



COOPER UNION

Listens to Haywood's Eloquence in Behalf of Ettor and Giovannitti. Significant Demonstration.

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, May 25.
New York is being aroused to the significance of the Ettor-Giovannitti trials. The workers are growing aware of the attempt to murder the two men who led the memorable strike at Lawrence that caused the New England textile interests a loss of \$5,000,000 annually in profits in shape of increased wages to their operatives. Three big meetings have been held during the past week. Italian Socialist Federation led off last Sunday with a meeting in one of the big hall halls that was well attended and a rousing success. The Italian Socialist Federation is taking the lead in organizing a big demonstration of combined Italian societies at Madison Square Garden. This is the largest auditorium in the city, having a capacity of 12,000.

Tuesday evening the Socialist Party held a meeting and very well attended meeting in historic Cooper Union. Moses Oppenheimer, Algoner Lee, Morris Hillquit each made telling speeches, but the star of the evening was big Bill Haywood. He received a most enthusiastic reception. The New York Call says of this: "The orator who greeted Haywood was almost indescribable. It was more than magnificent. It was thrilling and inspiring. The cheering was wild, persistent, impassible, significant. It lulled into momentary silence and then swelled again into giant magnitude."

The following stenographic report by Sidney Greenblatt of Haywood's speech will give a complete idea of what he said: Comrades and Fellow Workers:
It was just such applause as this that gave me courage and strength when I was in the same position as the men whom we are appealing to you in behalf of now. I feel that my life must have been preserved by you for such occasions as this and I feel now that it is not to me whom you are giving this magnificent reception, but to the principles for which I stand. Your applause is but an echo of your hearts, but an echo of your own desire, and you

realize that the men who are in jail at Lawrence are in jail because they are fighting your battles. I felt that when I was in jail in Boise, and I know that had the united action of the workers, the men and women of New York City, of New York State, of the United States of America and of the whole world been withheld from the fight, and for which we appeal to you tonight in behalf of Ettor and Giovannitti, I would be sleeping in a bed of quick lime within the walls of the Idaho penitentiary.

Without the support of the Socialist Party, Ettor and Giovannitti would be helpless. It was you of the Socialist Party who came to our relief when we made an appeal for financial aid. It was the Socialist Party that sent nearly three-fourths of all defense in New York, Philadelphia and Massachusetts, many of whom were socialists, who took our children. Without the support of the Socialist Party the strike at Lawrence would never have been won. Without the support of the Socialist Party no strike can ever be won, and without the support, without the influence, without the power of this great organization, Ettor and Giovannitti would be helpless tonight. But they have a right to expect your support. They are of your class; they are members of the working class movement, to which they have devoted their lives, devoted their lives to improving the conditions of the down-trodden and the submerged. Well, indeed, are they entitled to your support. And I know by your response and by the work that you will do among your fellow workers in the workshop and Socialist Locals that Ettor and Giovannitti are once again to see the sunlight and carry the message of socialism to the working class.

I remember the last occasion of my speaking in this hall. It was a discussion between Comrade Hillquit and myself. We were not agreed as to all points on that occasion. We are agreed tonight. At

(Continued On Page 4.)

"CIVILIZED PLANE" TACTICS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Pateron, N. J., June 1.
Encloded you will find a clipping from the local press which tells of Rudolf Katz' being arrested for picketing and sentenced to six months in jail, with the further announcement that he will appeal the case. It was a last desperate attempt by Katz to recuperate his lost influence. He has missed all his opportunities by being afraid of getting the name of "anarchist" hurled at him by the capitalist press—"civilized plane," "don't you know?" Some time ago the "civilized" planers made a bluff at mass picketing. The police called the bluff by arresting about 50 of them, and instead of sending hundreds to jail until the jail was full and the authorities caved in, they crawled back into their hole. I know for a positive fact that there were plenty of strikers ready to go to jail, and when mass picketing stopped the mills filled-up with scabs.

Now Local 152, I. W. W., is charged with scabbing on the S. L. P. outfit, but so far they have not been able to name one member of Local 152 who is working in a strike shop, although members of Katz' Local 25 are given a chance to prove it every Monday night at our meetings which they attend in large numbers, and always state that the rank and file know it is he, only the S. L. P. officers spread the lie in order to keep them divided from Local 152.

The main reason why there are so many scabs in Pateron is the fact that before the strike was settled here the S. L. P. outfit had gone to Passic, Hoboken, Union Hill, Stirling, Summit, Hackensack, Astoria and various places also in New York and Pennsylvania, called strikes and bragged about the great victory won in Pateron, and the high wages paid here. The result was that after most of the strikes in the various places had been lost many of the workers failed to get their job back, and came to Pateron and took the places of those workers who were on strike, so that to-day practically all the struck mills are filled up and the workers who are on strike are left out in the cold, and no supporting in.

The rank and file of Local 25 realize this, and are trying to have unity with Local 152, but they don't dare to mention it in their meetings, as the S. L. P. gang in control calls them traitors, and if they insist they are put out of their own hall. The result was that after most of the strikes in the various places had been lost many of the workers failed to get their job back, and came to Pateron and took the places of those workers who were on strike, so that to-day practically all the struck mills are filled up and the workers who are on strike are left out in the cold, and no supporting in.

EVALD KOETZGEN.

A correspondent wants to know the "I. W. W. attitude on the negro question, and on lynching." As to lynching, all the I. W. W. men we have met are opposed to lynching, as they are opposed to savagery in whatever form, and most of all in the form of "civilized" human beings. As to the "negro question," the I. W. W. does not distinguish that from the "labor question." For the negro labor skinner we have no more or less use than for his white, brown, red or yellow brother labor skinner. For the negro worker, the I. W. W. invites him to join the union of his class, and shoulder to shoulder with all other workers of whatever color, help to put the labor skinner of all colors to work.

VICTORY IN TWO WEEKS

Buffalo Metal Workers Illustrate Tactics of Industrial Union. Short Strike and Victory.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Buffalo, N. Y., June 2.
Groaning under a reduction of wages and intolerable working conditions, close to 1,000 workers employed at the Bond plant of the American Radiator Co. (Arco for short) have at last revolted and, after a struggle of two weeks, have gained a few concessions.

The Arco concern is international, operating two plants in Howe, Pa.; two in Berlin, Germany (under the name of Schoencke); one in Dole, France; one in Austria; one in Brantford, Ont., while in the United States they operate two in Detroit, three in Buffalo and one apiece in Kansas City, Mo.; Springfield, O.; Titusville, Pa.; Indianapolis, and in one other city whose name I was unable to gather. I mention these facts for the benefit of our members in those cities, so they will know what to do; that is, organize the men and let us have a union on the job. We can not select our enemy; let it be Arco as well as any other.

In my opinion, a successful strike is the most contagious thing in the world. After the Lawrence strike the Polish workers, in answer to agitation by Hungarian I. W. W. men working in the plant, asked for a Polish organizer, and that brought me to the scene. At the first meeting four members came in. Then the Poles asked for another meeting, as they had heard nothing like that before, and would not believe at first hearing. That meeting was arranged for May 14. When I arrived at the hall that night, I learned that 13 men had walked out. Thirteen unlucky? Yes, in this case for the Arco people. They were immediately organized and instructed for picket work. Daily the ranks increased.

For Sunday, May 19, a monster meeting was arranged, which was a huge success, all men voting for a strike.

The following Monday the plant was closed so far as actual production is concerned, only the buses and small fish remaining. That struck the company like a thunderbolt, and the manager, finding it too hot, thought it best to leave the scene. For a week he was absent, but he came back in due time.

