than in the Latin ones.

We will not discuss these points, con-vinced as we are that the economic and social struggle always will adapt itself to the customs of the nations and according to the historical degree of their develop-ment. Even if the new spirit in the ment. Even if the new spirit in the Norwegian labor movement has no other consequence than the decentralization of the labor movement and its reorganization on a federal basis with greater autonomy of the local union and a greater chance for the workers to maintain their soweriginty—the recent event will not have been in

The General Strike in Portugal.

During the ten years which preceded During the ethor years with open actific real friends of the workers; they spoke with greater fire than we ourselves of a better society where labor would occupy the place it deserves. The mass of the workers was at that time still unorganized, the place it deserves. Be mass of new workers was at that time still unorganized, and they were easily carried away by these republicans. The republic was established, but the republican for remaining the second to have forgotten its promises. It was necessary to repeat them, to demand the rights of meeting and of union which even at the time of monarchy had been enjoyed. Increase of wages was also demanded to secure better conditions of kiring. The capitalists would not listen, and the government remained ifinative. Direct, action, strikes, were then applied by the workers; but then the republican government did not hesitate to make use of the weapon of the monarchy and the troops were called out against the strikers. Shots were fired and there were victims. Even the monarchy had not done that. The distillusion of the people was painful. Prodisillusion of the people was painful. Pro-tests were made, and the workers of Listests were made, and the workers of Lis-boun, had their first general strike of 24 hours, the most splendid general move-ment ever produced in Portugal. The townworkers organized and fought first; they were then followed by the peasants. The town of Evers with its 180,000 in-habitants is the center of the Federation of Agricultural Workers.

At the end of last year the workers sent in their claims to the employers, declaring that if they are not complied with a strike will be declared. Repression began at demonstration was charged by The next day the fights in A den the police. The next day the fights in the street became more serious, one man being killed. The trades council of Lis-bon declared a general strike and all work was suspended? But the government handed the town over into the bands of the military, and imprisoned over 1,000 workers on the warships.

Will Portugal have its June days 48? W. FERREIRA.

unions, the Loom Fixers, the Warpers and Dressers and the Wool S all membership, have taken action. The Loom Fixers sent a committee to a recen Loom Fixers sent a committee to a recent meeting of the I. W. W. Strike Committee when \$100 was donated and a copy of a resolution was submitted that had been passed by the fixers, denouncing the mittis and its presence in Lawrence, declaring that no-labor union man could be a militaman. The Sorters also donated \$100, and both unions have thrown their lot with the I. W. W. strikers, adopting the demands of the mass of the workers.

Meanwhile the strike is as unbroken taday as it was on the first day. Etter and

Meanwhile the strike is as unbroken tiday as it was on the first day. Eltor and
out of the Boston Women's
gue, Miss Conboy and Miss
moring spirits.

be the three independent
the mills. About 30 strikers had been

jailed on tailous charges, seec of them for as long as two years, at hard labor. Banks having derests from the workers demanded the full least note; pining with mill bostes in an attempt to starve the people back to the medices. They have been clubbed and ishot and bayonetted on the streets. They are ivitinuidated in every way, and the city is in the hands of men who have orders to "shoot to kill." And they will do so at the world of command.

at the word of command.

Despite everything the 23,000, swidely
different in temperament, tradition, nationality and methods, stand shoulder to shoulder, presenting a wonderful spectacle of
working class solidarity. It is one of the
most startling demonstrations in the history
of labor and the eyes of the world are on

THE "MENACE" OF THE I.W.W.

Inasmuch as the columns of the "Labo arion" have been declared open for a Clarion" have been declared open for an answer to a recent attack upon the Indus trial Workers of the World by a represent ve of organized labor, it may be well to termine the premises of the controversy

thus engaged in.

