



# ON THE MARCH

## League of the Unemployed Starts Recruits on the Way From Frisco to San Diego.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Stockton, Calif., April 10. Marching orders were issued to the army of the unemployed, April 8, 1912. More than 100 class conscious men took the field, with the slogan, "Work at union wages or food!" They were instructed by the committee, which organized them at the ruins of Mechanics Pavilion, Hays and Market streets, San Francisco, to march through the state of California toward San Diego spreading their propaganda of no scabbery by unemployed men and their purpose to release all fellow workers in San Diego from the oppression of business anarchists.

The body crossed San Francisco Bay and reported at the I. W. W. headquarters in Oakland. Here a delicate problem confronted the army. Oakland police are hostile and willing to use any tyranny to prevent working men from aiding their comrades in San Diego.

Within one hour of the arrival of the advance guard of 100, the police got busy. One policeman in uniform and two plain clothes men paraded in front of the I. W. W. Oakland headquarters, violently threatening every man that his head would be used as a battering ram for the street. The army treated them with contemptuous silence and its soldiers went quietly about their business.

Soon Mayor Mott, "organizer of bloody Sunday," the chief of police and two detectives in an auto took position within 100 feet of the I. W. W. headquarters and spent several hours looking for an opportunity to butt in and start the clubbing. Liberty's soldiers gave them no opportunity.

Night approached. Oakland police with special clubs took the streets. They were ready; so were the soldiers of the army of the unemployed. Every member remained in his quarters. Scouts and the campaign committee took the field. By quiet and effective tactics the men were piloted from the hall to the quarters selected for them on the train. You all know the kind of "Pullman."

As a result the army was out of Oakland before the police knew about it. They proceeded to Stockton and again the I. W. W. quarters were their camp. On arrival it was found that their numbers were swelled to 150. Halting here for 24

hours, the army's field organization was perfected. Owing to the fact that W. Boon of the Open Forum and W. Roth, who had been active in the organization of the army of the unemployed, were needed in San Francisco to prepare reinforcements, they were detached from field service and sent to San Francisco to continue their work.

After holding two street meetings in Stockton the army of the unemployed found they had increased to 300, or in two days had trebled their number. On the night of April 10 this army again entrained for Modesto. They will continue the march to San Diego, determined to either free their fellow workers or share their imprisonment.

This is the first effort which history records, to organize the unemployed on a program that no member shall seek another man's job, and equally important that no member shall take any work at less than union wages. The standard pay for unskilled work has been legally fixed on the Pacific slope by the city supervisor of San Francisco at \$3 per day. No man in this army will work for less; so that while spreading their propaganda of "Work at union wages or food," there is no expectation that the army will be so weakened by decrease of the numbers of the unemployed that they will not throw into the siege of San Diego a powerful number of effective men, to make themselves felt in the struggle.

Enlisted in the army are A. F. of L. men, S. P.'s, S. L. P.'s, and just plain hobo American working men—Germans, Irish, Swedes, Italians and other Americans. Numbers of Japanese, Chinese, Malays and Hindoos have signified their intentions to interest respectable numbers of their fellows in the campaign. When these plans are perfected an army distinctively expressive of American labor will be in the field. Among the leading spirits in the organization of the army of the unemployed are W. Boon of the San Francisco Open Forum, J. Edward Morgan, W. Roth and A. R. White.

The army is marching. Euphuism is quiet, unflattering, unblustering. The boys are out to win or die.

PRESS AGENT, Army of the Unemployed.

## HOOSIERS ON THE MOVE

Indianapolis, Ind., April 16.

Solidarity:

The Haywood meeting was a success. Bill hit the "red" unions some stiff joints. One union son-of-a-bitch said that if he had come out at the malleable castings strike he would not have gotten any strike benefit. Bill asked how about the fellows that did strike. Did they get any strike benefits?

Thursday night Haywood spoke to the victors and they got 67 paid-up charter members. They have since gotten 105 paid up, and are confident of getting all the rest, as some did not have the cash, but are waiting for pay day.

The street car company would not send special cars so the "Big Union Men" could go to the Haywood meeting, but they walked the three miles in the rain, and marched into the hall headed by their band. Five hundred men never received greater or more hearty welcome by 2,000 comrades. The plates may expect a roar of approval. It even drowned the band.

The American Foundry has increased wages. So the strike has helped more than the strikers. The plates may expect to get smaller dividends in other indus-

tries. The good showing already made in this conservative town must point the way to more slaves. Surely they wish for freedom, or at least a better condition of life. So keep your eye on the Hoosier capital. E. S. J.

## PHILADELPHIA PROTESTS

Philadelphia, April 14.

The Etior-Giovannitti committee of the I. W. W. of Philadelphia have arranged for the following open-air protest meetings in the city of Philadelphia for the week of April 15:

Friday—Kensington and Lehigh. Saturday—Broadway and Newton, Camden.

Sunday—North Side City Hall. We are also arranging for a big protest meeting in our new headquarters, 722 Columbia avenue, on the evening of May 1. If Etior has been given his freedom before that time we are going to try and have him speak at that meeting.

VICTOR L. GULBERT, Sec.

Organize into One Big Union and put a crimp in the pickpocket of the master class. You slaves can do that through the I. W. W., and get the goods for yourselves.

## VIGILANTE MURDERERS

Kill and Cripple Here I. W. W. Free Speech Fighters in San Diego.

(Special to Solidarity.)

San Diego, Calif., April 9. The terrible misdeed of unscab but ever-present peril has settled like a pall over the entire working population of San Diego. Wholesale arrests, brutal clubbing by the police and their stool pigeons, midnight kidnaping of citizens by armed thugs, unannounced threats of death and deportation of anyone who expresses any sentiment of freedom, and actual murder of working men are but a part of the methods used by the lackeys of Sugar Baron Spreckels, the owner of San Diego.

