

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 119. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. **120**
This is NUMBER

WILL THEY STOP IT? NOT!

Solidarity has frequently referred to the evident purpose of the organized employ-ees as cohorts with the authorities of western cities and states. To that end I. W. W. propaganda in that section. This position is strongly confirmed by the statement of a special staff correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, quoted elsewhere, who intimates quite clearly that such is the motive behind the sup-pression of free speech in San Diego.

By itself, San Diego would not be worth the candle, considered as a place for I. W. W. propaganda. It is not an industrial city, nor center, but rather a colossal "graft mart" for the roping in of eastern tourists and other suckers. Only when considered as a testing place for the cap-italist brigades of the M. and M. to get an entering wedge for their universal cam-paign against the I. W. W. does the San Diego fight loom up as one of the most im-portant of the I. W. W. has ever engaged in.

Not only that. But other labor organi-zations—the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L.—realize that this vicious attack of the bosses upon the I. W. W. is also aimed at them. The employers want to wipe out all vestiges of working class opposition in the west. Their tactics in the Gray's Harbor lumber strike reveal the same mo-tive. Strikers who refuse to go back to work at their bidding are arrested, thrust into box cars and shipped out of the strike towns. Organizers are thrown into jail on fake charges as soon as they show their faces in town. "To hell with constitu-tional rights," is the universal cry of these outlaws masquerading in the liverly of the law. "The I. W. W. must be suppressed before it is too late."

But it is already too late. If there is one section of the country where I. W. W. propaganda has been practically universal and has left an indelible impression on the brains of the slaves, that section is along the entire Pacific coast from Vancouver to San Diego. For seven years the I. W. W. agitators have moved up and down, in and out, through mining and lumber camps, along water fronts, on street cor-ners, carrying and leaving the message and the literature of One Big Union. At first, little attention was paid to them by the enemy. Later, as the idea was seen to be spreading, the bosses made spas-modic attempts to suppress the agitators, and we had numerous free speech fights, which all turned out to the advantage of

the I. W. W. Now, when the I. W. W. is well known and respected by all intelli-gent, red-blooded slaves, the M. and M. enters the arena for a universal campaign of suppression.

The only outcome of that campaign will be the further extension and deepening of the I. W. W. propaganda and influence. Already that is evident in the San Diego lineup. Hitherto the I. W. W. has had to fight practically alone. In San Diego, however, the authorities openly admit that their main objective is the I. W. W., the latter is supported in its fight not only by all labor organizations, but even by some religious and "humanitarian" associations. The brutal and irresponsible conduct of the police and vigilantes in contrast to the "passive resistance" of the Industrial Workers, has won for the latter the sym-pathy and active support of hitherto hos-tile elements. This is bad, and will yet prove to be worse, for the M. and M.

The I. W. W. cannot be suppressed. Already the workers in the lumber indus-try are showing their economic power at Gray's Harbor. The entire lumber belt may be involved before that fight is over. Longshoremen and sailors are supporting the saw mill strikers. The masters are getting a blow where it counts in a loss of dividends. At the same time the east is extending helping hands to the west from Lawrence, Lowell, Passaic, and other sec-tions where the I. W. W. is coming to be known and respected by the workers.

All America is ripe for revolt. Mexico is in the throes of a revolution which has for its battle cry, "Land and Liberty." The whole world of labor, in short, is marking time on the same course. In view of these significant changes, both lo-cal and general, the attempt of the M. and M. to suppress the I. W. W. will prove not only futile but suicidal. It will bring quicker the suppression of the M. and M. and the entire employing class.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

If the workers of the United States only realize the fact they have an exceptional opportunity between now and election to improve their conditions and develop a strong organization for future struggles. According to reliable information coming to Solidarity from Wall street, "the big interests in the United States have sent out word that no labor trouble of serious proportions will be allowed between now and the presidential election. That is, in all cases where there are sufficient numbers involved and energy enough put into the fight, the interests will force a settlement in order to avoid any possible chance for the fact trouble. This means, in short, that if the workers between now and next November will get together in sufficient numbers they can boost condi-tions quite a little, especially in the base industries."

What we already have a shining example of what may be done, in the Lawrence strike. Through that struggle the wage scale of 1907 (before the panic), the highest ever paid in the textile industry, has been restored, according to commercial journals, and more than 300,000 textile slaves benefit thereby. Similar conditions, justifying revolts of a like character, exist in the transportation, mining, steel and other great industries. In all cases the increased cost of living has resulted in a relative reduction of wages far below the standard of living of 1907. At the same time the unemployed army has increased to enormous proportions, thus placing added power in the hands of the employ-ing class.

What is now in order for the working class is a big nation-wide agitation and movement for a universal eight-hour work day. The workers can only obtain this, and make it effective, through DIRECT ECONOMIC ACTION. The struggle for the eight-hour day will immeasurably advance the effective fighting forces of the working class toward the goal of economic freedom. Its attainment, together with the wage advance that goes with a shorter workday will open up an era of real "pros-perity" for the slaves, secured by and for themselves through their own willed ac-tion.

Agitate and organize for the eight-hour workday. Start revolts in all industries, that will keep "the interests" and their politician retainers busy "settling" them between now and election. Then it won't matter what the interests or the politicians do after election. The workers will be

thoroughly entrenched by that time and able to protect themselves, should consti-tutional give way to force

Join the I. W. W. and increase its size and fighting power. The present op-portunity is propitious. Let the workers take advantage of it to the fullest extent—for themselves and for their children. Make Lawrence look like 30 cents! On to the eight-hour day, and to the speedy end of capitalism!

NEWS AND VIEWS

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

The gods appear intent on the destruction of the capitalist class, judging from the insane course of the latter at San Diego, Cal.; Passaic, N. J., and in the northwest. Even their upholders find that course indefensible.

