



## OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION

### Brings Out Some Facts Already Known About San Diego and Its Citizen Thugs.

(Special to Solidarity.)  
San Diego, Calif., April 24.

To judge by the reports from most of the United States the social revolution is on, and we are playing a mighty world drama. Washington, British Columbia, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and many other places have strikes and so-called labor troubles, and California is in no respect behind the other states in having an incipient rebellion against existing conditions led by the I. W. W.

The fight here started on February 29 and has been on with constantly increasing determination since, and it will be on till San Diego has been whipped to a standstill.

The main event of the past week has been an "investigation" by Harris Weinstein, who was especially appointed by Governor Johnson to investigate the stories of brutality and violation of law by the police and vigilantes. The investigation was open for all to give any testimony they could regarding the I. W. W. and their actions, as well as regarding the work of the police and special sluggers in running men out of town.

The investigation started as an effort of the government to obtain information regarding police brutality, but finally wound up as an investigation regarding the objects and purposes of the I. W. W. and he certainly got plenty of information on that line.

There were over a hundred who testified as to overt acts and made protest to the commissioner regarding the complete abrogation of all law by drunken thugs. It would seem that with this great opportunity to get official information to the country at large on the terrible Red Terror the worthy upholders of "Law and

Order" would have been there with both feet. But not they. With all their bragadoes and lies and murder and slugging of helpless men they are but cowards at heart, and with the exception of two policemen, one vigilante, named Walter P. Moore, three G. A. R. men and one citizen who seemed honest there was not one who dared or cared to come forth and tell what he knew.

Incidentally the investigation brought out as fine an example of true heroism as the world has ever seen. Among those who testified were seven of the men who had been run out on the night of the 4th inst. They returned from Los Angeles and came before the commissioner and told a straightforward story that won the admiration of all. Here were men who had been driven from town, beaten into insensibility, abused in every way possible, made to kneel and kiss a dirty rag called a flag of the United States in tokens of loyalty, compelled to run a gauntlet of over a hundred thugs—who used clubs, whips and gun butts on them, and who were finally driven 30 miles across the desert before they could get food or shelter, and they had come back in the face of threats of death to give their testimony to the world that all men might know the true nature of the capitalist class.

One of the policemen who testified said that no one had been clubbed by the police, and that the night the men were taken out they were not turned over to the vigilantes or any one else, but were simply let go. Immediately Thomas Killcullen came forward and said, "Mr. Com-

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## FROM AUTO-OPOLIS

Detroit, Mich., April 28.

Doing it! Many of them are doing it now. Everybody will soon be doing it. What? Why, joining the one big union of automobile workers in Detroit. Cut this out and paste it in your hat.

The meeting place—Columbo Hall, 285 Gratiot Ave. (upstairs). The time—every Friday night at 8 o'clock. Object—to get shop control, and as a result be able to get more of the goods NOW. Dues—50c per month. Benefits—all we can force the boss to cough up. More; more all the time. Never less. How soon and how much, will depend upon the workers; for, after all, Mr. Automobile Worker, you get what you deserve. If you remain a loyal, willing, submissive slave your standard of living will become lower and lower all the time; your chances for a job slimmer, as a result of the speeding up, etc. On the other hand, if you kick into the union, in the course of time we shall be able by sticking together to generate enough economic force to kick the slave driver and his bosses out of the shop.

Get wise. Be a man. Act!

In spite of spotters, stool pigeons and stink pot burfers Local 16 is growing in membership every week. Men working in many shops come and join. The splendid article appearing in Solidarity, distributed by the men on the job, did good work. Some stated that "Solidarity" brought them to the meeting. The bosses are wild at our agitation, and resort to all the regular and to new tricks on the program to block our efforts. From all indications we are growing stronger in influence. Some shops have reduced the hours of work from 10 to 8 with same pay. While some of our boys got fired, they got work in other

shops and carry the agitation into new fields, undaunted in spirit.

**Warning to Mechanics.**

Detroit automobile concerns are advertising in many cities for men. Don't be fooled. There are enough men here to supply the shop with double their present forces. The object is to flood this city with idle men and make an all-around reduction of wages possible. The employers' association sends men around town and hands the job seeker a ticket for a job at the employment office of this organization of labor shirkers. From there they are sent to the different shops, and there is constant hiring and firing going on. So many applicants for jobs are to be found at the various shops that, as for instance at Ford's, a cop is required to keep the mob in line. Labor papers please copy this warning.

Out-of-town automobile shops are advertising in local papers for men. The men come and go looking for work. Stay in your present locality and fight for better conditions there.

The Y. M. C. A., as usual, is doing a little grafting upon the workers. They advertise in the papers for help in auto shops. When applying for a job the fellow has to pay a \$50 registration fee, and if he gets a job paying \$1.50 per day he's got to pay a fee of \$2.50 within three days. More if he waits longer. The Christian graft increases in proportion to the wages, up to \$6 for a job. Sharks!

In a short time we will be able to report the affiliation of an independent union. Watch us! To do or die is our motto. Yours for the goods.

A. MUTT.

Order some three months sub cards!

## FUNDS FOR SAN DIEGO

(Telegram to Solidarity)  
San Diego, Calif., April 27.

To members and locals of the Industrial Workers of the World: Situation actually requires money immediately to maintain fighters. League unable to supply NECESSITIES. Men arriving daily. Men driven back yesterday not maltreated; entered city later.

Forward funds to C. R. Neeley, treasurer, Box 312, San Diego. By order I. W. W. Committee.

J. FUCHENBERGER, Sec'y.

## SLUGGERS STILL BUSY IN ABERDEEN

(Special to Solidarity.)  
Aberdeen, Wash., April 24.

Mill owners have their thugs working over-time kidnaping active members at night and in the middle of the day. Joe Biscay was taken out of town by them April 23, at 2:30 p. m., and was kicked and punched in the jaw. Bruce Rodgers was again kidnaped by the special police, put in an automobile and taken to the city limits, where they threatened to beat his life out of his body and hang him. Rogers told them that killing him would not stop the I. W. W. from growing, but would help make it grow, so they decided not to help make the I. W. W. grow, and brought him back into town and let him go. This is the second time they have taken him out of town; first time they did not bring him back.

Several other members have been taken out, the same method being used. A man named McPhillips was taken out and beaten up pretty bad. He was not a member of the I. W. W. or striker. So you can see that they are drunk with power at the present time.

The police broke into the relief house in the middle of the night of April 22 and drove everybody out that was sleeping there; clubbed several men so badly that one had to go to the doctor to get his wound dressed.

All mills in the Gray Harbor district are crippled. The mills cannot get any more scabs. Mills are breaking down all the time; one was tied up for half a day. All newspapers here are silent about the strike.

The sailors at this port are getting very uneasy. Reports are that it is the same all along the Coast. Longshoremen are all standing firm.

The Socialist Party went to the courts about the Finnish hall being closed and got a restraining order against the City Council on conditions that they did not let the I. W. W. use it.

