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DOINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS

I. W. W. Activity Continues to "Get the Goat" of Mill Owners and Their Lackeys.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., June 22. During the past week St. John was in Lawrence and addressed two I. W. W. meetings on internal matters. His talk made a good impression. The clerks of this city find that without a union they can't better their conditions, and so this week saw them up at the I. W. W. hall at a meeting that was called to see what they could do. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Jean Spielman addressed them and told that without a union they could never get shorter hours or better pay. They formed a committee to get up a circular, announcing the date of the next meeting and spreading the agitation among their fellow workers in the stores of the city. Interest seems to be quite right to start a union for the clerks.

An educational campaign is to be carried on by Fellow Worker Flynn here and in Lowell during the next two weeks. The object is to spread the principles of industrial unionism. An educational campaign will also be started among every newly arrived French-Canadian who is being used in a campaign of discrimination in those mills where the I. W. W. is not strongly organized.

The central committee of Local 20 has ordered 50 copies of Solidarity to be sold at the meetings. Lawrence is still the subject of much investigating by different writers; among others, the Outlook has a special correspondent here.

A co-operative committee has been selected in Lowell to see if it would not be possible to start an I. W. W. bakery. In Wilmamette and Putnam many interesting events have taken place during the last week, which will be told in detail in a subsequent letter.

Clinton, of course, has the most news of all the surrounding towns. The Clinton strike was declared May 1st. The demands were 10 per cent increase, abolishment of illegal firing system and reinstatement of discharged agitators. On June 3, police shot nine strikers in unprovoked assault. On June 15, as the I. W. W. was unable to secure balls, it decided to build a hall of its own; the hall was finished in one week. All the work was done by strikers. The hall is 75 feet long and 35 feet wide, seating 500 people. We also utilize it for a soup kitchen while the strike is on and for Saturday night dances. The first dance was held in the new hall on June 22. On June 21 a mass meeting of all strikers was held and a vote was taken on advisability of remaining out on strike; 247 voted to stay out if it took until winter to win this fight; three voted against it and wanted to return to work.

If the strike is won, we will have a strong organization in the carpet mills; these are not involved in the strike. The name of the struck mill is Lancaster Mills Corporation, Arthur H. Lowe, manager and big stockholder; it is a cotton and gingham mill. The capacity is 6,000 looms. Less than 800 looms have been in use since the strike; they turn out unsalable cloth.

Over 40 strikers have been arrested on different charges and were tried before Judge Smith, who is a heavy stockholder in the Lancaster. All cases have been appealed to higher court.

The supreme court decided on June 20 that the Lancaster mills has a right to fire employees. This practically annuls the law which makes the firing system illegal in Massachusetts. The only hope is the worker in Clinton winning the strike to show that our industrial organizing la-

GROWING INTEREST

In the Etor-Giovanitti Case. Plans for Still Greater Activity.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., June 19. Vincent St. John, the general secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, was in the city the past three days. He addressed two meetings of the local organization while here. The main object of his visit was to confer with the local committee and the lawyers regarding the Etor-Giovanitti defense. As a result new plans of action were adopted and old ones were strengthened and extended. A local protest conference will be organized, with a view to arrange Etoneter protest meeting to be held at an early date. In addition, a mass conference of all New England textile workers, organized and unorganized, will be called in Salem during the opening week of the trial, this conference to select a jury of workers to be in attendance, with textile workers in general, at the trial. Attention was also given to the matter of publicity and agitation. The socialist and labor press of the country will be invited to co-operate with the defense committee in the issue of a special supplement devoted to the case at the beginning of the trial. Six speakers, to cover as many sections of the country, will on tour during the month of July. Special attention will be paid to the New England textile centers.

The interest in the Etor-Giovanitti case is growing. Protest meetings are being held in England, France and Italy. The government of the latter country is now in correspondence with the government of the United States in reference to the case. Aristides Giovanitti, an influential lawyer of Italy, will visit this country in the interest of his brother, Arturo, one of the imprisoned men. Interest in this country, being widespread, labor organizations, regardless of affiliation, are co-operating with the Socialist Parties and the various factions of the revolutionary movement, in arranging and holding meetings, through the agency of protest conferences. Such conferences are organized in the leading industrial centers, like New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. Resolutions protesting against the imprisonment of the two men and declaring the charges against them to be trumped up and purely vindictive are being adopted and sent to Governor Fox and Attorney Atwill. Some of the conferences are more radical. The Philadelphia protest conference favors a general strike of all workers throughout the country on the day the men are brought to trial. The general strike idea is also being agitated in the New England textile centers. It is growing in favor wherever advocated.

Especially noteworthy in connection with the protest movement is the speech of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Party candidate for president. Addressing over 10,000 persons at Chicago on the 16th inst., he declared the imprisonment of Etor and Giovanitti to be a heartless, monstrous and mad persecution; an opinion that is shared by thousands of workingmen and workingwomen. Debs, it is declared on reliable authority, will refer to the case in every campaign speech that he will make.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, at a recent meeting, instructed its campaign committee to prepare a set of resolutions covering the Etor-Giovanitti case, the same to be read at 5,000 meetings which it is planned to hold simultaneously in every part of the Union during the presidential campaign. The case will be attacked as an illustration of capitalist injustice to the working class.

The fact that the case against the two men is the result of an industrial revolt that occurred under a tariff that is supposed to make such a thing impossible, is also being touched upon in working class political circles.

The protest movement is not confined to any form of demonstration, nationality or section; it is general and is being taken up in most unexpected places. The Miners Union of Sulzer, Alaska, are taking part in it, as well as the Italians of Boston, or the French non-cabin newspaper of New Bedford, Mass., not to mention the interest displayed abroad.

"ENFORCING THE LAW"

Against Workers and their Supporters, But Never Against Official Murderers of the Slaves.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., June 22. The city authorities are suddenly waking up to the fact that there are laws to enforce. Though Commissioners of Public Safety Lynch, who clubbed the women and children at the North Station is still at large despite this violation of the law, though the militiamen who murdered four persons on Valley street and John Ramey are unapprehended, though the policeman who shot Annie La Pizze still wears his noble uniform, socialists and I. W. W. sympathizers are arrested on technical charges whenever the occasion permits; such is the overpowering desire to enforce the laws now displayed by the authorities here. The latest victim of persecution is Dr. Elizabeth Shapleigh, an intercollegiate socialist. She is charged by the board of health with alleged violation of the state law in neglecting to report a case of ophthalmia neonatorum to this city from Boston during the strike and offered her services to the I. W. W. free of charge. Her offer was accepted and she was designated as the official physician of the I. W. W. She has since remained in this city.

Alderman Maloney stated that the case was first reported to the health department by Rev. Clark Carter and that the victim of the disease was an infant of a few weeks old. He said that the state law requires that any such case must be reported within six hours of the time of birth of the child to the board of health and they in turn must notify the state board of health within 24 hours. The alderman said that he in-

vestigated the case and Dr. William J. Sullivan was assigned to it. Dr. Sullivan has since been in attendance. After hearing the circumstances surrounding the case, the board decided to prosecute, and it was decided to have Chairman Harris secure a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Shapleigh.