On the 5th inst., the I. W. W. hall was raided, and several men were arrested on the street, about 40 in all being taken. Some of them were released, but that night over 30 of them were run out of town, and severely beaten and bruised by the thugs who had them in charge.

On the same day a number of men were taken from a train at San Osoff, searched several times, all their money and valuables taken from them, and then two of the men were taken from the ranks and deliberately clubbed to death. There was no possibility of resistance, as there were three guards to each of the prisoners, and each guard had a rifle, a revolver and a club. After the two men were killed several of the others were taken from the ranks and badly beaten one at a time: the men were then driven into a stock corral and photographed twice, and some of the thugs gave the men an hour's lecture on their viciousness in not loving the flag or being Christians.

The men were compelled to spend the night in the stock corral without food, water or shelter, and the next morning were marched out onto the railroad tracks. Here they were joined by 15 of the men who had been arrested in San Diego the previous day. All those 15 had been badly beaten, and some of them were scarcely able to walk.

The next move of the thugs was to line up on each side of the railroad track to the number of 100, and all were armed with guns, while some of them had clubs or horse whips. Every one of the men then had to go through the line, and as he ran the gauntlet each truck struck him with club, whip, gun, stick or whatever he cared to use for the work.

After all the men had been passed through the line of torture they were told that if they returned to San Diego they would all be killed.

All this bloody work is being done by a committee that call themselves Regulators, and the police deny that they know of any such committee being in existence, though no one can get into the committee without the personal sanction of Chief of Police J. Keno Wilson. One of the moving spirits of the Regulators is a reporter on the San Diego Union, Bierman by name, and that paper is the mouthpiece and personal property of Spreckels, the sugar baron.

On the 5th inst., A. R. Sauer, the editor of the San Diego Herald, was assaulted in front of his residence by six men who threw him into an auto and rushed him into the country, where they threatened him with death if he should ever return to San Diego, and they actually put a rope around his neck and over the limb of a tree to make their threat effective.

Many men here have been threatened with beatings, deportations and death. Among them are S. E. Kelley, editor of the Labor Leader; A. J. Van Bibber, secretary of the Federated Trades Council; Attorney Fred Moore; Kaiser Bauer; Laura Payne Emerson, G. W. Woody, the socialist lecturer, and several others.

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## CLUBBING WOMEN NOW

Gray's Harbor Police Brutes Wantonly Assault Mothers and Children. Strikers Standing Firm.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Aberdeen, Wash., April 12. The Grays Harbor strike has been on a month. At first the workers were allowed to walk the streets unmolested, but week after week the authorities became more vicious, until this week even women were not spared.

It has become too common to see men beaten and dragged on the streets of Aberdeen, that our good legal sand baggers had to do an extra stunt in order to satisfy the mill owners. So the women get it now.

Following the closing of all halls at the point of the gun, the workers became more determined to win.

Last Monday the strike was supposed to be over, according to the capitalist press here, which gets all its news from the mill owners. Yet so strong did the workers hang together that the mills were losing scabs, instead of gaining. Workmen in the vicinity of the mills could not stop on the sidewalk without being clubbed.

The women began to help picket the mills. This sudden move on the part of the women practically tied up all mills which opened Monday and put the Slade mill in such bad shape that slabs had to be hauled from the outside to keep the fire going.

Tuesday the thugs began their dirty work against the brave women.

At the Slade mill the fire hose was turned on the women. Some had no place to leave their children and had them near by; even these got a wetting. One had her baby in the baby carriage near by; the child was nearly washed out of the buggy. The mill owners' press only made fun of the incident and lyingly told the public the women had no children along, and if they had they were only dummies.

The same day at the Donovan mill one woman was clubbed about the face and head because she protested when her husband was being beaten. Affidavits of both these cases have been published in our

"Strike Bulletin."

In the meantime the mill owners have been trying to fill the mills with scabs. These are not usually gotten through the employment offices, which are watched, but through advertisements inserted in the prominent papers all over the country, calling for mill hands. All the scabs coming here are brought in this way. Their baggage is taken from them, and if the unfortunate returns to scab he does not get his clothes. Then these persons become an extra burden on the strikers. One of these ads in a Portland paper instructs the applicants to call upon J. W. Thomas, Grand Central Hotel. It is a wonder these ads are not watched more closely by the workers on the outside. Scabs are being sent from The Atlantic coast as well as from near by. They are told that there is no strike here.

Wednesday several women were arrested on the streets. One woman was knocked down, kicked and dragged about by the specials. She is under a doctor's care, with a wrenched back and many bruises. Last Sunday in an interview Governor Hay admitted that the mill owners dominate over the authorities and are using them to break the strike.

Thursday Chief of Police Templeton stated to a newspaper reporter that he "would break the strike or break the heads of the strikers." So this confirms the Governor's admission.

The struggle continues, with the employers stooping to the dirtiest methods in order to break the strike.

Thursday two reporters were arrested for carrying a camera near the mills, but were afterwards released.

The secretary has been threatened with hanging unless he leaves town. All this in the name of "law and order."

Get busy, all you on the outside. Don't forget the relief fund.

J. S. BISCAY.

P. S.—All relief money should be sent to F. H. Allison, 211 Occidental (rear) Ave., Seattle.

## Automobile Workers

MR. AUTOMOBILE WORKER:

Do you know that you did double the amount of work in the shops last year that you did a year previous, without a comparative increase in wages? Do you know that it is required of you to do three and four times as much work this year as last, without a proportionate increase in your wages? Perhaps you feel it, but you don't know it. Just think a moment and see how it's done.

But before you read any further, I want to tell you this: Don't blame the automobile manufacturer for the conditions imposed upon you. He manufactures for profit, and not because he likes to take care of you by giving you a job. It is you, Mr. Automobile Worker, who is responsible for low wages, long hours and for the installment of the speeding up systems. The manufacturer takes care of himself at your expense.