Fellow workers, to win this fight we must have funds. More families applying for relief each day. Money is needed. This is your fight. Do you know that Gray's Harbor is the largest shipping port for lumber in the world? That is why the lumber barons are fighting so hard. If we win this fight all the unskilled workers in Washington will line up with us. It costs money to carry on a fight of this kind. The mill owners can not stand the pressure of our forces much longer; they will throw up the sponge, send us funds and they will do it that much quicker. They hope to starve us into slavery at \$1.50 per day again. Let the mill owners know your answer. Do it quick. Hold protest meetings; raise funds; put all chair warmers on the picket lines at employment offices. Send all funds to F. H. Allison, 211 Occidental Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Fellow Worker John F. Leheny is available for speaking dates or organizing work in this vicinity. If you desire to use him communicate with Solidarity office.

## ARISE, TEXTILE WORKERS!

### Prepare For A General Strike, If Ettor, Giovannitti, and Others Are Not Set Free.

The glorious, heroic struggle of the Lawrence and Lowell textile workers brought more of the needed things and comforts of life to hundreds of thousands of textile workers in other cities. North and south have shared in the splendid achievements. Happiness and joy entered the poor homes where formerly despair and abject misery had full sway.

Three hundred thousand textile workers have benefited. One million of people dependent upon these textile workers are cheering the day when the Lawrence workers forced the issue on a world that stood aghast at the revelations brought out in the course of that industrial struggle.

The textile workers of America, and others, gained because their fellow workers in Lawrence could not be cowed by either the clubs of the police, or the bayonets of the militia, or the draconic persecutions of courts servile to corporation interests. These men, these women, these children even won the fight for you! Can you understand, can you apprehend why the capitalists are looking for revenge? Millions wrung from their coffers now flow into the household of the wage earners, the poor. These millions they want back, and they will get them if you don't understand, if you should fail to prepare.

The capitalists are looking for revenge, for a carnage—retribution to be wrested from the life-blood of men who stood loyally with their fellow workers in this supreme test, in which bread and comfort for the workers was the price.

They hope to break the spirit of class solidarity that brought textile workers nearer to textile workers, that freed solidarity that made hundreds of thousands forget in what country they were reared, and what religious beliefs had divided them from each other in the past.

They know that this spirit of working class solidarity will spread to every city

and hamlet. They hear the foreboding of a coming storm. They are trembling as they think that the workers will never be satisfied until all the wrongs they suffer under are righted, until the mother returns from factory life to a home restored for her and the children, the innocents are no longer murdered by malnutrition and disease as a result of them herded together in day nurseries, while the mothers' milk and love and tears are dried and drowned in the hum and whirl of the speeded machines.

"Kill the thought and jail the leaders" is now the slogan of the savages who fattened so long on the life blood of the toilers.

And therefore Ettor and Giovannitti are locked up in solitary confinement, and they would send them to the gallows if they could!

And therefore W. Haywood, William Yates, William Trautmann, Holliday and others are arrested and held as conspirators against the laws of the land.

Can you, textile workers, understand, can you comprehend? If it is a conspiracy to take millions away from the life parasites and their poodle dogs and give more milk to the babies, and more bread to the adults—then you fill, all of you, are conspirators in common with those who are now being persecuted because they were loyal to you, would not desert you when you needed their advice, their counsel, their co-operation.

If it is a conspiracy then make it permanent all over the country by preparing the masses for a most important task in this struggle, the struggle for the liberation of the men now held in bondage.

For many, many years a mere handful of textile workers both in Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., carried aloft the banner of the organization under whose guidance the

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## HELP PIANO WORKERS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.  
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.  
Room 518, 160 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Workers:  
The Piano and Organ Workers of New York City, by a unanimous vote of 526 members, decided to join the I. W. W.

Upon learning that some of its workers had become members of the "One Big Union" one of the employers immediately discharged seven of the most active members of the organization.

This attempt on the part of the bosses to victimize the active members and thereby break up the organization was met by the workers walking out of the factory. Over 500 workers walked out. Some of them are members of A. F. of L. craft unions; some of them are not members of any organization, but one and all responded to the call of solidarity and struck to uphold their right to organize.

All of these workers are without means and need all the financial and other assistance that the I. W. W. can render them. All Locals and members are urged to raise money to carry this strike to a successful conclusion.

Circulate lists; take up collections from your shop mates. Help to win this strike and it will mean that the Piano and Organ Workers of New York and vicinity to the number of over 10,000 will be organized in a very short time, then they will be able to assist you in turn.

Send all funds to Frank Roth, 424 W.

49th St., New York, N. Y.  
VINCENT ST. JOHN,  
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

## FEAR THE I. W. W.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 28.

Solidarity:  
Two weeks ago the Register (a socialist paper) printed a contract that the Eli Lilly Company had forced their employees to sign or lose their jobs. Under the contract they were to lose all right to recover damages for injuries while in the employ of the company. Also the right of ownership by any invention they might conceive while in the employ of the company.

Three hundred copies of the paper containing the contract with an article showing its infamous character were distributed. The following Saturday 600 bills with the same article, and calling for a mass meeting, were handed to the slaves as they left the factory.

Although much dissatisfaction prevailed, the courage of the slaves was not equal to revolt. Monday following, however, Mr. Lilly made the assembled slaves a nice little speech, and returned the contracts with the signatures cut off, and also with this statement: "No outside influence caused this, but a desire for the same harmonious relations as have existed. And if the employes organize we will move our factory away from here."

Evidently the One Big Union idea does not appeal to Mr. Lilly.

E. S. J.

Education should keep pace with organization. Get some literature.

# SOLIDARITY

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### WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 122 That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 123

## A TEST CASE

I. W. W. militants should not overlook the serious nature of the Ettore-Giovanitti case in Lawrence. This is really an invidious attempt of the economic masters to check the organized advance of the I. W. W., which industrial and social conditions are placing in the vanguard of the labor movement. "Grabbing the leaders" has ever been a favorite method of the ruling class in times like these when the slaves are everywhere imbued with the spirit of revolt. And in most instances in the past this method has proved effectual because the workers had not yet found their bearings through experience in organization. The "Haymarket" victims of the eight-hour menace of 1886 is a case in point. These five martyrs to the cause of working class revolt against a long work day were charged with practically the same "crime" as that for which Ettore and Giovanitti are awaiting trial. Although innocent, the machinery of capitalist vengeance was successfully employed for their destruction. Although history has indicated Parsons, Spies, Fischer, Engel and Lingg, and turned its batteries of execration against their vicious persecutors and murderers, the labor movement can well afford to dispense with a repetition of that case. The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone victory for the workers has established a new precedent. It should be repeated on a larger scale, in the Ettore-Giovanitti persecution.

The economic masters are going on with the game in the same old way. They will win, too, if the workers of the United States don't wake up in time and turn the trick on the bosses, as they did in Idaho in 1907. This is a test case. It is not for the purpose of "legally" determining the guilt or the innocence of the defendants—our masters care nothing about that. Besides, the preliminary-hearing in the Lawrence police court established their innocence beyond a doubt. THE MASTERS WANT TO TEST THE SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS!

