



VOLUME FOUR. No. 8 WHOLE No. 164 NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1913. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

# IN MEMORIAM

## Thirteen Men and One Woman. They Fought Our Battle. Now let Us Fight Theirs!

To All Labor Organizations, Socialist Party Locals, Progressive and Radical Groups and Individuals: Men and Women of the Working Class:

Once more capitalism is reaching out its blood-stained hand to exact a toll from those who give all they have to destroy the present system in all its hideousness.

Once more the barons of the textile industry in Massachusetts, are bending all their efforts to destroy the life and liberty of those who helped hundreds of men and women to wrest more bread from the mill owners, in the now famous strike of Little Falls, N. Y.

Because this woman and the 13 men now imprisoned in the Herkimer county jail dared to raise their voices against the inhuman conditions prevailing in the trotting mills of Little Falls, and fearlessly gave all they had to give to help the workers in their fight for a chance to live, the mill owners and their tools of the industry are determined to exact the penalty of death upon each and all of us who are in the vanguard of the social revolution are trying to do—to help the working class rise out of its economic slavery.

They helped the textile workers of Little Falls to organize into a labor union, which is determined to fight the mill owners for decent conditions of life, and has for its final goal the emancipation of the workers from wage slavery.

For these efforts against the exploiters of labor these prisoners, if convicted, will go to the penitentiary for terms ranging from five to 40 years.

It is the same old story. The so-called riot of October 30, 1912, was a police frame-up, manipulated by hired thugs imported from the tenderloin districts of New York and Boston and paid by the mill owners. The methods and tactics of the ONE BIG UNION had closed the mill and success was unquestioned. The mill owners faced a serious situation, alike to that of Spokane, Aberdeen, Fremont, McKees Rocks, San Diego and Lawrence—the "leaders" had to be secured. The public mind was

prepared for the artificial drama, the capitalists procured the closing of the red flag and thereby, the "Citizens' Committee" was organized and held a grand mass meeting, and then on the morning of October 30, after all the stage settings had been properly placed, the trick was turned. For the first time during the whole strike Jas. J. Long, chief of police, was on the street in the mill district at 6 o'clock. Why was he there? Did he know that something was going to happen? And Kempf, Halsey and Berry, and all the rest of the hired thug, were there and they had their clubs and blackjacks. And as for weeks before, the strikers came peacefully marching down the street singing their songs—the "Marcellite" and the "International," but they knew not the plans laid against them. Chief of Police Long struck the first blow, and the prisoners now in jail brained and beaten up inside and outside the jails, and now facing penitentiary terms, are the result.

These members of the working class are in serious danger. This is the first real case for the I. W. W. in the state of New York. Every power of organized capital—New York Central detectives loaned for the occasion, Humphrey's detectives, with ex-Senator A. M. Mills, general counsel for the textile interests as special prosecutor to assist the district attorney, will be brought to bear to railroad these prisoners. Every one of them represents the very best that the new labor movement has—young, strong, virile and sane.

You, the workers of the country, face two responsibilities:

First, to save these prisoners from being railroaded to the penitentiary by the textile interests of this country; and

Second, to see to it that the REAL CRIMINALS are punished.

This time the workers must not be satisfied with mere acquittals, the judicial obsequy of police agents, boss fiddlers and mild owned, grand juries who act in response to their "master's voice" must be

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presence of officials of Grant, Smith & Co. Officer: Are you a Britisher?

How long have you been in town?

About a week.

What are you doing for a living?

We are paid officials of the I. W. W.

Well, you better take the boat to the morning, or you will suffer the consequences.

You are vagrants. You are not working, but simply living on the money of hard working men. (Just think, how the "upholder of the law" is looking out for the poor workmen!)

One should know that Naramata is still an unincorporated town, and gambling and bootlegging have been open since for the past year. Respectable citizens recently tried to get an officer of the law to help them get rid of some of the "tin horns," etc., but there was nothing doing.

But the minute an I. W. W. organizer came into the field, Messrs. Grant, Smith & Co. cried out, "We need protection; we can't have that class of people around here." And sure enough, the copper arrived just 24 hours after our appearance.

There are still many workers who will say, "We are protected by the laws of the British government, the laws of our country," but let me tell them, there are no laws made for workmen in B. C. The contractors are the law, whether they are British or not.

Of course, we did not leave the town, but are still keeping up the good work of opening the eyes of our fellow workers.

Arriving at his office after supper, the following conversation took place in the

## P. R. SECTION MEN STRIKE

A strike of section men and other laborers on the Pennsylvania Railroad from New Castle to Lawrence Junction broke out February 6. It started with the laborers engaged in dumping slag along the roadbed, who on that day went to the pay car and discovered they had not received a raise in their pay as they had expected. They also discovered that the foreman had received a raise of 50¢. The result was a strike, and as they left took the section men with them about 400 are now on strike.

Saturday morning I. W. W. organizers were called upon to assist the strikers. Being unable to get a hall in Mahoningtown, we marched to New Castle and held a meeting in the socialist hall, where a strike committee was elected, consisting of one man from each gang. A hall in Mahoningtown had been reserved for the next morning, and the keys turned over to the organizers, but upon arriving there Sunday at the hour for the meeting, we found the door fastened with a P. R. E. lock. Nothing daunted, in spite of bitter cold, the strikers repaired to a deserted barn near at hand, held their meeting and laid further plans for conducting the strike.

One of the strikers was arrested on February 6, charged with "trespassing," and other crimes, and was brought into Alderman Morrison's court in New Castle, where he was fined and imprisoned in the county jail. He had been doing nothing at all, were there to testify against him, or to pile up costs in the shape of witnesses.

