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# W. W. ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

## Steel and Iron Workers, Coke, Mine Workers, Westmoreland Miners and Others Prepare Yourselves!

By WM. E. TRAUTMANN.

A blind cannon shot sometimes marks the beginning of a battle. Such a shot has been fired by Samuel Gompers and his associates. The commander-in-chief has taken charge personally. The scouts and advance guard are shoved to the rear—Golden and others are disqualified to lead an army to victory. They have been outflanked and defeated by the solidarity of the common enemy, the working class. The corporations know now that their labor lieutenants and the Militia of Christ could not betray the struggling textile workers and steel from them the fruits of a hard fought battle.

The workers are getting wise to the game. Louder and ever louder sounds their command: "Hic Rhodus, hic salta! Here is Rhodes: leap the chasm, or be forever submerged!" Gompers has sounded the command to advance, incidentally and only as a pretext, against the United States Steel Corporation; PRIMARILY, HOWEVER, AGAINST THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. "They must be eliminated from every mill and factory." "The Industrial Workers of the World never was a legitimate labor organization." "The I. W. W. is the principal cause why the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have lost their foothold in the iron and steel mills." "These and other similar statements are choice selections from the manifestoes issued by the commander-in-chief to the "foreigners" particularly. The foreign born workers are at last recognized as a valuable asset in the war that the "greatest labor leaders the world has ever known" are going to wage against that foreign invasion, the Industrial Workers of the World.

War has been declared, war to the bitter end, war between there is a president-

tial election, war because the capitalists in the steel and other industries cannot afford to have another industrial revolt in which the social system would be shaken down to its deepest foundations. The blind cannon shot has been fired. Aided and applauded by Gompers and his cohorts, the steel trust entrenched in its industrial and political strongholds, and supported by the same aggregation of forces that failed to change the line of battle in Lawrence, is to crush, if necessary with violent and brutal force all the elements that have been trailing through years of painstaking labor for the struggle by which human rights and decent conditions were to be enforced for the countless thousands of wage workers slaving for gigantic corporations in the eastern part of the United States.

The blind cannon shot is the challenge. We are ready for the fray. Workers, get into action.

**The Tragedy of Homestead.**  
This isn't the first shot. Homestead of 1892 was the first battlefield. That was a struggle where petty craft aristocracy, dissatisfied with wages of \$15 to \$20 per day, pushed to the front to bear the brunt of the battle the blindly led foreigners who instinctively thought it was a fight for better wages for them, too. And when, after the heroic demonstration on the part of these same "foreigners," the working class throughout the country rose in protest, the same petty aristocracy of labor denied these foreigners the privilege of sharing in the contributions for their support. The aristocrats were the first to break the strike, and the despised foreigners for the most part departed to places unknown with hatred and contempt in their hearts for a unionism that uses one portion of the working class to pull the

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# A. F. OF L. STARTS CAMPAIGN

Another "War on the Steel Trust" Whose Real Object is to Wipe Out the I. W. W.

Pittsburg will be the center of a country wide movement on the part of the American Federation of Labor to strengthen that organization. A campaign to bring the largest "open shops" into the union has been begun with the issuing of a circular to workmen by Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, president and secretary, respectively, of the A. F. of L.

The movement is being directed mostly at workers in the iron and steel industry, and it is the hope of labor leaders that the depleted ranks of their organization will have been doubled or tripled before the presidential election. That the movement has been influenced to a certain extent by politics is the opinion of knowing men.

Pittsburg is said to have the greatest "open shops" in the country in the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. and the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Co. In these shops thousands of men are not affiliated with any organization. Another purpose of the movement is said to be the elimination of the organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World.

**Industrial Workers Blamed.**  
The A. F. of L. has never recognized the Industrial Workers as a legitimate organization and a great deal of blame has been placed upon it for the present weakened condition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinworkers, with headquarters in Pittsburg.

The circular of Gompers and Morrison

has been sent out and the day for opening of the campaign has been set for Monday next. Upon that date, it is the plan to hold meetings simultaneously in all parts of the country, and urge upon workmen of all classes the necessity of union protection. Chicago and Pittsburg will be the storm centers. Thomas H. Flynn, organizer in the Pittsburg district for the A. F. of L., is looking after the campaign in this section. Flynn is in Youngstown, O., arranging it is said, for a meeting there on Monday.

**Union Officials Out of City.**  
Whether there will be a meeting in Pittsburg could not be learned yesterday. John Williams, president of the Amalgamated association, was absent from the city and it was stated at his office that he would not return for a week. Michael Larkin, vice president of the association, was also absent. At the steel workers' headquarters it was stated that the circular of Gompers and Morrison had not been received officially in Pittsburg. Copies of it have been sent, but as far as is known it has not been distributed among the workmen.

Among other things hoped to assist the movement, the labor leaders have requested foreign workmen to write to their friends on the other side not to come to America for a year or two. The purpose is to prevent the steel companies from securing cheap labor from a plentiful supply.

There is a feeling among the labor leaders that the time is ripe to build up their organization. Times are so prosperous, they declare, that there is no excuse for any laboring man to be without employment, and the steel mills have orders booked which they must fill on scheduled time.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

# CADILLAC

Or All Work and No Play Makes Jack a Dull Buyer.

What is Cadillac? I quote from the official program, printed in a non-union shop:

**CADILLAC**  
(Annual Water Fete)  
Detroit, Fourth Week in July.  
Celebrating the Founding of the City by Cadillac in 1701.

Two hundred and eleven years ago Cadillac and his sturdy voyagers were resting in their camp along the St. Clair river, watching the glorious sunset and making plans for the continuance of their voyage to the point further down the river where they were to land and establish a post. The great bill of fire-ank lower and lower on the western horizon, finally disappearing from view, yet leaving the heavens filled with its rays of golden and crimson hues. Gradually the beauties of the glorious sunset faded away, then in the heavens the evening star appeared. The eyes of the voyagers followed it, for it seemed as if it would guide them to their haven of the morrow, which it did, Detroit being that haven.

Ostensibly Cadillac was to become a thanksgiving celebration for the opportunity to live in Detroit, "where life is worth living," to enjoy it, liberty, and work overtime in pursuing happiness.

**Real Purpose of Fete.**

The powers that prey, in an editorial, "News," July 27, say:  
"It could easily be shown that such play spells as we have had this week are a genuine boost to business, if not directly on the day and date that some one expected it, then later on. Anything that brings the people down town when it is in festive attire will bring them again."  
That was said after it was all over. Beforehand, it was boosted as a patriotic affair, etc.

There is nothing new in these fetes except the hypocrisy manifested by their promoters. During the time of small and home production, wares were brought to the larger towns at certain times, usually in connection with some holiday, religious or national. The people from all over the district made their purchases of things exhibited in tents, booths or on the grounds of the market place. Amusements of all kinds were also the order of the day. In Germany this is called "Jahrmarkt" (Annual Market Day). These Jahrmarkts are still in vogue, somewhat modified, all over Europe. In America modern business methods did away with them as far as the selling of goods made in the old style goes, but we have something similar—Los Angeles and Portland "Rose Festivals," New Orleans "Mardi Gras," county fairs, and now Cadillacus in Detroit.

