

ETOR AND GIOVANNETTI

THE WOMEN OF LAWRENCE

SHALL EMERSON DIE?

Labor's Champions Praised by Friend and Foe Alike for Ability as Successful Organizers.

The approaching trials of Joseph J. Etor and Arturo Giovanniotti more brings their personalities and the facts relating to their case into prominent view. Both men possess personalities that stand out in the present and the past, in connection with the injustices done them, in the warm support and interest of the entire working class. Both are capable labor champions whose ability is attested by the persecutions now being waged against them. Both are young, intelligent, idealistic and brave men of convictions and ideals. Etor is 37 years old and a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. Giovanniotti is an Italian by birth. He first saw the light 28 years ago.

thick shock of hair upon which a small hat sits rather jauntily. He wears a flannel shirt and a large bow for a tie. His clothes are typically Italian in cut. He has a kindly, boyish face, which lights up with humor and then sober with scorn. He has an apparently unlimited supply of physical vitality, and a voice that is strong and resonant, which seems to grow stronger the more he uses it. For over a week he has been speaking incessantly in the largest halls of the city and on the open Common, and Monday evening, when he addressed a crowd that filled every seat and every available bit of standing room of the large city hall of the adjoining city of Haverhill, his voice was just as clear and strong as when he took command of the situation a week and a half before. On Thursday last, when he addressed a crowd of 4,000 workers from the bandstand on Lawrence Common, he asked all who were out on

The situation in Lawrence, Mass., is such as should appeal to every progressive woman. The problem of woman in industry is here very acute. Many women, thousands of them, in fact, are compelled to enter the textile mills in company with their husbands and brothers. They are not only to be seen in the family income, but often the whole family support. Domestic life is under such conditions a travesty; as the care and devotion necessary to home and children are to a great extent impossible. Maternity and its responsibilities are too often weapons in the hands of the exploiting class and a burden upon the life of the mothers. The percentage of deaths among infants under one year of age is appallingly large, being higher than in the shoe or residential towns and cities like Boston. Malnutrition among children is common. They are even starved before birth through the underfeeding of their maternal parent. In brief, the position of women in Lawrence, Mass., is not of the best, it is decidedly bad.

It is no wonder then that the women of Lawrence were conspicuous in many ways during the recent great textile strike. They had their orators and leaders, their rank and file, their killed and injured as

President of Brotherhood of Timber Workers Indicted for Crime Committed by Thugs of Lumber Trust

(Telegram to Solidarity)
Alexandria, La., July 23.

Three true bills for murder against Emerson and 64 other union men, and one true bill against each of them for assault with willful shooting. No true bill found against mill owners. A supreme effort will be made to crush the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. We need all the help you can give us.

JAY SMITH,
Sec'y B. of T. W.

crush all union labor out of their mills and camps, drive all socialist speakers out of their towns, and run things as they damned please."

For twenty long months we have fought this mighty and merciless combination of capital, this vicious combine of grafters and gunmen and, because they have not been able to whip us back into their mills and slave pens, they have planned the massacre of Grabow and, falling there to kill President Emerson and his brave associates, they have taken him and them to jail and are preparing to stage another legal murder.

And, my brothers, all, we appeal to you to come to our aid in this our time of great trial with the funds necessary to defend our president and fellow workers, to help us save their lives and freedom; to tear from their throats the blood-stained hands of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, as we appeal to you to help us win a complete and permanent victory. We have splendid chance to succeed, to break up forever the infamous labor condition existing in the South.

Brothers, fellow workers, comrades, all, we appeal to you!

Send all funds to Jay Smith, Sec. of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, P. O. Box 78, Alexandria, La.

Yours for the united working class and life and freedom for all the workers.

BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER WORKERS
JAY SMITH, Gen. Sec.

Massachusetts Mill Owners' Victims

This is the man who took charge of the strike in Lawrence the third day of its inception. He had a personality that was winning in its way. He spoke English and Italian fluently. He soon had all the active spirits in the strike believing in him—absolutely and ready to do his slightest bidding."

William Merritt Pratt, another antagonistic writer, describes Etor in the New England Magazine for March as "a man of unlimited vitality and a wonderful capacity for leadership and a pronounced socialist." Pratt is a disinterested man in the Massachusetts national guard, which took part in the Lawrence strike; is also an author of military works; so his judgment of Etor's capacities and character is not biased.

Pratt also credits Etor with greater personal magnetism and eloquence than does even his greatest friends. He says Etor "in a few days had become the idol of the working-class of all races, who believed every word of his incendiary speeches. He even fooled the general public, and until he advocated the use of violence, which resulted in bloodshed, he had the majority of the people with him. His statement were so cleverly made that at first they were believed."

George Brinton, in his "Review of the Lawrence Strike," in the Lawrence Evening Tribune, March 20, depicts Etor's strike willingly to raise their hands, and the carrying qualities of his rather remarkable voice was manifested by raised hands in the very outskirts of that great crowd."

A Journalist's Description.