Compelling men to kiss a flag is not a good way to produce patriots. Compelled to salute Coe's hat, William Tell be-came the rebel hero of a liberty loving people. The moral of this folk-myth is 'lost on capitalists or else they would profit by it. They are creating William Tells.

With struggles raging in the textile mills of New Jersey, the lumber camps of Washington, the vicinity of San Diego and on the railroad construction work of the northwest, the I. W. W. is very much in "the public eye" just now. As a conse-quence, writers for the capitalist press are busy writing it up once more. The New York Sun of April 14, it is reported, will contain a descriptive article that aims to be accurate and impartial. Whether the aim will be fulfilled is immaterial. The I. W. W. is a factor in the land that has to be reckoned with. The study of it is the first step in the reckoning

William Morris performed a great ser-vice for the working class when he showed the relation existing between art and labor. He would make labor a means of joy and self-expression. But it has re-mained for 40 young women employed at the American Biograph Co., Hoboken, N. J., to give this doctrine practical applica-tion. They have gone on strike against films of an objectionable nature. They object to labor that is immoral and de-grading; that does not express themselves, though parading as some of photographic art. Were Morris living, he would rejoice over the act of these Hoboken ladies. Their act would possess a deep significance for him.

What are we coming to, when 40 Ho-boken young women dare strike against working on moving pictures for an objectionable nature? Isn't labor's business to take orders without regard for their moral import, and only with an eye to the employers' profits? If labor is ordered to adulterate food, to speed up machinery in a life-destroying manner, to burn corn and cotton, to throw products of the soil into the sea, all for capital's profit, is it for labor to ask why? And, asking why, to rebel when a satisfactory answer is not forthcoming? Labor, through the closed shop, has sought to control the govern-ment of the shop. But it now seeks to give a new morality to production. Surely this departure of labor from "base materi-alism" to practical spiritualism is at once revolutionary, suggestive and inspiring. It means that labor can destroy viciousness of modern wealth-production and distribu-tion, and make it clean, rational and worth while, if it only wants to; and it shows signs of wanting to in abundance. May their number increase!

Capitalism is raw-boned, too raw-boned to deceive. The arrest of Charles Roth-fisher, a Hungarian I. W. W. organizer at Garfield, N. J., is a case in point. Roth-fisher was absolutely peaceful, talking on the sidewalk, and walking in company with others. He was brutally attacked and arrested by special deputies and sent to jail for ten days. Now he is facing a probable charge of inciting to riot. What for? Because he is an effective speaker, a good I. W. W. organizer, and was suc-cessfully aiding the strikers. He will be retrograded to prison for a term of years, if possible, simply for this reason. But many workers see through the game; it is too open to accuse them to action in Roth-fisher's behalf is easy. Hold protest meetings. Collect defense funds. Use the occasion to push the I. W. W. and free Rothfisher. All together. J. E.

Agitate for the real thing.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

(Special to Solidarity.)
Kansas City, Mo., April 9.

SOCIAL WORKERS TO DISCUSS STRIKES

The social workers' conference will meet tomorrow night in the public li-brary to discuss and hear discussed social and economic problems. C. C. Stillman will lecture on the life of John Howard, and L. A. Halbert, general superintend-ent of the board of public welfare, will talk on the Lawrence minimum wage law, and the program of the Industrial Workers of the World. The public is invited to this meeting, which will be a good one.—Kansas City Post.

It should be borne in mind that the same welfare board will charge the fight against free speech which was so valiantly fought by the I. W. W. last fall.

That the fight for free speech waged by the I. W. W. in Kansas City brought the desired results, could not be disputed. One thing was brought out at this meet-ing, namely: That the free speech fights and the strikes conducted by the I. W. W. are of no little concern to these gen-tlemen; it gives them quite a few sleep-less nights. They are beginning to see the handwriting on the wall.

Mr. L. A. Halbert, general superintend-ent of the board of public welfare, who was the principal speaker of the evening, was certainly very much supplied with I. W. W. literature, which was stacked up on the speakers' table in front of him, and he demonstrated to the audience present that he had spent consider-able time perusing the same, quoting liberally from different pieces of litera-ture. (Trautman's "Industrial Union Methods" was his guiding star.) His speech in part is as follows:

"The cost of living has increased a third in the last few years, and the increase of the wages of the working men was only about 13 per cent, showing the relative purchasing power of the working class has diminished greatly. This might be taken as a subsidiary cause of the general feel-ing of social unrest in this country."

Then he proceeded to show the differ-ence "between the two rival organiza-tions, the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L., seeking the adherence of the laborers." And he showed how the latter organizes into craft unions, while the I. W. W. is organizing industrially. He said:

"For instance, take the packing house strike a few years ago conducted by the A. F. of L. Some of the crafts were pulled out on strike, while other crafts stayed at work, notably the freight hand-lers, railroad workers, etc., with the result that the strike was lost. The I. W. W. wants to organize in such a way that all quit work, as an industry, all employed in a given industry, which would be more effective." The organizing of the skilled mechanics, as such only, came in for a rap, when he said:

"There are 80 per cent unskilled laborers unorganized, while there are 20 per cent skilled mechanics organized. The skilled mechanics can't benefit the un-skilled; whenever there is a strike on of skilled and unskilled, the skilled mechan-ics compromise to the detriment of the unskilled." (He must have had in mind John Golden's tactics in the Lawrence strike.)

