



VOLUME THREE. No. 32 WHOLE No. 136

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SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

# NEW BEDFORD STRIKE

# ROWDY "PATRIOTS"

# MANY PROTESTS

## A. F. of L. Officials and Textile Bosses Trying to Trap I. W. W. Latter Calls a General Strike.

(Special to Solidarity.)

New Bedford, Mass., July 28. On Sunday, July 15, a strike was declared by a mass meeting of the I. W. W. in the city of New Bedford on behalf of the weavers who are members of the I. W. W. and in support of a strike already declared by the Weavers' Union. This strike is the final climax in a long series of abuses through the fining or grading system, and fruitless legislative efforts to abolish the same. A law passed by the state legislature of Massachusetts, declaring it illegal, has just been thrown out of court as "unconstitutional," by a willing judge, and the collection of fines has been renewed with renewed vigor by the corporations. Through the operation of this scheme the manufacturers can not only take back all of the 10 per cent increase accorded after the Lawrence strike, but also can and will sell the so-called second grade or fined cloth as first grade and reimburse themselves for the legal expenses incidental to their recent victory.

Eleven mills, employing 13,000 operatives, with a weekly pay roll of \$100,000 or an average wage of \$7.60 per week—are now involved. With such a miserably inadequate wage paid to overworked, underfed men and women, the I. W. W. deemed it necessary and desirable to make additional demands for all for the purpose of advancing the general standard of the textile industry, not of one craft, the weavers.

Before making specific demands, the I. W. W. issued a letter to the Textile Council, Spinners', Weavers' unions, etc., suggesting that all organized workers cooperate to take end, formulate common demands and that advantage of the great class solidarity around to coin a decisive victory for New Bedford. THIS OFFER WAS FLATLY REJECTED BY ALL PARTIES ADDRESSED.

## SUGAR WORKERS WIN

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, July 28. The strike in the factory of the Corn Products Refining Co. at Shadyside, N. J., is over, resulting in a complete victory for the workers. The strike was in the ninth week when the company, a Standard oil concern, decided to bring the matter to a close by granting the demands of the men.

As a last resort a Polish newspaper, the Polish Weekly, was called in by the company in the apparent hope that the editor would be able to influence the workers.

While the strikers were willing to allow the editor to reap all the benefit possible in the shape of glory, they were at the same time very insistent on gaining their demands.

A meeting was arranged between the management of the factory and the workers and an agreement was reached on the following lines:

1. Advance in wages 2 1/2 cents per hour for most of the workers, that is the lowest paid, and substantial increase for the rest. There was a slight hitch regarding the foremen, whom the employers were willing to advance from \$2.50 to \$2.60 per day. After some negotiating, however, they agreed to \$2.75 per day.
  2. No discrimination on account of the strike; all the workers to be taken back and given their former positions.
  3. In case that the workers have any grievance, the management to receive a committee and act on their complaint.
- The strike was notable for the absence of any violence, due to the fair and honorable stand taken by the mayor of Edgewater, J. Clahan, Jr., who refused to allow the police to be used against the strikers.

What the Textile Council presumably demands of us is that all come out, starve and wait, support the weavers' demands, but make no demands of our own and re-enters to work submissively if the manufacturers will take us back, when the weavers' union reaches a settlement, in which we will have no part, may be left out entirely and which will probably be as unsatisfactory as the partial compromise they have already made.

There are eight mills still at work in New Bedford under the sanction of the Textile Council. The Weavers' Union accepted the verbal "promise" of the mill representatives that no fines would be imposed; that they would, according to the Boston Transcript, "refrain from taking a course as long as it might be in their power to do." This is the old story of craft union inefficiency and treason to thousands of workers it has involved in the industrial struggle.

Already supplies have been transferred from one strike mill to a "fair" mill and the situation is exposed. Eight mills will fan, eight mills will do as much of the strikers' work as possible, EIGHT MILLS WILL SCAR UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE TEXTILE COUNCIL until the strike is over and then, if lost, the mill representatives will announce it no longer lies in their power to refrain from fining.

To this wholesale sabbler; to this scheme to lead the strikers into a disastrous defeat, leaving them discouraged and disheartened for future efforts, to A. F. of L. compromises the I. W. W. refuses to be party. We have issued an appeal for a general strike in all mills and have formulated demands, including more and better ones for the weavers than their craft union has the courage to make for them and including a 5 per cent increase

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and, who set his foot against allowing deputies to swagger around creating trouble. The quiet and peaceful result shows that these kinds of outbreaks are uniformly fomented by thugs in the employ of the boss, and that when such thugs are not on the scene and the authorities are honest, as in this case, the local police have no difficulty in preserving peace.

I understand that at one stage such a demand for deputy sheriffs was made, but Mr. Clahan gave the company to understand that the police force was able to cope with any situation that might arise. The mayor is the same plucky little man who helped us win the strike in the Warner Sugar Co.'s factory.

Credit is due to the iron endurance of the men. They would never have yielded. The men would have dispersed and the factory would have remained closed for an indefinite period.

Credit is also due to the I. W. W., which taught the men how to organize and stand together.

In this connection too much cannot be said in praise of the efforts of the Polish organizer, Amos Lindke, who gave freely of his time and energy with no material return. That the strike was successful was due in a great measure to his energy. Day and night he was on the job working tirelessly and intelligently towards the consummation which was the reward of his efforts.

The little mayor deserves honorable mention; without his help, which after all, consisted in simply doing his duty as a capitalist law defines it, holding the balance true, and refusing to be made a tool of oppression, the work of the strikers might have been much more difficult. Whatever credit is due to the Polish paper he is doubtless safe in leaving to itself to claim the full merit.

The I. W. W., which as the legitimate offspring of the strike, Local No. 154, Corn Products Industrial Union.

THOMAS FLYNN.

(Special to Solidarity.)

St. Marys, Ohio, July 27. The I. W. W. agitation is beginning to make itself felt in this town. On last Tuesday night Fellow Worker Joseph O'Carroll arrived in the burg and made a clear cut talk on Industrial Unionism the same night.

The enthusiastic reception given the speaker by the slaves here did not suit the master class, so on the following night, when the writer spoke on the street here, there lined up on the opposite side of the street, a bunch of deeded slaves who had been filled up with booze by one Tom White, general manager of the local spoke speakers, and who threatened to run the speakers out of town.

They lost their nerve, perhaps on account of the lack of liquid enthusiasm, but a few of them remarked that they would get us the next night.

On the following night we were on the job and a larger crowd than ever greeted the speakers. The words of the masters were also re-inforced by a few imported "rules," but outside of a few eggs being thrown, none of which struck the speakers, but one nice juicy one struck one of the petty crookaches. A little scrap between a member of the state militia and one of the special police sworn in by Mayor Wilkins, added to the excitement.

Seven of the egg throwers were arrested, but had their case dismissed at the request of a lawyer furnished them by Mr. White. On Friday all sorts of threats were made as to what would happen to us if we had the audacity to speak on the street that night.

The Evening Leader, the official organ of the bosses, stated in an "editorial" that if Mayor Wilkins did not come to his senses that the citizens would be compelled to protect themselves.

This intellectual prostitute also attempts to put up an argument against the I. W. W. on the ground that we are atheists and not patriotic, although not a word was said about either religion or patriotism.

On Friday night we appeared on the street as usual and spoke to a larger crowd than ever before. Mayor Wilkins had sworn in about 25 special police and they were scattered through the crowd and were determined to handle any attempt to disturb the meeting.