In the meantime strikers were given strict orders to abstain from heavy drinking and to conduct themselves peacefully. They obeyed to the letter. The company was refused larger police force on the grounds that everything was normal. In fact, after the strike a detective approached me with the remark that we gave them no trouble. Right here I fast saw that one big union is the best force for peace, for with all out who is there to be beaten up? As Haywood told me: "That is the beauty of it. With one big union we can afford to be peaceful."

Last Monday a few men working under the Polish boss threatened to go back. Every one was ordered out on the picket line to stop them; and, if unable to do that, to find out who would become the traitor, or Judas, as we call them here. As a result, a very large number went out on the picket line, and nobody went back. This completely broke the heart of the Polish boss who tried the dirty trick of beer treating to get his men back, but he found himself pitted against a stone wall.

It so happened that the manager returned the same morning. That mass picket is said to have brought a deadly pallor to his face.

Negotiations were promptly opened. At the first conference the manager offered a 10 per cent increase throughout the plant and 7 a. m. against 6 a. m. as the starting

time. Further conferences failed to get any more increase, but resulted in winning a few marked improvements in working conditions.

So we put it up to the men. A continuation of the strike would make it necessary to call out the other two plants, and that would mean an enormous financial outlay, which I did not deem wise to call for. The men voted to go back on June 3, but there was not the cheering and enthusiasm that they showed when they went out.

During the first days of the strike the company threatened to close down for a year. The men replied that it was just what they wanted; that they would put the union seal on the door and place a union guard at the gate. The bluff was killed. Then the company began to cry about families. I asked the strikers who breaks up the families? Who saps the milk out of the mother's breast? Who drives the girl to sell her virtue and sex? Who changed the woman into a yellow faced, sunken-eyed, almost useless being, and that—put an end to that kind of talk. All the bluffs of the Arco people failed to work. The men stood firm and won.

A few young men supporting mothers in the old country were told that if their mothers were good mothers they would curse, not bless them, for sending scab money. That was applauded to the echo. A surprising feature of the strike was the attitude of the Polish priests. Here, before Polish priests, as a rule, threatened strikers with not giving them any absolution from their sins (what sins?), but the priests here said: "If the men get more money, they can give more to the church."

Be it noted that a ten per cent increase was also granted in the other two plants of this company. An increase was likewise given by the Pratt & Satchworth Co. to their men who were talking of striking. So it was that with one strike four factories, employing close to 5,000 men, were partially subdued. That is good enough for an organization that was considered a stone dead in this city for five years. I know quite a few whose hearts will be broken by this news, as they read Solidarity, in the hope of gathering information that would convict us.

The men realize that all is not ended. Through shop organization is planned. Shop committees are elected and work for complete unionizing of the plant mapped out. The manager agreed not to interfere with this work.

The union numbers close to 500 men. Good? Yes! But not good enough. We will get them all in. Organization in the other plants will also be carried on. If our plans mature, right here in Buffalo we will have members enough for a National Industrial Union of Metal and Machinery Workers.

At the last strikers' meeting a vote of thanks was tendered to Wendrasco and Sebestyen, Hungarian organizers, and to the writer for their work in the strike.

W. A. ZELINSKIE.

I. W. W. strikes are doing more to expose conditions of unskilled workers in the hell-holes of American industry than all the previous investigations of "commissions" and other philanthropists. And what is more to the point, the I. W. W. is the Hercules that is ready and able to clean up these Arcean stables of capitalist exploitation and bring about fit conditions for the slaves to work and live under. Industrial solidarity and its direct action are quick and efficient "producers of the goods" for the workers.

BIG PROTEST IN DETROIT

(Special to Solidarity.)

Detroit, Mich., June 2.
Last Sunday, Local 16, I. W. W. Automobile Workers, in conjunction with the Italian I. W. W. local, held an Ettor and Giovannitti protest meeting. It being the first nice Sunday of the year, a day we have all been waiting for, many neglected to come to the meeting, but still Social Turner hall, the finest one in town, was well filled.

Fellow Worker Belezazza opened the meeting in Italian. Fellow Worker Bentall, of Chicago, followed, speaking in English. His words found a responsive chord in the breasts of his audience, giving expression to their very own thoughts, besides arousing the spirit of revolt—a desire to fight the beast of capitalism at every turn and to do their share in freeing Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti. Then followed Fellow Worker Speciale, the Sicilian orator. He certainly delivered the goods, judging from the impression left upon his countrymen. Fellow Worker Morris, member of the Russian Progressive Club, spoke in Russian, and Fellow Worker Schermer in Yiddish.

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in this city. A good collection was taken up, many going for halves and even as high as five dollars; 15,000 handbills printed in five languages gave some publicity to the case. The

Russian Club adjourned their own meeting and came to ours in a body. Towards the end of the meeting the Italian boys engaged a band and songs of revolution were sung to the strains of the band. The Russian Club rendered several selections.

It was a fine meeting in every respect and even made the pessimist's heart take on new hope in the working class. This afternoon the Lithuanian I. W. W. held a protest meeting, at which a good collection was taken up. OTTO JUSTH.

MORE POLICE MURDERS

Two clashes in the insuppressible class conflict occurred yesterday, one at Kearny, N. J., and the other at Clinton, Mass. In both cases the workers, who were engaged in picketing, were attacked and fired upon by police and in both cases several of the numbers of the strikers were wounded, perhaps mortally. In both cases the striking workers were snarmed and their assailants suffered comparatively no injury. In the case of Clinton, particularly, the police were guilty of a dastardly and unprovoked attack on a large number of textile workers who were on the picket line. They were driven by the minions of "law and order" into a nearby churchyard, where they huddled on the slope of a hill while the guardians of the law fired their revolvers into their midst.—The New York Call, June 4.

Agitate for the 8 hour day.

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 127. That means that your sub. expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 128

AS TO VIOLENCE

Attention of our readers is called to the article entitled, "Corrections Regarding Etor" in this issue. We wish to emphasize these statements of fact from Fellow Worker Trautmann, by applying the general principle underlying industrial union organization and tactics: **THE REVOLUTIONARY INDUSTRIAL UNION PROMISES THE ONLY POSSIBLE SAFEGUARD AGAINST VIOLENCE IN INDUSTRIAL WARFARE.**

In proportion as that union develops and its members acquire the necessary knowledge, class consciousness and discipline that goes with class organization, violence will become less and less, in proportion to the numbers involved. This is proven both by past experience and by a knowledge of working class psychology. The working class during its historic lifetime has been subjected to a discipline in wage slavery that begets patience, self restraint and fortitude, qualities that go with the peaceful pursuits of creating, building, producing the means of social subsistence. It is, in fact, this deep, underlying instinct for peace and order which the essentially VIOLENT CAPITALIST CLASS is unable to understand, or estimate at its worth as a revolutionary force. It is also this lack of understanding that causes "professional" elements in the labor movement to pass resolutions against violence, and to lay down formulas for the immediate and future guidance of the slaves in industry. The capitalists as well as the "intellectual" fear that the "poor, deluded slaves" once they wake up, may imitate their masters' violent methods and "inaugurate the red terror." The age-long black terror of violence and repression that the master class has imposed upon the working class, causes the now frightened masters to see their own reflection in the waking up of the great labor. But it's only an illusion: the mind of labor has not been shaped by political repression, but by economic evolution—by the labor process in the workshops. For that reason, the working class instinct for order will assert itself in the future in the revolutionary movement, in spite of all efforts of physically violent capitalists and their mentally violent retainers, to shake that fundament of working class psychology.