George Brinton, in his "Review of the Lawrence Strike," in the Lawrence Evening Tribune, March 20, depicts Etor's

have been killed outright, several mortally and seriously wounded and 30 odd others injured, the great majority being union men. Immediately following the "riot," as it is called by the capitalist class, President A. L. Emerson, who was our chief speaker on the occasion, and other members of the Brotherhood were arrested, dented ball and placed in the county jail at Lake Charles, La., which prison is totally inadequate to accommodate the number of men confined there, and is in a deplorably unsanitary condition. Besides, the condition of this prison, sick and wounded men are confined there, the authorities giving the excuse that there is no room in the hospital for them, and our boys are still being arrested.

This, so far, is the outcome of the "riot" at Grabow. That our boys were neither looking for nor expecting any such trouble is borne out by witnesses to the fact that many of them had taken along their women and children, and that none of the last were killed by the Trust's gunmen in the streets.

All the news and evidence so far reported show that our men were not only unambushed, but that the "riot" had been carefully planned by the Lumber Trust, and we have every reason to believe that hidden in the office of the Galloway Lumber Co., were gunmen who had been sent over from other places by the Southern Lumber Operators' Association. The "riot" was but the culmination of a long series of outrages against the Brotherhood and all other union labor and was staged by the Operators' Association for the purpose of crushing out the union in the Southern timber districts and terrorizing its workers back into meek submission to poeage. This has been the boasted purpose of the Operators' Association: "To

DISORGANIZATION AND OFFICIAL TREASON

(Special to Solidarity.)
New York, July 21.

The strike along the water front is in bad shape, the officials hanging around headquarters looking weak and shooting the wall. The cooks and stewards refused to strike; the leader of this bunch was the big nose of the Federation until he lost his pie card as president.

The longshoremen should have formed the base of this movement; but efforts made to enroll them were made in such a haphazard manner that very few came out, and as little attention was paid to them they soon drifted back again. The real work along the front was done by non-members of the Transport Workers' Federation, until with the advent of Mark Jackson from Baltimore came the indifferent spirit of the officials, they withdrew and the life went out of the movement. The strike was confined to the coastwise ships and a few railroad cars.

The members of the International Longshoremen's Association and the Longshoremen's Union Protective Association took no part in the struggle, except to send a committee to see the companies for a small increase in wages. They will probably receive a few promises instead of wages.

Mr. T. V. O'Connor of the I. L. A. sent out a warning to the New York locals to keep up work or lose their charters. If they make a move toward solidarity he will repeat the warning in Cleveland, where he gave a personal bond that the same would be managed by his organization. This same T. V. O'Connor remarked as follows on the I. W. W. at the Port Huron convention:

"The I. L. A. stands for the U. S. Government and all its institutions; the I. W. W. repudiates these, including the A. F. of L. The I. L. A. upholds the sanctity of the home; the I. W. W. has no regard for the home. The I. L. A. believes in christianity; the I. W. W. does not. A man can not really be a citizen of the United States and adhere to the I. W. W."

Beware, you un-American, un-christian, home destroyers of the I. W. W. The great Militia of Christ's own herder has spoken!

LONGSHOREMAN.

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

Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. Hall, Peblin Building, 45 Delaware St., Sec'y, Richard Wright, 78 Roosevelt St., New Bedford, Mass.

Agitate for the real thing.

NEW BEDFORD REVOLT

(Special to Solidarity)
New Bedford, Mass., July 16.

Fifteen thousand textile workers are on strike in New Bedford against the firing system which the state legislature declared illegal last fall. The manufacturers represented by their association have carried the interpretation of the law to the Supreme court, with the result that they suggest both they and the state that it was illegal to fire. If they called it a fine, but if they only called it a "deduction," they could fine as they chose. The average wage of the slaves in this city is \$6.50, and after the loss has deducted his little fine from that amount the worker has a wonderfully large sum to provide for his wife and family. The workers decided they would stand their opposition, conditions no longer, so they took the action resulting in the strike now on.

In 12 of the local mills the bosses have posted notices that the mills are closed down for an indefinite period. Correct! But they forget to add that they were closed down not by them, but by the efforts of the workers, assisted by the agitators of the Industrial Workers of the World.

When the strike was declared yesterday morning the I. W. W. had a little over 1,200 members. Today there are over 4,000 members in the local and the branch secretaries are working all kinds of hours enrolling new members. We did not have supplies enough on hand to stand the rush and now have printers working overtime on application cards, etc.

Although only the weavers are affected by the firing system the weavers in the other departments of the mills are also coming out, and we expect by the end of the week to have every mill in the city closed down completely.

The masters in New Bedford must learn the same lesson that the Lawrence masters had to learn, and that is: the slaves are waking up to a sense of their power and they will not forever be docile and servile and stand for all the abuse that the employers wish to heap on them. The bosses do not fine in Lawrence, for there they realize the power of the organization of the working class. We will teach them what that power means in New Bedford also.