He was convicted and fined \$5 and costs, amounting to \$38 altogether, which he paid. At the meeting next day, the strikers unanimously voted hereafter to pay no fines in these cases of persecution, but if necessary to all go to jail.

At this writing, there is only one man working; so picketing is not yet a very serious matter. Better has it, however, that the company is searching for strike-breakers in Cleveland, Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

Demands have been presented to the company, calling for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.10 for a 10-hour day, time and one-half for overtime, and Sunday work, and double time for night work. Strikers are mostly Italians, with a few Polish and Croatians, and are standing together as a man.

In the absence of halls, strike meetings are held out of doors and in cold barns, but of course it is possible with slaves who are beginning to realize that the class war is not to be as tame as a picnic matter. Better has it, however, that the organizers of the strikers to get into the I. W. W. and to line up all the section men on the entire division has caused us to send organizers to other places on the Erie & Pittsburgh division of the P. R. to get all the section men and other laborers on strike and organized.

## SPEECH FIGHT IN DENVER

Report comes to Solidarity from Denver, that an I. W. W. free speech fight is now on in that city. Police Commissioner Creel, who announced some months ago that he would not allow any further free speech or the I. W. W., has recently been dismissed by the mayor, and the chief of once got busy trying the "suppression" act. I. W. W. speakers were in the habit of holding street meetings at noon or early in the afternoon, to catch the workers at the clothing factories and around the employment offices before the latter shipped out on various jobs. These meetings were ordered stopped and the hour set for late in the afternoon when the workers were absent.

The I. W. W. tried to get the permits changed, but was refused by the chief. Meetings were then held without permits, and many arrests followed. On the first occasion the speakers were all discharged by the court; but the second time they were convicted, and fined several times more than \$100 each.

The Denver I. W. W., Local 26, announce that they will fight for free speech in the approved I. W. W. fashion, and call for volunteers to invade the Denver jails, and see that they are free speech fighters coming in and out of jail. The latter should be addressed to Peter Murray, Sec., 1850 Annapolis St., Denver, Col.

# BOSS KILLS STRIKER

## Seventeen-year-old Girl Shot to Death by Garment Boss in Rochester. No Provocation.

(Special to Solidarity.)  
Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 6.

"Striker Shot by Employer" in "coarse-words," was how the pink extra announced the murder of Ida Brozman, 17 years old, a striking clothing worker, just nine months over from Russia.

She, with a number of other strikers, practically girls, was picketing the establishment of Valentine Sester, when he thrust a shotgun through one of the windows and, in the interest of his class, exacted a toll of human life. There was no provocation, no scenes of disorder, no threats—nothing that could justify even a call for police, let alone a resort to arms.

Ida Brozman's father had just arrived from New York. That same morning she had dispatched a letter to her mother in far-off Russia. The whole of that fatal day was filled with the joyous anticipation that comes but once in a lifetime—that night the public announcement of her betrayal to her Russian school boy lover was to be made. But Sester with the stoutest economy of assassination wedded her to death. She wore the bridal wreath of working class martyrdom.

The sound of the fatal shot had scarcely died out before the peep-poking proximity of the capitalist press was cooking up a story that would brand the child and her companion as a riotous, life-threatening mob whose actions demanded summary treatment.

"Did you make any hostile demonstration at all, Besie?" I asked one of the picketing party.

"No, honest to God we didn't," replied the 90-pound "amazon." Continuing, "I'll tell you. We went up there to see sis (Sester's) people. We were nearly

all girls. I was right up at the door, when he came with a big revolver that big (stretching out her arm.) I laughed at him and said: 'You old coward, you doesn't shoot.' Then I went away again across the street to where my friend and some other girls were, and it was after that I heard the shot, and Ida was lying on the sidewalk."

"Wasn't she killed in Sester's yard?" I asked in amazement.

"She was not," was the emphatic reply. "She was killed on the sidewalk."

"Say, Besie, weren't you afraid when you saw Sester with the gun that time at the door?"

"I wasn't. We were doing nothing, so why should I be afraid?"

"How I know Besie Miller; have known her for quite some time. She is a striking, intelligent young woman of a girl who could not be reasonably if she would, and would not be an enemy in a case of this kind, as she doesn't believe in labor violence."

The report last year printed within these columns of a girl who had been shot to death in Rochester, N. Y., and other matters, it is alleged, were hurried through the windows. The papers did so, however, but very innocently. There was a telephone in the shop. Why was the police not notified of these alleged occurrences? Why was it only after the telephone was murdered that the telephone was requisitioned? Is it not more than likely that the first demonstration was one of resentment at the killing of their fellow worker: Besie Miller was at the door previously; had gone across the

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## HELP SAVE THESE COMRADES!

By Theodore Johnson.

To Friends of Freedom Everywhere—

This is the old, old story repeated once more. The workers, without any other means at their disposal than their own organization and solidarity, on one side, and the employers, armed with all the powers of government and money, on the other.

In 1908 the dock workers of Sweden either struck against intolerable working conditions, or were locked out by the ship owners, I do not now remember which. As both the workers and the bosses were well organized and prepared for, was a terrible struggle soon followed. The solidarity of the Swedish workers, being developed as perhaps nowhere else, it became practically impossible to obtain strike breakers to take the jobs of the men on strike. The result was that shipping and foreign commerce were almost paralyzed. The workers were jubilant.

But this could not continue. When the ship owners could not get strike breakers from within the country or from any of the Scandinavian countries they began to look for them elsewhere. They advertised and searched everywhere. Finally they succeeded in recruiting several hundred jobless and miserable creatures at some of the English seaports. These were shipped in a vessel called the Amalthea to the city of Malmo, one of the southernmost parts of Sweden.

This action aroused the community to such a degree that these strike breakers could not be put ashore for fear that violence would be used against them. Besides, no one in the city would have served them a meal or rented them a bunk over night. Consequently this gangry had to

be kept on board a vessel in the harbor. During the day they worked at the docks under protection, and at night they were brought back to their floating quarters.