In view of this underlying principle, it is not strange that all charges of the "violent purposes of the I. W. W." fall

to the ground in the presence of concrete demonstrations. McKees Rocks was no exception, although at first through-it may be accepted to have been so. Here we saw the brutal and irresponsible assaults or State constabulary not only at first riding rough shod over the legal rights of the strikers, but actually committing the wanton murder of a striker, as they thought, with impunity. When that was done, the strikers realized that they had no safeguard against the assaults except to take a firm stand in self-defense. There were hundreds of strikers there who had served for years in the armies of Europe. They knew how to shoot; they could have killed every cossack in 24 hours. But they had no desire to do that; they wished to stop violence of all kinds. So, according to the report circulated at the time, the strikers sent a committee to notify the chief of the cossacks that violence must cease, otherwise for every wanton murder by a trooper the life of a cossack would be exacted in return. No attention was paid to the warning, until on "Bloody Sunday" at O'Donovan's Bridge, a drunken cossack deliberately started to empty the contents of his revolver into a crowd of pickets. The result of the fight that followed this outrage on the part of the trooper was an equal number of strikers killed and cossacks killed. That ended the violence on both sides, although the strike continued for weeks thereafter and passed through many exciting phases. The strikers' warning was kept in mind by the cossacks. It is safe to say that had not the I. W. W. organized that strike in McKees Rocks, the consequent confusion and the undoubted despair of the 6,000 strikers of many different nationalities, would have resulted in many more acts of violence. But the sense of unity, discipline and power of their one big union brought order out of the chaos of a spontaneous revolt. There was less violence at McKees Rocks, with its many thousands of strikers of different races and tongues, than in many a craft union strike of insignificant proportions and with less provocation on the part of authorities.

The same was true of Lawrence. Practically all cases of violence reported from that big revolt occurred during the opening days of the strike before it was organized, and they were due to the confusion brought about by the police. With the advent of Etor and the systematic organization of the strikers' forces, violence became insignificant, although numerous efforts were made to induce it by the police and soldiers. The I. W. W. in Lawrence demonstrated that the power of industrial solidarity applied without violence is infinitely greater than the armed forces of repression at the service of the master class. It is significant, indeed, that in order to "get" Etor and Giovannitti, it was necessary for a policeman to shoot a woman striker, and then for the authorities to invoke an 18th century law of "accessory before the fact" that the two strike leaders might be made victims of capitalist violence.

The same underlying fact appears in all the strikes as well as the free speech fights of the I. W. W. Commissioner Weinstein, in his report to the governor of California, says that not a single act of violence or retaliation can be attributed to the I. W. W. free speech fighters in San Diego. All the violence has been on the side of the capitalists, the police and the vigilantes. Now one of the latter says "our acts (of brutal repression) have been committed for the purpose of provoking these people to violence, so we can find a good excuse for wholesale murder." But the I. W. W. calmly answers: "We know your game, and we propose to show you and the world that our power, applied without violence, is greater than all the clubs and guns you can muster in San Diego."

And so it is. The power of an industrially organized working class is the greatest ever generated by humanity. Small as the industrial movement is, it has successfully resisted great social pressure brought to bear against it. In proportion as it assumes a real class character, the industrial movement will become more and more irresistible, until it has finally abolished the violence and disorder of capitalism, conquered the earth and the machinery of production, and ushered into full being **THE ORDER OF A FREE SOCIETY OF TOILERS**. That is the master purpose of the master builder and creator—the working class.

Now is the time to get a good bunch of prepaid sub cards and go after new readers for *Solidarity*. Order today.

WHAT THE S. P. DID

Philadelphia, May 30.
Editor Solidarity:
 According to the May 25th edition of *Solidarity*, the Socialist Party convention is said to have condemned "direct action." On May 27th, Haywood was asked here about the said action, and he said that "direct action" was not mentioned at the convention, and then drifted off into some of their debate about sabotage and stated their ignorance about it. I personally thought he was dodging the question, and would like to know what was done about it.

FRANK ZELL,
 Member Local 57, I. W. W.

The Socialist Party convention did not do so many words "condemn direct action." It was reported to have done so by many S. P. papers at the time; hence the statement in *Solidarity* of May 25. Following is the text of the convention's resolution on the subject in question:

"Any member of the party who opposes political action or advocates crime, sabotage or other methods of violence as a weapon of the working class to aid in its emancipation shall be expelled from membership in the party. Political action shall be construed to mean participation in elections for public office and practical legislative and administrative work along the lines of the Socialist Party platform."

On the day before the above resolution was passed, the convention had a "harmless" vote on a resolution outlining the party's attitude towards labor unions. The opening section of the union resolution reads as follows:

"The party has neither the right nor the desire to interfere in any controversies which may exist within the labor union movement over the questions of form of organization or technical methods of action in the industrial struggle, but trusts to the labor organizations themselves to solve these questions."

When the amendment was proposed to the "expulsion resolution," to insert the word "sabotage" (which is a technical method of action) therein, the radical minority contended this was in effect a contradiction to the trade union resolution of the day before, and that furthermore the Socialist Party had never practiced violence, and was, therefore, not called upon to take any stand against it.

Speaking about this amendment to insert "sabotage" in the resolution, Alexander Irvine writes in the "Social Democrat," Los Angeles:

"It was a tactical blunder by the majority. They could have done the same sort of thing in a different way and preserved the splendid harmony and good will of the previous day. The fight was bitter and acrimonious. It spilled down the speeches of the majority meant: 'Be law-abiding men, though the law crushes and mangleman land owners made clamorous declaration of allegiance to the Republic. The new times, the better times had arrived.

But presently, to the triumphant joy of the first days succeeded the life of the factories. And when the factories reopened, the workers found themselves still under exploitation. The masters maintained the old system in the new order of things. Speculation and commerce resumed their course.

In such conditions that happened which occurs after every revolution. Those who were shut out from the spoils of war felt, with the disillusion of a vanished dream, sharper and more burning desire for victory. The fugitive breeze of liberty which which had stirred their lives was enough to make them long for freedom. Was it not for this that they shed their blood and locked words with death?

They had been promised liberty and economic well-being. Instead, they received high-sounding words from the literary republicans who are today rulers of Portugal by virtue of the same working-men whom they now blithely condemn to be shot.

CORRECTIONS REGARDING ETOR

In consideration of the acute circumstances surrounding the Etor-Giovannitti case it is imperative that erroneous statements should be avoided as to remove any club that the prosecution, and the powers behind the latter, may be wont to wield in their desire to place these men in the category of ordinary criminals.

In the article syndicated throughout the country, signed by Justus Ebert, "Joseph J. Etor—Who He Is," are several statements that need correction, and the reasons for those corrections must be obvious to every one who followed the case closely.

In the preliminary hearing the prosecution tried to prove, though in vain, that in every strike that Etor and the Industrial Workers of the World were connected with there was violence and killing and bloodshed. The strikes in McKees Rocks, in Bethlehem and in Westmoreland county

were cited as instances.

Etor, on the witness stand, offered testimony which can be corroborated by all who were in those struggles that Etor was not in McKees Rocks when the bloody encounter between the constabulary and the strikers took place on "Bloody Sunday." He arrived on the strike scene on the day the strike was declared off—September 8, 1909—and had never been there before.

The strikes in Bethlehem and Westmoreland were conducted by the American Federation of Labor, and the violence and killing of people was done before Etor appeared on the scene, with others, at the request of the strikers.

