



IGNORANCE AND PREJUDICE

Of Prospective Jury, Makes Coming Trial Dangerous For Ettor and Giovannitti.

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 20. That Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo M. Giovannitti must face a prejudiced and hostile jury when they are placed on trial for their lives during the September term of the Essex county court in Salem, Mass., is now a foregone conclusion.

The sort of sentiment which in colonial days made Salem, Mass., eternally infamous as the place where people, crazed by religious fanaticism, burned so-called witches at the stake, was not more vicious and destructive than the narrow, prejudiced sentiment which is to be found in this county today concerning the Ettor-Giovannitti case.

That such a sentiment existed in the county was well known when at the preliminary hearing of the persecuted strikers leaders, a jury listened to the ridiculous claims of the district attorney, supported by the finest sort of testimony by private detectives and agents of the mill owners, all of which was amply proven false by witnesses for the defense of unimpeachable integrity, and then deliberately brought in the indictment which caused the two victims of this foul capitalist conspiracy to be held upon the outrageous charge of "accessory before the fact" to a murder committed, according to more than 20 witnesses, by Policeman Oscar Benoit of Lawrence.

The jury, it must be understood, was drawn as the jury in September will be, from the so-called average citizen of Essex county. Small store owners, farmers, all sorts of little business men with a sprinkling of wage workers of the narrow, home-owning, conservative-minded type, that have been favored and pampered by the bosses until they develop a deep-seated

prejudice and contempt for the working masses, who by reason of the conditions of their enforced struggle for existence, are homeless and rootless, and so ineligible to do jury duty, and will constitute the make-up of the so-called "jury of their peers" that Ettor and Giovannitti will face in September.

These people have been trained to regard all labor organizers and agitators with the utmost hostility.

Considering the type of mind which is to be found among the people from whom the jury will be drawn, all talk of a fair trial becomes a hollow mockery.

One of these prospective Jurymen who conducts a harness store in Newburyport expressed his attitude on the case recently in these words: "Fair trial! Damn 'em, if I get on that jury I'll vote to send them both to the electric chair, no matter what the evidence is. They hadn't ought to waste time trying them. Ought to take all these damned agitators out and shoot them."

This sentiment is not the attitude of a lone individual, but it is to be found everywhere in Essex county among the very type of men who are most liable to be placed on the jury.

They care absolutely nothing about the innocence of Ettor and Giovannitti, nor the atrociousness of the charge of "accessory before the fact."

They are willing at any time to vote for the execution of any agitator on the general ground that they are "undesirable citizens."

And it is upon this sentiment that the legal hirelings of Morgan, the Steel Trust, the Woolen Trust, and the mill owners

(Continued On Page Four)

THE FIRST OFFENDER

The New York Call of Aug. 20 contains a report of a meeting held by the Kehillah, a communal organization representing all the Jewish social, civic and religious organizations of Greater New York. The meeting was called as a result of the Rosenthal murder, and was held at the East Side.

Meyer London, the well known Socialist Party leader and trades union lawyer, was the chairman. According to the Call report, London said:

"The trouble with the Jewish masses is that they are unorganized. You young men ought to give the police in the district 24 hours notice to shut up all the dingy houses, and if they should not do it you yourselves should bang together and break up the houses with sticks and stones."

Here he gave the spectacle of a socialist leader and lawyer urging violence and the destruction of property, right after his party has adopted a constitutional clause prohibiting such a thing and providing for expulsion for the same. But we are willing to wait that Meyer London will not be expelled from the Socialist Party. His stance in the Jewish community makes such a thing unthinkable; it would mean a loss of votes. Besides, the constitutional clause which London has violated was intended, not for him, but for Bill Haywood, who said "No socialist can be law-abiding," and who accordingly, is to be punished if he dare say that again. In addition, Bill represents the millions of voiceless proletarians, so he can be "soaked" with impunity; there will be no votes lost.

Nevertheless, London is the first offend-

HELP NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS

The strike and lock-out is still on in the eight New Bedford cotton mills. Associated Press dispatches from that city state that "the bitudgus has cost the mills in fixed charges \$250,000, according to an estimate by a prominent mill official. The loss in product amounts to 20,000,000 yards, mostly in the finer grades of cloth, and has caused a loss in cotton sales of 12,000 bales." Labor is also reported to be scarce in the cotton industry generally.

All of which means that the cotton companies of New York will soon begin to think seriously of lifting the lockout against the unskilled thousands of members of the I. W. W. who were trapped into a strike by the John Golden labor fakirs in cahoots with the bosses.

These thousands are keeping up their spirit bravely, but need assistance to help them maintain their solidarity until the lockout is lifted and the strike won.

Send funds to Richard Parkinson, 205 Thawmut Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

BIG MEETING IN YOUNGSTOWN.

Another big Ettor-Giovannitti protest meeting was pulled off on the public square in Youngstown, O., August 24. It was addressed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who held a crowd of about 1,000 to the end of her stirring speech. A collection of \$26 was taken up for the defense fund, and 80 Haywood pamphlets were sold. The demonstration was arranged by members of the Socialist Party.

Combination sub—Solidarity and Industrial Worker—\$1.50 a year; Canada, \$2 a year.

PITTSBURG FOR THE I. W. W.

Those members of the I. W. W. who have been wondering "what's doing in the Pittsburgh district?" should have been present in Kenwood Park, Homestead, last Sunday at the great Ettor-Giovannitti protest demonstration pulled off by the I. W. W. It was the biggest ever—fully 15,000 workers from Pittsburgh and its suburbs being in attendance for the occasion. The enthusiasm of this vast crowd for the cause of Ettor and Giovannitti and for the one big union of all workers was unmistakable throughout.

The principal speaker both afternoon and evening was William D. Haywood, and so great was the mass around the open-air pavilion that those on the outskirts were unable to catch only an occasional word of his or any of the other speakers. Haywood made a forcible plea in behalf of the imprisoned fellow workers and called for a large defense fund. The collection at the afternoon meeting amounted to nearly \$970, and more than \$100 was added at the evening meeting. Vast quantities of literature were sold, including hundreds of pamphlets and thousands of papers.

Fellow Worker H. A. Goff, organizer of Local 215, Pittsburgh, presided as chairman. In addition to Haywood, Ugo Lupi spoke in Italian, and William E. Trautmann in German. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Fred Merrick, editor of Justice, also spoke briefly at the evening meeting.

"Pittsburg for the I. W. W." will be the cry henceforth until it is an accomplished fact.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT FOR ETTOR DEFENSE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.

The Ettor and Giovannitti defense conference in this city has been carrying on constant agitation for some time now, but it has remained for a few women, members of the 33rd Ward Branch of the S. P., to show us how money can be raised in other ways than by street meetings.

Three women members pulled off a novel entertainment in the shape of a street carnival (which was called a "block party," and it surely was a ringer. They took possession of a street for one block and had it decorated splendidly for the occasion. At each end of the street were stretched across the thoroughfare two big streamers reading: "Block Party given for Ettor and Giovannitti defense, by the 33rd Ward Branch of S. P., Friday and Saturday, August 23 and 24." Between these streamers, along the block were hundreds of Japanese lanterns neatly arranged. Flags and bunting added to the decorations.