That test will be made. It should be done thoroughly by the working class. It should result in such an awakening of labor that no repetition of this case will be possible in the future. Tell your fellow workers about the Ettore-Giovanitti persecution. Arouse them to action. Get other organizations to line up with the I. W. W. in protest meetings. Write to lo-

cal papers about the case; get all the publicity possible. Circulate lists and raise money for the defense fund. Prepare to aid the Lawrence and Lowell workers in their proposed general strike in behalf of these men. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain by showing your solidarity in support of Ettore, Giovanitti and all other victims of capitalist repression.

## AS TO "GIVING CREDIT"

Denver, Colo., April 26.

Editor Solidarity: I want to call your attention to Mary Mary's article in the International Socialist Review, in which she gives credit to the I. W. W., the S. P. and the A. F. of L. for the money they gave and the work they did in connection with the Lawrence strike.

You will notice that not a damned word has been said about the Anarchists. The Anarchists were not interested in the Lawrence strike because they might possibly get credit for the few pennies they might give, but because the Lawrence strike demanded that every man who had red blood in his veins should assist it. But I don't see why the socialist and the industrial papers always neglect to mention the part the Anarchists take in the various struggles. It is the same thing about the Spokane and the Fresno fight for Free Speech. The Anarchists contributed and their contributions pushed the matters far as possible, and yet when the smoke cleared away, the S. P. and others were thanked for their work, and no one would know from reading an I. W. W. paper that there was such a thing as an Anarchist who was interested in the Lawrence strike, or the Free Speech fight.

We don't need any medals, and we don't need any publicity, and this is not a personal letter; and if the Socialist party ignores the Anarchists, all right; but I don't think it is particularly gracious of the I. W. W. to imitate them.

Yours for a good world in which to live, BEN L. REITMAN, M. D.

(Solidarity must not be called upon to speak for the associate editor of the International Socialist Review. Speaking for ourselves, we have never taken particular pains to enumerate the different elements and the relative amounts of their contributions to I. W. W. struggles. We may have some "sins of omission" on that account. But we see no reason for changing that policy, as a general principle, at least. Those labor elements who have contributed men and money to such I. W. W. struggles as those at Lawrence, Aberdeen and San Diego, with a view of later on making political or other capital out of their efforts, deserve little else than our contempt. We have no thanks to offer them. The labor movement is cursed with such "friends." On the other hand, as Dr. Reitman suggests, those who throw their support into the struggle, because it demands that every man who has red blood in his veins should assist it," will not ask any recognition of their services. Our only reason for mentioning the line-up in these struggles is to show the power of an economic struggle to attract the support of the working class elements, some of whom may be hostile toward the economic organization, in times of peace. If we have omitted the Anarchists from the "line-up" in question, it was an oversight and we shall be glad to include them in future references. Correspondents from the "war zones," take notice.—Editor Solidarity.)

## SEND PAPERS TO ETTOR

Solidarity has been requested by the attorneys of Fellow Workers Ettore and Giovanitti to send all papers received on exchange to them, as they have much difficulty in obtaining reading matter for the boys. We are unable to comply with that request, as the greater number of our exchanges are placed on file. For this reason we request all our readers to take a hand in helping supply our fellow workers with something. Send weekly and monthly socialist and trade union papers and magazines (they are not allowed to receive dailies) to Mahoney & Mahoney, Attorneys, Lawrence, Mass., and mark them "For J. J. Ettore." Do it now.

## NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS.

Local Union No. 157, I. W. W.

Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. Hall, 1760 N. Main Building, 45 Deland St. Sec'y, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt St., New Bedford, Mass.

## SOLIDARITY

## NEWS AND VIEWS

"The cost of living is now higher than in many years," thus reads a headline. But how about wages? Are they likewise now higher than in many years?

Syndicalism continues to worry the capitalist press. The New York Times says it is extreme individualism gone mad. Impossible! Capitalism is that; and syndicalism and capitalism are antithetical.

Times change and ideas change with them. Years ago, Marx would have been painted a hero. Now even capitalism finds it hard to stomach him. There's a reason; capitalism is reaching a stage where its shortcomings are literally killing off and hurting its best supporters, a la the Astors and Strausses. Let the good work go on!

The President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers is very much inclined to pessimism. Addressing his fellow capitalists in Boston, he declared that a wave of radicalism is sweeping the country on the rocks. What he meant was that the I. W. W. is compelling the textile mill owners to give up some of their profits in the form of increased wages. The capitalist's patriotism is always a matter of dividends. His love of country is gauged by his pocketbook.

Following the Lowell textile victory, the I. W. W. was waging a strike of morocco workers at Haverhill, Mass., and a textile workers' strike at Webster, Mass. Conservative New England, for many years impervious to social revolution, is right in the midst of it, thanks to industrial conditions and the I. W. W. No wonder New England capitalists want to jail the I. W. W.

The successful strike of 240 prisoners in Sing Sing, N. Y., for more food, suggests some thoughts. "The underworld" may be a hideous social stratum, to be contemplated only with horror. But certain of its deeds may well be emulated in higher spheres. We'd bear less, for instance, of the malnutrition now causing physical and social deterioration in England, Germany and the United States, if more factory, department store and other workers struck successfully for more food. "The underworld" is becoming a moral institution because it sets some good examples for others to follow.

The capitalist method of granting a wage increase and then more than cover it by an increase in prices is going to cause the capitalist class endless trouble. Increased prices make depressed wages most oppressive. Strikes favoring the workers result. Some day, society will end the vicious circle by ending capitalism. Society is heading that way, unless all indications fail.

"You can jail men, but you can't jail ideas and organizations." This motto was carried in the Lawrence strike parade in New York City some weeks ago. It is a sound one; ideas and organizations cannot be jailed. But that does not absolve us from making it impossible for the capitalists to jail men. Ettore, Giovanitti, Yates, Trautmann and all the I. W. W. men and women now imprisoned or threatened with imprisonment must be free. Publicity is the first great need to this end. Arrange protest meetings. Raise defense and publicity funds. Push the Industrial Worker and Solidarity into working class hands. Build up a larger and more powerful I. W. W. Create another Haywood and Pettibone agitation on a larger and more effective scale; for we must not look out that we do not become a prey to reaction in the end. All together! J. E.

## A DISCIPLE OF DE LEON

The I. W. W. will soon be loved for the enemies it has made. Things keep on: Here comes John Spargo to pour the venom of his wrath on the I. W. W. Who is Spargo? Echo answers "who?" Spargo is "an original thinker" who grafts on other men's ideas—Karl Marx's mainly. He writes middle class socialist books at so much per book; lectures for middle class boards of education on middle class reforms at so much per lecture; and he represents the middle class attitude in the Socialist Party at so much per representation. Spargo has found Marx a source of inspiration—and profit, especially profit. His honesty and reliability may be attested by two facts: He was exposed in an attempt to write Karl Marx down as fav-

ing on middle class socialism; he now puts Frank Hayes forward as opposing the Civic Federation, when the proceedings of the Columbus, O., 1911, United Mine Workers' convention show Hayes to have voted in favor of that capitalist and anti-social institution. So much for Spargo, socialist, "Marxist," "socialist." Do you blame us for loving the I. W. W. when attacked by his ilk?