The doctrine of the Industrial Workers of the World that strikes can only be successful when industries are completely tied up in all branches and departments was carried out in practice in these two places, and with the arrival of Etor and his associates and the carrying out of that program of complete suspension of work all violence and bloodshed stopped, for with the elimination of the strikebreakers in the plants, whether they are unorganized or have union cards and union contracts to live up to, are removed all the causes which inevitably lead to violence and the use of brutal force in industrial conflicts.

This has been Etor's own testimony on the witness stand, and therefore this correction is needed to remove false impressions among the hundreds of thousands who are to-day rallying to the defense of these brave fellow workers and comrades.

For the Etor-Giovannitti Defense Committee, W. E. Trautmann, Sec.

W. E. TRAUTMANN.

AWAKENING OF PORTUGAL

By M. Ferreira, Lisbon, Portugal.

During the 10 years which preceded the popular uprising which gave birth to the Republic, the Portuguese Republicans posed as true friends of the working class. They came to our meetings. They took part in our public gatherings to tell us, with a more ardent eloquence than our own, of a better society in which labor would be assured the lofty position which belongs to it. On several occasions they paid for the defense of victims of monarchic repression. The great mass of producers were still unorganized. There were few men among them capable of impressing with confidence and zeal. The circumstances were favorable to the republicans who found a fertile field for the sowing of their ideas.

The Republic triumphed. All the workers lent their aid. There was a moment of universal gladness. Great capitalists and magnanimous land owners made clamorous declaration of allegiance to the Republic. The new times, the better times had arrived.

But presently, to the triumphant joy of the first days succeeded the life of the factories. And when the factories reopened, the workers found themselves still under exploitation. The masters maintained the old system in the new order of things. Speculation and commerce resumed their course.

In such conditions that happened which occurs after every revolution. Those who were shut out from the spoils of war felt, with the disillusion of a vanished dream, sharper and more burning desire for victory. The fugitive breeze of liberty which which had stirred their lives was enough to make them long for freedom. Was it not for this that they shed their blood and locked words with death?

They had been promised liberty and economic well-being. Instead, they received high-sounding words from the literary republicans who are today rulers of Portugal by virtue of the same working-men whom they now blithely condemn to be shot.

The Republic had gained a victory over the crimes of the rotten Braganza dynasty and it was now trying to pay the costs of that triumph. Whence was the money to be got? The monarchy had drained the public treasury. Should it be taken from the strong boxes of the rich? Such a thing was not even to be thought of. Those natural enemies of the new regime would have to be left in peace because they would be the least likely to tolerate the new order of things. Wherefore, it was decided to increase the taxes upon articles of the greatest necessity.

The workers made the best of such unfortunate conditions and paid the impost with a cheerful heart. It was for the Republic.

While all this was going on, the republican government lost the memory of the promises which they had made. They

even failed to ratify the general authorization for public meetings, notwithstanding that the very monarchy itself had been forced to concede the right of free assembly in many years gone by.

Naturally, the added drain upon the household resources of the working class made necessary an increase of wages. The workers who, out of love for the Republic, had undertaken to shoulder the expenses of the revolution, believed themselves a lie to exercise the right of recourse to the purses of the masters whom the government did not have the courage to approach.

But they encountered two obstacles: The first in that of anything had no intention of giving; and the second in the fact that the government, far from acknowledging those who had placed them in power, were on the side of the masters.

It became necessary to resort to direct action and strikes. Thereupon, the Republic went back to the old and decrepit tactics of the Monarchy. Republican palaces were set up on the soil of Portugal. Across the beautiful southern sky stretched the shadow of shame and death. Last year in Setubal strikers were fired upon.

An old woman and a boy of thirteen years were killed. The Monarchy never went to such extremes.

The awakening of the folk was painful; their protest ominous. The toilers of Lisbon launched their first 24-hour general strike of protest, the finest display of working class solidarity ever seen in Portugal.

This movement gave a great impulse to the development of industrial organizations among the proletariat who, in a short time, built a magnificent People's Hall here in Lisbon out of their scant resources.

At the same time the awakening of the proletariat spread from the city to the country regions. The Federation of Farm Laborers was formed and established at Evora, a city of 180,000 inhabitants in the center of an agricultural province where the harvest of grain is immense. At the beginning of the year the peasants sent a list of demands to the land owners through the Federation of Farm Laborers. The land owners at first pretended to take the matter under consideration. But the workers, seeing that nothing was forthcoming from their consideration, issued an ultimatum to the effect that the demands must be immediately granted or there would be a general strike. At once there began violent reprisals. Without hesitation, rulers of the Republic, the ex-friends of the workers, decreed the suppression of all the workers of the Federation. But the peasants met in the hall of another organization on the 13th of January at 2 o'clock in the morning and voted a strike for the next day. On the 14th a huge demonstration of the strikers took place in the streets of the city, one column of which consisted of 2,000 women. The chief of police gave orders to the troops to break up the parade and disperse the manifestants. But the soldiers, ashamed of the mission of assassination imposed upon them, would not fire upon the crowd. Not a sword was drawn except by the captain.

But in the days that followed, the struggle in the streets took on a more tragic aspect. Many were wounded and one striker left dead on the ground. Inaction reigned throughout the country. But the greatest repression took place in Lisbon. There the Syndicalists proclaimed a general strike which grew to great proportions and surpassed all expectations. All kinds of workmen took part with a steadiness of purpose and discipline that would do credit to older organizations accustomed to carrying on a big fight.

But this spontaneous protest of the folk was more than the republican government could tolerate. The city was placed under military rule and a state of siege proclaimed in all localities where strikes were under way. The balls of the Syndicalists were closed after being thoroughly sacked and ruined. More than a thousand union men were arrested. Bombs were exploded by agents of the government in order to create greater terror; and then the republican rulers had the brazen audacity to charge that the fight was waged by monarchic influences and monarchical gold. Loyal brigands never find any other way for washing their hands than the blood of the proletariat.

Today, in effect, the state of siege still reigns, for the parliament has passed an exceptionally rigorous law of suppression by means of a system of summary justice against prisoners.

A grim peace has ensued. The illusions of the people are at an end, having been wiped out by blood and imprisonment.

Who knows what things the morrow may bring forth? Mayhap, Portugal is preparing to re-enact the scenes of June, 1848.

—Translated from *La Accion Obrera* of Buenos Aires.

THE SAN DIEGO MAELSTROM

(Special to Solidarity.)

San Diego, Cal., May 28.
On the surface, the free speech fight here is becoming more calm and less spectacular. Apparently the vigilantes have every I. W. W. driven out of San Diego or forced into hiding. Business is again settled down on the throne, while her devotees chase the elusive rabbit.

But deep down in the causes of things the social revolution is gaining force, a force that is all the more irresistible for its very calmness. The mighty import of the struggle that is now being waged here between the workers and the masters is as yet seen by a million of toilers as but a faint glimmer of the class struggle in their daily lives. The forces of Labor are here contending for the very existence of an open organization, while the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association are congratulating themselves that they now have the plan that will drive all forms of labor organization off the earth.

It is not alone in San Diego that the fight is being carried on. The M. and M. are doing their best to force it onto us in many other places. Their plan is to get us involved in so-called free speech fights in so many places that we will be unable to bring sufficient force to meet their attacks. And in this way they are not relying on the local police to do all their work, but have the national courts at work as well.

These phases of the fight are not, however, the ones that are of the most import to us at present. The official murder of our men by policemen and the unbridled brutality of the vigilantes are at first sight but the acts of fear-crazed and power-madened brutes. An intimate knowledge of their acts and purposes, however, shows there is a method in their madness.