In the meantime the organized Swedish dock workers walked the streets, they and their families starving. It was under these circumstances that three young men, Nelson, Rosenberg, and Stern, not even members of the dock workers' union, decided that something must be done to get these strike breakers away from the shores of Sweden.

And this is what they decided to do: In the loneliness of the night, under cover of darkness, these men, the oldest of whom was not yet 25, equipped themselves with a dynamite bomb and in a small boat approached the Amalthea which lay anchored in the harbor with its cargo of strike breakers, and placed the bomb on its deck, lit the fuse and departed. An explosion followed, killing one strike breaker, slightly injuring a few, and badly frightening all.

The entire machinery of the law was now put in motion. Nelson and Rosenberg were sentenced to die, and Stern to life imprisonment. Later, Nelson and Rosenberg were "pardoned," and given life terms also.

According to their own statements the men did not intend to blow up the ship or to kill any of the strike breakers, but simply to frighten them so that they would no longer remain at work. Be that as it may, these men cannot by any fair-minded person be considered as dangerous criminals who should be kept in the dungeons for life. The enlightened workers of Sweden at this time felt that these men have suffered enough, and are demanding that they be released. Not only

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## WHO IS THE GOVERNMENT?

A Question Asked and Answered by Experience of Unskilled Workers in British Columbia.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Naramata, B. C., Feb. 6.

While writing this article, I am asking myself this question: "Who is the government?"

We are trying hard to get a local union started here in Naramata, among the construction workers on the Kettle Valley R. R., a branch of the C. P. R. But the arm of the railroad contractor is getting us by the collar and trying to choke us.

The other night Organizer Thorn and myself were sitting in the Sves Hotel, eating our supper, when up came the man with the star on his coat and asked us whether our names were Thorn and Mulder. After us informing him that he was correct in his surmise, he said:

"When you get through eating, will you kindly come into my office, as I wish to see you."

We asked him where his office was and he pointed, in the office of the contractors, Grant, Smith & Co. Just think, a private office answering the purposes of a police station!

Arriving at his office after supper, the following conversation took place in the

# SOLIDARITY

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**WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.**  
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance 163. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. **164**

## SPECIAL STEEL EDITION

All I. W. W. locals and supporters in the vicinity of iron, steel and tinplate mills in the Pittsburgh district and elsewhere are hereby notified that No. 168 of *Solidarity*, date of March 15, will be a special **STEEL WORKERS' ISSUE**.

We hope to make this a hummer, as far as quality of propaganda material is concerned. **AND WE WANT YOU TO SEE THAT IT GETS A BIG CIRCULATION.** The bundle rate is ONE AND ONE-HALF CENTS per copy. Appropriate money from your treasury, or take up a collection among members and sympathizers, to order a big bundle. Send in the orders right away, so we can figure on the number to print. Don't neglect this opportunity to spread the educational propaganda of the One Big Union among the employees of the steel trust and the independent bosses.

We already have in preparation a number of special articles for this issue, but want more from slaves of the mills, and pointed articles dealing with conditions and prospects for organization in the steel industry. Write them up and send in without delay.

Let us make this the biggest and most effective issue of *Solidarity* yet published.

## WHAT'S TO BE DONE?

To many of our readers, the numerous and insistent calls for funds for the various fights of the I. W. W. in the past few months must have seemed well-nigh appalling. All of these struggles were unavoidable and, therefore, worthy of the active and vigorous support of all red-blooded workers everywhere. And so far as we can judge, they are being supported to the extent of the workers' ability. But, for all that, the financial appeals are so numerous and are interesting in such numbers that it is doubtful if they can be responded to in a satisfactory measure to relieve the many needs.

The appeals for funds may be divided into two groups—those for strikes, and those for the defense of fellow workers persecuted as an outcome or incident to industrial conflicts. In the second group of cases we can now clearly see the cunning hand of the master class, in a clever line of tactics designed to exhaust the energies and resources of the militant industrial movement. This is all the more apparent of late, since after a long hard fight in the courts, most of the victimized slaves

are either freed or given only light sentences. In spite of such moral victories for the working class the material victory mainly goes to the boss. The workers are financially taxed to the limit to defend their fellow workers, and the needed work of following up a strike with organization is more or less neglected. At the same time, with unexpectedly light sentences or acquittal altogether, the masters and their lackeys hope to lull to sleep the supporters of victimized workers, and thus pave the way for some big "railroading job" later on.

For these reasons, something must be done, if possible, to offset these persecutions, and to put the masters on the defensive. We can only suggest a possible method, which has already been tried in many instances, with telling success. It is a method growing mainly out of the various free speech fights in the West. In Fresno, for instance, the I. W. W. members brought into court, refused to hire lawyers, but either defended themselves or detailed one of their number to conduct their defense in court. When convicted and fined, they refused to pay, and went to jail en masse. Thus it cost the Fresno taxpayers many thousands of dollars and engendered "cold feet" in them that resulted in ultimate victory for the free speech fighters. San Diego county also suffered a loss of more than \$200,000 from its brutal and unsuccessful attempt to suppress the I. W. W.

Except with certain cases involving serious charges, where the services of a good lawyer are doubtless necessary, this method, it seems to us, can be tried more commonly than it is in the East. For instance, the striking section men on the Pennsylvania Railroad at New Castle, after one of their number had been victimized, as they thought, in a "squire's" court of this city, decided by unanimous vote not to pay any more fines, but to go to jail if necessary. In some other cases, it may be possible for a fellow worker with knowledge and ability to speak, to conduct his own defense and that of other fellow workers, often with as much chance for success as with the aid of some slyster lawyer with his suit out for a big fee. Keep the married men and the timid ones in the background of the fight, as much as possible, and let the vigorous single men carry on the fight against the masters and their lackeys.