The brotherhood of capital and labor was also given its due consideration, judging from the following remarks:

"The trade unions strike until their de-mands are granted, making a contract, for instance, for three years; they also stipulate in their demands the recognition of the union. The I. W. W. doesn't ask any recognition of the union, nor would it enter into a contract, it contends that a contract in order to be binding or valid must be entered into by two equal con-tracting parties; there couldn't be any equality between master and slave, such being the case the contract is only bind-ing on the slave. Unlike the A. F. of L., the I. W. W. don't want peace, it is seeking the abolition of the wage system. In other words, the I. W. W. philosophy could be summed up thus: Whatever the boss wants, you don't want. When a strike is called off, it is simply a cessation of hostilities for the present, to be resumed again when the opportunity presents itself, hence they don't ask the recognition of their union, nor do they enter into a contract; they want to strike whenever they see fit."

To show how unapologetic the I. W. W. is, he quoted us as saying:
"The militia and the police are the hirelings of the ruling class, for the pur-

pose of clubbing and intimidating the strikers back to work, and they show in-stances like in Colorado and in other parts of the country, where the militia and the police powers were used against strik-ers. Law and patriotism are used by the government against the workers, they say, and they carry on an agitation against the militia and patriotism because they're detrimental to the workers." To clutch his stomach he said, "They consider themselves outside of the government, they are not patriots."

How the I. W. W. strikes.

"Among the many ways of striking, here is one, or use, what they call 'irrita-tion strikes.' They will come down en masse in the morning to the gates of the factory and they will say for instance, '\$2.00 a day or no work,' and will repeat the same for two or three days, when the police will be called into action and dis-perser them. In the meantime the em-ployer will advertise for strike-breakers to take their places, so one fine morning they will return to work, apparently calling the strike off. But lo! No sooner have things taken their normal course, when they will repeat the same tactics over again. Or, for instance, as happened in a packing house strike, they will send the meat on the wrong track, until it will get lost or rot away, thus destroying the same, making it unprofitable for the boss. Or they may use what they call 'passive resistance' like they did in a railroad strike in a for-eign country, where the workers delayed the traffic for many weeks by simply obeying the rules and regulations in regard to safety appliances. With the I. W. W. it's this way: When they want a thing it's not how fast or comfortable for the boss, but how soon they can get it. And if they don't like it, they assure him that they will get him a job."

The speaker closed his speech by sound-ing the usual warning to the exploiters to quit fleeing the sheep too hard, and at the same time advising them what means to use to stave off the impending revolu-tion, and he put the question squarely in the affirmative by saying: "Is it true that conditions are bad enough to be im-proved? They are bad!" And he gave his remedy, which is the old worn-out panacea of the reformer. He appealed to the plutocratic class, saying: "The people in charge of industries should make the better; improve the lot of the work-ers they will be satisfied at least for awhile."

In other words, throw a bone to the and he will quit barking. Fortunat-ly not every dog could be bribed with a bone. The working class will not be satisfied with some small improvement in their lot, nor with any petty reform; there will be no peace until the workers, the wealth pro-ducers, get possession of the EARTH. The workers have been swallowing these pills long enough, they are getting next to the trick, and they are aware of the fact that all the increases of 10 per cent in their wages, all the improvements and all the petty reforms, are as nothing in comparison with the abolishing of the wage system.

Read the handwriting on the wall!
JEAN E. SPIELMAN.

I. W. W. PROCLAMATION

To the Citizens of Aberdeen:
Whereas, The city authorities acting at the behest of the mill owners in this district, have brought about a condition of lawlessness by the importation of gun men and thugs from other localities, and

Whereas, They are making wholesale and unwarranted arrests and beating up defenseless and peaceful citizens, and by force preventing lawful and peace-fully assembled in direct violation of the rights, and

Whereas, The mayor and cit-ities have at the special instanc- in the interest of the mill owners our offices, meeting places, Finnish hall, the I. W. W. hall of street and the Croatian hall in South den, wholly without warrant of without justification whatever; no- Therefore, The I. W. W. has determined that these abuses and the tion of lawlessness must cease, and it intention and desire of the In- Workers of the World to proceed fully and all times within our legal Hence, we call upon all good citi- aid us in the restoration of good and to rid the city of gun men and the ported here from the slum distri- other cities and to restore to the w- class here the right peacefully to act in the pursuit of their affairs.

(Signed)
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
Aberdeen, Wash., April 9, 1912.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

OR THE M. & M. AGAINST THE I. W. W.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, ss:

I, J. C. Lattehl, being first duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say as follows:

That I am an American citizen of the age of 21 years, and was born in the town of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania; that on the 22d day of March, 1912, I was selling the San Diego Herald and Solidarity on the corner of Fifth and E streets in the city of San Diego. At about the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. I was arrested by Hervey Bierman, of the detective force of the city of San Diego and taken to the office of the police department in the police station, where I was subjected to a series of questions for a number of hours. I was held at the police station until 12 o'clock midnight, and during the time of my detention I was given no food of any description.

At about 7 p. m. I was taken out of the second story of the police station, and at the head of the stairs I passed a man inside the door, whom I have since identified as one, Bierman, a reporter of the San Diego Union. Previous to my removal from the police station, the officer took from me 50 cents in money, a jack-knife and 10 San Diego Herald, none of which property has ever been returned to me.

I was roughly bundled into a closed automobile and, shortly after, one Elie Boholt, was also thrown in, after which three men in civilian clothes and the driver got into the machine. There were apparently no lights on the machine.

After running a few blocks, one of the men having us in charge, left the car, saying: "Here's where I get off." A short distance farther on I noticed a large public building, and in attempting to turn my head to get a better view, one of the parties having us in charge struck me on the jaw with his closed fist and remarked: "You will try to take land marks, will you?" "Keep your face straight ahead."

That was the beginning of a continual pounding received at his hands, for every once in a while he would give me a knock and say: "You will come to San Diego and show us how to run our town, will you?" We were about 30 miles out apparently, when the machine stopped, and the man riding with the driver got out, motioned to me to get out, saying: "Get out here, Billy."