Vigilante Confessions.

Two of the vigilantes were talking to a well-known college instructor of the East a few days ago, when one of them said: "Our acts of the past two months are all parts of a well laid plan. If we can aggravate some of these people into an act of retaliation for what we have done to them we will give us just the chance we want. We will change in an instant to about a lot of them, and that will stop all labor agitation for awhile." It is less than a week since one of the city detectives said in an unguarded moment: "We can punish these lice once to make them fight back we will have good reasons to kill off a few thousand of them, and that will end the trouble."

In view of the above, the Tribune editorial of March 5 seems almost a prophecy. In that editorial, among other remarks, was the following:

"We are law-abiding citizens, and the law is the only thing that keeps us from taking them in an excuse to shoot a lot of them, or hanging them."

The Tribune, which is owned by Specieles, is too "law abiding" to shoot men in cold blood, but if it can torture men into acting in self-defense it will then say that shooting is legal.

I. W. W. Will Not Be Trapped.

There is no possibility of the I. W. W. being drawn into any such trap as that. This is not a military campaign in which we are engaged, but a fight for economic control. And in this connection I may say that the plans are now perfected and being put into operation which will win the fight, and in six months will also, I believe, give us job control. That will mean that we will have the stars of at least a dozen policemen among our sovereigns, instead of having our bones bleaching on the desert around San Diego.

Webb to "Investigate" I. W. W.

Governor Johnson has sent Attorney General U. S. Webb here to investigate the "situation," and Webb has brought Assistant Attorney General Raymond Benjamin along to help him. They had not been in town an hour when Webb said that "There will be no invasion of the District Attorney's office. I am here to make an official investigation and will make no report. Governor Johnson is seeking to learn the truth of conditions in San Diego with respect to the I. W. W. and nothing more. Whether or not my investigation will take any other form than merely co-operation with the local authorities is too soon to state. I apprehend nothing but the most cheerful and willing co-operation by the local officials."

Mr. Webb had a conference with the chief of police yesterday and says that he was assured by the officials that the police

have the situation well in hand, and that in future it will not be necessary to have the help of the vigilantes. But in connection with that statement the vigilantes say that they will accept volunteer officers' commissions and work with the police. This will legalize their crimes, and leave Mr. Webb free to investigate the I. W. W. The Attorney General intimated that if some arrangement of this kind were not made he would have the militia called in. Also, he wants the regular grand jury discharged and a special grand jury called to investigate things. This will be much more satisfactory to the vigilantes, as District Attorney Utley can have the jury made up entirely of vigilantes, instead of with only five, as the jury is made up at present.

Bank President Julius Wangenheim, State Senator Leroy A. Wright, Real Estate Dealer J. M. Porter and Street Commissioner Walter F. Moore are now engaged in a movement to make the vigilantes a daylight organization, though they shyly say that it will also work at night.

Whitewashing Real Estate Porter.

Fred H. Moore, attorney for the Free Speech League, succeeded in having J. M. Porter called into court on a charge of intimidating the attorneys for the defense in the Kirk case. It was proven by many witnesses, some of whom are vigilantes, that Porter tried to intimidate the attorneys, but from the decision of "Not Guilty," given by the three judges who sat on the case, it is very apparent that the only reason it was allowed to be brought into court was so that Porter could be whitewashed.

"Nick Carter" Failed.

Chief of Police Wilson had himself interviewed a few days ago to the extent of a column, and stated that he had been trying to keep it quiet, but the fact was that he had been shot at two times by I. W. W.'s, and one of his detectives got behind a telephone pole so quick a shot could not catch him. But that is not the worst of it, for six gun men came here from Los Angeles to kill him and two others.

The story of the chief is that these six men were selected by lot to come here and do the killing, but one of them got cold feet and told of the plot. The police let this man go, but he was to return at an appointed time and tell the story again. When he failed to arrive, the chief said that he must have been done away with by the other five. It is understood that Nick Carter will sue Chief Wilson for infringing on a copyrighted article without giving him due credit.

Attorney Moore has been trying for several days to get a warrant issued for Chief Wilson on account of that officer having arrested Wm. Kollus and turned him over to the vigilantes, who drove him from the town. The justice of the peace refused to issue the warrant except on the order of District Attorney Utley and Utley is one of the moving spirits among the vigilantes.

San Diego a Law Unto Itself.

The "Law and Order" gang have a scare over the announcement that Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman may return here to hold a meeting. One of the vigilantes at once came out with this statement: "Regardless of the fact that Attorneys Webb and Benjamin are here for the purpose of investigating the conditions relative to the I. W. W. troubles, Emma Goldman and Dr. Ben Reitman will not be allowed to hold a meeting in San Diego. Should they attempt to return to San Diego, as they announce they will, they will not be allowed to enter the city."

The above statement shows how little the business men of San Diego respect the law and its officers, and even the so-called jurisdiction of the state. The San Diego Union on the 24th inst., says flatly, "San Diego has made itself a law unto itself," thus setting up a town as being superior to the state of which it is a part. Such remarks are the common thing among the vigilantes here, and are highly applauded by their own gang. On the 23d the Union had an editorial in which they said: "Since the governor has undertaken to solve our problem we are certain that failure will result if he makes it possible for the I. W. W. to overwhelm us again. It may be necessary if the governor resorts to force to compel us to receive these unwelcome guests, for the rest of us to move out, but while we stay here we shall insist upon choosing our associations and enforcing our laws."

Capitalists Experiencing Nightmares.

These statements of the Union and Tribune are by no means isolated cases of

spite. Labor-hating papers of the entire nation are watching the San Diego experiment, and giving the vigilantes here all the encouragement possible. Commissioner Weinstock's conclusions regarding the structure of the I. W. W. are frequently quoted, and inferences of a Gripe Nuts Post character are drawn. "The St. Louis Republic recently said: "In considering such a move as the I. W. W., there is no need to pause over its history. It makes not the slightest difference where it came from. We know where it is going. It is headed straight for that red hell which has overtaken every rule terror which the world ever saw. Nor is it necessary to consider the philosophy. It has none. It is mere brute ferocity. The tiger which springs on the traveler in the jungle has no philosophy—only a thirst for blood. He cannot be reasoned with—he must be overcome." Had the editor of the Republic been here the past two months he would have been inclined to insert the word "vigilante" in place of the letters "I. W. W.," and let it go at that.

How Citizens Love the Flag.

On the 25th the school children of the town were gathered together by some would-be patriots and persuaded to sing national songs and listen to some vigilantes and ex-bursters with titles of "Colonel" and "Captain," who told what a glorious thing it is to be a patriot and love the flag, gobblezer. Two days later a man tried to speak on the streets of San Diego, two blocks outside the restricted district, and was mobbed and badly beaten by officers in uniform and men wearing U. S. flags. The flag was no protection to this man who had tried to exercise his constitutional right of free speech without first getting the O. K. of some real estate grafter. The speaker was A. B. Carson, who recently came here from Los Angeles. He was beaten by the officers, and then arrested on a charge of resisting an officer.

The papers state today that many cases of typhoid fever have been brought from the west coast of Mexico by the U. S. Transport Buford, but do not mention that the Buford is to be unladen here.

"Justice Mill" Grinds Slowly.