The writer of the letter referred to is The writer of the letter referred to is prominent in the labor movement. He is president of the Pacific division of the Longaboremen's Association and at the same time a beneficiary of the "spoils system in that he holds a political position. The constitution of his organization, I am informed, forbids this conflict of interests and he is therefore illegally, holding office in the Longaboremen's Union And yet this "pure and simple" defender of craft unionism has the unqualified.

er of craft unionism has the unqualified audacity to call the exponents of class un-ionism "vultures" and "Irresponsible Wholesale Wreckers" because they hold "ultures" and "Irresponsitive Wholesale Wreckers" because they hold that 7.5 per cent of the salaried politions in the labor movement could be done away with by wiping out eraft lines. He sneers at the "misguided tactices" of the J. W. W. and yet, at this time their scrike at Lawrence, Mass, has caused the stocks of a corporation to fall; something which the A. F. of L. has never done. Yillification and abuse is not argument. If this critic of labor morality is economically sound in his position he will not have to resort to billingsgate to demolish these statements:

to resort to billingsgate to demolsh these The A. F. of L. is a confederation of trade unions with craft autonomy, based upon the assumption that skill is a slable commodity to be sold by contract (sarce ment) at the highest price possible. The craft union by therefore based upon the sale of skill and can remain a craft union only as long as its members have skill to sell.

The evolution of the machine process is wiping out craft lines by doing away with skilled and high-priced laborand, in many cases entirely displacing it. (Witness the death knell of the aristocratic Glass Blowers Union, sounded by the introduction of a machine that blows 36 bottles per min

ute.)
The obliteration of craft lines, substitu tion of the machine process for skilled labor and the ownership of the machine by the employing class, will naturally center the industrial conflict about the machine, for industrial conflict about the machine, for its control, and in the industry concerned, necessitating an industrial organization for

When the workers are robbed of the skill they will have nothing to contract for and will then be outside of the fold of the A. F. of L., which is based upon "craft autonomy," "sacredness of contract" and atonossy," "secredness of contract" and 'identity of interests between wage work ir and employer." (That is why the A. F. of L. will never succeed in organising the millions of migratory workers who are working in one industry today and in another tomorrow. Witness, also, how te-naciously Gompers clings to the Civic Federation.)

universal transfer card will be necessary, giving the worker the right to work in any

giving the worker the right to work in any-branch of his industry.

As the industrial struggle develops along class lines instead of craft lines, "one big union" with national departments covering each industry, will be necessary, not to "secure legislation in the interests of the working people." (as the A. F. of L. con-stitution reads), but to abolish the wage system, and substitute the industrial organ-nation for the capitalist system and have

To accomplish this, labor m have solidarity at the point of the finished product but, to be really efficient, must exercise "direct action" at the seat of the

If the unemployed, the unskilled, the

to organized labor today (as the A. F. of L. admits) then the A. F. of L. must either change its preamble and its entire

either change its preamble and its entire form of organization to bring these workers since the fold or the Industrial Workers of the World will succeed it.

It behooves the longshoremen's official to rail less about the efforts of the 1. W. W. to "tear down the bouse that be [Jack) built," as he pais it, and look for the defects in his organization, one of which he so forcibly brings to light by his late "misguided tacties."

By paying less stiention to his economic

msguided tactics."

By paying less attention to his economic interests and more to the propagands of the I. W. W. he will soon find out who really is a "menace" to the labor movement. "Hugo Lenz, in San Francisco Labor Clarions.

HFIP MADERO'S VICTIM

(Continued From Page One)

to the best of my ability while joint secre tary of Locals 18 and 174, 1, 1, W. W. of San Diego, Cal. I also edited "Libertad y Trabsio," a workers' weekly in Spanish at Los Angeles, in 1908, with the knowl-edge and instructions of Fellow Worker Joseph J. Ettor. Only a few copies were ed. because my activities s

else called me away.

The said workers' paper that I edited at
Los Angeles was backed by active members
of Local 12, I. W. W., of which I was a

I hate to seek notoriety, and I never like to impose on my fellow workers only such aid that is given me voluntarily do I appreciate. It gives me satisfaction to pay you back with successful results, and not

empty words or hot air.
Yours for Industrial Freedom.
F. MARTINEZ PALOMAREZ,

R. A. DORAME, SILVESTRE LOMAS.

P. S.—As we have no defense commit-ee on the outside, address me direct to

e county jail thus:
F. MARTINEZ PALOMAREZ,

County Jail, El Paso, Texas

El Paso, Texas.

