



# THE "CONSPIRACY" CASES

### Companions of Ettor and Giovannitti, Who Are Likewise Held on Tramped-Up Charges.

By Justin Ehart.

The approaching trial of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are growing daily in working class importance. An attempt is being made to electrocute the two men on a theory that will permit, if successfully established, the judicial annihilation of working class political and economic organizations of the country— a theory of accessory before the fact. Fortunately, Ettor and Giovannitti are not the only victims whom the capitalists demand in pursuit of their fiendish policy of preserving their sources of profits free from working class restriction and elimination. The capitalists also want to jail William D. Haywood, William E. Trautmann, William Yates, Thomas Holliday and Guido Mazerrelli on the charge of conspiracy, to the end that they may prevent the coming of the new era, for which working class political and economic organizations strive with might and main. These men are individually and collectively as fine a lot of working class representatives as ever threatened the undisputed supremacy of the dominant capitalist element in modern society. They are each and every one of them conspicuous for ability and devotion to the interest of the class from which they sprang. They only crime is loyalty to their class, under the most adverse conditions. This is proved by Lawrence alone.

But lack of Lawrence is a history that, though little known, in the case of all except Haywood, is none the less highly interesting. Haywood's rise in this country is not recent, for as one of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the intended victim of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone prosecution, he was famous even prior to the Lawrence strike. This is also true, to a smaller extent, of all of the other men indicted for conspiracy.

they were by no means wholly unknown before the Lawrence strike.

There is William E. Trautmann, for instance, next to Haywood, the most prominent of all the so-called conspirators. As an organizer of the Brewery Workers' Union in Massachusetts, editor of its official organ, the Brauer Zeitung, and one of the seven founders of the I. W. W., Trautmann made his mark in the labor world long before Lawrence. Born of German-American parents at Grahams-town, Wellington county, New Zealand, 43 years ago, Trautmann has participated in the labor and socialist movements of Russia, Germany and the United States. He was expelled from Germany under the anti-socialist law. Trautmann's career has been otherwise noteworthy. In addition to being an organizer, editor and founder, he has lectured before the Chicago University, translated Karl Marx's "Wage-Slavery and Capital" and has written many constructive industrial pamphlets, some of which have been extensively quoted by the capitalist press. His "Industrial Union Methods" has had a circulation of over 100,000 copies, his "One Big Union," a more recent work, over 50,000 copies. In addition, Trautmann has written labor histories that reflect extensive research and knowledge, coupled with a correct philosophic zeal and proletarian grasp. Trautmann is genial, shrewd and encyclopedic; his flow of labor reminiscences is humorous, instructive and inexhaustible.

Another interesting proletarian type is William Yates. He hails from Lancashire, England, the birthplace of the Anglo-Saxon textile industry. Yates began his industrial life as a cotton operative at 10 years of age. In the 33 years he labored successfully in every department of the tex-

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struggle for a living wage and decent conditions.

Help is needed to enable the workers who have families to maintain them while the strike lasts.

An appeal has now to be made to the people throughout the country who sympathize with the workers in their struggle. Joseph Staphan, John Sobieski, M. Nazeike,

Finance Committee. Send contributions to M. Mazerrelli, Treasurer, Box 45, Cliffside, N. J. THOMAS FLYNN, Organizer I. W. W.

## SIX MONTHS FOR WHITEHEAD

Thomas Whitehead, secretary of the central strike committee, was arrested at Lynton, B. C., May 14th, charged with being the lessee of a lodging house that did not meet with the provisions of the health act. The charge was based on the fact that Whitehead, acting for the strikers, had rented premises to be used to house a portion of the strikers. It is a fact that can be verified by investigation that the sanitary arrangements, ventilation and the air space per occupant, of the premises was well within the requirements of the health act. On the other hand, there is not one camp of the contractors that will meet with the requirements of the act. Yet there has been no arrest of contractors.

Looks strange, does it not? Who said night is not right.—C. R. E. Strike Bulletin.

## THE I. W. W. SPIRIT

The immediate occasion of the waiters' strike, will breed dissatisfaction with the system of fines obtaining in many of the big hotels, is in no way a cause of this important movement. The causes lie deeper and are connected with other social movements of the day, says Hutchins Haspood, in the New York Globe.

In some respects it is similar to the Lawrence strike. The waiters, as a whole, are very bad off industrially and socially. Their hours are abnormally long, probably averaging fourteen hours a day, and often eighteen. They are badly paid and often badly fed, and the tip system is demoralizing and unfair to the rank and file. The omnibuses and subordinate restaurant and kitchen helpers have not even the material advantage of sharing fines in any definite and important way. There is hardly a waiter in New York who has a real opportunity to educate himself, to enjoy leisure time, or to lead in general the life of decent civilization.

That their condition is bad and ought not to persist is obvious.

So there is extreme need among the waiters, as there is among the mill workers, the textile workers, the waiters are attempting to organize industrially, to organize all the employes in a hotel! This form of organization is the thing that is in the air at present. It represents a mass movement. It is democratic. The waiters' strike as yet is not so clear and simple as was that of the textile workers. It still remains to be seen how democratic, how much of a mass movement, how far down among those who are worst off, this movement will go. But the fact that they are trying, or to try, to organize everybody in the hotels—dishwashers, cooks, omnibuses, head waiters, chambermaids, bell boys, etc.—is an indication that the tendency is toward what is called industrial organization, rather than that of the American Federation of Labor kind.

Industrial organization may be called the hope of the unskilled and the hitherto unorganized. This form of organization at present seems to include what is called the radical and revolutionary elements of the labor movement. It is allied to syndicalism of the French kind, and the fear-inspiring words "sabotage" and "general strike" are often heard in connection with it.

That there is some attempt in this strike at an aristocratic, or trade union development, is perhaps true, but it is not the significant aspect. It is based on general need, it has a mass quality, and it is related in spirit to the I. W. W., rather than to the A. F. of L. although some of the leaders are disinclined to affiliate with either of these organizations.

While some of the Oakland, Calif., socialists are busy decrying "direct action" and circulating "recall" petitions against the city administration, claiming that to be the "best way to fight for free speech," the following from the Oakland secretary of the I. W. W. is interesting. "Majority of this burg informed our committee that they should call on him Wednesday and our old permit to speak on the streets would be re-issued. Guess San Diego siege got their Angora." It will be remembered that at the outset of the San Diego fight, Oakland was announced as the next city "to slaughter the I. W. W." Possibly that \$200,000 loss to taxpayers in San Diego has given Oakland cold feet. Perhaps the "recall" is a better method than "direct action," but it occurs to us that the overwhelming majority of capitalist and middle class citizens of that California city will not display much enthusiasm about "recalling" their own city administration. The capitalist's vital spot is his pocketbook, every time.

## RUBBER WORKERS

### Show Symptoms of Revolt in the Biggest Center of the Rubber Goods Industry, Akron, Ohio.

Akron, O., is the biggest manufacturing center for rubber goods in the world. Numerous factories employ between 30,000 and 40,000 workers in various departments and under a highly perfected and specialized division of labor system.