The cases we have in court are dragging on very slowly. It seems to be impossible to try more than one a week of the street speaking cases, and of the conspiracy and attempt-to-murder charges there have been none brought into court yet. At the present rate it will take several years to get the cases all tried. The police department is trying to solve some of the cases by turning the men out and telling them to come back in a month or two for trial. It is the intention, however, to convict many of the men who were held on the more serious charges, as the officials have the idea that they have some of the leaders among them and want to make an example. STUMPY.

LAWRENCE HONORS MARTYRS

Lawrence, Mass., May 31.—Capitalist reaction received a stunning blow here yesterday.

Despite the attempt to suppress the I. W. W. by arrest and threatening its leaders with death and imprisonment on various charges, a most inspiring funeral demonstration was held by the organization in honor of John Ramo and Anna La Pizze, the two martyrs of the recent great textile strike. Fifteen thousand paraders were in line. All nationalities were represented, as were also the workers of Lowell, Haverhill and other nearby industrial centers. Along the line of march great throngs were gathered, conspicuous among whom were men and women wearing I. W. W. buttons and flying I. W. W. colors. Keeping pace with the march the sidewalkers went women and children carrying baskets of flowers. Appropriate music was well rendered by the various bands, composed exclusively of I. W. W. members. The parade was somewhat of an impromptu character, having been arranged on short notice and was hampered by threatening weather. Because of these factors, the parade was all the more inspiring.

The demonstration wended its way through the principal streets of the city to the Immaculate Conception cemetery, situated on a bluff on the outskirts of Lawrence, overlooking the various mill properties which were once the places of toil of the victims in whose honor the demonstration was held. At the cemetery, there were no speakers. As William E. Trautman well said, "There is no need for them. The demonstration speaks for itself." It truly did. The long road leading up to the bluff was jammed with bareheaded men, women and children.

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Led by bands playing appropriate marches, each division entered the cemetery and filed slowly past the graves of John Ramo and Anna La Pizze. Each division carried beautiful banners, adorned with rich, scarlet ribbons, inscribed with gold letters with the following mottoes:

"In Memory of Our Fellow Workers. The I. W. W. Polish Branch." "To Anna La Pizze. Italian Branch, I. W. W." "In Memory of Our Fellow Worker, John Ramo. Franco-Belgium Branch." "To the I. W. W. Victims of the Strike, 1912. Sryan Branch, I. W. W.," etc These tributes were reverently placed on the last resting place of the Sryan boy and the Italian girl.

After these simple ceremonies, the indomitable tribute bearers dispersed to their many humble tenements in the great textile mill town, rejoicing over the solidarity now more displayed by the working class.

The demonstrations made a deep impression. The new industrial army, with its hopes of emancipation, had appropriated and utilized the day devoted to the old army of destruction, with its wage slaves and wage slavery. The Lawrence Telegram today reports the demonstration under the heading: "I. W. W. Turns Out Strong." The Boston Globe made a feature article of it, with photographs. It was most orderly, no police being present during the parade, and in spite of one or two protests on the part of patriotic and religious organizations which tried to create disturbance. To their consternation the demonstration was peaceful, a defiance of the master class, and an inspiration to the workers, who were fortigate enough to be present to witness it.—New York Call.

A number of requests have come to Solidarity from different publications asking us to exchange ads. For reasons of space at the present time we are unable to comply with them, but hope in the near future to compile a list of syndicalist and industrial union papers for reference for our readers.

Agitate for the real thing.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as the employer class and the worker class are opposed. The only way to bring about the ending of the war between the employer class and the worker class is to organize the workers into a strong union, to take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

It is the right of the workers to organize for their mutual protection and to have control of the instruments of production. The trade union must be organized to care for the interests of the workers, to see that no worker is left out of the union, and to see that the interests of the workers are protected in every way.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members are equal. The organization must be democratic, each man working for the benefit of the whole, and each man having a say in the management of the organization.

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle against capitalism, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By this means the workers are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

DIRECT ACTION WINS SUFFRAGE

Over a question of suffrage extension in Hungary, socialists brought on a general strike at Budapest on the 23d. Workers to the number of 50,000 marched through Budapest, and conflicts with the police and the troops occurred. All traffic was stopped and much property destroyed. Six persons are reported as killed and about 100 as severely wounded. A second socialist proclamation is reported as having been issued on the 23d, "calling on the strikers to stop rioting and resume work" the following day. Before the order to call off the strike, which had been planned to last four days, was given, Count Apponyi and others sent an appeal by telegraph to the emperor in favor of universal suffrage so that a revolution might be prevented. Rioting continued on the 24th. Factory owners locked out employees as a punishment for the strike and the men raided their structures, breaking machinery and applying the torch to buildings. Troops hurried to the scene, were stoned and fired on the crowds. The government states that the suffrage concession will be made.—The Public.

The Socialist Party "News Bulletin" of San Diego, May 22, quotes Sheriff F. M. Jennings of that county as saying that every assistance should be given to the Attorney General so as to bring the fight to a close at the earliest possible moment. "The present intolerable conditions cannot continue without ruin to our city," said Jennings. "Already, since this affair started, I venture to say that the total cost to the city will reach the sum of \$200,000, and the present conditions with regard to both business and the advancement of the city are ruinous." From which it appears somewhat costly for a city to suppress the U. S. Constitutional provisions regarding free speech and assemblage, in the interests of a big corporation and a bunch of petty real estate grafters! And the more the brutality and lawlessness of officials the greater the cost. The San Diego "plan" will not have many imitators.

CORN PRODUCTS STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, June 3.

The I. W. W. has another strike on the west side of the Hudson, about one and one-half miles below Edgewater, at a place called Shadyville. The employees of the Corn Products Refining Co. went out last Tuesday night.

The management demanded that the mechanics who worked there, who had no grievance that they thought they should strike for, should do the laborers' work, and then they struck, too.

So the whole plant is shut down. Fellow Worker McPherson and I got on the ground Wednesday. We helped formulate the demands of the strikers, got a committee and put them before Superintendent White. This gentleman, after consultation with the officials of the mill employed by the headquarters 485 Broadway, New York, refused to consider any of the demands. There the matter rests.

I am informed that the plant belongs to the Standard Oil crowd. Conditions are very bad. Pay of workers as low as 15c an hour for the most exhausting labor in stifling heat. They work 18 hours a day in two shifts, day and night.

No trouble has been experienced except in one case where two of our men were arrested. In regard to the case, I was informed that three thugs employed by the company followed three of our men up the palleads and forced a fight on them. The three "strong arm" men of the company got the worst of the encounter and our boys were arrested. When it was ascertained that they had only defended themselves when forced to do so, they were released.

The men are all standing together, and it looks like a victory.

T. FLYNN

P. S.—A story told in all the capitalist papers to the effect that Wm. E. Trautmann and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn were prevented from speaking at Wakefield, Mass., on Sunday, May 12, has been widely circulated. Trautmann was with me in Paterson that day, and it is not likely that he could have been in Wakefield, Mass., at the same time. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn informs me that she was in Wakefield that day, and was not conscious of being "spiritually" present in Wakefield, much less physically. Maybe it was their "astral bodies" that the police of Wakefield escorted out of town. With the above trifling correction, I am, perhaps aware that there is any further error in the story.