Dr. Shapleigh is pursuing an investigation into the vital statistics of mill towns, and has had occasion to visit the board of health often in search of information. She is also out of favor here because of her socialist and I. W. W. sympathies. Dr. Shapleigh is a graduate of Boston University. She was an extern in the Boston Homeopathic hospital, where she handled successfully over 150 confinement cases, some with complications such as those involved in the present case. She also spent one season as extern on the Boston Floating hospital. For three years previous to that the doctor did rescue and missionary work in the West End, Boston. She was secretary of the Boston chapel of the Intercollegiate society for one year, and has been a member of the Massachusetts party for four years. Her own observations of the way the working people are compelled to struggle for an existence in large cities, combined with her own difficulties to secure a professional education, made her a socialist.

The Rev. Clark Carter, who is mentioned above, is the same Rev. Carter who made such a holy (?) exhibition of himself before the Lawrence strike congressional investigation committee last winter. Need more he said of the prosecution against Dr. Shapleigh?

ACTIVITY IN COLUMBUS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Columbus, O., June 30. Columbus is rapidly being placed on the map as far as industrial unionism is concerned in general and the I. W. W. in particular. During the short period that Local 54 has been organized we have accomplished things. The working class as a whole see the necessity of one big union, and our agitation is taking effect. For instance, we had taken into the local one girl who was employed in a laundry. She kept agitating her fellow workers on the industrial question, so that when the boss one day recently wanted that girl to do double work for the same pay (\$5 per week), and she refused and was discharged, 17 of the girls got on their wraps and walked out, singing as they went. They joined the I. W. W. at a meeting was called and the walkout discussed, with the result that the strikers, instead of going back, decided to scatter out in other laundries and carry on agitation.

The same thing happened in the same week at the Columbus Malleable Iron Co. One lone fellow worker got employment at that plant and kept agitating until we had taken in 19 new members, two of whom are developing into excellent speakers, and with more experience will make good as organizers. These two fellow workers got busy on the job to such an extent that rebellion was imminent in the walkout and a special meeting was called. To overcome this action on the part of the workers, the bosses told the men they had to work that Sunday, but enough attended the meeting to enroll 60 members. Finding that the shop was rapidly being organized into the I. W. W., the boss fired two of the organizers, saying that the I. W. W. had no business in that plant. When the two were discharged, as one of them stepped over to gather up

his tools, the foreman picked up a shovel and struck the boy across the back; this started a general mix-up in which the boss got the worst of the argument. This foreman claims to be a "socialist." After the dust settled, the foreman found 75 men walking out, and getting cold feet, he called the committee of three which had been appointed a week previous, and told the committee he would take the boys all back. The strikers, upon arriving outside, arranged for a meeting to be held that night.

In the meantime, Secretary O'Neal, of the I. A. M., who draws a salary of \$50 per week and is also a Militia of Christ man, was pined for by the superintendent, and it did not take this leader of duped workers long to get there. When he arrived he told the super that, as HE had not called a strike, therefore there wasn't any, and that for every man who left his job, he (O'Neal) would fill it with good union I. A. M. men carrying that permit of scabbery in their pockets called a craft union card. But that instance, certainly woke up the I. A. M. boys, as a good many of them were at the meeting, and for the first time they found out the kind of union the I. A. M. is. Many are thoroughly disgusted with it, and surprised at the actions of O'Neal in this case.

Well, our meeting was pulled off and the strikers were there in force—soldiers, core makers, grinders, pattern makers and lacemakers. The situation was discussed until about 11:30 p. m., when the two discharged fellow workers decided that since they had accomplished their desire, the organizing of the majority of the shop, they would take up the good work in some other part of the steel industry, and as the boss was willing to take all the men back, at the present time it would be a good scheme to go back and hold the organization in the shop. This was agreed to. M. J. P.

TUBE MILL STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Pittsburg, Pa., June 25. The strike of tube workers at the Pennsylvania plant of the National Tube Co. is still on, 2,000 or more men being out. About 50 men were reported at work to-day, mostly skilled workers—electricians, blacksmiths, etc. An effort is being made to pull out the plants of the company at McKeesport and Frankstown.

The company is making a bluff at running the mill and this has had a tendency to discourage a few of the strikers. Pickets will be on the job tomorrow. Very little trouble is anticipated, as the police are inclined to be friendly to the strikers.

The Pittsburg San had a story about some dynamite being stolen by the strikers but on investigation it was found that the dynamite was stolen by some boys who did not know what it was.

Company agents and stool pigeons are trying to induce some of the strikers to break ranks and return to work, but there seems to be very little doing in that line. M.

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GENERAL OFFICERS

Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas
 Jas. P. Thompson, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. J. Ector, Thos. Halero, F. H. Little, Evald Koettgen, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance 150. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.
 This is NUMBER **131**

HOW ABOUT THIS?

Complaint has reached us that some independent papers are covering the field of I. W. W. activity more fully and effectively than our own official papers. This is also offered as an excuse for not getting more subs. If this is true, how can it be remedied? What is the matter with our local secretaries, organizers and others, that they do not keep us better posted on what is going on in their respective fields of activity? Let us have reports from all sections, of meetings, organizing work, incidents of general interest illustrating the methods of industrial organization, etc. Write briefly, cut out all irrelevant comment; boil down to the list of papers each week. Sell or distribute them and try to get subs. This may be difficult at first, but with system and persistence will prove successful beyond expectations. Some locals have proven this beyond doubt. Increase our financial resources, so our editors may be relieved from money worries and from a multitude of outside tasks that detract from their editorial efficiency. Unless this is done, and done soon, the educational work of the I. W. W. will continue to lag, and thereby retard the solid work of organization. Already, as we remarked last week, this is painfully apparent.

Don't depend upon outside papers. Our "friends" sometimes turn out to be our worst enemies. No paper not controlled by the I. W. W. can be depended upon. We could cite many examples, but what's the use? You know them, too! The I. W. W. must attend to its own work of propaganda. It must build up its own press and publishing bureau. Unless it does that, the I. W. W. will become a prey to all the "intellectual" charlatans and adventurers who are everywhere seeking to exploit the wonderful advance of the working class in the direction of industrial unionism. It will also be unable to prevent some of these charlatans from steering the slaves away from the I. W. W.

Our papers should be enlarged and made more attractive typographically. But that is out of the question, without more and ever more activity. Put some system into the work. Wherever that has been done, results are forthcoming, even with our present shortcomings. In proportion as such efforts are multiplied will results multiply also.

Are YOU doing your duty by your press? If not, why not?

CAN'T REACH THEM

Something must be wrong with the "political message" this year of the presidential campaign. Nobody seems to be widely excited over politics but the politicians themselves. Even the socialist candidates do not seem to arouse the expected enthusiasm on the part of their own followers. Texas Debs at the tri-state picnic, New Castle, June 29. In the last presidential campaign the nomination of fatty Taft was the occasion for a prolonged ovation lasting for more than one hour. A similar demonstration greeted Bryan, and the socialists at a big ratification meeting in the south side Army in Chicago sought to outdo old party supporters in noisy demonstration for Debs. This year the Republican party is hopelessly split over the nomination of Taft after a most ridiculous campaign of mutual trituration of one another by Taft and Roosevelt. Teddy has bolted and is now busy engineering a third party, which he hopes to make his private property. Although the democrats have not at this writing named a candidate, much excitement prevails among the politicians in anticipation of the outcome of the Baltimore convention. Fireworks are more than ever in evidence in an apparently vain effort to revive the waning enthusiasm of the mob.