Mayor Wilkins made a short talk on the right of free speech and stated that he realized that the industrial power was in the hands of the masters, but that he would protect anyone in their constitutional rights no matter what organization they represented if it took every cent in the city treasury to do so.

There was no disorder of any kind during the meeting except that caused by a few crookaches who were torturing a poor fellow, causing him to howl and then driving him into the crowd bawling.

Immediately after we closed our meeting a bunch of tin soldiers who were embused by "patriotism" and cheap booze began singing patriotic and other (obscene) songs and howling like a lot of maniacs. They then marched to the armory, where they held a meeting of their own.

The majority of the workers of this town are with us and many of the fair-minded business men are ashamed of the actions of the respectable citizens and it will only be a short time until a powerful I. W. W. organization will be built up in this town.

I want to say further that there is no better revolutionist in the United States than Mayor Wilkins. He is an enthusiastic industrial unionist and all I. W. W. agitators passing through this town will receive the hearty support and co-operation of the city administration and the Socialist Party.

FRANK MORRIS.

## Workers Everywhere Rallying to the Support of Ettor and Giovannitti.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., July 25. The scores of letters which come daily into the office of the Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Committee in this city, from every part of the country, began to reflect a spirit of rising indignation on the part of the workers of America.

So ridiculous seemed the charge against these men that it has taken some time for the working people throughout this country to realize the deadly seriousness of the situation.

It is a fact that never before in the history of this country men have been held for trial in serious danger of capital punishment upon such a flimsy pretext of evidence as in this case of Ettor and Giovannitti.

The allegations made by the prosecution at the hearing before the grand jury last April were so absurd that the general feeling has been that the trial would be nothing more than a mere formality and that nothing would be done to the prisoners. There is no doubt that the original motive of the Lawrence authorities in arresting Ettor and Giovannitti the night after Policeman Benoit murdered Annie La Piazzi was to take advantage of the patrolman's crime to "get" the strike leaders, whom they had been utterly unable to find any pretext for arresting until that time.

Although both men were miles away from the scene at the time the officer did the killing, the authorities making use of the infamous doctrine of "accessory before the fact," flung the strikers' chief advisers into jail, thinking at the time that it would break the strike.

Had the strike been lost doubtless no attempt would have been made to press the charges. But when in spite of all their efforts to crush it, the strike was won and the specter of industrial unionism began to rise on the horizon in New England, the mill barons began to clamor for vengeance.

The prosecution came forward with the claim that Ettor and Giovannitti had said things during their speeches to the strikers that tended to inflame them and incite to riot. That in the course of a riot a woman had been killed, therefore they were "accessories before the fact" to her murder.

In spite of the mass of evidence by the defense in refutation of these claims, the grand jury indicted the men.

Still so protest from the workers, who were still unable to realize how it was possible for the state to do anything to the strike leaders. Ettor and Giovannitti

were thrown into jail to await trial for their lives.

Then the biggest financial interests in America slipped into the case. Encouraged by finding a jury sufficiently susceptible to influence, to listen to the ridiculous testimony and bring in an indictment, James R. Dunbar, of Lowell, attorney for the steel trust and New England representative of the Morgan-Whitman textile interests, declared he would leave no stone unturned to send Ettor and Giovannitti to the electric chair. Since then the prosecution has been busily building up a case, destined to make a horrible example of the strike leaders for the intimidation of all agitators for all time to come.

Trusting believing the working class to be asleep they have been bending every effort to put Dunbar's threat into execution.

But gradually the true facts of the case are filtering through the nation and every day that passes as the workers learn more and more about the case, the movement of indignant protest grows intense and widespread.

Judging by the letters and responses coming in from all over the land this outcry against the foul plot of the mill capitalists and their legal hirelings will soon have reached such proportions as to make the would-be executors stay their hand.

From Oregon comes a letter which shows the sentiment growing among the workers. The writer enclosing a clipping from a Western paper goes on to say:

"We are pounding hard on the case now and are losing no chance to put the truth before the workers and if they try to railroad Ettor and Giovannitti there is going to be a HELL of a lot of people that live in the 'Golden (?) West' that are going to be asking: 'Why?' And let me tell you there are some that are going to know the reason, and they will back there for a personal answer."

Another western correspondent writes from San Diego, where lawlessness on the part of police and city authorities, has reached the extreme, saying:

"We, on the job here in this little Hell, send best regards to you and yours in your little Hell, and wish you God speed. They make the hell and they certainly are teaching us how to fight like hell."

The growth of these sentiments can hardly be disregarded by those whose mad desire for renaissance and bull-headed determination to crush the labor movement by violence is stimulating them in their

(Continued On Page 4.)

## NEW CASTLE PROTESTS.

Cunningham's Woods Park was the scene of a good sized joint protest meeting Sunday afternoon, July 28. About 1,000 workers were in attendance. W. E. Trautman spoke in English, Ugo Lupi in Italian. A net collection above expenses of \$18.20 was realized for the defense fund, which included a large sale of buttons, post cards and literature. This meeting, together with that of Youngstown and Sharon, show that the Pittsburgh district is alive to the significance of the case in Lawrence. Other protest meetings will be announced in the near future.

## YOUNGSTOWN IN LINE.

Youngstown, Ohio, was the scene of a big Ettor-Giovannitti protest meeting Thursday night, July 25. It was arranged by local socialists in conjunction with the Italian Syndicalist Federation,

and a large number from surrounding towns were also in attendance. A large parade with numerous banners and transparencies preceded the speaking on the Diamond. About 1,500 people were packed closely around the speakers' stand, and displayed much enthusiasm throughout. Geo. Spangule, editor of the Youngstown "Socialist Press," acted as chairman; B. H. Williams spoke in English, and Ugo Lupi in Italian. A collection of over \$17 was taken in addition to \$12 of buttons and post cards, and about \$4.50 of literature and papers being sold.

## GOING SOME!

Spokane, Wash., July 23.

We ran 15,000 of the special Ettor-Giovannitti issue and then got telegraphic orders from the textile district for 60,000 more. The cuts had arrived in the meanwhile and we tore three pages to pieces and rebuilt it with the rest. I believe this 75,000 is about the world's record for a revolutionary paper.

WALKER C. SMITH, Editor Industrial Worker.

# SOLIDARITY

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Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas  
Jas. P. Thompson, General Organizer

**GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
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**WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.**  
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 135. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. **136**

## THE CASE OF EMERSON

Our readers have already noted the recent reports from the lumber districts of the South, where the Brotherhood of Timber Workers is engaged in a life and death struggle with the Southern Operators' Association, a part of the lumber trust. President A. L. Emerson and sixty old members of the Brotherhood are now in jail charged with murder committed by thugs in the employ of the lumber trust at Grabow, Louisiana, July 7. While holding a peaceable meeting at that place on that date Emerson and the strikers were fired upon, practically from ambush, by hired gunmen, three B. of T. W. men being killed outright and many more wounded. Emerson and more than sixty others were subsequently arrested and indicted for murder by a grand jury. No true bills were returned by the grand jury against the mill owners and their hirelings. Emerson and his associates are now in jail at Lake Charles, La., awaiting trial on these charges.