T. F.

COOPER UNION

(Continued From Page One)

the time of that discussion Joseph J. Ettor occupied a seat in the audience. He had a telegram in his pocket. It was the 11th of January. The telegram was urging him to come to Lawrence. It came from that small part of the working class that had been organized by the I. W. W. It said that a strike was imminent. Ettor felt that he had to leave that night. He had a manuscript to correct, and sat up all night, and next day left for Lawrence. The strike was then unorganized. He showed a wonderful ability, remarkable personal magnetism and organizing power. With Giovanniotti, he brought together 27 different nationalities, speaking 48 different dialects, into one big union, so strongly welded together that the capitalist mill owners were unable to make even a dent in it. The strike was against a reduction of wages. It was due to the inauguration of the 54-hour law. It was their intention to work the men 12 hours a day and 12 hours at night. The supply of men in New England was about exhausted. Not enough to take the place of women. As many as were there were employed? Mill owners, to prevent loss, reduced wages. Mill owners put their five fingers into the envelopes of the 30,000 workers and extracted more than an average of 30c from each individual. Thirty cents is a small sum, but for 30c they turned Lawrence upside down. They made out some presidential candidates look like THIRTY CENTS.

Thirty cents amounts to a great deal to the textile workers. It was the difference between life and death. You remember the children we sent you to take care of? The first 119 when they arrived in New York City were taken to S. P. headquarters at the Labor Temple for placing, and after repeat they were examined by physicians. It was found that every one of these 119 children was suffering from malnutrition and were in a chronic condition. They had been starving since birth. They

had been starved in their mothers' wombs. They had been starved from before they were conceived in their mothers' wombs.

And then the workers discovered they had been robbed of 30c. Something told them that action was necessary. They had no common tongue; they could not understand each other; but they found that they could come together because of common needs. And this the mill owners overlooked—the fact that each one of these workers was equipped with an organ that speaks in all languages, an organ that knows no nationality, no flag, no craft nor church—they were each equipped with a stomach. And they knew that 30 cents less in their envelopes meant a shrinkage in their stomach; meant that some of their children were that much nearer death.

The strike started at Wood's mills spread to the Pacific mills, extending to the others very rapidly. The workers were parading within the vicinity of one of these mills when they were charged with a stream of hot water coming from within the mill. Their anger was aroused. They rushed at the mill, some of the machinery was destroyed in it. But the damage was less than that done by Harvard students when celebrating a football victory. This served as a pretext for calling out the forces of oppression. The police not sufficing, the fire department was called upon, the detectives were let loose, the state police known as the "grey wolves" were hurled upon the strikers. All this being still insufficient, the mayor went to the saloons and drew from them their thugs. He put a star upon the breasts of each one of these noble sons of Massachusetts. They equipped, he sent them against the strikers. Still finding these means of police protection insufficient, to suit the mill owners, they (especially Bruer of Duck Mills) called upon the governor for the militia.

Next to Bruer came the call from Turner, a man of many wives and some wards. He married his last ward She lived in Brooklyn. They took their honeymoon to Chicago. They went there in a palace train. Two cars were preserved for her dogs. At the Chicago hotel at which they stopped, the dogs were assigned to private rooms and were fed on the choicest kinds of meats; they had porterhouse steaks, while the little children in Lawrence were starving. These are the men who ordered the militia. These are the men who use the militia to protect themselves in their licentious luxury. DOGS FEEDING ON PORTERHOUSE STEAKS AND CHILDREN STARVING.

The militia came as they always come—with banner in their hearts. They killed John Ramer, a 16-year-old Syrian boy, a bright child, but too young to die. John was on picket duty with a cornet in his hand. It was his only weapon. He didn't understand English. He was ordered by a soldier to go. When he turned to go, the soldier told him to hasten, and then plunged his bayonet into his back. He was the first martyr to the Lawrence strike. The second victim was Anna La Piza. The strikers had formed an endless chain of pickets on Broadway. The police began to club them. Some snowballs and pieces of ice and chunks of coal were thrown. The police sergeant was hit by a snowball, at which he was incensed and thereupon ordered the men to fire. A bullet coming from the gun of Officer Benoit struck Anna La Piza, as 19 witnesses testify, and she was killed. Anna La Piza was the second martyr.

The second day after she was killed, Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovanniotti were arrested for being accessories to her murder. Both Ettor and Giovanniotti would have willingly laid down their lives to have saved the life of Anna La Piza. It was they who wept tears when they learned that she had been killed. They were two miles away at the time, speaking at a German meeting. Today they are in jail. They were held without bail. There are no witnesses to prove that either Ettor or Giovanniotti had ever spoken an inflammatory word.

To read the records of the Lawrence strike is to acknowledge that the I. W. W. is pure at heart, its conscience is clear and its hands clean of any violent act. In that strike the workers knew their rights, they were organized to assert their power. They possessed no asset, they had no franchise, most of them women, many of them children, still they had the economic power and with it their labor power, the only power you have, the only capital you have. They committed no violence except to remove their hands, their big hands, delicate hands, baby hands, from the machinery and when they took

their hands away, the machinery was dead. And there is nothing more violent in the eyes of capitalist class than to deprive them of the labor power out of which they get all their capital. There is nothing that will get the capitalist class so mad as to make them froth at the mouth, as to see a workman with his hands in his pocket, or a working woman with her arms folded, or little children playing with their tops or their balls or their marbles. Not to see them busy to see the golden street stop flowing. This is what has driven them crazy.

While we are preparing to use our political power, we also understand the tremendous and significant power of our labor, of the industrial organization. In Lawrence the women cannot vote because Massachusetts is not in China. Children cannot vote. They think we are only fit to organize. The only right they had was to work on the industrial field and thus their economic power. And they went on strike. And it was a wonderful strike; the most significant strike ever carried on in this country or in any other country. Not because it was so large numerically, but because of its democracy. No one was boss except the strikers. There were no leaders and no presidents to look in to say "Howdyoudd," and whom the employers could "see." The strikers had a committee of 56. The bosses would have to see the whole committee. They also had a substitute committee of 36 to take the place of any on the first committee in event of arrest, or to act for the whole committee. And when it came to making negotiations with the mill owners, it was agreed that if they were to meet the mill owners alone. The mill owners had their lawyers on hand. The strikers object to the lawyers. "Don't you think you can handle your end of it as well as we can?" they asked. "If you insist on having a lawyer, we will have to return for one, too." It is said that the workers cannot do this for themselves, that they lack the education. But these workers conducted their own business to such an advantage that they not only secured the reinstatement of the 30 cents and 15 per cent demanded in addition, but they settled the strike on the basis of a five per cent increase for the highest paid workers and 25 per cent for the lowest. In the great anthracite strike of 1906, John Mitchell, the greatest labor leader the world has ever known, said that in all great battles, there are some soldiers that must fall. But there was no blacklist, no fallen soldiers in the Lawrence strike.

Nor was there any question of nationality. "I have no country," said the Italian; "I am an I. W. W." And the Turk said the same, and asked the Italian to come and join him at his soup kitchen, in spite of the war that is being waged across the ocean.

And after the fight, we find the Socialist Party growing by hundreds at every meeting night. As to the question of political action, I saw men and women and children vote for an increase of wages, reduction of hours and better shop conditions. And this is political action. Every action of the working class against the capitalist class is a political act. Every act anywhere on the economic field is a political act.

Some complaint has been made about the book-keeping. We are not going to run a revolution with a set of books. There can be no reasonable cause for complaint as to the conduct of the strike. We fed 50,000 people on \$80,000 for 10 weeks.

I wish it were possible for you workers to realize the tremendous significance of the impending trial at Lawrence. No matter if you had said the Lord's prayer, under this interpretation of the law you can be held, even if some mad man commits a crime.