Spargo would not be worth noticing were it not that he represents the thoughts of a certain type of socialists. They denounce the I. W. W. as "utopianism," "anarchism," and "an alliance with the underworld." Just like the capitalists when they denounce socialism—and as honestly and as effectively The I. W. W. is an outgrowth of modern industrial conditions. It demands a working class movement in keeping with modern industrial development. It contemplates a new social system on the basis of that development, through the medium of the organization of the workers which it requires and enforces. What is there "utopian," "anarchistic" or "criminal" about that? If that is "utopianism," "anarchism," or "an alliance with the underworld," then so evolution; so is socialism; so is any element or force that will carry present day social development to a higher plane. Make the most of it, if you can.

In order to more fully illustrate the absurdity of the allegations made against the I. W. W. by the Spargo type of socialists, let us descend from generalizations to specific cases. Take, for instance, the 22,000 men, women and children who were involved in the great I. W. W. textile strike at Lawrence, Mass. Were they an integral part of modern industry and produced by it, or were they the product of some utopian's imagination? Did they act as individuals, each for himself and for his own ends, or did they act conjointly, supported by the working class in general, and for working class ends? Were they thieves, embezzlers, blackguards, pimps, prostitutes and slum proprietors, or were they workmen and working women trying to live a decent life on decent wages? Or take the hoboes, the "I-am-shums" of the I. W. W. free speech fight in the west. Are not these men mighty laborers, and therefore an integral part of modern industry and produced by it, or are they the figment of some utopian's brain? Do they act as individuals for their own selfish ends, or for the retention and maintenance of certain fundamental social and civil rights? Are they thieves, blackguards, pimps, embezzlers, prostitutes, "millionaire socialists" with gold mine fables, a la Whittier, or slum proprietors, or men and women whose labor builds up and develops the lumber, farm, mine and railroad industries of the great West? To ask these questions is to answer them unfavorably to the Spargos. The I. W. W. is essentially the reverse of everything, alleged of it by the parasite brood who disgrace the name of Marx.

If the I. W. W. ever wins their approval we'll disown it. J. E.

(The heading on the above article is by the editor of Solidarity, and seems to us more appropriate than the one suggested by J. E. There is a marked tendency towards "unity" of the socialists "intellectuals" led by DeLeon, on the "civilized plane" of cheap lying about and superficial attacks upon the I. W. W. and its program. Their insults to the intelligence of their "syndicated newspaper" readers pass all understanding of a rough neck, although it is aiding the latter to discover the mental range of our so-called "leading thinkers." Ain't they a cheap bunch of inconsequentialists.—Editor Solidarity.)

## PHOTO BUTTONS

of Ettore and Giovanitti are now for sale by the Textile Workers' Defense Committee in Lawrence. At the top of the button are the names, "Ettore and Giovanitti," 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 advertise and 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 Workers' Defense Fund, 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

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

## CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

### GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

### Fellow Workers:

The striking railroad construction workers of British Columbia, to the number of 6,000, have been forced to strike against the conditions under which they worked.

These workers are demanding a minimum wage of \$3.00 per day for all railroad construction work.

They are demanding sanitary camps and boarding houses. They are demanding an eight-hour day for all workers on the construction work of the Canadian Pacific Road.

As usual, the police and judges are being used by the railroad corporations in their efforts to defeat the strikers. Follow Worker Ed Collins has been arrested upon the trumped up charge of inciting murder. Thugs and gun men have been sent back to work under old conditions. The strikers are standing firm. They are determined to make the strike a winning one. They look to you to help them in this struggle. They need your help in the fight.

This is the first time in the history of railroad construction work that an organization has been perfected so that the workers have been able to tie up over 400 miles of work. The winning of this strike means a great deal to the workers who follow railroad construction work.

These workers are depending upon you to help them win this fight. Hold meetings and advertise the strike in your locality. Picket the employment offices and advise all workers to stay away while the strike is on. Send in men who will be able to help the workers handle the strike on the line. Men of courage and ability are needed. Above everything else, raise money to support the commissary that the strikers have established all along the line of the Canadian Pacific Road. Circulate lists. Collect funds from your shop mates and at all meetings. Send all funds in to Thomas Whitehead, Secretary Strike Committee, Box 35, Lytton, B. C.

ACT NOW! Remember the strikers are depending upon you for help.

VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W.

## "THE GROWING GROCERY BILL"

Ye trembling ones that cover and crave, Lift up your heads, you may be brave. Behold three champions of the slave

Stand 'tween ye and the foe. No longer need ye fret and whine, Nor for your wrongs need ye repine, For Spargo, Hunter and Irvine, Will tyranny o'erthrow.

Poor slaves of railroad, mine and mill, No hope at all had ye until They uncovered, in the grocery bill, The reason for your pain.

You ignorant, poor, antinking cattle, Not where you work do your chains rattle. This is the silliest kind of prattle.

The grocer holds your chains.

Why look ye for a shorter day, And foolish seek a larger pay? Why do ye hanker for the fray?

Leave combat to the Three, Why by such folly be obsessed, Ye know not where ye are oppressed, Your sores will heal; your wounds be dressed

Trust this wise trinity.

Thank ye the Father for the gift of these To solve your problem with surprising ease, Now, play, you wretches, on your bended knees:

"Long may their lantern shine" To save from Marx' "laughing snare," A Great Consumers' League! Avant de part!

Charge on the counter! Stop the robbing there.

Viva! Hunter, Spargo and Irvine, THE RAMBLER.

## "ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS"

A new edition of this pamphlet is just off the press. Deals with the question of "Practical Socialism" as outlined by eleven "leading socialists." Analysis of government ownership, labor legislation, "co-operatives" and other "opportunist" proposals. Outlines the constructive program of industrial organization. An appendix on "Syndicalism and Socialism." Price 10 cents per copy; in quantities to Local Unions and agents, 5 cents per copy. Address I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

GUARDING THEIR READERS FROM INDUSTRIALISM

The columns of the International Steam Engineer have closed with a snap against any discussion of industrial unionism.

In his vein Mr. Potts says: "There is much talk and some thought being bestowed on this subject of industrialism in connection with the trade union movement."

To make a long story short, what both of them have in mind is not one big union, but the addition of "industrial unions" to the present array of trade unions...

It was inevitable that some intelligent industrialist should lend a hand to these gentlemen out of the bush. The task was undertaken by J. J. Vance of Los Angeles, who concisely dealt with the crass statements of both, throwing in a little gratuitous information upon a relation of the unskilled worker to the situation.

The whole idea that the professor wishes to convey is, keep divided. If you have industrial unionism divide that up as much as possible and add these to your present divisions."

Being a member of Local 72, International Union of Steam Engineers, he formulated a set of resolutions urging industrial organization and also endorsing an action which the A. F. of L. should have taken at Atlanta, but did not. The latter was adopted as a thought provoker, and referred to the motion for the initiative, referendum, recall and direct election of the officers of the Federation.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the local, signed by its president and secretary, and published in the International Socialist Review and International Steam Engineer. The editor of the latter, however, repented of the act even in the doing of it, and surrounded them with an editorial which conjured up a picture of him dancing around them menacingly with a stuffed club but never hitting them at all.