It was like a bazaar, with booths of all descriptions for the sale of refreshments and various other things. The affair was arranged for two nights, and mammoth crowds were in attendance. There was plenty of dancing, and the music, furnished free by the Italian Independent band of Philadelphia, was greatly enjoyed by everybody.

Fellow Worker Beaumont Sykes delivered an address on the E. G. case, which was well received and created a demand for literature, the sale of which was very good.

The "block party" realized more \$200 to \$250 for the defense fund, and everybody is praising the women for the success of this novel entertainment. J. B.

ST. JOHN IN DETROIT.

General Secretary Vincent St. John will speak at a mass meeting on Labor Day in Detroit.

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

"WILD PAMPHLETS"

New Organ of Employers Advertises I. W. W. Literature in Its First Issue. Bosses Afraid of Education.

(American Employer, Cleveland, Ohio)

WILD PAMPHLETS OF INDUSTRIALISTS

Vincent St. John and Other Leaders in the I. W. W. Advise Followers to Disregard Law.

Vicious attacks on labor leaders outside the Industrial Workers of the World, advice to disregard the law and give poor work to gain labor's ends and many other, at middest, startling things, characterize the literature of the Solidarity literature bureau and the I. W. W. publishing bureau located at New Castle, Pa. These publishing bureau, as well as the Industrial Workers of the World.

Vincent St. John, contributes two, a pamphlet, "The I. W. W., Its History, Structure and Methods," in which he says that the question of right and wrong does not concern the organization, and a leaflet, "Political Parties and the I. W. W." Other pamphlets are the work of William E. Trautmann, a man unusually prominent in the order and in the industrial union movement, Edward McDonald and B. H. Williams, while leaflets are contributed by A. M. Stirtion, Edward Hammond, E. S. Nelson, Oscar Ameringer, Walker C. Smith and others.

Perhaps the richest gem of literature in the lot is Walker C. Smith's pamphlet on "War and the Workers." The effort is an appeal to the worker not to join the army or navy. "Don't become hired murderers," adjures Walker, who also declares that:

"American capitalists want war with Japan in order to seize the rich Manchurian lands; gain railway, mining and other concessions; unload their surplus stock of shoddy goods upon the government; secure investment for their money in interest-bearing bonds; and to kill off the surplus of unemployed workers who are threatening to overthrow the capitalist system."

Let those who own the country do the fighting," Smith further writes. "Put the wealthiest in the front ranks; the middle class next; follow these with the judges, lawyers, preachers and politicians. Let the workers remain at home and enjoy what they produce." Follow a declaration of war with an immediate call for a general strike. Make the slogan: "Rebellion sooner than war." Do not make yourself a target in order to fatten Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie, the Rothschilds, Guggenheim and the other industrial pirates."

The I. W. W. doesn't care about union

"RESURRECTION"

We'll bridge the abyss; we the fighting race; We'll mount your battlements to tear them down, Your sacred temple and your holy place, We'll make the domicile of Horse and Clown.

We'll laugh at cockade and at cuirassier, For we're invulnerable head to heel; For men who dare to fight dare not to fear.

When armed with swords of sharp and tempered steel.

Our blades are tempered in the blood of men and women; And sharpened are they on the knowledge, when

We learn a common cause for all alike. Both marshaled side by side in the strife; The one who can not hope beyond a grave,

recognition, according to A. M. Stirtion, in his leaflet on "Getting Recognition."

"Get the union that will get you the goods and you'll have the recognition," writes Stirtion.

"If you bought a sack of potatoes and had them on your shoulder ready to take home, you wouldn't think of bantering with the storekeeper to give you a written certificate certifying 'This man has potatoes, would you?'"

"Still less would you think of taking the certificate in place of the potatoes. 'If a highwayman hold you up on your way home on payday and attempted to take your wad and you knocked him over with a club, you wouldn't think of asking him to sign a paper saying that he recognized that you had a club, would you?'"

"So long as you can put him out of the business of robbing you, you'd take it for granted that that was sufficient recognition, wouldn't you?"

"Exactly."

E. S. Nelson, in "Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women," advocates lawlessness openly as follows: "In case of a capitalist injunction against strikers, violate it; disobey it; let the strikers and others go to jail if necessary. That would cost so much that the injunction would be dispensed with."

"If demands are not granted, turn out for work or work slow, so as to decrease profits."

Three new kinds of strike are defined by Nelson, as follows:

"Passive strike, that is to obey the rules to the letter, and thereby force the employer to come to terms. This method has proved successful on railroad systems in Austria and Italy."

"Temporary strike, that is, go on strike one day, go back to work the next, and so on, if deemed necessary to win the point in question."

"Opportune strike, that is, go on strike when the capitalist has orders that must be filled immediately, or when similar conditions give promise of victory."

Oscar Ameringer describes "Union Scabs and Others" in a leaflet. The union "scab," Ameringer says, often does not know he is a "scab." He is the man, the writer says, who continues to work in a plant under trades union conditions while some other branch of labor is on strike in that plant.

"Persuasion," writes Ameringer in effect in this pamphlet, "having no effect on the professional strike-breaker, he is sometimes treated with a brickbat shower, while union men belonging to a different craft than the one on strike receive, instead of brickbats and insults: 'Hello,

(Continued On Page Four)

And he who ekes a living day by day; That unity shall plunge you from your height; And you, ye prest and married concubine, The sword is forged with potency to smite The deadly blow to buzzard and to swine. Our ethics, formed in every industry, Unerring, teach us that the links which bind Can only break, when we have power to see The other workers in the fight aligned. And when resurgent from our lengthy sleep, Exact we retribution for the past, Like waves on Atlantis, we will sweep You and your Gods to the eternal past. JOS. E. O'CARROLL.

Any member of the I. W. W. knowing the whereabouts of Roy A. Carter, formerly a member of Local 357, Lytton, B. C., communicate with his mother at the below address: Mrs. H. C. Bathurst, Atlantic, Iowa.

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by
C. H. MCCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS
 C. H. MCCARTY, C-11, 292
 B. H. WILLIAMS, L. 11, 297.
 Place of Publication—near No. 418, Croton Ave.
 B. H. Williams Managing Editor
 C. H. McCarty Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, \$1.00
 Six Months, .50
 Canada and Foreign, 1.50
 Single Copies, per copy,
 ONE A ONE-HALF CENTS.
 Advertising Rates on Application.

Club MUST Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publication in *Solidarity* should be addressed to the Managing Editor; all others, pertaining to financial matters, to the Business Manager.