There is a manner in which the lives of these men can be saved. In Tampa, Fla., there was a successful general strike of cigar makers to force favorable judicial action in trials involving their members. When Durand was arrested in France, the labor unions took up his cause and declared a general strike with the result that the sentence was commuted and instead of the guillotine, he was given 12 years in prison. But the workers said, "NO." Either throw open the doors or send him to the guillotine. And the result was that the doors were thrown open and Durand stepped out a free man. And here you have the same. And you will have to work harder for Ettor and Giovanniotti than you did for Moyet, Hayward and Pettibone. That case meant a tremendous growth for socialism. And now they are going to stop the growth of industrial unionism.

And let me appeal to you tonight to get

shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart and you can do for Ettor and Giovanniotti even as you have done for me.

TODAY another big rousing meeting was held at Union Square under the auspices of the National Free Speech League and the I. W. W.

The sentiment in favor of Ettor and Giovanniotti is growing in the metropolis and from all present indications will increase with great rapidity from now on. It is hoped that the same is true of all the leading industrial centers of the country. Capitalist reaction must not triumph. ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI MUST NOT DIE.

AS TO POLITICAL ACTION

Jacksonville, Fla., May 31.

Solidarity:

I read, with interest the proceedings and the platform of the S. P. lately adopted at their convention at Indianapolis. I fail to see where the interests of the workers are upheld in any way by that convention. The interest of the workers lies in the industrial field and not on the political field. The workers need industrial freedom, not political freedom, not even religious freedom. The workers would not be any better off in material affairs if every voter could vote three times a day. Granting all the political demands of the S. P., wherein are the workers benefited? Suppose the workers had collective ownership run by the socialist politicians like Berger, Hillquit, DeLeon, Spargo, Debs, wherein would the workers be benefited? I believe Australia and Japan are way advanced in government ownership, but I note the workers in those countries get just as much hell as they do in this country and as little food, clothing and shelter. There are more than three million socialist voters in Germany and less than six hundred socialist voters in the state of Louisiana, but the bosses in Louisiana are more worried over the Brotherhood of Timber Workers of that state than the bosses of Germany are over the three million socialist voters in that country. There is a reason. The textile manufacturers of New England are worried also but they are not worrying over the Socialist Party, either, nor over the "civilized" plan of industrial warfare. No industrial master ever worries about how "his hands" vote so long as they work for little pay and his profits come regularly. It seems to me if the workers want more pay and work less hours, they should worry the master by doing as little as they could in work and try to decrease his profit and getting more of it themselves. The more the profit the master has, the less pay the workers get, and the more pay the workers get, the less profit the master gets, so there you are. It is up to the workers themselves.

No politician, no political party, no church can solve the industrial problems relating to bettering of the industrial conditions of the workers, but the workers themselves and they cannot solve the problem by either voting, petitioning or praying, but only by organizing and educating to take and hold the industrial machinery of production and distribution.

C. L. GRIFFING.

ROBERT ROELIG

Robert Roellig, a member of Bakery Workers' Local 46, I. W. W., died on May 17 and his body was cremated at the Fresh Pond crematorium May 30. Roellig himself carrying a heavy barrel of refuse up the steps of a basement bakery, where he was working. He was only 23 years old, and, as Haywood says: "Too young to die." The funeral was a truly revolutionary affair. The mourners (several members of the I. W. W. and friends) assembled at Ellenberger's undertaking rooms, Brooklyn, at 10 a. m. The casket was draped with a large red banner bearing the I. W. W. emblem, also a large emblem of flowers from his Local. Several singing societies were represented, who sang revolutionary songs during the services. Fellow Workers Schultz and Thomsen conducted the services and spoke of how Roellig met his death while fighting against the capitalist hell-holes he was compelled to work in. Local 46 has draped their charter, and at the last meeting of Branch 1, Local 179, regrets were sent to Local 46, which has in the death of Fellow Worker Roellig lost one of its best fighters.

Organize into One Big Union and put a cramp in the pocketbook of the master class. You slaves can do that through the I. W. W., and get the goods for yourselves.

NEW UNION IN CONNECTICUT

(Special to Solidarity.)

Middletown, Conn., May 30.

As I wrote you the other day, the I. W. W. has organized about 1,800 men employed by the Russell Manufacturing Co. (textile), mostly Italian and Pole. The hours are 10 1/2 and pay about \$1.35 to \$1.50 per day. Only a few skilled men are required. The men are forced to produce 40 inches of cloth to the yard instead of 36, because one of the bosses lost \$40,000 in speculations years ago. By this method the slaves have been mulcted out of an extra \$200,000.

Enthusiasm of the men is great and all stick together. As the Russell Co. has government work to fulfill, that will make it comparatively easy for us to enforce our demands.

Lots of women are employed amidst the worst slaving environment I ever witnessed. In the finishing room the women work ten and one-half hours steadily with no time off for lunch. The dyeing department is a veritable hell where the slaves last about five years.

Next Monday we present our demands to the bosses, which will be as follows (approximately):

Nine-hour workday for all employees. One hour for lunch.

Twenty per cent increase of wages.

We are sure to win, and the bosses scared to death. Italian and Pole workers (Lawrence and Lowell) have taken the juice out of them. Local papers are giving favorable publicity much to our astonishment, although they express slight symptoms of fear at the radical nature of our organization.

WALTER EGGMAN, Organizer.

THE LONELY CONGRESSMAN

By David Gilchrist.

Excuse me if I shed some tears
Und wipe away my nose,
For I must pour into your ears
My loneheart tale of woes.

My peniveness I'll now unwrap,
Und long before I'm through,
You'll better look me "Vee-tor," old chap!
We are glad we am—unt you!

The tale I tell of loneliness
Is so much of a heap,
And when I pass a laundry store
The sad iron hangs to weep.

I am so lonely und alone,
I think I better read,
If the job was not so easy quite
Und dot sala-ry so fine.

Dot mileage, too, (two times a mile)
Dot 'nt no so schlect, you think?
At it through tears I have to smile
Und mit my loath'ed ink.

Und then, again, dot privilege
I have to frank my mail,
Nerves me a bit and helps me hear
Old Onkel Daniel's wail.

But still I'm lonely und so sad,
I don't know what to do,
I'm full of gloom and forebodings,
Und I'm always in a stew.

I first was borned in Hun—gs—ry,
Another sad event,
If dot ain't so, for sure I'd be
Some day the president.

I am the first one in the van,
Und I am playing bob;
A lonely socialist I am gress-man;
But, say, I LIKE THE JOB.

Thought sad, I like the job so well,
I think I'll stick by it,
Und tell my critics, "GO TO H—L!"
Dot sure will make a hit.

I don't take noddings from no one,
Und I never care a rap,
What old Dan says; dot SON OF A-GUN
Would like to have my sap.

But still I'm sad, and why I am
The reason now I'll give,
Too many say "Oh, pipe the sham!"
I wish such folks don't live.

Und every time I rise to speak
The re-volution-tion-tion hiss,
Und when on something I don't squeak,
De Leon yells, "A MISS!"

Und then dot "SAB—E—, SAB—E—,
SAB—E—"
(Such words I can't pronounce),
Comes up und punches me a dab
Und thinks I get the bounce.

I'd tell you more and more anent
My sad und lonely fix,
But for my Mil-walk'er accent,
Who else plays me such dumb tricks.

So, I will end my tale and go,
But 'ere I quit I'll say,
"Though lonely, sad und full of woe,
I'M HAPPY, UND, WILL STAY!"

Preparations are complete for the Big Ettor-Giovanniotti protest demonstration in Pittsburg, Saturday, June 8. The committee in charge informs us that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be the principal speaker. All those from the surrounding district who can get to Pittsburg on that date should be on hand. It is expected to be the biggest demonstration ever.