VOLUME THREE

No. 11 WHOLE No. 115 NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1912.

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POISONING THE WORKERS

Searchlight Turned on the Rotten Stuff that Passes for Food in Cheap Hotels and Restaurants.

(Special to Solidarity.)

"The vast majority of the tollers in the inited States die premature deaths of the tollers in the inited States die processor, by underschild with the state of the tollers of the tollers of the workers of "—William D. Haywood, in "Industal Unionism."

In order to live a good, clean, healthy life, five things are necessary: 1, pure ir; 2, pure water; 3, pure food; 4, exer-cine; 5, rest.

cise; 5, rest.

Very little attention not alone on the part of the public at large, but of the working class especially, is paid as to what they eat. In my opinion it is our duty as resolutionists, to turn the searchlight on ourselves, find out the wrongs in our mode of living, the causes and the remedies—and we will get a better stock of lighters for the common cause, the overthrow of capitalist society.

of fighters for the common cause, the overthrow of espitalist society.

The greed for money is the chief instigator of all our troubles, the miseries and hardships of the working class. How do the restaurant bosses or companies, such as the Erickson, Anderson, Weegham, Queen City, Thomson, Pittsburg Joe and before, get rich? By paying the lowest others, get rich? By paying the lowest class them food that is not spot giving them food that is not all diffrat is only matter to fill the empty and satisfy the craving for nonr-

Pass Up This Menu.

Pass Up This Mean.

Leaf hash, hamburger steak, fishangel, soup, codfish, cheap coffee,
a cobled eggs, cake and pies in a
return restaurant. You will gain nothing
stilly loss your bealth. The average resperi dant uses the cheapest kind of food,
has do is either adulterated or rotten.

'Ittaburg Joe's (now Waldron's) have
a bagut 56 restaurants in Chicago. They
puls a dishwaher 75 cents a day for 12
are gne-half hours work; cooks \$1 or and one-half hours work; cooks \$1 or 12 day. But they have a man who

does nothing else but buy the chea does nothing else but buy the cheapest and most rotten stuff on the market. This man gets \$45 a week for his services. The meat used in these places is almost rotten before it reaches the kitchen. Anybody can see that it is doctored and adulter-sted. The potatoes, flour, milk, pies and rolls are of the poorest quality.

rolls are of the poorest quality.

Almost every restanrant kitchen is short on pots, and the cooks, therefore, use to-mate cans. Cooking in temate cans ought to be condemned by the health department. Every kitchen has a collection of pots with boles in the bottom, which, are jatched up with rags. Sometimes your cabbage or stew or soop has a funny taste. It is only dirty ateam table water, which has seaked through the holes of the stew or cabbage pot . One night in Pittsburg Joe's on South State street, the waiter made a remark about having sold a remark reader having sold as remark about having sold as burg Joe's on South State street, the waiter made a remark about hyving sold a lot of soup. Said he: "By god, I sold quite a few orders of soup; it must be gone pretty near. Let's see. Oh, did you's fill it up again, cook!" The cook: "No, str." "Well, that's funny, the pot has got the same amount of soup as when I started to work." He took the pot (a pail) out of the steam table and discovered a his hale on the bottem. big hole on the bottom. What he had sold was not soup, but the water from the steam table, which got into the soup pail. "And not one kicked about the soup,"

The "Comebacks"

The "Combacks."