In order that our readers may realize the seriousness of this latest capitalist conspiracy against the labor movement, let us answer the query: Who is Emerson? What is the Brotherhood of Timber Workers? What have they done to win the mortal hatred of the lumber trust? Emerson is a typical Southerner—tall of stature, raw boned, very related in spirit to that type of fighters whom Andy Jackson led to such overwhelming victory in the Battle of New Orleans. Inheriting the best, as well as what to some may seem the worst, traditions of the South, Emerson has seen his fellow workers reduced to a state of practical bondage through the pongage system of the lumber barons. His generous spirit and fighting blood were stirred to action. Less than two years ago, he, along with several others of the same type, set for themselves the apparently impossible task of organizing the forest and mill workers. Without "scrip in their pockets and with only sandals on their feet" they moved from camp to camp carrying their message of one big union of lumber workers. Not only did Emerson and his associates encounter the watchful opposition of the lumber kings, but they also had to deal with what has always been regarded as a most difficult problem in the South—the race question. With all his inherited and acquired prejudices regarding the "negro question," Emerson clearly saw that it is the peons of the lumber trust were to successfully fight their mas-

ters they must not discriminate against the black man, but must organize ALL WORKERS IN FOREST AND MILLS REGARDLESS OF COLOR into One Big Union.

Thus the Brotherhood of Timber Workers was born. And in a few short months, thanks to conditions and the energy of its organizers, the union had grown to large proportions and was regarded as a menace to the Southern Operators' Association, whose chief executive, John Kirby, set about with much noise to destroy it. A lockout was declared by the bosses something over a year ago, and nine large saw mills organized by the Brotherhood were shut down for an indefinite period, with a view to starve the Brotherhood men into submission. But the fighting spirit was there, and the Brotherhood continued to increase in numbers and influence in spite of the lockout and its other handicaps. The B. of T. W. established fraternal relations with the I. W. W. looking toward affiliation and a broader organization of the nation's lumber industry. At the Brotherhood's last convention recently in New Orleans the delegates voted unanimously for affiliation with the I. W. W., and a referendum that followed confirmed the convention's action with equal unanimity.

This move, long watched with apprehension by the lumber barons, was an additional reason for violence. Professional gunmen and criminals from the slums of the cities were imported into all the camps to intimidate and bully the B. of T. W. men. But the Brotherhood men served notice on the gunmen that both sides could play at the game of shooting, if necessary, and that while not lacking for trouble they would not hesitate to defend themselves. Knowing that they were dealing with men who could not be bluffed, the plugies kept the peace for the most part until the "riot" at Grabow on July 7, which was evidently planned by the bosses for the deliberate purpose to "get" Emerson and the leading fighters of the union.

The plan was successful, for the time being at least, and Emerson and the others are in jail awaiting trial on a trumped-up charge, while the real murderers of peaceful workmen are at large with no effort being made to apprehend them. Now the question arises, Are we going to let these brave union fighters be added to the many victims of capitalist murderers? A call for help has been issued by Secy. Ray Smith, of the B. of T. W. It asks for publicity and protest. It calls for funds. Both should be forthcoming without delay. Let the working class of America show the brutal lumber trust that we will not stand for the murder of Emerson and the other 60 lumber workers who are fighting against pongage in the South. Also come to their defense with funds, which should be sent at once to Jay Smith, Secretary B. of T. W., Box 78, Alexandria, La. EMERSON SHALL NOT DIE FOR THE CRIME OF BEING LOYAL TO THE WORKING CLASS!

## MORGAN VS. ETOR

A thing which we think has not been made sufficiently clear to the publicity department of the Etor-Giovannitti defense, is the personnel of capitalist interests behind the prosecution. Doubtless many of our readers have been puzzled from time to time over what they considered the attitude of the American Woolen Co. on this case. Having yielded to the Lawrence strikers, and at the same time promised to secure the release from jail of Etor and Giovannitti, if possible, the wool trust has apparently acted in bad faith (which of course would be unbelievable, seeing that capitalists are proverbially apt with that trait.) and sought revenge for its defeat against our two fellow workers. But, even at that, such action on the part of the American Woolen Co. appeared blindly foolish, in view of their apparent desire following the strike, to reap the harvest of delayed orders and increased business, to which end they should endeavor to lessen the agitation as much as possible. And now they were only intensifying it by holding and persecuting Etor and Giovannitti.

But it seems that we were mistaken in identifying the wool trust with the prosecution. According to fuller information, the American Woolen Co. DID very much wish to drop the matter and stop the agitation by releasing Etor and Giovannitti. But it seems there is a bigger economic power behind the courts of Massachusetts than the wool trust, and that is some-

thing vastly bigger for the masters to protect the Lawrence textile mills. That being economic power, multiplies first of all as the **COMMON TRUST**—the **WILLIAMS TRUST**, appointed through the **Wool Trust** by J. H. MORGAN and associates of **AMSTERDAM TRUST** and other great corporations. These are the interests that really overshadow the authorities of Massachusetts, and are going to force every man at their command to "convict" and put out two fellow workers out of the way.

Why? The answer should be obvious. The Lawrence strike demonstration, has puzzled Morgan and his Wall Street associates more than anything he or they have encountered to date. Having carefully laid and executed their plans to keep labor divided in the industries they controlled, and having as a part of that purpose brought as many different tongues and racial characteristics as possible into association in the mills and shops, the industrial pirates have seen their plans upset by the I. W. W. in the Lawrence strike. **THEY ARE TREMBLING FOR THEIR OTHER INTERESTS IN THE STEEL, MINING AND RAILROAD INDUSTRIES.**

**THEY ARE THINKING MORE ABOUT PENNSYLVANIA THAN ABOUT MASSACHUSETTS!** Morgan and Wall Street wish to check the marvelous growth of the I. W. W. and confine it to the borders of the textile industry. Vain hope! Nevertheless, an infinitely greater source of danger to Etor and Giovannitti than some of us suspected! With all this vast economic power with its powerful political, religious and social allies arrayed against Etor and Giovannitti, their position is not to be considered other than **EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.** True, sympathy with the case against our fellow workers is absolutely without foundation in fact. The extreme "rawness" of the whole affair is apparent to the most casual observer. But the plans of the enemy are carefully arranged. The atmosphere of the city in which they are to be "tried" is favorable to the capitalist conspirators. Salem is a conservative old New England city filled with well-to-do middle class and small stockholders in the textile mills who have been drawing 12 per cent dividends on their stock the past few years, and, therefore, can't be expected to sympathize with the I. W. W. or its leaders. The old "blue laws" and century-old "accessory before the fact" precedents are in good repute among such beneficiaries of capitalism. **IF LEFT ALONE, THESE SUPPORTERS OF MORGAN CAN BE DEPEND UPON TO DO THEIR BEST AGAINST ETOR AND GIOVANNITI.**

**FOR THAT REASON THEY MUST NOT BE LEFT ALONE!** Their thick middle class and capitalist hides must be penetrated by the harpoon of protest in the hands of a united working class! Morgan and his allies must be tamely by the only power **in the world**—that can tame him and them—**WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY!** In the past three years, this paper has frequently stated that the I. W. W. WOULD ORGANIZE THE STEEL INDUSTRY. And it will, in spite of all the machinations of the present masters thereof. But let us also show Morgan and Wall Street that we can save Etor and Giovannitti!

## AS TO OUR PRESS

Local 57, of Philadelphia, Pa., offers a suggestion for increasing the circulation of Solidarity and the Industrial Worker, whereby every member of the I. W. W. would become a subscriber to our papers. But it seems to me that it would look too much like compulsory subscription if these plans were carried out. No one realizes more than I do, the need of increasing the circulation of our official organs, having been employed by Solidarity for the past nine months, but I believe other ways could be devised to boost our press. One of the reasons that our circulation does not increase is that the locals do not seem to take the interest that they should. According to the number of new locals organized we have now in the neighborhood of 200 locals, out of this 200 we find about 80 locals handling bundle orders. Spokane, Portland, Los Angeles and Vancouver lead the list on bundles. Now I believe that every local should have a bundle order of at least 25 copies a week. Give them away if you can't sell them and if the local treasury is not able to stand the strain, take up a collection to pay for, same; this will help to advertise

the papers in your own locals. So much for bundle orders.

