



# THE STORY OF CLINTON

## Police Deliberately Provoke Trouble With Strikers, and Then Call Agitators to "Quell the Riot."

(Special to Solidarity.)  
Lawrence, Mass., June 14.  
The industrial situation in New England, as far as the I. W. W. is concerned, is one of activity and progress. Many strikes are on hand and there are many calls from different parts of the territory for organizers. In Webster, Mass., we have one mill completely organized and prospects are very good for organizing the industries of the entire town. In Haverhill we have the closed shop in one factory. We have two locals there. In Williamsitic, Putnam and Jewett City, Conn., like conditions prevail.

In Clinton, Mass., a struggle is now on which has been in progress for a period of 10 weeks. Loomfitters and weavers in the Lancaster mills corporation came out for a 10 per cent advance in wages, the abolition of the fining system, which has already been declared illegal by the Massachusetts legislature, and for various other concessions. Immediately after striking, the weavers, who were unorganized, sent for I. W. W. speakers and organizers and enrolled in our ranks. After striking four weeks, the Lancaster mills demanded the increase in wages to the loomfitters and promised to grant the same to the weavers. The strikers went back to work and found that the bosses' promises were like pie crusts, easily broken. The loomfitters were allowed their increase in wages, but the weavers who were affected by the fining system were given further promises. They immediately came out on strike again and since then have succeeded in pulling out a large majority of the workers in other departments in the mills, such as the doffers, the spinners, card room help and others. The company, frightened by the actions of the strikers, immediately provoked trouble. Slum dwellers were sworn in as special police, and the citizens of Clinton were treated to the spectacle of seeing a daily parade of these human imbeciles. But the employes of the Lancaster mills had by this time come to realize that the only weapon they required to defeat the corporation was the withholding of their industrial organized labor power.

On Monday morning, June 3, the last straw was laid on the camel's back, when Special Officer Hugh Cromie, who was formerly employed as a second hand in the machine room, deliberately tripped up a little Greek girl of about 14 years of age, causing her to fall to the ground. Other girls who were with her slapped Cromie's face, whereupon this brave specimen of

humanity immediately began to beat with his club the head of every woman he could reach. This was the cue for the police to start trouble; 40 special officers came running up to the scene, armed with clubs and revolvers and began to beat everyone within their reach. The workers tried to retreat, by running up the hill nearby, but the police followed them remorselessly. Finding escape impossible, the workers began to retaliate by throwing stones. The policemen drew their revolvers and began firing into the crowd. Six girls and three men were shot. Several of them were sent to the hospital.

The police authorities, including Chief Gibson, implored the organizers to use their influence to stop the trouble, which the police had started. The chief of police admitted that the organizers had more power over the workers than the entire police force. Organizers Peter and Benkofsky were given the chief's automobile and for a few hours enjoyed the doubtful honor of being at the head of the police department of the town of Clinton, Mass.

Previous to this trouble the police authorities had said that no street speaking of any kind would be allowed on the streets of Clinton, but they were glad to aid themselves of the services of the wild arguers in restoring "law and order" which they were supposed to uphold and protect. The crowd responded to the efforts of the organizers and dispersed, going to the usual meeting place, where a meeting was held in which the lawless measures of the police force were severely denounced. The picket lines were resumed with increased vigor at noon of the same day. Instead of having the effect which the authorities expected, the unprovoked assault upon defenseless men and women would have, the Lancaster mills were stopped the next day. The doffing department of the mill came out and joined our ranks.

At Norwood, Mass., on June 12, the police refused to allow an indoor meeting at the Finnish hall; 1,900 tannery and printing shop employes came out to be organized. An open air meeting was then held on a neighboring lot belonging to a Socialist Party member. Another meeting was arranged to take place Wednesday evening, June 19. William Trautmann was the principal speaker, and he was asked by the police to preserve order, in fact, was given full police powers. There was much excitement attending the presenting of the indoor meeting.

Will the I. W. W. grow? The danger is that it may grow too fast.

### WHAT SOLIDARITY MEANS

General Organizer Thompson of the I. W. W., tells an interesting story of the educational methods employed in the great Lawrence strike. English speakers talking to audiences of foreign-born workers, were compelled to use much symbolic language and simple illustrations to point out the lessons of solidarity. One speaker was accustomed to carry in his vest pocket a bunch of lead pencils. Pulling out one pencil and holding it up before the audience, he would say: "This is the Syrian. See how easy the boss can break this one nationality when it stands and fights alone." Then a second pencil, denominated the Pole, a third the Italian, a fourth the American, and so on, would be added to the first, until all the pencils symbolizing all the nationalities were bunched together, thus making it impossible for the boss to break the solidarity of the workers. This simple illustration, in line with the im-

mediate experience of every worker was understood and appreciated by the mixed audience of many nationalities and languages. On one occasion, however, a wag with a foreign accent, got back at this same speaker, who had just asked his audience if they "knew what solidarity meant," by shouting out in reply: "Bunch of lead pencils!" This brought down the house with laughter, and showed that the workers were wise to the meaning of solidarity.

A force of Hindoos, brought to break the strike in the lumber mills of Aberdeen, Wash., quit work as soon as they learned what the situation was, so what scabbing was done was performed by Americans. Instead of solemnly resolving against Asiatic immigration, why not send for some of these poor, ignorant foreigners to teach class consciousness to our aristocratic American workers?—The International Socialist Review.

Agitate for the 8 hour day.

# THOMPSON IN PENNSYLVANIA

General Organizer James P. Thompson arrived in New Castle from Philadelphia last Sunday, and addressed a good sized open air meeting in this city on Monday evening. Tuesday morning he was summoned by telegram to Pittsburg, where a strike is on in the works of the National Tube Co. Four hundred workers were reported by the Pittsburg papers as having struck on Monday. Their number has since been increased to more than 2,000, and the works are completely tied up. The company expresses a willingness to meet and confer with the strike committee. An early victory is expected.

Thompson has been very active since the Lawrence strike in and around New York City, Paterson and Philadelphia, where he held monster meetings and was instrumental in recruiting a large membership for the I. W. W. Local 485, textile workers, of Philadelphia, now has four branches, with about 2,000 members, and Local 152 of Paterson is making substantial progress with the silk workers. Thompson says no one who has not witnessed these demonstrations can appreciate the tremendous enthusiasm of the workers in that section of the East for the one big union. It is certainly moving, and moving with great power, these days.

Thompson is one of the ablest speakers in the I. W. W., and wherever he goes, his meetings should be extensively advertised and every effort made to get big crowds out to hear him.

Unless delayed by the strike in Pittsburg, Thompson will be in Cleveland the latter part of this week; in Detroit Sunday and Monday next; in Grand Rapids for a few days thereafter, and in Chicago on June 30.