JOSEPH J. ETOR

did it's men, perhaps more so. The voices of Elizabeth, Gurley Elyan, Carrie Hanson, Rose Candello, Anne Welton, Josephine Lee and many others, could be heard pleading the cause of the textile workers, along with those of Etor, Giovanniotti, Hayward and the other men. The women were conspicuous on the picket line. Many were the acts of daring; many the quick-witted stratagems by which they outwitted the forces of the opposition. Many the assaults on their lives and those of their children. It was Annie La-Pina whom the police killed. It was the women and children whom the police clubbed at the North Station. Were the deeds and sufferings of the women of Lawrence told in detail, they would make many a creditable chapter in the history of the great Lawrence strike.

The women of Lawrence had a vote in all the affairs of that great strike. They voted with the men at its successful ending. Mrs. Walsbach represented them on the committee which brought about this great achievement.

Nor have the activities of the Lawrence women ceased with the strike. They are still "on the job," despite their terrible economic and sex handicaps. They are represented on the Etor-Giovanniotti defense committee by Miss Flynn and Miss Lee.

In this defense work they would enlist the support of every progressive woman. They plead for Etor and Giovanniotti, not as leaders, but as comrades who scored them the same fights with us men and who look upon them as equals in industry, and the management of industrial affairs. They declare that the death of Etor and Giovanniotti would be a blow at general equal rights, such

ARTURO GIOVANNETTI

ONE WHO IS ON THE JOB.

(Continued On Page Four)

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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J. P. Thompson, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. Ector, Thos. Halero, F. H. Little, Evald Koettgen, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 134. That means that your sub. expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER **135**

THE LINEUP IN LAWRENCE
The Ector-Giovannitti case was not reached on the docket of the July term of court in Essex county, Massachusetts. That means that the case will go over until the September term, and our fellow workers must continue in jail. Meanwhile, one who has been in close touch with the Lawrence situation for some weeks past, writes to Solidarity in part as follows:

"The situation at Lawrence, according to ex-Judge Hilton, is a good one. He believes we have both the evidence and the law with us, and all that is necessary is a fair and impartial jury. He also intimates that we have a grave danger in the powers of the sheriff, who may call an open venire, if he so chooses—that is, a picked jury, whom we would have to accept, such is his general character.

"From the standpoint of interest on the part of the working class, the situation is a serious one. While there is more interest now than at the outset, it is still lacking in volume and impressiveness, and what is more, in actual, practical results. The financial contributions are not great, nor is the pressure exerted on the prosecution, although the latter has given evidence of its existence in at least four or five ways on as many different occasions.

"Personally I view the present situation as a preparatory one. Both sides are lining up and no one can tell who the victor will be until after the smoke of battle has passed away. What is necessary is to strengthen our side by all means possible. There can be no doubt that the New England capitalists are bent on destroying the I. W. W. Only an awakened working class can prevent them now. Of course, I know their success would only be temporary, as they are bound to create conditions that will breed revolt in the long run. History will repeat itself, perhaps in a more violent form than at present. Whom the gods would destroy, etc. But, in my opinion, that is no argument for present inactivity. Rather we must dispel it by all the means possible, in order to prevent working class degradation and chaos. What we are after is development with the least disorder possible, and a victory for Ector and Giovannitti will be a great contribution to this end."

Little comment need be added to this statement of the situation. Our readers understand by this time that not only do the mill owners want to get rid of Ector and

Giovannitti, but, what is more important from their view of point, of the I. W. W. as an organization. And for this latter purpose, they will not hesitate to electrocute or imprison our two fellow workers, and make their successful prosecution the basis for further reprisals against strikes and strike leaders. But I, W. W. men should also understand that upon our organization falls the burden of this fight. Not only the mill owners and the authorities are lined up against the I. W. W. and against Ector and Giovannitti; but also certain influential elements in the labor movement, posing as revolutionists, are playing into the hands of the mill owners through their half-hearted or indifferent attitude in this case. These elements have the ear of large sections of the working class, and their silence and indifference on the Ector case is nothing short of criminal, considering their pretensions

of moral, it behooves the I. W. W. membership to redouble its efforts in making known the facts in this case, and arousing the determined protest of the working class. Remember, the issue is a big one, and worthy of most heroic devotion! Don't shirk your duty! Do your part towards freeing Ector and Giovannitti, and giving the I. W. W. a firm foothold in New England!

PIRATES IN DANGER
Some years ago the Wall Street Journal, a leading financial paper, editorially described the American Federation of Labor as the "strongest bulwark of the capitalist class." Its latest issue editorially denominated the I. W. W. "Industrial Wreckers of the World." Both statements reveal the distinct point of view of Wall Street.

With our modern industrial pirates, "The World" is only to be considered in relation to their plunder. They know well enough, that their past, present and future possible "holdings," in the form of stocks and bonds, have symbolized, do symbolize and must continue to symbolize actual and untold wealth which they have "legally" stolen from the very life-blood of the working class. But, like other species of pirates, our industrial pirates are in that business of plunder and rapine, and they naturally wish to pursue their "divine calling" with as little resistance on the part of their victims as possible.