The manager of every restaurant uses strict economy. Often the dishwasher runs short on scap, so be has got to wash diabet for hours in dirty, greasy water. The hot water boiler is too small in many places. Cooks oftentimes run short on grease for fring purposes, so they use grease for fring purposes, so they use the butter saved by the dishwasher. The most dammable thing in a restaurant is the saving—the comeback business. These "comebacks" always come in contact with

(Continued On Page Four)

Washington, March 5 .- The so open shop is a menace to America, in the opinion of Seth Low, president of the Civic Federation. He told that organization opinion of Seth Low, president of the Civ-ter Federation. He told that organization at the opening of its annual convention here today that the 'open shop, ordinarily is not a shop where union and non-union men work side by side, but a shop from which union men are excluded if they live p to union principles."

b to union principles."
And if the various organisations of entances persist in their efforts to crush chrawling, he said, the States and Congress statio, whickness with drastic legislation. Of the early a certain class of employers and waited, the large feeling of unrest, saying: Inside the large feeling of unrest, saying: tone and quite he largest corporations in grin patience, fend in practice against the securits to live. Mariness

end in practice against the fairness, the right of work-bargaining through leaders olce, and in so doing they cant, more responsible for

we of the mat, service of

ideration, in the future

confidence, it must be prompt to dis

Low discussed at length the growth of

Low discussed at length the growth of 'revolutionary socialism' as typided by the' lidustrial Workers of the World. 'They,' he said,' are seeking a social revolution instead of a social evolution.' In connection with this, Low severely criticised the management of the Law-rence strike. Only under the plan of American Federation of Labor, he said, can this country hope to bave strikes pre-vented as it "maintains that though the idterests of carital and labor.

vented as it "maintains that though the iddrests of capital and labor are not identical, they are usually reconcilable."

The Lawrence strike, Low said, and similar occurrences in many places are episodes of such a character as to awaken the most serious reflection. They show, he said, that the relations between capital and labor in this country are far from satisfactory. ory.

sitinfactory. The various classes of employers were then discussed at length and those who oppose labor suitons severely criticised. He concludes: "The pathway to industrial peace and industrial efficiency is to be found in the hearty cooperation of employers with labor unions. In a day when China has become a republic in the family of nations, the trend toward the conduct of industry by mutual agreement between employer and cumployr would appear to be irresistible."

Three hundred delegates, including mentr's accord governous, met to discuss met to discuss met to discuss

ed delegates, including governors, met to discuss

BIGGEST PICKET LINE EVER

(Telegram to Solidarity)
Lawrence, Mass., March 6.
Biggest picket like this morning ever.
onference tomorrow with American
/oolen Co. F. MILLER. Woolen Co.

GREAT MEETING IN PITTSBURG

One of the most enthusiastic gathe en in the city of Pittsburg since seen in the city of Pittaburg since the great McKees Rocks strike, was held at the Lyceum Thestre, Sanday, March 5, in behalf of the Lawrence textile strik-ers. The seating capacity of the hall, the largest in the city -8,700—was taxed to the limit and faily 5,000 were in at-tendance.

The meeting was addressed by Eliza-beth Gurley Flynn, who made a grand appeal for aid in this struggle. The capi-talist papers of Monday made the follow-

ing comments:

"Thousands hear Joan of Are of strikers appeal for Junds," "Denounced Woolen Manufacturer." "Miss Flynn's story of conditions of Lavence differed but little from the news reports printed throughout the land. Skg lent additional emphasis to the jordidiness of the tale by the use of her unusual dramatic talents."

Takan from all visuosaints the meetine.

by the use of her unusual dramatic talents."

Taken from all riewpoints the meeting
was a huge success. Every point made by
the speaker was applouded, and industrial
union sentiment seemed to pervail. A collection of \$847.95 was taken. Literature
alea amounted to \$100, and constitute the
sale of 450 Solidaritys donated to the
strike fund, and which nateed \$84.50, making the total receipts of this big meeting \$854.00. Expenditures were \$120. ing \$584.00. Expenditures were \$120, eaving a balance of \$464 to be sent to

AUGUST WALQUIST.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THOMPSON

Lawrence, Mass., March 4.—Three men today made an attempt to assassinate has: P. Thompson, general organiser of the in-dustrial Workers of the World, in his room at 246 Lowell street, striking him several times in the face and cutting his head open with a blow from a blackjack. One shot

with a blow from a Discusset. One abot was fired, barely missing him.

