

# TRIAL APPROACHING

## Judge Quinn Denies Motion for Bill of Particulars. Men to be Tried for "Ideas" Rather Than "Acts."

(Telegram to Solidarity.)  
Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 23.

First legal skirmish in Ettor-Giovanitti case today when Judge Quinn denied the main motion of defense for bill of particulars, but took several requests under consideration. Attwill argued that the bill asked for would expose his case. The defense argued that indictments against Caruso and Sciota (as alleged principals in the Ettor case) were indefinite, general and sweeping; that under the statute of 1909 they were entitled to the particulars asked. They contended that their request was a reasonable one and that they should know how Ettor and Giovanitti "moved, meted and proceeded" the commission of Annie La Pizze's murder, and how they aided in its commission. They did not ask the government to disclose its evidence.

Defense argued that Ettor may have made a number of speeches January 19, and the defense was entitled to know what speech the prosecution relied upon, where delivered, and the time. They should get this information so as to shorten the trial. At least they should be furnished with specific dates between Jan. 13 and Jan. 29 when these things were uttered, as he was speaking many times each day.

There had never been a case as far reaching as this, argued counsel for the defense, and it should be tried on both sides in such a way that all should agree that it was with the utmost fairness. Aside from the rights of the defendants, there was another side to it: The Commonwealth could better afford to lose its case than to take the slightest advantage of the prisoners.

Local opinion is that District Attorney

Attwill will try the two men because of their theories and their ability rather than or any crime in which they even remotely took part.

Lawrence, Sept. 21.—The approach of the Ettor-Giovanitti trial finds conditions greatly changed, when compared with what they were three months ago. At that time there was little publicity regarding the case. Sentiment outside of Lawrence was unfavorable to the two men. Doubt prevailed even in the minds of friends as to the guilt of the prisoners who it was thought, may possibly have said or done something outrageous.

Now the case of the two men is eliciting widespread interest and support, not only at home, but abroad. The Breen dynamite plant disclosures and the testimony of ex-City Marshal James T. O'Sullivan, placing the blame for disorders at the door of the authorities and the mill owners, have caused a change of sentiment in their favor. Big demonstrations, especially in the leading cities of the country, in favor of the general strike, have made it plain to the authorities that the cause represented by Ettor and Giovanitti—the cause of labor—is not one to be endangered with impunity, or made a scaffold for a capitalist frame-up. The capitalists everywhere are badly worked up over the possibility of a general strike. They have a fear of a loss of profits in their hearts. This is revealed by the close watch kept on Haywood, who has been chased 2,500 miles by detectives, who report that he has created a sentiment which makes both imprisonment and electrocution out of the question.

In connection with the favorable aspects

# SEVENTH CONVENTION

## Harmonious Gathering of Young Men Fighting for Industrial Freedom.

(Special to Solidarity.)  
Chicago, Sept. 22.

The seventh annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World convened at Roosevelt Hall (formerly Board's) Erie and Clark streets, Monday morning, Sept. 16. A representation six times larger than last year in its attendance and the historic hall has never held a more enthusiastic gathering.

Coming as it does on the eve of the Ettor-Giovanitti trial the deliberations of the convention are of unusual import and are being closely watched by foes as well as friends. For the first time in its history representatives of capitalist press bureaus are attending an I. W. W. convention. This fact in itself is an indication of the growing power and importance of the organization.

As is usual at all I. W. W. doings, the predominance of young blood is noticeable. Fully 90 per cent of the delegates are under 30 years old. This is in striking contrast to the policy of other organizations, but when it is considered that the capitalist class is fast displacing its fossils with "new methods and new men" the necessity of the working class adopting a like program becomes apparent.

The fighting Brotherhood of Timber Workers is represented by seven delegates who come with instructions from the membership of that organization to amalgamate with the I. W. W. One of the most encouraging developments in the American labor movement is this splendid band of rebels that has sprung up in the Southland within the past two years. Their delegates are able and aggressive upon the floor of the convention and, if the membership of the B. T. W. is permeated with the same spirit of revolt which they manifest, there is no doubt that much will be gained for the I. W. W. by the affiliation.

Proof that we have surmounted all barriers of race and color is here in the presence of delegates of many nationalities as well as that of two colored delegates, B. H. Fletcher from Philadelphia and D. R. Gordon of the B. T. W. Both of the latter are taking active part in the convention and show a clear understanding of the great idea of One Big Union of the whole working class.

So far as could be learned there are but two delegates present who were also delegates to the first convention—T. W. Powers of the Textile Workers and Edward Hammond of the Carriage and Wagon Workers.

The old timers like Speed, St. John, Thompson, Little and Whitehead have lost none of their enthusiasm by the hard struggles of the past and still typify the irresistible spirit of "I Will Win." Whitehead is the permanent chairman of the convention. One of his eyes is still affected as a result of his imprisonment during the Canadian Northern strike, but he is hopeful of recovering.

The appearance of Bill Haywood Friday morning was the signal for an ovation. In a short address he gave hearty approval to the General Strike proclamation issued by the convention for Sept. 30, and assured the delegates that it would be responded to by a sufficient number of workers in the east to accomplish the release of Ettor and Giovanitti.

The telegrams of cheer and greeting sent to our imprisoned fellow workers in jail all over the country and the replies thereto were such as to stir the blood of a revolutionist. Ettor expressed the courageous spirit of them all in the words, "If death is to be the reward of loyalty to the working class, we will die with a song on our lips." The McNamara brothers

# NEGRO WORKERS!

## Don't Allow Yourself to be Divided from Your Fellow Workers by the Vicious Lumber Trust.

To all Negro Workers, and especially to the Negro Forest and Lumber Workers of the South, we send this message and appeal:

Fellow Worker:

When the forest slaves of Louisiana and Texas revolted against peonage and began, about two years ago, the organization of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, an industrial union taking in all the workers in the sawmills and camps, the lumber kings at once recognized the power inherent in such a movement and immediately began a campaign of lying and violence against the Union and all persons connected with it or suspected of sympathizing with us.

First among the cries they raised against us was, of course, the old bunco cry of "white supremacy" and "social equality" coupled with that other cry: "They are organizing negroes against the whites!" which the capitalists and landlords of the South and their political buzzard and social carrion crows always raise in order to justify the slugging and assassination of white and colored working men who seek to organize and better the condition of their class. From the day you, the negro workers, were "freed," down to the present hour these cries have been used to cloak the vilest crimes against workers, white and colored, and to hide the wholesale rape of the commonwealth of the South by as soulless and cold blooded a set of industrial scoundrels and carpet-baggers as ever drew the breath of life.