This development of the rubber goods industry is comparatively recent, having received its impetus in particular from the simultaneous expansion of the automobile industry and the great demand for rubber tires. The rubber industry, like that of the automobile, has attracted thousands of unskilled or previously untrained workers from the farms and from other industries, who have been marshaled under the new system into a vast army, working mostly at piece work and driven at a high rate of speed in order to earn a bare living.

The principal firms in Akron are the B. F. Goodrich, the Diamond and the Goodyear Rubber companies. The Diamond has recently been absorbed by the Goodrich (Rubber Trust) with a combined capital of \$90,000,000, and employing between 16,000 and 20,000 slaves. The Goodrich company follows the same system of hiring workers to Akron that has become so well known in the case of Lawrence and other industrial centers, with this difference that the rubber trust has sent its advertising agents down into the mountains of West Virginia and induced the natives there to come to Akron to work in the rubber factories. On arriving at this rubber "mecca" many of them with families have found themselves compelled to work for 17 cents an hour. This has of course, resulted in forcing the women to work as well as the men, and has aggravated the "speeding up" system with all its disastrous effects upon the health and well-being of the workers.

The Goodrich company, prior to taking over the Diamond, paid lower wages than the latter, the Goodrich men claiming that the Diamond paid \$4 for a certain class of work for which Goodrich only paid \$3.00. This wage rate will doubtless be "standardized" now that the trust has absorbed its former rival.

### "Welfare" Plan.

One of these Akron rubber companies in particular, the Goodyear, has established a "welfare" system for its employes, and publishes a monthly shop paper to record the results of its "benevolence." Of course the company makes the hypocritical pretence that this has nothing to do with the question of profits, but is done solely to advance the interests of the workers. But the following quotations from the June number of this company sheet will help to dispel the illusion: "Girls Break Record—Several days dur-

ing the forepart of the month of May witnessed the smashing of all previous records in several departments in the factory. Possibly the most startling record was made by 48 young women working in the auto tube department, who in 9 hours and 50 minutes on May 5, set a precedent when they cut from sheet stock 5,567 tubes. The former record was 4,500 tubes in a corresponding time. In the same department on the 8th of May, 5,300 tubes were cured involving six separate operations. The time required was 24 hours. On the first day of the month, 5,100 tubes were spliced. The previous record with a like length of time was 4,800."

Again quoting from the same issue: "An unusual record is that made by H. Felton, a floor man on the night shift in the machine shop. On the evening of May 13th, he broke all previous individual records of the factory when he chipped 13 cores. The time consumed was 12 hours."

In addition to such "emulation" schemes to reduce wages, established new "precedents," and impair the health of operatives by speeding up, the men workers have organized themselves into two separate fire departments—one for day and one for the night shift—to save the company some additional losses in case of fire, and the girl employes have formed an "Industrial Branch of the Y. W. C. A., which will doubtless assist the bosses to keep the eyes of their female slaves fastened upon heaven while their "Christian" masters skin them to the limit here on earth.

### Spirit of Revolt Growing.

In spite of these "benevolent" schemes, or more probably because of them, the spirit of revolt is growing in the Akron rubber factories. At the request of some of the rubber workers, I. W. W. speakers were recently asked to come there from Cleveland, and explain the principles of industrial organization—the one and only means by which the workers may protect themselves and advance their own interests. Fellow Worker Walter Glover of Cleveland responded to the call, and spoke at an open air meeting in Akron on June 8. Although arriving late from Cleveland, on account of delay by the interurban line, Glover found a good crowd of rubber workers waiting for him, and held a successful meeting. Every bit of literature on hand was eagerly bought by rubber workers exclusively, and the promise expected that more meetings would be held from time to time. The idea of One Big Union should and does appeal to the rubber workers, and a powerful organization of rubber workers is expected in the near future.

## HELP NEEDED

To all members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Fellow Workers: The new local of Piano and Instrument Makers of Cambridge, Mass. (Local 557), have been forced to strike in order to protect their right to organize. The new fellow workers are appealing to the membership for financial assistance to enable them to make their first fight a successful one.

Every member is urged to see that their local collects funds for the fellow workers on strike. Also send them in a letter of encouragement in their struggle. Send all moneys to: Mr. S. H. Savage, 247 Belmont St., Everett, Mass.

Yours for Industrial Freedom, General Sec'y-Treas.

## SAN DIEGO FUNDS

Send all funds intended for the I. W. W. free speech fighters to C. R. Neeley, Treasurer, Box 312, San Diego, Calif. FREE SPEECH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, I. W. W., San Diego.

### CHICAGO I. W. W.

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

### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Local 61 has moved its headquarters to 30 E. Missouri avenue. Free reading room open all day. Business meeting every Friday at 8 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

GEO. LEPPERT, Sec'y., Box 602, Kansas City, Mo.

## STANDARD OIL STRIKERS

### Need Help to Carry on a Successful Battle for Living Conditions.

New York, June 6.

To the Labor Unions, Socialist Locals and Other Progressive Bodies: The workers in the Corn Products Refining Co.'s factory at Shady-side, N. J., went on strike May 28. They are still out and there has as yet been no settlement.

At least eight languages are spoken by the strikers, but these men of so many different races have stood as one man for their demands, despite this handicap which the company has evidently maintained for the purpose of keeping them divided. There are between 500 and 700 men usually employed in the factory, but at present the entire plant is closed.

Demands have been formulated and presented to the management by the men, pickets have been maintained, meetings held nearly every day and despite the silence of the capitalist press, due doubtless to the great power behind the Corn Products Refining Co., the factory has been kept closed, and in the face of aggravation and provocation by the hirelings of the company the workers have displayed an admirable spirit.

The company owning this factory has its office at 80 Broadway, New York, and is doubtless a part of the Standard Oil Co.

Wages are low, excessively low for the exhausting labor, in stifling heat and the work is in two shifts of 18 hours each. The workers need help to carry on this

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THE WAITERS' STRIKE

"The unexpected has happened—the waiters have revolted." That was the news that arrived from New York last week, when thousands of slaves in the big hotels and restaurants of that city dropped their work at the busiest hours, and with heads erect for the first time, had defiance to their masters. Of course it was unexpected by the millionaires and other well-fed idlers of the metropolis who are in the habit of expecting and receiving only the most servile trucking of these "lacksies" and "menials" of the kitchens and dining rooms. And it was equally unexpected by those pessimists among the workers who are accustomed to view the waiter as a specially constituted human de-vice of the spirit of revolt. This waiters' strike has again emphasized the fact that, given the conditions for revolt, the employer may depend upon having trouble, no matter what may be the particular di- vision of slaves involved.

A staff writer on the New York Globe says this strike is "related in spirit more to the I. W. U. than to the A. F. of L." Naturally, because in spite of most stren- uous efforts to keep up a caste system, association of the many divisions of "eating house" slaves has revealed to them the final futility of craft union di- vision and enmity. As a last desperate re- sort, the idea of one big union has brought inspiration to the hotel and restaurant workers. Of course the revolt is far from being general, and in the last few days seems to have been forgotten as far as the press is concerned; even the New York Call no longer mentions it. But as an in- dication of the tendencies of the labor movement at present it is highly gratify- ing, and even should the revolt fail of im- mediate results, it will not have been in vain. It will be a starting point of more and bigger revolts in the future.