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
 General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS

Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer
 Jas. P. Thompson, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. J. Eitor, Thos. Halero, F. H. Little, Ewald Koettgen, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance 139. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER **140**

COMPULSORY UNIONISM

The New York Times, in an editorial on "Unionizing the Steel Trade," says: "Whatever may be said for voluntary trade unionism, nothing is to be said for compulsory unionism, enforced by the methods of the Industrial Workers. On this head it is timely to recall the words of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania when it was forced to decide a case involving this principle:

"The right to the free use of his hands is the workman's property, as much as the rich man's right to the undisturbed income from his factory, houses and lands. . . . To exercise it he must have the unrestricted privilege of working for employer as he chooses at such wages as he chooses to accept. This is one of the rights guaranteed to him by our Declaration of Rights. It is a right of which the Legislature can not deprive him, and one which it is the bounden duty of the courts to protect. Trades unions may cease to work, for reasons satisfactory to their members; but if they combine to prevent others from obtaining work by threats of a strike, or combine to prevent employers from employing others by threats of a strike, they combine to accomplish an unlawful purpose. . . . If such combination be in accord with the law of the trades union, then that law and the law of a free commonwealth can not stand together. One or the other must go down."

The Times does not give the name of the legal genius who wrote that opinion. But that was really unnecessary, as the "opinion" is so obviously that of the great Pennsylvania employers in particular, and of all employers generally, that no one may mistake its genus. Stripped of all its high-sounding "judicial" verbiage, it says to the slaves: "You may combine and you may strike, but you may not bring any sort of pressure to bear upon other workers to combine and to strike with you. That is contrary to 'our' Declaration of Rights, drawn up by farmers at a time when a railroad, a coal mine or a steel mill was undreamed of in Pennsylvania. Of course this so-called Declaration of Rights no longer applies to employers, who may combine and have done so, to crush competitors and to smash unions with the lockout and the blacklist, and with the aid of the police power of 'our' commonwealth. Of course it is the bounden duty of the courts to protect the employers against their rebellious slaves whenever the rebels attempt to prevent scabs from taking their places while a

strike is on, or when the boss discriminates against them in the shop. For, be it here known, the employer will be in the LAW OF THE COMMONWEALTH, and the LAW OF THE LABOR UNION that conflicts with that of the 'free commonwealth' (free to the bosses only) must fight for its existence. One or the other must go down."

This last statement is the meat in the shell. One or the other—the LAW OF THE MASTERS or the LAW OF THE SLAVES—must prevail. The I. W. W. has said as much time and again. And what is more to the point, we have ACTED on that principle in all our conflicts with the master class. The "law of the master" demands a free labor market where slaves bargain as individuals under free and unlimited competition for jobs. The employer and his court have sworn to protect the right of each and every individual worker to do that very thing—in the name of the "Declaration of Rights." The "law of the union" accepts the challenge, tears the mask of hypocrisy from the corporation judge, and insists that the slaves shall exercise the right to combine against their masters and bargain collectively in the labor market for the highest possible wages at the least possible expenditure of labor power. The degree to which either law shall prevail depends in each case upon the POWER of the respective combinations. "Right and wrong," ethically speaking, cut no ice. The masters know that well enough, even if the slaves have not yet learned it, to the same extent. The corporation judge knows it, too, but his function as a politician, like that of the priest's in a slightly different field, is to pull the wool over the eyes of the workers, with bombastic "opinion" respecting "our declaration of rights." The editor of the New York Times is in like manner wise to the game, but he also performs his little capitalist stunt with the whine against "compulsory unionism," as a I. W. W.

"Compulsory unionism" means the pressure brought to bear by the insurgent workers against the non-rebellious portion of the working class, which consciously or unconsciously arrays itself on the side of the masters. It seeks to organize the workers as a class for the aggressive waging of the inevitable struggle against the masters as a class. Its law stands in opposition to the law of the masters, whether the latter is made in the shop or the legislature, or in both places. It refuses to be deceived by the phrase "industrial freedom," in a court opinion. It knows that industrial freedom is impossible at one and the same time, for two economic classes with opposing interests. It knows that the court's "opinion" is only designed to preserve industrial freedom for the master class. "Compulsory unionism" aims to overthrow the master and all the "legal" and other props that support the master in power. And what is more, it is the fear on the part of employers that the "law of the union" may prevail which prompts such "opinions" as the one above quoted, and such editorials as the Times and other capitalist papers are now writing against the I. W. W.

THE FIGHTING I. W. W.

That the Industrial Workers of the World are in a class by themselves is indicated by the uniformity of condemnation this organization receives from the many diversified sources and representatives of apparently conflicting interests.

Mr. Samuel Gompers gives vent to strictures peculiar to himself. Mr. John Henry Kirby condemns the I. W. W. in no uncertain terms. Mr. Daniel DeLeon has the phrases of his own in which he curses the Industrial Workers of the World. Mr. Victor L. Berger joins the chorus with four hands round singing "Hallelujah, I'm a bum."

While this redoubtable quartette are cursing and reviling what to them is a growing menace, the overworked and underpaid workers are organizing and understanding themselves, refusing longer to surrender their well-being to the care of any well-meaning representatives. The workers are marching in the I. W. W. and are acting for themselves. Such self-assurance has struck terror to the hearts of wily politicians, labor leaders and greedy capitalists alike.

The militant spirit of the awakened proletariat has brought upon their innocent and unsuspecting heads the most vile abuse and vicious persecution. The Lumber Trust has inaugurated a most pernicious and inhuman blacklist

against the members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Los Angeles Labor Council in synoptic fashion has likewise denied I. W. W. members recognition as an integral part of organized labor in Out-land Vigilantes of San Diego in spasms of brutal hysteria have branded the letters I. W. W. in living human flesh.

Authorities of Clinton, Mass., have spattered the headstones of the dead with the blood of living men and women, members of the I. W. W., who were cruelly wounded by the haters of liberty, thus dedicating and consecrating the quiet churchyard to the cause of Industrial Freedom.

Among the cypresses and pines of Louisiana at Grabow, a lumber camp, was the scene of a murderous assault that killed and wounded many members of the I. W. W. The echo of the volley sounded the tocsin and the workers are answering the call.

From Aberdeen, Wash., to Perth Amboy, N. J., from Circle City, Alaska, to Juarez, Mexico, brave women and brave men are singing revolutionary songs of discontent.

Prison walls reiterate with the battle cry of the International: Organizers and agitators are sifted. But the real work of the organization, the voice of liberty comes from those imprisoned.

From jail Etor delivers his sermon on the Communion to the multitudes.

Giovannitti's poems are sung in the tongues of all nations.

Emerson sends his message of hope from a prison cell to the slaves of the Southern forests and swamps.

The pathetic silence of Barcefori adds fuel to the flames of protest and bitterness.

With falling eyesight Tom Whitehead in the dim light of Canada's dungeon can see the dawn of labor's new day.

The martyrs of Imperial Valley join hands with Jack Whyte of San Diego and his fellow workers and start a local in the prison of California.

From hundreds of prison cells and dungeons grim comes the battle cry of the Industrial Workers of the World. Nor can imprisonment, injunctious nor death itself stop the onward march of humanity.

We have been your slaves, your tools, your stepping stones to power. We have been meek, dumb, driven cattle. We know your true worth now, Gompers, Kirby, DeLeon, Berger. You have mocked us in our agony.