There is no attempt at analysis or reply, his "arguments" consisting of a tirade against resolutions in general and the author of the resolutions in particular, and embellished with such choice verbal bouquets as "fool resolutions," "purely crazy talk," and "senseless stuff." The author characterizes as a "self-made serf."

Vance is not a prophet who makes profit out of his services to his class, and his occult powers may be omitted from the discussion, which can be confined to the figure cut by this editor of an official organ of a trade in which a host of workers are engaged and which should be published in the interest of their enlightenment and welfare.

The editor takes especial umbrage at this paragraph: "Capitalists have already organized the workers into vast industrial armies which take to all men and women of all crafts as well as all unskilled laborers. The interests of all these workers are identical and opposed to the interests of the capitalist class."

He says: "Now, what in the name of all that is rational does all this mean? Has it any meaning? Stripped of its socialist jargon, any one can see that there is nothing in it. Dressed as it is in set phrases, it is at best a thing of straw. Set the lighted match of reason to it and it disappears in smoke."

One is reminded of Austin Adams' "Landscape," where Pell says to Bolt: "Are, could you tell a fellow in just two or three words, you know, what this is all about?"

And Bolt whips out a little red-backed book and begins to make a soap box talk.

If the editor of the International Steam Engineer does not know that production is highly organized and specialized, from the hired brain of the manager down to the lowest unskilled worker, eye, to the little child who tends the machine, it is a reflection upon his fitness to edit a labor journal.

Doubleless the local passing these resolutions was not so simple-minded as to expect this editor to be enthusiastic over them, for the learned-professor and Mr. Potts to the contrary, craft unionism and industrial unionism are as widely apart as the poles. One says: "The interests of the capitalist and the laborer is identical;" the other: "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common."

Here is a great new development in the labor movement, arousing hope where despair had begun its vandal work, a movement represented by the great body of the French syndicalists, endorsed by the 35,000 members of the British Socialist party and accepted by an ever growing host of workers inside and out of the trade unions in this and other countries, the principle of which welds together a babel of tongues at Lawrence, where craft unionism after ineffectual years is weighed and found wanting; inspires the millions of mine slaves of Britain with courage to face even more dire want because of the new sense of solidarity which thrills them through a movement that is nothing but the fear of God but the fear of an awakened and outraged humanity inscribed on the hearts of the exploiters of Britain and the world, and it is censured from the reading of the steam engineers.

The tightening grip of the masters of life, the disproportion between wages and living expenses, the great unrest, the crimes of wealth and of poverty, the festering sweatshop and tenement, the foul blight of prostitution, the threatened degeneracy of the race through overworked and underfed mothers, all show that at the industrial heart of our civilization, at the point of production where is pumped up the blood of the whole social body to vivify, vivify its material, intellectual and moral functions, something is wrong.

The present form of organization of the workers is but a slight check upon the trend of the present system toward the luxury for the few and degradation for the many in which the civilizations of the past have gone down. It is inadequate. It has not kept pace and cannot with the organization of production and the consolidation of power in the upper class. This is because it is wrong in principle and is based upon an outgrown industrial situation. It seeks to patch the old garment, to mend the shell of the brooding social egg. It will not do. We are near the parting of the ways where we must either go down to the worse than death of barbarism or step forth in the young vitality of a new order, the next great forward step of the race. Industrialism is the hand of labor at the helm trained to steady the social ship through the troubled waters of the breakdown of capitalism—labor drilled to efficiency in scientific, organized production and solidly bound together in its own ranks, firmly conscious of its power and its interest, harmonizing varying elements by absorbing into its body all who will lighten the burden for all by doing a fair share of the world's work. It is certain that such an organization will take charge of that work and administer its products.

But your craft unionist has no vision. He cannot see past a boss and an eternal scramble for the title of what he produces. His wildest flight of imagination is an office upon the shoulders of his mutilated brethren which will enable him to wear a diamond the size of a pea and put his feet under the same table with his masters. With a psychology moulded by the labyrinthine red tape of trade agreements and jurisdictional niceties, it is impossible for him to grasp the simplicity of the thing. One label, so that it will not be necessary to study the sign language or carry a Rosetta stone in your pocket to decipher it; a movement up from the work-a-day lives of toil, a sharp growth—not a complex philosophy—a simple thing—that we workers will stand together. We know nothing of a fair day's pay. We just want what we produce.

We do not quote authority from tomes, but from the experience of labor life. And yet this movement harmonizes perfectly with the philosophy of socialism and it is the only form of economic organization that does.

"The French proletariat," says the syndicalist, "have three times committed the same mistake. They swung themselves in a magnificent rush towards the conquest of power and seized it. But in each case, ignoring the economic mechanism, they had to entrust it to politicians who finally shot them down. Industrial syndicalism aims at perfect organization as to the enable the workers to manage the industrial system themselves once they have seized it."

In the first throes of the coal strike, W. T. Stead wrote: "It is idle to talk of importing coal. The transport workers have pledged themselves to treat coal as contraband of war. There are ominous rumors that the railway men will strike against the conveyance of soldiers to repress disorder."

The Los Angeles Tribune said: "The workers all over the world will be sure to learn the lesson of power in industrial unionism as distinguished from craft unionism."

Power is the thing. With industrial unionism you have it; with craft unionism you have it not.

But the editor of the International Steam Engineer says its columns will not convey such half-baked theories of life to those to whom they can be of no value and to whom they may do positive injury.—Georgia Kotsch in Los Angeles Citizen.

STEEL REVOLT IMPENDING

Glancing casually at the steel industry, the extent to which the workers seem to have developed a capacity for endurance almost compels despair. There seems to be absolutely no humiliation they will not bear; no exaction they will not concede and concur in; no point to which they will permit themselves to be driven with apparent resignation. All power of resistance seems crushed. The spirit of revolt appears to have vanished. The triumph of the masters seems complete.

The superficial in the ranks of labor are disheartened and the arrogant among the employers are deceived by the calmness of this restraint which veils a discontent, the increased and deep seated and ever on the increase, fed by the brutalities of an unmerciful tyranny.

The steel barons of Pennsylvania rest in illusive security under the shadow of an industrial Mount Pelee.

Signs are not lacking which forecast the nearness of a revolt. Reluctant obedience, the alacrity of a few years ago is missing. Men "burry" rather slowly these days. The looks, half/defiant, half questioning, that pass from man to man are significant.

They denote the feeling for a common understanding. The manner in which the nationalities fraternize is indicative of the fusing of the mass. The work of the agitator under the indomitable pressure of the divided-hungry corporations is bearing fruit. It has evaded and defied the most elaborate and efficient spy system ever contrived and put in operation. The propagandist has secured employment despite the most vigilant scrutiny of the employment "expert." His leaflets have covertly passed from hand to hand, and, with discriminating judgment, his doctrine of hope has been whispered into the ears of the reliable. Thence to be conveyed in many tongues to mold the opinion of those he deemed it imprudent to approach directly. The steel mills have their "underground" and the message of hope and confidence has been borne along it to the wretched toilers who have lived the lives of the beasts to heap the coifers of the kings of steel. Pittsburgh faces its Lawrence.