Hence their praise of the American Federation of Labor, which divides the workers by craft forms, craft contracts that must not be broken, official friendliness to the bosses and other devices to keep the workers from uniting as a class against their piratical marauders. Hence also, their phrase, "Industrial Wreckers of the World." The "World" being, of course, Wall Street and its piratical system.

The I. W. W. pleads guilty! We not only propose to wreck Wall Street, but to put it out of business forever! We may even build a fence around it, for future generations of free men and free women to visit as a part of the museum of twentieth century capitalism. "Wreckers of Wall Street, unite!" which being interpreted, is, "Workers of the World, Unite!"

A GREAT UNIFIER
What a wonderful unifier is this I. W. W., anyway? Economic matters; national, state and city authorities; the pulpit; the press; the A. F. of L. officials; the S. P. politicians; the S. L. P. fanatics, and the newly formed "aristocratic" league—all united on one plank: to oppose the I. W. W. The MONISTIC idea of one working class organization at the foundation of all social activity—the workshop—is disturbing the dreams of these multiple agencies of capitalism. Their instinct causes them to fear that the I. W. W. may become the concrete expression of that idea of working class unity. With the masters it is a question of their economic and political power; with some of the "labor" elements it's a case of meat tickets being jeopardized, with others, finely spun theories are in danger of being shattered. Hence their common unity against the I. W. W. Fine idea! That's just where we want them. The I. W. W. wants the working class, anyway!

PROPOSITIONS FOR CONVENTION
Solidarity has on hand this week a number of propositions for the coming I. W. W. convention, relating to the press, to per capita, and other proposed amendments. On account of this being a special Ector-Giovannitti edition, we have been compelled to lay them over until next week. They will be published right away, however, in order to give the local plenty of time to consider them before the convention.

THE THINKER
On the North Side
By Arturo Giovannitti

Think! Think! Since time and life began your mind has only feared and slept, Of all the beasts they called you Man Only because you talked and wept. Oh! Talk to us firmly say, One pillar of the earth you stand, Beyond your hunger and your greed You never knew nor understood. Till now, when deep into your soul Where it lay buried and congealed, At last your destined end and goal Shall stand emblazoned and revealed. Think! Think! Unburden, liberate Your brain from all its waste and loss, Throw down from it the age-worn weight Of few men's feet and one man's cross!

Behold your mighty frame—in flight To star you, moon the dark dead years, Heed not the voices of the night, Heed not the echoes of your tears; However dear your sorrows rest Upon you like a burial stone Upturn it, rise! their tomb's unlent The spears of the past have flown. Their torpid memories must die, Their shadows must depart from you; Your fears, your doubts are all in lie, Only this wonderful thought is true. Think! If your brain will but extend As far as what your hands have done, If but your reason will descend As deep as where your feet have gone The walls of ignorance shall fall That stood between you and your world And from its bloody pedestal The last god, Terror, shall be hurled. Think! Think! whilst breaks in you the crooked at your feet the world lies still, It has no power but your brow: It has no wisdom but your will. Beyond your flesh and mind and blood Nothing there is to live and do: There is no man, there is no God, There is not anything but you. Think! Think. What every age and land Thought an eternal mystery: What signs could not understand And saints and poets could not see. From you, the chained, revolted outcast, From you the brave, inert and dumb, Shall, through your wakened thought at last.

The message of tomorrow come— It cometh like a flash of light Of truth to save and to condemn, And, whosoever he be, great or mean, Shall share the pathway to your dream. Essex County Jail, Lawrence, Mass.

THE PROLETARIAT
By Laura Payne Emerson

Crushed by the weight of church and state And driven by hunger and by want Lean and gaunt from toil and sweat They are rising their rights to gain. And the church says: "Here, our brethren, draw." Of joy we're very fond; Through preacher and pope realize your hope In the land of the great beyond."

The vultures of state, both small and great, God shepherds of the herd would be. "Come, let us arise around our platform, profound. Support us and you shall be free. In the halls of fame give us a name And our cause we'll ally plead. We'll pass just laws for your noble cause And all your wants take heed."

So the sire's song through centuries long Has silenced the crowd, alas! While in serpent fold slimy and cold Has stroved the working class. And for reverence for law and the Gods that be, They are given the club and gun; Their blood soaks down through the growing ground, And their cause seeps far from won.

Arise! ye slaves, in tumultuous waves! Break! break, bond and creed; The power you can wield on industrial field. Is the only savior you need You feed the world, you clothe the world, You fashion, and form, and make; Reach forth your hand o'er the pulsing life. It is yours, reach forth and take.

Let those play the game of political shame Who have nothing in common with you. On your own strength recline, and in mill, shop and mine, Build a structure substantial and true— The social regime of the idealist's dream. You'll shape from the forces that be And from church and state, murder and hate The earth shall at last be free.

Organise into One Big Union and put a cramp in the pocketbook of the master class. You can do this through the I. W. W., and get the goods for yourselves.