The three men ran away after Thompson had escaped in his night clothing into the street. He says he was awakened by a rap on the door and opened it. Three men cushed into the room.

rap on the door and spence it. Three men piphed into the room.

"One struck me a blow with his fat," said Thompson. "I grappled with him. Then a crushing blow on the back of the bead darsed me. I was dizary, but managed to hold on. Then a shot came. It sounded as though it was fired right at my car. I made an effort and broke way. I then ran in my night clothes to the street. I took refuse in a harness shon ground the correspond to the street. refuge in a harness shop around the cor-

ON THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE

Bisbee, Ariz., Feb. We, the members of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. M., in regular ing assembled, una

that,
Whereas, The coal miners of Great
Britain are about to be engaged in a gigranule struggle with the miners of miners
and, realising the necessity for concerted:
the structure of Miners countinnicate with the United Miner
Workers of America to the end that no
coal be mined for or shipped to Great
Britain during the impending strike. Be
the structure of th

E. J. McCOSHAM, Sec. R. A. CAMPBELL, P.

WS. DEFIANCE

Hurled at the Lawrence Mill Own, and Their Lackeys in an Appeal for Working Castellarity.

WAGE WORKERS OF AMERICA:

The struggle of the 25,000 textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., has now reached the eighth week. The ranks of the striken are unbroken. Their spirit is as determined as when the strike started.

The American Woolen Co. (the Woolen

The American woosen to, the woosen Trust) has grown more desperate with each passing week, and they have been able to secure the assistance of every servile "public" official in the city of Lawrence and the State of Massa

Profes ing to be the defenders of pro Professing to be the defenders of property, they have ebanived at the planting of dangerous explosives where it would do untold harm if exploded. This exploit on the part of a tool of the mill owners and a member of the city government of Lawrence brings no outburst of official brutality from any public official, nor are the constitutional rights of the dynamite planters infringed unous ta the smallest extent infringed upon to the smallest exte

intringed upon to the amatiest extent.

A degenerate thug in the uniform of a policeman shoots in cold blood a woman striker. This brutal exploit of a uniformed thug wrings no how! for the upholding of the sacred unjesty of the law or the protection of life; from the service lips of the woodhards and the service lips of the service of the service lips of the servi tection of life from the service lips of the sycophantic result of the corporation holding the office of Covernor of the basic factor of the covernor of the c

A striker a boy of 16—is stabbed through the back with a bayonet in the hands of a drunken lout clothed in uni-form of the State of Massachusetts.

form or the State or Massachusetts.

A police official is arbitrarily deposed and a more servile and brutal lackey of the Woolen Trust appointed in his place in order that the will of this combination of commercial cut-throats shall be made the

Children who have been forced to exist since birth in virtual starration have been denied the right of going to friends in oth-er and more civilized communities.

The parents of these children, slaves of the mills, have been clubbed and shot, trampled spon and kicked by the Hessians in the service of the Woolen Trust. Seventy-five women have been arrested and are being held "incommunicado" because they have dared to try and save their of-spring from the pangs of starvation by sending them to friends and fellow workers

In other communities.

The hunger angulah of children is the legitimate weapon of the employers, used to force industrial subjection upon the workers of the country, and they resent with all the brutality that a money mad degenerate class can muster this attempt to the high thin-honored miyillon. generate class can muster this a stop their time-honored privilege

They do not propose to allow the living vidence of their brutality and greed any

Niles, O., March 5.
Local 302, I. W. W., Irou and Steel
Workers, held a rousing meeting on March

2 in their lecture hall, in behalf of the strikers. 'Ri Flynn gave a large audience from Niles Warren, Gerard and New Castle a descrip

tion of conditions in the strikebound city and of the abuse of the strikers by police and militia. Time and again she was ap-planded as she told of the work being doing for the benefit of the women and

m Niles

respite from tortur

can help it.