As an instance of how the waiters' strike aggrivated the millionaires, we quote from the New York Call of June 5: "About 200 brokers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, among whom was J. P. Morgan, Jr., were seated at the tables of the Stock Exchange Luncheon Club at noon yesterday when they observed the men who were waiting on them lay down their trays, drop their napkins and leave the dining hall. After a few gasps of surprise and an exchange of expressions of inquiry, they realized that the waiters' strike, which had been the butt of ridi-

culé among them, had overtaken them and that they were left without the men to serve their meals. When actually con- fronted with the strike, which had been paralytic; the service in all the optima hotels; the millionaire brokers realized that it was far from being a joke, and some of them bestirred themselves to fetch their own food. If they never knew it before, the surprised brokers learned in a manner they will soon forget that a waiter is a skilled worker whose services are not to be valued lightly. For while they may be able to juggle stocks and bonds, they made a sorry spectacle wait- ing on themselves. Soups were spilled over tablecloths, dishes were dropped and general confusion reigned supreme."

It was also whispered around that sabo- tage in the form of castor oil as a substi- tute for olive oil in salads, etc., was prac- ticed by the waiters in some instances. This is explained on the ground that the poor ignorant waiters had not yet learned of the Socialist Party resolution against that "jassass method of fighting capital- ism," and so could not be expected to act in an entirely "civilized" manner. How- ever, it is also rumored that the parasites didn't "like their salad that way." Of course such things will never occur again, since by the time the "eating house" slaves think of another revolt, they will have learned that "the use of the ballot to overthrow Tammany" is far better than a strike to increase wages and improve shop and living conditions for themselves. Their sense of fitness will be properly "educated" and "direct action" will be tabooed.

As a sample of what the waiters are re- volutionizing against, one of them is quoted as follows: "Most of the downtown clubs feed their employes insufficient and poor food and compel them to save portions, from their regular service in order to have anything decent to eat at all. They don't even take the trouble to cook a decent breakfast for the help, but steam the stew meat and then grease it over before send- ing it into the help's hall with other scraps from the kitchen. The food as a rule is so coarse that often the workers do not even touch it. The club members have the greatest contempt for those who serve them, never permitting a waiter to ad- dress them by name and giving their or- ders through the captains. Two flights of iron stairs have to be climbed on each or- der."

From which we conclude that the slavish and brutal conditions which capitalists will ever seek to impose upon their wage workers, constitute the best possible "ag- itator" and lead inevitably to revolt. Let us take off our hats to the waiters for their "unexpected" emphasis of that fact.

COMPLETE TIE-UP

Speaking of the I. W. U. railroad con- structors' strike on the Canadian Northern in British Columbia, the "Strike Bulletin" of June 5 says:

"After nine weeks of the hardest kind of fighting, the tie-up is, to all intent and purposes, complete and effective. Bullied, slugged, jailed, persecuted and oppressed, the strikers are more determined and con- fident now than they were the first day of the strike. This strike, being the first of the construction workers in the history of labor, was an experiment so far as the workers are concerned. They did not realize their power, and it was slow, hard work to convince them that united into one big union they were more powerful than the boss and any or all combinations or organizations of the boss. True, the strike was an experiment, for not only the workers, but also the boss. Theories, evolved by both intellectuals and pro- letarians, were all that there was to guide the workers. Now, since the strike, it is no longer a question of theory, for the worker has proven his power by actual ex- perience and the worker having the ac- tual experience of this strike will take his place as a determining factor in the over- throw of the present system, and if the strike has accomplished this it has done much."

Just as we go to press comes the report from New York that "police arrest 190 waiters' pickets" after clubbing and beat- ing them up around the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, where a scab banquet to German "naval heroes" was being held. Blood- thirstiness "men-butchers" must be allowed to eat in peace, and not be disturbed by useful workers clamoring for decent con- ditions for themselves and families. Civil- ization, did you say?

HIGH COST OF LIVING

Retail Grocers Declare They Are Not Responsible For the "Growing Grocery Bill."

"When butter was 15c and 16c a pound the grocer got 2c to 4c a pound profit, and now when it reaches more than 40c a pound the grocer's profit is but the same—'2c to 4c a pound,'" declared O. H. Best, of Bethlehem, last evening at the district convention of the retail merchants of the Lehigh and Delaware valleys and theleate region, held in Allentown, Pa. The quoted remarks were made by the Bethle- hem grocer in a discussion on the topic, "To What Extent, if Any, is the Retail Merchant Responsible For the High Cost of Living?" in the presence of several hundred members of the retail grocers' organization from Lehigh and Northampton counties.

Albert Kaiser of Philadelphia, formerly president of the State Association, made an address on the benefits to be derived through organization. He said in part: "There seems to be no fixed rule to proceed to success and accomplishment of our desires. If we do not succeed, the trouble is invariably on the outside. If we succeed we are good businessmen."

"In some western cities of the State the grocers have found that competition, in- stead of being the life of trade, is the death of trade, or rather what Sherman said of war.

"The chain stores have set up a false standard in Philadelphia and we there in- tended to get the people away from the thought of price, regardless of quality. We are going to eliminate every false standard set up by the chain stores."

E. T. Parker opened the discussion on the topic referred to in the opening para- graph. He said in part: "The labor element plays a most im- portant part in the production of food. Farmers have difficulty in procuring suf- ficient help to cultivate the lands, in spite of the tremendous surplus labor in the congested cities. The average housewife demands convenience—planning packages for the food and delivery of the articles. Usually they do not consider that this adds to the expense. The manufacturer plays on this weakness for beauty and conveni- ence and makes his profits largely by cater- ing to it: How many times a day do housewives call up their grocer to deliver small articles. Ten years ago many people raised their own vegetables in the garden, but how do you do it now?"

J. O. Hansen, of Stratton, said: "If we go back 20 years we will find that gro- cers then did not sell much lettuce and other early vegetables during February and March. People were then willing to wait until they were in season. Nowadays when home-raised strawberries are in season the people refuse to buy, then being tired of fruit, nearly every family in- sisting upon having it when it first appears on the market."

Mr. Best said: "When I read the many reports in the newspapers of the retailers being responsible for the high cost of living I began to think we were. But when I began to think of the many things that we were selling at a loss I saw that the accu- sations were unfounded. In reference to the profit realized from butter now, the same condition exists in the selling of flour and coffee. In fact in regard to the latter I remember when I sold coffee 8c a pound cheaper than I now sell it, I was making a half cent more per pound. The manufacturer has it figured down that we only can get 20 per cent profit, not on the selling price, but on the cost. I feel that the retail merchant has been wrongfully accused of being extortionate."

Former President of the State Associa- tion Klein of Easton showed that in Easton some of the grocers were responsible for some of the prices being charged for vege- tables and produce. He said some of them got up at 4 a. m. and went to the Circle market where they bought up the best there was at that price and then fixed their own price. "Wait for the produce dealer to come around and if the price of the goods do not suit you do not buy and I think your customers will be better."