In regard to getting subs, let the secretary of every local, appoint himself a sub agent, solicit every member in your local and especially the new members, impress them with the necessity of education, refer to your press at every union meeting of your local, and don't stop here, but boost every chance you get. Send in the subs, you secretaries.

And to every reader of our papers I would suggest that if you like the papers tell your friends; if not, tell us. And if our readers would only spare us one hour a month or two minutes a day they ought to be able to send in at least one sub a month.

To sub bustlers on the road I wish to offer the suggestion: Visit the secretaries of progressive organizations and get a list of their members, visit them at their homes, leave them a sample copy of the papers and in a few days call on them again and tackle them for a sub and don't leave until you at least get a three months' subscription from them.

Now, fellow workers, get busy; do something to build up your press. You can rest assured we will do our share on this end of the line. And don't forget to order literature; we have about 40,000 pamphlets on hand that should have been cleared out at least two months ago.

All together now!  
Yours for a more powerful press,  
**AUGUST WALQUIST,**  
Member Local Union 297 and Solidarity Staff.

## FOR THE CONVENTION

Victoria, B. C., July 11.  
Solidarity:  
Find enclosed copy of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the I. W. W. Submitted by Locals 328 and 38. To be published in the columns of Solidarity two months prior to the convention.  
**W. BECH, Fin. Sec. 328.**

### Proposed Amendments.

That \$100 (One hundred dollars) be substituted for \$90 (Ninety dollars) in Line 12, Page 10.

That \$100 (One hundred dollars) be substituted for \$90 (Ninety dollars) in Line 7, Art. 2, Sec. 5.

Art. 7, Sec. 3.—That the G. E. B. or 15 Locals may call for a referendum, the expenses of same to be borne by the entire organization.

That Art. 4, Sec. 2, be amended by adding the following: "That a list of all delegates to be present at the convention be furnished to all locals at least two weeks before the convention meets."

That Art. 4, Sec. 3, be amended by striking out the following words in Lines 5, 6, 7: "with one vote each, but shall not be accredited delegates, nor carry the vote of any union or organization," and substituting the following: "with voice, but no vote unless they are delegates from some subordinate part of the I. W. W."

That Art. 4, Sec. 11, be struck out and the following clause substituted: "That the expenses of the convention, including mileage and expenses of delegates, be covered by a special assessment."

That the word "two" be inserted in place of the word "three" in Line 3, in Art. 11, Sec. 2.

That Art. 4, Sec. 18, be amended by adding the following words: "That nothing in the clause shall be understood to mean that an industrial local formed by members of a mixed local (which has been chartered more than three months previous to the convention) shall be barred from representation at the convention."

### LOCAL 179 REPLIES.

New York, July 19.

Editor Solidarity:  
Have been interested by the unanimous action of Local 179, Branches 1 and 2, to inform you to publish the following:

In Solidarity of June 22 was published the resolution which was unanimously passed by Local 179, and which has since been endorsed by other Locals.

A letter subsequently appeared, attacking the resolution.

In order to clear up any misunderstanding we think that some of the reasons which prompted the action of this Local should be put before the membership.

If the per capita tax should be reduced, as proposed, General Headquarters would not be put of existence, but its sphere will be confined to simply acting as a general office and a clearing house for news and other matters pertaining to the organization as a whole. When discontent of the

workers in any locality comes to a head it is the I. W. W. members in that locality who have the best knowledge of local conditions and who are on the ground when the opportunity to better conditions comes.

For instance, here in the vicinity of New York City there has been widespread labor unrest of late. Members have worked hard to educate and organize the workers, who are at the point of revolt. In some cases they have been very successful, but generally they have been handicapped and crippled through lack of funds in the local.

In response to requests for organizers, General Headquarters has answered that they are unable to do anything. What has happened here has happened in other places, and will continue to happen unless a remedy is found.

If the proposed reduction of the per capita tax is carried into effect we will know that we have not got to rely on General Headquarters or anyone else, and that all available funds are in the local itself, which, through the knowledge of local conditions, would be able to make the best use of them. As for meat ticket artists; if they can not be controlled through their locals they can not be kept down anywhere else.

We must remove all stumbling blocks in the path of progress; therefore we ask the membership to give the matter their earnest consideration, and if they see fit, to bring the matter up in the business meetings of their Locals.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
**LOCAL 179,**  
A. Heinz, Rec. Sec.

## HOW THE U. M. W. OF A. PROTECTS ITS MEMBERSHIP

(Special to Solidarity.)

Cleveland, Ohio, July 28.  
Believing you will all want to know what is going on in the Eastern Ohio coal district, I am writing a brief report regarding the Plum Run strike.

On July 17 I got a letter from Joseph Kobyak, secretary of Local 236, I. W. W., inviting me to go to Rhodesdale, O., to help line up the Hungarians. Being out of work and interested in that strike, I decided to go.

Arriving, I found those workers engaged in a bitter fight against the company's robbery system, also against the U. M. W. A., both of whom were united against the workers.

A meeting was called especially for the Hungarians, to acquaint them with the real cause of the strike. The meeting was successful. After this we decided to get an Italian speaker, in order to offset the work of a few suckers who were trying to break the solidarity. Angelo Marielo came from New Kensington, Pa., and spoke to the Italians, leaving them in good shape.

On July 23, Joseph Kobyak, the mine committee and the president of the local were invited by the vice president of sub-district 5 of District 6, U. M. W. A., to Bridgeport, O., to discuss the cause and prospect of the strike. But this was simply a pretext. These well paid officers, namely, Mr. John Moore, Mr. Ely and one of the general executive board of said union stated that "the strike was in strict violation of the law and contract."

Fellow Worker Kobyak proved the charge of stealing by the company's checkweighman. But to no avail. The fakery evident intention was an attack upon the I. W. W. and an effort to put Kobyak out of the way. They declared openly that they were going to put the I. W. W. out of the Eastern Ohio district, and called Kobyak a "blackhander," "anarchist," etc.

On the 25th, Mr. Willard, the general manager of Plum Run, Mr. T. L. Lewis, former president of the U. M. W. A., and a few more officers went out to Rhodesdale to make a "new investigation of the whole trouble." Mr. Willard used the police to keep Kobyak quiet, and after that agreed with the workers present to elect a new checkweighman, meanwhile, pending the investigation, the strikers were to return to work till the robbery would be proven in court. The workers stand with Kobyak and will put him back on the job.

It is an open secret that the coal company is united with the old rotten officials to defeat the honest efforts of these boys. All right! We know long ago who they are, and we will know what our duty is for the future.

**P. SEBESTYEN,**  
Hungarian Organizer.

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

# THREE FUNDAMENTALS OF SYNDICALISM

By Hubert Lagardelle.

Translated from the French by S. G. Kirk

(Note—This article was written as an introduction to the report of the speeches at an international conference of syndicalists, held in Paris, April 5, 1907.)

I. If Socialism consists wholly of the class struggle, Socialism is as a matter of fact entirely contained within Syndicalism, for outside of Syndicalism there is no class struggle.