You know of a slave driving shop in this town of Detroit called the Ford Motor Car Co.? Of course you do. But even if you don't, and if you haven't run a lathe there on first speed, day in and day out, or worked on two and three machines at a time, and if you haven't been told by the foreman that you were required to make a certain number of pieces per day when the highest number any man could make was less than half the amount mentioned by him—if you don't know and haven't experienced this, others have and are still

doing it, and they can tell you all about it. Furthermore, this concern has increased its annual output by several thousand cars without a proportionate increase in labor cost; so that it is enabled by a most brutal speeding up system to reduce the cost of labor for each car to \$90, selling same for \$200. You see how you are robbed, don't you? Now this concern has recently decreased the hours of labor to nine and increased wages 15 per cent. What does that mean? Why was Mr. Henry B. Ford so generous? Here is the answer: Discontent in this shop ran high, and the management feared a repetition of the Lawrence, Mass., labor war; and that is why they made the move.

But does it really mean an increase? Will the workers gain anything by it? Take a worker getting 22 cents an hour, \$2.20 a day for 10 hours; working increased 9 hours and getting 15 per cent increase would mean about \$2.28 a day. The management will take advantage of the 7 cents increase per day and drive the workers to do four times as much work as before and increase the output to 17,500 cars as predicted by Mr. Henry B. Ford. The Ford shop is typical. The other shops are following its example. "Speed up" is becoming their slogan. The premium system is being installed in every shop. "Speed kings" are being

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER. Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 120. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 121

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION

Quite a bit of Solidarity's space this week and for two weeks before has been devoted to the New Jersey strike situation and the antics of the S. L. P. masqueraders in that section. Previously, as long as these would-be "wreckers" were simply hurling their mad battery of epithets at the I. W. W. they were looked upon as jokes, and no attention was paid to their strenuous efforts to discredit the I. W. W. But now that they have given a practical demonstration (costly, indeed, to their innocent dupes, the miserably oppressed silk workers of New Jersey) of their incompetency and treason to the working class, it is well that the facts be made known in detail.

Now it is necessary to proceed directly with the assumption that these S. L. P. duergangers are paid tools of the silk manufacturers. The facts already brought out would indicate that they are such, in this case at least. But even if they received no "blood money" or were amenable to no direct influence of the mill bosses, these S. L. P. fanatics who unquestionably act as they have acted in Jersey. The editor of Solidarity is speaking from a personal acquaintance with and knowledge of the leading S. L. P. characters in this Jersey affair. The star actor and stage manager in this tragical farce—one Daniel DeLeon—has never lived the life of a proletarian. His antecedents were all bourgeois, and he "came into the labor movement" at the age of 25 or thereabouts, from a "lecturer's" chair in Columbia College. He had previously been a shyder lawyer in Texas. DeLeon has always despised the man in overalls who had intelligence enough to assert his individuality. That is why the "Overall Brigade" of delegates to the Fourth convention, who rode the rods of freight trains all the way from the Pacific coast to Chicago in 1908 to put DeLeon and his sectarian clique of disorganizers out of the I. W. W., won his undying hatred. Since then the I. W. W. (in DeLeon's words) has consisted only of "bums," "thieves," "hyamsters," and other like "undesirable" humans. No way was too dark, no trick too vain, to vent the pernickish spleen of this man upon the I. W. W. In the Spokane free speech fight DeLeon's paper was used by the brutal authorities against the I. W. W. After that fight, and in face of the fact that a complete financial report was published, he continued to repeat the lie that "thousands of dollars had been stolen by those in charge of the free speech funds."

When Etor and Giovannitti were arrested in Lawrence, DeLeon buried his anathemas at them with the suggestion that while Etor might not have unassailed violence, the authorities were justified in proceeding against him on account of his official connection with an "organization that believed in violence." At the same time DeLeon sought to post the Lawrence activists on Giovannitti's alleged "vices" by reprinting an old letter of Giovannitti's, dating back three or four years. Lastly, and in connection with the Jersey situation, DeLeon has been smearing Haywood in particular, with the epithet "anarchist." In view of these facts, and numerous others of a similar nature that might be recalled, it is not at all surprising that DeLeon should countenance the more overt treason of underhanded alliance with the bosses to defeat and discredit the I. W. W. and keep it from gaining a foothold in New Jersey.

And bear in mind that DeLeon is the "leader" in this Jersey case. All the other S. L. P. actors therein lack the individuality, knowledge and the self-respect that would cause them to repudiate DeLeon and his methods. "Reinstein made regular trips for orders to 28 City Hall Place" (De Leon's office), say the strikers. Ditto, Katz. Of course. Reinstein is a parrot, and must needs learn his words before he can speak. Katz is a puddle whose ears are attuned for the whistle of his master. Mr. Johnson is an "admirer," who looks upon the old Jesuit as a second Jesus Christ. Gillman is a professional "meal ticket" organizer of the S. L. P., and has been "on the road" in that capacity for about eight years. He, too, is a good parrot. Neither these nor the others possess an iota of organizing ability.

This is the aggregation of incompetents, who, in conjunction with Silk Owner Ball of Paterson, formerly treasurer of the S. L. P., have been giving the textile slaves of New Jersey a practical demonstration on the "civilized plane." It is hoped that one such demonstration will suffice. If not, however, they will be few, as the I. W. W. is more than ever on the job, and will make DeLeon and his blind followers hunt their rat holes.