One hundred fifty of us in jail in British Columbia, the fifty cells of Hoquiam and Aberdeen are filled with our men. Twenty of us are festering in the prison cell in the prison of San Diego. In the terrible dungeons of Lake Charles, La., we are fifty-four. The hearts of all of us are beating in union with our fellow workers in New Jersey and Massachusetts jails.

From behind the walls and bars of prisons comes the mighty cry for Industrial Freedom. Those of us who are in jail—those of us who have been in jail—all of us who are willing to go to jail—are not what you say of "the lawless." We despise your hypocrisy. The fight is on, on with the fight. We are the Revolution. —William D. Haywood, in International Socialist Review.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK

Failures continue to increase among the small capitalists; while the trusts report a boom on all sides. Bradstreet reports 264 failures in the United States during the week ending August 24, as against 221 for the previous week and 198, 255, 201 and 236 for the corresponding weeks of 1911 to 1908. About 89 per cent of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of \$5,000 or less and six per cent had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital. The largest number of failures occurred in the middle states, with 91 to its credit.

It is in the middle states that the trust boom is most thriving; especially is this the case in the Pittsburgh district, which embraces portions of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Northern West Virginia. In this district the steel trust is pursuing a policy of expansion and is building extensive additions to its mills. Six open hearth steel furnaces are being built by the American Sheet and Tinsplate Co., Vandergriff, Pa., while the National Tube Co. will add four furnaces to its plant at Lorain, O. At Midland, Pa., the Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co. is building a new open hearth steel plant. The recently incorporated Wheeling Sheet and Tinsplate Co. will build a ten-mill tin plant on the Ohio river, between Wheeling and Steubenville. Other instances of

the boom may be cited. It is causing another upward development of big capital at the expense of small capital, as usual. This the number of middle states failures amply proves.

Though this trust boom is unfortunate to small capital, it has increased the demand for unskilled labor. Unskilled labor largely predominates in the Pittsburgh district. This is due to the constant introduction of machinery and methods that destroy skill. There is little demand for high technical skill now, compared to 10 or 20 years ago.

Commenting on the demand for unskilled labor, the Pittsburgh station of the New York News Bureau make the following statement:

The Shortage of Labor.

"Although every effort has been made by large Pittsburgh industrial concerns to secure additional labor, mills are running with far less help than is absolutely needed to bring production up to the normal. This condition is affecting both the coal and coke industries, but is even more sharply felt in the iron and steel industry. The higher prices being paid for day labor are seriously embarrassing some companies with contract for material taken on prices based on the cost of production earlier in the year.

"It had been believed that the serious shortage of labor would have been materially lessened by this time, because of the arrival of large numbers of foreigners. While the influx of foreign labor has in a measure been up to expectations, the demand for this class of labor all over the country caused a great number headed for the Pittsburgh district to go elsewhere so that the net gain by the Pittsburgh district has been very small. The result of this has been that higher prices are being paid for labor under similar conditions than at any time in the history of Pittsburgh. In one instance \$2.50 a day was paid for day labor, which, of course, is prohibitory to the steel mills, but with the average running cost of 21 cents an hour, the point reached is almost as bad, and this has been a constantly disturbing factor in bringing production of steel products up."

Of course, this is a little overdose, but it reflects the demand for unskilled labor. How long this condition will last is not known. It is axiomatic that a capitalist boom indicates the near approach of a capitalist collapse, as it creates a financial situation that makes continued expansion impossible.

One thing is certain: the capitalists are counting much on pre-election effects. After election, more vicious exploitation and opposition to labor organization is prophesied.

Forewarned is forearmed. J. E.

BY WAY OF THE NORTH POLE

Industrialist—You want to get to the goal?

Parliamentarian—Yes.

Industrialist—Well, come on; let us unite and go to it.

Parliamentarian (inclined to quibble)—I don't care how I get there, just so I get there.

Industrialist—All right, then; let us unite and go right to it. We haven't forever to get there.

Parliamentarian (looking suspicious)—What do you mean when you say, "Go right to it?"

Industrialist—I mean go now; right direct to the point.

Parliamentarian—Go now! Direct to the point! Oh, horrors! That is direct action! I don't believe in that.

Industrialist—Well, what kind of action do you believe in?

Parliamentarian—Oh, I believe in acting, but not now. You see, I believe in acting directly, but not in direct action. Dear me, it is so hard to get you to understand anything.

Industrialist—You want to go, but you don't want to start now.

Parliamentarian—Yes, I want to go, but I don't want to start now. However, I will start directly.

Industrialist—Oh, I see. And when you do get started, you are not going right direct toward the goal?

Parliamentarian—Oh, horrors! No!

Industrialist—How in hell are you going?

Parliamentarian—I am going by way of the North Pole.

Industrialist—Well, you are a hot one! You will freeze to death before you get anywhere.

JAMES P. THOMPSON.

Agitate for the real thing.

CONFUCIAN COMMENT

Politics at first sight looks like a case of the pot calling the kettle black. But it is really a struggle involving conflicting economic interests. The strongest of these always wins. Moral: To be a political factor get economic power first.

There are 30,473,648 males of militia age in the United States, according to the last census. Yet it is difficult for the militia to raise the required quota of men, which is comparatively insignificant. War and militarism are getting played out. The working class refuses to serve as food for cannon, in order that capitalist profit and property may be secured and protected.

Gompers' prediction of "a great steel strike" sounds familiar. We've heard it before. But no strike followed. When Gompers strikes the steel industry it will be with Morgan's aid, and for the purpose of destroying the I. W. W. if possible. That was the game Gompers played in the New Bedford strike, with the co-operation of the textile manufacturers. It was a game that failed, as the I. W. W. is stronger now than at the beginning of that strike.

So Perkins, the campaign manager of the Progressive party, is connected with the Harvester trust, which engages in the extreme exploitation of woman labor in its plant at Auburn, N. Y. Looks inconsistent, doesn't it? But what is progress under capitalism based on, if not the worst possible exploitation of labor of all kinds? This being thus, is not Perkins a proponent of progressivism, insofar as fostering exploitation more severely of labor by new political forms of capitalism?

Meyer London, the New York City Socialist Party leader, who told the young Jews to destroy disorderly houses with sticks and stones, is not only advocating violence and the destruction of property, but also giving indications of backward, primitive development. Why "sticks and stones" in this age of more ingenious engines of destruction? Why not an electric battering ram, mounted on a tank? Was it not Lestrange who said that the revolution will come peacefully if possible, but in all the panoply of science and war, if necessary?

The police of New York "planted" a pistol in the pocket of a gang leader, in order to get him into their power, via the law. In Lawrence the police arrested strikers because of dynamite "planted" by a politician with whom the authorities co-operated. Notwithstanding this and much similar evidence, there are many working men who refuse to believe that the law is used with "malicious forethought" in order to imprison and kill labor leaders, as in the cases of Etor and Giovannitti, or Emerson and his fellow-tumbler workers. They should visit some psychopathic institution and place themselves under expert observation. There is something wrong with their thinking apparatus.