### IN THE DUNGEON

Thomas Whitehead, former secretary of the strike committee, now under a six-months' sentence at Kambloos, has been cast into the dungeon by the jailer. A scout, stationed at Kambloos, visited the provincial jail and requested permission to see Whitehead. The jailer refused to grant the request, but when informed by the scout that Whitehead's signature was needed on some money orders, a brief visit was permitted.

The scout states: "He looks much thinner than he did before the arrest, but he makes no complaint. I do not know why he was placed in the dark hole."

Whitehead was sentenced to six months on the charge of being a leaser of premises that did not meet with the requirements of the Health Act. Delegate MacMillan of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, A. F. of L., in his report to that body, states in reference to Whitehead's case that the Health Act was not violated; on the contrary, the air space per man was more than required by law. Whitehead was cast in jail and kangarooed before legal defense could be secured. Now that he is in they are making life miserable for him. But the strikers are determined to carry on the fight and there is not one man among the seven thousand strikers but who stands ready to go to jail if it is necessary to do so to win the strike. When this strike is settled it will be upon the basis that all strikers be released from jail. They will refuse to consider any settlement that does not provide for the release of those incarcerated.—C. N. R. Strike Bulletin.

### SAN DIEGO FUNDS

Send all funds intended for the I. W. W. free speech fighters to C. R. Neely, Treasurer, Box 512, San Diego, Calif. FREE SPEECH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, I. W. W., San Diego.

# CAPITALIST DYNAMITER

## School Director Breen of Lawrence, Convicted and Fined For Planting Dynamite, Still Holds Job as Director.

(Special to Solidarity.)  
Lawrence, Mass., June 12.  
Events are transpiring in this city that afford an indication of the kind of justice that may be expected in the Etor-Giovanitti cases, if the working class of the country doesn't wake up to the dangers involved therein. Sunday the clergy of this city, according to reports in the local press of Monday, delivered sermons demanding the resignation of School Committee John J. Breen, who was convicted and fined \$500 (five hundred dollars) for "planting" dynamite during the recent great textile strike here.

The Rev. C. E. McColey, in what is described as an "stirring sermon on 'Public Conscience'" said: "John Breen ought to resign and there ought to be force enough in the aroused public conscience of this city to do it. Here we have the spectacle of a man convicted in the courts, yet holding a moral position over our children. The very fact that he seems to have no sense of the eternal fitness of things makes him morally unfit for this high position."

The Rev. E. M. Lake, addressing the lodge of the Knights of Pythias, at a special Sunday evening service, declared: "This public official has been adjudged guilty of a most contemptible misdemeanor and paid a fine of \$500 with no defense or appeal. The whole infamous affair is in the open. His endeavors to implicate others in his guilty conspiracy in dynamite planting is of public concern."

Accordingly the Rev. Lake calls on the citizens of Lawrence to recall Breen or stand dishonored in the eyes of the nation as a municipality that permits its school system to be a bulwark of wrong-doing.

More Guilty Ones.  
While the clergy—and significantly enough, only the Protestant clergy—are

thus demanding Breen's scalp, the impression prevails in other quarters that he is not the only guilty official of wrong-doing during the recent strike, and, therefore, also a fit subject for recall. "There are others," all faithful servants of the big mill corporations, whom the Ministerial Association shows no disposition to relieve of their offices. There is Cornelius F. Lynch, director of public safety, for instance. This worthy gentleman is responsible for the clabbing of women and children at the North Station on February 24th. Lynch on that occasion violated constitutional rights in a manner that shocked the entire country and brought forth a storm of protest such as has been seldom heard in a similar instance. Nevertheless, though Lynch was a far greater violator of the law than Breen, he has not even been brought to trial, nor is it suggested, even by the zealous and conscientious Ministerial Association, that Lynch be ousted from office by public recall. As usual, preachers strain at gnats and swallow camels.

Among the intelligent members of the working class the outcry against Breen is regarded as a saddest throwing gas, meant to blind the workers. It is pointed out that Breen, in planting the dynamite, served two great interests: viz: the Boston peace, which was looking for sensational copy, and the mill owners, who wanted to discredit the strikers and thereby prevent their victory which followed.

It is not likely, according to the intelligent members of the working class, that these two powerful interests will stand by and see Breen sacrificed. Nor will the mill corporations, if possible, permit the decapitation of Lynch, who served them even better than did Breen. The mill corporation rule in Lawrence, where 80 per cent of the mill workers are with-

(Continued on Page Four)

### PITTSBURG STRIKE

(The Pittsburg Post, June 19.)

Riot calls resulted yesterday morning when 1,500 employes of the Pennsylvania department of the National Tube Company, Second avenue, went out on strike, augmenting the number that quit work Sunday. The usual conflicts consequent upon such uprisings were not wanting. A mob, composed mostly of foremen, attacked the police when two of the strikers were placed under arrest. Calls to various police stations throughout the city brought reserves of foot and mounted patrolmen, who had much difficulty in restoring order.

The beginning of the trouble took place Sunday evening, when 450 night workers struck because they were refused time and a half for Sunday night work. The additional 1,500 day employes congregated about the mill entrance yesterday morning, but refused to go to work.

Fearing that the men would resort to further violence, officers and organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World, hurriedly distributed circulars among the workers announcing a mass meeting in the afternoon in the Polish Assembly hall, South Eighteenth street and Carey alley. The meeting was called to order by M. E. Costello, general secretary of the Industrial Workers' union. Addresses were made in foreign languages and the strikers were asked to maintain order and conduct the strike peacefully. James P. Thompson, general organizer who conducted the recent strike at Lawrence, Mass., spoke to the men on "Organization."

Comsals Against Disorder.  
"Don't fight the police," he admonished. "You cannot win this strike by

violence. Appoint your committees, draw up your own scale and give the officials of the plant and tell them what you want. Don't let a strike-breaker come in to take charge of the situation, but stick to your ultimatum. Tell the officials you do not want to do Sunday work. You do not want to work to work all the time and there are plenty of idle men who would be glad to have an opportunity to work. Give them a chance. If the company insists that you work Saturday afternoon and Sunday, demand time-and-a-half. You will win the strike if you go about it in the right way. Capital cannot exist without labor and labor was first. All you men go on picket duty. No one can stop you from picketing. When your comprints see that you are in earnest about winning the strike, they will not take your jobs. Let solidarity be your pass word during the strike and you will be gratified with the results."

Another meeting will be held this afternoon for the purpose of organizing the men and appointing permanent committees to confer with the officials of the company. That the strike will not be so easily terminated, however, is evidenced by the statement of the superintendent of the works. He said: "The men have been working steadily for 10 months. Out of the last 16 Sundays they have worked nine. They are evidently in a mood for trouble. I also believe that much of the discontent is due to the large number of marriages that are being taking place among the workmen. It has been one continual round of justification for many weeks, and the men have begun to show the effects of it. They are ripe for trouble."