The class struggle implies a complete break between the working class and the capitalists; between two worlds with opposite notions of life. It presupposes that the working class, animated by a permanent spirit of revolt against the lords of production and of the government, has succeeded in isolating itself within its own spontaneous organizations, and in forming completely the necessary institutions and mental conditions. Only with this accomplished does socialism, based on the class struggle, present to us as attainable the change from an enslaved society to a free one.

The two extreme forms of old-fashioned socialism—political parliamentary socialism and anarchism—have been unable to embody this two-fold movement of opposition to the present and of preparation for the future.

Political socialism, whether reformist or revolutionary, has arisen from the delusion that parties are the political expressions of classes, which find in legislatures the machinery to measure the strength of their respective forces. But experience has shown that parties, far from being the representatives of classes, are miscellaneous mixtures of persons borrowed from every class in society, and there is absolutely no relation between the political power of the socialist parties and the actual power of the working class. In fact, not only has political socialism not worked on the basis of an unquerable division between the working class and the capitalists, but it has become one of the factors upholding the existing state, and one of the instruments of political democracy's action without regard to class lines.

Anarchism, despite its advocacy in revolt, has not had a clear idea of classes in the class struggle. With mistaken economic views, it has appealed to people in general, vaguely, and has devoted most of its energies to individual reform—this by the illusive method of literary, scientific and rationalist education. But the mere sentimental abstract denial of the principle of authority and of the state is not powerful enough to overcome the opposing force of the coercive powers that exist. These can be set aside only by actual concrete forces created by the revolutionary proletariat. And so we find that many anarchists, replete with idealistic culture and superstition born of too much devotion to books, are unwittingly feeding their minds on bourgeois thought, and by having the same thoughts are re-linking themselves to that world from which the wildness of their deeds separates them.

Opposed to all this, syndicalism takes as its starting point the working class as it exists in its own fighting organizations. It considers the proletariat the only class which can rejuvenate the world, on account of its conditions of life and its mental instincts. But this change can occur only through the proletariat keeping entirely clear of bourgeois society. Syndicalism takes the producers, as they are, in the industrial bodies based on the workshop and the groupings which extend the workshop; that is, in unions, federations and other labor organizations. It organizes these bodies in their revolt against the masters' authority, and by increasing powers and laws, it puts the state out of its commanding place and confiscates its prerogatives. By strikes and the propaganda of the general strike it steadily undoes the deceitful work of uniting the classes, which political democracy is trying to do, as fast as this work is accomplished. Finally, it embodies the ideas which belong particularly to the working class—that is, that collection of judicial concepts born in the heat of the struggle and constituting the base of the new law—the law of a masterless society.

Thus the break is complete: The class struggle is perfected. Not one of the things traditionally esteemed can survive this never-ceasing destruction. We actually see a class, which was only what it itself has gained, and which is carried on by a strenuous desire for power. It is determined to be the sole arbiter of its des-

tiny and to have no protector but itself. Where can there be found a more active revolutionary power?

II. The nations most favorable for the growth of syndicalism are those in which the historical and political conditions allow the greatest revolutionary elation of the working class and its sharp separation from the other classes.

It is no accident of history that syndicalism arose first in France. There was a sort of national predisposition. The fact that full political democracy, which has given the Socialist parties free access to power and has also created a popular government, is an existing thing, could not but open working class eyes. From the day they saw the revolutionary parties become a recognized portion of official existing society, and from the day they realized that bourgeois democratic government, the object of their most enduring hopes, was the same as all other governments, in that it did not in the least modify class relations; from that day forth they broke away from democracy and withdrew into their own organizations. But without the revolutionary traditions of our country, which make the people heroic to the announcement of every heroic undertaking, syndicalism might perhaps not have given new zeal to that warlike tendency which has nourished its flame and given it such high potency. For Italy, this can likewise and equally well be said. If syndicalism has been able to take root it is because there, too, we are in a highly evolved democracy, which has revolutionary origins.

But there is no dogma dictating that syndicalism can develop only in democracies animated by revolutionary traditions. Russia, in political matters on the opposite side of the world from France and Italy, is already beginning to be disturbed by a young revolutionary syndicalist movement. For there, with quite a different force from that found in our Latin democracies, heroic traditions are alive and are all the time feeding at the most tragic of struggles. The working class mass is accustomed to action and sacrifice, and naturally is worthy of it and ready for the greatest projects.

On the contrary, the stolid masses of German socialism are not ready for such outbursts. It may be noted that the Social Democracy holds in the present day socialism the same reactionary place that imperial Germany does in modern Europe. There is the same dogmatic heaviness; and the same fear of all liberty, the same fetish-like worship of authority. But there, indeed, could the German proletariat have gained a love for the struggle, without which there is no syndicalism? In Germany there are no revolutionary traditions capable of giving the people determined desires for independence; on the contrary, everything in the nation's life helps systematically to repress the free expression of individuality, and to enclose it in the rigid bodies of a learnedly authoritative organization.

This is why we are helping destroy the old supremacy of the German Social Democracy, and we are seeing the center from which socialist thought radiates, move. The focus of life is nowadays where a young and ardently revolutionary proletariat is re-asserting the right to creative action, and seems to have left forever the land of dead scholars.

III. Syndicalism is free from any utopianism, as it gains its triumph under the sway of previously necessary conditions, and while awaiting their plans a reviving role in the world. No more dogmas or formulas; no more complete plans of social organization. Rather a feeling for the struggle, kept alive by practice; a philosophy of action which puts intuition in the foremost place, proclaiming that the most untutored worker engaged in the fight knows more about it than the most renowned theoreticians of all schools.

In such a conception there is no place for utopian dreams announcing the entire inversion of society at a fixed date. But the producers, actually engaged in the industrial battle, instinctively know that no change will take place without their desire and organization; and that the spontaneous creations of life are always richer than the most wonderful inventions of system-makers. It is enough that the fighting traits of the proletariat shall be continually kept up to pitch and that they shall never lose that adventurous force which makes conquerors.

By this exaltation of the living forces of the working class, by this appeal to the most powerful of human sentiments, syn-

dicalism restores to socialism the civilizing role it had lost. Wherever the new ideas have appeared, there has been a sort of rejuvenation of socialist thought, an awakening after a dogmatic sleep, as it were. This breath of a new spring should restore confidence to socialists who are neither unduly confident nor totally in despair.

[Translator's Note.—Lagardelle's notion, that the syndicalist methods are the only ones possible in waging the class struggle, is not wholly true. Socialism does consist wholly of the class struggle, but that struggle may be and is waged in many ways. Some work through the existing social forms, some work outside them. Political action, though far from being the panacea and universal means that the reformist socialists imagine it, can be a useful help to syndicalist action, certainly in its early stages. True, it has often been the opposite: it has often ended in compromise or betrayal. But if the revolutionist would not only build up the industrial union, but also secure control of the political parties of the working class, they would not only secure an added weapon, but also a fine recruiting ground.

Today the American working class is turning to political socialism. The heads of many socialists have been turned by this, and they are advocating an opportunistic, "anything-to-get-votes" policy. Can we of the revolutionists afford to let the American working class get side-tracked into that sort of thing for 20 years, just as they have been side-tracked into A. F. of L. craft socialism for the past 20 years? If only to help ourselves along, it is up to us to get into the parties in question; to get control of them; to keep them revolutionary; to keep them away from pure and simple politicalism; to use them as places for spreading syndicalism.

Can we afford to have internecine squabbles between various organizations in the labor movement, especially between political and economic bodies? Yet such things as the Socialist Party's anti-sabotage clause, adopted, I believe, but lost to this result. Would it not be to our interest to control this party and prevent such clauses being even proposed?