Thirty thousand laborers are reported to have left Chicago to harvest the wheat crops of the West. No doubt these migratory workers are part of those vast armies whom cheap politicians denounce as "the slum proletariat," "the hobo element" and "the I. W. W. bummers." But that won't affect the wheat growers any! These men are in business to exploit labor in agriculture and they don't care how it is characterized so long as it produces the profits on which their wealth and success depend. They know that without such labor progress in the West is impossible. In all of which they show more insight, penetration, sense and wisdom than do the many contractors of the great armies of migratory laborers. J. E.

According to the Miners Magazine, the recent convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, A. F. of L., condemned the Industrial Workers of the World in a resolution which closes as follows: "Resolved, that we advise all local unions and central bodies to refuse to further moral or financial support." That sounds big, doesn't it? But it'll bet you two to one the I. W. W. can get the coin right from under the noses of these labor "bleeders" in Colorado whenever we need it to help fight the battles of any portion of the working class. And that's what's hurting 'em!

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

NEW REVOLT OF LABOR

(From "Business," Detroit, Mich.)

The year 1918 has witnessed a revolutionary change in the time-honored relations of labor and capital. Labor, hitherto content with reorganizing its own end of society, has set out to reorganize the whole industrial, social and political structure solely on the basis of industry. The most dynamic force in labor today is a new and radical organization, The Industrial Workers of the World, whose preamble contains this statement of its purposes:

"It is the historical mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with the capitalist, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall be overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

That is the essence of the "New Strike," which is sweeping through the industrial world. "From Lawrence, Mass. to the Gulf of Mexico," is the slogan of the men who have come forward to lead labor away from the old forms of trades unionism, now scorned as archaic, in a class revolt against capital; to formulate new demands, to devise new means of warfare against employers and organize the workers into one vast army. Already more than \$15,000,000 have been added to the annual pay rolls of the great textile manufacturers of New England, as a result of successful strikes. There is an actual possibility that within the next few years every manufacturing industry on the Atlantic seaboard will be brought acutely face to face with this new phase of the labor problem, and it behooves the far-sighted business man to consider now what he will do when the crisis is reached. The first essential to the prosperity of industry is its labor power. Particularly is this true of manufacturing. With capital the manufacturer can assemble his vast plant, buy his raw material and even create a demand and a market for his finished product. But all of this becomes worthless if the labor power, the application of human skill and energy to the machine, is withheld. Hence the most serious possible menace to industry is a discontented working class, in the ferment of new teachings, and under the direction of radical and determined leaders. That is the menace which fronts the industrial world today.

From Trades Unions to Organized Crafts.

A short time ago the manufacturer or other large employer of labor dealt directly with his employees as individuals. Then came the organization of trades, asking for a higher wage, shorter hours and better working conditions. Today the large employer must deal with labor in the mass, and the ultimate demand that is put up to him is: "Ownership of the tools we work with and 100 per cent of our labor product."

That is what the new leaders are teaching; it is what the new strike means. The workers are being taught today that every strike won or lost is a step towards that goal, a lesson in solidarity, in the force of united action, in the importance of labor power. The new leaders are drilling them in the A. B. C.'s of self-consciousness, endeavoring to impress them with an idea of their weakness when they stand out individually against (the force that controls them, and their strength should their mass act as a unit). They have given practical demonstrations of the effect of labor power collectively withheld, beginning in Lawrence and surging through New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The workers have gained courage, their leaders have won prestige, and the new form of organization has so grown in influence that it immediately threatens the stability of the American Federation of Labor, the great central organization of trades unionism. It is the beginning of a struggle for an industry which is the political revolution which the Socialist Party seeks to bring about, with precisely the same end in view. Its leading exponents are Victor Berger, in congress, Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel on the public platform, innumerable magazine writers and clergymen, and William D. Haywood in the industrial field. These men are apostles of revolution; the "New Strike" is revolt, and it is for this that the employer of labor must prepare himself.

The Industrial Workers of the World is the organization back of the new strike. It is a revolutionary labor movement, dif-

fering in every essential from the trades union form of organization. It does not permit organization except by industry; trades and crafts are not allowed to form unions whose interests may oppose those of other trades and crafts. In the most recent demonstration of the new strike, the revolt of the waiters in New York, the craft union of waiters was speedily merged in an industrial organization which included cooks, assistants, bell boys and chambermaids. Under the old form of organization, the waiters, having their own union, could strike without affecting any of the other employees of the hotel. Their places could then in a measure be filled by pressing into service omnibusses, waiters' helpers, assistant cooks and other employees. The New Strike makes the grievance of one worker or of one group or trade the grievance of all concerned in the industry. It draws into itself the unskilled along with the highly trained worker, and has been particularly effective with unorganized masses of men and women. In fact, the greatest security the employer can find today against the new strike is to have his employees organized into craft unions. For, strangely enough, the capitalist himself is not more violently opposed to the revolutionary organization than is the conservative trades unionist.

Wherever there is a large body of unorganized and unskilled labor, the Industrial Workers of the World may be expected. In such communities, as a rule, the scale of wages is not high, the standard of living is correspondingly low and discontent prevails. Discontent is the mainspring of the I. W. W.; the new strike is their panacea. And there are many elements beside the low wage scale that make for discontent and for which the employer may be directly or indirectly responsible. Some of these are poor factory conditions, inferior housing, lack of individual consideration for the employees. Where these are to be found, the ground is ready for the seed of the new strike. Where, on the contrary, the housing conditions are respectable, the factories decent, and the interest of the employer in the individual labor does not end at the machine, the spread of the new doctrine is undoubtedly impeded. That lesson has been learned at Lawrence.

The Lesson of the Lawrence Strike.

Since conditions in all the least manufacturing centers are rapidly approximating those which prevailed at Lawrence when the strike began, a glance at what happened there may be of value to employers. The unskilled labor of the mills was almost entirely foreign, which is becoming the case in every industrial center. The different nationalities formed colonies in several parts of the city, and the anomaly of dark, crowded tenements and slums at high rental in a community where land is cheap and growth without natural restrictions, was presented. The employees dealt with the men and women as individuals, paying no heed to a merger and in effectual trade union organization, but the moment they became employees they lost this individuality.

They became mere members on the pay rolls, unidentified in any other way with their employment. There was no welfare work done among the workers, no effort to bring them into closer relation with the community in which they lived, or with American life and institutions. They formed just so many foreign quarters and they were let alone.