Of course, the "mob" is not supposed to have any say in the choice of its future "governors." The "people" are only supposed to look on, approve and shout themselves hoarse over the "selections" made by their masters and the letters' parasitic retainers—the politicians. The "people," politically speaking, are made to be ruled and not to rule. Else, what the devil is the use of "politics" anyway? And when the "people" fail to respond to the masters' prothebanic, what does it all mean?

It means that the "people"—the working class—are tired of slavery, and fast getting tired of saviours' promises to alleviate or abolish it. Even the promise of a new Jerusalem to follow the advent of political socialism at some remote day does not enthruse them. They are apparently tired of eternally waiting for bread only to be continually fooled with a stone.

Were apathy the only thing in evidence on the side of the workers, this might seem like a bad sign—a sign of lost hope and despair. But such is not the case. On the contrary, the increasing number and size of working class revolts on the industrial field, show that the workers are not only tired of slavery and tired of waiting for the politicians to alleviate it, but are actively and persistently in revolt against slavery. They are FIGHTING for life. They are nobly struggling for industrial unity wherewith to preserve and enrich their lives. Blessed sign of victory for the toilers! No waiting here! Continuous struggle, which means health, mental and moral; increasing self-reliance and initiative; expanding class spirit—together with the certainty of better conditions now through their own direct efforts. This is the healthy sign of the times.

The politicians may not understand this change "in the heart of the working class." Their actions show that they don't. They are like the old hen with a brood of ducks trying to keep them out of their natural element. But the ducks will have their way. The politicians cannot stop the slaves with their revolting spirit. Once having got a taste of power and a vision of the road to unlimited power, the workers will never stop short of complete freedom from the wage system. The politicians can't reach them with their promises, once the workers, know that the "slippery path of politics" leads to barren hopes and increased despair. Their present indifference, coupled with their active fighting on the industrial field, are healthy signs of the great awakening.

STRONG ARM TACTICS

Latest reports from the front are to the effect that professional strikebreakers are being brought on the North Thompson. The human ghoul is trying to get into our organization, but the boys have agreed not to issue any cards until the strike is settled. So cards these thugs have managed to steal from several of our fellow workers. It is humorous to observe their actions, as it is next to impossible for them to pass off as members. They are under the delusion that a pressure of the thumb against the back of the right hand is the

big sign with which they will be allowed to enter good society. It certainly causes hilarity when these idiots try their capers among the boys. The funny part of this stunt is that such remarks as "My father is a socialist!" does not necessarily put them on a confidential footing with the boys and they are still wondering why. One of the boys has confidentially told them that they must have been hiding behind the doors when "God gave out the names." A rumor has it that they intend rubbing out their faces. Let's hope so.—C. N. R. Strike Bulletin.

A DISINTERESTED OPINION

The upheavals of a few weeks ago in San Diego have scarcely been noticed in the East. The following account is an extract from a personal letter recently received by the New York friend of a prominent Californian:

Emma Goldman was here to lecture last night. The hall was full, people like Prof. Clark, Prof. Guido Marx, the Hodges, all there—an audience almost like the Charlotte Perkins Gilman one. As for San Diego, it has gone crazy. The I. W. W. are making a protest on principle; have done so wrong except insist on free speech as guaranteed by the Constitution (claiming that the city had no right to stop free speech); have suffered indignities such as one could not believe could happen outside Russia, and have stayed non-resistant. Their one gun was found, even hidden in their offices or homes. They have never struck back. Several have been killed, all of 300 abused shamefully, kicked, reviled and some of them stripped, and Dr. Reitman had a barrel of tar thrown over him and was made to run the gauntlet. He was sworn at in language that cannot be repeated or printed.

Now, if these 300 men were robbers and men of violence such treatment could not be excused.

And the vigilantes, made up of the "best citizens," think they are protecting their community, but their acts have all been unlawful and wicked. The police force offered to be punished for what they have done and what they have permitted. They shot one man. Fourteen bullets killed him, and he had done nothing but speak. Then they arrested 30 men for the murder, and these innocent men are in jail awaiting trial.

While all this is deplorable and dreadful and to be condemned without limit, it will come out well in the end, provided the I. W. W. can stay patient while an investigation goes on, and win the final verdict that the vigilantes were all wrong.

In the meantime socialists and others who don't believe in the I. W. W. doctrine have joined them and are taking out subscriptions to send to San Diego to pay lawyers and to pay for the clothes the men have to buy to take the place of those taken from them by the vigilantes.

Palo Alto, Cal.

The letter from Palo Alto is another affirmative of the truth that persecution is usually a long way to suppression. Flagrant injustice creates sympathy and defeats its own purposes.—New York Tribune.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Solidarity:

A fellow worker got a job at a large factory and had worked but a few days when the general manager came to his boss and said:

"Is Blank working for you?"

"Yes," said the boss.

"Has he a crippled hand; crippled so and so?"

"I don't know," said the boss.

The main guy asked Blank to run some work and saw the mark for himself.

Soon afterwards the boss told Blank he was laid off.

"Is not my work all right?" asked Blank.

"Yes, but the main guy said lay you off. I hate to, but have no choice."

Blank then went to the main office and asked for an explanation.

"Well, business is not what it ought to be, and I must put a more skilled man in your place."

"But the boss says I am the best man he ever had at that job, so I know that is not the reason," said Blank, "and I want to know the real reason."

"What other reason can there be, Blank? Do you know of any other reason?"

Encouraging, was it not? So Blank went to the Prohibition convention and watched them donate many thousand dollars toward removing saloons

for the benefit of real estate sharks. In discussing intemperance, its cause and cure, Blank mentioned socialism.

One of the Prohibition delegates said: "All the socialists I have met are knucklers; never satisfied. Why, one worked for me, and I paid him 75¢ a day. He had an easy job; could sit down part of the time, but he was always asking for more. Another quit because I wanted him to run two lathes. We left him idle half the time, too; but that is the way with the socialists; never satisfied."

Blank gathered knowledge, but while doing so used up any surplus money he might have had. The other gained no knowledge, but his income was assured by the discontented in his shop.

If "knowledge is power," who will be sure to win when the worker forsakes his middle class leaders and starts into business on his own book, and uses his brain and muscles in his own interests? Get me!

E. S. J.
 Indianapolis, Ind.

AUTOMOBILE WORKERS REVOLT IN CLEVELAND

On Friday, June 21, there appeared notices throughout the various departments of the Raugh & Lang Automobile plant of Cleveland, Ohio, stating that said premium was about to introduce the new system. The foreign workers objected to this and the same day a strike was declared. The English-speaking workers wished to remain at work, but were outnumbered by the foreign workers that the company was forced to shut down the plant. A meeting was called for the following morning at Goodfellow's Hall, where the following demands were drawn up and presented to the company:

1. To the Raugh & Lang Company.
 Gentlemen: We, the employes, at a meeting held in Goodfellow's Hall this Saturday morning, the 23d inst., have elected an undesignated committee to present our demands and report back for ratification as we see fit.