"SLAVES WANTED"
Pick up any Sunday newspaper in the country and your attention will be attracted to the following ad:

"MECHANICS ATTENTION!—Lathe hands, drill press hands, milling machine hands, molders, painters, etc. We can direct you to a good position **NO FEES CHARGED.** Employers' Association Employment Office."
As a result Detroit is flooded with workers and wages reduced to a minimum. The factories are very particular in hiring their help. In the ads they state that they need "middle aged men; no others will be concerned." Before you obtain the \$1.50 per day job you pass a three hour examination. After you pass the doctor, and he thinks you are strong enough to make a good slave, you are given a paper to sign which ends as follows:
"I hereby agree to agree to obey any law or regulation which may hereafter be enacted by the company."
In one of the largest chemical plants you are forced to sign among other things that you will be very careful with the machinery and chemical materials, and in case of injury you will by no means prosecute or claim any damages from the company. The document also contains a line printed in small type stating that you signed the paper willingly (?) and without being persuaded or forced (?) by any individual. What hypocrisy!

Slavery in the sense of the word prevails in this town. The masters even go so far as to forbid the workers to listen to the agitator who once and awhile stops at the factory gate. The Packard Motor Car Co. "invented" a good method to distract the workers' attention from the soap boxes. The Packard gives a brass band of large pieces of music every hour plays different "rag" time classical music, and thus congregates the workers in one place. It is very easy by this scheme to break up the strike. There are also a number of other tricks used by the bosses. They feel that with the organization of labor their end is coming, and to prevent it they by all means fit the self activity of the workers.

J. P. Detroit, Mich.

ORDER TODAY

Every Ector-Giovannitti protest meeting should be supplied with the new pamphlet just published by the Defense Committee in Lawrence: "Speech of William D. Hayward on the Case of Ector and Giovannitti," Cooper Union, New York, May 23.
Price—Five cents per copy.
Price—Four dollars per 100.
Order today from William Bates, Secretary Ector-Giovannitti Defense Committee, Central Building, Lawrence, Mass.

SACRILEGIOUS SABOTAGE!
I. W. W. Gets a Dose of Its Own Medicine.

Gordon Nye is not only editor of the Milwaukee Daily Leader, organ of the Social Democratic Party, but is also a cartoonist of no mean ability. A cartoon bearing his signature has recently appeared, through the National Labor Syndicate, in various Socialist Party papers. It pictures "Big Biz" standing on the edge of a cliff labeled "capitalism" with his huge capitalist back turned toward the precipice. "Big Biz" smilingly remarks, "All this talk about labor revolting is just" while he has his bin from the depths of the abyss is raising the storm of "free speech fights," "riots," "strikes," "unrest," and, at the very bottom as the deepened eddy of the social storm, the "I. W. W." Thus the cartoon appears in the "Oklahoma Pioneer," "Tyomies," the Finnish daily, and in other S. P. journals.

But if Gordon Nye's own paper, the Milwaukee Leader, of July 20, appears this same cartoon, with the first two letters, "I. W. W." missing, and only one lone "W." beside a nice large check mark. Evidently, some one practiced sabotage on Nye's cartoon in his own paper.
Query: Did Gordon Nye, as an afterthought, create his own cartoon in his own paper? Or did some A. F. of L. pressman or stereotyper, unmindful of the lack of solidarity in the Chicago strike, cut out the two letters? If so, why did he leave the lone "W." and thus spoil the artistic effect? Why don't some of our "civilized" comrades institute an inquiry, ferret out this saboteur, and have him expelled from the Socialist Party?
Editor Nye, it's up to you! Of course, you may argue that the I. W. W. is only getting a dose of its own medicine, and ought not to complain. But possibly the I. W. W. is not complaining; it may be only curiously amused, that is all.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
The Ector-Giovannitti Defense Committee in Lawrence wishes to keep informed as to the activity throughout the country in behalf of our fellow workers. Send clippings from papers, copies of resolutions, circulars, reports of meetings, etc., to Justice Ebert, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass. Don't neglect this; it is important.

CAPITALIST INTERESTS VS. ECTOR & GIOVANNITTI

The capitalist interests behind the prosecution of Ector and Giovannitti are the biggest and most powerful in the country. There are in Lawrence 22 large woolen and cotton mill corporations. All of them are named in the statements as having been offended against, and all of them are desirous of the death or punishment of the two incarcerated Lawrence strike leaders. All are owned by powerful New England and Wall Street railroad and textile interests.

The biggest corporation in Lawrence is the American Woolen Co. The American Woolen Co. does about one-third of the worsted and woolen manufacturing of the United States. It has a capital stock of \$70,000,000, on which it always pays 7 per cent dividends. The American Woolen Co. owns \$4,000,000, most of them located in New England. The big mills located in Lawrence are the worsted mill in the city. They are 1,900 feet long, 300 feet wide, and contain 1,300,000 square feet of floor space. It is estimated that the Lawrence mills of the American Woolen Co. employ 6,000 persons or a little less than one-half of the entire number of textile workers employed in the city. The American Woolen Company's offices are in Boston.