The biggest and lowest figures on the pay roll in the mills represent a factor in the clamor for the re-adjustment of the terms on which the workers are now related to the corporations. In all grades of the mill there is the need of combination is felt, and the spirit of unity prevails. The magnitude of the power to be combated brings with it a realization of united resistance as the one recourse. A resistance impossible of organization under the espionage of the employer. The organization will be possible only after the impending revolt has laid the mills idle. Then the need of the wage workers, free from their usual handicaps, will find its true expression—an industrial union. A union that welds the mill workers into one compact body, ONE BIG UNION OF ALL STEEL WORKERS.

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I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people of the world. Organize as a class, join the ranks of the world's workers, make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system. We find that the centering of the management of the industrial system in the hands of the few, who thus have a stable of affairs which allows control of workers to be placed almost entirely in the hands of the few, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing 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 interests of the working class secured only by an organization of the workers of the world, organized in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, to defend their strike or to organize in any department thereof, thus making an inquiry into the history of their work, we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of workers must be organized, not only for the overthrow of the capitalist class, but also to carry out its program. Organized industrially, the working class will have no other alternative but to abolish the wage system within the shell of the old.

the different processes, involving workers in every capacity demanded a unity of action which prohibits such programs as would reenact the tragedies of the past and renew the former experiences of the steel workers when their demands were invited by divisions in their ranks, or were sold out piecemeal by traitorous leaders.

The decisive victory won by the textile workers in Massachusetts (Lawrence, Clinton, Lowell and Hudson) has made a deep impression on the minds of the steel workers, and has been an inspiration to them. This uprising and the results accruing from it are brought home to the Pennsylvania workers by the labor press. It reaches the bulk of the foreigners through the medium of the radical publications in their own tongues which are no longer an unimportant factor in the American labor world. The steel workers are thinking, they are seriously thinking, they are planning, intelligently planning, they are striving, earnestly and persistently striving to arrange a duplicate of the Massachusetts triumph in the hell-holes of the Pennsylvania steel mills.

The workers in the steel industry of Pennsylvania alone constitute an army ready recruited that might easily be fashioned into a power before which the mightiest combination of capital in the world must quail, to whose will it must bow, and whose terms of surrender it would be compelled to accept.

The steel workers of Pennsylvania a power? These docile, unassuming, ignorant drudges a power? Yes, even these poor devils who lift and carry, who toll and sweat in heat and dust and grime, who labor long weary hours for a pittance grievously small, whose bodies are bent and twisted from the inhuman strain, who are maimed and crushed and bruised to glut the employer's insatiable appetite for profit, whose miseries are the foundations on which rests the colossal fortunes of the Carnegies, the Fricks and Schwabs, whose lives are but an instalment in the price of the magnificence and extravagance that electrifies a world, and holds it spellbound. But the foundation is sinking. The slaves are going to rebel. New Eng-

and Old England have demonstrated the successful plan. Their exultant poems of victory have penetrated the din of the mill and the steel workers have heard. The lustreless eyes of a month ago are gleaming with the light of a new-born determination, the listlessness of indifference is replaced with the animation that presages battle, the droop of despair is transformed into the bearing of confidence. The comradeship of a common cause is joining the hands of the workers. In a pledge of loyalty they greet one another. Hurrah! The men of the mills are going to organize. And this time they are going to organize right. ONE BIG UNION. Solidarity! All together with ranks unbroken! All together we work. All together we strike. All together we win. All together we shall partake the fruits of victory. ONE BIG UNION of all steel workers. Solidarity and strength in the shop. Success in the strife. Unity with our fellows in all industries for economic freedom.

AN EIGHT HOUR DAY IN THE STEEL MILLS is the first consideration. THE TWELVE HOUR TURN MUST GO. One half the round of the clock is a barbarously long day. It means more than one half our lives spent in dreary, laborious, and monotonous toil. One half of every day moping and toiling to preserve an existence haunted by the fear and uncertainty, embittered by want and disappointment, that affords no opportunity to study or to enjoy, that admits of no home life, and which leaves us too fatigued to rest. Is the price too high? Would our masters pay it? No, nor would anyone else who had an alternative. We are tired of it, even as our fellow workers everywhere are tiring of it. Agitate, educate, ORGANIZE for the EIGHT HOUR DAY.

A first step in the onward march of labor. Let us fall in with the industrial column that marches to seize a world and to liberate its slaves.

Fellow workers of the mills, hear what Mr. Louis Cox, a corporation lawyer and quillita captain of Lawrence, Mass., said of

(Continued on Page Four.)

PERILOUS WORK

The American Woolen Trust is going very far with its vengeance upon the men that it holds responsible for the Lawrence strike.

On more than 40 counts it has indicted J. J. Eitor and Arturo Giovannitti, the strike leaders, and it evidently intends to push for the extreme penalty upon these men.

The strike is over, the strikers are again at work creating wealth for the mill owners. But the Trust was compelled to increase their pitiable wages. Now the master class turns upon those it holds responsible to have its revenge for a situation that caused for the mill owners so much notoriety, humiliation and expense.

This is dangerous business. If I were a friend of the Woolen Trust I should most gravely and urgently advise the officers thereof not to proceed upon this path.

About 40 of the indictments are for something called conspiracy to intimidate and conspiracy to assault a policeman.

Two of them are based upon the charge that the two men were accessories before the fact in the case of a woman that was killed by a policeman in a riot.

It appears, therefore, that the mill owners are really mad enough to force this preposterous and outrageous charge.

The basis of it is that the men made inflammatory speeches and subsequently a woman was shot.

Consequently they murdered her. On the strength of this notion these two men are in peril of their lives.

The Plain Issue. I beg for this fact the earnest and sober attention of every person that has any belief in the right of free speech or thinks that it ought to be preserved in this country.

The creed of these two men can make no difference, nor their nationality, nor their native tongues, nor whether they are this, that or the other. The principle involved is exactly the same whether they are Presbyterians or atheists, of Italian birth or ancient American ancestry; and the principle is of the utmost importance to every citizen of the United States.

Because to state the plain fact about it, if this Trust can get away with this case and punish these men, there is an end of Free Speech here.

Look at it calmly and see if this is not so. It is not pretended that Eitor and Giovannitti had any knowledge of the woman that was killed, nor the slightest interest in her death; it is not pretended that they plotted it, nor contrived it nor knew anything about it. The sole idea is that having uttered a speech that is called "incendiary" a mob gathered in which the woman was killed by a policeman. Consequently they are accessory before the fact and murderers.

If that doctrine can be upheld then any man anywhere that says anything not related by any persons of power and influence is in peril, for almost any death, accidental or caused by a madman, can be charged to any man that opens his head on any vital issue.

No more effective gag upon free utterance was ever devised. It arms the police at once with a power to suppress and silence discussion such as no tyrant has ever exercised in a monarchy. It is the most potent instrument of oppression that could possibly be invented and there should go up against it such a protest as the Woolen Trust would not dare disregard.