PROTECTING THEMSELVES

From time to time Solidarity has intimated that the day of mere "passive resistance" toward police and vigilante thugs and pimps of the master class in strikes and free speech fights was nearly over. It was quite evident to us that men who were brave enough to face guns, clubs and jails, and to keep their self-control in the face of unexampled brutality, would also be brave and resourceful enough to actively protect themselves against these thugs when necessary. Furthermore, we already had a shining example in the McKees Rocks strike of 1909, where the Pennsylvania cocksacks were tamed by the strikers, whose committee warned the captain of the troopers that for every striker killed the life of a cocksack would be exacted in return, and a few days later at Donovan's Bridge made good that declaration with the result that violence on both sides practically ceased during the remainder of the strike.

Now comes the latest word from San Diego, detailing how, after 100 free speech fighters had been taken from a train outside that city by 300 armed vigilantes, and while running the gauntlet of clubs, guns, whips and heavy boots, two of the I. W. W. men had been beaten and kicked to death, that "armed bodies of unionists were now guarding the speakers day and night, and had warned the vigilantes that their brutalities must cease."

This is as it should be. Apart from the fact that the life of one worker is worth a thousand of these vicious thugs, the I. W. W. by "passive resistance" has demonstrated its purpose to proceed peacefully if possible. On the other hand, the "citizens" thugs have shown that they respect no law and are devoid of humane instincts. No more vicious lot of irresponsible brutes and murderers ever walked the earth. In face of the fact that the police and vigilantes in San Diego have already kicked and clubbed to death two men, have crippled the life many others, and have resorted to wholesale clubbing and kidnapping, no division of the "government" outside of San Diego has to date taken the slightest notice of the situation. Although he has been more than once appealed to, the governor of California has not even batted an eye. Neither has Fatty Taft, who, no doubt, is too much

occupied, watching the primary election returns to notice such a little thing as San Diego. The "government" evidently does not function to preserve order against a band of lawless "citizens" thugs and murderers who are doing the bidding of Sugar King Spreckels and the M. and M. of the Pacific coast.

So there is nothing left to the workers but to protect themselves. The passive resistance of the I. W. W. men has apparently gone far enough in this case. "Armed bands of trade unionists," presumably not I. W. W. men, have actively signified their purpose to protect themselves and their fellow workers. More significant still is the fact that, lined up with these "armed unionists," are a number of marines from the U. S. Battleship Maryland, stationed in San Diego Bay. They, too, recently took a hand in putting to flight an automobile load of vigilantes trying to kidnap free speech fighters.

This appears to be the only available means left to restore order in San Diego. The vigilantes are cowards at heart. Murderous bullies of that sort always show themselves as craven curs when faced on equal terms by their would-be victims. The "law of the jungle" must not and can not always have a one-sided application only. Let the vigilantes and all other capitalist thugs beware!

NEWS AND VIEWS

Dun's report of the first quarter's commercial failures for 1912 is \$3,000. This compares with \$3,985 last year; \$3,281 in 1910 and \$3,850 in 1909. The failures were also 485 greater than in the last quarter of 1911. The average liabilities per failure amounted to \$18,051.

This is the land of opportunity—to fail, even when backed by \$15,000. The days when young men could rise to wealth and eminence on a rat trap are gone in this country. Their only means of success is in the large army of corporation employees. Even there the chances of promotion are few, indeed; as most labor is in the unskilled kind. As Joe Cannon observed: "This is one hell of a country." It is rare, but not in the sense exultingly expressed by Cannon. All of which accounts for so many young men in the ranks of the I. W. W. They realize that in the I. W. W. it is to be found real opportunity for them—opportunity to emancipate themselves from wage slavery and establish industry by, for, and of the workers.

Karl Legien is touring this country under A. F. of L. auspices. Legien is described by the National Socialist press as "the personification of the united socialist and labor movements of Germany." He also appears to personify something else, for the same press (see Washington special page 3, New York Call, Thursday, April 11) seems very ill at ease over Gompers' use of Legien in the interests of the A. F. of L. And well it may. With Seth Low pronouncing the A. F. of L. an agency for the conservation of capitalism, any "personification" so used is an aid to capitalist reaction. We have no respect for Legien. We do not believe he is unaware of the character of the A. F. of L., as he is a personal friend of Gompers and was associated with him in the American labor movement of a quarter of a century ago. He returned to Germany later, there to become the German counterpart of his friend, as far as conditions permitted. He comes here on Gompers' invitation. It is high time American socialism cleared its skirts of all alliances with craft reaction in the interests of capitalism. The working class is sick of "personifications" who are used as stalking horses for capitalism in the name of socialism, whether they are called Frank Hayes or Karl Legien.

Gompers is making a bid for Steel Trust support. He addressed the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia on March 29. Turning to Royal C. Bolling, Assistant General Solicitor of the United States Steel Corporation, Gompers said: "The United States Steel Corporation seems practically immune from industrial strikes. This, however, is the same kind of peace that the czar of Russia proclaimed when he said: 'Peace reigns in Warsaw.' " "You are lulling yourselves into a fancied security. Some day you will wake up and find that it has been either a dream or a nightmare. You have crushed out the spirit of labor unions in some of your

plants. American workers are there no longer to any appreciable extent. You think they are docile. So they are; and you think that you are safe. So did the proprietors of the textile mills at Lawrence, Mass., a year ago. So do many employes."

The New York Globe of April 1, commenting on the above, says: "The meaning of these remarks is tolerably plain. The only way to keep the I. W. W. out of the steel industry may be to permit organization."

What A. F. of L. organization means is well implied.

The eight-hour day has become an imperative necessity. Machinery and efficiency tend to intensify toil, shorten life and displace labor. Only by reducing hours can toil be lessened in severity and employment made more secure and open to larger numbers, with increased wages as a result. In the textile industry, in the iron and steel mills; in fact, in every line of industrial activity, the eight-hour day is the ideal to which the workers turn for relief. They want leisure from the awful strain of keeping pace with the machine and the awful strain imposed by the unemployed at the gates of the mills. They are turning to the I. W. W., for the I. W. W. organizes industrially for the eight-hour day; it controls large numbers of unemployed—the despised, but heroic "I-am-a-bum"—and so makes possible the attainment of the 8-hour day.