Demands—First: That the premium system be abolished; then we, the employes, will return to work.

Second: That no discrimination be made against any employe for his action in this matter.

L. FRANKE,
 S. K. HORVATH,
 JOHN TOLTH,

Committee.

The demands were granted and the men returned to work. In connection with this it would be well to state that an attempt was made to organize. The English speaking workers again showed their colors by refusing. Some of them showed their willingness to organize in the A. F. of L., where they would get a chance to be split up into a lot of small craft unions. A large percentage of the foreign workers carry I. W. W. cards. Keep your eyes on Automobile Workers' Industrial Union No. 17. There will be something doing before long.

The above incident has opened the eyes of a good many of the slaves in this industry in Cleveland.

AUGUST WALQUIST.

WHEN 'DE FAMILY IS LEANIN' ON YOU

BY GERALD O'DONOHUE.

"I work very hard for a wage that is small, An' I've no time for pleasure or play, A few hours for sleep, sir, den work, dat is all."

Said a boy whom I questioned one day, I asked: "Can't you quit and get something to do?"

Better suited to one of your years?" He looked at me sadly a moment or two, Then replied, as he forced back the tears:

"When 'de fam'ly 's leanin' on you, Wit' 'de food bills an' rent comin' due, Tho' your work may be hard an' you get no reward

For 'de overtime labor you do; An' your chances for pleasure are few, You can't say to de boss, 'Sir, I'm through.'

You jest put on speed, an' of time take no heed— When 'de fam'ly 's leanin' on you."

We got to the mill as a long and shrill blast

Thundered forth like a message of doom; Some hundrede of children were soon fitfully crying.

To their chains in that grim living tomb.

The slave-driver's voice rose with ominous sound, Tiny hands to machine levers flew, And this is how profits and life, too, are ground

Out of children without much ado.

COOSES.

I. W. W. IN PATERSON

(Special to Solidarity.)

Paterson, N. J., June 20.

No doubt you have read in the daily press that the Hon. Rudolph Katz, the great "civilized plant" labor leader of Paterson, has been clapped into the coop for six months—and to think that the naughty police force of Paterson was on his side, too, and against the "bum-mery," as Katz publicly stated in Hoboken and elsewhere.

Katz had informed the authorities through the People that he was coming (to picket the mill), and the patrol wagon was there before Katz. It was certainly an outrage, and it is to be hoped that Katz will be a wiser man when he comes out, and not act again as police informer against the I. W. W.

That even the committee of the I. W. W. of Lawrence sent a telegram of sympathy to Katz and was immediately turned down, as was expected by those acquainted with the character of the S. L. P. outfit. It is fun to watch the faces of old timers when reading that telegram and Katz' alleged answer, which appeared in a recent issue of the Daily People. They all smile and say, "Katz is not guilty of writing that; that comes from 28 City Hall Place, New York." I am familiar with his handwriting, and having seen the original of Katz' answer, am convinced that even his signature is not his own. However, it did some good; it turned many of their friends into enemies. The S. L. P. outfit, sailing under the stolen name of "Local 25, I. W. W.," is rapidly falling to pieces, and Katz thought by getting a jail sentence he could rally his forces. Of course, he did not expect six months, and the scheme failed.

It is admitted that the only thing that is keeping them in existence is money collected presumably for the striking weavers of Paterson. They are going around in New York and elsewhere saying that there are 3,000 weavers on strike here and they are collecting money for them, when as a matter of fact there are about 400 out of work who were strikers at one time, but their places have been filled and there is no room for them. Katz and his outfit are the cause of there being more scabs in Paterson now than ever before. They overran the whole industry shouting about the great victory won in Paterson. The result was that the workers flocked to this city to share in the good times, but found themselves compelled to take the places of the strikers.

Those out of work are mostly all of the Jewish race, and the various Jewish organizations of this city elected a relief committee and paid benefits directly to those out of work. But this did not suit the S. L. P. gang in control of Local 25; they wanted to get a hold of the money, and elected a committee of their own. These two committees clashed in New York City, and the Jewish committee were called "scabs" and other choice names. It is openly claimed that most of the money collected does not reach the strikers or rather the out of works, but is used for other purposes. Members of Local 25 have so far in vain demanded a financial statement.

The S. L. P. outfit had an Italian A. F. of L. organizer here the 18th, by the name of Arturo Carotti, to rally the Italian workers, but it was one grand failure; the majority of the small audience were I. W. W. members, and Mr. Carotti was evidently afraid to commit himself—he spoke about everything in general and nothing in particular.

The Ettor-Giovanitti Defense League of Paterson was recently organized with about 30 organizations represented; 10,000 copies of a circular stating the facts in the case in four languages have been printed and are being distributed all over the city. A very successful protest meeting was held in Turn hall on Friday, June 14, and rioting resolutions were adopted. The speakers were W. E. Troutmann in English, Bruno Wagner in German, and Edmondo Rossoni in Italian. Arrangements for more public demonstrations and publicity are well under way, and funds for the defense are being collected.

Local 152 is steadily increasing in membership in spite of the fact that the silk industry is very dull at present.

E. KOETTGEN.

SAN DIEGO FUNDS

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FEMALE VIGILANTES

(Special to Solidarity.)
San Diego, Calif., June 18.

The wild lawlessness of the vigilantes of a month ago has come to be the accepted code of morals in San Diego. What was in April and May a movement of the self-styled respectables to drive working men from the town as vagrants and criminals, has now developed to the logical result of tyranny and bulldozing of many others. What was at first an organized movement of a mob of real estate sharks has developed into gang raids and individual outlawry to which a Bowers tough would hesitate to stoop.

The uncheckered mob rule by gangs and individual bullies is carried on alike by men and women. A few days ago Mrs. Laura Payne Emerson started to speak on the street outside the forbidden ground, but had hardly begun when she was interrupted by Detective Shepherd, who ordered her to "move on." Mrs. Emerson asked as to her rights on the streets, but before Shepherd could reply a Mrs. Yenrick pushed her way to the front and renewed the officer's way further duties. Mrs. Yenrick, backed by a bunch of male and female vigilantes, took full charge of the situation and left the officer to stand aside and look wise.

Mrs. Yenrick is commonly known as "Feathers." Some three years ago she wanted to get rid of her then husband, and took a shot at a man she saw coming across a vacant lot one evening. It happened that she was mistaken in the man she thought was her husband. The one shot at did not have the bandulosity quality of meekness, and had the brave lady arrested, with the result that she was compelled to be rather quiet for some two years in order to avoid a prison sentence, but the vigilante outrages recently have given her a chance to assert her true character.

When Mrs. Yenrick took charge of the work of running Mrs. Emerson off the street her first words were: "You are not here to read the Bible. You are here to start a riot," and then continued with other remarks of a vitriolic character, such as: "You are an ill-bred thing, and if you don't quit preaching trouble you will get the same as Dr. Retman. If you say any word to me I'll wallop the life out of you."