Working men and wanter to him accorded numbers of your class of the pertacorded numbers of your class. Do you investor to this accorded numbers of power class. Do you investor for the life with your inactivity will be taken by it woolen Trent's your superved of the ranges perpetuated upon the members your class in the city of Lawrence.

Working men and women of America I
This is your fight! Your fellow workers
of Lawrence, Mass., are looking to you
and you alone for assistance in their stringgle for relief from starvation.

Legislative and Congressional "investigation" is not proposed with any union of benefiting the workers of Lavrence. It will bring them no called in this struggle. Its only purpose is to induce the stiffner to submit their necks to the yole of slavery once mere, and to thus enable the mill owners, in the submit the mill owners, to make the mill owners, to make the mill owners the mills owners

The regularition of your prom-voting boots of month or is will not wall the mon and on the fring line today. It will a parties of discrete It will not serve to be the voke of servitude. Workers of America!

The time for action has arrived! The hour demands action from you. Conserved action. Class action. Determined action? Every hamlet, village, town and eity should see the workers gather. From every gathering a quota should be drawn that are ready and willing to march on Lawrence.

A million men are wanted to m Lawrence!

One million men who are not afraid ails, soldiers or the bull-pens of the e ploying class.

ploying class.

Wage workers of the State of Massachusetts, you should enter your protest squinst these outrages by refusing to continue at work. You should refine to transport supplies for the city of Lawrence. You should refine to develey light and power for the use of that city. You can and should isolate this black hole of American capitalism so that the strikers are not the only ones who feel the panes of hunger during the struggies.

Wage workers of America—what will your answer be?

your answer be?

Let it be the building up of an organi-zation within every industry that will en-able you to enforce your will and to ad-vance your welfare as the wealth producers

of the nation.
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Sec.-Treas. cago, Ill., Feb. 29th, 1912. com 518-50 N. Pifth Ave.

FLYNN MEETING IN NILES children of Lawren

This local also gave a dance during the week, and the money raised by dance and lecture, upwards of \$120, has been forwarded to Lawrence.

warded to Lawrence.

Ours is a young local, but is growing strong. Our address is Benedict Building, Main street, Niles, Ö. All tollers coming this way, give us a call, open at all times.

OEGANIZER.

NEW SECRETARY IN TACOMA.

Local 380, I. W. W., Tacome, Was as changed officials. The new secret has changed officials. The is A. J. Amolech, 1103 Se

ADDITION OF

Fleave the hall.

you can give! This into new blodd and for fight on.
that we shall work for the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of tra

TO OUR READERS

The special Lawrence strike edition of Solidarity last week was the biggest; ever, 12,000 copies being printed and sold. The edition was entirely exhausted, with some late orders unfilled for lack of papers. It was a big undertaking, necessitating 25,000 impressions on our little press, but the edition was all in the mail early Satprday-craping.

evening.

Some apology is due our western readers over this issue of Solidarity. We had hoped to take up the free speech fights at San Diego and Vancouver, but listle material has come in from the firing line, and the editor has had too much exertion the past ten days or more, and is too tired by do justice to the events in the West. Our cash box, as uscal, is also low, and does not enable us to hire enough help to peop-erly handle the extra work. But the San erly handle the extra work. But the San Diego free speech fight in particular appears to be a determined one on both sides, and the boys there are in need of funds to wage it to a successful conclusion. According to a telegram just received from there, the authorities are adopting the tactics of distributing the speech prisoners around to the jails of other counties, in order to relieve the presure at San Diego. This will spapely have sure at San Diego. This will simply have to be met by the I. W. W. with more men, and all who can get there should also at an once. Also send money to Wood Hubard, Secretasy Local 18, Box \$12, San Diego, Secretasy Local 18, Box 812, San Shego, had failed. So the sirthers sent for the 1. W. W., and the I. W. W. took firm hold of that strike and ORGANIZED THOSE STRIKERS. Don't forget that, Sammy. At least the mill owners, by their uterances and by their actions, have admitted that the I. W. W. organized the strike. So have the city officials of Lawrence and the State officials of Lawrence, along with the militia and the detectives and all the other paraphernalia of capitalist rulership. They all acknowledge that the I. W. W. They all acknowledge that the I. W. W. W. did a pretty good job of organising, all right. And many of the vank, and file of the A. F. of L. itself seem to be of the same opinion, judging by the thousands of dollars they have contributed directly to the I. W. W. strike committee, in spite of John Golden's "efforts and circulars to side-track this financial support. There is no doubt, Sammy, that the A. F. of L. has falled miscrable to seem the interest of failed misrably to serve the interests of these thousands of slaves who are now serving themselves through the I. W. W. The I. W. has demonstrated that it is an organization that ORGANIZES.