CHICAGO I. W. W.  
Local 85, branch 2 (English) meets every second and third Friday night at 180 Washington St., (near Fifth Ave., Chicago.

SOLIDARITY EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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CAPITALISM'S PERIL

General Organizer James P. Thompson, speaking on the Etor-Giovanitti case at a meeting in New Castle, June 17, put its significance squarely up to the capitalist class of the nation. He said in substance: "They tell us that Etor and Giovanitti will be tried in Lawrence. That is not true. Etor and Giovanitti have already been tried by the working class and declared innocent. We, the workers, know they are not guilty in the remotest degree of the death of the Italian girl striker, who was shot by a Lawrence police officer. Etor and Giovanitti are not going to be tried in Lawrence. On the contrary, THE COURTS OF MASSACHUSETTS ARE ON TRIAL; CAPITALISM ITSELF IS ON TRIAL; and if they put Etor and Giovanitti in the electric chair and turn on the juice—if you capitalists do that—with their death WILL DIE IN THE HEARTS OF MILLIONS OF WORKERS ALL RESPECT FOR YOU AND YOUR INSTITUTIONS."

Thompson went on to show how the capitalist imagined that by killing Etor and Giovanitti they would kill the I. W. W. or check its development. But they are mistaken. Such a judicial murder of innocent workers, whose only crime is loyalty to their class, would raise such a storm of wrath throughout the labor world, as could not be appraised short of the complete annihilation of capitalism. If the master class seek to harm Etor and Giovanitti, they do so at their peril.

This is undoubtedly true, and should nerve every I. W. W. member to still more intense effort in behalf of our fellow workers. Let the workers be thoroughly aroused; let them know what this case means; put them in touch with the facts; and the workers will do the rest. The weak seems difficult; the forces of opposition are strong, and even among social revolutionists there is a most cowardly and sneaking attitude, which the enemy is no doubt watching and banking upon. But they are banking upon it in vain; the I. W. W., small as it is, is a tremendous engine for generating power, and already its work of publicity is making itself felt in all directions in the face of mountain-like opposition.

Let us hurl our defiance into the teeth of the capitalist beast: IF YOU KILL ETOR AND GIOVANNITTI, YOU WILL DO SO AT YOUR MORTAL

PERIL: THE WORKING CLASS WILL PROTECT ITS LEADERS!

CAPITALIST INCOMPETENCY

Many years ago, Karl Marx observed: "The capitalist law leader of industry because he is a capitalist." In other words, it is not because of superior ability that the capitalist class finds itself at the head of industry and society today; but because of its possession of capital—the social instruments of wealth production. However obscure that fact may have been in the days of Marx, it is certainly apparent now. What is still more apparent is the utter incompetency of the ruling class to cope with the giant social forces now in motion. All over the world a seething social turmoil is in evidence, and in every country the ruling class is making use of the same stupid methods of force and repression, to deal with it.

Russia, proverbially the land of brute force, has recently added to its long record of crimes against the working class by a massacre of 300 striking workers in the Siberian gold fields. The strikers were shot down by the Cossacks in a most cold-blooded manner. As a result a mighty protest has developed on the side of the workers in all great industrial centers, so that the Czar's government has been unable to stem "the tide of loud indignation of the people." Strikes have broken out at St. Petersburg, Riga, Warsaw, Odessa, Karkov, and other industrial centers, as protests against this capitalist repression. In Moscow alone 70,000 workers struck and the movement spread to the provinces. The number of workers who have taken part in the strike demonstrations in St. Petersburg is estimated at 200,000, and in the whole empire, at 500,000. This movement is even more significant than the revolution of 1905, as it shows that the Russian workers are finding their source of power, and once that is discovered, no amount of military or other form of repression can stem the tide of working class solidarity. It also shows that the capitalists may be depended upon to show the workers the way, through the rulers' stupid tactics of repression.

The same methods are employed daily in the industrial conflicts of the United States. They were seen at their best or rather worst, in the Lawrence strike. Again, last week in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, cowardly private thugs employed by the smelter trust, deliberately fired upon unarmed strikers at a hundred paces from the mill, and killed two strikers. Such murderous reprisals are multiplying as fast as strikes multiply throughout the country. And they are having the opposite effect from that intended; they are intensifying the spirit of revolt and driving the workers closer together. Already one of the Perth Amboy strikers is reported to have been successful, and others are said to be on the point of victory.

The day is past when capitalist reaction can set back the advancing labor movement for any length of time, by repressive measures. The incompetency of the masters is forcing the workers to take matters into their own hands. "The fight is for control of industry." The masters are incompetent to control it except with the overwhelming accompaniment of low wages, long hours, increasing unemployment and consequent disorder and social unrest. The capitalist system of industry is an unmitigated scourge to society, and cannot be made otherwise by the capitalists. The working class must take the job of the hands of the present rulers. Capitalism must be abolished. The one big union of the working class will do it. Get in line!

It must be, indeed, annoying to many of our socialist politicians, when they are compelled to admit, as the New York Call does editorially in its June 17th issue, that although the thousands of women wage slaves in the East cannot vote, they seem to be able to strike." And their strikes are "getting the goat" of the bosses in great shape, too, as could be seen at Lawrence and Lowell, in the clothing strikes, where the women put up the best fight of anybody, and this week again at Perth Amboy, N. J. The Call refuses to be consoled, however, by this revolting and fighting spirit of the female slaves, and urges "big movement for equal suffrage." But whatever may be done about "votes for women," it is quite evident that, like the men slaves, they will continue to seek and to find their power through organization at the point of production—that is, where they work. And such organization and action on the part of the women will continue to cause the bosses to throw all kinds of fits.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

(C. N. R. "Strike Bulletin")

If the bosses should succeed in breaking up all unions, do they think the slaves would be content to starve? If so, they have another thing coming.

One of the tunnel contractors located at Yale, sent to Bluff, Mont., for a machine man. He got six W. F. of M. men and they worked in the tunnel about three shifts and left. Now the boss is trying to repair the machines, but finds this is a hard matter. The men that understand handling and using machines in a correct manner, also, when the occasion demands, know how to handle the machine in a manner that is neither correct nor profitable for the boss. The boss is finding this out and also that the workers are becoming too intelligent to scab on each other.

A header succeeded in eluding the pickets in Portland and got a gang of 15 men up to Yale before they were aware that labor troubles existed on the job. The men then refused to go to work, but as the contractor had advanced fare, the police threatened to lodge the men in jail if they did not go to work. The men went out to the job and started to work, but disappeared one at a time. In a couple of hours there was not one of the fifteen left on the job.