For a generation, under the influence of these specious cries, they have kept us fighting each other—us to secure the "white supremacy" of a tramp and YOU the "social equality" of a vagrant. Our fathers "feel for it," but we, their children, have come to the conclusion that porthouse steaks and champagne will look as well on our tables as on those of the industrial scoundrels and carpetbaggers; that the "white supremacy" that means starvation wages and child slavery for us and the "social equality" that means the same for you, though they may mean the "high life" and "Christian civilization" to the lumber kings and landlords, will have to go. As far as we, the workers of the South, are concerned, the only "supremacy" and "equality" they have ever granted us is the supremacy of misery and the equality of rags. This supremacy and this equality, we the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, mean to stand no longer than we have an organization big and strong

enough to enforce our demands, chief among which is "A man's life for all the workers in the mills and forests of the South." Because the negro workers comprise one-half or more of the labor employed in the Southern lumber industry, this battle cry of ours, "A man's life for all the workers," has been considered a menace and therefore a crime in the eyes of the Southern oligarchy, for they, as well as we, are fully alive to the fact that we can never raise our standard of living and better our conditions so long as they can keep us split, whether on race, craft, religious or national lines, and they have tried and are trying all these methods of division in addition to their campaign of terror, wherein deeds have been and are being committed that would make Dixie blush with shame, they are so atrocious in their white-livered cruelty. For this reason, that they sought to organize all the workers. A. L. Emerson, president of the Brotherhood, and 89 other Union men, are now in prison at Lake Charles, La., under indictment, as a result of the Massacre of Grabow, where three Union men and one Association gunman were killed, charged with murder in the first degree, indicted for killing their own brothers, and they will be sent to the gallows or, worse, to the frightful penal farms and levees of Louisiana, unless a united working class comes to their rescue with the funds necessary to defend them and the action that will bring them all free of the grave and the levees.

Further words are idle. It is a useless waste of paper to tell you, the negro workers, of the meretricious injustice of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, for YOUR RACE has learned through tears and blood the hyemans we are fighting. Enough. Emerson and his associates are in prison because they fought for the unity of all the workers.

Will you remain silent, turn no hand to help them in this, their hour of great danger?

Our fight is your fight, and we appeal to you to do your duty by these men, the bravest of the brave! Help us free them ALL. Join the Brotherhood and help us blaze freedom's pathway through the jungles of the South.

"Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose! You have a world to gain!"

COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE,  
BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER WORKERS, Box 78, Alexandria, La.

# NEW BEDFORD LOOKS GOOD

(Special to Solidarity.)  
New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 21.

The strike and lockout in New Bedford wound up by the workers gaining nothing except some experience that should prove of value in another struggle. It is absolutely certain that the I. W. W. can look forward to a growth that will amount to something as a result of the strike.

When the strike took place, the I. W. W. made an attempt to get even the crafts to act in conjunction so as to close all the mills. The communications addressed to the various crafts were either ignored or treated with contempt. These same craft unions, or divisions rather, favored helping the employers, succeeding in keeping nearly half of the mills running all through the strike. Such a struggle was doomed to fail from the beginning.

Some of the labor leaders had an idea that the capitalists would meet them and make terms of some sort and leave the I. W. W. in the cold after being tricked into the strike. But the bosses, seeing that the crafts were falling to pieces, dissection on every side, completely ignored the overtures of the leaders. Soon there was a lot of noise in these labor divisions. The members, refusing to be fooled any longer, began to clamor for action. This the crafts could not allow. The result was that even their own members became disgusted with the workers gaining nothing and deserting themselves. They began to desert the various crafts until it begins to look like there will not be enough left for a quarrel.

All this time we were not slow in pointing out the cause for all this my up. Our members as well as speakers were bombarding the textile workers with facts.

The last several weeks of the strike, since I was here, so much agitation had been done that when the mills re-opened the workers were thoroughly disgusted with the craft unions.

The first week after the strike, though the workers had received no pay as yet, there were over 300 applications into the I. W. W. Nearly every one of these came from the craft unions. They are still coming at a greater rate than ever. Our members are packing pocket full of applications—and getting them filled out, too.

So, looking at it from an organization point of view, we have gained as a result of the strike. All attention is now centering itself around the I. W. W. The loss of this strike was the very object lesson which the workers here needed to show them the necessity of ONE BIG UNION. It was a hard battle, fought at a great disadvantage for the I. W. W., yet the local here came out of the fight stronger than when it was when the strike began. Though money was very scarce, and it was a hard task to care for the thousands of workers in distress, yet it was managed and the local pulled through with credit. The relief stations were kept running for a week after the mills opened.

Now that the harder part of the work is over, the workers are coming in in bunches, they are building upon a solid foundation and preparing for the next move which mill owners may be planning. It is expected that when cold weather sets in the wages will be cut. With the crafts out of running, the I. W. W. is the only body to which labor here is looking to direct the next battle should it be forced upon us. If we keep growing at the present rate, the employers will not dare to make their move. That is exactly what we are figuring on and toward which end we are busily working. We are buckling down to business here, and soon all the other locals will see what we of New Bedford can do.

J. S. BISCAVY.

(Continued On Page Four)

Speaking of Haywood's arrest after his speech to the great multitude on the Common, the Boston Post says: "The I. W. W. leader kept good his boast to come to Boston and make his speech, and everything that he and his aides planned went without a hitch, even to the manner of his agreed arrest." Big Bill spent the night before the Boston demonstration in Providence, R. I., and the "vigilant" Massachusetts authorities, who have had detectives trailing him for 2,500 miles, did not know the manner of his entrance into Boston, or that he was there until he appeared upon the platform at the Common. Pretty hard to skin after I. W. W. at any kind of a game!

According to the telegram from Lawrence, appearing elsewhere, District Attorney Attwill intends to try Ettor and Giovanitti for their "ideas and principles" rather than for their "acts." If that is so, we are much obliged for the confession, as that has been our contention all the time. But is Attwill and

those back of him so ignorant as to imagine that the thousands of slaves who have imbibed those I. W. W. principles in the past year, and for many years before under desperate social pressure from the ruling class, are going to abandon them should the verdict be unfavorable to Ettor and Giovanitti? If so, Attwill and his kind are stupid as well as ignorant. A rude awakening is in store for them.

The editor of the Toledo "Union Leader," A. F. L., has a front page article in his last, entitled "Soup House Unionism," which he discovers to be the sum, substance and essence of I. W. W. "ism." Possibly Brother Egan prefers claims or mackerel; if so, he is respectfully referred to "A Letter to the King," found elsewhere in this paper. Anyways, the I. W. W. has no reason to feel ashamed of its achievements in the line of "soup houses for strikers" at Lawrence and elsewhere. To have fed well 50,000 men, women and children on as many dollars for ten weeks on the "soup house" plan, is not half bad. Come around to our kitchen, Jimmy; we'll show you a good time.