And as for "slandering" Mr. John Golden, Gompers does not suggest a single detail of that "slander." Is it not a fact, Mr. Gompers, that John Golden at the outbreak of the strike wrote a letter to the chief of police of Lawrence, asking the latter to let bim (Golden) know when he latter to let him (Golden) know when he could be of service in the strike. Is it not a fact that the chief replied, by telegram, "Come at once?" Is it not a fact that this same John Golden sent circular letters to A. F. of L. organizations all over the country arging them to send funds to the A. F. of L. and not to the I. W. W. strike committee, when at the same time the A. F. of L. strikers numbered less than 500 of the better paid and, therefore, less nocely workers? Is is not a fact that the repeated attempts of John Golden and the Central Labor Union of Lawrence to discretil the control to the mill owners and delayed a possible settlement of the hope and comfort to the mill owners and delayed a possible settlement of the strike? Is it not a fact that the mill owners finally told the A. F. of L. officials that the latter were "four-finahers" and had no influence or power to "settle" the strike, anyway?

In short, isn't it a fact that, not the I. W. W., but the acts of Golden and other A. F. of L. officials, have shown

as it is this kind of food from which the reducement and hotel bosses reap their harvest. This kind of stuff has no food value whatoever; it simply dopes and puts the stomach of the worker on the burn. What is Cake?

Ho, you loggers and lumber workers in the eamps! You like your cake. Why? It looks so nice and yellow; there are plenty of eggs in it. Don't fool yourselves. Cake consists of the cheapest kind officer, plenty of sugar and—egg color, a fluid said to be harmless. But you often won

said to be harmless. But you often won der what's wrong with your stomach.

Does a clean kept restaurant insure clean and healthful food? No! The clean duling room, the white scrubbed kitchen in third and second class restaurant and cook houses in the lumber enumps and railroad camps are nothing but a blaff. A meal cooked in the "jungles" is 90 per cent cleaner and healther than that dished out to hotele and sentences. out in botels and restaurants.

Here is work for the Health Depart-ment, if it really intends to do something for the working class. I am willing to give all the information and aid I can.

But I think a dose of direct action through one big union on the part of the workers will be better and more thoroughly effect

Yours for the good things of life

FRANK JACKEL.

My next article will be, "Working Conditions Among Hotel and Restaurant Workers."

GOLDEN'S TACTICS FAIL

(Special to Solidarity.

(Spacial to Solidarity.)

Kanasa City, Mo., March S.

It seems that the "pic artists" "are still
smarting from the lashing they received
last Sanday, February 25, at the meeting
of the Industrial Council, when they were
compelled to how to the will of the rank
and file, and allow the Industrial Workers
of the World representative to solicit funds
for the Lawrence, Mass., strikers.
Somethies, had to be done to check

So something had to be done to check the I. W. W.'s from collecting funds for the strikers of Lawrence, Mass. The newest move on the part of the labor fakirs was to try to dispare the above sentative sentative about physical force, barri-cades, etc. The I. W. W. on the other hand conceives of direct action only as one of the methods of warfare employed by the industrial union. The latter is the essential and important thing; and once the workers have that, they will be in the workers have that, they will be in position to use all possible coercive weap-ons against the employing class; while at the same time the workers through that same industrial organization are rearing the structure of the new society, within the