A bunch of forty shipped from Montreal, upon reaching the strike locality and coming in contact with the scouts, deserted the shipment. They claimed that the labor agents in Montreal had misrepresented the case to them and had they been properly informed they would not have shipped, but under no circumstances would they scab. When threatened with jail they stood pat and refused to scab. The jail room is very limited, owing to the fact that there are a large number of strikers in jail. The police backed down and the shipment was disbanded without further interference. It must have cost the contractor a pretty penny to ship these men from Montreal. He will soon realize that it is cheaper to settle than to fight.

The latest idiotic outpouring is to the effect that I. W. W. leaders were paid to start trouble on the C. N. R. fill up the jails and thereby raise the price of muck. The eagle eye and massive brain of some scattershattered plute must have conceived this dream. For further information, call at Martin Welch's home. The source of all wisdom.

"Bughouse" McDonald is truly "bughouse" these days. McDonald by much hard work and a great expense, secured forty so-called seals for his camp on the Northampton. Work had hardly started in the camp, however, when the men presented a wage scale schedule to the boss, with the information that if the boss desired to grant the demands he could find the men at the I. W. W. headquarters. Then they bled. No wonder McDonald is "bughouse."

LOW PER CAPITA WANTED

New York, June 18.

Solidarity: The following motion asking for a constitutional change was unanimously passed by Local 179, Branch 1, I. W. W., on June 12:

Article 3, Section 3, to read: National Industrial Unions and Industrial Departments shall pay as general dues into the treasury of the Industrial Workers of the World the rate of one cent per month per member; Industrial Councils shall pay a flat rate of 50 cents per month to the general organization. Local Unions shall pay five cents per member per month. All Local Industrial Unions within the jurisdiction of a National Industrial Union shall purchase all dues stamps and other supplies directly from the National Industrial Union, but shall fill out the quarterly report blanks and forward same regularly to the General Secretary of the I. W. W. Article 5, Section 7, to be abolished.

LOCAL 179, Branch 1.

A. Heine, Secretary.

One of our organizers defines sabotage as "putting the machine of wood and iron on strike while the human machine remains on the payroll." He concludes very logically, that in order to be effective, saboteurs must attack the structure of the machine, just as starvation strikes (of long duration) should be avoided as tending to destroy the human machine.

Don't neglect these times for agitation.

THE LETTER FILE

Of the Etor-Giovanitti Defense Committee Shows Evidence of Remarkable Solidarity.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., June 15.

Letter files are not, as a rule, inspiring things. As receptacles for classified correspondence, they are more often full of cold business calculations than of warm imaginative impulses. The letter file of the Etor-Giovanitti defense fund is an exception to the rule, however. Here we find the substantial material from which the dreams of the race are made. All nationalities, industries, factions and sections are represented in the effort to save the two labor champions; and all, in their solidarity, express sentiments that are worthy of the high cause they represent—the cause of labor as against the exploiter, of humanity as against profit, interest and rent.

The diverse character of the contributions may be judged from the fact that among them is a \$50 check from a man who is one of the leading electrical engineers and inventors of modern times while numerous five and ten cent contributions from Poles, Italians, Greeks, Slavs and other unskilled and poorly paid workers are in evidence. Thirteen contributors send \$7 from the National Military Home in Kansas. Their spokesman writes: "We hope the people all over the country will respond liberally; the cause of Etor and Giovanitti is everybody's cause." The financial secretary of Local Union #102, United Mine Workers, Allentown, Pa., sends \$15 and writes: "We are not going to stand by and see another Haymarket affair. We send greetings to our comrades who are living in a capitalist dungeon and urge them to be of good cheer, as we are going to rescue them." The secretary of Local Dover, Socialist Party, Dover, N. J., is of the opinion that "every revolutionary organization should rally to the aid of our comrades and teach our capitalist masters a lesson on working class ethics." Local Springfield, Ill., sends \$10.50 with this message: "Please accept our heartfelt sympathy for the two comrades in prison. We are by no means through yet; we will be with you in sympathy and with a helping hand until the end."

The Russian labor groups, the Socialist-Anarchist societies, the Sick and Death Benefit societies, in fact, all the factions in the labor movement, independent and otherwise, craft unions and otherwise send the same message of mutual helpfulness and solidarity in the present situation. The women, too, are doing their share. The New Bedford, Mass., Greyman Ladies' Saving society sends \$5 in the hope that it will help along. (It sure will.) Mrs. Margaret Sangers, the secretary of the New York protest conference, is also heard from in a substantial manner. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn brought a welcome addition to the fund from the monster protest meeting at Pittsburg.

Many organizations are modest; they send in \$2 or \$3 or \$5. "Hoping that this small donation will help along a great cause or regretting we are not able to send more." Some complain of hard times, like the business agent of the Marine Workers' Union at Norfolk, Va., where many ships are out of service, or the box makers of Lowell, Mass., whose conditions are so miserable that they implore some one to come and organize them. Notwithstanding all this, they contribute their mite to the defense of Etor and Giovanitti.

To signal out any contributor to the fund for special praise would be a reflection on all the others. Nevertheless, attention should be called to the action of the San Diego free speech fighters. Though sorely beset themselves, though fighting the vigilantes for their very lives and begging financial assistance to this end, they send in \$3.25 as a testimony of working class fraternity and as a message of good cheer! Can capitalism beat that spirit into the ground? We'd like to see them prove that it can.

The Etor-Giovanitti Defense Committee is proud of its letter file. It hopes many more additions will be made to it; they are needed. Send them to 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Up to Date Tactics—Clarence: Your valet went on strike, did he? I hope you didn't accede to his demands?

Claude: "Pon my life, I had to, old chap. The cunning creature actually threatened to leave me 'one morning when I was half dressed.—The Tattler

HELP THE WORKER

The "Industrial Worker" of Spokane, was visited by a disastrous fire on June 10, which burned up practically all its year's supply of stationary and other office supplies. The books and some of the office furniture saved. The fire has seriously crippled the Worker for the time being, and has made necessary the following appeal, which appears in the last issue of our Spokane organ:

YOU MUST ACT

Fellow Workers: There are circumstances that require immediate action and this is one of them. The "Worker" has been seriously crippled by the fire that took place on Monday last. Most of our year's supply of stationary and supplies were destroyed. We are forced to pay more than double the former rate. Incidental expenses connected with the fire and the moving of our remaining effects have crippled us to the last penny.

We were forced to use the money in the Press Fund. Some of our current bills remain unpaid. We can never do our best and most effective work while the old debt remains. We must have cash at once.

Every reader should send in a yearly sub. Each local should strain a point in increasing their bundle orders. Each booster should buy himself in getting donations and every speaker should hold a special meeting for no other purpose than to send the "Worker" the necessary assistance to keep in the field. We will not and cannot cease our work at this time. We know that the spirit of the members of the I. W. W. is such that the necessary aid will be forthcoming. Delay is dangerous. Act at once.