Next in rank are the Worthington mills, owned by the Whitman interests, so called after the president and principal stockholder, and with offices in New York. Whitman interests are circles with being the father of Schedule K. His corporation is capitalized at \$8,000,000. Its annual output reached the total value of \$15,000,000. Its dividends were 8 per cent from 1887 to 1903, 8 per cent from 1903 to 1912. In 1905 the Whitman interests also declared a stock dividend of 33 1/3 per cent. Its mills in Lawrence employ over 5,000 operatives.

The Pacific Mills, the third corporation of note, has a capital stock of \$5,000,000 and a surplus of \$6,248,479. It averages yearly returns in dividends of \$300,000. This corporation is erecting new mills whose length and capacity is said to exceed those of the largest American Woolen Co. mills. The company manufactures cotton and worsted dress goods. It is one of the best known and most successful corporations in the United States, and employs some 6,000 workers. Its legal adviser is Justice Dunbar.

Dunbar is a former judge who gave up an honorable position for the more lucrative practice of corporation law. In conjunction with Judge Foster he represents the Boston & Albany railroad, which, together with the Boston & Maine railroad and New Haven & Hartford railroad, are owned by the J. P. Morgan interests. Amory A. Lawrence, a director in the Pacific mills, is also a director in the Boston & Maine and other New England railroads; and, in addition, is a trustee of Harvard college, Harvard's major donor.

Dunbar is also acting as legal adviser for the Pacific mills and the Morgan railroad interests, is also attorney at law for the textile manufacturers' association at Lowell, Mass. During the first general strike at Lawrence, Dunbar declared he would go the limit to secure the destruction of Ector and Giovannitti. At his own request he was appointed by the attorney general of Massachusetts the state's counsel in the accounting proceedings of the Lawrence strike funds now going on before Judge Foster in court at Boston court. The appearance of so eminent a lawyer in such an apparently insignificant case is noteworthy. He is present as the representative of the New England textile and railroad interests who are interested on the suppression of the labor movement.

I. W. W. ITALIANS PROTEST!

Lawrence, Mass., May 26.
Whereas, We, the undersigned, members of the Italian branch of the Industrial Workers of the World of Lawrence, Mass., in meeting assembled this date, do hereby affirm that Joseph J. Ector and Arturo Giovannitti are charged and being held for a crime of which we know they are absolutely innocent; held contrary to all laws of humanity and justice; and,
Whereas, We, the undersigned, heard all the speeches used in Lawrence in the Italian language by said Joseph Ector and Arturo Giovannitti do hereby declare that said speeches were not incendiary and could not be construed to incite to violence or to commit unlawful acts. And,
Whereas, We are of the opinion that the only crime committed by Joseph J. Ector and Arturo Giovannitti are in responding to our call and coming to Lawrence, where they succeeded in organizing the textile workers and helped us to win the strike that has brought increased wages and better conditions to over 300,000 workers in New England; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand the immediate release of Ector and Giovannitti, and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Governor Foss, and signatures attached, and a copy be sent to President Tall, District Attorney Atwill and to the local and labor press.

SIGNED BY 897 NAMES.
Now is the time to get a good bunch of circulars, reports of meetings, etc., to Justice Ebert, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass. Don't neglect this; it is important.

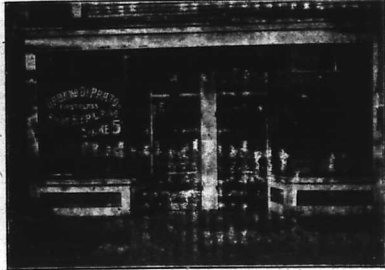
THE CAPITALIST DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY

(The pictures show the three places where School Director Breen planted dynamite enough to blow up the town of Lawrence.)

In connection with the persecution of Etor and Giovanniati attention should be called to the Breen dynamite planting episode. Breen is a Lawrence politician, an undertaker and a school committee man. During the strike he planted dynamite in three different parts of the city, in a cemetery, in a house on Oak street and a shoe shop at 78 Lawrence street. This shoe shop is one of two shops in the same 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 ETTOR RECEIVED HIS MAIL AND MADE HIS HEADQUARTERS. Breen put the dynamite on the wrong side of the partition. He placed it where it could not, as he undoubtedly originally intended, be traced to Etor as having been in his possession. In all three instances the police were given the cue by Breen. They discovered the dynamite in the places

now shows the sequel which circumstantially comes the relationship existing between Breen and the mill corporations. Breen's Backing. Following Breen's conviction a movement was started to recall him from the position of school committee man. This movement was initiated by the Ministerial Association and the Central Labor Union. A petition with 2,500 signatures of citi-



zens is required. This movement is now under way.

The Rev. F. K. Lake, addressing the lodges of the Knights of Pythias at a special Sunday evening service, in favor of Breen's recall, 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 endeavor to implicate others in his guilty conspiracy in dynamite planting is of pub-



lic concern." Accordingly, Rev. Lake called 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 the bulwark of wrong doing. The movement to recall Breen was also brought up before the North Essex Congregational Club. The club had a discussion on "Modern Conditions." Under this head the club was addressed by General Manager Wm. D. Hartshorne of the Arlington mills. This corporation was one of the most virulent opponents of the

where he put it. With Inspector Vose at their head, they went to Colombo's shop, only to find their search fruitless; the dynamite being in the shoe shop, was not found in Colombo's. But this did not curb their zeal in behalf of "law and order." They went to Fallon's drug store at 84 Lawrence street; found Etor there; took from him his valve, broke the lock and searched in vain for the misplaced explosive. All they found was "mental dynamite," that is, some industrial relation pamphlets, which Etor was selling. Sorely disappointed, and in order to "make good," the police arrested four



innocent men, who were subsequently released innocent and exonerated. The man who helped Breen is at large, and no effort is being made to capture him. Breen was arrested and fined \$500, which he paid without protest or appeal.