# SOLIDARITY

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**WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.**

Each subscriber will find a number opposing his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance 143. That means that your sub. expired last week, and you should renew **144**. This is **SI 1896**

**"PROTESTING" TOO MUCH**

In large type, three columns in width, and with many emphatic lines, the Akron Press of Sept. 20 editorialized under a big black heading: "This is No Lawrence, Mass." As may be guessed, the burden of this was an attack upon the I. W. W., whose agitation is evidently taking effect in the "rubbering." It seems that several I. W. W. speakers, including Wm. D. Hayward, have been addressing crowds of rubber workers in that city, pointing out to them what was accomplished in Lawrence, and showing the need of a similar organization in Akron. The Akron paper is indignant at such an unworthy recognition of "this peaceful, contented and law-abiding city of the Western Reserve" with the "alien" town in Massachusetts, "where there are about 57 varieties of languages and as many workers." It goes on to say:

"There are in Akron thousands of workmen who are paying for Akron homes with wages paid by Akron industries. There are hundreds of merchants and tradesmen who are doing a prosperous business because of thriving trade conditions here, and other hundreds of property owners who have the pleasure of seeing their investments daily increasing in value incident to the growth of the city and the enlargement of Akron mills. These people are not interested in having a strike that will paralyze Akron industry and destroy the source of the city's continued prosperity."

This argument has a familiar sound. It is invariably heard in every city where the I. W. W. speaker makes his appearance to explain to the workers how this may better their conditions through the organization of all their forces in a given industry. The capitalist argument is always accompanied by the assertion that the particular city is "peaceful, prosperous and contented" and therefore in need of no changes suggested by the agitators. And yet, so great is the fear that changes may be brought by the agitators, that the capitalist, wretchedly contradict themselves on the "prosperity" business, with their very next breath says the Press:

"Only the paid missionaries of envy and discontent, who have been attracted to this city because the extraordinary success of a relatively new line of manufacture has created CONDITIONS THAT MAKE THIS CITY A LIKELY FIELD FOR THEIR EXPLOITATION, stand to profit by the strife they would create."

Exactly. The conditions are there

which cause the workers to lend an ear to I. W. W. propaganda. What are those conditions? The Akron editor says: "There are in Akron thousands of workmen who are paying for Akron homes with wages paid by Akron industries." But he forgot to add that there are thousands of other workers in Akron whose wages of \$1.50 or less per day are not sufficient with which to meet the necessities of life, and which result in forcing the wife as well as the husband into the rubber factory to make up the deficiency in the family income. But there are several big rubber companies and a number of smaller ones in Akron, employing altogether about 40,000 workers, who "have made an extraordinary success" of their business in the past few years. And how have they achieved that success? How else but through the merciless skinning of these \$1.50-a-day "native" workers, who, the Press would have us believe, are "peaceful, contented and prosperous." And it is these big capitalists who "stand to lose" some dividends by a struggle in Akron similar to that in Lawrence. Hence the wail of the Akron mouthpiece.

Again, "There are hundreds of merchants who are doing a prosperous business because of thriving trade conditions here, and other hundreds of property owners who have the pleasure of seeing their investments daily increasing in value incident to the growth of the city and the enlargement of Akron mills." True enough. And these merchants who realize their profits and their "prosperity" from the exchange of necessities to the workers, will no doubt as usual prove short-sighted enough to oppose any move of the workers toward improving conditions. Fully expecting this, the Akron editor appeals to these worthy citizens as follows: "Isn't it about time for citizens generally to wake up and take account of the presence of disturbers in the community, and serve them with notice that it will be just as well if they pick up the bundles of red literature that have been handing out and quit the city?" At the same time, the Press says: "The attitude of opposition the resident labor leaders of Akron have taken toward this alien aggregation is encouraging."

Just so. Real estate dealers, who daily rub their hands with satisfaction at the "increasing value" (without toil on their part) of their holdings; and other middle class bats and owls, as well as the "labor bleeders" of the craft unions, may be seen on the right side of the fence that is, on the side of the big capitalists against the workers. Vigilantes and labor traitors are recruited from their ranks.

But why all this fuss over a few agitators in this "peaceful, contented and law-abiding city of the Western Reserve?" Has the I. W. W. a magic wand with which to create discontent where there is no cause for the same? Has the I. W. W. power to start a general strike where all of a large part of the workers are "peaceful and contented" with their "prosperity"? If not, why all this noise over nothing? "Methods be doth protest too much." Apparently the industrial conditions in Akron are ripe for revolt; and the fear that such a revolt like that of Lawrence may break out at any time prompts the wail of the Akron editor.

**INSPIRING DEMONSTRATION**

The Boston Post describes in part the great Ettor-Giovanitti parade and demonstration of Sept. 23:

"Not a union in Boston was notified save through the newspapers. This was done to watch the outcome of spontaneous action by the working people. As early as 12:30 people who were to make up this parade gathered in Castle Square, and by 2 o'clock Tremont street as far as Dover street and other side streets were filled with the different organizations making up the great throng."

Some of the different organizations brought their own bands, and throughout the entire parade the steps of the paraders beat the same strains of industrial music, save to the many hundreds of people in Boston.

"Hundreds of flags fluttered to the breeze. There were several American flags; there were black flags, symbols of mourning for Ettor and Giovanitti. Every man had red flags; the I. W. W. flags and banners bearing insignias of many organizations. One of the large red flags was taken from the staff early and nailed to pieces of wood. This was carried by six of the workers through the entire length of the parade. Nickels, dimes, quarters,

halves and many bills dropped from all directions into the receptacle. This was carried during the day and by the time the immense crowd had dispersed there was about \$1,000 added to the defense fund.

"All along the line of march were hundreds of people. Street cars on Washington street were delayed for 30 minutes because of the density of the marchers. The orderly lines were absent. The marchers walked shoulder to shoulder and so near to each other that the worker could touch the fellow in front. They stretched across the street from curb to curb, while at Washington street and Broadway extension, the marching forces became so dense that a halt of five minutes was made by their further back to allow the marchers to get to a wider portion of the street.

"From Dover, the starting point, to the finish the sidewalks were lined with people. It was estimated that 30,000 people watched the parade."

"Age put no bar on those who walked the distance from Castle street to the Common. There were fathers in arms; there were men and women with hair gray and backs bent from the long hours they have toiled at their machines. In the Italian section there was witnessed an Italian and his wife and family of seven children, the youngest a babe in arms. Then, too, there were many young women who have been the propelling force in the struggle of the mill workers and other branches. From Lawrence and New Bedford came hundreds of girls barely out of their teens who cheered and sang and plodded the same paths as the stronger sex, with as much fervor as the leaders."

**"\$20,000 TO SEE HIM HANG"**

"I'd give \$20,000 to see A. L. Emerson hang." General Manager Sheffield Bridgewater of the Industrial Lumber Co. is reported to have made the foregoing remark. The Association has deposited more than \$100,000 to finance the conviction of Emerson and has employed an elite staff of lawyers directing the case-hunt.