J. Jackson, of Pen Argyl, thought the merchants were not to be blamed for the high cost of living, but decried the canvass- ing and soliciting of orders. "If we stand together and compel the customers to come to the store and carry many of the small articles home, we will reduce expenses."

and that millions of dollars are expended at moving picture shows and the many mortgages foreclosed on automobile own- ers, I don't think the grocers should be saddled with the blame for the high cost of living."—Allentown Democrat.

NEW I. W. U. LOCALS

- Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 20, Lawrence, Mass., German Branch, Feb. 12.
Building Workers' Industrial Union No. 139, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 12.
Automobile Workers' Industrial Union No. 17, Cleveland, O., Feb. 20.
Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 253, Aberdeen, Wash., Feb. 21.
National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Seattle, Wash., Feb. 29.
Shoe Workers' Industrial Union No. 170, Manchester, N. H., Feb. 29.
Building Workers' Industrial Union No. 150, Oakland, Cal., March 1.
Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 195, Seattle, Wash., March 6.
Aging Erectors and Makers' Industrial Union No. 490, Chicago, Ill., March 7.
Bakersfield Industrial Union No. 56, Bakersfield, Cal., March 13.
Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 225, Polish Branch, Philadelphia, Pa., March 15.
Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 441, Hoquiam, Wash., March 20.
Columbus Industrial Union No. 54, Columbus, O., March 21.
Piano Workers' Industrial Union No. 557, Cambridgeport, Mass., March 21.
Alaskan Salmon Packers' Industrial Union No. 280, San Francisco, Cal., March 22.
Construction Workers' Industrial Union No. 329, Victoria, B. C., March 25.
Medford Industrial Union No. 57, Medford, Ore., March 27.
Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 159, North Adams, Mass., March 28.
Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 160, Passaic, N. J., April 2.
Indianapolis Industrial Union No. 52, Indianapolis, Ind., April 2.
Fishermen's Industrial Union No. 281, Astoria, Ore., April 2.
Paper Mill Workers' Industrial Union No. 421, Rumford, Me., April 3.
New Zealand Section I. W. U., Christ- church, N. Z., April 4.
Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 199, Fitchburg, Mass., April 5.
Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 200, South Barre, Mass., April 9.
Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 436, Branch 2, Polish, Lowell, Mass., April 10.
Metal and Machinery Workers' Indus- trial Union No. 6, Woonsocket, R. I., April 9.
Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 358, Tacoma, Wash., April 13.
Building Workers' Industrial Union No. 224, Concord, O., April 16.
Metal and Machinery Workers' Indus- trial Union No. 7, Indianapolis, Ind., April 17.
Construction Workers' Industrial Union No. 350, Kansas City, Mo., April 19.
Quarry Workers' Industrial Union No. 480, Philadelphia, Pa., April 19.
Piano and Organ Workers' Industrial Union No. 558, New York City, April 19.
Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 201, Patnam, Conn., April 19.
Trenton Industrial Union No. 51, Trenton, N. J., April 20.
Cement Workers' Industrial Union No. 481, Concrete, Wash., April 22.
Building Workers' Industrial Union No. 95, New York City, April 23.
Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union No. 101, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 24.
Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 429, Granite Falls, Wash., April 24.
New York Industrial Union No. 179, Branch 2, New York City, April 25.
New Brunswick Industrial Union No. 50, New Brunswick, N. J., April 26.
Building Workers' Industrial Union No. 225, Vancouver, B. C., April 29.
Railroad Construction Workers' Indus- trial Union No. 531, Telkwa, B. C., May 2.
San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, Branch 3, May 4.
Battling Workers' Industrial Union No. 531, Philadelphia, Pa., May 6.
Textile Workers' Industrial No. 425, Br. 2, Philadelphia, Pa., May 6.
Leather Workers' Industrial Union No. 169, Haverhill, Mass., May 8.
Leather Workers' Industrial Union No. 171, Peabody, Mass., May 8.
Metal and Machinery Workers' Indus- trial Union No. 8, Lowell, Mass., Quincey Industrial Union No. 48, Quincy, Mass., May 11.
Smelter Workers' Industrial Union No. 261, Baltimore, Md., May 13.
Metal and Machinery Workers' Indus- trial Union No. 9, New York City, May 13.
Building Workers' Industrial Union No. 96, Boston, Mass., May 13.
Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Indus- trial Union No. 133, Denver, Col., May 13.
Elyria Industrial Union No. 49, Elyria, O., May 16.

Electrical Supply Workers' Industrial Union No. 10, Fremont, O., May 17.
Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 425, Br. 4, Philadelphia, Pa., May 20.
Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 186, Waterville, N. Y., May 21.
Metal and Machinery Workers' Indus- trial Union No. 5, Br. 2, Polish, May 22.
Sidney Industrial Union No. 60, Sidney, O., May 23.
Leather Workers' Industrial Union No. 179, Newwood, Mass., May 17.
Gas Plant Workers' Industrial Union No. No. 545, Newark, N. J., May 29

MUST BE FREED

Fellow Workers: Two members of the working class—Joseph J. Eitor and Arturo Giovannitti are still in jail at Lawrence.

These men are deprived of their liberty and must stand trial for their life upon a trumped up charge of being accessories be- fore the fact to the murder of a woman striker killed by a policeman. Ten other members of the working class who took part in the Lawrence strike are also out on bail upon trumped up charges of conspir- acy to intimidate and assault.

Two members of the working class have already been sentenced to serve seven years in the penitentiary by a corrupt judge who has willingly lent himself to the bidding of textile barons of Massachu- setts.

THESE WORKERS MUST BE FREED!

It will take the united efforts of the workers to free them. Immediate action will be necessary. No time should be lost. Organize an Eitor and Giovannitti Defense Conference in your locality at once. Hold protest meetings and advertise to the world this latest plot of the human vul- tures, who, having fattened upon the toll of women and children for years, now consider that they have a divine right to commit murder under the cloak of judicial procedure.

Burn into the brains of every man, woman and child of this country, the story of this latest infamy of the money- mad plutocracy and their degenerate hirelings of the State of Massachusetts, Raise money for the Defense so that the means will be had to expose the foul plot and everyone connected with it.

In the work of freeing our fellow work- ers, the members of the Industrial Work- ers of the World should be, MUST BE, the ones to take the initiative. Every local, every member should be up and doing without any further loss of time. Remember the Smith and Preston case. Delay is dangerous. ACT NOW.

Failure to raise a storm of protest from the Atlantic to the Pacific means that two brave and resolute members of the work- ing class will pay the forfeit with their lives, or at the very least with life imprison- ment. It means that rest of effort will have to be expended in forcing a pardon for them if they should be so fortunate as to escape the electric chair.

It means that the workers are to lose the services of two able, efficient and fear- less organizers. It means that every member of the working class who refuses to allow the employing class to bluff or bribe them will stand in the shadow of the gallows or a prison cell.

It means that we, of the working class, have failed in OUR duty to those mem- bers of our class whose only crime consists of being loyal to their class in their strug- gle for more of the good things of life. To your posts every member. Let your protests swell until its sound shall pen- etrate every corner of the land. Let your demand for freedom of these fellow work- ers be heard by every subervient tool of the employers in the State of Massachu- setts.

Eitor and Giovannitti shall not die! They shall not be imprisoned!