The vision of the revolutionary unionist is too luminous and expansive to be ever momentarily clouded by the dust of such clap-trap as "physical forcist," "propa-ganda of the deed," "anarchist," etc., emanating from the "intellectual's" asb

NEWS AND VIEWS

It used to be asid that with the develop-ment of the trust the day of the strike was gone. This idea is fallicious. Strives are now larger and more important than ever before. Like the trusts, they embrace all industries and develop a means of working class emancipation. This is the lesson of the big woolen trust strike at Lawrence, Mass, and of the big coal strike in Great Ritain. New, conditions create, ever It used to be said that with the develo Britain. New conditions create

The most stupendous thing in the world to-day is the industrial union strike. As in the present English miners strike, it overshadows all other issues. Questions of state are laid aside; governments turn from the protection of employers to force from the protection of employers to force concessions for employes. Nevertheless, despite the transcendant importance of industrial unionism, many so-called labor leaders seek to prevent its development. They seek to sidefrack labor into Civic Federationised, craft-divided "industrialism." They are the reactionists of the reaction. Watch out for them. They are traitors to labor. are traitors to labor.

Those who contend that the A. F. of L. is developing industrial unionism would do well to reflect on this Chicago dispatch. "Proposed meeting of railway absopment to the content of the Mississippi his been past, once of the Mississiphi his been past, o

HOW TO END CLASS STRUGGLE

New York, Feb. 19.

Solidarity:
My friend "J. E " in the latest issue of Solidarity takes exception to the editorial recently printed in the New York Cell about Hawroom sourry to be obliged to differ from your valuable correspondent, but caire from your valuable correspondent, but caire the certification of the irrepresentation of the preparation of the properties with the continuous of the preparation of the

coasion well taken.

Which the same I rise to explain.

The editor of the Call proves clearly that laywood is not the genuine article in so-

cialism.

Hav wood seems to be ob-essed with the idea that the 'class struggle' is a fight, a clash of interests, to be settled by the most powerful overcoming the weaker—a sort of Irish Fair.

Nothing could be feet. thing could be further from the true

most powerful overcoming the weaker—a sort of Irish Fair.

Nothing could be ferther from the true idea.

The control is a straggle is an intellectual counter to each other.

Mr. Haywood, the class struggle will be settled by DEBATE!

There will be a grand passage at-ideas; we will hire some great theatre and settle the whole affair by having our most adroit debaters meet those of the capitalist class in a great tour-de-force, a la Fieldman-foolman and if our champiness can administer the settle of the capitalist class in a great tour-de-force, a la Fieldman-foolman and if our champiness can administer the settle of the capitalist can are considered to the settle of the capitalist can are considered to the settle of the capitalist can true to the co-operative Commonwealth. If, on the other hand, the capitalists can true to the best debaters, then, wee is me! We will have to put the whole thing of indefinitely.

How can Haywood onceive of anythin-class way of settling the whole thing?

Resorting to thumps and knocks, indeed, when we may be able to settle the whole thing in the properly, the deficit in Haywood's education which led him into such errors.

Now, had Haywood spects a few year around New York City how differed the control of the Call points out, well properly, the deficit in Haywood's education which led him into such errors.

Now, had Haywood spects a few year around New York City how differed the properly the deficit in Haywood's education which led him into such errors.

Now, had Haywood spects a few year around New York City how differed the properly the deficit in Haywood's education which led him into such errors.