Three of our fellow workers are already dead as a result of the massacre of Grebow, and Emerson and 63 others have been arrested, charged with killing their own brothers, indicted for murder in the first degree, refused bail and are now in prison in Lake Charles, La., awaiting trial for their lives and liberties, facing death on the gallows or, worse, servitude on the frightful penal farms and levers of Louisiana, then which, except it be the heinous crime of Alabama, there is no more heinous fact imaginable. But "blood, blood, blood, and more blood!" This is ever the cry of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, and the lesser the workingman, the more inarticulate he be, the more fearlessly he champions the interests of his class, the sweeter his blood tastes to the Black-Head Society and the Hungrier they are to drink it. For this reason, that they could neither be bought nor intimidated, Emerson, Lehman and their fellow prisoners are in jail today and the stage is being set to send them to the gallows or the levers.

To one side or the other they will go unless the working class comes as one to the rescue.

Too long already the lumber knives of the South and their gunmen have been allowed to outrage the working class with impunity; too long already the reign that rules by divine right of pump-guns, rifles and black-snake whip has lasted.

Emerson's only crime is that he led the revolt of the Southern forest and lumber workers against this inhuman system of penance; for this reason the Association is working day and night to send him to the gallows.

What will you YOU give to see that he does not hang?

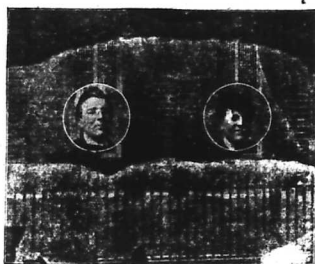
Stand by Arthur L. Emerson and these imprisoned and endangered boys now as they have always stood by his class.

Act! Act! Act at Once!

Sent all funds for the defense to Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La.  
 Toilers of the world, we appeal to you to help us save the lives and liberties of our boys and turn Sheffield Bridgewater's heartless boast into a peon of victory for the men who are blazing freedom's path-way through the swamps and jungles of the South, the fighting lumberjacks of Dixie! We appeal to you!

COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE, BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER WORKERS.  
 N. R.—Please bring before your meetings and have published in your papers

Agitate for the 8 hour day.



GIOVANNITI

ETTOR

**ETTOR ON THE I. W. W. AND ITS GROWTH**

Chicago, Sept. 19.

The following telegram was sent to Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovanitti, the two imprisoned I. W. W. organizers at Lawrence, Mass.:

"We, the members of the Gen. Ex. Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, in executive session convened, send our greetings. Our deliberations are made earnest and determined through sadness in the absence of Joe's smiling face. To Arturo, whose noble soul we glimpse in 'The Worker,' we send our appreciation. To you both, associates that your long incarceration at the behest of the powers of darkness but proclaims your loyalty and devotion to the proletariat, and the now awakening workers demanding your release with an insistence that can not be staved, as us great pleasure in the knowledge that your vindication rests solely in the solidarity evolved in your behalf. We are glad to announce the largest convention in our midst with delightful appearance in our midst with delight."

"They live in an age beyond their ken; An age that sneers at useful men." Signed:

- "FRANK SPEED,
- "FRANK LITTLE,
- "EVALD KOETTIGEN,
- "TOM HAURO.

In reply, Joseph J. Ettor sent the following letter, which reflects the growth of the I. W. W. and the indomitable spirit of the writer:

**ESSEX COUNTY, MASS.**

Lawrence, Sept. 14.  
 To General Executive Board I. W. W., Chicago, Ill.

"My Dear Colleagues:

"Your cheering message received. I am indeed joyful to hear that the seventh annual convention of our beloved organization, whose lofty and sublime principles are becoming the rising hope for hundreds of thousands of long enslaved men, women and children of our class struggling for freedom, will be successful."

"At such news I feel as a father joyously contemplates the progress and healthful growth of his child. And why not? Did I not help to rock its cradle, fondle and nurse it along when in its infancy and when the WISE ONES of many colors, banners and pretensions said that it was hopeless, as it would and could not live."

"It took years of devotion and labor, tested the mettle of us all, and many sneered at us as a case of 'love's labor lost.' Our members had to meet opposition and the contumacy of the enemy and its many emissaries. Many had even to make the highest sacrifice—that of life, but the rising of the sun shows that our labors were not in vain."

"Grant labor long enslaved and betrayed, has begun to break 'the chains that round the body cling,' chains whose every link was puddled and rolled in the very tears, blood and marrow of our class, now standing erect and rallying to the folds of One Big Union—the Industrial Workers of the World—confidently and determined to severely and fearlessly march towards labor's goal, industrial freedom, a society without masters or slaves but one common bond of Labor and Liberty."

"The satisfaction that our years of labor are having fruit, coupled with the message of cheer, love and devotion that the proletariat of the world is waiting to us across oceans to these persons, is consoling and a balm to all the bitterness and distress that wounded our hearts at first from loss of freedom. The feeling and satisfaction

most these days spent in prison with Louis Paul Giovanitti are contributing our share in saving enthusiasm of the masses and producing more heat and a more glowing fire so as to forge links of class solidarity among the workers of the world and help bring nearer the joyous day when 'the people will be the stronger and the mob at last fall sick of muttering Job,' shall break every chain that fetters a slave; makes us cheerful and contented; for at liberty we could not have contributed so largely and freely.

"Yet freedom! Yet this banner torn but flying streams like the thunderstorm against the wind."

"The past term of my office has been mostly required in here, but I have watched as best I could the various struggles engaged in by our membership to uphold the cause, in spite of the fierce and, in many cases, murderous opposition. They have been bitterly fought contests; yet our banner, whose silken folds were never bespattered in compromise or betrayed, has been proudly held aloft, and I am proud to number myself one among the noble band that has borne it onward."

"Whatever the future may hold in store for me—even on to death—it shall be the pride of my life that for the last five years the confidence and trust of the I. W. W. was reposed in me. The pride shall be mine, but the glory shall be theirs, for it has been out of their midst that have sprung the humble yet heroic figures, from S. O. Chin to Michael Hoey and Joe Micholonek, and others whose blood was freely given and whose noble yet eloquent voices from the silent prove the loyalty to the cause and spur us all on to be worthy of their unheralded sacrifice."

"All of the past term's progress is mainly due to the policies adopted by the Sixth Annual Convention and while, at this distance, I don't feel altogether that I should urge certain ideas on you for the consideration of the Seventh Annual Convention, nevertheless, as I have noticed some of the proposed changes to the present policies and program of our organization, I feel it an urgent duty on my part to advise that as much as conditions will allow the lines laid down by the last convention be ratified; for I am sure, if anything they need to be more strengthened than amended negatively."

"Last year's experience has proven that the rate of the per capita tax is no impediment to the further progress of our organization, and I am in hope that the proposition from one New York Local will not prevail."

"Centralization of energies and abilities can be no stone barrier the path and progress of the organizing, but loose, irresponsible, free hand methods are surely found to impede the work of education, organization and emancipation."