Without dwelling upon the ethical quality of the strike, when the moment came there was no feeling among the workers that they were in any sense a part of the industry which employed them. Their personal equation did not enter into their daily lives. There was no place in their psychology for loyalty. A mere number, a human cog in a machine cannot be expected to feel loyalty. There was hostility, hatred, bitterness among the unorganized, impetuous mass, and when the revolt came it was violent. Here was the big chance for the leaders of the revolutionary movement. These workers, ignored and neglected by the trades union element, proved excellent material for the new organization. They accepted eagerly the doctrine that to the worker belongs the entire product of his labor; they entered with enthusiasm into what they understood is a fight for the abolition of the wage system and the collective ownership of all industry. They demanded a 15 per cent increase in wages, with the understanding that it was but a temporary demand—that they would eventually strike for more and yet more, until not a piece of paper should draw a dividend and only those who actually worked should share in the product. They carried on the fight with an enthusiasm unprecedented in the

history of strikes. Their leaders were arrested and jailed, charged with being accessories to murder, instigators of riot, etc., but they held out and won. And when they went back to work the workers were getting more money; their organization was unimpaired; they were bound by no contracts or time agreements. They can strike again tomorrow and they will strike the moment a cause for grievance presents itself.

Viewing their largely increased pay roll, the mill owners began to apply the lessons they had learned and which, learned and applied earlier, would have made their employees a happier and more contented lot and Lawrence a better city. A system of public welfare has been devised, at the expense of the mill owners. Civic improvement engineers have been employed, play grounds and open air gymnasiums planned and begun, and educational programs are under way. All of this may now be too late for Lawrence, where the workers have tasted the sweets of victory, but in other communities it might prove the best investment an employer could make.

Conditions in any industrial community are susceptible of improvement from the workers' point of view. Just what may be done to improve conditions, from a purely investment point of view, is a study any employer will find worth while. Leaving philanthropy aside, and considering dividends only, much may be done by the employers to give their workers a feeling of identity with the industry. But the methods must be adapted to the present status of labor. A new condition has developed which demands specialization on the part of the employers in the economies of the day.

The Changing Tenets of Labor.

The big change in industry, as in all things in life, has been going on until from no standpoint does life present the same aspect that it did even five years ago. Hence the old formulas are outworn and will no longer serve. The working class has had a strong reaction from the love-feast stage of labor and capital. Less than a decade ago the National Civic Federation, newly come into being, was preaching the conciliating doctrine of the identity of interests of employers and un-employed. The American Federation of Labor stood for the same thing while trying to make a somewhat better bargain for labor. Synicalism had not yet gained an important following. Employers were not called upon to combat a force which sought to eliminate them entirely. There was no strong revolutionary movement. Boards of arbitration settled labor disputes, trade agreements for long periods were signed. The socialist strike was unheard of, labor and capital worked hand in hand with philanthropists and reformers to pass remedial legislation, and the state began to assume a share of responsibility for measures that would preserve industrial tranquility.

Within six months in the East, much of this attitude has been swept aside. The new code of the worker holds time agreements and contracts to be unpermissible. The I. W. W. may compromise a strike or may lose, but they will have nothing to do with arbitration. They hold remedial legislation in contempt and say instead, "Make labor laws in your own union and enforce them in your shop with the general strike if necessary." As to the vaunted identity of interest between capital and labor, the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World says:

"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 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."

Perhaps the most important discovery ever made by labor came with the Lawrence strike. It was that the workers do not need a strike fund. The strikers in Lawrence were penniless, but contributions from sympathizers from all over the country financed the strike and enabled them to hold out for two months. Hereafter the success of a strike has been assumed to depend upon the financial resources of the union involved. The new method throws financial responsibility for the strike upon labor at large. The result is that the I. W. W. leaders say to the workers: "Strike when you have a grievance. Don't wait for a big strike fund. It isn't needed."

That is perhaps the most important pre-

L. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Complete list of Publications in Stock

- "THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER." By Edward McDonald 16 Page Pamphlet; 5 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 2 1-2 cents.
- "Why Strikes Are Lost; How to Win." By W. E. Trautmann. 84 page Pamphlet; 5 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 3 cents.
- "The I. W. W.; Its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John 34 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.
- "Patriotism and the Workers." By Gustave Harve. 38 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.
- "Eleven Blind Leaders." By B. H. Williams. 52 Page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions 5 cents a copy
- "Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Getting Recognition." By A. M. Striton. Four-page Leaflet. 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

ADDRESS

L. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 929 NEW CASTLE, PA.

Industrial Worker

Western Organ of the I. W. W.

Published Weekly, Thoroughly Revolutionary, Breathes the Western Spirit

Subscription same as Solidarity

In Combination, Both Papers \$1.50 per Year

Address

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

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 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 hold that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the present conditions of the employing class. The trade unions have a strike, therefore, thus making no workers in the same industry, thereby helping the employers to break down the trade unions and the employing class to building a new union to control that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

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 be and are workers, and so all industries in one or more ways, come work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department, therefore, thus making an "instead of the Communist motto, "A fair day's work for a fair day's wage," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism."

The direction must be organized, not to carry on production when capitalism must have men overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure 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!

cept of the new leader of labor. The next is:

"Win or lose, sign no contracts. Leave yourselves free to strike again tomorrow."

They mean that one strike will not end the struggle; that it will not be ended until the working class has accomplished "its historic mission." Whatever the employer may feel about it the revolutionary labor movement is unending warfare between irreconcilable enemies. That is labor's solution of the industrial problem. So far the employer has advanced no practical working plan of his own, and the time has surely come when such a plan is needed.—By Jos. O'Brien, in "Business."

LABOR CONDITIONS IN ANTHRACITE

Labor conditions in the anthracite fields still present a serious obstacle to the production of sufficient coal for the market. Though the shipments for July broke all previous records for that month, they could have been made larger if a fall labor force at every colliery had been available.

At the time of the suspension last spring thousands of mine workers left the region. Others found employment in other industries. Many of those who quit have not returned. For example, at one colliery in the Scranton district there has been a shortage of 250 laborers ever since the suspension.

Usually in the summer the mines are operated on a part time basis. This summer, however, as a result of the severe weather last winter and the suspension of mining for almost two months in the spring, the mining companies have kept the collieries in operation, six days a week whenever they could get men to work. Holidays, which are observed in great number by the foreigners who comprise the majority of the mine workers, have interfered with the steady operation of the mines and have had a considerable effect upon total production.

Despite the heavy production last fall and winter, the abnormally cold weather and the suspension prevented the accumulation of any surplus supply, and the result is a summer demand unprecedented

except in strike times like those of 1909. Jobbers have been freely offering a premium for the domestic sizes, especially "egg" and "stove," but the large mining companies continue to sell to their customers, the retail dealers, at the regular circular prices. However, independent operators who have no output is not contracted, for in advance are able to dispose of their coal at the larger figures, and many of them are doing so.

Owing to the suspension, the total shipments in the first seven months of this year amounted to only 32,882,132, as compared with 40,118,648 tons in the 7 months of 1911, a decrease of 7,731,816 tons. Though extraordinary efforts are being made to make up this difference by full time operation of the mines, it will be possible to overcome only part of the loss before cold weather. Even if an increase of a million tons could be made in each of the months of August and September, there would still be, on October 1, a shortage of more than 5,000,000 as compared with last year.