ENOUGH!

By Anna Lincoln

Not forever shall the toilers Travel pathways bleak and bare. To a "Halt!" must come despoilers. We the joys of life will share. We will strike the blow that shatters All that keeps us from our own: Sweetest thing in life that matters— Liberty! It shall be known! (Chorus) Break! break the chains, my Brother, Though the links be smooth or rough. Break them! for yourselves, for others. Break them! We have bled enough. We have heard our children wailing With the pain that hunger brings; We have watched our sisters falling; All the land with suffering rings. Shield our children's future children. Know as little as you can. Must they, too, be born to bondage? Fathers, strike! and set them free. (Chorus)

Write it now, in fame's gold letters. Deed! deed! Not mere puff. Strike and show them no more our fetters; Strike it! We have bled enough. We have toiled, and starved, and suffered On a pittance, mean and bare; We have borne what fate has offered With a patience long and rare. Of the earth's most bounteous gifts! Must the workers have no share? Shall the ones who make the living Only life's grim burdens bear? (Chorus)

Workers of the world, unite! Blend your voices, sweet or rough; March! this is Labor's hour of fight! Hear us! We have bled enough! It is shameful! It is fearful That our human flesh and blood Should be weary, crushed, and tearful. Brothers, stop it! turn the flood; Change it, comrades, make life sweeter; Yours the right, and yours the power. Here is liberty! Come, greet her! Break your chains this very hour. (Chorus)

Comrades, lift the red flag higher, With the bands, work-worn and tough, Run the murmur, like a fire! Hear it! We have bled enough! Strike for freedom, strike for Leisure! Strike for manhood's unborn right; For our sisters' rest and pleasure, Strike, my comrades! Strike with might! Millions yet unborn will bless us For this stand we take today. Courage! let that thought excite us, As we stand amid the fray! (Chorus)

With a calm deliberation (And of which is Truth the stuff Forge your weapons) win the nation Justice! We have bled enough! —The Syndicalist.

The Canadian Northern "Strike Bulletin" says with regard to the I. W. W. strike situation on that line, that some of the bosses have learned to swear in 15 different languages already. This is one of the inevitable results of industrial solidarity and direct action, and is by no means confined to British Columbia.

# VIGILANTES STILL AT WORK

(Special to Solidarity.)

San Diego, Cal., June 11. Some of the would-be authorities in San Diego are saying that the Free Speech Fight here is over. The local papers say it, the vigilantes claim it is proven by the fact that so many men have been driven from the town and treated in such a manner that they are not likely to return, the police try to help the case by turning out all the men confined in the city jail, Assistant Attorney General Benjamin says that we are now just where we were when the fight began, and everything is lovely. But there is no one who really believes that the fight is over. The police department has complete arrangements now for suppressing any one who says "Free Speech"; if a working man stops on a corner and says "Hello Jack," at once a score of the vigilantes are there and whenever a few workers are gathered there is the ever present stoolpigeon to carry the tale of their talk to the police.

All of the men who have been confined in the city jail have been released on probation, and the police have intimated that it would be best for them to get out of town at once. Several of those who could not see it that way have been arrested again on vagrancy charges, regardless of the fact that work is very scarce here and a job cannot be obtained on short notice.

All those confined in the county jail were placed in quarantine for the small pox. This is a direct result of the filthy and unsanitary condition of the jails here, combined with the fact that many refugees have recently been landed here from Mexico. The city authorities have been trying by every means possible to keep reports of smallpox from being sent out, as it will seriously hurt the crop of summer tourists that might net several million dollars. Spreckles and other business men hope to be able to control the smallpox as they do their press, but being compelled to place fifty men in quarantine is a poor showing at "control."

One day last week L. A. Shiffren tried to speak on the street when he was at once surrounded by a mob of vigilantes. It seemed that he was to be roughly handled, but not that time. The police had heard of what was to take place, and arranged to make a grand-stand play for the benefit of Assistant Attorney General Benjamin. It was arranged that the vigilantes should be there and make some demonstration, but that the police should be there to give Shiffren protection. Mr. Benjamin was also properly placed to view the affair, and as a result he at once announced that the police could control affairs hereafter, and the militia would not be needed. But the next day when an attempt was made to speak on the street Benjamin was not present and the vigilantes handled the situation as on previous occasions.

On Sunday afternoon a street meeting was held without being interrupted, being the first that has been held since the latter part of March. How it escaped the action of the vigilantes is uncertain, but there are persistent rumors that it was but a part of the grand-stand play of the police.

It seems that the police authorities would like to quit the game of suppressing the I. W. W. but the M. & M. need to keep the fight going to try to make the Pacific Coast a seab county. It has been pretty strongly intimated that most if not all of those now held on charges connected with the Free Speech Fight would be released on probation and allowed to go free if the fight would only be given up. Not one of the indicted men have taken advantage of the offer, and there is no chance that they will do so. The fight here is still for free speech, and no crimes have been committed by any of the Free Speech Fighters.

The police and vigilantes have tried hard to find some kind of evidence that they are guilty of some kind of crime, but aside from the "crime" of protesting against an unconstitutional ordinance there, has been nothing whatever found against any person connected with the fight. There have been dramatic stories, gun-men stories, invasion stories, and more stories of that nature than one can keep track of, but when run to their source they have always been found to have come from the police department or the San Diego Union.

A man named William Sutherland was arrested yesterday, and as an enemy of gunmen had been sprung two days the police at once said that there was at last the leader of the gun-men of the I. W. W. Sutherland had just come to town again

after being run out on the night of May 7th by the vigilantes. He is one of the 33 mentioned for being in town when the police raided the I. W. W. hall on that night. Had he been in any way guilty of "conspiracy to murder" as he is charged with, there is no possibility that he would have come back here where he would stand a chance of a prison sentence.

The U. S. government is still at the work of trying to find out just what the I. W. W. is intending to do. The work is being carried on in Los Angeles where Ois can have personal direction of it, and it is hoped by the M. & M. press that it will be able to get some proof. The statement is that the investigation was supposed to be only with regard to San Diego, but that it has now been known that it takes in the whole country and Great Britain. The claim is made that every where that the I. W. W. has operated evidence has been collected, and that witnesses have come from all parts of the U. S. Canada and Great Britain, and that some of the syndicalist movements of England will be taken into account because of their influence on labor movements here.

It is this state and national phase of the fight that is now of the utmost importance. What is apparently as yet a local fight for freedom of speech, has been for the past two months a fight of nation-wide proportions, and is of the deepest significance to the working class movement of the country. It is now certain that the U. S. Grand Jury investigations that are at present being conducted in Los Angeles are but the prelude to criminal actions against many radical members of the working class if such can be obtained, and in any event will form the basis of legislation that will be introduced in the next sessions of State and National Legislatures looking to the suppression of any and all movements of the wage slaves of the country.