Join the I. W. W. Organize industrially. Clasp hands with the brave hoboes, the sturdy, stalwart, unemployed, who have fought at Spokane, Kansas City, San Diego and other places too numerous to mention. All together!

WHAT J. GOLDEN HAS DONE

For 25 years the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had fully availed themselves of the wages of New England. As Lawrence when the strike began the sum total of 25 years of organization was about 100 members in the Male Spinners' Union. This was the only union affiliated or in any way connected with the United Textile Workers of America, the A. F. of L., or under the direction of Samuel Gompers or John Golden.

At the time of the strike the Wool Sorters had about 1,300 members and a like number had joined their forces in a union of Loom Fixers. The Wool Sorters, to show their appreciation of the Industrial Workers of the World as they were able, their constitution providing that they were to strike until an effort had been made to arbitrate. But to show their good intention they contributed \$100 to the relief fund of the I. W. W. Strike Committee.

Under the caption "Has Organized Labor Done Its Full Duty in Lawrence, Mass.," Mt. Golden sings his swan song, and presumes to speak for the Loom Fixers. It must be amusing to members of that organization to read the facetious claims of Golden. Some time ago, to get their opinion of Golden before the working class, the Loom Fixers used to be issued a unique little booklet, the outside cover being rather pretentious, and inscribed with the words as title: "What John Golden Has Done For the Textile Workers." This was signed by the Loom Fixers' organization, and carries the union label. The contents of the booklet were a number of blank pages, which tells the story of Golden's activity quite as adequately as words can do.

A quarter of a century has elapsed, and during that period, the lifetime of two generations of textile workers, Golden has erected for himself this monument—a series of blank pages—nothing.

It is an epitaph given to an organization whose president telegraphed to the chief of police at Lawrence at the outbreak of the strike offering his services to beat rebellious slaves back into the mills.

As a member of the Militia of Christ and Civic Federation, Golden might well be appreciated by the stockholders, but his character and unreliability in textile towns where he is best known discredits him among even mill owners whom he is so anxious to serve.

On his knees before the master class he now says to them: "Are you not sorry that you did not help us organize your hands in the trades unions that could have been used for your benefit?" Or, to quote Golden's own words: "After mill owners had awakened to the fact that instead of having to contend with two brands of labor

the fact that they were confronted with an organization that believed in continuous warfare, and that they were the necessary destruction of all forms of the wage system, they began to realize they had made a serious mistake in allowing the many textile unions organized in the past to be destroyed."

If the above quotation is seriously read and its meaning understood it will surely bring to the minds of workmen a sense of conviction as to the character of John Golden. He is right in saying that mill owners realized the sort of organization that was fighting them. He is right in saying the Industrial Workers of the World aims to abolish the wage system in all its forms.

That was why the I. W. W. was organized, and that is why it has fought battles throughout the country. The Industrial Workers of the World aims to break down the wage system that forces girls into mills and robs their cheeks of roses, and dulls the brightness of their eyes. The I. W. W. aims to abolish the wage system that twists bodies of little children and drags their life away before they are men. It aims to abolish the wage system that dooms men, women and children to rot away their lives in factories and mines and workshops on a starvation wage, that compels them to live in tenements unfit for human beings, that makes the fate of the aged one of long misery and a pauper's grave that steals joy and happiness from workers of the world in order that a few may benefit and grow rich and powerful from the labor of those who they nevertheless exploit.

The I. W. W. aims to abolish the wage system that produces these things. It proclaims its object from housepots, and urges the workers to maintain their end the misery that entrails them.

Does John Golden and his A. F. of L. friends believe the wage system should be maintained? Do they believe that girls and children, men and women, should be exploited in the future as in the past? They do, and it is because the A. F. of L. believes in these things and fights to maintain them that there is war to the knife between them and the I. W. W. If Golden's own words do not brand him as a fawning scoundrel then let nothing that we can say that will add to the light. It will be necessary to give Mr. Golden only a little more time and a little more rope.

Does Mr. Golden stand for the Lawrence strike? Mr. Golden caused to be issued a public statement, the substance of which he repeated in his public speeches on behalf of the mill owners, saying that the bosses could not be expected to make an increase of wages at this time. Could he have had his way, the textile workers would have been forced back into the mills under the worst of all imaginable conditions or worse than those against which they rebelled.

In face of the fact that the textile workers of Lawrence were on strike that the United Textile Workers of America had no other interests in this city than the Little Mule Spinners' Union, composed of 200 members. Mr. Golden admits that he has done this, and it is true that he brought with him others, organizers of the American Federation of Labor, and their work was directed to creating dissension and organizing rival unions to opposition to the strikers. How successful was his work is set forth in his statement published March 20th, in which he claims that on Monday, March 4, "More than 12,000 law-abiding textile workers returned to work upon the concession of 5 per cent."

Again Mr. Golden convicts himself out of his own mouth. It was not until March 14, that about 20,000 textile strikers gathered on the common, and by a general vote declared of the strike on the mills of the American Woolen Co. and the Kunkhardt and Atlantic mills; and it was not before the workers had organized that Golden had conceded the demands of the strikers, who by their vote then returned to work.

Previous to the mass meeting on the common of March 14 every person who was working in the mills of Lawrence were there in the capacity of strike-breakers. No spurious ples on the part of John Golden will relieve him from the ignominious part that he played in trying to break the Lawrence strike.

The workers know from whence their victory came, and realize that they owe nothing to any leaders. The power of winning the greatest victory ever achieved for organized labor in the United States was entirely within themselves, and it was the first time that industrial workers had had a real chance to show its strength, and what it means to the working class.