Then I left the car, and the moment my feet touched the ground, this man grabbed me by the arm, saying: "Do you notice this fellow, Billy?" And as I turned to see what he meant, received a crack in the head with a black-jack; he then struck me several blows on the face with his fist, his companion giving me a kick, and saying: "Get out."

After staggering up the road about a hundred feet to a large tree, I hid behind it and watched proceedings.

I saw Elie Boholt dragged out of the car in front of the lights of the second car, which I knew was coming behind us from the lights it threw ahead, and there saw him receive a beating at the hands of the party having us in charge.

Then I saw them take out John Stone from the second car and proceed to beat him. They then took from the second car Joe Marko, dragged him in front of the lights of the second car and proceeded to beat him up. He was felled to the ground several times and gave several screams, after which he was rushed up the road. There he fired a revolver shot, and I the Fallet whistle peep.

Bill Hill and four of us ran up the road a few minutes, where we hid, and shortly came out two automobiles went on by us. He went west back to where we had been hid, and camped for the night under the tree mentioned before.

Bill Hill stated that I received no food until 10 o'clock Friday morning until midnight, resting at 8 o'clock.

J. C. LATTEHL. Affiant.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, ss:

I, J. C. Lattehl, being first duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say as follows: That I am an American citizen of the age of 21 years, and was born at St. Louis, Missouri.

That on the 22d day of March, 1912, at about the hour of 2:30 p. m. I was taken into custody by officers of the detective force of the city of San Diego, and was taken to

the second story of the police station of said city, where I was detained until 12 o'clock, midnight, at which time I was taken down stairs and placed in an automobile with Joseph Marko, another man who had been arrested at the same time as myself.

There were four parties in civilian clothes in charge of this automobile; one of the said parties I have since identified as Bierman, a reporter of the San Diego Union. We were taken out of the city about 20 miles, where the machine stopped and this man, Bierman, said to me: "Come on, big fellow, you next." And turning to Joseph Marko, said: "You stay in there, kid."

Then one of the escorts said to me: "Look at me; who are you?" At the same time a man in the rear struck me with a black-jack several times on the head and shoulder; the other man then struck me in the mouth with his fist. The man in the rear then sprang around and kicked me in the stomach.

I then started to run away, and I heard a bullet go past me. I took off about a hundred feet distance and turned around. I saw them step out of the second car Joseph Marko, whom they proceeded to beat up, during which time he stood in the light coming from the second machine. I saw him knocked to the ground several times, and he gave several loud screams.

He shortly after came up to where we were and all four hid in a little gulch close by until the machine went by us. After which we returned and camped for the night under a large tree close to where we were arrested.

In the morning I examined Joe Marko's condition, and found that the back of his head had been split open and a large amount of blood had flowed, to such an extent as to cover his coat, vest and shirt with blood.

Signed JOHN STONE.

RAYMOND, WASHINGTON

(Special to Solidarity.)

Last Thursday, March 29, we received news that several mills had gone out on strike in Raymond and, according to instructions from F. H. Allison, secretary National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers, and George Speed, G. E. B. member I. W. W., I started out for the scene of industrial battle. In Centralia, where we changed trains, I met Fellow Workers Levine and Hudson, who were also going to Raymond.

We arrived at that glorious burg on the evening train and started out to find a place. We had walked about a block, when four men stopped us and said, "Where are you going?" We answered, "To look for a bed." They said, "Come with us and we will give you a bed." We objected and asked why we were arrested, and were told they were under suspicion. We were marched down to the police station and kept for an hour and a half, when the sheriff and a couple of deputies came and put handcuffs on us and told us to get into an automobile that was in front of the station. We asked to see his warrant. He replied that we would see it afterwards, and by the way, this warrant was not made out until some time after we were arrested.

We were taken to the county jail in South Bend. The charge was "inciting to riot." We asked how we could be inciting to riot when we had not opened our mouths; had just left the train; but all to no avail. We inquired as to our bail and were told \$1,000. Upon asking when our trial would come off the sheriff stated, "After a reasonable time," whatever that might mean.

On Saturday we were marched to the train by the sheriff, who rode to Raymond with us. While there 75 more were marched on board escorted by five men armed to the teeth, resembling nothing so much as a wild west show. We found out afterwards they were mill owners. The depot was crowded with armed men and the boys who were being deported told us there were a lot more strikers imprisoned in boxes waiting their turn for deportation.

These law and order thugs had one formula: If they met a striker the question would be, "Will you go to work?" When the answer came, "No, we are on strike," the men would be arrested for deportation. Two strikers, Americans, told us that they asked a man called Little, mill owner, crowd and all around thug:

"Is this a free country?" Little answered, "You bet your boots it's not a free country." "Then how about the constitution?" said the striker. "To hell with the constitution," said Little.

The authorities also closed and nailed up the Finn hall, where we met, arrested our secretary and took money and papers. A business man who expressed sympathy with us had his store closed. Such is the law and order of the mill owners and their minions. Some of the men deported had been here from their wives and families. One man had \$1,000 in the bank and others had smaller sums, which they could not get nor their pay from the mills, still they were deported because they refused to work longer for the starvation wage of \$1.75 per day that the parasitism of mill owners of Raymond were doing out to them.

The deported Greeks and Finns got in touch with their consuls, and I heard the consuls took them back. The Austrians have notified theirs; and the Poles and Finns have appealed to the Russian consuls. Curious, isn't it, that people should be compelled to appeal to despotic Russia for protection from the capitalists of this land of liberty.