"With you on this occasion I can be in spirit only, but I feel satisfied that threatened legal assassination will not stop me from being soon with you again as in the past, struggling and working for the only cause in whose service men and women do not fail even in death."

"I hope you are all of good cheer. Fear not the tyrants that fall forever, they stand on the brink of that mighty river.

Whose waves they have tainted with death; It is felt from the depths of a thousand

Around them it foams, and rages, and swells, And their swords and their spears I

foisting see, Like wrecks, in the surge of eternity.

"With best wishes and personal salutations, I am

Yours for Industrial Freedom.  
 Signed: JOS. J. ETTOR,  
 Member Gen. Ex. Board, I. W. W.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

The following article is from the Nome, Alaska, "Industrial Worker," a daily paper published by Local 240, Western Federation of Miners. It refers to the proposed amendments to the constitution of that organization, as passed by the recent convention. As showing the tendencies toward craft conservatism and centralized officialdom in the miners' organization, it is worthy of careful attention:

The proposed amendments 1, 2 and 3 are not exceedingly important and do not call for any particular criticism. Some objection may be taken to No. 3, which amends the allowances and wages paid to organizers, but one can rest assured that they will receive the careful attention of the executive board. Nothing extravagant or unreasonable will be allowed.

No. 2 deals with the imperative mandate and will be approved by those who understand what it means, and those who do not.

No. 3 amplifies the objects of the organization, and is really a matter of detail.

Proposed amendment No. 4 reads as follows:

"Section 1. The president shall appoint, with the approval of the executive board, one or more auditors whose duty it shall be to audit the books and accounts of all unions of the Federation, and to render to the president a report of his findings in each case.

"Section 2. Such auditor shall be at all times under the direction of the president. He must be a competent book-keeper and a member of the Federation in good standing. It shall also be his duty to collect for the use of the Federation such statistics as may be determined by the president of the executive board and whenever possible solicit subscriptions and advertising for the Miners' Magazine."

It is being thus proposed to establish officials who will hold a permanent office but concerning whose election, whose duties the rank and file will have nothing whatever to say. It must be granted that the need for such an office is great, and that they will perform an effective duty no doubt in quite true, but by throwing over the responsibility of appointment, permitting the general membership to have no say in the selection of such officer or officers, the tendency to centralize the power of the organization is very marked. It is a radical departure from the democratic control and the democratic tendency of all other organizations, and like all reactionary is bad and vicious, in just as much as it is reactionary, and a departure from the democratic control of the organization.

There is no provision concerning the removal of such an officer for cause. All, from appointment to removal of this official, who will have the most intimate relations with the locals, is vested in the president of the organization.

Time Contracts.

Proposed amendment No. 6 provides for time contracts between the employees and the workers.

For many conventions this matter has been before the governing body of the Federation. It has been thrashed out fully over and over again, and that at least it should have been adopted is full of significance.

Consider any contract that was made in the year 1908 to last say three years; it expired in 1911, during that time prices of all the necessities of life rose to such an extent that at the end of the term of the contract, the men were working actually for much less than they had been getting for during the year 1908.

A contract is no protection whatever. The boss violates a contract any time he sees fit. It may have some kind of power in emasculating the local union of any kind of effective efforts during the time that it is in force, but all the rights and benefits of the contract are with the bosses.

The boss for example can close down any time he sees fit. He can hire or fire as he sees fit. His control is not interfered with. He is still boss of the industry and he has tied down the workers to a definite condition of service for a definite time.

in the face of that—why, immediately some of the members will agitate for a new contract, and hey presto! the boss accomplishes his purpose.

Furthermore it is essential that the unions which exist recognize the fact that they have all, as workers, a common interest on the economic field. If a miner's union, "A," finds that by striking against the boss, "B," another union going down in defeat without "A's" help can be boosted to victory, it—"A"—finds, as has been the case too often, that it is bound by the sacred contract. Time and again no man has so powerfully illustrated the fatuousness of this scabbing on the job as has John M. O'Neill in the Miners' Magazine and as did Charles Mahoney, the Federation's vice president, when speaking in Nome on Industrial Unionism. So we see that the local union benefits not a bit by a contract, as a union, and how fares it with the individual member?

The man who is a member of the union which makes a contract should in order to stand on the same footing as the boss in the contract relationship be just as sure of his job as the boss is sure of the union supplying him with labor power at the terms agreed upon. Why not? If "B" will employ every member of "A," during the terms of a contract—and every member is sure of employment just so long as the contract is in force, there is some vestige of reason for its existence. And this is why in some unions they make a great ado about contracts notably in the American Federation of Labor craft unions. Every member knows that he will be employed by the man he makes a contract with, and that if he is not, they will want to know the reason why, and easily point out a discharge as reason to consider it a violation of the contract. But in a large organization the contracts provide no security whatever for the men, absolutely none. They can in spite of all the contracts in the world hire or fire at their own sweet will. The individual member has no protection whatever.

The very essence of industrial unionism is the recognition of the common interest of all workers, while the very antithesis of this is the recognition of an identity of interest between employer and employee. A contract in effect says that there is a common interest between worker and employer; declares in effect that not only is there a common interest, but there is a ground whereon the worker and employer, the exploiter and exploited meet on terms of equality, for there must be an equality of relationship, of mutuality, before there can be a contract recognized.

This matter has been fully gone over, over and over again, in the Miners' Magazine and at W. F. M. conventions and the folly of the contract as such freely recognized.

It is significant of the change which has come over the Western Federation of Miners that even now the organizations of the A. F. of L. which have been signing contracts in the past are recognizing their dangers, have been striving to limit them to so short a period of time as they possibly can. The mere fact that long contracts are considered truly enough dangerous, bad and vicious, is argument the more for the abolition of the contract altogether.

It has to be recognized that labor unions cannot live on theory and must make the most of their opportunities. We must recognize things as they are, and this is no doubt what inspires the introduction of this amendment at this time. It is believed probably that greater industrial security is gained by the contracts, and the labor organization will be less burdened by strikes and worrying struggles for better conditions. That of course is quite true; and is distinctly to the advantage of the boss who having signed his contract knows that he has got the workers whom he employs "where they belong," for the time specified, bound hand and foot, for the workers have always been exceedingly fastidious in the observance of their contracts.

Much more, vastly more can be said on this matter, but it has already been so exhaustively dealt with by others more so not needed to recognize what a reactionary step this is, and even how detrimental to all the best interests of the workers—the very negation of industrial unionism.

Centralized Power.

Proposed amendment No. 8 enables the president to revoke the charter of any union which he sees fit. The entire power to do so is vested in him outright and it is to be noted that it is submitted "with the advice of counsel." It reads as follows: "Amended Art. 4, page 10, sec. 1, line 3. Amendment by Executive Sec. 10.

advice of counsel and recommendation by convention.