It still remains to be seen whether the working class is awake to their peril. It will be only by the most vigorous protests and constant agitation that the old legislation of 129 years ago can be prevented. The local situation is of course important as showing what will soon be attempted everywhere, and for that reason should have the heartiest support of all workers. Our defeat here would simply mean that the bosses had found the method to defeat us in the future. Our victory will mean that the working class will have a respite in which to strengthen their organizations of defense.

STUMPY.

## CONCERNING SYNDICALISM

Politics is a different affair since the Lawrence strike. You can fairly hear the world buzz with people revising their opinions and laying aside their old views. In New York City men who four months ago were talking about tenement house inspection are today talking about the mass movements of labor and the forcible expropriation of the rich. Ray Stannard Baker in the American Magazine writes that the time may come when the Socialist Party will actually lead the great conservative party, the bulwark of law and order. Lincoln Steffens brought back word from Lawrence that the mill owners had suddenly come to look upon the American Federation of Labor as their last hope. And as for the political issues that furnish material for presidential campaign speeches, recall of judges and constitutional tinkering — no far seeing observers of political conditions regards them any longer as serious, either for good or for evil.

More of us feel as if we had been idly rummaging in a candy-box only to discover that the bottom layer consisted of pellets of dynamite. We are as we felt sure were, there has come a sudden feeling that there are a good many things on heaven and earth got accounted for in our phibology. A few people I know have taken refuge in dithyrambic verse, others in hero-worship of Haywood; the Times is still calling loudly for a policeman, and the State of New Jersey has insulated itself against danger of getting out a general warrant against Haywood; not a few Socialists have the brilliant idea that if Haywood were expelled from the Socialist Party, life would go on as again as before.

What is not seen does not cease to exist, in spite of a famous school of metaphysicians. There, whether it pleases us or not, are the Lawrence, the English dock, railway and coal strikers, the German coal, the French railway strike. There is the spectacle of the English La-

bor Party on the defensive against something more radical than itself; the French Socialists ignored as politicians; in this country, Schenectady and Milwaukee regarded as betrayals of the working class. Reporters who have come back from the labor struggles speak of them with awe, and almost always they run to some metaphor about an upheaval of the elements. They feel that all the so-called constructive planning is like a handful of peanut shells on the surface of the ocean. "Too late, too late," a famous man is said to have remarked. "The thing's beyond control—the Socialist movement has come too late to save the country from a capitalism."

I have been in touch with the Socialist administration in Schenectady for the last four months, and it is my sincere conviction that if the pressure cannot be relieved sooner than there is any prospect of doing it in that city, things will happen that no man dare predict. Unless what is called "political action" can move with an audacity swifter and surer than any that thrives in the atmosphere of politics today, politics will cease to be the avenue of discontent. There is no longer any question as to whether or not there shall be vast changes in the structure of society. The issue is whether or not it is too late to make the changes deliberately. The old order of things has a choice between walking out of the door and being kicked out of the window.—The International, New York, for June.

## SABOTAGE

Professor Louis Levine has an article in the May number of the Forum on "Direct Action." Among many interesting things, the writer says:

"But how about sabotage? Is not sabotage the very essence of direct action and is it not equivalent to open violence?"

An illuminating answer to this question may be given by telling the story of one of the earliest manifestations of sabotage. It was in 1819. The organized dockers of Glasgow demanded a 10 per cent increase of wages, but met with the refusal of the employers. Strike breakers were brought in from among the agricultural laborers, and the dockers had to acknowledge defeat and return to work on the old wage scale. But before the men resumed their work, the secretary of the union delivered to them the following address:

"You are going back to work at the old wage. The employers have repeated time and time again that they were delighted with the work of the agricultural laborers who had taken our places for several weeks during the strike period. But we have seen them at work; we have seen they could not even walk the vessel, that they dropped half of the merchandise they carried; in short, that two of them hardly do the work of one of us. Nevertheless, the employers have declared themselves enchanted by the work of these fellows; well, then, there is nothing left for us but to do the same and to practice Ca' Cannoy. Work as the agricultural laborers worked. Only they often fell into the water; it is useless for you to do the same."

The advice was followed and for two or three days the dockers applied the policy of Ca' Cannoy. The result was immediate. The employers called the secretary of the union, asked him to tell the men to work as they worked before, and granted at the same time the ten per cent increase in wages.

This fact shows sabotage does not always mean violence. It consists mainly in harming the interests of the employers by cleverly handling the power in the hands of the workers. It is a sort of resistance which, though effective, does not end in a walk-out and in a complete interruption of production. It is, however, designed to strike the employer in his most sensitive spot—his profits—and to make him feel that only concessions can save him from loss. The following story may throw some more light on the variety and ingenuity of methods of sabotage.

The scene is now Italy, and the time of action the year 1905. The railway men were discontented but, having lost their last strike, they determined to keep up resistance while on the job. They made up their minds to follow faithfully all the regulations of the service; but too much loyalty is often as bad (for the boss) as direct obstruction. This was the result as described by temporary observers.

"According to the regulations, the tickets are to be opened for the distribution of tickets 30 minutes and should be closed 5 minutes before the train leaves. "The tickets are opened. A crowd of

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## I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

It is the right of the working class to organize on a basis of solidarity, to unite with the workers in the same industry, to form a union to protect their interests and to fight for the abolition of the wage system.

We find that the controlling of the management of business into fewer and fewer hands, makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employer. The organization of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defend each other, is a better way of protecting the interests of the working class than the trade unions, which have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class advanced only by an organization of workers in such a way that, by action in any one industry, or in all industries, workers may, once in a while, stop the production of goods in any department thereof, thus making an injury to the employer's interests.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's work for a fair day's wage," we must insure in 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 is daily being organized, not only for the ordinary struggle with capital, but also to be every day equipped with explosives, but these are never thrown. By organizing industrial workers we are forming the nucleus of the new society within the shell of the old.

## STOP I. W. W. MEETING

Newwood, Mass., June 12.—The local police tonight refused to allow either an indoor or open air meeting of lannery employes, although more than 1,800 men and women gathered in response to a call issued by the I. W. W.

The meeting was announced to be held in Finnish Socialist hall, but Chief Lavers notified the trustees of the hall that the place was not licensed by the state police as a public meeting place. The trustees locked the doors.

Effort was then made to hold the meeting in the open air, but the police would not allow it. Because no permit had been granted, the police announced that speakers from Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill would address the meetings in seven languages. Some of the leaders said an effort will be made to hold the meeting a week from tonight.