There lies a chance to spread syndicalism. Fellow workers, can't you see the wisdom of using it?

## WORLD FOR THE WORKERS

Program of the I. W. W. as Outlined in a Manifesto by an Australian Local.

Following is a copy of a leaflet issued by the Sydney, Australia, local of the Industrial Workers of the World. The leaflet also contains the I. W. W. preamble, address of the local secretary and headquarters, and of the general headquarters of the I. W. W. at 518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Ill. The Sydney local is a part of the Australian Section of the I. W. W., of which George G. Reeve is secretary:

### MANIFESTO.

Sydney Local, Australian Administration, Industrial Workers of the World. Fellow Workers:

In the history of the world, right down the stairway of time, no tyranny has been overthrown, no tyrant vanquished, except in consequence of the action of those who have been tyrannised. Consequently, it is impossible that you, who are victims of tyranny today, should prove an exception to this historical truth. Your tyranny today is capitalism; your tyrant the capitalist class. If you wait for capitalism to improve your conditions of life, if you leave it to the capitalist class to break your bonds of slavery, you will remain enchained during the flight of centuries. The capitalist class and their political agents—many who are called friends of the workers—plan to keep you under the yoke of tyranny by offering you what they are pleased to call working class legislation, such as arbitration courts, wage boards, labor exchanges, national insurance and workers' compensation, etc., on condition that you smother your discontent and have nothing in common with those who desire you to act for yourselves.

When you yourselves will have awakened and taken action on your own behalf, when you will have organized yourselves for the purpose of overthrowing all tyranny and vanquished all tyrants, you will then become free men and women—masters of your own destiny.

But in order to attain this result you must, above all, understand the principles of industrial unionism, as laid down by the

## I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Complete list of Publications in Stock

- "THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER." By Edward McDonald. 16 page Pamphlet; 5 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 2 1/2 cents.
- "Why Strikes Are Lost; How to Win." By W. E. Trautmann. 24 page Pamphlet; 5 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 3 cents.
- "The I. W. W.; its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John. 34 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.
- "Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Herve. 32 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.
- "Eleven Blind Leaders." By B. H. Williams. 52 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions 5 cents a copy.
- "Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Getting Recognition." By A. M. Stirton. Four-page Leaflet, 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson. Four-page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

### ADDRESS

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU,  
Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

## Industrial Worker

Western Organ of the I. W. W.

Published Weekly. Thoroughly Revolutionary  
Breathes the Western Spirit  
Subscription same as Solidarity  
In Combination, Both Papers \$1.20 per Year

### Address

INDUSTRIAL WORKER,  
Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

## I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. Long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working class and the few who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world are organized as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industry into the hands of a few men, who make the trade unions a state of affairs which allows no set of workers to do their work, is a means of making the workers in the same industry, thereby holding them in a state of dependence on the few who own the trade unions and the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members act in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, in any one department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must insert on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By continuing industry within the shell of the old.

Send for some Three Months Sub Cards to Solidarity. Commission, 25c. on the Dollar.

Order literature as above advertised. Do it now!

Industrial Workers of the World; otherwise you will load heavier the chains that are dragging you down.

There is no other road to human freedom than by revolution; there is no other method of accomplishing the revolution than industrial organization as laid down by the I. W. W.

The capitalist class and the politicians (liberal and labor), the priest, the parson, the lawyer, and numerous others which are caught in the drag-net of opportunism by the capitalist class, do not desire the revolution and will maneuver in every conceivable way to prevent you from understanding the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World, and to misrepresent us who wish to enlighten you. The revolution means the overthrow of capitalism with all of its attendant evils. It is not in the interests of the capitalist class that capitalism should be overthrown; it is not in the interests of the liberal and labor politician, the lawyer, the priest and the parson that capitalism should fall. But it is in our interest (the working class), and we ought to want it to fall as soon as possible, and the only way to succeed in that is by the working classes the world over becoming organized by joining the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Industrial Workers of the World signifies the organization of the working class for the purpose of taking and holding all the forces of wealth production, which are at present in the hands of the capitalist class. In order that the necessary educational work can be done for the accomplishment of this as speedily as possible, the Sydney Local of the Industrial Workers of the World urges all wage workers who will accept the preamble to forthwith join the nearest Local of the I. W. W.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Etior-Giovanitti 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 Justus Ebert, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass. Don't neglect this; it is important.

## HEED THIS CALL

Alexandria, La., July 20.

Fellow Workers: At last the revolt has begun against penance in the forests of the South. A general strike and lockout of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers is on throughout this section and is spreading elsewhere. We will win if only you can come to our aid with funds necessary to keep us from actual starvation; for our starvation is the only chance of our breaking back on its side in this battle. By starvation the trust bosses to drive us back into the mills and forest to a more terrible state of penance, if such a thing were possible, than we have ever known before.

Brothers, WE HAVE THE MEN, and if you will act quickly and send us funds to keep them in the field we will win and break up penance throughout the South and forever.

Fellow workers, remember all the crimes that have been committed against the working class by the Southern capitalists: Remember, fighting with our back to the wall, we are counting on your sympathy and aid. Stand by, we KNOW you will.

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

Fraternally yours,  
JAY SMITH, Gen. Sec.

Those Paint Creek, West Virginia, miners who are reported to have sent about a dozen special company thugs to the undertaker last week will, no doubt, be objects of horror to the "civilized planners." But we are inclined to opine that this turning of the tables will have a salutary effect upon the future actions of these professional gunmen whose outrages upon helpless workmen, women and children have become an intolerable crime in this country. Anyway, in this instance, it was a case of self-preservation; and that's the first law of nature. Now let the West Virginia miners organize solidly into one big union, and they will have a power that the gunmen and their employers will be compelled to respect. It may be necessary in some instances to defend ourselves with guns, but the working class will never gain continually better conditions and final emancipation except through industrial solidarity.

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS

On a Tour of Inspection

By Francisco Pi y Araga.

"Alas! the road that leads to the heart of man is long and wearisome." Leaving aside her retorts and still, her cables and batteries—prideful instruments of her power and symbols of her victories—the Spirit of Progress started out on a tour of inspection over the world. She wanted to admire her work. For a hundred years she had not left her vast workshop...

"How grand my work is!" she exclaimed on mounting the locomotive of a train about to dash through a tunnel. "How great my power is!" she cried, on passing over a long, graceful bridge. The train thundered through country places and the earth trembled beneath its wheels. The rudely awakened air quivered and its agitation stirred the flowers and spread their perfume. On either side of the road telegraph poles stood up like giants.

"How grand my work is!" she repeated, with increasing enthusiasm. The train halted on the summit of a hill. Looking out, the Spirit of Progress saw a workman carrying a small bundle of clothes. He was laboriously climbing the hill. Sweat ran down his cheeks.

"Where are you going?" she asked him. "I am going to see my dying mother. I hope to be in time to hear her last words."

"You idiot!" shouted the Spirit of Progress. "Why have I imprisoned steam in these boilers? Don't you see that you will tire yourself out by traveling on foot, and that you will never reach your mother in time? What is this train for?"

"That train is for those who can take advantage of it by being able to pay the price of the journey."

The engine whistled, and in a twinkling the man was left behind. Presently he was a mere speck in the distance.

The Spirit of Progress continued her journey without attempting to question any one of the many whom she saw in passing.

At one of the stops she discerned a great crowd of men and women working under the scorching rays of the sun and performing a hundred different farming operations. Unable to contain herself, she cried out to them indignantly.

"Inebels! Why have I invented superb machinery to do all this for you? Don't you know that there are machines to do ploughing, reaping, binding, threshing, etc.?"