Organize to make your protests effective. Call upon the workers in your locality to stand ready with you to stop the wheels of every industry unless your demands be heeded. Freedom for Eitor and Giovannitti. Freedom for all of the workers who have been selected by the textile barons of Mass. as sacrifices to God of Profits. Send money to Wm. Yates, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

SUB HUSTLERS WANTED

Solidarity wants to get in touch with 10 I. W. U. men who may be induced to take the field in different parts of the East, and rustle subs for this paper. They may double up—that is, go in pairs, and combine agitation with sub-getting: Solicit subs in daytime and hold meetings at night. Liberal terms on subscriptions and literature. Write to Solidarity for particu- lars.

# TALKING ABOUT "SEDITION"

(Special to Solidarity.)  
San Diego, Calif., June 4.

As time goes on in the fight for free speech in San Diego the strength and widespread influence of the forces that make for despotism are more clearly seen. When this fight was precipitated by the Otis gang of pirates there were those who fully realized that this town had been selected by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association as the starting point in a nation-wide crusade to break down all forms of labor organization, and establish an industrial monarchy.

That this was the object is becoming more and more apparent every day as the progresses. It is only necessary to look over the papers from all parts of the country that have always stood against the workers in every labor dispute, and the real purport of this struggle will be seen. Among the papers that are prominent in support of the vigilantes are the New York Times, New York Herald, Boston Herald, San Francisco Call, Denver Republican, Detroit Free Press, Los Angeles Times, Oakland Tribune and many others. In this connection may be mentioned the Social-Democratic Herald of Milwaukee, which justifies the police and vigilantes here, and says that the I. W. U. deserved what they got, and is very favorably mentioned by the San Diego Union in the same editorial as that in which they thank the Los Angeles Times. Berger and Otis ought to be good team mates.

The main contention of the papers that uphold the vigilantes here is that anarchy is in the country, and that the forces of the government and police should be strengthened to drive out anarchy. It is not necessary to read between the lines to see what they want, as it is openly advocated. The San Diego Union has the general sentiment summed up in these words: "Sedition laws will come. The time has come for the republic to protect itself. . . . Sooner or later this country will be compelled in self defense, to resort to sedition laws and to enforce them to the utmost. It is better to act now."

It is this general attempt of the financial interests of the nation to turn the republic into a virtual monarchy that makes the San Diego fight for free speech of such vital importance to the working class of America. If the vigilantes can succeed here the method will soon be generally adopted as a legal method by the several states and the nation for crushing any one who says a word in criticism of the established powers, which will then as now be the "Interests."

The city council here has drawn up a memorial to the governor asking that special action be taken by the state legislature to establish a state constabulary, and they want to have the same powers and do the same work that the vigilantes here have done, but they want it to be state wide in its action. It is quite probable that some such action will be taken if the labor movement of the state does not awake to the situation, as Governor Johnson favors such a move, Attorney General Webb recommends it, and the M. & M. supports it, and if a vigorous protest is not made the state constabulary, or Cossacks, will be an established fact here within the next six months.

The attorney general and his first assistant who are here by direction of Governor Johnson to investigate the situation and take such action as they think is needed, have established very friendly official relations with the city council and police department. The vigilantes are stating now that "it success depends all on the harmonious co-operation between city and state officials, San Diego's troubles with the industrial workers are about over. If it is necessary to call a special session of the legislature for the enactment of laws which will adequately protect this and every other city in the state against the revolutionary invasions of this organization of anarchists, a special session, it has been promised, will be called by the governor."

While the M. & M. is active in the state courts, they are not overlooking any point that they may possibly gain in the U. S. Courts. The U. S. Grand Jury has been busy with investigations regarding us for some time. It was planned to call some witnesses from Chicago and other eastern points. There have been several detectives and other crooks called from San Diego to Los Angeles to testify, and they have produced lots of documents and other stuff that they say proves us to be anarchists and seditionists. Captain of De-

fective Joe Myers was billed to produce something labeled "Bombs," and that very truthful beauty said he would swear that it was found by the police, which of course proves that Heywood collected thousands of men to make San Diego the capital of a Socialist Republic in Lower California.

Later, several Mexican and U. S. detectives came to San Diego and reported that they were looking for men who had violated the neutrality laws by "making remarks derogatory to the Mexican government." Nearly every official in Southern California has in the past four months tried his hand at finding something that would convict the I. W. U. of having designs on Lower California, but although they are called the best officers in the world they have utterly failed to find any thing that could show to the most vivid imagination that even one of the men taking part in this fight has any intention of that kind.

The real reason of the scare by the capitalists about the invasion of Lower California is that when the trouble was taking place there a year ago, some of them who had been raising beef on the ranches claimed by Otis, ate the beef themselves instead of turning it over to Robert Barer Otis and his henchmen. Such a thing could not be forgiven, and every effort is now being made to convict men in connection with this Free Speech Fight as a measure of revenge. Nearly every man who has been released on probation or on his own recognizance has first had his record specially investigated to find if he had been implicated in the troubles of a year ago.

The brutality of the police and vigilantes has not abated in the least as a result of the Attorney General and his assistant being here. A man named L. A. Shiffren went onto the street outside the forbidden ground yesterday and spoke for a few minutes, and had the protection of the police while Assistant Attorney Benjamin was looking on, which caused that gentleman to come out with the following statement: "The announcement of Chief of Police Wilson that he could handle the situation in this city was demonstrated to be well founded in fact. The fact that citizens extended to the police department their services for the preservation of law and order was equally apparent. If similar affairs occurring here in the future are looked after with equal care and precaution the city has nothing to fear. If these conditions continue to prevail immediate conditions may be considered as solved."

Last night a member of the Socialist Party gave another man an invitation to join the Party, when a detective arrested him on a charge of selling literature without a license, and knocked him down and handcuffed him. The man was then taken to the Police station and made to promise that he would leave town by the first boat. His Socialist Party and Musicians Union cards were taken from him, and he was threatened with a jail sentence if he remained in town, and would later be deported to his native country.

One of the jurymen in the Kirk perjury case was taken ill at the time the Prosecution had all its evidence in, and the entire jury was discharged, and the trial set for a new hearing in July.

Attorney Moore tried to have a warrant issued for Chief Wilson on a charge of arresting his stenographer and turning him over to the vigilantes, but the Justice refused to issue the warrant without orders from the District Attorney, and that satellite of Spreckles said that the police had a right to arrest any one, and also to turn them loose again. Of course Wilson swore that there were no vigilantes in sight.

The authorities here are up in the air about the I. W. U. and their tactics in the fight here. One day they said that the fight here was abandoned, and that all the energies would be centered on Los Angeles to get an eight hour day. The next day they said that over one thousand men were in Los Angeles ready to come here, and over fifty on the road. The next day they had the Los Angeles authorities arresting men at the rate of a dozen a day on vagrancy charges, and various other reports are being made by the police. And they will keep right on guessing the wrong thing all the time.