## WE CONCUR

The spies and low nasty hirings of the capitalists are as thick in the labor movement as the proverbial flies on a molasses barrel. Their methods are always the same—buzzing and knocking, insinuating, slandering and lying. Lawrence and Haverhill would address the meetings in seven languages. Some of the leaders said an effort will be made to hold the meeting a week from tonight.

The S. L. P. fakirs and grifters are as busy trading upon the name and fame of the I. W. W. as flies around a barrel of molasses. Their methods are the same as those of the "spies and low nasty hirings of the capitalists" above referred to—buzzing, knocking, insinuating, slandering and lying. There is but one way to deal with such members of the S. L. P.—treat them as you would an enemy. Deal with them as you would an enemy. Deal with them as you would an enemy. Deal with them as you would an enemy. Deal with them as you would an enemy.

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

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.

# INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(From the "Bulletin International")

## Congress of Revolutionary Unions of Germany

The tenth congress of the Free Union of German Syndicates (Freie Vereinigung deutscher Gewerkschaften) was held at Magdeburg-Wilhelmstadt from May 16 to 18, with 57 delegates representing 120 organizations represented besides the Administrative Committee, the commission and editor of the organ, "Pioneer," altogether 67 comrades. Twenty-four unions did not send delegates. The discussions showed the purely working class character of the congress in opposition to the ordinary congresses of the large central trade unions where paid officials and aspirants to such positions, dominate the discussions and the proceedings.

Discussions of an administrative nature occupied an important part of the time, although the report of the administration and that of the activity of the affiliated unions had been printed.

As to the new organ of the Freie Vereinigung, the "Pioneer," the congress decided to publish it weekly under the control of the Administrative Commission but with the funds separate from those of the official organ, "Die Einigkeit." A very interesting discussion took place on the "question of organization" on which Max Winkler reported. A majority adopted a resolution rejecting the central form of organization which leads always to the domination by a few and to servile obedience by the others. The F. V. declares itself in favor of the federative form, leaving the local unions free to decide as to the begin-

ning and end of strikes.

The congress considers the active propaganda and use of solidarity strikes a useful factor in the education of the proletariat in the fight against exploitation. That is why the F. V. is against the wage contracts so much in favor with the central unions, which prevent the members of similar trades from helping their fighting comrades.

The F. V. declares itself still in favor of a strong propaganda for the general strike.

Concerning the question of organizing unions according to trade or to industry, the congress declares itself in favor of the latter which has become necessary. The F. V. says the resolution on this subject, represents not the interests of a trade, but of a class, though it thinks that in a socialist society trade unions will be necessary for the control of production and consumption. Therefore the congress recommends the organization of local unions of trades for common action. The same resolution declares that it is urgent that the Freie Vereinigung should enter into closer relations with the syndicates of all countries. The Administrative Commission is charged to communicate with the syndicalist centers of revolutionary activity with a view of calling an international congress.

Lack of time prevented the discussion of another interesting question—the relationship of trade unions to co-operative societies. This question has been adjourned to the next congress, and in the meantime will be zealously studied through the press.

the absolute folly of speeding up.

## How to Gain the Eight-Hour Day

### Its Benefits and How It Can Be Gained.

The question often arises, What are the benefits to be derived by the eight-hour day? We see today a large and increasing army of unemployed. This army is competing with you for your job and when you go on strike you find plenty of men willing to take your place. By reducing competition in the labor market you increase your chances for higher wages. The only way you can lessen competition in the labor market is to reduce the hours of labor.

As an illustration let us say there are 80 men working 12 hours a day in a quarry, and they will shovel 12000 yards of gravel, or an average of 100 yards per hour. By reducing the hours to eight, 80 men would only shovel 800 yards, which would mean that 10 extra men would be required to do the same amount of work as was previously done in 12 hours.

This was best shown in some of the metal mining camps of the West, when the eight-hour system went into effect. Where formerly only two shifts of men were employed we now find three shifts and prior to the panic of 1907, when miners were scarce, wages jumped from \$5 per day of 12 hours to \$5.50 per day of 8 hours.

### The Speeding Up System

There is one particular danger that betrays the worker against the speeding up process. In a mining camp where I once worked several methods were used. One was the contract system. The boss would ask for bids for a certain amount of work and the men making the lowest bid would get the contract. They would "dig in" like beavers and average a little better than common wages. Another, was the bonus or premium system. We will say for instance that three feet a shift was considered an average day's work. If you succeeded in driving four feet or more a shift you would get paid 50 cents a bonus which was paid at the end of the month. Still another system was this: The boss would say to the machine men, "Hurry up and get in your round of holes; when you get through you can shoot and go home." To the mucker he would say, "The sooner you get that pile of muck out the sooner you can go home." Well, they would hurry up and do in four hours what they formerly had done in eight hours, and they'd go off home telling what a good boss they had to work for (myself included until I got tired up.) But after the boss had thus averaged up what he thought would really be a day's work there was a different story to tell. It was a case of you do so much work, and if you didn't you would be sent going down the line talking to yourself.

The same holds good in all industries—everywhere we hear nothing but speed up, speed up. And the workers must learn

## BOSSSES UP IN THE AIR

(Special Solidarity)

Lawrence, Mass., June 15.

Conditions in the east are looking fine. The workers are turning to the I. W. W. to lead them out of the wilderness of capitalism. Constant and repeated calls are coming in for organizers that we cannot fill; the organizers we have are working double time and are all the time wishing they were triplets, as they are expected to be in three or four places at once.

The strike in Clinton is in the best possible shape. Shooting of strikers by the hired thugs of the company, the blood-curdling methods of the official slugs, the attempted bribing of our good men, all combined with a reptile press, are unavailing to break the spirit of the brave men and women who are carrying on this unequal struggle.

What balls are not closed against the strikers the owners are charging exorbitant prices for; to overcome this the strikers have turned a trick that has got the bosses in a devil of a fix. There is a vacant lot upon which the strikers have been holding their meetings, the owner of which offered to let them have it free of charge to build a hall. This the strikers are about to do, and a large number of carpenters have practically offered to build the same free of cost. The Clinton strikers are to take action at a meeting this afternoon and the knowledge of this move has got the bosses throwing a dozen varieties of canary fits—they are rushing around the town like a lot of crazy men endeavoring to get a line on what is being done by the strikers. This they are unable to do and as a result are up in the air.

The strikers are standing firm and are determined to win in spite of all the opposition they are up against.

That the I. W. W. is regarded as a dangerous proposition to the bosses is proven by the way they are trying to stop all agitation. I am enclosing a clipping showing how the Norwood, Mass., authorities refused to allow 1,200 workers to hold a meeting in that city, either indoors or on the street. Incidents of this nature are just piling up and when we get ready for that FREE SPEECH fight we shall have a docket that will take some time to get rid of. But we have the men who will do the trick when the time comes.