The crowd did not understand her. But, hearing the word "machines," they rose up and threw stones at her.

"Do you want to die of hunger?" they queried, fiercely. "Machines! Machines! What for? To throw us out of a job?"

The field boys, who understood her, tried to explain matters. "All of these people whom you see work so cheaply that it would not pay us to buy machinery."

The engine whistled again and soon the laborers were left behind. Presently they were a mere speck in the distance.

At length the Spirit of Progress came to a city. It was splendidly illuminated with electric lights. She beheld there a public display of all her work. The show windows were brilliant with her most notable inventions. Art, science, industry and commerce in their most perfect manifestations were evident on every side. She perceived that mankind, guided by her teachings, had given them a thousand new applications. But in all the streets she saw armed men dressed in distinctive livery.

"What is your particular mission?" she asked them.

"We maintain order and guard property," they replied. "If we were not on duty here with our arms and if there were no barracks near by where a numerous army keeps the peace night and day the property folk would pounce upon everything in sight and appropriate it for themselves. But in spite of our presence, hunger, desire or envy sometimes goads them to desperation and they commit serious offenses."

"But," she asked them in amazement, "isn't all this intended for the use and enjoyment of everybody?"

"No," they curiously replied. "And the propertyless ones," she queried, "are there very many of them?"

"They are in the majority," the guards answered.

"Then my work is only for the benefit of the few?" exclaimed the Spirit of Progress in hopeless accents.

The guards left her to chase a ragged

fellow who was running from a restaurant after having satisfied his appetite without the wherewithal to pay the bill.

And the Spirit of Progress fled to the opposite direction. Mounted on a wind-storm, she quickly traversed half the globe. In one place she saw a gallows, in another an electric chair for executing human beings. She beheld two armies in conflict, with men cutting one another to pieces. She saw warships in death dealing duels of smokeless powder, devastating the forces which she herself had harnessed for humanity to carnage and destruction. She looked down upon slave-markets, savage tribes and oppressed peoples.

Filled with shame, she returned to her vast workshop, and in a fury of disappointment destroyed its entire contents.

Night came on and the Spirit of Progress wept bitterly. A madness of emotion, a poignant restlessness seized her. She wanted to get away from the world of men, to leave it far behind till it was only a speck in the distance. Presently she grew calm. It dawned upon her that there is something fundamentally in common between the sweating man climbing the hill on the way to his mother's death-bed, the perishing crowds laboring in the field, and the ragged fellow running from the restaurant. If all these and their kind could be made to understand this fundamentally common thing, the Spirit of Progress would not have wept in vain. She must teach them to come together everywhere—that vast majority of propertyless folk that the armed guards spoke so curtly—and work out their own emancipation. It was foolish to sigh about the long and wearisome road to the heart of man. Sentimentalism laddled but little against the few who availed it over the many. She would rebuild her vast workshop on a new basis. Henceforth she would teach a new mechanics—the mechanics of working class solidarity.

And in the event that this jury, like the grand jury which indicted them, shall remain deaf and blind to the facts in the case there is no doubt whatever that the sentiment now developing among the workers of this country will be strong enough to make the master class pause in its wild career of suppression of the workers' rights.

When the full significance of this case becomes known to the fast awakening workers their just indignation will raise a furious demand that the jail doors be thrown open and their champions set free.

In the meantime the Defense needs money to make it possible for the ablest attorneys to be retained and such a mass of evidence is presented to the jury in September as to make an immediate acquittal the only possible verdict.

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MANY PROTEST MEETINGS

(Continued From Page One)

efforts to besmear the name of Justice with a foul judicial murder, in Massachusetts.

Reports of Ettore-Giovanitti Defense League, organized in a hundred cities, have come in, and everywhere the active workers in the organized labor and social movement are busy raising funds, holding meetings, preparing for effective demonstrations against the continued imprisonment of the innocent strike leaders.

In these Defense Leagues, A. F. of L. unions, Socialist Party locals, I. W. W. locals and workmen's benefit associations all unite, sinking all differences in this common cause of all wage workers.

Funds, which are needed perhaps more than anything else at this time, are coming in from unions of miners, brewery workers, bakers, paper mill workers, shoe workers, textile workers, machinists, lumbermen, building laborers, longshoremen, socialist locals, workmen's benefit societies and many sympathizers from professional and business classes.

The press, which has generally maintained a strict silence upon the case, is gradually giving space to stories of the case and accounts of the growing protest movement.

Many big meetings are scheduled to take place in the next couple of weeks in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rochester, San Francisco, Pittsburg, Toledo, Columbus, Eljira, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis and all other cities in the west as well as in Lawrence and Lowell.

Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and others prominent in the labor movement are addressing large audiences daily.

Scores of other speakers are speaking at street meetings in all the large cities arousing the working class to the grave dangers of the case.

In Lawrence the textile workers are becoming restless at the delay and knowledge that the men who helped them win the victory in their struggle for bread are languishing in prison cells.

They are beginning to realize the extent of the capitalist conspiracy to wrest back from them the fruits of their victory by attempting to destroy their organization. Within the last few days reliable information came to the Defense Committee from sources close to affairs in Wall Street that the New Bedford strike was instigated as the result of a frame-up by the Morgan-Whitman-Dunbar crowd to cripple the energy by drawing the energies of the I. W. W. in this section into New Bedford and then with the aid of treacherous officials in the United Textile

Workers' Union to smash the I. W. W. organization in that city.

It is plain that these same interests are making a desperate effort to electrocute Ettore and Giovanitti and will base the case against them upon the Haymarket case, which is so notoriously an infamous judicial crime that no lawyer up to the present time has ever dared to base a case upon it.

The mill capitalists are fighting desperately to stop the growth of industrial unionism and the lives of Ettore and Giovanitti are nothing to them. They and their legal hirelings know them to be entirely innocent and know the weakness of their case against them; but thinking the working class to be asleep they are bent upon establishing a precedent in Massachusetts which will make it forever impossible for a labor advocate to raise his voice or use his pen without incurring himself upon death in the electric chair or a long term of years in prison, for any crime that may be committed by police or militia trained for murder, or by thugs and Pinkertons in the pay of the bosses.

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BROTHERHOOD

In the quiet graveyard at De Ridder rest tonight Roy Martin and Decatur Hall; out there under the silent stars sleep the first two martyred—victims of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association.

Down in Lake Charles, in a jail that is a disgrace to even this so-called civilization, tonight, Arthur Emerson, Ed. Lehman, John Helton, Jack Payne, Ed. Eazel, Hollingsworth, Pierson and 18 others, our bravest and our best, are being held to answer charges of "conspiracy, murder and snafu to riot."

Thus, through blood and tears, through sorrow and travail, labor clubs out of the Valley of Suffering and Ignorance to Unity, Freedom and Brotherhood.

Brotherhood! What a fine and mighty word—how all the Lumber/Kings and Gentry hate it!

Always Emerson is asking, "How is the Brotherhood? Are the boys out there still sticking, still pushing the Brotherhood into the camps and mills? Tell them that we are here in jail and look to them to see to it that the Brotherhood, however long the fight, does not fail. Tell them that we look to them to save our lives and freedom, now in danger for their cause. Tell them that they can't and must whip the Southern Lumber Operators' Association and civilize the Southern States."

Brothers, this is what the boys in jail ever dream and praying for; this is what Roy and Decatur gave up their splendid lives to bring about.