Mrs. Yenrick's backers shouted: "Strike her. We'll stand with you. We'll help you." While the majority of the law granted to see some one else do the work for which he draws pay.

Mrs. Yenrick later said: "If I only had four women like myself there would be no more I. W. W. trouble in San Diego. I would take that female creature in my machine and give her the same that you men gave to Dr. Retman. The idea of her coming to this corner to read the Bible is preposterous. The Bible she had bound in red, and God Almighty never had anything to do with a red-bound Bible."

Not content with murdering workmen and clubbing and insulting women, the vigilantes now tell us the color in which God binds his Bible.

On Saturday evening a man who has been a quiet but persistent worker in the interest of free speech was arrested by three men who represented themselves as officers, and was taken to the wharf and told to leave on the first boat for San Pedro, as he would no longer be allowed to stay in San Diego. The 100 rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition the city purchased from the government a few days ago were not needed in this instance, as the man made no resistance, although he is still in town. The rifles and ammunition are stored in the police station, and are to be used in case of emergency.

John L. Schon, city councilman, defender and protector of wholesale prostitution, superintendent of police, active organizer of the strong arm brigade for dealing with working men, devout Christian and ex-army officer, is now to get his reward. The Speckles interests have fought him bitterly in the past, but owing to his attitude here in what they call a "crisis," they are now boosting him for Congress. Party lines are being wiped out, and Republicans and Democrats who see their dupp-catchng game jeopardized by an enlightened working class are looking to him to extend his work into broader fields.

Schon has been so persistently upholding the restricted district known as the "Singapore" that the chairman of the Prohibition County Central Committee wrote him an open letter asking him a

few very pertinent questions, among which are the following:

"Why is a vice district necessary? Will you and your associates furnish your share of womanhood from your own families for the maintenance of this necessary (?) business of prostitution? Did you ever stop to think that many of these women were once loved ones in homes just as good as yours?"

The next day an ex-alderman went to the writer of the letter and abused him most shamelessly simply because he could find no argument with which to meet the letter. The policeman on the beat looked intently the other way at the time, and the next morning the Union had the picture of the bully and a column of congratulation over the affair.

The fight for free speech so far has proven one thing we have always claimed, which is that the capitalist laws and code of ethics will not apply to a working class movement. We have broken no law ourselves except the one unconstitutional ordinance that violates the rights of freedom of speech, yet we have compelled the "law and order" element of the town to openly admit that their own laws were in their own interest were not equal to the occasion. Their laws have broken down completely, and they have been forced to go back to the ancient law of the club and fang. The vigilante committees and their complete overthrow of the so-called constituted authorities are proof of this.

The vigilantes have shouted for law and order and the protection of the homes so loudly and persistently that some people who do not know their true character have been badly deceived. Their shout has had nothing but the void of hypocrisy back of it. It has been supposed that even the vigilantes, as had as they were known to be, had at least one trait above that of the sow that feeds upon her young, but even this delusion has been dispelled here. It was supposed that the vigilantes would respect at least their own homes and the families of their fellow criminals, but even that was beyond them.

This has been amply proven by a recent kidnaping occurrence that is something out of the ordinary, and proves that truth is stronger than fiction. The vigilantes have been scared stiff at the mere thought that there was a possibility of their being prosecuted for their acts, or of some of the I. W. W. men getting justice instead of convictions. They wanted to make assurance doubly sure, and thus have overstepped themselves.

There were some of the prime movers in the vigilantes who were afraid that Judge Guy would not rule all points in the coming cases in their favor, and so decided to show him just what terrible rascals the I. W. W. is composed of. To do this, they framed up a kidnaping affair that was all right, and would have gone through without a hitch if the kidnaper (who was hired for the occasion) had not balked at a term in jail. The arrangements as outlined were for the "kidnaping" to be made by the daughters of the District Attorney Utley and District Judge Guy. It is intimated very strongly that Utley was not entirely innocent in this affair, as the temporary loan of his daughter would be a small price to pay for absolute assurance that his brace game would not be interfered with.

The two young ladies were "kidnaped" and taken away by the men hired for that purpose, and at once the police were started on the trail. In half an hour there were over 30 officers out after the terrible criminals, and their efforts were soon crowned with success, for they found the kidnappers and kidnaped with but little difficulty. The tear-stained damels were returned to their distracted parents, and the kidnaper was rushed to the county jail. The Morning Union was not to be caught napping, for at least an hour before the girls were abducted a full account of the whole affair was in type.

But at the county jail was where the "itch" came. Sheriff Jennings is by no means a defender of the I. W. W., but it seems that he requires that at least some things shall be done according to regulations.

When the kidnaper was brought into jail the sheriff asked what the charge against him was, and the arresting officers said: "O, just any charge; just so you lock him up."

But here Mr. Kidnaper interposed with: "No, you don't! I am willing to play your game if you pay me enough, but I won't go to jail for it," and the result was that he did not go to jail, and a bil

liant story of I. W. W. "revenge" fell flat.

Had the kidnaper, who was hired for the occasion, been game the story would have gone over the whole country the next day that the I. W. W. in San Diego was adding kidnaping to their long list of other crimes for which the vigilantes had run them out of town, and Judge Guy would have been more inclined to give ear to the pleas of Mr. Utley, the counsel for the vigilantes. That was what the kidnaping was arranged for, but being held in jail indefinitely had not been agreed to by the kidnaper.

The word has gone out through the Associated Press that all crimes and misdemeanors that are committed from now on in the United States shall be laid to the Industrial Workers of the World organization or its members. Where possible, this is to be done by direct charges, even though the charges have to be admitted the next day to be unfounded. If direct charges are not possible, the insinuation is to be made that the I. W. W. "may" be to blame for whatever crime is committed. This program is but the prelude to the real thing that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association hope to have passed in the near future.

—STUMPY.

AFTER THE STRIKE IN LAWRENCE

[The below article appears in "The Outlook" for June 17, and is by a special Lawrence correspondent, H. E. Foodick. It is not necessarily accurate in all particulars, but is nevertheless interesting as showing the type of articles regarding the I. W. W. now appearing in many capitalist magazines.—Editor Solidarity.]

On January 1, 1912, there were about 300 members of the Industrial Workers of the World among the thousands of operatives in the mills of Lawrence. Today there are over 10,000 bona-fide members, and the number is growing by leaps and bounds. This is the result of the Lawrence strike that most impresses the investigator who comes today to the mill town of the Merrimac. Wages have been raised, work has been resumed, the militia has gone and the whirling logs suggest industrial peace; but behind all this the most revolutionary organization in the history of American industry is building up an army of volunteers.