Aberdeen and Hoquiam are filled with armed men. Anderson, Yeager and Newell are in duress vile from Hoquiam, and George Speed, Joe Biscay, Millar and others in liberty. In Aberdeen. Our headquarters there was closed, likewise the Longshoremen's, and the Finnish and Austrian halls. We had a house, where single men, strikers, could sleep and eat. They raided it and threw our stove and groceries into the street. Some fellow workers have been driven from their homes. I have traveled the United States, and the world for that matter, and never did I see such high-handed outrages. Even in Lawrence they never tried to deport people, and organizers could speak.

We had a magnificent meeting last night in the big Finnish hall. Philbirch of the Longshoremen was chairman, and Brown of the Single Weavers, Isler and myself spoke. The enthusiasm was tremendous and the large crowd pledged themselves to stand to the last ditch.

Isler and myself are here, and expecting a fight every minute. But never fear, the air will be carried on, the battle won and the flag of industrial unionism planted firmly in the Gray's Harbor country.

GEORGE S. HOLMES.

MERRIE NUMMERS

(New York, April 6.)

A masquerade entertainment was given at Arlington Hall, St. Marks Place, on Thursday, April 4, the local body of the S. L. P. appearing in appropriate character, tricked out to represent a portion of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The parts were represented well and the disguise was so good that the deception would almost impose on anybody who did not know who the clever deceiver were.

The affair was advertised as a "Mass Meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World," but when the audience had feregathered, it was plain that almost every one present saw through the joke and was enjoying the show. The only ones who seemed to think seriously on the matter were some S. L. P. men who sat well up front and applauded uproariously at every rally of the maskers.

It was expected that a goodly number of silk workers would be present, but the workers did not seem to approach the proposition with enthusiasm and were conspicuous by their absence. The audience was composed of S. L. P. men, members of the real I. W. W., and a few socialists and others who seem to have come to enjoy the fun. Among the latter was a contingent of "Minute Men," who seemed anxious to "start something," but the show was so good that even they settled down to enjoy it.

Not the least part of the joke was the serious manner in which the speakers of the evening addressed this miscellaneous crowd continuously as silk workers. "Every one applauded every time this witicism was sprung."

The chairman, one Walters, appeared in the character of "Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. (headquarters formerly Hamlet, Mich., now claimed to be at Detroit.) Walters was formerly a bonafide member of the real I. W. W. and used to be loud in his denunciation of the method of DeLeon, but dropped out with the "Political Claws." His part was well rehearsed, and he almost acted as if he was in earnest.

James M. Kelly, member of the Socialist Party, erstwhile member of the I. W.

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; 10 Local Unions, 5 1-4 cents. Why Strikes Are Lost; How to Win. By W. E. Trautman. 24 Page Pamphlet; 5 cents a Copy; 10 Local Unions, 5 cents. The I. W. W.; its History, Structure and Methods. By Vincent St. John 24 Page Pamphlet; 10 cents a Copy; 10 Local Unions, 5 cents. Patriotism and the Worker. By Gustave Horve. 22 Page Pamphlet; 10 cents a Copy; 10 Local Unions, 5 cents. Why? How? When? (Eight Hour Workday). 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. Why the A. F. of L. Cannot Become an Industrial Union. By St. John. Four-Page Leaflet, 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand. ADDRESS L. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

Industrial Worker Western Organ of the I. W. W. Published Weekly, Thoroughly Revolutionary Breeds the Workers Spirit Subscription same as Solidarity In Combination, Both Papers \$1.25 per Year Address INDUSTRIAL WORKER, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as the workers are kept from their own means of making the world over as a class. The possession of the earth, and the maintenance of production, and abolition of the wage system. We find that the center of the management of industries lies fewer and fewer hands (make grow) power of the employing class. The trade union system of affairs which allows some of workers to be pitted against another set of workers on the same industry, thereby dividing them into another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade union system of employment class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. These conditions can be changed and the international union formed in such a way that all the workers may have no industry, or no one of them may strike, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any industry. There shall be no such an injury to one as an injury to all. The contract system, "a fat day's wages for a fat day's work," we must liberate ourselves from the restrictive system. Abolition of the wage system. It is the historic mission of the working class to destroy with capitalism. The strike as a production method should be abolished, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. Organizing industrially by the workers themselves. 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!

W., said he was not a member of the organization, but did not tell why. He counseled the workers to be good law-abiding citizens, obey their leaders, and above all avoid "Direct Action." He did not say what "Direct Action" meant, but he evidently wanted to convey the idea that it was something pretty bad. At this point a man near the door got up and raised his voice in loud clamor. Kelly and the chairman tried in vain to still him, and the sole and Irish member of the you-are-a-bummers rushed over and threatened to punch his head. When it was discovered that it was one of their own members, who, disguised as an "I-am-a-bum," was acting the part to the best of his knowledge, a great laugh went up and the quondam disturber was given a seat on the platform. Kelly then finished his speech, advising all present to join the organization to which he did not belong. Last, but not least, came Katz. It was quite a surprise to see him. Katz, formerly member of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. Katz, who, acting as organizer for that organization, was running a cigar factory in secret. Katz, who "stuck" his partner in that same cigar factory. Katz, who was allowed to resign from the I. W. W. on condition that he ever after keep out of the economic movement and do no further injury to the I. W. W. Katz, who was allowed to resign on these conditions to save the scandal of his expulsion, masquerading as "Organizer for the I. W. W." He made a characteristic speech, told the workers to be "law-abiding." "When a judge serves an injunction on you, obey the injunction when a policeman slaps you on one cheek, 'turn the other also," and when he hits you over the head with his club remove your hat and, with quiet Chesterfieldian dignity, thank him for the favor, and turn the other side for him to kick. He drew awful pictures of some person or persons unknown who "caused violence," get put in jail, and "eat beefsteak three inches thick." Whether this was intended to convey an idea of the

luxurious living, or the hunger, or ferocity of the awful "Direct Actionists" does not appear, probably the latter, for he did not dare to mention any names. When the entertainment was over, I happened to notice one old man, evidently an Irishman, who was making his way out. One of the dyed-in-the-wool S. L. P. women approached him and said with the playful archness of a female elephant: "Mr. you are an I-am-a-bum!" "I am not," he said. "You are an I-am-a-bum!" she repeated. "I am you-are-a-bum? I'll bite, mam; what's the sell?" He will never know. It was announced that Daniel the lion, cur De Leon, surnamed the "Lyring Heart" on account of being the champion liar, was to appear as a "Punch and Judy Robespierre," but the rumor was unfounded. The affair was not a financial success, as the chairman announced that the management was "\$20 in the hole." However, it was funny at any rate.