To prevent this dream from coming true, "A Man's Life for the Workers in the Mills and Forests," the Southern Lumber Operators' Association planned and staged the massacre at Grabow.

Boys, never before in all our lives have we had so fine a chance to make this dream come true, to whip the Lumber Trust and break the chains that bind us.

Break Them!

Let every man, woman and child in the mills and forests become an organizer today! Build up the Brotherhood in spite of the Lumber Trust and all its gunnery; stand together, now, all as one, and victory will soon be ours.

Let your battle cry be: "One Big Union, Life and Freedom for All the Workers." For only in this there is strength and might and power.

Strikes.

Strikes are on at Grabow, Pineville and Blewett. La. Keep away, unless you go to help win, and keep all others away.

Notice!

Read this circular to your Local, and distribute to members and friends. EMERSON DEFENSE COMMITTEE, Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

THE NEW BEDFORD STRIKE

(Continued From Page One)

for all carders, spinners and other workers receiving less than \$8 per week. Concessions demanded by I. W. W. Strikers.

Strike Headquarters, 45 Delano Street, New Bedford, Mass.

We, the members of the Industrial Workers of the World, employed in the different mills in the textile industry in New Bedford, Mass., demand the following concessions from our employers:

1—The total abolition of the fining or so-called grading system for the weavers in all the mills in New Bedford.

2—A 5 per cent increase in wages for all carders, spinners and all other workers receiving less than \$8 per week. This applies to all mills.

3—Time and one half for all overtime. All time in excess of 54 hours per week to be considered all overtime.

4—All changes in rules and regulations in all mills to be posted on bulletin boards in prominent places in mills before said rules go into effect.

5—Weavers to be paid in all cases for actual length of cuts wove.

6—The company to pay for ice water during summer months.

7—Weavers must not be compelled to clean looms or to wash floors as is in vogue in some mills.

8—When styles are changed with the same number of picks on new style prices in no case can be lowered.

9—Warps not to be changed by loom fixers, but to be changed by men employed as changes-over men.

10—All strikers to be re-instated and absolutely no discrimination for strike activity.

By order of the strike committee.

Fellow workers, New Bedford is as important a textile center as Lawrence or Lowell. To describe the degradation and poverty of the strikers would be to repeat what you have already heard of the common lot of textile workers.

To enforce these demands and start the march towards industrial freedom we must have funds. Practically all the storekeepers have posted up "CASH ONLY" signs and we are on the verge of a hunger strike that will break the hearts and spirits of the strikers. We appeal to you for help.

The following statement issued by President Hobin of the Textile Council is self-explanatory and self-condemnatory.

"We are not going to stand for intimidation of our workers where the mills are running. We believe the police authorities have control of the situation. If it comes to it, we will be found that two can play at the same game. We do not approve to have the city placed in the same position that Lawrence was placed in."

Not only have the I. W. W. come out to support the A. F. of L., but the I. W. W. must now be condemned for picketing the mills and "intimidating" their members.

The same "game" that President Hobin hints at is probably the consummation of an agreement between themselves and the manufacturer, openly claimed by the press, "to freeze out the I. W. W."

Fellow workers, are we to stand for this? If you are opposed to the industrial serfdom of all textile operatives, the legal robbery of weavers, and the union of corrupted craft unionism with the manufacturers for the extermination of the I. W. W. help the New Bedford strikers.

Remember, that today it is our fight, tomorrow it may be your fight, but dig down and dig up.

An injury to one is an injury to all. Send all checks, money orders, drafts, etc., payable to Richard Parkinson, Treasurer, Strikers Defense Fund, 145 Delano Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Yours for more bread for the textile slaves, WALTER BARLOW, Sec. Strike Fund.

ignorant of the wage workers' struggle, for better conditions, that was the day when I said to myself, "Why should I go out on strike with the 'Dago'?" Don't I make as much money, only that I take less time to 'wash up'?

I am going to stay at work. Why, I wasn't even afraid that the so-called "Dago" would break in and force me out.

And so I stayed in Friday and Saturday. There was no disturbance Monday morning, that Monday morning, with the snow blowing in our faces, I, with two or three others, walked to work. But what a sight met us. Men and women, mostly Italians, were standing in front of the gate, yelling and shouting, regardless of the cold and snow.

I attempted to push my way, for I was "brave," a young Italian boy of about 16 years of age, stepped up to me, took me by the arm and turned me backwards. "You go to work! No! Nice girls no go to work! Nice girls go home and sleep!" Those were his words, the words of "intimidation" with which he asked me not to go to work.

I went home that morning, and for five days kept away from the mill. On the morning of the third day, the overseer sent men out to induce us to return, and naturally one came to me. He assured me that all was safe, that even if there wasn't any work, I would get my \$2 a day, and he would even give me a militiaman to look after me. He escorted me to and fro. I went to work and worked for a week.

During all this time, I had on several occasions heard much of Ettore. I had heard of his "wild anarchist" speeches; I had heard of his vulgar dress and I had heard of his personality in regard to the face. A wild-eyed man, a man with a face that was braced with cuts and scars that disfigured him entirely. All this aroused my curiosity, for I am only a woman, and I decided to hear this man, this almost unhuman specimen of humanity.

It was at a meeting in a synagogue that I went to hear him. There was a Jewish workman in the audience. I had heard of Ettore entering the door. What a shout of joy greeted him, what a loud clapping of hands. I was lost in the sea of appreciation. Finally he worked his way to the platform. And what a shock I received. There stood before me not a brussed up, wild-eyed anarchist, but a MAN, short and stocky, dressed in blue, with a soft gray shirt and black tie. He has a large "crop" of black hair, black eyes and a complexion pinky-white, that reminded me of a child. As his chubby hand arose, silence fell.

He spoke to me that night. And do you know what he told me? He told me of the class war, the industrial war; he told me of the unity of the strikers. He told me of the bond between employer and employee. NONE. And he told me what a scab was. "There are no words mean enough to express my feelings for a scab. There are no words in my vocabulary to describe to you what a scab is. He is the lowest of the low, a thing to be shunned, to be condemned. Don't be a scab, be a striker. Don't be a dog, be a picketer. Be men and women."

I sunk in deep, yet, as I walked home, I wondered if that was true. Was I really that stupid? I thought that I was. Ettore had described I was, and I was ashamed. That night my sister, my brother and myself decided to become strikers, to become picketers. We did and we were not sorry for it.

Now I am becoming acquainted with industrial unionism, with the industrial war, thanks to Joseph J. Ettore.

The women of Lawrence are now foremost in the picket line fighting for their rights, so are they to the front now, fighting for his rights, for his release from the grip of the mill owners. As they were with him in body, so are they with him in spirit now. These efforts will not cease. Their activity will not slacken until Ettore and Giovanitti are once more with them, once more free from the clutches of the exploiters.

REBECCA STONE.

BIG PROTEST IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 29.

Two big rousing protest meetings were held in Philadelphia for the defense of Ettore and Giovanitti today, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. The afternoon meeting was held at the Lyric hall at Sixth and Carpenter streets, and the evening meeting was held at the City Hall Plaza.

Both meetings were well attended, lots of literature and post cards were sold, and collections were good. A number of people said that the City Hall Plaza meeting was the largest they had ever witnessed. The big crowd was enthusiastic. Beaumont Sykes was the chairman at the evening meeting; Grover H. Perry, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Edmond Rossini were the speakers. Wm. Crowl was the chairman at the afternoon meeting, at which Flynn, Rossini and a Russian spoke. The Ettore-Giovanitti defense conference is going to continue to hold protest meetings in this city.

H. MORSTON.

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.