From now on there is no place in the labor movement for men like Golden, Menzie, Madison, and McBeth. With the workers organized into a solid body, conducting their business in the broad light of the day, the professions of business agents, labor spies, and their class chamber methods have gone with the screw detector and spy. One element breeds the other, and neither are needed when the workers do their own thinking and act for themselves.

The Industrial Workers of the World have come to stay. The victory achieved in Lawrence and all over New England is a vindication of the principles of the I. W. W. methods; in spite of the perfidy of traitors of the Golden type.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

Agitate for the real thing.



**LIGHT ON PASSAIC STRIKE**

Reichstein Was Financed by Interested Textile Manufacturers to Defeat the I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, April 14.

According to reliable private information the textile strike at Passaic, N. J., conducted by Boris Reinstein and the S. L. P., has ended in a fiasco. The workers, disgusted with the tactics of the Reinstein outfit, have gone back to work. The pretense is that wages are increased. As the Socialist Labor Party's daily organ puts it: "The victory is a compromise victory." Nay, it is a compromising victory; jery compromising to the leaders who accomplished it, as the following will serve to show:

The Passaic situation was recently the subject of discussion between a newspaper man and the writer. The journalist, who is well known, and who stated both Lawrence and Passaic on assignment by his paper, called attention to some noteworthy facts. Said he:

"It is well known that one of the largest contributors to the Reinstein strike fund is Louis Ball, a textile manufacturer of Paterson, N. J. Several years ago Ball had an I. W. W. strike against a reduction of wages to combat in his own establishment. His appearance on the scene at the present time is consequently not without significance. Taken in conjunction with other facts it is understood...

"For some time conditions in the textile industry in New Jersey have been unsatisfactory to the workers. The Lawrence strike brought matter to a head. The outbreaks in Passaic and thereabouts followed. At one of the Passaic Board of Trade meetings a textile manufacturer called attention to the necessity for allaying this discontent. He suggested slight increases and improvements. In addition, he advised that Reinstein's organization be encouraged as against the I. W. W., as the former could be used as a buffer against the latter, and the latter would demand more. This line of policy was to be made applicable to the textile industry of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York.

"Ball, in addition to being a textile manufacturer, is also a member of the S. L. P. His insight into textile conditions and his adherence to the Socialist Labor Party formed a combination of value to textile interests. It is claimed that he tipped off the Socialist Labor Party, with the result that it entered the field with his financial aid. It is a curious contradiction, indeed, for a textile manufacturer to boost textile strikes when he himself is known to have opposed the same in his own establishment.

"Consider the matter further. Commissioner of Public Safety Kehoe has issued a public statement in which he declares that the police attacks on Hayward and Thompson were instigated by Reinstein of the S. L. P., the party of which Ball is a member and financial supporter. Kehoe suspended free speech on the representations of Reinstein and in the interests of the mill owners, of course. It worked well, as the result shows.

"The well known fact that the Passaic strike to have far-reaching benefits to them. It will help to obstruct the work of the I. W. W. and give Reinstein's organization the character of a friendly alliance between capitalism and unionism, like that now existing between the Civic Federation and the A. F. of L. If this is not so, why is Ball financially interested in it? Why do the police favor it? Why do the textile manufacturers prefer Reinstein to Hayward or Thompson? Figure it out for yourselves."

The Reinstein S. L. P. is, as usual, so straight as to fall backward. It is the reaction, and is only of value to the capitalist class.

JUSTUS EBERT.

**THE LONGSHOREMEN**

New York, April 14.

Solidarity: When the old longshoremen's union was organized, some years ago, with the coffin as their ultimate goal, all chances of bettering conditions were lost, as the old members with their labor racked bodies, and minds ever upon that fine box they would be put into when they made their last shape, have blocked all efforts towards betterment of conditions. Using this coffin fund in the strike five years ago, as strike benefits, was the real cause of its failure, as the cry was raised, "They are using our coffin money." This independent body is being used by a petty politician, and was used to head off an

effort made over a year ago by the International Longshoremen's Association to get an increase in wages. A local of the I. L. A. was started here in 1908; the coffin was also brought in here, and with the usual A. F. of L. dope and a little of the "Militia of Christ" (T. V. O'Connor) on the side, the union is in about the same helpless condition as the other. The men are working harder and getting more abuse, being practically slaves to the companies. The companies are using the old gag of the nationalities to keep the men further apart. We have a new outfit out to bring salvation to the waterfront workers—the Transport Workers. This bunch, with the exception of the Spanish firemen, appear to be a bunch of pic card hunters, as they talk of signing contracts this summer, and all workers not affiliated with them can go hang. Speed the day when the I. W. W. will get a foothold on the beach, and show the men and companies what solidarity of the workers means.

Yours for the Big Union,  
BURTON HOOKS.

**HUDSON STRIKE WON**

(Special to Solidarity.)

Hudson, Mass., April 14.

The textile workers of the Hudson Worsted Co. went out on strike 10 days ago for more wages and better conditions. A week later the employees of the Dunn and Green tannery joined the textile strikers. George Rankwitz and Frederick S. Boyd got the men together and organized the fight.

A feature of this strike was the endless chain picket line, the strikers marching two abreast around the shops on strike; and marching to the shoe shops and rubber factories just for exercise. This displaced the moneyed men of this burg, as the chief of police explained to us later on.

Fellow Worker Rankwitz being left here alone, the police tried to intimidate him and drive him out of town. When the news reached Lawrence, Fellow Worker Boyd and myself came on to take a hand in the game. The chief had said there would be no more picketing or parades; but he surely was mistaken, as the picket line that morning was a beast; Friday and Saturday morning it was still better, new variations being introduced, the strikers changing from the two abreast formation to single line and introducing a quick step that made the chief and his worthy men sweat and groan as they tried to keep up.