Fraternally yours, PAT MCCANN. NEW LEAFLET "Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" by Justice Ebert. Shows how real political power and influence are developed for the working class through industrial organization. Good for circulation among socialist sympathizers and other workers during campaign time. Price: 15 cents per hundred; \$1.25 per 1000. Also new editions just printed, of "Union Scabs," "Two Kinds of Unionism," and "Getting Recognition." Each same price as above. Order pamphlets, as advertised on page 3 of Solidarity. L. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

To take for details this week come the report from St. Louis that the I. W. W. may be involved in a free speech fight. Fifteen hundred shoe workers are on strike, and several I. W. W. speakers have already been arrested. Workers of the middle west should get ready to give St. Louis a jolt, if necessary.

MEANING OF SAN DIEGO FIGHT

A special staff correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, Ernest J. Hopkins, writes up the San Diego free speech fight situation, and shows the motive behind the acts of the brutal officials, in the following from the Bulletin of March 30:

Now, the question naturally arises—why did the city try to suppress the street orators just at that time? From time immemorial E street has been the free rendezvous of the people. On any night in the week you could see a socialist orator here, a Salvation Army corps at the corner, across the street a single taxer, an astrologer beyond, an I. W. W. at the other end, a religious evangelist opposite. E street has been the scene of the night in dispute has only small stores, closed at night. Traffic, amounting perhaps to two wagons and an automobile in the course of the evening, found it difficult to go over to D street, the main thoroughfare. Neither do the officials allege that crime or disorder arose from the meetings on Soapbox Row; although it is certain that its preachings were earnest and far from orthodox.

Then, without apparent pretext, other than had existed for years, came the grand jury's recommendation, and the city's ordinance establishing the "congested district." The trouble was launched. Why?

Different men explain this differently. "As the town grows, traffic must be protected and regulated," was sufficient for many merchants whom I saw.

"The citizens for a year past have been protesting against the noise," said the district attorney.

"The speakers should have been suppressed long ago; they attacked the church, the police and the government," said a wealthy business man.

None of these reasons seem to convince, in the face of the bitter, fatal fight, which has followed.

Here is another explanation: Its present status is that of a persistent, though unverified, rumor; not quite unverified, either, for just before I left San Diego I was informed that one citizen who had been a witness had made the affair public and decided to face obloquy. By the time this article is in print San Diego may know all about it. One thing is certain—many merchants had not even heard the rumor, which was strongly believed to be true by the socialists, A. F. of C.'s, and I. W. W.'s.

The rumor is to the effect that early in December, in the U. S. Grant hotel, there assembled a number of prominent and wealthy citizens, representing San Diego's best business element. The members of the grand jury are declared to have been among those present. This gathering was addressed, says this version of the case, by a prominent representative of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Many declare that the speaker was General Otis of Los Angeles.

The theme of the gathering, it is stated—and if the gathering ever took place, the theme is almost certain—was the spread of the I. W. W. doctrines and the need for suppression of the propaganda. It is declared that the M. and M. has feared from the first the strenuous effort of the Industrial Workers to educate the "seab" class out of existence.

Is there any doubt that the allied workers, in San Diego, at any rate, consider this anti-seab campaign the final issue? That behind all free speech agitation is their determination to secure the solidarity of the workers? That they sin to secure to the trades unions the absolute certainty that if they strike, their employers will be unable to find men to take their places and break the strike?

Following is an extract from the manifesto issued last week and printed by the Free Speech League of San Diego, which league is made up of all three labor elements; which resolution is today being carried by the mails all over the continent:

"The principle of organized labor is the closed shop. This is the storm center around which the contending forces of labor and the M. and M. are necessarily locked in a struggle for supremacy. Victory or defeat in the battle for the closed shop spells life or death for the right of labor to have a voice in determining the conditions under which it is to work.

"The one factor which is inimical to the closed shop, and therefore to the unions themselves, is an army of unemployed men, willing and able to act as strike-breakers or scabs, taking the place of union men on strike. As long as the employers has such an army at its disposal, he cannot be compelled to employ the closed shop system, or to grant the demands of

organized labor.

"The radical agitators have functioned primarily in the immediate past in educating the unemployed army to an understanding of the controllable nature of strike-breaking and scabbing, and in influencing this element to refrain from influencing the places of the workers on strike, and to assist, by any means in their power, in forwarding the interests of labor in its struggle with the employers' association."

This is the issue of the San Diego free speech skirmish, as defined by the workers.

It is for this issue that Michael Hoey, aged 65, died, and in support of which his companions are locked in four jails.

In the jails they sing. There is material for many a good chorus, as few cells hold less than 50 men. When I saw the tank in the county jail there were 27 men inside; the room was half dark, the air was very foul, and if they were to lie down they would cover the floor. A tall man can nearly touch the ceiling.

Attorney Fred H. Moore, who is defending them in the courts, asked, "Well, boys, is there anything I can get for you?" Then began the requests for books.

In appearance they are absolutely unprepossessing. They are clad for the most part in the roughest of the city's ordnance, establishing the "congested district." The trouble was launched. Why?