**Why Cadillacus?**

The real estate sharks and farm land peddlers need out of town suckers. The chamber of commerce of the powers that prey want to show other skimmers "their" city, its ideal labor conditions, and its fine location for factories. In smaller towns these affairs are just a little boost for business, etc.

**Detroit Labor Hater Brags.**

From the official address of welcome:  
"Detroit is a monument that ever grows great spirit might well be proud of. We are a city of half a million. Our streets are filled with happy, well-nourished, comfortably-clothed, joyous, expectant and triumphant people. Statisticians have pointed out that Detroit is the most prosperous city in the world, since more people own their own homes here than in any other big city in existence. In all our

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# "BLACK HOLE OF CALCASIEU"

## Barbarous Louisiana Prisons where Lumber Trust is Trying to Break Spirit of Timber Workers

(Special to Solidarity.)  
Alexandria, La., August 5.  
Frenchmen shudder still at the mere mention of the word "Bastille"; the Mexican people still sicken when "Belem's" awful name is spoken; the bull pens of Idaho and Colorado long since have become synonyms for cruelty and injustice; the whole human world has come to regard these horrible prisons as expressing the sum total of "man's inhumanity to man." But down here, in Lake Charles, Louisiana, there are two little prisons belonging to the parish of Calcasieu that will go down in history side by side with Belem and the Bastille. One of these little dens is called the "New Prison" and the other yet finished. On its lower floor, in a steel cage, dark and damp, yesterday there were incarcerated 16 members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers and its allies, and the deputies were still out man hunting.

In the other jail, which is a wing of the old jail, which has been condemned as a plague spot by the state board of health, and which is about 36 by 40 feet in dimensions, there were confined 107 men and women—39 members of the Brotherhood and 68 other prisoners. On the second floor of this chamber of horrors, in a room about 36 by 40 feet, 51 men and boys were confined; one of the boys being insane; 26 of these were negroes and 25 whites, the great majority of the whites being union men.

A rope had been stretched across this room to divide the whites from the blacks; on the white side was a single water pipe and faucet, with a single bathtub, and in this tub the white men washed themselves and their clothes and utensils; on the single toilet stool all of them answered the call of nature, and it was seldom out of use. The colored men came to this one faucet to fill a big tub in which they bathed, washed their clothes and all other effects, and to the single toilet stool they came to empty great buckets in which they had been forced to deposit their sewage. To this room was brought at 10:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. the men's food; and in this indescribable place the men ate "two meals a day, consisting of half of a small loaf of bread and a plate of bull meat, that are so generously furnished its prisoners by the "imperial parish of Calcasieu."

In this upper room A. L. Emerson, president of the Brotherhood, and 15 or 20 of his associates were confined, he and several others half sick and two or three of them wounded, one badly; on the lower floor in a dirty, damp, filthy room were Ed. Lehman, secretary of the DeLidder District Council, B. T. W., and eight other union men, one of them wounded, and several other prisoners.

Although the great majority of union men could have escaped long before their arrest, had they wished, they are all kept as closely confined as though they were already condemned criminals of the most desperate character. They, men of open air, are never taken out and allowed to exercise; to escape for one moment the putrid air of this cesspool. During these torrid, sultry summer days the prisons become stifling hot, till the men seep as though in a sweat-box and literally gasp for breath. Added to this, their friends and families have to crawl on their knees to get to speak a word to them; the organizers of the Brotherhood who are on the ground are barred from the jail, though private detectives are not and are allowed to grill whom they will, especially those sick, wounded or suspected of being

weak.  
All this is done, it is said, because the Southern Lumber Operators' Association wishes to break and break forever the spirit of all those it cannot bag or send to the penitentiary; and the conditions of these horrible prisons and the treatment of the unionists, many of whom are, like John Hilton, nothing more nor less than political prisoners, seem to bear witness that this is the intention of the association.

Words have failed me, I know, in my attempt to picture the conditions existing in these horrible prisons, but that is the fault of the language and not mine. If you, however, think what is here set down is too horrible to believe, I invite you to go to Lake Charles and see for yourself its chamber of horrors. You will see all I have here set down, you will see the Brotherhood still defying the Southern Lumber Operators' Association; still believing that the Union of the Forest and Lumber Workers is destined to be one of the greatest labor organizations on earth; still calling to you who are yet on the "outside of the 'black hole of Calcasieu'" to close up your ranks and press on to victory; still crying, "Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose! You have a world to gain!"

What is your answer? Will you allow them to be sent to death or to penal servitude without a struggle—they, the true and brave; they, who are in this chamber of horrors only because they fought for labor and YOU?

**Protest!**  
Deluge the governor of Louisiana and the president of the United States with letters and telegrams denouncing these iniquitous prisons, ye men and women of labor, ye lovers of freedom and justice everywhere!  
**Notice!**  
Send all contributions to defense fund to JAY SMITH, General Secretary, Box 78, Alexandria, La.  
**EMERSON DEFENSE COMMITTEE,**  
Brotherhood of Timber Workers.  
**"IL PROLETARIO."**  
We wish to draw the attention of all I. W. W. propagandists to the Italian I. W. W. paper, "Il Proletario," whose editor, Arturo Giovannitti, is one of the two fellow workers now in jail in Lawrence. This paper is an excellent propaganda organ, covering the field of the American labor movement in all its phases. All locals in touch with Italian workers should write to "Il Proletario" for bundles. Subscription price, \$1 per year. Bundles, 2 cents per copy. Address "Il Proletario," 149 West 4th St., New York City.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**  
The Etor-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 Justus Ebert, 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass. Don't neglect this; it is important.

**PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W.**  
Portland I. W. W. Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 309 Davis St. Business meeting, Sunday at 2 p. m. Street, option views and lecture every Sunday night at 8 o'clock.  
Now is the time to get a good bunch of prepaid sub cards and go after new readers for Solidarity. Order today.

# SOLIDARITY

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**WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.**  
 Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 136. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. **137** This is NUMBER.

## REACHING THE NUMBERS.

From way down in Louisiana comes the following note in a letter to Solidarity: "With Emerson and the 64 down here and Etor and Giovannitti in Lawrence it looks as if the capitalists intended to go the limit, but the day is near at hand when they are going one step too far, I think. This whole country around here is stirred as I have never seen it before—silent, fighting still." The ruling class is violently removing the lid from a social volcano. The eruption that is sure to follow will make Ver-vuvis fade into insignificance. But it's useless to warn the masters; let them go to it. The working class is fast getting ready to meet them. "The depths are stirring."