"The president shall have the power with the consent of the Executive Board, to revoke the charter of, or penalize, any local union for violation of the Constitution or by-laws, or proven treachery to the principles of the Western Federation of Miners."

Here is a centralized power with a vengeance! It makes no provision whatever for an appeal, and leaves the president the determining party as to the offense and as to the punishment.

How easily this can lead to abuse is only too evident. Let us make an imaginary case, but one quite within the bounds of probability, not to say possible.

Suppose a president becomes imbued with the notion not of working for the welfare of the organization. Suppose he were to build up a machine and have elected by a clever frame-up men who would be ready and willing to listen to his will and obey him. Suppose some locals should oppose his policy and suppose the president should suppress that local activity for good in the labor movement by declaring that it was guilty of treachery to the organization and the principles thereof. No one could say him nay. He would be the sole arbiter of what those principles were and how they should be adhered to. He would regard any act hostile to him as treachery to the organization. Policies of labor unions change, and what today might be regarded as the principles guiding the organization might not be considered tomorrow. The Western Federation of Miners withdrew from the A. F. of L. That was not a spontaneous action on the part of the majority. On the contrary it was the result of educative work on the part of a minority. It cannot be doubted that had they in mind so to decide, that minority could have been considered guilty of treachery to the organization. The W. F. of M. was at one time affiliated with the I. W. W. There are some who assert that those who fought against that affiliation were enemies of the Federation's principles, and so on down the line. If there is anything that is required to be encouraged in this labor movement it is in that movement to encourage individual action for the welfare of all. It is to discourage anything like making a god of any individual. If men follow another man like sheep, like as men they will follow the bell wether to the capitalist shambles. To give any man however able, however trusted, such enormous power is opposed to intelligent progress and certainly the very antithesis of all democratic administration of the organization.

Often enough heads of labor organizations have a tendency to see in their own invaluable persons concentrated the welfare of the organization. And when others oppose them, even oppose them openly and fairly and within the scope of the contract, they are inclined to regard such acts as lese majeste. All of us are familiar with such cases, especially in craft unions, and undoubtedly it is the craft union tendency developing anew within the Western Federation of Miners that inspires such a reactionary policy. Mark that it is instituted with the advice of counsel. A counsel imbued with capitalist notions; falling back upon the iron heel of capitalist law to enforce the rule of the leaders.

Throughout all the amendments it is quite evident that a tendency exists to centralize the power of the Western Federation of Miners in headquarters. It may be said that none of the remaining amendments call for extended comment, and we shall not occupy space with any criticism thereof.

A labor organization in order to be effective must cultivate spontaneity of action among the human units that go to make up the general body. It is one of the most serious drawbacks in such organizations that there is a tendency to bind individual action fast in bonds which fetter the free movement of the members towards any desired goal. The fact remains that the rank and file have to do the fighting for better conditions, not the officials who are the servants of the organization attending to the details connected with the general administration, and supposed to be voicing the wishes of the rank and file. It is therefore conclusions of a reactionary nature are adopted, they delay progress and leave the organization unfit to adjust itself to economic conditions as they may arise. The bosses don't do that. They maintain forces which are mobile in the class struggle, and are all things to all sorts of conditions. They do not care a rap for sentimental considerations of loyalty to their managers or superintendents. If they fill

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the bill we I and good, but if they don't fulfill their purpose for which they have been hired and are not effective profit getters they are soon gotten rid of.
As for the workers they are tied down enough by capitalist laws and capitalist regulations, and if they are now to be hampered in the class struggle by rules and regulations modeled after capitalist ideas and capitalist sentiments, advised by capitalist parasites, they are surely going to be up against the toughest kind of a proposition. More liberty of action for the individual members, for individual locals, along working class lines is the imperative need of the hour, and if that is to be secured at the cost of the eclipse of a Moses or two in the general administration, so much the better.
Back to the principles of industrial unionism and an administration by the rank and file is what is most required at this present time.

"Public Ownership," an S. P. organ at Baltimore, Md., remarks: "Even now nothing would be known of the damnable conspiracy hatched at Lawrence were it not for the ready action of Victor L. Berger, the socialist congressman, in initiating a congressional investigation of the situation at Lawrence during the strike." Is that so? We heard somewhere that Berger "won the Lawrence strike" single-handed, and we are more than pleased to learn that he is also responsible for the exposure of the capitalist dynamic conspiracy in that city. Perhaps this explains why the Socialist Party press generally is so indifferent to the Etor-Giovanetti case; they are waiting for Berger to pull off another stunt of the same kind. Poor old Karl Marx was wrong when he left something for the working class itself to do!
Organize into One Big Union and put a crimp in the pocketbook of the master class. You slaves can do that through the I. W. W. and get the goods for yourselves
Now is the time to get a good bunch of prepaid sub cards and go after new readers for Solidarity. Order today. If they fill

I. W. W. PREAMBLE
The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as labor and capital are opposed. Hence, the only interest of the working class is in abolishing the employer system.
Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers have taken possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and until the wage system is abolished.
We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions enter a state of affairs which allows our workers to be pitied against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping trade unions aid the employing class to maintain the wage system.
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 one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is in progress, and that they are organized on a basis of solidarity.
It is the historic mission of the working class to abolish the wage system.
The struggle for the abolition of the wage system must be organized, not only for the very day of the struggle, but for the long term to carry on formation when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By means of the I. W. W. we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

CARRY THE SHOPS
Workers of the world, unite on the job!
Carry the shops!
Carry them before you "carry the next election!"
Carry the shops and all the power is yours.
Carry the shops and "the government" falls into your hands as a ripe plum falls to earth.
Carry the shops and you will—the will of the working class—is law to all society.
Carry the shops and the "keys of heaven and hell" are in your possession.
And, better still,
Carry the shops and the earth and the fullness thereof is yours.
CARRY THE SHOPS!
On with the ONE BIG UNION!
On to victory!

COVINGTON HALL.
In No. 30 of Solidarity, speaking of the just-announced affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners with the American Federation of Labor, we remarked: "The Miners' Magazine suggests that the action of the W. F. of M. in joining the A. F. of L. puts the western miners 'in touch with all that is best in the labor movement.' That is a mistake. The parties of the A. F. of L. do not touch one another. Between these parts are high blind walls of prohibitive initiation fees, apprenticeship regulations, contracts, and matters of jurisdiction, which effectively prevent one craft union from joining forces with another against the common enemy. What the W. F. of M. may discover, instead of a closer union with the rest of the working class, is a possible tendency toward disunity in its own ranks. Look out for craft unions of engineers, of firemen, of timbermen, of carpenters, of machine men, of muckers, etc., among the miners." Read the article in this number from the "Nome" Industrial Worker, "organ of Local 240, W. F. of M.," and see how the "conservative" system is developing among the western miners. At the same time, note that in the big strike at Bingham, Utah, a portion of the W. F. of M.'s membership is said to be "scabbing" under contract" against their striking brothers. Industrial unionism? Not! A. F. of L. separatism.
Don't let the work of education lag. Push the press and literature.