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ETTOR DEFENSE

Fellow Workers: Do you realize that ETTOR and GIOVANNITTI are in prison on a TRUMPED-UP CHARGE OF MURDER? Do you know that if convicted they will be sent to the electric chair? Are you going to stand idly by and see judicial murder committed? Do you understand that these men are in jail because they were fighting your battle? Have you any confidence in capitalist courts?

ETTOR and GIOVANNITTI came to Lawrence, where they organized 25,000 underpaid, miserably fed textile workers. Through the dauntless courage of these men a great victory has been won. IS THEIR REWARD TO BE DEATH? WILL YOU DESERT THEM NOW? Besides that, four score of our fellow workers are in prison, or held in heavy bail, as high as ten thousand dollars.

A million other textile workers are to be organized. ETTOR and GIOVANNITTI could help to organize them if they were free! Now we are called upon to meet the master class upon their own ground—in their courts.

If the grand jury indicts these men they will be tried for a crime of which they are innocent. Perjured evidence and a packed jury may convict them. YOU ARE DEPENDED UPON TO PREVENT THIS TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE! Free your brothers and fellow workers.

Workers unite! The call of your fellows for aid rings loudly through the land. War is declared and its swiftness must be found. Send money now that organization may continue; that victory may be achieved; that justice may be done. The battles in New England are your battles. Their victory is your victory.

Send money; organize mass meetings; let your voice and power be heard and felt. Send all money to TEXTILE STRIKERS' DEFENSE FUND

William Yates, Treasurer. 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

THE I. W. W. IN JERSEY

(Continued From Page One)

He is to-day at Sterling, N. J., organizing textile workers. There have been other methods used, all of the same character as the above. These include the Lawrence strike. For instance, Kewtzen and Adolf Lessig were accused by the organ of the opposition body with having advised the return to work of strikers at one of the local mills. Instead of growing infuriated at the falsehood and losing their self respect, Lessig went before a shop meeting of the mill in question, read the statement, and asked his hearers if it were true. A thunderous "NO" was the answer, and some more recruits were made. In like manner a discussion was conducted in the local press with like results. Recruits are coming in by the hundreds every week.

Effect at Lawrence Strike. But it remained for the Lawrence strike to boost the I. W. W. in Paterson and vicinity. The textile workers are neither underpaid and overworked in all branches and everywhere throughout the land. In Passaic and Garfield, for instance, the girl and women operatives of two looms earn from \$3 to \$5 for a week ranging from 60 to 72 hours. The conditions are even worse than in New England and the South. The successful working of the Lawrence strike filled the textile workers with hope and the prospect of improved conditions. On all hands, consequently, discontent manifested itself; revolts occurred and organization became the need of the hour. The textile workers turned to the I. W. W., to the organization that won the Lawrence strike, to Haywood, Trautman, Thompson, St. John, etc. But the I. W. W. is small, its task mighty; so mighty as to overwhelm it at times. This was the case in Paterson and vicinity. The Lawrence strike commanded all the available resources of the I. W. W. and thus left the local field exposed to the machinations of spurious elements. These, led by the Socialist Party, the strike press, placed Rudolph Katz here. This man made use of the Lawrence strike to deceive textile workers. He declared that his organization had won the Lawrence strike; and thus inveigled the textile workers into joining it.

It was amid these circumstances that two strikes occurred hereabouts: one at the Botany mills at Passaic and the other at Forstman & Hoffman's at Garfield. These two strikes were organized by Katz's Socialist Labor Party. At the Botany, which is a state-of-the-art strike, was a partial and craft strike. It involved only weavers and dyers, the latter coming out of their own accord. In all, only 30 per cent of the mill hands were involved, 80 per cent remaining at work and scabbing in on their fellows on the outside.

At Forstman's the percentage of strikers were greater and much more favorable to victory. Here special deputies were numerous and picketing was practically suspended. Both strikes were accompanied by police attacks and brutality from the very start. Mr. Boris Reinstein, a pharmacist, better known as Doctor Reinstein, was Katz's representative. He led the two strikes and was busy raising bail for and interceding with the authorities on behalf of the strikers from the very outset of both. During the past week Bill Haywood and James P. Thompson, general organizer of the I. W. W., entered on the scene at Passaic and Garfield, on invitation of the strikers. They pointed out the craft character of the Botany mill strike and the ineffectual method of picketing at Forstman's. Both called aloud for an industrial strike and for mass picketing to save the day. Both exposed the Socialist Labor Party and its deceptive course. Thompson captured one of Reinstein's meetings at Passaic. Here he made a most eloquent speech, and urged his hands aloft with his fingers spread in fan shape, he cried: "Workers, don't strike like this, but like this!"—and here he closed his strong fingers into his clenched fist. The applause was stupendous. Then Thompson, starting with his thumb and taking each of his fingers successively, said: "Don't strike as Italians, Hungarians, Germans, or Americans, but closing his hand in a tight grip, "but as one solid body." This vivid illustration of solidarity, for which Thompson plead, regardless of craft distinctions, organizational differences, secured the triumph of the I. W. W. This was further reinforced when Thompson suggested the joint meeting of the strike committees representing Katz's Socialist Labor Party and the I. W. W. An additional factor was the autocratic parliamentary conduct of Reinstein, as compared to the democratic behavior of Thompson. They wanted the defeat of the practical S. L. P. principle of rule from above; he decided what the meeting should do; that is, he tried to; while Thompson urged the placing of all matters before the meeting for its approval or rejection, and carried his point.