YATES

## CAPITALIST DYNAMITER

(Continued From Page One)

out votes and the power of recall. The movement to recall School Committee man Breen reached the North Essex Congregational Church on the night of June 10th. The club had a discussion on "Modern Conditions" and it was decided to meet these conditions by laying on the table a motion to endorse the recall of Breen. General Manager W. D. Hart, home of the Arlington Mills, site of the biggest corporation "here," addressed the club—so its subsequent action may not be entirely inexplicable.

But the workmen and women of Lawrence and vicinity show no disposition to table the Breen incident. In fact, as the trials of Etor and Giovannitti draw nearer, they are inclined to view this incident in an increasingly important light, as it shows clearly a determination on the part of the Lawrence authorities to persecute the two labor leaders, regardless of the means employed to that end. The planting of the dynamite was a miscarriage; it was a bungled-up job that failed of its object, consequently the shooting of Anna La Pizze was next seized on as a pretext to arrest the two men and break the strike, a move that also failed; hence the bitter feeling with which the prosecution is proceeding.

### How Breen Bungled.

Breen, as is well known, is a local Democratic politician. He had no sympathy with either the strike or the strikers. He planted dynamite enough to blow up the city, in the shoe shop at 78 Lawrence street. This shoe shop is one of two shops in one store, that are divided by a thin wooden partition and have separate entrances. On the other side of the partition is Colombo's printing shop. IT WAS HERE WHERE ETOR RECEIVED HIS MAIL AND MADE HIS HEAD-QUARTERS. It was the dynamite on the wrong side of the partition. He placed it where it could not be directly traced to Etor as having been in his possession. The police had their clue; with Inspector Voss at their head they went to Colombo's shop only to find their search fruitless; the dynamite being in the shoe

shop, was not to be found in Colombo's. However, the cops were not phased a bit; they went to Pallano's drug store at 82 Lawrence street, found Etor there, took from him his valise, broke the lock and searched in vain for the misplaced explosives. All they found was "mental dynamite," that is some socialist and industrial union pamphlets, which Etor was selling. Sorely disappointed over their failure, the police, in order to make good, on learning where the dynamite actually was, arrested four innocent workmen. They were a tailor, a shoemaker, a concrete worker and a laborer, respectively. All four were subsequently discharged. The man, though, who helped Breen is still at large. Breen was arrested and fined \$500 which he paid. And now one of the biggest clouts of Lawrence, addressed by a mill agent, tables a motion endorsing his recall as school committee man.

This, in brief, is the story of J. J. Breen's dynamiting planting. It proves the animus actuating the prosecution. Etor and Giovannitti are not, like the McNamara men who have committed violence. They are "wanted" because they were good organizers who did successful work. To this end, the shooting of Anna La Pizze by Police Officer Benoit is but a means. Will such means prevail? Will Etor and Giovannitti be either electrocuted or imprisoned? It remains for the working class to answer.

In the meantime Etor and Giovannitti are in jail, without the right to bail. They served the working class both wisely and well, as the Lawrence victory shows. Their only crime is successful devotion to their class, the working class. For this they are to be made the victims of a vicious legal fiction, which, if not successfully combated, will be used to the further undoing of the socialist and labor movement of the land. As shown in the above instances of capitalist "justice" only an aroused working class can save Etor and Giovannitti and prevent the establishment of a very dangerous legal precedent.

## LABOR MOVEMENT ON TRIAL

The argument advanced by District Attorney Atwell at the preliminary trial of Jos J. Etor and Arturo Giovannitti, contains passages that are of special interest to socialists and social reformers in general. The passages in question reveal a provincial attitude, which makes plain that the prosecution is based on a hostility to socialism and anarchism, and all or any of the charges are indistinguishably alleged to propagate the tenets of both. These passages occur at the very opening of the District Attorney's argument and are very frankly avowed. They follow the usual declaration of disinterestedness and impartiality. He (the District Attorney) is not concerned in the industrial trouble going on in Lawrence. He knows nothing as to the right of the controversy. He hopes that if the mills can afford to pay the operatives more, and better their conditions that they will do it. There the District Attorney stops with his platitudes. Then he frankly admits his prejudices.

These are based on a staiming in a home where the tenets of socialism had no place. Being brought up in that environment, the District Attorney is unable to look with complacency upon all these labor huzards gathering here in stricken Lawrence, from all parts of the country for the purpose, as he claims, of spreading their pernicious doctrines among the toiling masses, advancing that organization which they are depending upon for a living, and advancing the circulation of the periodicals which they edit, and from which they gain their livelihood. Massachusetts declares the district attorney, has no need of these social vultures.

Of the provincialism of his argument little need be said. That the District Attorney should so plead for Lawrence, a city dependant on a social measure, the tariff, for its existence, and on outside capital and the labor of all Europe, simply illustrates the desperate straits to which he is reduced to in his endeavors to electrocute Etor and Giovannitti. What must be pointed out is that this provincialism is in reality not as provincial as it looks. It is the provincialism of the district attorneys that have persecuted labor and socialist leaders the world over. It is the cry of "foreigner" and "outsider" that the socialist and labor agitators hear everywhere they go in the social world of today, with its close interrelations. According to the cry (Quig. Edw. Russell, Bob Lawrence, James R. Reid, Mrs. Pinchot, and the thousand and one other socialists and reformers who came to Lawrence during the strike are labor huzards and social val-

tures, feeding on the carrion, most likely, of highly protected Lawrence, and as such they are, according to the argument, fit subjects for persecution by those with an anti socialist and anti anarchist "home training."

The danger of this position to progress need not dwell on long. It should be apparent at a glance to every student and thinker. It makes the holding of certain ideas repugnant to the established order the basis of legal attack and suppression. Are the socialists, the labor unions and the advanced radicals of all schools going to support such a position? If not, let them rally to the aid of Etor and Giovannitti in a more numerous and more substantial manner than at present. A victory for such a position will be a victory for reaction.

JUSTUS EBBERT

## A TIRED EDITOR'S WAIL

It is becoming painfully apparent in these days of the great forward movement of the I. W. W., that our press is not sharing as it should in this advance. Education may be progressing locally, through strikers, etc., but little or no effort seems to be made to extend the circulation of I. W. W. papers. In fact, Solidarity's receipts have been falling off so much during the last few weeks, as to cause positive worry at this end of the line. The same may be said as to pamphlets and leaflets; there is little movement in that line. Our press, which seems to us should come somewhere near the first, appears to be given the last and very slight consideration. Why is this? We should like to have some reasons from our readers. If it were worth while to continue struggling to keep a press alive, when the active men on the firing line seem to care not at all whether it is in existence or not? We might have said this a year ago, but refrained. But we think it should be said now, if ever, in the hope that some people may wake up and get busy with bundle orders, subs and literature. If our press is not worth supporting, we want to know why. Please break the silence.

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