The Rich Man and the Poor.

The United States Senate in the Stephenson case deliberately voted to disregard the whole doctrine of accessory before the fact, even when the violation of the law was plain, unmistakable and undeniable, even when there could be no kind of doubt that the accused man desired and effected and procured the law's violation.

The same doctrine that was worthless in that case is perfectly efficient against the idea that they were in any degree responsible for the fact in the case is wholly untenable.

Mr. Stephenson is worth \$15,000,000. Eitor and Giovannitti are penniless.

Does the Woolen Trust imagine that the poor will be blind to this contrast? Or that it will allow vengeance to be wreaked upon these men in a manner so absolutely tyrannical, lawless and indefensible? Charles Edward Russell in Coming Nation.

PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W.

Portland I. W. W. Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 309 Davis St. Business meeting, Sunday at 2 p. m. Stern optical views and lecture every Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

STEEL REVOLT IMPENDING

(Continued From Page Three)

one big union which won the strike there recently: "I don't think it is our policy because a man advocates one thing or another to say he is wrong. We do however regret that it (The Industrial Workers of the World) selected Lawrence as its starting place. We wish they had gone somewhere else first; and I feel sure, gentlemen, that the time is coming very soon when they will migrate from our town and go somewhere else; they may come to your places, I don't know; I can only state this that if they do you will then appreciate what we have had on our hands for the past month."

Mr. Cox makes a sad mistake when he imagines that the I. W. W. started in Lawrence. However he made no mistake when he warned his fellows that the bosses always knew that they had a very serious something on their hands when they locked horns with the I. W. W. The employer, no matter how powerful stand to lose against the workers united in one solid organization.

THE RAMBLER.

ARISE, TEXTILE WORKERS!

(Continued From Page One)

great battles in labor's history of America were won. These few pleaded and preached, they argued and talked, they were sneered at and ridiculed and haunted, blacklisted and despised. But "working class solidarity" was their slogan, the generation of new hopes and aspirations among the textile workers their ideal.

They struggled against all kinds of odds and persecutions, they never lost hope, and when finally the thick wall of influence had burst and tens of thousands joined hands together for a struggle for better life conditions, these few saw their ambitions materialized, when a new spirit was born among the hundreds of thousands who were benefited by the earlier pioneer work of the few.

Three hundred thousand textile workers are receiving now millions of dollars in increased wages and more rights in the places of employment. And one million human beings half the day when the pioneers of the Industrial Workers of the World sounded the first call for action, for unity, for solidarity, the battle cry for a better future.

And for this alone the capitalists have gone furiously mad; for this alone they are jailing these men who were loyal to their fellow workers in these long years of hard strife and long preparation.

The mill owners agreed not to discriminate against one who was active in these industrial struggles. But their word of honor was wrung from them under duress so that their mills could be started up again, so that their profits would not decrease. They never meant to keep faith, they never will fulfill their promises unless compelled to do so by an outraged, enraged and aroused working class.

The capitalists may not discriminate against the individual worker, but they are using the courts to control, the legislative bodies in which they have placed their tools, and all other agencies of oppression to get even with those who would not desert the workers, who could not be intimidated, not be cajoled, not be bullied and not be bribed.

If the capitalists win out in this crusade you textile workers will soon see the greatest victory turned into a dismal defeat. They will slaughter your wages, establish black list, hunt from pillar to post all those who dare raise their head and their voice in behalf of you, your wives, your daughters, your children. Can't you see it, can you comprehend? Back into industrial slavery, worse than ever before will you be driven if the capitalists can carry out their nefarious schemes and conspiracies.

And therefore they are jailing Eitor and Giovannitti against any warrant of law; therefore they are trying to muzzle the voices of Haywood, Trautmann, Yates, Holiday and others behind the thick prison walls where all hopes are abandoned.

Workers, can't you understand, will you understand, will you smash this huge, gigantic conspiracy, will you be true to those who were true to you? You must answer, you must act!

A general strike in all factories and mills in the New England states whenever necessary and prepared, will be the only answer that the capitalists and their pliant tools will understand, the only answer

that their outrageous breach of promise and faith warrants and calls for. A general strike will set the innocent prisoners free, will smash the conspiracy of the powers that be, the oppressors and rulers.

Now is the time to prepare; soon will be the time to act. Rise, textile workers, everywhere prepare, prepare!

Have you shared in the great results of these struggles? Why not contribute your share for the prevention of crimes by which you are also to be deprived of the achievements gained for you. It is your cause, it is your struggle, a great duty that you have to now perform. You, of Manchester and other towns in New Hampshire are ready, prepare. In Lowell and Lawrence they have sounded the warning to the masters, they will strike hard until the men loyal to them and to you are liberated, are set free. In Connecticut, in Rhode Island, in New York and even down in Pennsylvania thousands are preparing for the test struggle, for the right to have men and women voice their claims without danger of being assassinated or deprived of their liberty.

Capitalist outrages and conspiracies must be met with the general response of hundreds of thousands to lay down their tools, to cease work whenever necessity commands them to pursue this course. Can you understand, can you comprehend? Tie up the factories, tie up the towns, tie up the states, let your power, your determination, your voice and your anger be heard! Tie up everything and free the men loyal to you!

All who are willing to prepare should write to the undersigned for speakers, organizers and lecturers.

Agid under the instructions given by 50,000 organized textile workers we call upon all workers of the New England states and particularly the textile workers, to suspend operation of all mills when the call will be issued from the Lawrence headquarters of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union, in the event that the court should abridge all constitutional rights and send Eitor, Giovannitti or any other of the indicted fellow workers to jail, or try to assassinate them by the thugs and hirelings in their employ. It is an imperative duty you will, and must perform!

You will save yourselves if you save these men! Stand together, prepare, act together! Shut all the mill gates that prison doors are opened for those who were loyal to you!

You do understand, you can comprehend, you will act? You will set the prisoners free and prepare the road for more achievements, for a better and happier life for all the workers in the mills!

The up the factories and open the prisons.

Write for all information to HEADQUARTERS LOCAL UNION NO. 20, I. W. W. 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

SAN DIEGO INVESTIGATION

(Continued from Page One)

missioner, that man is telling a point blank lie." At once the officer's prompter who stood at a side door said "Telephone" and thus relieved him from an unwelcome position.

The other officer who was on the stand started in by saying that he would answer no questions from "These people who are under indictment, or their legal representatives," and then proceeded to give him an example of qualified lying as I have ever seen.

He stated that the police had never done any brutal work, and that they were justified in the brutal work they had done because of the aggravation of the anarchists. He held down the stand near half an hour with such statements, and the only truth he told was that there had been over three hundred arrests. One statement he made was that any one who would speak outside the restricted district and hold an orderly meeting would be given the protection of the police. The next day some of the men here tried to take him at his word by holding meetings at three different points and reading the Declaration of Independence. But no, the police would not let the captain of detectives be truthful in that one particular, for no sooner were the meetings started for officers began the clubbing tactics they have learned so well in the past two months. It seems that Mr. Weinstock wanted to know just how the police would act on the statement of the police officer, and he was in a room where he could see all the brutal work of the police without being seen, while the police supposed he had left town.