## "THE RANK AND FILE."

Above is the heading of an article sent to Solidarity by Fellow Worker F. H. Little, who is now in San Diego, and is viewing the court proceedings in the conspiracy cases. Speaking of the "unknown" fellow workers who are involved in these and the other still more serious cases to be tried, Little says: "Originally 41 charged with 'conspiracy,' the number has been reduced to 14. Some of the boys, after being held two, three and four months, were released because the district attorney's office had no evidence on which to hold them, some of them were carried out to the county hospital and then released, others becoming tired of living in jail entered a plea of guilty and were released on probation. The 14 who are left will be required to pay the price. What was their crime? The city council passed an obnoxious ordinance prohibiting free speech and assemblage in a district that for 30 years or longer had been known as the People's Forum. The common people protested in no uncertain terms, believing as they did that the best method of repealing a bad law is to make the officials enforce it. These men violated a law that carried as a punishment 30 days in the city jail. But instead of being charged with violating that ordinance, they were charged with 'conspiring to violate such ordinance,' an offense that carries a penalty of one year in jail and \$1,000 fine. Thus the law was stretched to silence, the voices of our fellow workers."  
 Since the above was written, the report reaches us from San Diego that six of the 14 have been found "guilty" in court of "conspiring to violate the traffic ordinance of the city." The convicted men are Attorney E. E. Kirk, Attorney Harry M.

McKee, Jack Whyte, Wood Hubbard, Robert Gooden and Kiser. The other eight free speech fighters were found not guilty and discharged. The report states further: "Almost without exception the prisoners looked ill from the long confinement in the foul jail, where the brutal treatment of the keepers and the insanitary conditions which prevailed helped much to break the health of those confined within its walls." The report does not state what sentence has been imposed upon those convicted.

Then there are the charges of "criminal conspiracy" and of "attempted murder" on which 22 more free speech fighters are to be tried. Speaking of the "attempt to murder" charge which grew out of the evident purpose of the police to hide their own guilt in the murder of Fellow Worker Joseph Mikolasek, Little says: "The 19 men on this charge are well known in their own local as active and diligent workers, men who have never failed to do their part in the struggle of the classes. But their fame has not spread across the continent. No national movement has been started in their behalf. No special writers tell of their bravery or of their struggles. Shame on you, members of the I. W. W., who have forgotten the members of the rank and file!"

While that is the way it may seem for the moment, to Fellow Worker Little and the others in San Diego, we think his last statement is too strong. The I. W. W. has not forgotten the brave fighters in San Diego, nor has it abandoned the fight in their behalf. That free speech fight has had too salutary an effect in restraining from like violence the powers that they are in other localities, to be abandoned now by our organization. But in order to show the fellow workers that we are with them we should keep San Diego to the front in our protest meetings, and raise all possible funds for the defense. A joint appeal for funds has recently been signed and sent out by all the organizations involved in the fight. Pay attention to this appeal and send all funds to Kaspar Bauer, 716 D Street, San Diego, Calif.

## WANTS THEM FIRED OUT.

Says the Indianapolis Register, organ of the S. P.: "The news has come that war has broken out in the Socialist Party of Ohio over the action of the state executive committee, which is controlled by the I. W. W. element, in blacklisting speakers 'because they favor political action.' As a matter of fact the I. W. W., or direct actionists, have proved to be a disturbing element in the Socialist Party and the sooner they are asked to step down and out the better it will be for the party. Passing events prove quite clearly that these two opposing forces have nothing in common, so far as elementary principles are concerned, then how is it possible for them to work in harmony, when they are diametrically opposed to each other? This being true, then the logical conclusion is that the Socialist Party is in duty bound, as a matter of self-protection, to rid itself of this disturbing element."  
 So, it seems again, that it takes a difference whose ox is gored. In all localities where the socialist politicians of the "opportunistic" type, and who favor the A. F. of L., are in control, they religiously taboo all speakers who are even remotely suspected of being in favor of direct action, industrial unionism and the I. W. W. Witness Pennsylvania, California and other places. But in Ohio, according to our advice from that state, the S. P. state committee recently sat down on several speakers who were known to be opposed to industrial organization—and not "because these speakers favor political action." As a result the politician element, headed by the self-admitted "yellow" Columbus Socialist, is sore, and has delivered the above ultimatum to "fire them out."  
 The editor of Solidarity would like to see them fired, all right. We have been long convinced that many good workers were wasting time and energy trying to work in conjunction with middle class and professional elements who have never been in contact with the class struggle and know not the mind of the working class except for temporary purposes of exploiting workers.

The class struggle is primarily an ECONOMIC struggle. Its political expression will grow out of the economic movement, and not be handed down to the workers from the middle class. In every real conflict of the slaves with their masters the I. W. W. will henceforth lead, and all red-blooded slaves in the Socialist Party and elsewhere will fall in line. As one of our present most bitter enemies

(professional) once said: "The I. W. W. is a way out of which everything else will develop." And when this same professional tried in vain to "arrest" the I. W. W., we simply reminded him that we "were making strikers the way."  
 Cut out the bickering with politicians, who can not be harmonized, and get busy with the slaves, who, every moment, are insisting more strongly upon the industrial organization of their class.  
 Build up the I. W. W.!

## THE SQUEAL OF THE MASTER

Many persons were astonished at the sudden outburst of the capitalist press which hurled volleys of abuse and vituperation against the red flag and all who recognized that as an emblem of economic freedom; meanwhile feeding the docile ignorant slaves on patriotically masked sentiments of hate and violence against the radicals. As Granapperty Post says, "There's a Reason"—in other words, THERE'S THE I. W. W.

So long as our activities did not materialize on the job—the source of dividends and profit—the capitalists looked upon us as a gang of bores who could not be exploited and who were noisy but harmless. Now they know that we have a deadly sting and fools must be urged to attempt to draw that sting—BUT TOO LATE. Let us look beneath the surface. The Lawrence strike and sudden victory, which was won after the bosses were driven against the wall and whaled into defeat, came like a bolt out of a clear sky. Capitalism was dazed from the sudden and unexpected blow which forced it to give up millions of dollars interest on the textile slaves. The bosses saw the same body active in other parts. In the northwest other struggles were on before the first was over. The sturdy child of militant labor was beginning to pit its strength against the overwhelming power of the masters. Despite the terrible power of the enemy, the infant was undaunted and joyfully sailed into the combat. And such a fight now; what will it be later on!

The best way was to turn the fight into another channel so as to leave the job uncontested and thus save profits and wages low wages. The red flag issue was immediately sprung. Every method to divide the workers and turn our attention away from the job is now being employed. The Loyal Legion was organized to combat and to watch the movement. More detectives have been enrolled. Federal investigation, indictment of prominent members and other acts are but incidental. The whole move is to turn those who are ignorant of the movement against us and use them in committing acts of violence. Many have already occurred on a small scale. I have direct information where at a meeting to devise ways and means to crush the movement, violence of the most brutal kind was urged on a large scale. This is precisely the preparation which I anticipated when I wrote about the danger of parading in the near future. Those who thought I was an alarmist a year ago see the same today. Capitalism is making gigantic preparations to crush the movement. This I know to be a fact.