Socialist Labor Party Helps Police. It was after these occurrences that the cry of "violence," "dynamite," etc., was raised in Passaic and Garfield, and free speech was suspended and the I. W. W. barred from the halls of both cities. The capitalists did not want an industrial strike at Botany's or industrial picketing at Forstman's. They wanted the defeat of the workers on a "civilized plan"—that is, by craft weakness, middle class incompetence and autocracy and capitalist intimidation and oppression. They feared Bill Haywood, the I. W. W., not because they carried bombs or preached violence, but because they had won the Lawrence strike and were showing the masses and Forstman how to win their strike by the same peaceful methods. And so they raised an uproar, in which Mr. Reinstein ably helped them. Reinstein, according to newspaper reporters in a position to observe, consulted daily with the commissioners of Garfield (this is a commission governed town) regarding the moves to be made against the I. W. W. Simons, a Philadelphia philanthropist, attempted to hire a hall and was told that he could rent one if he came armed with a note of approval from the I. W. W. Simons, who had been in the organization, including a well known Socialist Party writer and investigator, were in one of the halls, when a police officer entered. He shouted to the proprietor: "Do you rent this hall to the Chicago I. W. W., if you want to keep out of trouble. You can rent a hall to Reinstein, but not to Haywood or Thompson." The press in Philadelphia, taking no notice over Reinstein's co-operation with the police and openly proclaimed the fact. Reinstein shouted "dynamite," "violence," etc., loudly, and gave the cue to capitalist oppression and the I. W. W. capitalist press will bear out this statement.

The co-operation between the Socialist Labor Party and the police was best seen when Thompson appeared in Garfield after his first appearance before the strikers. The police were drawn up in line before the hall in which the strikers met, they were scattered throughout the audience, awaiting Reinstein's word to assault Thompson. Reinstein, backed by the police, refused to permit Thompson to speak. Thompson, true to I. W. W. principles, commanded all hands to go into the meeting and keep the strike going with renewed vim and vigor. Reinstein played the I. W. W. game.

At present the air is full of rumors of warrants for Haywood's arrest for "inciting to riot." Bill was called to Lawrence during this outery, and is now in Ohio filing lecture dates. The "warrant" outery is most likely a bluff. The strikers continue, with the Socialist Labor Party and Reinstein losing prestige. Their co-operation with the capitalist class in its transparently incompetent and autocratic is disgusting and disheartening. In the meanwhile, the I. W. W. is standing by the strikers, urging more industrial action and more industrial picketing. In Garfield, Thompson is planning a free speech fight. In this he is likely to win wide-spread support. Already are the capitalist papers—the World, Evening Sun, Times, etc.—entirely advising the Garfield authorities to remember Lawrence and to back down from their untenable position. The New York Call and the socialist press generally promise Thompson support, if he makes the fight. Will the

W. W. grow? Say, ask something less easy. Birds of stolen feathers don't wear their plumage long; assess in lions' skins deceive no one with their bay. Watch the growing I. W. W. grow some more despise spurious labor elements and their first aid to capitalist reaction.

The I. W. W. spells, not "I Won't Work," but "I Work Well." You will to suit the capitalist class, but well enough to please the workers, thank you.

JUSTUS EBERT

SAN DIEGO SITUATION

(Continued From Page One)

ated the flag. Later they released him, but held the flag, presumably for some sort of evidence.

Several men were arrested and ran out of town last week, most of whom were badly beaten, and all were warned never to return, on pain of death, but most of them are back here, and some of them have been arrested several times for the rise of selling I. W. W. papers and local papers that gave accounts of the police brutalities. One instance was the arrest of 14 men for selling the San Francisco Bulletin, which had a page and a half account of San Diego's shame. All but one of the men were later released, and the papers returned to them. Last week the men would have been run out and the papers confiscated. Why don't they do it now?

The papers are trying to get the man-iries of the Battleship Maryland, which is stationed here, to start trouble, but there are several of those men who have no more respect for the bosses and their tactics than other working men have, and it seems that there is nothing doing in that line.

A meeting was to have been held in the street in front of the county jail, well outside the so-called congested district, on March 31, but the police thought such a thing might make a blockade of traffic, so the people were ordered to move on. Just here, however, the owner of a vacant lot across the street from the jail invited the crowd to be his guests for a time, and the meeting was held there. A boy of 18 who was riding by on a bicycle was arrested for not moving fast enough, but otherwise the meeting was orderly.

The court proceedings in the 58 conspiracy cases are now getting an impetus. The judge admitted that the members of the grand jury which brought in the indictment in the felony cases were prejudiced and had expressed opinions adverse to the I. W. W. before serving on the jury, and that the men were indicted a "Ten I. W. W." and not by name, and other things along that line, but that the indictment must stand. The ten men charged in the felony cases were accused of breaking up the jails and doing some damage.

Everything looks now as if we would win, and there is no reason to believe that we can lose. The organized working class of the entire State has taken up the fight, and they will come here several thousand strong to take part in the fight if their protests are not soon heeded.

STUMPHY.

PHOTO BUTTONS

of Etor and Giovanniitti, are now for sale by the Textile Workers' Defense Committee in Lawrence. At the top of the button are the names "Etor and Giovanniitti," around the bottom the words, "Their only crime is loyalty to the working class," with the letters "I. W. W." in the center of the bottom line. This will be a good means to raise funds besides advertising the organization.

Price to locals, \$4.00 per 100.

Address all orders to W. M. Treasurer Textile Strikers' Fund, 9 Mason St., Lawrence.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

On Sunday, May 5, the Ne section of the Italian Syndicalist union, assisted by Local 297, I. W. W. will hold a May Day demonstration Italian band will furnish music for occasion. There will be a parade the principal streets of the city by speeches on the Diamond. It is in Italian and English, will be another.

ST. LOUIS, I. W. W. ST. LOUIS

Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis open headquarters at 1814 Franklin Business meeting every Friday, 8 o'clock. News coming through please in. All doors welcome.