William D. Clayton, the business manager of the John D. Spreckles interests, and one of the big men behind this fight against us, said a few days ago in an interview: "It would be most unfortunate should attempts to prosecute members of the citizens committee be the sequel of

the grave crisis through which San Diego has now successfully passed. It required courage and a high sense of civic duty to perform the task which the citizens committee carried out so efficiently. The members of that body risked their lives. They gave valuable time, and they engaged in a service that must have been repugnant to them. They did all this to save the community from a deadly peril." It would certainly seem that with all this deadly peril that has been talked of so much there would have been some evidence stronger than a police liar breath to prove it. The only thing the police have been able to actually prove so far in this fight is that over three hundred arrests have been made.

STUMPY.

## PAPER MILL WORKERS

While paper making is one of the leading industries of the United States, there is probably no other line of business in which the profits are larger and their employees exploited more. Dividends of from 50 to 100 per cent are common, yet all the evils of low wages, and dangerous and unhealthy working conditions are present. Owing to the large amount of water used in the paper making processes, the men have to work bare-footed, and their clothes are nearly always wet.

They are continually steam and noxious gases caused by the powerful chemicals used in the bleaching processes. The old rags and papers are placed in mammoth bleaching vats, and soaked in hot water and chemicals. From this fearfully hot soggy mass, steam and foul vapors arise, and the penetrating odor is staggering.

After the paper or "stock" as it is called is bleached it has to be placed on trucks. Clad only in overalls with no shirts men have to get in these vats of hot steaming water and pitch it on the trucks. As they are paid by the ton there is no loading on the job. Many are overcome by their frenzied efforts to make a living wage, and the foul atmosphere they have to work in.

Last summer the local press called the attention of the city dads to the fact that the city streets were insufficiently sprinkled. The newspapers emphasized the great danger of epidemic from the dried filth, in the form of street dust, that was being blown in the nostrils of the public by the winds.

Yet we have in the "sorting rooms" of our Kalamazoo paper mills women and girls who work continually in an atmosphere saturated with dust and all manner of impurities. Dirt is on the floor, the walls, ceiling, in the air, everywhere in incredible quantities. The chance visitor in these "sorting rooms" can hardly tread breath at first because the dust is so thick in the air.

### Women Exposed to Disease.

These female employees work in the constant danger of contagion, soiling the old filthy rag and paper collected from every source. To see the junk man with his pack on the street. How would you like to see your wife or daughter handling that dirty refuse? Yet that is the proposition these unfortunate women contend with.

But no one pays any attention to that, oh, no! They are just "sorters." With the rattle and roar of the machinery, odor and dust from the bleaches, the dirt and gases in the "sorting rooms" make conditions that can only be compared to Dante's Inferno.

It is a sad sight to see the men leaving their "bell holes" after a night shift of thirteen hours. The duties of many require them to lift and feed into the machines literally tons of "stock."

The men on the machines work two shifts or "towers," as they are called, one crew working nights and the other days. These are changed every week, the night "tower" working days and the day "tower" nights. Owing to this alternation, the night crew just gets accustomed to sleeping days when their turn comes to work days the succeeding week. Therefore the evil is much greater than if they worked nights entirely.

The facilities of the night crew are therefore always more or less benumbed by loss of sleep. In this condition their duties require them to adjust and climb over and around machinery where the least slip or attention may cause them to lose life or limb. They have to guide with their fingers thin sheets of paper between swiftly revolving rollers, weighing hundreds of pounds.

The danger is recognized to such an extent that the accident insurance com-

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## I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can no peace so long as the employer and worker are found among millions of the working people and the few who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of the industrial class upon one man, the trade union boss, a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

For these conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization of the workers in every industry in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, to defend themselves by a strike or lockout in any department thereof, thus making all industry a primary to all.

Instead of the conservative motto: "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword: "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of pure every-day struggle we maintain, not only for the day-to-day struggle for a better life, but also to overthrow capitalism. By organizing industrially we are forming the nucleus of the new society within the shell of the old.

Send for some Three Months Sub Cards to Solidarity. Commission, 25c. on the Dollar.

Order literature as above advertised. Do it now!

panies class the paper mill occupation as extra-hazardous. It is a common thing to read of accidents in the paper mills and many happen that are never reported in the newspapers.

Last summer a man was killed by being pulled bodily through the rollers of a paper machine. Men have their fingers crushed, and arms and legs wrenched off with altogether too much frequency.

Physically exhausted, with senses dulled from loss of sleep, men are in no condition to be around such dangerous machinery. The great wonder, considering the conditions, is that there not more accidents:

The paper mill corporations are all insured in the factory associations against loss by an accident to an employee. Their profits therefore are secure, even if the breadwinner of a large family loses life or limb by their neglect of the common appliances that make for safety around machinery.

It is a common conception for the men to have to work thirty-six and even forty-eight hours without sleep. Any occupation that requires such inhuman, brutalizing service as that needs no comment.

One may ask why do they stand for it? What are they going to do?

The peculiar coincidence exists that all of the large numbers of mills in Kalamazoo pay exactly the same wages, and the same dangerous conditions are present to every one. And they are all owned by practically the same group of men.

Usually when any industry is centralized in one city as the paper mill business is in Kalamazoo, it causes a higher wage scale than would be the case if there were only one factory of that kind in the town. But the reverse is true in Kalamazoo, as there are thousands of men in the paper mills who only receive \$1.50 a day. And a large number of married men who receive even less, working at the hardest kind of labor, in constant danger.

Many, to eke out an existence, have to send their wives and families to work in the mills. The paper companies can then grind their lives out for profits which they will use to build still more of their "bell holes," and which will in turn exploit

another group of unfortunate wage slaves.

For what are they else? The day "tower" as on duty eleven hours, and receives \$1.50, and the night force thirteen hours for \$1.05, so the great majority of the paper mill employees receive little better than 18 cents an hour.

It is a blot on Kalamazoo that a business paying such a profit should pay its employees such a miserable pittance. No wonder large dividends can be paid and mammoth factories built to carry on the exploitation of the working class.

Shame! Shame! That men who have spent their whole lives in acquiring skill in the operation of these machines should be held down at a wage but little above the bread line just because one group of men control the mills in this city.

Well may the promoters ride in automobiles, live in costly mansions, while they employ whose loyalty and skill makes this possible, live in poverty and want.

These mills could be provided with all the safety appliances, they could provide sanitary workrooms and have their employees work human hours and still pay a reasonable dividend.

Above all they could pay better wages and the employees could keep their families at home to make it happier and brighter.

The men receiving more wages could patronize our local merchants to a larger extent. Such being the case the paper industry, instead of being a means of excessive profit to the few, would be a source of benefit to the entire community.—Kalamazoo Socialist.

## NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS.

Local Union No. 157, I. W. W.

Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. Hall, Pheban Building, 45 Delano St. Sec'y., Richard Wright, 78 Roosevelt St., New Bedford, Mass.

### PHILADELPHIA.

I. W. W. headquarters are at 729 West Columbia Ave. Open every night from 7 o'clock, and Sunday all day and night. The following locals meet here: Mixed Local 57; Bakers, 403; Button Workers, 554.

# INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International")  
**Political General Strike in Budapest.**

It is interesting to see that when political parties wish to press their claims, they are obliged to have recourse to the formidable weapon of the general strike and they must recognize the predominance of the economic over the parliamentary struggle.