We believe this method will prove effective in limiting persecutions, and that it will tend to put a stop to them altogether. At the same time, it will leave the organization less handicapped for constructive work. This last will also react against the masters, as it will show them that persecutions are unavailing to halt the work of the One Big Union. To halt that organization work is the sole object of the persecutions. We must show the masters that our tactics are superior to theirs. Hence this suggestion, which we hope will be given due consideration by the fellow workers wherever applicable. Meanwhile strikes and serious court cases must be supported financially to the extent of our ability.

## ISOLATING LAWRENCE

That the woolen trust is figuring on the present depression in the textile industry to help crush out the I. W. W. in Lawrence appears from a bulletin sent out last week from the office of the National Industrial Union, in that city. The bulletin says in part:

"There never was a time when activity was so necessary as it is now. It is apparent on every hand that the masters are laying plans for a wholesale reduction in wages; from present indications the tariff is to be monkey-walked, and this will give the bosses a pretext for taking back what they so reluctantly gave us last winter. Are we to permit another outrage upon the workers? We must warn them of that which the masters are planning. We must organize them to resist any encroachments upon miserably low wages already being paid. Here in Lawrence there are over 5,000 workers idle, laid off, to work 'The American Woolen Co.' who never run all their machinery at one and the same time are, at this writing, shutting down their most modern machines in Lawrence, while keeping their other mills running full and overtime. This would seem to the casual observer a suicidal policy, but the American Woolen Co. are no fools. In shutting down in Lawrence they are trying to kill two birds with one stone—to curtail production on the one hand and kill the I. W. W. on the other. Now is the time to organize. Now is the time to agitate for One Big

Union. Get busy. Organize. Agitate. Educate."  
Want of sufficient organization in the textile industry outside of Lawrence is the primary cause of this move of the bosses. The 500,000 handicrafters of the Lawrence revolt last year should awake to their obligations. By organizing the entire textile industry they can hold what was gained by the Lawrence fighters and add still better conditions to their lot. Delay is dangerous. Don't leave Lawrence isolated, and at the mercy of the wool trust.

## BENJAMIN J. LEGERE

His Work at Lawrence, Mass., Reviewed by One Who Knows It. Shall He be Victimized?

It is not generally known that Benjamin J. Legere was active at Lawrence in the defense of Eitor, Giovannitti and Caruso. He was in charge of the public speaking and agitation, which was a valuable part of the defense. As such he proved himself an able and outgoing worker. It was he who mapped out the extensive tour of Miss Flynn and others and did so much to change public sentiment in Essex county in favor of the three men. This latter work had much to do with securing a jury was disposed to decide for the working class and against the capitalist class.

Often Legere did this work entirely alone and in the face of great opposition. His method was to go into one of the cities or towns of the county, decide upon a meeting place, generally the city park or square, hire two boys to carry about placards announcing a meeting, and then go and interview the newspapers and the authorities. In the evening he'd speak and organize a defense league. In Newburyport, the watchplace of boss of William Lloyd Garrison, Legere had succeeded in drawing a big crowd by these methods. The police interfered and tried to stop the meeting, when Legere, turning to the statue of Garrison, which adorned the public square, made a rousing appeal to the crowd in the name of the Liberator and in behalf of free speech and Eitor, Giovannitti and Caruso. The police backed down in the face of the indignation which ensued, and Legere succeeded in organizing one of the best defense leagues right there and then.

Legere pursued the same line of tactics throughout other New England places that he visited, for he was not active in Essex Co. alone, but in Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. In all three states he followed the same plan, overcoming not only the opposition of the authorities but also the apathy of wage-slave laborers. In Holyoke he carried on negotiations with the police, and overcame the hostility of opposing labor elements, with great patience and dignity. The result was not only a rousing open-air meeting then, but on other subsequent occasions.

Legere did much in addition to make the general strike proposition a great success. It was he who devised the general strike ballot. This was sent by him for distribution to all New England's industrial towns, and given away before factory gates and at public meetings. The idea of a vote on a general strike in defense of the workers, the authors of the New England's capitalists. They did not appreciate the fact that their wage slaves, both organized and unorganized, were considering such a vote, with ballot in hand. The possibilities of this peaceful agitation without protest. So some Connecticut papers denounced the ballot, while the quiet, modest young man who devised it smiled his appreciation in the office of the Eitor-Giovannitti-Defense League, in the Central Building at Lawrence.

To know this man and his methods is to admire both and to cease wondering why the textile capitalists of Little Falls want to jail him so badly. Legere is a quiet, sensible young man of medium height. He works without fuss or fury, pursuing his end unobscuredly until achieved. He is patient, indefatigable and courageous. He often worked all night at Lawrence on his plans. And he was the only I. W. W. in the city who gathered, warned New England's "Citizens" meeting that launched the bloodthirsty "God and Country" agitation against the I. W. W. He came near paying dearly in physical pain for his hardihood, but he came out all right, thanks to his calmness under the circumstances.

Legere, as his name indicates, is of French origin. He was born in this country, and is a New Englander. He came into the I. W. W. by way of the industrial socialist group at Bridgeport, Conn., and the Brotherhood of Machinists. Le-

gere is a machinist, efficiency expert and playwright. In him, as in Giovannitti, the I. W. W. has a literary man who is no milk and water sop, but a full-blooded revolutionist. Legere doesn't say so himself, but it is evident to those familiar with the facts that he has sacrificed a profitable career, from a capitalist standpoint, for one of hardship and imprisonment for the working class. And he did it cheerfully. His letters from the jail breathe forth a spirit of optimism and courage that is inspiring. It shows that quiet little Legere is as sound, as sensible, and as brave as when we knew him at Lawrence.