John M. O'Hell of the Miners' Magazine just have gotten hold of the wrong bolt of boose lately, judging by the spittle he is rolling under his tongue and firing at the I. W. W. through his paper the past few weeks. Here are a few of John M.'s latest additions to the battery of phrases against the I. W. W.: "hoodlum aggregation," "glib-tongued vagrants," "loquacious loafers," "professional spouters," "jawsmiths," "revence tribe," "labor salvationists," "workless tourista," "bag spitters," "counterfeit advocates of free speech." At this rate, students of the labor movement will soon need a dictionary of synonyms for "I. W. W." We suggest that O'Neil, De Leop and Berger prepare same, with the assistance of "Mamie" Hayes, the "peaceful socialist." If the volume doesn't contain more than 5,000 pages we will guarantee to print and distribute it at cost.

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

DIVISION OR UNITY

Some of our members have the idea that we have too much centralized power in the I. W. W. and should at once proceed to decentralize...

From a philosophical point of view, local autonomy, with each local co-operating through a feeling of solidarity...

The rude fact stares us in the face that we must organize along lines which will bring victory and leave nothing to sentiment or chance.

An organization is only a machine composed of human atoms. This must be built along scientific lines...

If we look at the machine of organization which oppresses the working class we can not help admiring the precision with which every portion of the machine responds to the central order issued by the master class.

In some places the only information given the people came from little county newspapers of a prostitute press...

Many people have been caused to believe that Eitor and Giovanitti actually killed a woman in a riot started by them, and are quite surprised when they hear that both men were miles away from the scene of the so-called riot...

The organization of the masters answers to the directing force like the wheels of a watch respond to the inclination of the spring. Even this centralized force, whether material or human, is directed by human agency.

Instead of building an effective machine of resistance to the masters, are we to decentralize and build a conglomeration of cogs and gears disconnected and decentralized?

This very condition has been a source of confusion in the I. W. W. Some locals have brought the energy of the rest of the organization into action and more important struggles were forgotten or received scanty support.

as we can possibly devise. For this very reason the I. W. W. is organizing along industrial lines in direct opposition to the organization of employers.

We have a lack of centralization. The few experienced persons whom we have in different positions of trust are bound hand and foot in such a manner that they can do little. On paper we allow certain powers and complain if our representatives use them.

It is far better to have persons in positions who can be relied upon and leave the general matters to them to solve. If the most experienced persons are chosen, the actions of the body as a whole is more intelligent than the expression of a poorly posted membership can ever be.

IGNORANCE AND PREJUDICE

generally who are forcing the persecution of these strike leaders, depend to carry out their vile plot and "make an example" of the two prisoners.

This sentiment, it must be remembered, has been fostered by the most vicious scoundrels of a prostitute press, which during the Lawrence strike kept continually publishing the most contemptible falsehoods about the strike, the I. W. W. and about Eitor.

In some places the only information given the people came from little county newspapers of a prostitute press, which during the Lawrence strike kept continually publishing the most contemptible falsehoods about the strike, the I. W. W. and about Eitor.

Many people have been caused to believe that Eitor and Giovanitti actually killed a woman in a riot started by them, and are quite surprised when they hear that both men were miles away from the scene of the so-called riot...

The agitation for the defense of the imprisoned men is gradually breaking into every corner of the country, and the arousing indignation of the workers, which is the only thing that may save the lives of the innocent men and prevent a judicial murder, is being developed in every town and village.

Several speakers are now going through Essex county carrying the truth about the case to its much less informed population. In Newburyport last week the chief marshal declared he would stop an indignation meeting announced to be held on the public square.

When he saw the crowd which gathered he changed his mind and the meeting was allowed to proceed. It is certain that if the facts in this case can be made known to the workers everywhere, they will not permit Eitor and Giovanitti to die or go to prison on a matter what verdict a hostile jury may bring in.

From Louisiana comes a message written by one of the 65 union men in jail there as a result of an entirely unprovoked and murderous assault by armed thugs employed by the lumber trust upon an open-air meeting of union timber workers.

you all, but under the conditions we are in now—in jail, 65 of us, and all charged with murder, and are not allowed bail—we will have to stay in jail until full term of court. I only wish we were out so we could help you both, but you can see what the capitalist class is doing to the working class, and if they do swear lies against you and us all and convict us all it will get things stirred up on the outside until the capitalist class will have to hunt their holes.

The letter was written in lead pencil by a hand better used to wield an axe, but it speaks volumes of the unconquerable spirit that is urging the workers to fight against the oppression of wage slavery and it carries a meaningful warning to the master class that seems to have determined to ride rough shod over the workers.

To show the extent of the conspiracy foot to railroad the Lawrence prisoners comes the information from the Industrial Worker, the I. W. W. paper of Spokane, Wash., that all mail received by them from the Defense Committee in Lawrence shows evidence of having been opened before delivery to them.

The other day an interesting donation was received by the Defense Fund. It was from Joseph P. Sullivan of Lawrence, a director of the baseball club of this city.

Reports of successful mass meetings continue to come in, and many big demonstrations are being planned. The fear that the prosecution may postpone the case until after election should not be entertained, as the defense will insist upon the EMPLOYERS placed on trial in September.

Reports of more genuine leagues being organized come in rapidly and lists of organizations affiliated show almost every kind of labor union and working class organization known in the country.

The mill bosses are very anxious to get Haywood in jail. It is an amusing sentiment wherever he delivers his speech upon the Eitor-Giovanitti case. A rumor recently that he was in Lawrence set all the private detectives who infest the city scurrying around-looking for him.

HUNGARIAN PAPER

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 19.

Solidarity: Enclosed you have a copy of the "Kozos Taradalom" (Co-operative Commonwealth), a monthly paper published for the revolutionary socialist and syndicalist propaganda in the Hungarian language. We need this very badly. There are two socialist papers here in America, the S. P. "Festsveser" and the S. L. P. "A Munkas," but these two papers monopolize the opinions of the Hungarians for their own, we may say—United socialism. So therefore we shall try and hope to succeed in showing the real socialism and syndicalism to the working class here in America and also in Hungary. No more politician socialists for us.

As you see, we have copied the heading of "Solidarity," which is a very idealistic picture to the workingman, and the artist, the maker, deserves recognition. I spoke with Fellow Worker Byrne, secretary of the I. W. W. local here in Frisco, and he promises all the help he can get from the Hungarian members of the I. W. W.

We ward that there is to be an official paper of the I. W. W. in the Hungarian language, but so far have seen none. We assume it isn't published yet. It will be a very good thing to have as soon as possible. To spread the revolutionary spirit and speed the revolution is our main aim, and in thanking you all for help in advance, we remain, Yours for the Revolution, EMILE C. SUTCH, Mgr. "Kozos Taradalom," 2854 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif.

"WILD PAMPHLETS"

(Continued from Page One)

John: hello, Jim; howdy, Jack, and other expressions of good fellow-ship. "During a very bitterly fought murders' strike in a northern city, the writer noticed one of the prettiest illustrations of the working of plain scabbing and union scabbing."