The I. W. W., as the Industrial Workers are familiarly known, leads behind as hopefully pass the methods of the American Federation of Labor, and is introducing into this country the ideals and tactics of European syndicalism. The programme of the new movement is clear-cut and confessedly revolutionary; no more organizations of wage-earners by craft unions, but all the workers, skilled or unskilled, and of whatever trade, gathered in one body for a mass movement; no more recognition of employers or agreements with them, but the declaration against them of an economic war, whose methods shall be determined by expediency only—"Any and all tactics they will get the result," no more contentment with "a fair day's pay for a fair day's work" as the goal of the wage-earners, but a campaign for the ultimate transference of all the profits of industry from the employer to the laborer, until the wage system falls to pieces and the tool-users are the tool-owners. Every official in every local of the I. W. W. takes a pledge on his induction into office, whose closing words are these: "I believe in and understand the two sentences, 'The working class and the employing class have nothing in common' and 'Labor is entitled to all that it produces.'"

The I. W. W., therefore, proposes socialism, but its method makes men like Morris Hillquit seem reactionary. Said Ettore to me, as we sat outside his cell in the Lawrence jail: "They tell us to get what we want by the ballot. They want us to play the game according to the established rules. But the rules were made by the capitalists. They hold the pick of the cards. We never can win by political methods. The right of suffrage is the greatest boon of history. Direct action is the only way." Strikes, well-timed and rapid in succession, intimidation of "scabs" ("Anything short of murder and maiming is justifiable to keep a scab from working," a local leader said to me), sabotage all the way from sitting at the machines and doing nothing to definite destruction of the tools, anything that will work, is good strategy in this campaign. Moreover, learning from history that no reformation in society has

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L. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things. Therefore, the only way the working class can get rid of the yoke which binds them is by the organization of themselves into a union to protect their interests and to carry on a general strike, to reduce the wages of the employing class to the level of the wages of the working class.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the true union unable to cope with the increasing power of the employing class. The trade unionists form a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby, insidiously defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions and the employing class in mindless competition have interests in common with their own.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any department, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is in any department thereof, thus making solidarity to men an injury to all.

Instead of the revolutionary "watchword," "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe upon the banner of the working class, "It is the historic mission of the working class to overthrow the capitalist system. The army of producers must be organized, not only for the carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown, but also for the purpose of forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

been unaccompanied by violence, they look forward to the time when the peaceful evolution of the wage-earners will be by the employers forcefully opposed, and when that time comes they are ready to fight. "No class of people ever gave up the chair of privilege," said Ettore to me, "until somebody tipped the chair over."

What does it mean that in an American town, in the staid old state of Massachusetts, such an organization can grow in six months from 300 to 10,000 members? This is the real question at issue in Lawrence, after the strike.

The importance of the question grows more vivid when one leaves his academic consideration of the movement's literature and sits down to talk with the living incarnations of its vehemence. How far from the popular visions of them they really are! There is Adamson, mild-mannered, even-toned, cordial and courteous, a graduate of the Scotch Presbyterian kirk, brought up under the strictest manner of the law. He holds Stevenson as his favorite author, Carlyle as his next love, and Ian MacLaren's "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" as the best of all books to read aloud. He is the executive head of the Lawrence Local, I. W. W. "We must fight for our liberties," he said to me, "as our fathers did for theirs—they against political, we against industrial kings. I am sorry the fighting must come, but we shall be ready for it."

There is Ettore, a young man of 27, born in New York City, educated in our public schools, genial, magnetic, a born leader. His unconquered good humor is still in evidence after 17 weeks in jail. His personality so became the animating center of the strike that to put him out of the way seemed to the authorities of Lawrence the one desideratum. When, therefore, an Italian woman, in a minor disturbance, was shot by some person unknown, the homicide was made the occasion for the arrest of Ettore. Although in no way concerned in the killing, and although he was himself two miles away, he is held without bail and stands in danger of the electric chair, on the general charge that his language encouraged disturbance.

The law that properly concerns the one who incites to murder equally guilty with the one who does the deed is being stretched (so his supporters think) to make any strike leader whose speech can be construed as at all incendiary criminally responsible for homicide that occurs even in personal encounters during the strike.

"You may turn your nose upon the strikers," he said, after that freezing January day when water was played over a crowd of the striking laborers, "but there is being kindled in the heart of the workers a flame of proletarian revolt which no fire hose in the world can ever extinguish."

There is Trautmann, born in New Zealand of a father who sought gold in California in '40, reared in Europe under adverse circumstances, whipped with the knout in Russia for resisting a tyrannous overseer, expelled from Germany under Bismarck for organizing the laborers, and now at work here. He is one of the best-read, clearest minded, most determined leaders of the movement. Strange yoke-fellows! The prosecuting attorney, in one of his addresses to the court in Lawrence, referred to them as "labor buzzards gathered here in stricken Lawrence . . . advancing the circulation of the periodicals which they edit and from which they gain their livelihood."

No one who knows them will believe this caricature, any more than one who knows the mill owners will believe the wild tales of their inhumanity. Confidence in their social theories is not needed to convince one that these men are terribly in earnest about bringing in the social revolution. They have found their cause! Right or wrong, they look upon the wage system as the lineal successor of slavery, and they are ready to fight it by any weapon and at any sacrifice. No wordy was not more in earnest than they are when he said: "I am nothing; personal success, happiness, they are nothing; loss of home, the czar's bullet, Siberia, they are nothing. There is just one thing—that Russia must be free!" No man can know the leaders of the Lawrence strike without wondering what it is in our in-

(Continued On Page 4.)

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International")

After the Belgian Elections.

The result of the Belgian elections of June 2 is that the coalition defeating the coalition of socialists and liberals, have gained several seats from their adversaries and increased their majority from 6 to 16. Of the 186 seats in parliament the Catholic Right has 101. Liberals 44, Socialists 30, Christian Democrats 4. As to the consequences of this failure which was not expected in Belgium, we quote from a letter received:

"Never has there been seen such consternation among the opposition as that following upon the dissolution of Sunday, June 2. Never before such disgust with politics, and among the socialists such a re-awakening of the syndicalist spirit. Monday, in the cafe of the Maison du Peuple (Peoples Home), which had been crowded the whole day, the tactics which had been followed till now were rather acrimoniously discussed, and the unanimous opinion was that all the efforts, all the energy of the working class must be concentrated on the syndicalist fight if another failure such as that of June 2 is to be evaded. Evidently the workers, always being taking the chestnuts out of the fire for others, have now clearly seen the truth. The consternation and depression at present reigning among the chiefs of the Socialist Party have at least this good result that politics will be left aside more and more for syndicalism without which the capitalist system cannot be overthrown.—O. Vincart, Brussels, June 5."

Observations On London Transport Strike.
From a revolutionary syndicalist point of view it is interesting to compare the transport strike with the coal strike of a few months ago. We, as much as anybody, respect the enthusiasm and solidarity which have aroused all the categories of transport workers on the Thames and Medway to make common cause for the amelioration of their economic conditions. Though each category of transport workers has put its own claims, it is their solidarity with the lightermen and afterwards with the seamen which originated the strike. This fact incidentally proves the enormous progress made by working class solidarity in England during the last years. The present movement in the port of London is sure to have a considerable effect upon the material situation of the workers directly interested in the fight as well as generally in England.