Now, had Haywood spects a few year around new the properly the deficit in Haywood's education which led him the such as counterly and the cruel night, according to the theory of the cruel night, according to the thought of the cruel night, according to the thought of the cruel night, according to the thought of the cruel night, according the their honored custom which requires that it

and Bedford be semi-occasionally special same Bedford be semi-occasionally special theoretical through the semi-occasionally special through the semi-occasional special through the semi-occasional special s

the I. W. W. will continue to a betray power and influence where with the third the wise men of the land,

The dissolution of the Tob betray in the min. The dissolution of the Tob betray the process of consolidation. It washington dispatch to the point.

Washington—A merger of 100 remains are companies under the nior the Southern Consolidation there Consolidation of the Southern Consolidation there Consolidation from the Consolidation of the Consolidation from the Consolidation of the Consolidation of consolidation from the Consolidation of capital gost the consolidation proceed. With the consolidation of capital gost the capital capi

KEEP FOR REFERENCE

ss of the National Industrial Workers is: "F. H. Allison, of Lumber Workers is: National Secretary, 211 Occidental Ava.

DOUBLE DISTILLED CUSSEDNESS

Just as we are closing our forms for this

Just as we are closing our forms for this issue, comes the following interacting news from Washington: ("Geigram to Seidarity) Washington, D. C., March & Interacting the Committee Bearing, Wilman for the normal properties of the Committee Bearing, Wilman for the normal properties of the Committee Bearing, Wilman for the normal properties of the Committee Bearing, Wilman for the one properties of the Committee Bearing, Wilman for the Committee Bearing and Com

u lora pall the gay you of not at all. So you you fellow workmen ours. All in favor aye. It is a vote. All it is. But you don't work work work work of the work you w

and he says didn't you promise ork 54 hours, and you say yes, but we anged our minds. He will say I want any men to work 54 hours, a week, and the men will say all right go and make them. ay men to was a remainder of the men will say all right go and make them. The textile workers are prepared to weave Alle electing of the work, and if they for the work, and if they worker and the soldier man can't weave clothing it workers work to work the workers don't weave clothing it won't be wore. All the textile workers have to do it to have a meeting to decide how many house they will run the mills.

One Big Blaice.

In order to accomplish say thing you have all got to guite in one by union. Where all got to guite in one by union. Where the most of the industrial union is that an injuly; to one is an injury to all.

The fight that is going on between workers and shirkers is a fight for control of the industries. Those who control the industries rule the workers. If you organize you take control of the industries out of their hands. That is the plan we have in view that the plan we have in view in the control of the industries out of their hands. That is the plan we have in view in the craft unions. You know the Switchmen's Union on the railroad? They are said to be strong fighters. The Switchmen's Union of Lawingness are garriege the raw material into per are carrying the raw material into recutating utists to that textile hell that needs "to be investigated." A committee of strikers is now in Washington at a preliminary hearing before a Congressional committee. Also a delegation of Lawrence citizens (business men) and some A. F. of L officials, including Samuel Gompers. Just why the latter was allowed to butt in is best known to the investigators them selves. But the Associate l Press has this to may about Mr. Gompers and his spiel before the Congressional committee:

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the committee. He said he wished to ap-pear in support of the resolution for an inquiry rather than as a witness. "Some unfortunate things have crept into this preliminary investigation," said Mr. Gompers, "and, remaining unanswer-ed, they would convey a wrongful impres-sion.

sion.

"The tragic conditions described at Lawrence are indeed terrible and have

the United Textile Workers had failed to organize these people and were organized organize these people and were organized merely to get money for the workers. If that statement were true, the United Tex-tile Workers ought not to exist. But it isn't true. The truth is that the tyransi-cal attitude of the mill owners of Law-bence in perverting the minds of these poor people caused these conditions." Mr. Gompers praised the work of John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers and old the

Workers, and told the committee that he Workers, and told the committee that he (Golden) had been alandered by his fellows, whom he would serve, and had been antagonized by the mill owners.