As for the charges against Legere, the writer takes no stock in their truthfulness. Legere is not a gunman nor a slagger; he is a thinker, and attains his ends by the strategy of solidarity. We write of him because we know him personally. We also know George T. Vaughan in the same way; another worker among the workers; another native of Brooklyn, N. Y., like Joe Eitor.

We have written in praise of these two men, not to glorify them, as the christians do their God when worshipping him, but to make clear to the workers the calibre of the working man whom the capitalists are trying to railroad at Little Falls simply because they were true to the interests of the working class. No doubt all their fellow prisoners are of the same sterling character, or else they wouldn't be in the same danger.  
What are the members of the working class going to do about it? Are they going to let these cases go practically by default, for want of funds to contest them? If not, rally to their aid. Hold meetings. Send all funds to Mattilda Rabinowitz, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y. Do for Legere and his companions what was done for Eitor, Giovannitti and Caruso. Make their liberation both a possibility and a fact. All together!

Brooklyn, N. Y. JUSTUS EBERT.

## OHIO LABOR STATISTICS OF 1911 TO 1912

Cleveland, O., Feb. 8.  
In 1910 the average number of days worked by each man was 280, at an average of \$2.80 a day. In 1911 the average number of days worked was 181, at an average of \$2.80.

The average wage slave made \$929.20 for the year 1910 and \$506.80 for the year 1911. If production had remained the same for 1911 as it was for 1910 the capitalist class would have cleaned up \$24.40 on every slave; but it is much more, owing to the increased production.  
At Hamilton, Ohio, increased her production from \$197,555,212.64 in 1910 to \$202,848,919.18 in 1911, an increase of \$5,293,706.54.

Cleveland increased her production from \$205,789,386.01 in 1910 to \$223,905,909.38 in 1911, an increase of \$17,120,524.37 more wealth produced in 1911 with less slaves than in 1910.  
The increase of employing establishments from 1910 to 1911 was 3.96 per cent; increase in the number of males employed, 1.1 per cent; increase in number of females employed, 4 per cent; number of non-producing workers such as salesmen, office help, superes, etc., increased 6 per cent.

The number of persons affected by an increase in wages decreased 49.8 per cent, the number of persons affected by a decrease in wages increased 74.3 per cent.

Mr. Wage Slave, does this fit in with your philosophy that "time will be better after awhile?"

The following is an extract under the heading, "Statistics on Female Labor":  
"Girls are working in factories and shops for a wage as low as \$2 to \$3 a week, trying to support themselves. In fact, I have seen the envelope of a girl containing her week's earnings of \$1.50, from which a reduction was made of 60c for defective work, leaving a balance of 90c as her weekly earnings."

"How a girl can exist on a wage as low as that, without receiving aid or charity is a problem hard to solve. It is true to receive a higher wage—as high as \$10 or \$12 per week, but these are exceptional cases. The conditions that some of the employees are working under leaves much room for improvement.

"In many cases no place to eat their lunches is provided other than the work bench, and frequently we found the same outfit to be used for said purpose, to say the least. Noisy machinery was often kept in operation during lunch hour, so no

rest was given employees from the time of entering said leaving the factory or shop, say eight or nine hours, which surely is detrimental to health as to the nervous system.

In such cases, we have ordered such machinery to be stopped during lunch hour. In some instances, little or no regard was given female employees, when, through excessive heat caused by gas furnace fires used for operating purposes, in addition to the natural summer, they fell over exhausted, which often happened to provide a place for them to rest on other than the bare floor, bench or boxes, where it should have been a cot or couch until said person could be revived, or taken to home or hospital."

This published in an official organ of a government that spouts "In God We Trust." A government that passes "Anti-White Slave Laws," "Prohibition Laws," "Trust Regulation," etc.

And shall men, with all its claims of manhood; shall women, with even the faintest trace of womanliness, respect a government that permits such damnable conditions to exist?

It's about time we have done with such mockery.

LABOR: That bruted, bleeding brute that has suffered so long trying to put up with the government of itself, by a progressive, civilized, highly advanced, plutocracy is awaking.

And you, Mr. Plutocrats' lickspittle, go on printing your yellow statements, go on organizing your white slave crusades, pass your anti-liquor laws; all this is what Marx termed the seeds implanted in capitalism, that will destroy it. Truly "Capitalism is its own grave digger."

The more laws you pass the more hopelessly you become entangled, and the more rapidly will Labor come to a full understanding of its true position. And when that happens, GOOD NIGHT!

No more white slavery, no more booze decrees, no more "Trust regulation." The workers will have full charge of the machinery of production, and the land; and this is the only thing that will insure "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."  
E. S. ARNOLD, JR.,  
Local Organizer.

## A LETTER FROM JAIL

You, fellow workers, raised many thousand dollars to defend Eitor, Giovannitti and Caruso because of their loyalty to the Lawrence workers. This was well.

We have been in jail since October 30, 1912, because of our loyalty to the Little Falls workers. Some of our bones broken up until our blood had to be squeezed out of the mill and the jail and the stains washed away. We are not leaders. We were only doing our part to secure more bread. We go to trial March 3, 1913. The masters would silence our voices. They would look us in the penitentiary for their sins. They would put us away for acts we did not do. We are innocent. Our crime is being loyal to our class. Today it's going to be loyal to me? Are you going to be loyal to me? Are you going to fall as? You must act now.

With fraternal greetings and assuring you of our loyalty to all workers, we are, Benj. J. Legere, Geo. H. Vaughan, Louis Lesnicki, Morlando Oratio, Rocco Filomeno, Capusano Antonio, Domenico Bianchi, Carlo Fiorillo, Filippo Coesalini, Antonio Preti, Fratranonico Coesalino, Fred Hirsh.