**TRIAL APPROACHING**

(Continued from Page One)

of the case those unfavorable should be noted. First, there is the personnel of the jury to be considered. The jurors are mainly drawn from a class hostile to labor organizations and foreigners. They are mainly storekeepers, merchants, bank cashiers, petty bosses in mills, etc. The opinions of quite a few of them are public property; they are conspicuous for viciousness and prejudice largely influenced by economic losses and benefits, past and prospective. It is possible that the defense will exhaust enough challenges on venires composed of such jurors without, in the end, securing from among them, enough impartial men to try the case fairly and decently.

Next the presiding judge is to be considered. Judge Quinn is not, as his name suggests, an aborigine of this country; nor is he descended from any of the aboriginal tribes of New England. Judge Quinn is a good democrat and an Irish Catholic, with the patriotism peculiar to New England. He judges cases, not from the standpoint of the law, irrespective of persons or interests involved, but with regard to the birthplace of the defendants. This was illustrated only a day or two ago in Haverhill, when the learned judge sentenced a couple of foreign-born strikers charged with violence. On this occasion, the judge observed, "that people who come to this country from foreign shores serve peace and order at all times and that the institutions of this country must be upheld."

How that statement would impress the Quinns who drove the Indians out of New England and led the Boston tea party, there is no means of knowing; nor can the opinion of the Breen dynamite planters, or that of the disorder-provoking mill owners, be ascertained either. Certainly it is that the foreigners have a monopoly on perpetrating violence and subverting American institutions—according to Judge Quinn—and must therefore be restrained. His statement is held as "significant" by the press of New England. Such it is, for it is right in line with the sentiments expressed by District Attorney Attwell in his summing up at the preliminary examination of Eitor and Giovannitti. It will indicate what may be expected from Judge Quinn in the way of justice. The Quinn sentence against the Haverhill strikers was so rank as to be appalling by their counsel, which is also another straw showing the way the wind is blowing.

The above will suffice to show that, though much has already been done for Eitor and Giovannitti, still more remains to be done for them. Also can not afford to relax its efforts in their behalf one moment. It must redouble them now more than ever before. To this end the general strike must be advocated with renewed vigor. This is the means that has made the most impression on the vicious capitalist class, to date.

Labor is only at the beginning of its task to free Eitor and Giovannitti.

**ACTIVITY FOR THE DEFENSE**

(Special to Solidarity.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 21.

The events of the past weeks in connection with the Eitor-Giovannitti case have been both numerous and encouraging. Beginning with large demonstrations, both here and in Boston, and winning through various legal phases, they culminated yesterday in news of great demonstrations and protests from abroad.

Of the demonstrations much has been already written. Suffice to say, now that their echoes were heard for many days in the editorial pages of the press of the country, wherein Haywood's arrest and the general strike were principally discussed.

But the best result of the Lawrence demonstration is reflected in the change in front of the city authorities. Heretofore they have denied the I. W. W. the right to hold any outdoor meetings. This morning on the common last Saturday was held, in perfect good order, despite the refusal of a permit to do so. Now, the I. W. W. will be put on a par with other organizations. A permit to hold an open-air meeting on Amherst street, south of Essex, next Wednesday evening, has been granted to Local 20, I. W. W. The speakers will be Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Carlo Tresca.

The legal phases include an argument on the motion for a bill of specifications made by counsel for defense. The latter want to know just when, where and how Eitor and Giovannitti did incite, counsel and

cause the murder of Annie La Pizz. The district attorney refuses to give such specifications. He claims that the defense is already familiar with his case. The fact is that the district attorney is going to try the two men on general principles, including an attack on the theories of social evolution entertained by them; he therefore fights the motion for specifications.

This argument has brought forth the fact that the district attorney is again delaying the trial of the case. He caused the consideration of the motion, and now he threatens to again cause further delay if he is requested to be specific.

Another legal phase worthy of note is the entrance into the case of the Italian consul at Boston. He has been forced into the case on the demand for protection to Giovannitti, raised by the working class of Italy. His first act was to "white-wash" District Attorney Attwell of all blame for delay, and to cast ridicule on his own people, by referring to the furor which they have created in behalf of Giovannitti in apologetic tones. He is a true representative of King and Capitalism.

Of the demonstrations abroad, that of the combined English working class, on Trafalgar Square today, promises to be unusually large. The meeting will go on record in favor of the immediate liberation of the two men. The committee in charge have already sent resolutions containing this demand to U. S. Ambassador White-law Reid and to Governor Foss.

The Australian Labor Federation through Secretary Muir, sent a cablegram dated Sept. 20, informing the defense committee that it had called President Taft and Gov. Foss a demand for the release of Eitor and Giovannitti.

The workers of the world are aroused and united as they never were before.

**JOHN HELTON, SOCIALIST**

Among the 64 prisoners now in the dungeons at Lake Charles, La. (there were 65, but Fellow Worker Ferro has recently died from his wounds) is Comrade John Helton, secretary of Local De-Ridder, Socialist Party. Comrade John does not know what the word fear means and he has long been a show in the side of the lumber trust politicians in his section of Louisiana. When the new parish of Beauregard was recently formed there was every chance that its entire administration would be composed of socialists. It was certain not to be lumber trust. This did not suit that extremely "Christian" institution known as the Long Bell Co., the old pandering breed of politicians, so, when they pulled off the massacre of Grabow, he being also a staunch member of the Brotherhood, Comrade John was seized by the man-hunters and put where it was hoped he could do no harm to the justice and common decency that these two fellow workers were set free, and thus demonstrate to the world that our American government is a protector and not the oppressor of the working class.

We also protest against the discrimination shown by the Massachusetts authorities in allowing W. M. Wood, one of the wealthy mill owners, implicated in the charge of planting dynamite during the Lawrence strike, to go free on payment of a \$5,000 bail, while Eitor and Giovannitti are held close prisoners. We demand that this man Wood, and all others suspected of "planting dynamite" be at once imprisoned and be made to stand trial like any other felon charged with crime.

**A LETTER TO THE KING**

Prince Rupert, B. C.,  
In the Ward and Wooley North  
Near the North Pole,  
Sept. 9, 1912

TO SAINT JOHN  
KING OF THE INSANE WORKERS  
OF THE WORLD  
Convention Hall,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Saint and Fellow Workers:  
We are sending your HIGHNESS 100 strike tags which we trust your most exalted HIGHNESS will be able to spare at least five minutes of your most valuable time to dispose of at the gathering of the CHIEF SUPPORTERS OF THE Throne, to be held, so we hear, in the AUDITORIUM OF THE CITY CAPITAL. The proceeds of the sale of these tags will go toward buying spoons and punk for the strikers here assembled, as they have rebelled on

claims as a steady diet.  
We would have sent you 5,000 of these tags, but we did not think that your MAJESTY would be able to spare the half hour that it would require to dispose of them; also we did not want all the SPELLBINDERS to go broke and have to heat it back to their respective CASTLES, because it must be getting pretty cold on the rods running through the mountains at this time of the year.  
We are preparing to entertain the Duke of Connaught at a Banquet to be held in our SOUP KITCHEN, the menu will consist of Clams and Flounders, owing to the lack of funds from the CAPITOL.  
We are not afraid of his going up the line and scabbing on us, as we know that he cannot use his Dukes on a muck stick.