The first move is through the press to prepare the way to be led into any side issues of the government, flag or patriotism. Our mission is on the job—let us stick to that. It matters nothing what symbols we recognize. The red flag or any other is but a sentimental idea; a symbol of certain principles which the enemy wants to be misconstrued. By ignoring these issues, we leave the enemy to fight the open space. If he meets us on the job over issues of life, we can battle there. Thus we should choose the ground of battle and not walk into the ambush of the enemy.

Since we can gain no material advantage fighting over paper issues, we must refuse to discuss them and save our energy for the real work of getting something better on the job. By acting thus the enemy will become ridiculous from harping on matters which we are not agitating.

The question of "Will the I. W. W. grow?" is now answered in the affirmative by the masters who add, "and damn it, CAN IT BE STOPPED?" That is the riddle of our masters today. You and I know the answer.

J. S. BISCAY.

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. Agitate for the 8 hour day.

## CONSISTENCY

Emerson has characterized the narrow consistency of small minds for all time. Socialists and all radicals claim the right to change settled opinions this afternoon if facts warrant it. Otherwise they would be no better than the rabid defenders of the constitution and their minds would also be given over to the rule of the dead as soon as a distinguished bunch of dead leaders are accumulated.

The facts are, of course, to be scrutinized to see that they are bona fide and not merely a personal desire that they be such, for the necessity for a measure of consistency has never been questioned. Thus it is that seeming inconsistencies are fair prey for critics.

Naturally we were all much interested in the socialist convention hubbub over the bugaboo of sabotage and violence. Since then we have listened open-mouthed to much flaming oratory about a bi-l-uddy r-r-revolution as sure as death and taxes, which could always, however, be averted by the ballot.

We were thrilled by Comrade Berger's convention speech against sabotage. If anybody was against leaving the party 'n' into the great new one on law-abiding lines. What was our dismay, therefore, to read in the Social-Democratic Herald of July 6th in his article, "Let Us Face the Question of Freedom," the suggestion of force as the only alternative of slavery. I am afraid it is brute force at that—not the force of economic organization which the saboteurs have in mind. He quotes the Berlin Vorwarts:

"Surely no other people would have as much patience as the American, but that patience has ceased to be a virtue."  
 Mr. B-erger's comments are in part as follows:

"Our brother organ in Germany is right: Patience has ceased to be a virtue. But the American workmen have long ceased to claim any virtues. There is a possibility of a peaceful solution of the social question in Germany. THERE IS NONE HERE.

In America we shall soon have great bodies of men who are but one remove from the last desperate strait. They are patient; very patient. They are about as patient as the Russians. But the present industrial system has massed them in the centers of population. Machinery, trusts and other new methods are constantly increasing the proportion of the unemployed among them. Manufacturers' associations and other combines are constantly at work to reduce their big wage and break down their organizations. The big capitalists are constantly showing them that "law and order" are bumbags, that the constitution, courts, etc., are simply snares to oppress the NON-RESISTANTS. They are patient; very patient, but men in great numbers ALWAYS RETAIN ONE ELEMENT OF BRUTE FORCE. LIKE ANIMALS WHEN DRIVEN INTO A CORNER, EVEN THE PATIENT AMERICAN WORKMEN WILL FIGHT. Those who can see—see the signs; those who can hear—hear the voices, by day or by night. And, yet there are some who see not; there are some who hear not."

Now, what we want to know is, has Mr. Berger changed his mind since the convention? If not, is this a question of the advocacy of violence or a question of who are the proper persons to do the advocating. GEORGIA KOTSCH.

## A FEW CRACKS AT EVERYTHING

Talking about sabotage, every capitalist who runs a railroad into the ground for the purpose of depreciating stock and capturing ownership, a la Gould and Harriman, is a saboteur. Why should not the workers use their own economic power on the job to have their own economic interests? The capitalists have set them a good example in how to do it.

If God is going to strike anybody dead, let him begin with Ben Tillet. Of all the misleaders of labor, he's the worst yet, as his prayer to God to strike Lord Davenport dead, in order to help the transport strikers, instills a two-fold superstition; first, the superstition that labor can be helped by any power outside of its own solidarity; second, the superstition that had capitalists, instead of capitalism, is responsible for Labor's abominable condition, with its strikers, etc. Tillet is said to be a socialist. If so, he's taking great pains to show that he has forgotten all he ever learned from Karl Marx.

In all the denunciation of sabotage, the

principle underlying it has been overlooked. Sabotage means the use of the workers' power on the line in the workers' interest. The safety, maintenance and operation of capitalism depends on labor; why should not labor use such a condition to free itself and to advance the race? This principle, in its present crudity, is sometimes destructive, but always with a constructive intent, that is the improvement of labor's condition and its liberation from capitalism. This destructiveness is denounced as immoral. But, then, so is the destruction of middle class property in order to create the trusts and make socialism inevitable, immoral. If sabotage is to be condemned, then so is socialism. They are essentially the same.

While the steel and other trusts report an exceptionally brisk condition of business, Dun & Co. report "an expansion in the number of business reverses and the amount involved in July," as compared with the same month for the past four years. "Twas ever thus; under capitalism the trusts, thanks to concentration, flourish on the ruins of middle class competition. Their prosperity is the small man's funeral. Trust 'decentralizers' please take notice.

To judge from the way the candidates for office talk, Labor is threatened with a plethora of friends. He has friends to the right of him, friends to the left of him, friends in front of him who volley and thunder (lots of hot air), about how devoted they are to his special interests and how they are anxious to die for him, even though they know some one else is blundering, for they fear not death when labor is concerned, this noble four hundred and some odd thousands; not they. But labor, if we read the signs of the times aright, is getting onto all his "friends." He is saying: "Nix, you guys; me only friend is myself. If I don't work, there's nothing doing for all of us. See? Are you wise? If you ain't, get next. I'm on, fellers; I'm on, all right." Labor is a tough nut, that's certain. But he's got the right dope, all right.

Discussing the high cost of living, the Hearst Sunday magazines claim that "civilization is not staggered by the burden of standing armies of soldiers, but by the great number of standing armies of unproductive industry." "Considering that civilization has to pay \$2,500,000,000 annually for its standing armies, and is finding the job increasingly difficult, this statement is not true. Standing armies will go, along with the unproductive industrial armies, when the world's workers run civilization for themselves, instead of for the world's shirkers, the capitalists of all nations.

Federation has failed in the Illinois Cent strike, the Chicago pressmen's strike and the New York transport workers' strike. Nevertheless, we may still expect to hear that hoarse old chestnut that "The A. F. of L. is evolving towards industrial unionism, and consequently there is no need for the I. W. W." That need was never greater than at present, as the facts plainly show.

From various capitalist sources comes the assurance that the cost of living will never be cheaper, and that the tendency of prices will be ever upward. Then, the tendency of capitalism will be ever toward self-destruction. Labor's present unrest is directly attributable to the decline in the purchasing power of wages due to ever-mounting prices. With an increase in the latter will come an increase in the former. Capitalism will find it increasingly difficult to combat the general strikes of labor due to the general increase in the cost of living. At the same time, labor will learn the necessity of ending capitalism by taking over production itself for itself. This process is now being enacted before our very eyes; it is no dream.