Friday afternoon 15 scabs were brought into the tannery from the Boston train. Rankwitz and myself got busy, and when the agent of the company tried to get a place to lodge his men he found he had a stiff proposition. At night the scabs went out for supper under police escort and finally found a restaurant where they had supper. The owner of the place promised us that he would charge \$1 00 a cup for coffee if they came again. As the scabs were returning to the tannery one of them was captured, and on cross examination it developed that most of the scabs were brought in under false pretense; and he promised that if left alone he would bring out most of them. Things about that time were getting serious, as some one fired a shot from the tannery, and the strikers outside, mainly Lithuanians, Portuguese and Greeks, were excited. Well, they one scab made good; he came out again with all but one of the scabs.

Saturday morning a messenger from the Hudson Worsted Co. brought a lat giving increased wages, addressed to me as "agent" of the I. W. W. The proposition was submitted to the strikers, and a committee appointed to confer with the manufacturers. The strikers insisted that we go along with them. Terms reported back by committee and accepted covered two typewritten sheets, detailing wages to be paid to the workers in different departments.

In brief the gains are: 58 hours' pay for 54 hours' work, for the better paid workers. To the workers receiving the three lowest rates of pay: 58 hours' pay for 54 hours' work and increases ranging from 40 to 60 cents a week. Time and a quarter for all overtime. No firing system. All workers to go back to their old jobs; no discrimination.

Not bad, for a strike lasting less than two weeks.

Strike is still on in tannery, and Monday morning will find the picket line doing business for the one big union.

F.R.A.N.C.I.S MILLER.  
Charles Edward Russell will speak at the Court House, Tuesday evening, April 23, at 8 o'clock. His subject has not been announced.

**AUTOMOBILE WORKERS**

(Continued From Page One)

put on the jobs to watch every move you make and see that you do not "waste" one single moment.

You are watched like a dog and speeded up like a mule. Yet you who make life in Detroit worth living—for others, who enjoy riding in the automobiles you make—are apparently sound asleep. You let your very life be crushed out of you at a premature age. In some shops the water in the wash rooms is turned off five minutes before the whistle blows, so that you will not steal the company's time in washing yourself. In nearly all shops the machines are run on first speed and you are supposed to keep up with the machines.

Straighten up your shoulders, Mr. Automobile Worker. Assert your manhood.

Some of you have been handed out pamphlets regarding the lowering of the tariff on automobiles by the United States Senate. They tell you that by lowering the tariff they will have to cut down your wages. The manufacturers behind this scheme want to show how fond they are of you, and so they warn you.

Mr. Automobile Worker, do you know that the woolen manufacturers of America were crying for a protective tariff for over 20 years? And they got it, too? Their argument was that a high duty on wool would "protect American labor." But you know that the average worker in the woolen mills under the protective tariff was getting \$6.00 per week. The strike in Lawrence brought out these astonishing facts as to conditions there.

The same argument is given to you by the automobile manufacturer. This is only an excuse. They began to cut your wages before they anticipated a reduction in the tariff. If the manufacturers are so kindly disposed toward you why don't they decrease their profits, instead of your wages, for which you are working in sweat and blood? Were they to cut their profits in half they would still be able to enjoy all the luxuries in the world. While a cut in your wages will mean a quarter loaf of bread instead of a half loaf, as you have been getting up to now.

A cut in wages will mean cheaper shoes, cheaper clothing and cheaper furniture. Do you know there are hundreds of accidents in the shops, of which the local papers mention not a word? Of course you know the reason—speeding up!

Do you know that many die of exhaustion? You know the cause—speeding up! It is you who are responsible for these conditions, Mr. Automobile Worker, and it is you who can put a stop to these conditions. I'll tell you how!

**ORGANIZE ON THE JOB.**  
Not into a craft union, whereby you are fighting another craft; but into ONE BIG UNION OF AUTOMOBILE WORKERS, without distinction of trade or craft. The manufacturers are organized into one big union—the Manufacturers' Association. Besides, the General Motors Co is the acknowledged Automobile Trust. It controls nearly 25 large automobile factories and is going to get control of as many more.

Now, what chances do you have in meeting the union of the bosses when you have no union of your own?

Again I say to you, join the One Big Union of the Automobile Workers, a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World that won the great strike in Lawrence, Mass.

Wake up from your slumber! This organization meets every Friday evening at Colombo Hall, 235 Gratiot Ave., Detroit.

Don't delay! The time is ripe! Be a man!

AN AUTOMOBILE WORKER.

**SPECIAL MAY DAY ISSUE**

The Industrial Worker of Spokane is planning a special May Day issue for Thursday, May 2. Editor Smith writes that he hopes to make it eight pages. Anyway, it will be an excellent number for propaganda, and all I. W. W. Locals and other bodies in the East who support the I. W. W. should send for a bundle of that issue of the Worker. Bundle rate, 20 per copy. Address, "Industrial Worker," Box 2139, Spokane, Wash.

**PIANO WORKERS JOIN I. W. W.**

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, April 15.

The Brotherhood of Piano and Organ Workers of America voted to join the I. W. W.

They have nearly a thousand members here in New York.

JAMES F. THOMPSON.

**PHOTO BUTTONS**

of Etor and Giovannitti are now for sale by the Textile Workers' Defense Committee in Lawrence. At the top of the button are the names, "Etor and Giovannitti," around the bottom the words, "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 hundred paid in advance.

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

**STOCKHOLDERS**

**DISCUSS LABOR**

New York, April 15.

The report of the committee of stockholders of the United States steel corporation appointed to investigate labor conditions at the mills was made public today and gives the corporation a clean bill of health. Charles M. Cabot, who instigated the investigation into labor conditions, was present when the report was made. The report of the labor committee says:

"Our investigation leads us to believe that it is feasible and practicable to eliminate the long term formerly followed in the long change shifts in continuous process work; that it should be done; further, that conscientious effort should be made by all to reduce to a positive minimum any undue length in work hours that emergencies and unforeseen conditions may sometimes demand."