P. S.—Send all funds to Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

William D. Hayward will be available for dates in Illinois and Indiana during the month of Feb. 1913. All requests for information, terms, etc., to be addressed to INDUSTRIAL UNION AGITATION BUREAU, Room 307-164 W. Washington Street, Chicago.

Joseph J. Eitor will fill dates beginning March first in the states of Washington, Oregon and California and in April he will fill dates in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana and then North to Illinois.

All locals or parties interested wanting to secure dates or information pertaining thereto, address INDUSTRIAL UNION AGITATION BUREAU, Room 307-164 W. Washington Street, Chicago.

We are now prepared to furnish E. S. Nelson's "Appeal to Wage Workers" in the following languages: Swedish, Hungarian, Slovak. The last named can also be read by Bohemians. Price of each, 90 cents per 100; by the thousand, \$1.50. Address: L. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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



# THE HOTEL WORKERS' STRIKE

By Frank Watts

The strike in New York City, of the International Hotel Workers' Union, has been called off. While the press has not credited the strikers with winning anything, there has been a distinct gain for the workers in this industry. In a large number of hotels and restaurants the conditions existing prior to the strike have been somewhat ameliorated. The 10-hour day has been established in some places. Pay for overtime work and an increased wage for numerous workers has been secured. The firing system has received a severe jolt; notably in the "Childs" restaurants, where the workers were not even on strike. Better food has been served since the beginning of the strike in many places where the workers had not walked out. Chief amongst their gains is, perhaps, the fact that the militants have become known to one another, and in the next strike will be able to do the team work so essential to victory.

That the strike was not a complete success is due to numerous causes, chief among which were the inexperience of the strikers and their lack of preparation. There were no aggressive executive-minded men to formulate the plan which might have carried the strikers to success. Or, if there were, they had not grouped themselves as such, but lost their energies in individualistic activities. Only too late, toward the very end, did these men appear to realize the necessity of their coming together upon the basis of their common determination and their common understanding. It is to be hoped that they will have learned the lesson that organized effort accomplishes more than any other kind.

From the first moment our organizers, Fellow Workers Segerman, Flynn, Trece and Trastman, arrived, they were overwhelmed with a mass of detail work that should have been left to the attention of sub-committees. The strike was already on when they arrived. There was no time to put it upon an organized basis, as these fellow workers were thrust into the brunt of the battle, where speech-making, publicity work, executive work of a great variety, the marshalling of pickets and all the variations of labor incident to a strike, was expected of them.

They did the best they could under the circumstances. There was a large element of conservative hostility to their activities, that did not help toward the winning of the strike. They were frequently subjected to arrest or assault. Whenever this happened it was a decided drawback to whatever advance the strikers were making, for the reason that the strike management was largely in their hands, and absent from the battleground spells defeat.

The capitalist press abruptly changed its tactics of partial fairness toward the strike, and one morning, three days before the strike was called off, it announced that the strikers were defeated. It did more; it "screw-headed" its columns with this: "Waiters Scoury for Jobs; Strikers Broken." At that time the strikers were holding very firm and it looked like certain victory. But many men whose unionism was of feeble quality, when they read their morning paper, believed the above, and went to work without first consulting headquarters as to whether the strike was over or not.

Further confusion was created by the fact that many of the bosses were willing to sign the demands presented them. The waiters were the ones most affected by this. It is easily understood though, when one recalls, that there is largely a daily wage. Each day's wage is received in large part through tips. Because of this the average waiter is less likely to have a reserve fund than others in this industry. This proves the necessity of the waiters abolishing the tipping system and placing themselves on a regular wage standard if they would be in a position to fight their masters as other workers are fighting.

The lesson of solidarity has not been taught the workers of this industry. Absurd as it may seem, there were many strikers who could not see why they should not return to work where their bosses were willing or anxious to sign up. The general strike was called for the express purpose of helping those who were out for nearly three weeks; it being expected that the withdrawal of all would be sufficient pressure to bring the New York Hotel Owners' Association to quick terms. And so the self-imposed discipline of solidarity not being general, enough

many of the strikers held shop meetings, with the intent of returning to work whether the general strike was called or not.

It was soon realized that the best thing for the International Hotel Workers' Union would be to call off the strike. This was done by the rank and file in mass meetings. Such bosses as have either looked all unionists out, or have taken them back without granting the new conditions demanded, are to be subjected to the attentions of those militants among the strikers whose memories are keenest, and whose class intentions are most determined.

This strike is but another illustration of the fact that withdrawal of labor power, mass picketing and speeches, alone cannot win a strike. In no other industry, with the exception of transportation, which also has to do with immediate-consumption goods, can the workers win their battles with such simplicity. In this industry there is a daily demand. The commodity which the workers handle can be made subject to a regiment of abjectness peculiar to no other industry. The housing of guests can become so impossible through the same practices that the employers will hasten to grant concessions. Their profits, being like the waiter's wage, a daily return, are subject to immediate depletion at the hands of an aggressive hotel workers' organization.

A whole volume could be written on the perversities of men who prefer bending their heads before a rain of police clubs, to using their brains to dislocate the mechanism of their industry. Mass picketing has its value, but a little thinking, followed by action in another direction, will bring quicker and more lasting results. From now on it should be the task of every intelligent worker to study the mechanism of his industry, that he may know its most easily dislocated parts. Then, when a strike is called, if he means business, he will not walk away from the plant to scurry the streets, the victim of hunger, cold and despair. Far from it. He will have the proud knowledge that his militancy is silently working on the boss even though he, the worker, be miles away from the plant.