## AVOID A HOLDUP.

All important letters addressed to the general office or any subordinate parts of the organization should be free from San Diego "stickers." Otherwise delivery on them may be held up, as the information has reached us from an apparently reliable source that the First Assistant Postmaster General has issued an order to all chief clerks in the postoffice to hold up all mail bearing San Diego stickers and forward same to Washington, D. C.

Possibly the advertising of "The Crimes of San Diego" with its "patriotic" cops and vigilantes, may be made the ground for some more "consistency" charges of national import. A proper respect for our rulers must be learned by us slaves, even if those rulers are such unspeakable brutes as are to be found at the head of affairs in San Diego. A word to the wise suffices!

OUR PRESS: DOES IT FILL OUR NEEDS?

Much is being written and said regarding our press. It is rightly held that our press does not grow in circulation with our membership.

In the first place our press is at present largely English, while a great portion of our new membership is largely foreign.

The Italian, for instance, who are by far the most numerous of the organized Lawrence textile workers, read Il Proletario, which is published by the Italian Socialist Federation.

Under the circumstances, our press has no great appeal to make to a big part of our membership. The news reports sent them can't read it, nor do they need it, as the news is better filled by this independent press.

This need is becoming apparent in the textile industry, where a national textile organ in various languages is under discussion.

Now, what is said of the foreign element within our new membership applies to a great extent also to our English speaking element; it, too, has found expression in the independent press, especially in the socialist daily press.

The time is here when the I. W. W. must put their press beyond the pale of want and uncertainty. We would have you understand that without a press (properly established) the I. W. W. is minus the most potent power of the age.

If this motion is adopted it means that the success of the I. W. W. press will be assured; its power will develop, and the spirit of industrial freedom will soon triumph through the agitation and educational work of a well established press of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Since the 15th of this month the famous criminal conspiracy cases have been on trial. On the morning of the 15th the clerk of the Superior Court read: "The

I. W. W., for instance. Where can one find such good expositions of I. W. W. theories in I. W. W. papers as have recently appeared in the capitalist press, thanks to the Lawrence strike?

All these things have had a deterring effect on the growth of our press. The I. W. W. is absorbing elements and creating conditions that lessen the influence of its press. The latter can only overcome this fact by recognizing it.

This need is now, of course, largely embryonic and awaits development. In the meanwhile our press, as at present constituted, can best be pushed through special issues dealing with special phases not treated by any other press, and at a time when special phases are not apparent in the "public" mind, thanks to a subsidence of the causes which produced them;

Of course everything possible should be done to push our press. The one thing essential is to make it fill needs not filled by other agencies, in the best manner possible. It will then be bound to succeed; because it will then be necessary to our existence.

The proposed national textile journal is a step in the right direction, as are the strike bulletins of the I. W. W.

JUSTUS EBERT. FOR THE CONVENTION. To All Locals and Members of the I. W. W. Fellow Workers:

The Local 57, I. W. W., in regular meeting have passed the following motion, and are forwarding same to General Secretary-Treasurer Vincent St. John for him to send to Industrial Worker and Solidarity, for your seconding, with comments.

Motion: That the seventh annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World devise ways and means of furnishing all members of the Industrial Workers of the World with the Industrial Worker and Solidarity, as an OFFICIAL ORGAN composed of the two papers, free of charge.

BENJAMIN H. FLETCHER, Corresponding Secretary.

The time is here when the I. W. W. must put their press beyond the pale of want and uncertainty. We would have you understand that without a press (properly established) the I. W. W. is minus the most potent power of the age.

If this motion is adopted it means that the success of the I. W. W. press will be assured; its power will develop, and the spirit of industrial freedom will soon triumph through the agitation and educational work of a well established press of the Industrial Workers of the World.

BENJAMIN H. FLETCHER, Cor. Sec. No. 57.

"CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY" CASES ON TRIAL

San Diego, July 29. Since the 15th of this month the famous criminal conspiracy cases have been on trial. On the morning of the 15th the clerk of the Superior Court read: "The

People vs. J. W. Wright et al.," and the defendants, now 14 in number, after nearly seven months' delay, faced trial. The selection of the jury, begun on the 15th, was not completed until the 19th. It was marked by extreme care on the part of the attorneys in the examination of each prospective juror.

D. D. McArthur, a local real estate man, occupied the attention of the court for two days. He professed to have no prejudices, but was forced to admit that, as a member of the Realty Board, he had voted for resolutions endorsing the San Onofre outrage.

On this date the attempt of the state to introduce the anti-free speech ordinance into evidence was the occasion of an attack on its validity by Moore and Robbins, attorneys for the defense. Evidence was introduced to prove that there was no emergency calling for its adoption. That there was no congestion of traffic, and, in short, that it was an unreasonable ordinance. The judge, however, finally ruled that the ordinance was valid. In the attempt to prove the existence of a conspiracy relative to all of the incidents occurring prior to enforcement of the ordinance or its adoption by the council. John L. Schou, superintendent of McKee, Woodby, Kirk, Bauer et al before the council to protest against the passage of the ordinance. He made a poor witness for the state. On cross-examination he could not remember 67 place. All that he could remember were alleged statements which he considered damaging to the defense. One significant fact that was brought out in his cross-examination was that for the first week or ten days none of the men or women arrested for speaking within the "congested" district were charged with violation of the street speaking ordinance, but with conspiracy, and other offenses.

The star witness for the state to date, though, has been Francis Joseph Bierman, a vigilante and a reporter for the local organ of the vigilantes. He testified that he was a Catholic educated "principally by my parish priest." That as regards the defendants, "I may be biased. I have a strong feeling against them as a class."

Asked if the took part in the San Onofre outrage on April 3, 4 and 5, and when heavily armed men beat up and brutally maltreated some 70 unarmed workmen, he testified:

"I was present at San Onofre and Sorrento several times but I do not know whether I was present on these dates or not."

Question: "Would you state, under oath, under oath, that you never struck any one of the same class as these defendants, at either place?"

"I do WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE MAN."

Question: "At the time you were out on this work, Mr. Bierman, were you acting as an officer under any deputized power given, by either the city, county or state?"

"I WAS NOT."

The grand jury has not returned any indictments against the vigilantes. In view of this testimony comment would be idle. The hearing of the case will be continued today, and it is expected that it may go to the jury next week. Charges have been dismissed against all but the following:

Hairy M. McKee, attorney, and a socialist speaker and lecturer. George W. Woodby, preacher, and also a socialist speaker. Robert Godden, gardener, and speaker and organizer for the I. W. W.

F. W. Hubbard, carpenter; member of Carpenters' Union, a socialist speaker and organizer. Kaspar Bauer, kelp manufacturer, socialist speaker and organizer.