A controversy between Chairman E. H. Gary and Mr. Cabot of Boston at the annual stockholders' meeting of the corporation today, over a resolution providing for a three shift system of labor at the mills instead of the present 12-hour shifts, and for a new investigation of labor conditions, ended with the withdrawal of the resolution by Mr. Cabot. The resolution was introduced after Judge Gary read a report of the committee of stockholders that investigated labor conditions at the mills, giving the corporation a clean bill of health.

The report stated that over 54 per cent of the stockholders to whom a circular by Cabot describing labor conditions at the mills had been sent had given their approval of the management; and that only 13 per cent, chiefly women and clergymen, had expressed disapproval.

Stuyvesant Fish, a member of the investigation committee, declared that conditions were not as reported in Mr. Cabot's circular, and Judge Gary said he did not think Cabot "with only 25 shares of stock" had any right to represent other stockholders in the matter. After taking exceptions to the report, Cabot withdrew his resolution.

The stockholders today re-elected all the directors of the corporation retiring this year.

**BACK-FIRING A STRIKE**

Whenever there is a great fire in the forest, or formerly on the prairie, it was and is now the custom to start a fire in the direction opposite to that in which the original fire was going. This method received the name of back-firing and is considered to be an eminently practical thing to do to extinguish the flames.

It remained for the silk manufacturers of Northern New Jersey to introduce this method into economic warfare so to "back-fire" the I. W. W. in its destructive march against profit in the textile industry.

A couple of silk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., conceived the idea. They went to one of their brethren named Ball, who was also a member of the S. L. P., and pointed out to him that there was grave danger of their employees joining the revolt then becoming general in the entire textile industry.

A plot was arranged whereby a cigar manufacturer named Rudolph Katz, a member high in the councils of the S. L. P. and an expelled member of the I. W. W. (expelled for crookedness in office and faking as a wage worker while he being an owner of a cigar factory) was put on the job to keep the silk workers from getting any real benefits from the revolt in the mills throughout the country.

It was arranged that Katz should organize a strike in Paterson in a couple of mills; that the manufacturers would play it up in the papers and grant an increase of a few per cent. On the prestige Katz

and the Detroit (letter box) crisis asked to this way, organizers would go into Pennsylvania silk towns and pull the workers out on strike, thus crippling the mills there and forcing their business into the hands of the mill owners of Northern New Jersey.

Katz (still a cigar manufacturer) backed up by the owners of the S. L. P., Boris Reinstein, Dr. Hanner, Mrs. Olive Johnson, A. E. Reimer, August Gilman, together with a few professional handout-carders of the labor movement, Frank Campbell, Frank Young, E. R. Markley and others, got to the job.

Of course, being great (?) politicians they naturally thought they knew the first and last thing about economic organization and they proceeded to conduct a strike on the "civilized plane," whatever that is. They pulled out the workers in the approved pure and simple craft manner and soon had themselves and the strikers hopelessly bewildered.

All the time they were masquerading as the winners of the Lawrence strike, thinking that the real I. W. W. was too busy engaged in New England to come down into New Jersey and expose their contemptible game. In this they reckoned without their host. I. W. W. organizers immediately got on the scene. Then we had presented to us the magnificent spectacle of pseudo-labor-organizers allying themselves with the police to keep the real labor organizers out, while behind the protecting wing of the authorities they proceeded to beat the strikers back demoralized.

What happened would have remained dark secret were it not for an inadvertent remark dropped by a member of the Paterson board of trade. A careful consideration of the press reports during the fiasco will serve largely to corroborate the soundness of this inadvertently dropped statement.

Meanwhile, the great De Leon has editorialized with his usual ponderosity and drawn another—blank—from the labor game.

Moral: You cannot take a leaf out of the book of the National Civic Federation and transplant it on the movement making for industrial unionism. Real labor organizations must have respect for themselves whether they emanate from the National Civic Federation, or the Socialist Labor Party.

S. A. STODOL.

**VIGILANTE MURDERERS**

(Continued From Page One)

Attorney Moore asked the court for protection for the men and women here this morning, but the judge sneered at him, and refused to allow anything to be done, though all those for whom protection is asked have been indicted and are out on bail to appear in the court for trial.

Two roasting meetings were held last Sunday, and a set of resolutions were adopted to the effect that if the court and the governor would not give the people the required protection they would proceed to take it for themselves. The governor has not been heard from yet, and the courts have refused, so it is up to the men here to be sluggish or to protect themselves.

Just what the outcome can be here is hard to say, but it appears now as if we were on the verge of being murdered by whole units of men who desire some means of protection that has not yet been used. The ultimatum of the so-called citizen is that every one who expresses any sentiment of freedom must get out or be run out with chains strongly in favor of being murdered.

Don't think that because we have a hard fight here that we are in any way discouraged. At the meeting yesterday—an open air meeting with two thousand in attendance and a hall meeting where there were over a thousand—the unanimous sentiment was to continue to fight. The men who were beaten up at the county line are now in Los Angeles, and we are actively engaged in devising ways and means to get men in here in increased numbers, and they will be here, too. We are in to win, and we have no idea of compromise. STUMPY.

Later—Attorney Moore just arrested as he was leaving court room.

Solidarity is in receipt of a most excellent little pamphlet entitled, "An Appeal to Timber and Lumber Worker, and a Chapter to the Farmers Who Farm the Farms." The author is Jay Smith, secretary of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, and his appeal is written in simple style that puts the proposition in one big story in a clear-cut manner to the timber workers. The latter are urged to join the Brotherhood or the I. W. W., while the farm laborers are called upon to form themselves into industrial unions of Agricultural Workers, to assist and be assisted by their fellow workers in the forests. The pamphlet may be obtained from the author, Jay Smith, P. O. Box 78, Alexandria, La. Price 10 cents.