"The American Federation of Labor," he said, "has not failed in this instance to come to the aid of these people. There has never been an opportunity lost for the merican Federation of Labor to market.

has never been an opportunity lost for the merican Federation of Labor to protect to be workers in this strike or industion in the best sense of that olt against conditions my hat hose engaged in the revolt. revolt against tyranny and

The believe that out of this other atter condition and a wol of infortunately some

From the above, it appears that the lessons of the Lawrence strike are utterlost upon the Rev. Alexander Irvine Like most socialist "intellectuals" from

The whird clear rectanyants are the cheap 10 and 15 sort homes, those, who feed the majority of syntage georgie. Conditions in these rentaments are fithey, disty and rotten, not only in Chicago, but all over the country. I have worked in New York City, Minagonjis, Minwuckea, New Orleans, San Emarkso, Scattle, Bismarck, N. D. Zeoryanbere the same conditions. It is this class of restarants—especially that I should like to call to the attention of the health department. of the health department. What is Heah?

What is Heab?

In the Heal, restaurant in Minnespolis, Hennepis, agenue, they had an ideal way of making hash. Every mores! of food—bones of steaks and chege, stew fried potatoes, which come back from the dining room into the hitchige—was put in one hig. dish. pags hr the dishayasher and tunned-over to the cools, who scraped the bones, which he put in the soup stock. The rest went through the machine, also a piece of rottem meats and a, let of boiled potatoes. In angler to eliminate the rottem small of tithe-misture the cools added a quantity of red pepper and salt to it. Just cen smell-of-thus-masture one oncos anced a quantity of red pepper and salt-to it. Just think of it! A sick or diseased fellow taking the pork chops in his dirty hands and gnassing: the bones with his teeth; these same bones no back to the littleben these same bones so back to the histohen— not into the swill barrel, oh no, but the bones into the stock boiler, and whatever meat is left into the hapsh. In general, heah consists one-half of rotten old meat and one-shelf polators (comebacks fried, marked and bottled.). Head the following histohymaters 11, 101g, in the Chipublished January 11, 1912, in the Ch

HASH POISON TO 185.

Veterans at National Military Home Near Leavenworth, Kam., Become Ill After Breakfast.

DOCTOR SAYS "PTOMAINE."

(Special to The Record, 15. United Leavenworth, 5. 11. Coal miners of Leavenworth, 5. 11. Coal miners of Leavenworth, 5. 11. Coal miners cannot offer the plea that they are not concerned in the labor struggles of other countries—that they have no connection with the strike of their fellow miners in Great Britain. The very fact that American opera tors are willing to make concess account of the exceptional market for coal shows the vital relation between the Brit-ish miners and those of this country.

The coal market is a world market American capitalists are anxious to take advantage of that fact to help defeat the English miners Are-the American coal diggers organized in the U. M. W. of A. going to line up with the enemy? Are they going to scab on their British fellow workers, or are they they going to seab on their British fellow workers, or are ther going to carry out the sense of that "industrial union resolution" at the recent convention of the United Mine Workers? The answer to this perti-nent question will be awaited with interest by all industrial unionists.

"INTELLECTUAL" NONSENSE

The following irrelevant comment on the Lawrence strike situation appears in the California "Social Democrat" of Los Angeles, over the signature of Alexander Irvine:

"If the physical foreist was logical he would go out as old John Brown went out, and take with him whomsever would go—arm themselves, erect barricades and go toit. If I'believed in the protest or propagands of the deed that is what I would do. The dope needed in Lawrence now is to show the relation of ballois to bayonets, to show that the economic arm bayonets, to show that the economic arm is paralyzed if the political arm is cut off. The I. W. W.'s cut off the political arm.—
Haywood doesn't—he just merely ties it sup behind the striken's back! If is one thing to stand by the strikers financially, thing to stand by the strikers financially, morally and all other ways, and it's quite another thing to make them believe that they can successfully defy the law, the courts, the army and the police. We want to own these and use them to keep the parasities and social suckers in order, and we can do that only by political methods."