Stanley M. Gue, journalist and member of the I. W. W.

H. Kiser, teamster; member of the I. W. W.

Mrs. Laura P. Emerson, lecturer and author; a member of the I. W. W.

E. E. Kirk, originally attorney for the Free Speech League.

Jack Whyte, speaker and organizer for the I. W. W.

Charles Grant, iron worker; member of

L. 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. 34 page Pamphlet; 5 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 3 cents. "The I. W. W.; its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John 84 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents. "Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Harvey. 32 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents. "Eleven Blind Leaders." By B. H. Williams. 32 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. Stirtion. 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

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Industrial Worker

Western Organ of the I. W. W.

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I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers have won their rights as a class of producers, and shall have the right to organize their own unions, and shall have the right to elect their own representatives to manage the industry in which they are employed.

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 in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, come work wherever a strike or lockout is in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, to see that the interests of the working class are upheld in any one industry to all members of the organization. It is the historic mission of the working class to organize their own unions, and shall have the right to elect their own representatives to manage the industry in which they are employed. It is the historic mission of the working class to organize their own unions, and shall have the right to elect their own representatives to manage the industry in which they are employed.

the I. W. W. Pat Noonan, miner; member of the I. W. W. Carl Edemson, sailor, member of the I. W. W.

These 14 defendants were arrested on the night of February 7, 1915, for attempting to speak at Fifth and E streets in San Diego. They were indicted by the same grand jury that had previously requested council to pass the anti-free speech ordinance, and which has since consistently refused to indict the vigilantes of San Diego.

AN' DIS AINT NO DREAM I heard Sam Gompers yelling: "We must arm us for the fight!"

And Victor Berger's weeping o'er the Separation's plight. The human mad spring, O'Neil, did as likewise boil and yowl, And thru the Sulphur's ether wailed John Mitchell's mournful howl.

His Highness, Mister Morrison, war whooping, took the street, And from a Secret Session slopt Judge Hilquitt's awful bleat.

The crafty statesman Kemper came, the Jack of Boote and Beer, His arm around a lamp-post and a pistol 'hind his ear,

And there was Pres'dance Moyer, with a lost soul in a funk, And moon-child Bokky Hunter, Prince of Rastling and of punk;

And there was gumshoe Tobin and Pope O'Connell, too, The Typografts, and Griend Chief Stone, the B. L. E. Tipppo;

And there were short-haired women, yea! And many long-haired men, Snarks, Bogquins, Jumbles and the Prophet Daniel with his pen;

And many, many others that I haven't time to name, Who, whoosed, wild, wool gathered, from the fortress Hotsair came,

And they were mad as hornets and lurid was their breath, For, Oh! the One Big Union had the Job Trust scared to death!

And thus they cursed and swore and shrieked, in unison did bawl:

"No Unity! No Unity! 'Tha dang'rous to US ALL!"

"No Unity! No Unity! 'Tha neither good nor wise!"

And Golden flew to mop the tears from Wool Trust's streaming eyes

"No Unity! No Unity! 'Tha neither wise nor good!"

And Morgan winked, and Kirly winked, and said all such understood.

And there was "peace in Unionism," so Mahon wired Tatt,

"The Ind-strials deft,—praise the Holy Gods of Graft!"

But an earthquake shook the nations, and the great scab-herders woe

Too late to stop the rank and file from tossing off their yoke.

And again this simple saying, friends, was proven sound and true.

No matter how you holler and no matter what you do—

"You can fool all of the workers some of the time, and some of the workers all of the time, but you can't fool all the workers all the time!"

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COVINGTON HALL.

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

New York, Aug. 8.

Solidarity: The Industrial Council of the I. W. W. of greater New York and vicinity met on Saturday, August 5, at 104 E. 12th street and formed agreement organization. The following officers were elected: Recording secretary, William T. Greenan of Local No. 258, (Piano Workers); treasurer, John Russell of Local No. 258, (Piano Workers); board of trustees—Brown of No. 179, (Mized Local) Sak of No. 9, (Bohemian Metal Workers); Katz of No. 256, (Wood Workers); district organizer, Thomas Flynn of No. 179.

Council meets, for the present, every Saturday at 8 o'clock p. m. at 104 E. 12th street.

The Council has supervision over all organizing and educational work in the district. Any information desired by localities which are considering the question of affiliation with the I. W. W. can be secured by addressing the secretary or organizer at the above address.

THOMAS FLYNN.

# SWEDEN DECLARES BOYCOT I. W. W. WINS

As One of the Means to Free Eitor and Giovannitti from the Clutches of the American Capitalist.

From across the Atlantic Ocean there comes an urgent appeal for assistance. Eitor and Giovannitti, two prominent men in the American labor movement, are about to be legally murdered in Lawrence, Mass., U. S. A. The committee charged with their defense appeals to the workers of the whole world to give their support by writing protests and sending them to the American authorities and especially to the president of the United States and to Governor Foss, Boston, Mass.

After due deliberation the General Executive Board of the Young Socialist Party of Sweden has come to the conclusion that internationalist demands that measures be taken, which are more effective than a mere written protest.

We fear that these protests will be thrown, unread, into the waste basket. With the knowledge we possess of the American capitalist class, we believe that they intend, in spite of all protests, to take the lives of Eitor and Giovannitti, if harsher means are not resorted to. And we consider it an imperative duty for the workers of Europe to do their utmost, in order to force the American capitalists to set these two labor leaders free.

In this taking the initiative towards international action, we believe the matter before the international central organizations, we could advance many good reasons for so doing.

Not counting the fact that labor's cause is one and common—throughout the whole world, thus making an injury to one an injury to all, we have this splendid cause for interceding, that about one-third of the Swedish working class lives in America and thus suffers under the oppression of capitalism. We also have a debt of gratitude to pay to the American workers who, during the general strike of 1909, so liberally came to our assistance.

But even if these special cases did not exist, we need not make any apologies for the step we are taking.

We wish, therefore, to request the INTERNATIONAL TRADE-UNION SECRETARIATE:

1. To take steps towards establishing a world-wide boycott of all American goods, and

2. To request the organizations of transportation workers in all the countries of the world to refuse, from a certain date, to have anything to do with vessels and goods arriving from or departing for America, until Eitor and Giovannitti shall have been liberated.

We, furthermore, address a request to the INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIATE and to the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU to cause the matter to receive the greatest possible publicity, in order that the world's workers may arouse themselves to an understanding of the necessity of immediate action, if the lives of Eitor and Giovannitti are to be saved.

We are convinced that in the face of this world-boycot of American goods and a world-blockade of American vessels, the American capitalist class will stop and consider; the tremendous loss we could inflict upon them in this manner surely would be of greater effect than written protests.

Finally we request and admonish all SWEDISH WORKERS from this day until the liberation of Eitor and Giovannitti, to completely boycott all American goods of all kinds, such as bacon, meat, fish, flour and canned goods, shoes, hats, collars, bicycles, gramophones, knives, arms, etc., etc., of whatever kind they may be. We also request all Swedish sailors, longshoremen and transportation workers to absolutely refuse to handle vessels going to or coming from America.