The general strike of 24 hours in favor of universal suffrage began at Budapest the morning of May 23. From dawn strong detachments of police infantry and cavalry held the streets, especially the approaches to parliament. Several thousands of workers took part in the demonstration. Soon collisions took place. Parliament, which was sitting, manifested great agitation as the news of fights between police and workers arrived. The demonstrators tried to break through the lines of troops and police which separated the palace from parliament. The soldiers charged the crowds and used their arms. At midday it was announced that there were 70 wounded and five or six dead. In the evening the number of dead was 14 and of the wounded 114. A bomb was thrown in front of the custom house. The strike of the railway men had served as a new threat by the working class.

It is by economic struggle in all forms that the political situation in Hungary will be solved.

**International Committee of Transport Workers**  
 The Austrian revolutionary syndicalists call our attention to an incident at the congress of the Austrian union of workers of Commerce, Transport and Railways held at Vienna, April 6 to 8. Though it is some weeks ago the incident is still worth mentioning.

A delegate of the International Federation of Transport Workers (Dreher of Berlin) was present at the Vienna congress. According to the report of the Austrian social democratic organ, "Die Arbeiterszeitung," April 11, Dreher is described by his co-workers thus: Dreher (Berlin) salutes the congress in the name of the Federation of Transport Workers, which embraces at present 707,

000 members in 56 organizations in 19 countries. We have not everywhere an organization so developed as in Germany, Austria, and the Scandinavian countries, but we hope to educate the organizations of the Latin countries under German guidance. The organizations of the Latin countries are still on the basis of revolutionary syndicalism which employs big words and has no money. During the general strike in Sweden, the French railway men sent us the following telegram: "Long live international solidarity! Hereby 10 francs." (Laughter) But we are of a different stamp. We say first money, and when thereby the foundation is laid, the strike—without big words. (Applause.)

(It is a curious fact that at the time mentioned by Dreher, the French railway men's organization was in the hands of the reformists, the adherents of Dreher's tactics.)

It is possible that citizen Dreher and his German and Austrian comrades are of a different stamp from the revolutionary syndicalists in the Latin countries. But we should like to observe that the role of the executive committee of an International Federation is not to sow discord and division among the nationalities. It seems that the International Committee of the Transport Workers at Berlin is too desirous of playing the schoolmaster to other nations. We recall the attitude of our committee towards the seamen of all countries at the international congress of transport workers at Copenhagen, where another of its members (Mueller) began to lecture the seamen, and only saw his lack of tact when the delegates Ben Tillett and Wilson (England), Turnstet (America), Jaepelt (Denmark) and others flatly refused to have any of such "educative" proceedings of the international committee in Berlin. Dreher wants also to "educate."

Let us also not forget that at the time of the international seamen's strike in 1911 the member Joebach of that committee sent a letter to Rivelli at Marseilles to prevent the French seamen joining the strikers of other nationalities.

ist Federation and the I. W. W. He led the recent shoe strikes in both Lynn and South Braintree, Mass., and was active as a leader in the Lawrence strike, largely filling the gaps made by Etor and Giovannitti arrests. In the Lynn strike, Mazerelli was arrested, charged with attempt to kill a policeman, but was discharged. He received a high school education in Italy. He lectures and debates Sunday evenings on Socialism and industrial unionism, voluntarily filling engagements for the purpose in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Mazerelli is dark haired, clear-eyed and clean cut; he is well dressed and a good, forceful, intelligent speaker.

All of the "conspirators" of Lawrence are self-educated and self-sacrificing workmen. Their only crime has been to place working class interests above personal interests. And for this the New England capitalists have determined to punish them. Together with Etor and Giovannitti they must suffer for this, the worst offense ever perpetrated by workmen and women against capitalism, if the working class does not immediately rally to their support and protest against the attempted outrage.

To the defense of our champions, fellow workmen and women!

Etor and Giovannitti must not die nor be imprisoned. They must go free, together with Haywood, Trautmann, Yates, Holliday and Mazerelli.

Rally to the defense; all together.

## SOME MISTAKES

Covington Hall, in a recent issue of Solidarity, mentions three mistakes that the lumber kings of Louisiana made in the fight against the B. T. Workers, but he might have added a few more mistakes that not only the lumber bosses have made, but other bosses, too, have made.

The first great mistake that the masters make is in considering the worker as only a machine, without a body, mind and a soul. The second great mistake of the masters is in forgetting that every tool, every machine, all the raw and finished products it is in the physical possession of the worker whose labor power produces the wealth of the world. The workers alone have the power to make and like-

wise along have the power to destroy. The workers do not wish to tear down nor destroy, but to build and construct. The masters are making mistakes and blunders and so are the workers, but the masters will not learn, but the workers will, and are learning, perhaps slowly, but nevertheless they are learning.

The first big mistake that the workers make is relying upon others to lead them out of the wilderness. Another mistake the workers make is in believing that politics have anything to do with the wages, hours of work, and working conditions in the shops, the mines, fields, forests, and wherever labor power is used for the producing of wealth or bettering the social condition of the world. Another mistake that the workers make is in "striking," that is in leaving the tools, machines, and finished product in the masters' possession. Leaving the tools and machines does injure the masters but it likewise injures the worker that leaves. Leaving the machine idle injures the master by not producing wealth, but it injures the worker likewise. What the workers need is more of the products of the machines and if the machine is idle there is nothing produced either for the master or the workers. Stay with the machine and make the master come across with more and more of the wealth until the workers get all and the idlers nothing.

C. L. GRIFFING.

Jacksonville, Fla.

## EDUCATION IN MASS.

Lawrence, Mass., May 30.

The numerous strikes and the agitation following the Lawrence strike caused such a demand for speakers and organizers that it was practically impossible to supply speakers and organizers for all meetings. This prevented anything like planful systematic work, and it involved a tremendous waste of money in mileage, and in the time of the speakers. The following plan will, to some extent, avoid this and the co-operation of the active members of the locals will make it a success.

A circuit has been arranged to cover the locals of the National Union in New England. A speaker will be sent out, and each local will be allotted two days. The speaker will have a full supply of I. W. W. literature, and will also take subscription for the I. W. W. papers. The active membership is urged to do their utmost in pushing literature sales.

Those locals who have no strike on hand, and are in a position to do so, are expected to contribute \$5 each as their share in covering the expense involved. The speakers' wages and expense will be paid by the National Union.

The first speaker sent out will be at the following places at the time given:

Wester, Mass., June 9th and 10th.  
 Ware, Mass., June 11th and 12th.  
 Hudson, Mass., June 13th and 14th.  
 Fitchburg, Mass., June 15th, 16th and 17th.

Lowell, Mass., June 18th.  
 Lawrence, Mass., June 19th.  
 Haverhill, Mass., June 20th and 21st.  
 Manchester, N. H., June 22nd and 23rd.  
 Amesbury, Mass., June 24th and 25th.  
 Middleboro, Mass., June 26th and 27th.  
 New Bedford, Mass., June 28th and 29th.  
 Providence, R. I., June 30th, July 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.  
 Grover H. Perry will fill these dates.

Get busy to make these meetings a success.

All locals owing money to Headquarters are urged to remit as soon as possible. Money, lots of it, is needed to carry on the work required to build up and perfect all those new locals, and to keep our work of agitation and education.