The trial of a man who is accused of de-

stroying some jail fixtures is now on, and it is becoming very hard to get a jury. Every one wishes to be well rid of the job, but it seems that the fumes demand that the force shall be gone through with.

The police and vigilantes are scared stiff for fear of us, yet we are at all times very peaceable and not one of the men who have come here to take part in the Free Speech fight has been arrested for any crime except that of speaking or being an I. W. W. since the fight started. There is a large number of men this side of Los Angeles who are marching here to take part in the fight, and the guards are watching on the county line to see that none of them get in here, but a few get through every day, and soon the whole bunch will be here.

Also there was a report that the city water system was to be destroyed, and the papers had scare heads today saying that one man had been shot at one of the dams last night by some one who fired at a guard. The bosses are so badly scared that they are likely at any time to start a wholesale butchery of innocent men on any pretext whatever, no matter how trivial. This is the result of the anti-union methods of H. G. Otis, aided by his personal friend, City Commissioner John L. Sehon.

There is enough matter here of vital interest regarding the class struggle to more than fill Solidarity's columns every week, and things will be coming stronger all the time from now on. The hundreds who are marching here to take part in the fight are conclusive proof that there is a violent upheaval in progress among the working people of the nation. But if we are ever to get action on our philosophy of the social revolution it had as well be now as some time in the future.

We need men and money all the time to carry on the fight, but one thing we also need is publicity. Tell the story of Brute San Diego to the world, and at the same time boycott her to death. She is only a real estate boom on a fine climate platform, and there is nothing else here to live on.

The men in jail are still standing firm for the principles involved. Every day the song of the "Red Flag" may be heard from behind the prison bars, and the main call is for news of the fight that we are waging for humanity, with never a word of their own plight.

This is a hard fight, but no harder than half a dozen others the I. W. W. is waging, and we feel the confidence of victory. There has never yet been a suggestion of compromise or quit till the city is whipped completely. STUMPF.

TAMING THE SOLDIERS

(From Army and Navy Journal.)

The unpleasantness of strike duty for national guardsmen in communities where there is much sympathy with the strikers was shown by experiments of militiamen during the recent riots in Lawrence, Mass.

Following the discharge of these companies from regular duty SEVERAL SAD incidents happened to a number of their members.

In one case a man going to his home, following his tour, found all of his personal belongings thrown out in the snow, and he was refused admission to his boarding house.

In another case a man returning to his home was told by his father to get out of the house as he was no longer a son of his.

POLISH I. W. W. PAPER

Fellow Worker Frank Wolny of Spokane has forwarded one dollar to the General Office for the purpose of starting a fund to re-establish the Polish paper Solidarnosc. Fellow Worker Wolny's idea is to have one thousand Polish workers send in one dollar as an advanced subscription for one year and as the thousand subscriptions have been received, the paper will be started. This will guarantee a sufficient fund to defray the expenses of publishing the paper until it is able to extend its subscription list sufficiently to be self-supporting. Fellow Worker Wolny sends in his dollar and calls for 999 Polish rebels to respond in kind. Send your dollar to the General Headquarters and specify that it is for the Polish paper. It will entitle you to a year's subscription as soon as the paper starts.

VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary.

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

VICTORY IN WEBSTER

Webster, Mass., April 29.—Following a conference of the trustees of the S. Slater & Sons, Inc., and the superintendents of the mills, it was announced this afternoon that a per cent increase in pay will be given the 2,800 employees of the big mill, beginning Monday, May 6.

The announcement calls an end to the strike of the North village mill and the expected strike of the entire corporation in the East, North and South villages.

The increase as granted embodies the demands of the striking operatives of the North village mill and means an increase of 10 per cent over the wages received by operatives before the first increase of 5 per cent, more than a month ago. The announcement of mill officials today embodies what was expected at the North village demanded and practically ends the strike.

At the time of the announcement one of the I. W. W. leaders were in Webster, and tonight it was given out by the committee of the strikers that the strike was settled. No conference has been called, but tonight a notice was posted on the mill gates of the North village mill, announcing that after May 8, an additional 5 per cent would be given.

Geo. Szepanik, one of the committee, said the settlement of the strike is a big victory for the strikers, and the end of the strike as welcomed by operatives of the 400 operatives of the North village are jubilant over the result and are receiving the commendation of other operatives.

About 200 workers are on the increase, 800 at the North village mill, 1,000 at the South village, 500 at the East village and 600 in Farmsville, where the corporation owns a plant.

Organizer Francis Miller of the I. W. W. was not in Webster when the announcement was made, but word was telephoned to him at Willimantic, Ct., where he was also to organize strikers at the mill there. His reply was embodied in the single phrase: "Fine. Nothing could please me more."

Although the granting of the additional 5 per cent increases ends the strike, the organization of the I. W. W. will not be dropped, according to the strikers, who intend to continue the work until all operative operatives of the three mills here are organized. It already has more than half the total number of employees enrolled, and is after the remainder.

The strike, which was confined to the North village, or cotton mill, was started by the loomfitters in the weaver room Monday, who walked out when their demand for a 5 per cent increase was refused. After a strike of the mill was called off the walkout, and Monday night at a big mass meeting it was voted to tie up the mill, unless the demand was granted.

An attempt to open the mill gates the next morning was a failure, less than 100 operatives returning to work. Since then I. W. W. organizers have enrolled the workers of the mill into the organization. Many operatives of other mills are also members, according to Organizer Miller.

The end of the battle, which was feared would tie up the entire plant of the Slater corporation, hit Webster hard, was received with joy in the town tonight. The announcement by Supt. Stewart of East and North village mills this afternoon, that the increase had been granted, spread rapidly.

Supt. Stewart, in his statement, said: "Notices will be posted at once in the mills at the East, North and South villages and at Farmsville, announcing that after May 6 an additional increase of 5 per cent would be given employees in these mills. This decision was reached by mill officials today. On Monday the North village mill will remain closed and strikers will return to work under the increased wage."

Beyond this statement Supt. Stewart would say no more except that this embodied all that the company intended to give out for publication—Worcester Telegram.

Among the latest arrivals on the field of industrial union propaganda is "The Toller," a monthly journal in magazine form, whose first number has just appeared in Kansas City, Mo. Max Demetzel is owner and managing editor. Its announcement states that "The Toller is and always will be a clear cut advocate of industrial unionism and direct action with no political wing attached to it." Price is 10 cents per copy, for per year, and the address is "The Toller Publishing Bureau, Kansas City Mo."

N. Y. BAKERY WORKERS

New York, April 30.

On Saturday, April 30, a mass meeting was called by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Industrial Union, I. W. W., at 1487 First avenue. Three applicants were taken in.

Another mass meeting will be held May 4 in Brooklyn for the purpose of organizing a Brooklyn branch.

We are handicapped by the work of the opposition, the "International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union" - A. F. of L. body is trying to sign up a contract with the "bosses," starting at 1, for less wages than the workers in the trade receive, in most places.

Local 66, I. W. W.