We also wish to suggest to all brother organizations in other countries to start a similar agitation and to continue same until Eitor and Giovannitti are free.

Should we neglect to do our utmost, and thus allow the murderous designs of the American capitalist class to be carried then the blood of our brothers is upon our conscience.

Let us, therefore, over the whole world unite our forces to liberate Eitor and Giovannitti.

Long live international solidarity!  
Young Socialist Party of Sweden  
General Executive Board,  
Per C. R. NILSSON, Sec.  
Sv. Ungsocialistiska Partiet, Centralkommite, Olandsgatan 48, Stockholm.

# ANOTHER VICTORY

The tobacco workers won a complete victory in their strike for better conditions and an increase of wages in the strike against the Penn Cigar Company. Through persistence and a staunch sense of the rights of their demands the Tobacco Workers of Pittsburgh have gained concessions to all their demands.

Last Monday evening a committee of the bosses of the stogie making industry met with the strikers at their regular meeting, they seemed very anxious to come to some settlement of the strike which was a great interference with their business. Mr. Herring, of the Penn Cigar Company, called a committee of the Tobacco Workers' Union No. 101 of the Industrial Workers of the World and begged them to accept the conditions which they asked for, so that his shop, which has been closed, ever since his employees walked out nearly a month ago, might resume business. The strikers have gained an increase of one cent on a hundred for bunching two-fors. He also gave back the 25c per week for spreading filler, which, at one time, was deducted from the week's work. He also promised to take back as many of the former employes as cared to return to his shop, and that he would employ none but I. W. W. members.

Tuesday Zaslav's Cigar Co. acceded to the demands of the men. Zaslav had dismissed a girl some time ago for being active in the Tobacco Workers' Union. He was asked the reason for firing this worker. He insulted her by saying that it was none of her business, and that she did not live from money paid out of his shop. The following morning the workers walked out, but when he saw what they were determined to do he called them back and promised to talk properly to his employees and to employ none but union workers.

The Webster Cigar Co., afraid that the victory of strikers in other shops would affect his men, gave them an increase of one cent on the hundred. About two weeks ago, because of raise of wages, he deducted 25 cents per week for spreading filler, but seeing the victory of other shops, he gave back the 25 cents.—Justice.

# I. W. W. ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

(Continued from Page One)

chestnuts out of the fire for another portion whose training and environment place them beyond redemption in the class of the bourgeoisie.

## The 1902 "Agreement."

Ten years later we heard another cannon shot. 1902! Another blind! The aristocrats of labor, pressed in on all sides, with their jobs and big pay gone or in danger, again rose in revolt. The "damned nigger" was not to be associated with as a member of the A. A., but was appealed to leave his job in the mills. He was appealed to help the white aristocrats of labor get their jobs back again, and when in some instances the colored brother showed his solidarity he found that the white aristocrat was only too willing to scab it upon him. And the "foreigner" went hungry during the strike, stood on the picket line—and was again betrayed.

But 1902 was a great year of politics, with Mark Hanna, the president-maker, pulling his wires to protect the industries of America under the McKinley tariff and presidency. The strike of the steel workers was the initial step in establishing "harmony of interests" between capital and labor through the National Civic Federation then in its infancy.

Over the heads of the officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, with utter disregard of the protests of a jelly-fish president of that association, Theodore Shaffer, Samuel Gompers settled the strike in conference with Mark Hanna, first over telephone in Pittsburgh, then in conference in New York City. Under the "arrangement" agreed to by Gompers personally, in over two-thirds of the mills where formerly under contract union members were employed, that is in the better paid positions, the union was wiped out forever. Under the same "agreement," no attempt was thereafter to be made to get members into the union to work in any of the mills mentioned as "open mills." By the constitutional provisions of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers unskilled and semi-skilled workers—about four-fifths of the workers in the plants—were debarred from membership

in the American Federation of Labor, AND THIS WAS PARTICULARLY EMPHASIZED IN THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE 1902 STRIKE.

By this "agreement," fattered by Gompers and his associates, as records irrevocable and indisputable prove, organized effort—organization of any kind of workers—was to be eliminated, yet prohibited, in two-thirds of the mills owned and controlled by the United States Steel Corporation. It was one of the most high handed acts of treason in the history of the labor movement; and even the whitewashing scheme of Gompers and cohorts at the New Orleans convention of the A. F. of L. could not destroy the records or distort the facts. At the A. F. of L. convention, their delegates to the A. F. of L. were instructed to ask Gompers the question: What was the price paid by the founder of the National Civic Federation for this compact by which organized labor lost every vestige of power in the plants of the steel trust?

It was another blind cannon shot. The working class was not being prepared for battle. The workers were ambushed and defeated when the shot was fired, and Samuel Gompers knew it only too well!

## Tin Plate Workers' Strike.

Seven years later came the final blow, again after Samuel Gompers had fired a blind volley. The American Federation of Labor rushed into the ambush to be completely annihilated. In the few mills (tin plate) where the steel trust still countenanced the employment of union men the corporation would not sign a closed shop contract—a closed shop only for the comparatively few skilled workers. A strike was called on July 1, 1909, at the expiration of the old contract. By a "gentlemen's agreement," arranged at one of the famous Gompers dinners, the independent mills manned with union members filled the orders of the corporation. The same "independent" mills—union mills—in which, according to the latest report of the Stanley investigation committee, labor conditions are invariably worse than in the mills owned by the steel trust, the great American Federation cared not for the tens of thousands of unskilled employes or helpers—all organizers. The latter were ousted when they appealed to the craft union, as we shall later show.

## Wiping Out the Craft Unions.

And the seamen, longshoremen and others employed by the Lake Carriers' association, an integral part of the U. S. Steel Corporation, are still engaged in a losing fight against that corporation. Having been involved in a conflict for over three years these craftsmen appealed to the seamen brought here, from the Croatian-Italian coast to quit their jobs also; but they would not allow these foreigners to become members of their craft union; they were again expected to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the crafters, only to find themselves in the rap without a job.

(To be Continued.)

Foreign language papers please copy.

# FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN PITTSBURGH

(Gazette Times, Aug. 4.)

The attempt of socialists and Industrial Workers of the World to hold an open air meeting in Kelly street, near Homewood avenue, last evening, contrary to the orders of the police department, was met by nearly 100 patrolmen, a squad of mounted police and several patrol wagons. Police Inspector Peter P. Walsh had denied permission for a meeting, claiming the crowd blocked the street and obstructed traffic. The socialists and their brethren announced they would hold a meeting in spite of the police.

A portable platform was placed in Kelly street. It was soon surrounded by police. A man stepped on the platform and shouted, "Fellow Citizens— and was pulled down. A girl stepped up and as she cried "Free Speech" a burly policeman grabbed her and buried her in a waiting patrol wagon. Another man attempted to speak, but was arrested. The platform was abandoned then and a parade through the street started.