Another Lawrence corporation worthy of note is Lawrence Dye Works. This \$2,500,000 concern makes a business of dyeing and finishing wools and cotton goods. From 1884 to 1900 over 100 per cent was paid out in profits by this corporation. Since then the average yearly dividends paid have been nearly 30 per cent. The stockholders now receive in five years that for which they formerly had to wait seven years. Still we are told that textile dividends show no signs of encouragement to investors.

The Lyman Mills of Holyoke, Mass., "has from the excess earnings over and above its dividends trebled its capacity without adding to its capital issue." The goose that laid the golden egg in it was the wool that makes the wealth of the textile corporations. The 11 Dividends of Textile Corporations. But the foregoing corporations are mere

SOLIDARITY

ESSEX CONGREGATIONAL CLUB TABLED A MOTION TO INROBE THE MOVEMENT TO RECALL BREEN. This may be only coincidental, but it is a comment that is peculiar to all clubs to which the mill managers belong. None of them went on record against Breen, and in favor of Etor and Giovanniati. Breen is an accidental where capitalist interests are concerned.

"Getting Etor and Giovanniati." Yet another sequel must be noted. Having failed to "get" Etor and Giovanniati by means of bungled up dynamite planting, the authorities next proceeded "to get" them in some other way. Bear in mind, Etor was followed by Giovanniati the moment he entered Lawrence. They warned him that they were after him, and that they would "get" him sooner or later. When Annie La Plaza was shot by Policemen. Beside the police authorities, who acted in co-operation with the detectives, "got" both Etor and Giovanniati. No sane workman or woman will be found to have Etor and Giovanniati would play in the hands of the enemies, knowing, as they did, the close watch that was being kept on them and the many traps that were being laid to their undoing.

The Breen episode, together with its subsequent developments, should leave no doubt in any workman or woman's mind that the capitalist were the murderer Etor and Giovanniati because they helped the textile workers to win a great victory and because they are for the working class first, and all the rest of the time, the sacrifice of their own fortunes and at the peril of their lives. The capitalists, with all their alleged "foresight and ability," are as stupid and as impulsive as usual. They think with Etor and Giovanniati dead they will crush out the labor movement. Fools! They will but sow the seeds of martyrdom! They will feed the flames of indignation and currently give in greater volume to their own destruction. The working class movement defies them to do their worst. It will live in spite of them. And it will free Etor and Giovanniati while so doing.

NEW ENGLAND SITUATION

The persecution of Etor and Giovanniati has a wider significance than is generally appreciated. In New England, alone, the victory at Lawrence, was felt in all textile centers. Wages were instantly and voluntarily raised all along the line, and many strikes followed for ever more of Labor's product and improved conditions generally. New England became a hotbed of change and revolt. Labor organization spread and is spreading. To head this off, suppression has become imperative to New England capitalists. If not, dividends will be threatened; and "the returns of capital will be impaired," hence the necessity of persecuting Etor and Giovanniati to the limit.

In order to appreciate the situation, the reader should take a look at the textile corporations. Despite cries of "hard times," "deferred dividends," etc., these corporations show no signs of decline, due to continued poverty superinduced by continuously increased wages. Here, for instance, is the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass. Its assets in two years—1900-1901—increased from \$11,015,281 to \$12,838,286, or a total of \$1,822,998. This corporation paid dividends 1907, \$820; 1908, \$180; 1909, \$160; 1910, \$130; 1911, \$120. This is on non-taxable shares with a par value of \$1,000. The total return to investors in ten years was 148 per cent. The average yearly return was 14.80 per cent. In other words, in ten years the shareholders of the Pacific Mills not only ate their cake, but also have abundantly more than ever before. That does not look like extortionate exploitation, does it look more like extortionate exploitation, due to the miserable wages paid.

Another Lawrence corporation worthy of note is Lawrence Dye Works. This \$2,500,000 concern makes a business of dyeing and finishing wools and cotton goods. From 1884 to 1900 over 100 per cent was paid out in profits by this corporation. Since then the average yearly dividends paid have been nearly 30 per cent. The stockholders now receive in five years that for which they formerly had to wait seven years. Still we are told that textile dividends show no signs of encouragement to investors.

The Paper Roll Manufacturing Co. of Biddeford, Maine, is another poor corporation. Its dividends in 1911 was only 10 per cent. Its average yearly dividend returns is 25 per cent. For a \$5,000,000 concern it seems to be doing well by its poor stockholders, thank you.