"A dense mass of strikers and sympathizers had assembled in front of the factory waiting the exit of the strike-breakers. On they came, seals and unionists in one dark mass. Stones, rotten eggs and other missiles began to fly, when one of the strike-breakers leaped on a store box and shouted frantically: 'Stop it, stop it; for—' 'Stop it, stop it, you are hitting more unionists than seals; you can't tell the difference.'"

"That's it: whenever seals and union men work harmoniously in the strike-breaking industry, all h— can't tell the difference."

Illustrative of the fine feeling existing toward labor leaders, outside of the I. W. W. is an extract from W. E. Trautman's pamphlet on "Why Strikes Are Lost," in which, discussing "Labor Values," Trautman writes: "There, whether their names be Gompers, Mitchell, Duncan, Tolson, Golden, Grant Hamilton or what else, are the scabbers, because they exist only by dividing the workers and separating one from another. They have been and are doing the bidding of the master class. Upon them falls the awful curse of the world-of-millions. They are the dark forces which the world should know as traitors, the real malefactors, the real instigators of the appalling defeats and betrayals of the proletarian class."

But what does it concern the labor leaders? It is on these conditions that they are allowed to exist in their de-activating, de-constructive work in the interests of capital."

Edward McDonald writes a pamphlet which is an appeal to the farm hand to join the Industrial Workers of the World. In a pamphlet on "Eleven Blind Leaders," B. H. Williams undertakes to show that some of the most prominent socialists in the country have not the genius to grasp the proletarian standpoint of the question of socialism and its revolutionary outcome.

Williams names Eugene V. Debs, Victor L. Berger, Gaylord Wilshire, Upton Sinclair, Bernard Berlyn, John C. Chase, William Z. Foster, Robert Hunter, A. M. Simons and J. M. Barnes.

(Thanks for the above ad, old boy. We don't know any I. W. W. writer who could possibly have given a better review of some of the excellent propaganda material we have been circulating among countless thousands of workers the past two years. This only proves that even the best-paid brains of the employing class are often at the service of the revolutionary movement when needed. We shall be glad to furnish copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets and leaflets to all the employers of the United States. Each separate piece of literature is guaranteed to give them the nightshade. Meanwhile we have a few leaflets and pamphlets left in stock that we should like to see distributed among the slaves, and to that end urge all the locals to order a quantity without delay. A rumor reaches us that the authorities in Massachusetts intend to attack the I. W. W. literature a point of attack in the Eitor-Giovanitti case and more particularly in the "conspiracy" charges against Trautman and others. Let them go to it. There is more than one way to skin a cat, and the I. W. W. will find ways and means to get the bite of the losers' felix, all right.—Editor Solidarity)

THE ARMY OR THE SHOP

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 17.

Scattered all over the city are handbills issued by the U. S. recruiting station urging the young men of Detroit to join the army and navy. One of the chief benefits outlined in the circular is the "splendid opportunity" to see the world and to save money (on \$17 a month), etc. The bill goes on with a series of minor details, to recommend the army and navy life as more healthful and invigorating employment than that of the dreary city factories. That is the only grain of truth in the whole lying circular. Comparatively the slaves who toil behind the factory door here are far worse off than is the man behind the rifle.

Long hours, starvation wages, overtime, chronic lay-offs and numerous other forms of maltreatment are matters of course here. Recently wages have been reduced here in many foundries, and men are compelled to work practically for nothing; \$1.75 to

SONGS! SONGS!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent! SONGS OF JOY! SONGS OF SORROW! SONGS OF SARCASM! SONGS OF SATIRE! SONGS OF THE HAPPYMAN TO BE! SONGS THAT HELP CIVILIZATION! Songs that help civilization: show the chains of civilization; mock at the masters' morals; warn the song responsiveness of the outcasted class; and draw in one glad burst of passion the great patriotism of the Functionalists! SONGS SONGS SONGS! I. W. W. SONG BOOKS. Each contains 80-100 new thousand words in substance. Order from the: BOX 118, INDUSTRIAL WORKER, Spokane, Wash.

\$2 is the average wage, while \$2.25 is considered an ideal wage. For mechanics and skilled workers.

Some of the shacks where the foundry slaves "live" will skin Gary, Ind., dumps to a frazzle as far as filth and misery are concerned. Of course this is good enough for a "Hunky," but not fit for the auto boss' poe'dle dog, who gets a better rooming accommodation than probably any slave in Detroit ever draeged o'.

As an addition to the Cadillacua triumph, hundreds of men are seeking employment and are willing to work for any price offered by the boss. Evidently the boss is using the unemployed army as a gage to put the slaves on the job under the yoke of absolute submission.

Workers, how long are you going to stand for such degradation? Stand up like men and rebel against the modern peonage system. Join the union of your class, the I. W. W., and once and for all put a stop to the miserable conditions imposed upon you by the useless, non-producing, parasite class.

W. MEAD.

CURTAILMENT KEEPS UP

Out of Cloth Mills Shows Falling Off—Shortage of Operatives

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 18. Curtailment by the cotton cloth mills is not decreasing any. On the contrary, the production shows some falling off from week to week. As the summer advances more operatives are taking their vacations. They have been steadily at work for a year and most of them can stand the loss of wages resulting from staying out. Curtailment from this cause is additional to the considerable curtailment of production due to the shortage of operatives that has become rather a permanent thing.

"Fewer operatives from the idle mills of New Bedford are coming here at present looking for work than came in the early days of the strike and lockout. The weavers who came went to the fine goods mills, seeking the sort of work they had been doing. Unless they gave good evidence of staying here for an appreciable period, even if the New Bedford mills were started up again shortly, they were not encouraged to stay. Manufacturers here did not care to start up looms, taking the chance of having them left idle after a short period. It well accepted as a matter of course that most of the weavers from New Bedford would return there as soon as their own mills started up.

As a result of this sort of reception the number of operatives coming from New Bedford has declined as the shutdown there has become longer. Business of the fine goods manufacturers has not encouraged sufficiently to induce them to start up and get off all production possible with constant risk of losing their now help.

The total curtailment this week by print cloth and fine goods mills together figures about 86,000 pieces.

"IL PROLETARIO."

We wish to draw the attention of all I. W. W. propagandists to the Italian I. W. W. paper, "Il Proletario," whose editor, Arturo Giovanitti, is one of the two fellow workers now in jail in Lawrence. This paper is an excellent propaganda organ, covering the field of the American labor movement in all its phases. All locals in touch with Italian workers should write to "Il Proletario" for handlets. Subscription price, \$1 per year. Single, 2 cents per copy. Address: "Il Proletario," 149 West 4th St., New York City.

NOTICE, DETROIT I. W. W.

Important meeting, Friday, Aug. 30

SECRETARY.

Organizations and parties who are desirous of arranging Protest Meetings in behalf of Fellow Workers Eitor and Giovanitti in California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Nebraska, communicate with General Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, Room 518-160 N. Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill. Speaker: Fellow Worker F. H. Little.

K. P. Byrne is the new financial secretary of Local #2. Address all communications to him at 3345 17th street, San Francisco, Calif.