El Paso, Texas.

El Paso, Texas.

El Paso, Texas.

Fabilis for us the following contributions received by me for our personal expense and for the general fusid of our defense. The three of us are in the same cell and we treat each other like brothers:

Fellow Worker St. John, Chicago, §2.

Several friends, through St. John, §10

Ernst. Besselman, San Diego, Cal., §4.

Lócal 175; I. W. W., through Sec. J.

Local 18, I. W. W., through Sec. J.

Local 18, I. W. W., through E. Besselman, San Diego, Cal., §2.

Local 18, I. W. W., through ann, San Diego, Cal., \$2. Total, \$21.80. F. MARTINEZ PALOMAREZ,

HOW TO JOIN THE L. W. W.

Any wage worker, wishing to become ember of the Industrial Workers of th orld, may proceed in the following

World, may process unanner:

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

ows:

'Do you agree to abide by the constitu-a and regulations of this organization?'

'Will you diligently study its principles i make yourself acquainted with its poses?''

"Will you diligently study the principles and make vourself sequainted with its principles and make vourself sequainted with its principles. The initiation fee is faced by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually \$3.00 or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$81.00 and are in most locals from \$5 to 50 cents.

2. If there is no Local Union of the I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may become a Member at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, whose address is given below. You will be required to asswer admensively the frequired to asswer admensively the shore quired to asswer admensively the shore quired to asswer admensively the frequired to the control of the control o

One Big Union of all workers against liboses is the purpose of the I. W. W. lothing more is needed. It is simple, ad is bound to come shortly. Get in line:

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CHICAGO I. W. W.

Local 85, branch 2 (English) meets every second and fourth Friday night at 180 Washington St., (near Fifth Ave.,

Chicago.

President, Wilbur M Wolfe; Rec -Cor. President, Wilour M. Wolff, Rec. Secretary, Edward Hammond, 208 Hill St.; Fin. Sec. Treas., Tillic Meyer, 612 N. State St. Trustees—Marie Beidel Smith, Harry Owens, Edith Adams

MOVED IN LOS ANGELES

MOVED IN LOS ANGELES
The Locals of the 1, W. W. in Los Angeles have moved to more commodious head-quarters at 781 San Pedro Street. Business meetings every Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Propagands meetings every Sunday at 8 p. m.
All tellow workers coming this way call and give us a band.

and give us a band.

3. J. M'KELVEY, Sec'.

CHANGE IN STOCKTON.

Local 78 of Stockton, Calif., has recent-ly moved to new and larger headquarters at 236 S. California Street. SECRETARY:

PORTLAND, OREGON L. W. W.

Portland I. W. W. Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 309 Davis St. Bu ness meeting, Sunday at 2 p. m. Stere optioon views and lecture every Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

ST. LOUIS L. W. W.

Local 84, I. W. W., St Louis, Mo., open headquarters at 1214 Franklin Ave., Business meeting every Friday, 8 P. M. Soap boxers coming through please drop

NEW YORK CITY.

Local 179, I. W. W., has headquarters at 212 East 12th St. Business meeting every Wellnesday evening. Lecture Sunday evenings. See'y.

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Camden Local No. 67 has established ery comfortable headquarters at 418 very comfortable headquarters at 418
Mickle street.
Business meeting every Wednesday at 8

Rebel literature for our reading r and visiting rebels will find us at this tion every night and all day Sunday.

Slaves, drop in. SEC. NO. 67, Camden, N. J.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

We have organized a new local of the l. We have organized a new local of the I-W. W., mostly all loggers. It is known as Lumber Workers industrial Union No. 435. We have opened up headquariers at the corner of Market and Second St. JOHN PANCNER, See'y. Protem., Box 633, Marshfield, Orc.

NEW SECRETARY IN TACOMA.

Local 880, I. W. W., Tacoma, Wash., has changed officials. The new secretary is A. J. Amolsch, 110, South 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS.

Local Union No. 157, L. W. W.

Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. Hall, Phelan Building, 45 Delano St. See'y, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt St., New Bedford, Mass.

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Agitate for the One Big Union!