The Linton Cotton Manufacturing Co., Fall River, Mass., has paid average dividends of over 15 per cent for the past 25 years. Of course "there is no money in the textile industry." Behold the Massachusetts Cotton Mills of Lowell. During the past 12 years the mills of this \$7,000,000 corporation have been rebuilt, THE FUNDS BEING OBTAINED FROM THE EXCESS EARNINGS OVER AND ABOVE THE DIVIDENDS, the rate of which is now 8 per cent per annum.

The Lyman Mills of Holyoke, Mass., "has from the excess earnings over and above its dividends trebled its capacity without adding to its capital issue." The goose that laid the golden egg in it was the wool that makes the wealth of the textile corporations.

The 11 Dividends of Textile Corporations. But the foregoing corporations are mere

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"pickers," when compared to the Dartmouth Manufacturing Corporation of New Bedford, Mass. This Dartmouth textile corporation has a "total return to investors nine years 485.99 per cent." The average yearly return is 55.77 per cent. In 1909 the stock dividend was 100 per cent.

It is not to be inferred from the foregoing that the Dartmouth Corporation gave away its assets to its shareholders; on the contrary, the assets increased from \$2,213,975 in 1909 to \$2,048,904 in 1911, a total of \$1,827,929 in favor of 1911. Here, also, was there an increase of capital, along with the payment of stupendous dividends; the workers only were depleted. They were squeezed as dry as lemons, and then made to pay for the sugar wherewith to sweeten the refreshing lemonade made from their sweat.

Another good indication of the textile situation is afforded by the Craper Co. of Hopdale, Mass. This company manufactures cotton mill machinery. It employs several thousand men. The company has paid in dividends a total in ten years of 147 per cent, or an average of 14.7 per cent in cash, and an additional 50 per cent in stock. The dividends paid in 1909 were 50 per cent.

The Poverty Plan Without Foundation.

In view of the foregoing, what became of the argument that textile manufacturers profits are small, due to the large number of mills, some 1,800 in number, all told? These mills continue to become more numerous because the big profits attract capital. Capital always goes where the dividend payment is high. The large returns of capital in New England particularly are proven by the continuous expansion of the textile corporations, as indicated in the increased assets already specified above. The prospectuses of these corporations glow with enthusiasm over their ability to pay ever larger dividends. It is only when labor is concerned that the mills are found non-profitable, on the verge of bankruptcy, and in danger of liquidation from prospective duae.

This enormous flow of wealth into the hands of absentee stockholders, who do not know either the color or the architecture of the mills, much less possess a knowledge of how to produce the products—this enormous flow of wealth must be preserved and increased in order to attract the ever-growing amount of financial capital needed in modern industrial expansion. To this end labor must be rendered submissive and incapable of resistance. It must be only subservient to the dictates and necessities

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as the employer and the worker are forced into making up the employing class, the few, who bleed the workers of the world.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world have organized a class-consciousness, the only way to the emancipation of the working class. We hold that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions must be replaced by a new organization of workers in the same industry, thereby holding the workers in the world together, the only way to make unions add the employing class, the few, who bleed the workers of the world. The workers are the only class that has an interest in common with their employees.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members are one industry, or in all industries if necessary, come work whenever a strike or lockout is in department thereof, thus making one body to act in any industry at all. We hold that the conservative motto, "A fair day's work for a fair day's wage," we must inscribe on our banner in industrial revolutions. It is the historic mission of the working class to overthrow the capitalist class and to carry on production with maximum skill for the benefit of the workers. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society on the basis of the will of the workers.

Of capital. To these ends, organization must be crushed out of existence, even if a labor leader or two must be killed and imprisoned to accomplish the ends. Capital knows no mercy when its profits are threatened. There is no crime that it will not stoop to do if the dividends warranted; even war between nations will not satiate its avaricious desire.

Only an awakened working class can save Etor and Giovanniati. Capital is determined on their death; New England capital especially.

PROGRESS IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to Solidarity.)

Christchurch, N. Z., June 9.
Enclosed please find money order for \$4.80, for which send literature, as per enclosed list.

This local is now chartered as the New Zealand Section of the I. W. W. We are doing propaganda work merely. The New Zealand Federation of Labor has just held a conference, at which it practically decided to reorganize on I. W. W. lines. This is a distinct step forward, due to the activities of the I. W. W. advocates in New Zealand. Much educational work remains to be done before the Federation membership understands the position of the I. W. W. We are trying to form propaganda unions or leagues in various centers in order to do this educational work.

A labor party is springing up here, assisted by the petit bourgeoisie, and will probably obtain political office. One good result of this is that the S. P. has been forced to support I. W. W. principles, and where they formerly laughed at us they now say they believed we were right all along. Even though they kicked some of us out for advocating I. W. W. principles!

If you could publish the fact of our existence in your paper it would help answer the question: "Is the I. W. W. to grow?"

AYD. KINGSFORD.

PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W.

Portland I. W. W. Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 806 Davis St. Business meeting, Sunday at 2 p. m. Street opinion views and lecture every Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

Agitate for the 8 hour day.