Now let us look at the strike from an economic point of view. The coal strike hit the capitalist production a direct blow, as coal is like living blood to industry. If at the time the miners had accepted the offer made by the transport unions—railwaymen included—to make common cause with them, the whole economic life of the country would at once have been paralyzed, and as I said before the capitalists as a class would not have been struck. The coal miners did not want to accept the offer of the transport workers; they thought they were strong enough to fight alone with the owners. But in reality it is probable that many were afraid of inevitable consequences of a common action of the miners and transport workers. The con-

siderable stock of coal collected by the railway and shipping companies as well as by large manufacturing places would have been useless if the hands to transport them by land and sea had failed. It would have been a revolution. And the miners did not feel up to the mark for the revolutionary task under those conditions. They dared not take the responsibility of such a critical situation.

Moreover, a great part of the miners still trust too much to parliamentary action, to rely entirely on their own direct action. And at present can it be said that the great dock strike has struck a mortal blow to capitalist production? No, because it hits equally hard all the goods on the vessels and warehouses of the port, among them provisions such as eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, etc. This hits the working class hardest as they cannot like the rich buy food at any price. By this fact the dock strike must arouse much resentment among the working class population. The future will determine whether or not we are right. Only hard experience will show the workers' organizations how to use that formidable weapon, the general strike.

Considering the class struggle on its large lines we think that apart from the immediate advantage that may be gained, a general strike which interferes with the free circulation of necessary provisions can be expected to find sympathy only in those moments of a great social struggle when capitalist production has already been paralyzed for some time by other strikes, such as that of the miners for instance.

Reaction in Italy.

The reaction which has been reigning in Italy since the outbreak of the war is assuming hideous proportions. It is necessary that all the facts should be known, as it may soon be necessary that the help of all friends of freedom should be forthcoming to prevent the legal crimes which are now in preparation.

Accused of having led the strike of miners on the Island of Elba, of having formed an "association of criminals," 30 of our comrades are now before the court of Volterra. Their trial has been going on for 20 days. Sentence is not yet pronounced, nobody dares any more to hope that the sentence will be any other than that asked by the public prosecutor—three years for each accused.

The reaction in Italy gives little right to be optimistic. Has not the secretary of the Prime Minister Giolitti promised a clerical deputy that a prosecution will be started against the 2,000 persons who sent subscriptions to the "Internazionale," the paper which has opened a collection for mutants who are obliged to leave Italy, and for deserters? In what other country would a high percentage so cynically disclose the severity of the judicial authorities?

The "anarchist plot" is the most revealing of recent facts regarding the reaction. This famous "plot" was discovered one day after a long silence regarding Antonio Di Alba and his attempt on the king. The "conspirators" were named: Maria Rygger, Domenico Zavattero, the printer Boreale and the lawyer Di Eliaiso. In this way the four persons who embarrassed the government by revolutionary propaganda will be silenced.

were to be cut accordingly, 500 Italian broke loose in the Washington mill, and in one of the worst riots of the strike, stamped one factory after another. The strike was on by spontaneous combustion, not by premeditated intention. That afternoon the I. W. W. stepped to the front, assumed the leadership of the disorganized mob, and in one of the most skilfully engineered labor campaigns in our industrial history held together twenty odd thousand strikers, speaking some 40 different languages and dialects, and was a campaign that raised the wages of nearly 400,000 textile operatives all over New England. It cost above \$80,000 to care for the needy families during the 10 weeks without work, and the strike committee, organized according to the methods of the I. W. W., undertook the gathering of that sum, with such success that contributions are still pouring in. They administered the fund also with such system that, while no money was given, groceries, drugs, medical services, shoes and clothing were always available for the strikers. Today, where a few months ago wages, so low that one fails to see how they made life tolerable, were threatened with reduction, there is instead an increase of from 5 per cent to 25 per cent. Today, where there

was an unorganized horde of workers, alien in race and language, there is an increasing body of organized men, conscious of a solidarity that overpasses all differences of color, nationality and speech.

To the workers of Lawrence a movement that accompanies these results seems deserving of attention. Who among them care for theory when a means is found so to raise wages and so to consolidate wage-earners?

My last night in Lawrence was spent with one of the leaders on the strike committee, who is now prominent in the Industrial Workers. He is not even a mild sort of socialist. "I cannot see anything in it," he said. Holding no grudge against the wage system, yet he sympathizes with the revolution against existing conditions which the I. W. W. typifies. He joined the organization in some way in the church, not because he believes its doctrines, but because he likes its drift. There are doubtless many such who are members of the organization for practical rather than theoretical reasons. But still the question rises: Why is it that in Lawrence, where the textile operatives work shorter hours, under better conditions, for more pay than in many other cities and many other industries, such a spirit of resentment and indignation unrest has arisen among the workers that the most revolutionary organization in modern industry can gain the cordial allegiance of ten thousand of them?

"Were you interested in the I. W. W. before the strike?" I asked one of the most prominent leaders. "I never heard of it, but, thank God! I know it now," was the answer. That person, apparently not concerned with the theory of the movement, will raise at a moment's notice now the fighting song of the revolution:

"Arise, ye prisoners of starvation,
Arise, ye wretched of the earth,
For justice thunders condemnation,
A better world is in birth."

Whether all the members hold the theories of the I. W. W. or not, a more important thing is true—they have all caught its spirit!

(To Be Continued.)

CASTLES IN THE AIR

Kindly consider what Herr Carl Legien, socialist member of the German Reichstag, president of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Germany, president of the World's Federation of Labor, and one knows not what else, has told us. He spoke lately at the Los Angeles Labor Temple, and about the first thing he said was that in Germany there were 150 similar establishments, owned by the trade unions. Then he delivered himself of the following interesting facts:

In the Reichstag are 397 members, 110 socialists and 103 trade union officials. Almost every union is represented by one member. In the January election socialists polled 4,500,000 votes out of 11,000,000, or an increase of more than 1,000,000 votes in the last five years. At the election—the previous year there were only 43 socialists elected.

In our city councils and in the state legislatures are more than 700 socialists in office. In the unions 2,500,000 men are registered, and they believe in keeping aloof from politics, believing that the Socialist party is the great political nuisance piece. Thirty-four per cent of all wage earners in Germany have the right to organize. Those who have not are engaged in agricultural and domestic work.

We are, or should be, practical, and reading the foregoing, we should ask ourselves immediately—"What does it all amount to?" It amounts in reality to nothing, for, in spite of all these figures and all this glowing oratory, the German proletariat is today the most rank-ridden, military-ridden, authority-ridden proletariat in the world, Russia not excepted. Let it go on strike and the troops are instantly on the scene, as recently when they attempted to pattern after their British brothers. Notice for example, Legien's own admission, that after all these years and all these parliamentary victories, only 34 per cent of the wage earners have even the right to organize.

Where one has to deal with shams one writes with indignation, and of all the shams on earth there is none greater than that which represents the German as the leading labor movement of the world. The proof of the pudding is always in the eating, and the bitter truth is that the conservative German workingman has to grovel before his "superiors" and dare not call his soul his own. It is the old story of the boys and the frogs; fine fun for the parliamentary representatives, but death to the proletariat.—Eggenroten.

THOMPSON IN DETROIT

(Special to Solidarity.)