Workers, take just enough of the machine away from you to dislocate it. Or, do that to it which will prevent its operation so successfully as though you stood there with a crowbar in its cogs. Find out the spots where a little direct action will discompose or dislocate the entire mechanism of some branch of your industry. In no other industry more than in the hotels and restaurants—that is, where the demand for your labor and for the commodities you handle, is presently constant—can such tactics be applied with success. If you are determined upon success, discover and apply the best and quickest means to success. Among these is SABOTAGE.

## BOSS KILLS STRIKER

(Continued From Page One)

street, and spent some time talking with his friends before the shot was fired. Yet Sauter had the gun all this time. He had left the door, and later fired through one of the windows. If there was danger, why did he leave the door to fire through a window? One would think that the door was the logical point to defend. This assassin is represented as acting on impulse and under stress, yet he had the gun in his hands for a lengthy period. WHY WAS THAT TELEPHONE NOT USED?

The crowning infamy of the whole respectable incident was that the A. F. of L. "leaders" did not have anything to say. Not one word of condemnation for this brutal outrage; not one word of protest at the manifest attempt of the local press to prejudice the balance of the workers came from the strike committee or the officials. The only protest came from the I. W. W. The Herald, February 8, has the following item:

"I. W. W. Talks on Shooting of Striker."

"Alleging that the press of the city deliberately misrepresented the facts of the shooting of Ida Braeman on Wednesday, the I. W. W. last night passed a resolution protesting 'against this attempt of the local press to try the case in their columns regardless of its merits.' Following the paragraph of censure, was another of sympathy for the bereaved family. The charter of the sect is to be draped for 90 days, and a copy of the resolution was ordered sent to the young girl's family."

"The resolution alleges that the shooting was unfeeling and deliberate murder and refers to the shooting as 'his murderous act.' It says that there seems to

be an organized effort to misrepresent the facts of the case, and alleges, not upon information and belief, but in fact, that the dead girl was 'peacefully picketing.'"

When the police arrived THEY ARRESTED ALL THE WOUNDED ON the charge of inciting to riot. These are all held for the grand jury under \$5,000 bonds each. The press, the police and the district attorney's office have all assumed a criminal responsibility on the part of the strikers. Why men and women on strike should be presumed to be criminally inclined in view of the outrages they manifest in times of industrial conflict and the victims they invariably furnish on these occasions, is not clear to the working class mind. The district attorney has put a fitting climax on the infamous conspiracy to educate Valentine Sauter of the murder of Ida Braeman. The District Attorney and Charles Felt, in incriminating the activities of the district attorney's office, says:

"Twenty-five employes of Sauter, who were in the shop when the riot that resulted in the killing, took place, were taken to the district attorney's office yesterday afternoon by Captain Stein and Sergeant James M. Ellis and examined by First Assistant District Attorney James Mann and Detective Program of the Sirks."

James McManus, state mediator, and incidentally A. F. of L. blue label clear-maker, is here making "an attempt to bring the manufacturers and strikers together as a step toward the settlement of the strike." He appears to be having a measure of success. The Adjustment Committee, in reference to a suggestion of McManus, has been sidetracked. The employers' lawyers, through committee members by their respective working forces, will deal directly with each other. Recognition of the union has been dropped as a demand.

What is on foot? Why this change of foot? Thinking workmen are asking themselves these questions. The third week of the strike has ended and the education of the workers has been neglected. The management and control of the strike to the hands of the A. F. of L. officials has been of no practical value to the striking workers. Has the abandonment been due to a feeling that the class spirit of the garment workers makes delivery impossible or at best renders it difficult and dangerous? Have funds been slow in coming in? Have the official family had a quarrel? Is there some conspiracy to demonstrate that workers can be more easily dealt with and controlled through efficient "labor lieutenants" than when they recognize the power of solidarity? Hasings, who looked with equanimity on the reluctance of the cutter to strike, and ordered Goldwater's people back to work, is now shouting himself hoarse for "a general settlement." "All in together and all quit together," is now the Haskins-Flett A. F. of L. official cry.

What in hell is the game, anyway? There is a game, for the tiger does not change his stripes nor the leopard his spots. Neither does an A. F. of L. gang grow honest or democratic. What is the game?

## A CALL THAT SHOULD BE HEFED

Comrades!

"Twenty of our most loyal fellow workers have been put in Hackensack's jail. Twenty bones and families that depended on them have been broken. We can almost hear the cries of those little children and mothers begging that their fathers, their husbands, 'the providers of their livelihoods, be given to them.' These 20 men have been put in jail simply because they dared to go out on strike demanding more bread and butter for their wives and children. Did the company try even to listen to their demands? No. A large number of police and deputies were sent there, a bloody conflict was the result, of which one sheriff and two police were killed. Many arrests followed."

Some of these men are charged with murder that they never did, and if we don't go to their help with our moral and financial support they will be ruined and the electric chair. Others perhaps will get long terms in jail. Will the workers of this country allow it? We don't believe it.

The families of these disgraced workers, already in miserable conditions for the starvation wages, have been plunged in the most squalid misery and, therefore, have no possibility to provide their dear ones with a legal defense.

The victims of the last strike of the un-luckers of that took place in the first part of December must be helped.

The Committee of Propaganda of the State of New Jersey affiliated with the I. W. W., accepting the invitation of the

Laborers' Union of Cliffside (I. W. W.) appeals to you, workers, earnestly hoping that everyone will try his or her best to help the 20 victims now in Hackensack's jail.

Comrades, gather, and send to this committee funds to be used for the defense of these workers unjustly kept in jail.

Give these fathers back to their families, their work and to their children that now in vain beg for bread and fatherly care.

Workers, don't deny your solidarity where it is badly wanted and begged.

For the Committee of Propaganda,  
FLAVIO ALBIZZATI,  
309 24th St., Guttenberg, N. J.