## Enthusiast Speaks From Balcony.

An excited enthusiast entered an apartment house and going out on the second floor balcony commenced a speech, but the crowd was kept moving and he had no audience. His speech was ended when a policeman grasped him and hustled him to the patrol wagon. The crowd would not clear the street and a squad of mounted police charged it. The street was kept clear only by the mounted officers galloping back and forth.

Two patrol loads of speakers and sym-

pathizers were taken to the Frankstown avenue police station. The crowd continually grew larger, but as soon as one would refuse to obey a police command he was placed in the patrol wagon.

## Crowd Numbers Over 10,000.

It is estimated that the crowd numbered over 10,000 persons, most of whom were spectators attracted by the shouting and the platoon of police.

The police arrangements were carried out effectively, every movement of the crowd being anticipated. Assistant Superintendent of Police Edward Kennelly was in command. He was assisted by Police Inspectors P. P. Walsh and John Callan and Police Captains F. B. Vincent, Robert J. Alderice, William Loughrey and Robert Emmett. One hundred patrolmen, 25 detectives, 10 mounted policemen and a squad of plain clothes men kept the crowd in check. Five police automobiles and two patrol wagons were in readiness in case of any great disorder.

Twenty persons, nine women and eleven men, were arrested and locked up in the Frankstown avenue police station. Most of the prisoners were charged with disorderly conduct, while others were charged with interfering with officers.

H. A. Goff, of Chartiers township, an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, is said by the police to have been one of the leaders. He is said to be the man who entered the apartment house and attempted to speak from a balcony.

All the prisoners were discharged by the court, and announced that they would continue to hold meetings in spite of the police.

# CADILLAQUA

(Continued from Page One)

parts of trade, business is multiplied and intensified."

It is needless to describe the conditions of the workers in Detroit in order to show them to be no better than in any other place; if anything, they are worse. This is an open shop town. Everybody knows that no union on the job means that the boss' absolute will reigns over the workers. One instance will help to prove this: In one of Detroit's largest brass shops most men are now compelled to work 13 hours, with but one-half hour for lunch between 11:30 and 12. Next door wages have been reduced; in other shops men are laid off, etc. On the docks 18c an hour is paid and advertised as good wages. Loan sharks and installment furniture houses do a thriving business, so does Murphy the Irish pawnbroker and all his 3 ball partners.

## Liars' Figures Exposed.

In 1911 Packard's automobile shop employed on the average 5,954 men. Average pay per year, \$807.50; daily average, \$2.58. This includes of course the pay of the men higher up, but even at that what is \$2.58 to make and maintain a home on? However, not everybody is given the chance to work for Packards. Just look at this:

### EMPLOYER'S RECORD.

NAME	Discharged	Increased	Excellent	Good	Medium	Slow
This employee was						
Laid off						
Resisted						
Skill						
Obedient						
Reverent						
Remarks:						

FOREMAN.

Does the above need any comment? Hardly. It is the "employer card" mentioned in an article that appeared some time ago in Solidarity.

The Detroit Free Press of May 5 states that there are about 50,000 automobile workers going to turn out this year 150,000 cars valued at \$135,000,000. Says the Free Press:

"When 150,000 automobiles are produced in a twelvemonth everyone in the remotest way connected with the undertaking must go some. Seventy-five seconds for a car means that no time is wasted. This is patent when the operations necessary on every machine are taken into account. The slightest delay, the briefest hitch in the proceedings, where such an immense volume of business is involved, would result in congestion that must prove as expensive as it is annoying. The fact that every minute is used to advantage has had much to do with putting Detroit in the foreground as a producer of high grade cars."

## The Workers' Share.

Workers, get wise to these figures, and

to your power:  
Value of product per worker—\$2,700.  
Highest average wages, taking Packard's figures—\$807.50.  
Cost of raw material consumed per worker, about—\$1,100.

Leaving annually for "rent, interest and profit"—\$1,600 out of the net of each worker. O. J.—"MUTT."

# HONKS FROM AUTO TOWN.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 3.

The Eitor-Giovannitti case has been given wide publicity in this section through a special issue of the socialist publication, "The Emancipator." Thousands of copies were distributed. Fellow Worker Ripari alone taking 500 copies and 3,000 going to Lansing, Mich.

On August 2 Elizabeth Gurley Flynn addressed a house full of people on the importance of coming to the aid of our fighting, loyal and incorruptible fellow workers languishing in Essex county jail. The meeting was held in our hall at the regular meeting night. The collection was over \$15 and no expense. This was the third protest meeting up to date.

Sunday, August 4, the Italian Syndicalist Federation and Local 16, I. W. W., held a picnic for the benefit of the imprisoned fellow fighters in the cause of labor. B. H. Williams, editor of Solidarity, was the principal speaker, and he certainly delivered the goods. Due to the untiring efforts of Fellow Workers Ripari, Duro, Speciali and others the picnic was a grand success. All Italian papers in town gave space to advertise it and the cause. Many sales of prizes were collected. Approximately \$100 was cleared on the affair.

A new "order," a sort of half-brother to the vomiting S. L. P., called "Syndicalist Militant Minority," has been started somewhere in the middle west. Two advance agents of the new order composed of old knoekers landed recently in Detroit, and one of them showing up at our Eitor-Giovannitti protest meeting, wanted to turn it into a rag-chewing affair. He failed in his attempt.

A Mut, although receiving a public bawlow from the chairman and the speaker of the meeting, besides individual bawls out from our sentimental friends, the "Windoor tie anarchists," was also prevented from attending the picnic and acting as "prostituted attorney for the persecution" at the kangaroo court. The geek from Cleveland and A Mut of Detroit met, clashed and landed both in jail Saturday night. Released Monday noon. Rebel songs made a bit in the camp with the workers arrested on petty charges. Even the cops listened and made no attempt to stop the singing.

Yours for the goods,

A MUTT.

# HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.

Any wage worker, wishing to become a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, may proceed in the following manner:

1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (re-creating) union already in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union. He will furnish you with an application blank containing the Preamble to the I. W. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must answer in the affirmative. The questions are as follows:

"Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization?"  
"Will you diligently study its principles and make yourself acquainted with its purposes?"

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually \$1.00 or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from 55 to 50 cents.

2. If there is no Local Union of the I. W. W. in your locality, you may become a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, whose address is given below. You will be required to answer affirmatively the two above questions, and pay an initiation fee of \$2.00. The monthly dues are \$1.00 for Members-at-Large.

3. Better still, write to the General Secretary for a Charter-Application Blank. Get no less than TWENTY signatures. Then, of bonafide wage workers in any one industry (for a Local Industrial Union) or in several industries (for a Local Recruiting or mixed Union) and send the charter application with the names to the General Secretary, with the \$10.00 charter fee. Supplies, constitutions and instructions will then be sent you, and you can proceed to organize the local.

Join the I. W. W. Do it now.  
The address of the General Secretary of the I. W. W. is VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.