Keep tabs on that delegate of ours, as he has been a THORN in our side all Summer; also please steer him around to all the Free Lunches in Chicago, so that he will be filled up for the coming Winter, as he will, probably, have to go on short rations when he returns. We presume that your MAJESTY knows the location of all the Free Lunches in your town.  
The SAINTS in the olden times used to PROFIT sure WOULD YOU KINDLY TELL US DEAR KING AND SAINT WHAT WE ARE TO DO DURING THE THREE MONTHS THAT ELAPSE BETWEEN THE FLOUNDER AND THE MACKEREL SEASON?

IF THIS EPISTLE SMELLS FISHY REMEMBER OUR ENEMY MOVEMENT.  
Dear Saint, we know that in the near future you will be crowned King of Kings and lord of lords, to reign and to rule over the (Workless Wonders of the World) When the toilers shall have awakened and our ENEMY overthrown, then shall thy domains reach from alpha to omega and thy toilers be free forever and ever.  
Amen.

DONT TAKE  
THIS LETTER  
TOO SERIOUS  
SWEAR  
DAMN YOU  
THANK YOU

Signed by the  
Press Com.  
G. T. P. Construction Strikers  
St. Matthew  
St. Mark  
St. Luke  
The other one died.  
P. S.—Don't omit any section six article two on this rapistle.  
SPECIAL NOTICE: Don't forget the tags.

**SEVENTH CONVENTION**

(Continued from Page One)

deserted and repudiated by those for whom they fought and by the cowardly politicians who sought to make political capital from their arrest, were not forgotten. When St. John read a stirring message of greeting to them, recognizing them as fighters in the cause of labor and hoping for their early release, it was met with a shout of approval from the delegates.  
A cablegram of international solidarity and greeting was sent to the C. G. T. of France which is now holding its annual conference.

The report of General Organizer Thompson was devoted largely to the Lawrence Strike. He showed that the preliminary agitation was no small factor in the great victory which followed. The fact that there had been a local at Lawrence for two years before the strike, and that a persistent propaganda had been carried on through night meetings at the mill gates, and by the distribution of literature, was responsible for the idea of One Big Union being implanted in the minds of the workers, thus causing the outbreak and the stampede to the I. W. W., while other mills under similar and even worse conditions had no strike to face.

The report of General Secretary St. John dwelt at length upon the achievements of the past year in all parts of the country. The efforts of self-seeking politicians to undo the work of the I. W. W., while claiming credit for its victories, were scathingly denounced. He also made semi-humorous allusion to the "civilized planners" who have attempted to misuse the name of the I. W. W. for the purpose of raising campaign funds for office hungry mothers. He called attention to the fact that the work of the organization has been hampered by the lack of organizers and recommended that steps be taken to start a school for the development of more.

The report of the General Executive Board was a synopsis of the work of the year and internal affairs of the organization.  
One of the most remarkable features of

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Box 176, INDUSTRIAL WORKER,  
Newark, Wash. D. C.

the convention is the spirit of unity and harmony which prevails throughout. The great struggles at hand have had the effect of relegating the petty squabbles and differences of the past to the rear. All are alive to the serious necessity of presenting a solid front to the enemy.  
Every question of importance which has been considered by the convention has been decided by a practically unanimous vote.

Arrangements are under way for a monster protest meeting in behalf of Eitor and Giovannitti for Saturday night, September 28. Haywood will speak through the live broadcast system before the house. The cooperation of the Chicago defense conference, consisting of 84 unions, has been secured for the meeting, and, with the advertisement given to it by a dot of more soap boxes every night, there is every prospect of a gigantic turnout.  
JAMES P. CANNON.

**TO THE GRAND RAPIDS GARBAGE WORKERS**

Whereas, On Thursday, Sept. 12, 1912, twenty-two workers employed as collectors of garbage by the city of Grand Rapids went on strike in an effort to enforce their demands for increased wages, and  
Whereas, These workers had on previous occasions presented these same demands prior to the preparation and acting upon of the city Budget, these demands being either ignored or refused, and  
Whereas, Other city workers have received increases in wages since the Budget was passed upon, some of whom are employed in the garbage department, and  
Whereas, According to the statements of these workers, gross favoritism has been shown by the officials responsible, and  
Whereas, The action of the health officials in refusing to these workers the increased wages demanded has endangered the health and lives of the working class, the only useful members of society, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 202, Industrial Workers of the World, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby go on record as heartily indorsing the actions of our fellow workers in their effort to secure better wages and that we pledge ourselves to aid them in every possible way, and be it further

Resolved, That we do so go on record as emphatically and unreservedly condemning all those city officials in any way responsible for the treatment accorded our fellow workers now on strike, and be it further

Resolved, That we go on record as emphatically condemning the actions of Charles Carpenter, secretary of the health board, for his actions in the matter. We denounce this man Carpenter as a renegade and traitor to the cause, and we hereby insist on individual political payment at the expense of his fellow trade unionists, who is paid not for his competency to perform the duties of his office, but for his activity in securing votes of the trades unionists for Mayor, Ellis, and it is our opinion that said Carpenter, for the part he has taken as strike breaker in chief for the city, should be expelled from the Trades Organizers' Union in which we believe he, for political reasons, still retains his membership, and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn the mayor, the alleged "friend" of the workman, for failing in any way to aid these workers when he had it in his power to do so, and presume his indifference was due to the fact that these workers are few in number, unorganized and a negligible quantity politically, and be it further

Resolved, That we call on these workers and all others to study the principles, form and organization of the I. W. W. of the Industrial Workers of the World to the end that they may learn to use their power in their own behalf and cease to depend on the so-called "trade union" of labor who use the workers to promote their own interests and leave the workers in the lurch when they have squeezed them dry. Workers of the world, unite and use the power so generated directly on the job for purpose of not only getting increased wages and better working conditions at every favorable opportunity, but with the ultimate object of abolishing wage slavery; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the daily papers, to the "Quartermaster," to Solidarity, and to the Industrial Worker with the request that the same be published.

LOCAL 202, I. W. W.

**DETROIT, NOTICE!**

Members of Local 16, Detroit, will take notice that on Friday, Oct. 11, the Fellow Worker Fischer, delegate to the I. W. W. convention, held in Chicago, will make his report. All members are requested to be present and also bring their friends along.