Detroit, Mich., June 24
Big J. P. Thompson arrived in Detroit yesterday on a two days' stop. Today we held a noon meeting in front of the Packard Motor Car Co's plant, at which Fellow Worker Thompson gave the word as to the length of time he had to talk, as clear out a revolutionary outline of the principles, aims and objects of the I. W. W. as they had ever heard before. A conservative estimate of the crowd is placed at 2,000; their numbers were only limited by their ability to hear the speaker.

Before Thompson had commenced to speak, a stool pigeon of the boss, probably thinking this was going to be another oration (?) of the "civilized plane" outfit, sternly invited us to move on, stating that his instructions were to allow no speaking in front of the plant. After being informed in a very analytical manner that we were not aware of his instructions to that effect and also, much less, speakable thereof, and that we wished to respond to the slaves and not waste time on him, and last, but not least, that we were going to speak there, he showed the yellow streak and beat it, stating he "would see about it."

Fellow Worker Gilson then introduced the speaker, whereupon Thompson proceeded to expound the one big union idea in a masterful manner, holding his listeners spellbound and winning round after round of applause as he drove home the points, which seemed to sink deep.

When he had nearly closed his talk, a short, stout, sleek, well-fed looking sort of a sport came forward and tried to pull Thompson from the box, asking him who gave him permission to talk there. Thompson replied: "Who are you?"

"I'm the general manager of this institution." But upon being informed that we were not aware that the street also belonged to the Packard outfit, and so we had overlooked coming to him for permission to talk to his slaves, but that since we were on the job we objected to being so rudely interrupted by such a he, and that we expected to remain until the white light, he finally beat it to his private cage, where he said he would call the police. Thompson replied: "Go to it, I'm getting rather homesick, anyway. Been some time now since I've seen the inside of a jail." But before anything else happened the slaves went to work, after ebering Thompson and wishing him success, and that he'd come back.

This is only an indication of what may be accomplished here if men could be had to stay on the job. The town is poorly organized from an A. F. of L. standpoint, and workers seem anxious to hear more of this One Big Union stuff.

Yours for more shortcake,
JOHN FISHER.

SIZZLING WITH REVOLT

The industrial situation in Pittsburgh is sizzling hot with revolt. The working class are rapidly learning that to continue to work for the capitalist slave drivers at any price, upon any terms, is simply a prolongation of life in misery on the working class. We are learning that so long as we continue to work for the capitalist class, we furnish that class with all they want, political power included. Something of this line of thought is finding its way into the minds of the workers, because they find, that even after they work every hour that they have work, yet ever increasing poverty pursues the worker like an avenging Nemesis. In the bitterness and degradation of slavery, men are becoming careless of consequences and only the intense conservatism of Western Pennsylvania has so far stayed off open revolt. At the last annual banquet of the Carnegie Steel Company, Chairman Bore stated that the crying need in industries was for "common laborers."

This fact becomes more and more apparent and yet, in the steel and other industries. The pace is so severe, the conditions so intolerable, that a very large part of immigration is being diverted to Argentina and Brazil. Their conditions are far more favorable than in the United States, that has become the classic ground of capitalist exploitation. Many of the "strangers" are leaving the Pittsburgh district for other fields, where wages are better and conditions not quite so slavish.

However, the situation is not without its compensations. Daily we hear of small, unorganized revolts. Sometimes they come to the dimensions of small

strikes, and in about every case some gain is won by the workers. But, it is significant, that in nearly every case these small strikes are of and by the middle-class laborers, so it is rapidly becoming clear that the "common laborer" is master of the situation, and "Colonel Bore" knew what he was talking about.

As a matter of fact, unless conscious aristocracy of labor, that is galled by the A. F. of L. scabbing is not one, two three in the class struggle, nor in the estimation of the bosses either. But the despised "Hunks" is some different. He has no "good job" to lose, therefore he can afford to be a man. And the common laborers of Pittsburgh are fast learning that the bosses and the aristocracy are at their mercy. More power to them. Go to it laborers. More power to them. And you can connect with the I. W. W., at 504 Diamond street. The organizer will go any time, to any place, to organize an industrial union—Justice.

DEBS PLEASES LAWRENCE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., June 18.
Eugene V. Debs' reference to the Etor-Giovanitti case in the great Chicago speech with which he opened his presidential campaign on the 16th inst., meets with general approval here. The reference emphasizes the scope of the protest movement, which is now assuming national and international proportions. Debs' reference to the case in connection with that of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is especially pleasing; for the case of Etor and Giovanitti has more in common with the case of the I. W. W. officials than with any other case since tried. The lives of Etor and Giovanitti are placed in jeopardy because they had successfully organized the local textile workers, and thus contributed to the great victory which subsequently followed. It was the textile capitalists of Lawrence who committed violence. It was they who turned on the hot water hose and provoked the first disorders. It was they who commanded the forces of the state which declared military law, throttled free speech, outlawed free assembly, unlawfully seized Etor and Giovanitti, killed law-abiding men and women, clubbed innocent babes and dragged pregnant women through the streets. It was they who used the nation's tariff laws primarily intended for the workers' benefit to degrade and exploit the workers to where industrial revolt, with its capitalist outlawry, became inevitable. It was they who are, in brief, the accessories before the fact to the murder of Annie La Pizra. Etor and Giovanitti are innocent of the crimes of capitalism which the textile capitalists seek to impose upon them and for which the wealth of Morgan, are determined to take their lives.

Debs, to a great extent, recognizes these facts. In "Appeal to Reason" and under the heading "Joseph J. Etor and Arturo Giovanitti," he asserted the innocence of the two men and said: "Indifference on the part of the working class or but half-hearted support will certainly mean the judicial murder of these two brave young fighters in labor's ranks and their death would leave a foul and indelible blot upon the labor movement of the country."

Publicity is needed, agitation is needed, protest is needed and money is needed. Contributions for the Debs fund should be sent to William Yates, 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-operatives" and other "opportunities" are given, and outlines the constructive program of industrial organization. An appendix on "Syndicalism and Socialism." Price 10 cents per copy; in quantities to Local Unions and agents 5 cents per copy. Address:

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU,
Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Etor-Giovanitti Defense Committee in Lawrence wishes to keep informed as to the activity throughout the country in behalf of our fellow workers. Send clippings from papers, copies of resolutions, circulars, reports of meetings, etc., to Justus Ebert, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass. Don't neglect this; it is important.

AFTER THE STRIKE IN LAWRENCE

(Continued From Page Three)

ustrial system that begets such men. What is it that turns a quiet Scotch Presbyterian, a lover of Stevenson and Carlyle, a devotee of the "Bonnie Brier Bush" into a leader of the I. W. W.?

The seriousness of the question is not in the least mitigated by the fact that many members of this organization do not understand the principles of their order, and that some who understand them disapprove. Many, doubtless, are in the Lawrence I. W. W. simply because it was their strike for them. Some of the mill owners say that the outside agitators caused the strike, but that is plainly false. In December, 1911, the small local of the Industrial Workers voted not to have any strike during the winter, and the understanding was that, if one were to occur, it would take place this coming summer. When, in January, however, the new state law went into effect, reducing working hours from 56 to 54 hours per week, and when the pay envelopes at the end of the second week revealed that the wages