Yours for the One Big Union,

WILLIAM YATES, Secretary.

A circuit that will cover the other eastern locals of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers will be announced later on.

## GILDROY REPLIES

Carneyville, Wyo., June 4.

Editor Solidarity:  
 My attention has been called to an article published in your paper of May 18th entitled "Comrade and Brother" Holds Kangaroo Court. I am extremely sorry that any man should write an article of that character without obtaining facts and this Tyler Williams did not do, or he would fully feel. I cannot see it only as a case of willful slander. Mr. Tyler Williams and I have met several times in the past, but I have been unable to agree, and in local affairs I have no doubt gained an advantage over him, I think, because I at

those times had right on my side. He has made several attacks on me, though I have never taken undue advantage of him nor have I ever spoken unkindly of him.

Mr. Tyler Williams says I took advantage of Joe Martin, an Italian miner. Contrary to his statement, I placed Brother Martin under a ten dollar bond instead of fifty, and I reminded that, also, pending good behavior. Brother Martin confessed his guilt and stood in the court room that he was satisfied. Elected as I was on the Republican ticket, but later converted to the socialist labor movement, I can furnish proof that I have saved men here hundreds of dollars in fines and litigations.

He also accuses me of having a good job and working when there was a strike. There was an illegal strike here, but even the men that inaugurated that insisted on the pumpmen and firemen and engineers continuing work. I was pumping at the time. I think the editor misunderstands the situation I was in. The good job I have is an eight-hour shift half time on nights. There are a great number of men here in this valley who have much better positions, but Mr. Williams fails to call attention to any of them. I hold eight certificates of competency in various employments—two for mine management and I have held some difficult and responsible positions, and if this company was looking to confer any favors upon me they surely would not leave me work under the present conditions when they know I hold certificates for something like letters. Five years ago I went through the second operation, which left me almost a physical wreck, as anyone can see for themselves. I am minus my appendix, a portion of liver and my right kidney. If the offer of a better position could have induced me to desert the labor movement of the masses, I could have been out of it for this long while. I feel that the greatest honor to anyone today is to have the privilege of being in the labor movement, carry a union card and be wide awake to this class-conscious uprising. I would welcome an investigation of my conduct at all times and feel that it would be of a much different color than my accuser makes.

Most Respectfully,

W. W. GILDROY.

## CONNECTICUT SHOCKED

Last week, in a report from the I. W. W. organizer at Middletown, Conn., Solidarity announced that the employees of the Russell Manufacturing Co. were about to present their demands to that textile corporation for a 20 per cent increase in wages, and a reduction of a "yard" of cloth from 40 to 36 inches, as well as for some other concessions. These demands were presented on June 3, were refused by the company, and the next day the plant was practically tied up by a strike.

Police, local and state, were at once summoned on the job by the company, and started trouble as usual, which resulted in some stones being thrown by strikers, and in several of the latter being shot and arrested by the cops.

The governor later has ordered the state militia to the scene, and several troops are on guard at the mills. The strikers are insisting on their rights to picket the plant, and have stirred up that conservative old town as it was never stirred before. Organizer Eugene Spielman of Lawrence has charge of the strike. The Middletown "Penny Press" of June 7 is largely devoted to the strike, and among other things has this to say:

Speaking as he said for the fifth time during the day, Organizer Eugene Spielman of Lawrence, threw some hot shots into the camp of the enemy. He started by telling his hearers that there have been more labor addresses in this town than for this year than during the past five years and before the year is over he promises that more will be heard concerning labor matters than for the past fifteen years.

The present condition he said is an issue paramount to labor and capital. The trouble is, he said, because wealth enjoys everything and labor nothing. The Italian girls, he said, are working for \$5.00 a week and the Polish men for \$5.00 a week and as long as they do it he said that others will be compelled to do it without regard to nationality. He declared that statistics show that the laborer gets but 17 cents out of every dollar's worth they produce and the man who does nothing gets 83 cents of the dollar. The strike to the Americans, he said, means that the Italians are leading them into new paths and the Americans, he declared, should be ashamed to scab on them. "The Ital-

en men and women are fighting your battles," he shouted.

He told of his experience as a tramp in New York city nine years ago when he could not get a job there and left the city to work elsewhere. He related his experience in the shop where found employment. After a time he asked for more wages and was told that business was poor and that in a little while he would get more if he speeded up. He said he did speed up and that he got a raise of wages and at the same time a notice that his services were no longer required. When he made objection he was told that he was "a free American citizen."

The present strike, he said, is a revolt against the capitalist system and a protest against the system that allows a child to work for \$3.00 a week. "We propose to tell the Russell Manufacturing company I give you more than 17 cents of a dollar because time to shut down. If you go back like slaves it will be you next time to get \$3.00 a week. The Russell company has induced a priest to tell you to go back to work. We tell the priests it is their business to save souls and the I. W. W. will save the bodies. When the stomach is a heavy burden there are few good Catholics. We say to the gentlemen of the priesthood, keep your hands off the workingmen and attend to your own business without interference with us. We are going to picket the streets as we have a right to do and we are going to enjoy this right. We are going to tell the Americans that they ought to be ashamed to let the little Italian go out on strike alone."

He closed by inviting all to go out on strike and to show that they are made of the same stuff as the Italians.

Tomorrow he said that at the factory on the Russell Manufacturing company and at noon the strikers will receive the money that is due to them as will the other employees of the concern. The report was current yesterday afternoon—that the strikers were to be paid that night and that probably attracted much of the crowd that gathered near the factory.

## WORSE THAN ANARCHY

Battle Creek, Mich., May 22.—"I would sooner trust the anarchy of Ben Reitman to get to heaven than the Christianity of the ignorant, brutish children of San Diego, who submitted this man to indignities and torture."

This terse comment by Rev. Frederick H. Bodman, of the Independent Congregational church, in his pulpit Sunday, is a general topic of conversation. The congregational church is the most fashionable in the city, and some of the things Mr. Bodman said in his sermon on "Socialism and Anarchy" rather took the congregation by surprise.

"To my knowledge Ben Reitman was never convicted of maliciously destroying property, of plotting assassinations, or even of preaching a doctrine of hate," said the Rev. Mr. Bodman. "Yet the devil in hell could not and would not do more harm toward him than did the citizens of San Diego."

## PHOTO BUTTONS

of Etor and Giovannitti are now for sale by the Textile Workers' Defense Committee in Lawrence. At the top of the button are the names, "Etor and Giovannitti," around the bottom the words, "No-operative and other opportunistic proposals. Outlines the constructive program of industrial organization. An appendix on "Syndicalism and Socialism." Price 10 cents per copy. Quantities at special prices. Agents, 5 cents per copy. Address I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Address all orders to WM. YATES, Treasurer Textile Strikers' Defense Fund, 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

## "ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS"

A new edition of this pamphlet is just off the press. Deals with the question of "Practical Socialism" as outlined by eleven "leading socialists." Analysis of government ownership, labor legislation, co-operative and other "opportunistic" proposals. Outlines the constructive program of industrial organization. An appendix on "Syndicalism and Socialism." Price 10 cents per copy. Quantities at special prices. Agents, 5 cents per copy. Address I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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