## IN HERKIMER JAIL

(Continued From Page One)

As long as the labor movement is satisfied with mere acquittals it gains nothing, indeed we go bankrupt. Every fight that the ONE BIG UNION has been engaged in has been an attempt to railroad the so-called "leaders" on trumped-up charges.

At San Diego 23 men were indicted with assault with intent to murder, the capitalist press raised its bac and cry and the men were convicted a dozen times, but the district attorney's office when the time came to go to trial dared not to proceed and the cases were dismissed. The same with Ritor, Giovanniotti and Caruso. This sort of thing must be stopped. You have the opportunity to do it now. We are out to secure not alone the freedom of these prisoners, but we are determined to put **The Stripes on the Real Criminals.**

Are you willing to do your part? If you are, we who are here, will attempt to do our part.

We want in the next few weeks not less than ten thousand petitions to go to Hon. William E. Sulzer, governor of New York, Hon. Frank Sulliv, mayor of Little Falls, N. Y.; Hon. Charles Bell, county judge, Herkimer, N. Y.; and to Hon. William Farrell, district attorney Herkimer county, Herkimer, N. Y. all demanding: (1) a fair and honest trial of these prisoners; (2) the removal from public office of James J. Long, chief of police of Little Falls, N. Y.; (3) a public hearing of formal charges against Long for brutalities which he himself committed or was party to; and (4) a search of the record of every public official of the city of Little Falls who in any way has a personal interest in the benefits and the judicial extractions of that city.

Men and women of the working class, you must act. These prisoners must be given their freedom that they may again serve in the ranks of the proletariat. They give their liberty that the workers of the world may become free, now these workers must recognize their services by restoring their freedom. These prisoners can only be defended against the clutches of capitalist justice by the men and women to whom they were loyal. Capitalistic justice and judicial chicanery must be placed on trial March 5, 1918.

Raise your voices in protest! Hold meetings!

Raise funds for the defense!

Create agitation and be loyal to those who were loyal to you.

Remember that these comrades and fellow workers of yours are in jail because they adopted as their life motto: "An injury to one is an injury to all!"

Action must come at once!

Delay at this time is criminal!

Yours for an acquittal and a reprisal,  
LITTLE FALLS DEFENSE COMM.,  
Mattilda Rabinowitz, Sec.

## HELP SAVE THESE COMRADES

(Continued From Page One)

the workers, however, but also other humanitarian people have made this cause their own. Prof. Knut Wicksell, a prominent economist, has written a very interesting pamphlet on the subject in which he shows the injustice and brutality of any longer torturing them in the prison.

It will, however, require great pressure to get them released. The labor movement in Sweden is at this time in a stage of stagnation, and a few enthusiastic and hopeful ones have to carry the whole burden. Help from all over the world is therefore needed to fight this case to a successful conclusion. Friends of liberty everywhere should therefore do their part to rescue these victims pardoned. For they cannot possibly be considered as anything else than victims of capitalistic law and oppression—and their own courage and manhood. Yet it will be necessary to ask that they be pardoned. But such petitioning does not, of course, imply an admis-

sion that they are criminal. It is, however, necessary for judicial reasons.

The prison conditions in Sweden are worse than perhaps anywhere else with the exception of Russia. The Swedish socialist, August Palm, who has studied prison conditions in America, says that American prisons are veritable paradises compared with those of Sweden. Those who have been incarcerated in American prisons or studied the conditions there will then understand what it means to a young person to be doomed to spend the rest of his life in a Swedish penitentiary.

All help coming from America or elsewhere will be appreciated by the comrades in Sweden. Petitions are now being sent by a committee composed of members of the I. W. W. in Chicago to progressive unions and radical organizations all over America. These petitions should be signed and returned to the committee. All those who wish to cooperate may send petitions and resolutions protesting against the continued incarceration of these men directly to Sweden, addressed to "Statminister Karl Staaf, Stockholm, Sweden."

## FORCE PREACHER TO COMMIT HIMSELF

"To save our souls" the local mission occasionally sends a few of its members to the Herkimer jail, where 14 men are awaiting trial on charges ranging from "inciting to riot" to "assault in the first degree," in connection with the Little Falls strike. Sunday the Sunday School have been hearing about "sympathy and patience," until today NO ONE attend-d the service.

The minister who preached to no audience wanted to find out what the reason was, and I told him that his sympathy was not wanted; if he wants to do something in our behalf he should go to Little Falls and make "good Christian" out of the official or else come out in public and protest against the illegal arrest of the fellow workers in here. Referring to free speech, he said he "believed" in absolute freedom of speech, which made me ask why he did not insist on that right by taking active part in the free speech fight. Of course it is out of place to argue with people of that kind, but his last remark was that on next Sunday he would speak from his pulpit about the Little Falls strike, etc., and in the afternoon he would come to see us and tell us all he had heard, provided I would get the fellow to listen to his report. I told him I had no authority over them, but had no doubt they would listen to what he had done to stop the rotten state of affairs in Little Falls.

Thus the "withdrawal of an audience," like the "withdrawal of efficiency" from the job (sabotage), brought the preacher to terms. F. HIRSH  
Herkimer County Jail.

## HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.

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

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 of the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The questions are as follows:

"Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization?"

"Will you diligently study its principles and make yourself acquainted with its purposes?"

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually \$1.00 to \$2.00. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from 35 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 answer affirmatively the two above questions and pay an initiation fee of \$2.00. The monthly dues are \$1.00 for Members-at-Large.

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

Join the I. W. W. Do it now. The address of the General Secretary of the I. W. W. is VINCENT ST. JOHN, 807 Mortimer Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Rock Island, Ill., local of the I. W. W. meets every Friday night at Moine Turner Hall. All Rebels welcome.

FRANK WATTS,  
Secretary.

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